Masaaki Yamaguchi

Open integral have belong with open integral fundement gravity in delanversian element own deprivation.

$$\nabla\!\!\!\!/\, = \oint_D M(\Box)d\Box$$

And, this gravity equal with fundemental group.

$$\oint_M \pi(\chi,x) = \oint_M [i\pi(\chi,x),f(x)]$$

$$M(\Box) = x^y + y^x + z^a + u^b + v^c = 0$$

Kalavi-Yau manifold.

$$\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = 1$$

$$\nabla\!\!\!\!/\, = \oint_D M(\Box)dm, T = \Gamma^{'}(\gamma)dx_m$$

$$\Box = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + i\cos(ix\log x))$$

Circumstance have with gravity equation.

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$M = [i\pi(\chi,x),f(x)]$$

$$\Box = -\frac{16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

Gamma function in partial gravity of deprivation.

$$= \kappa T^{\mu\nu}$$

These equation is concluded with general relativity theory.

D-brane are also constructed from Thurston Perelman manifold. More also, this equation is constructed with quantum formula.

$$\int E^{'}(\sigma)d\sigma = \nabla_i\nabla_j \bigoplus(H(\sigma)\otimes K(\sigma))\nabla\eta d\eta$$

$$\sigma = \int (h\nu)^{\nabla\oplus L}d\Psi$$

Secure product is own have with quantum level of gravity equation.

$$\nabla\!\!\!\!/(\Box(\nabla\psi)^{\nabla\oplus L} = \int \Box^{'}(\nabla\psi)dx_m = \boxplus\Psi$$

$$x \boxtimes y = \bigoplus \nabla w$$

$$= (\boxtimes x)^{x+y}$$

Projection of equation have with box element and category theory.

$$\left(\bigoplus \nabla w\right) \boxtimes \left(\bigoplus \nabla w\right)$$

$$= \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

Quantum level of space ideality equation also have with factor equation.

$$\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} + m\right)\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} + n\right) = \frac{L^{m+1}}{m+1} = \int (x-1)^{t-1} \cdot t^{x-1} dt$$

$$= \beta(p, q)$$

And these equation conclude with beta function.

$$\square^{\frac{x+y}{2} - \sqrt{x \cdot y}} = \square^{\ll o}$$

$$\square \Psi \boxtimes \square \Psi$$

Dalanversian equation of zeta function own have with average equation.

$$\boxtimes = \boxplus, \quad \boxplus^{\frac{1}{2}} = \forall$$

Tunnel daiord of equation is belog with Jones manifold, and this equation also have belong with zeta function of value in deprivation of element.

$$\oint \frac{Z(\zeta)}{h\nu} dx_{\zeta}$$

Under equations comment with Euler function of circumstance formula

$$= \oint \frac{Z(\zeta)}{\log x} dx_{\zeta}$$

$$S = \pi \oint ||r^2|| dr$$

$$= \int e^{-x^2 - y^2} dxdy \cdot \oint ||r^2|| dr$$

$$= 2\pi S$$

$$e^{2\pi r} = 1$$

After all, zeta function also mention to build with quantum element in circle function resolved from Gauss function.

$$\Gamma| : r \to \chi = \quad \forall \boxtimes \to \boxed{Y} \to [\Delta, \nabla, d, \partial, \delta, dx_m]$$

$$\rightarrow Y \mid : m \rightarrow n$$

Gamma function also construct with deprivation of element.

$$\frac{d}{df}F(x,y) = \bigoplus [\frac{\pi(\chi,x)}{x\log x}dx_m + i\frac{\pi(\chi,x)}{x\log x}dy_m][I_m]$$

Higgs function of average equation equal with Cauchy function of Euler equation.

$$\forall [\int \pi(\chi,x)dx_m + \int^N \pi(\chi,x)dy_m][dI_m]$$

$$\int d\mathbb{X} = \int f(x)d(x\log x)$$

$$= F$$

$$\mathbb{X} = \frac{f}{x\log x}$$

After all, time of deprivate value is logment element.

Jones manifold estimate with space ideality from partial gamma function of integral formula to Higgs field dependent with quata equation.

$$\frac{e^f + e^{-f}}{e^f - e^{-f}} = \frac{\int \Gamma'(\gamma)dx_m}{m(x)}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F(x,y) = m(x,y)$$

This equation also constructed with fundamental group of time scale value.

$$\square_{k=prime}^{\infty} Z^{\ll D\mathbb{X}}(\zeta)[I_m]$$

$$= \pi(\mathbb{X} \cdot \mathbb{X}, m)$$

Mebius formula is included with triple varint integral equation project with seed of pole annouce.

$$^t \oiiint_{D\chi}[\pi(\chi,x)| : x \rightarrow 2, | : y \rightarrow \infty][dI_m]$$

$$= \iiint [\frac{\mathbb{X}_x \cdot \mathbb{X}_m - \mathbb{X}_y \cdot \mathbb{X}_n}{t - t_1}]d\mathbb{X}_m$$

These equation equal with beta function.

$$\beta(p,q) = \forall [\mathbb{X}_m|_{x,y} \cdot \mathbb{X}|_{x,y}] \times [\sigma(\mathbb{X})]$$

Thuston Perelman manifold are endeavor with being constructed from being stuggled to being mixin with mebius dimension.

$$E = K(\sigma) \otimes H(\sigma) = \beta^{-1}(x)x\beta(x)$$

Under equations are projection of fundament group from cross of operate to dalanversian equation being inervibled with gamma function of partial deprivation being deconstructed a gamma value into cauchy of zeta integral equation.

$$\nabla | : \chi \to \nabla_i \nabla_j \Gamma^{'}(\gamma) d\gamma_{r_m}$$

$$\to \nabla\!\!\!\!\nabla \ \square\Psi$$

$$\mathbb{X}(H\Psi_{D\chi})^{\ll D\psi}$$

$$= \oint \frac{Z^{'}(\zeta)}{2\pi i}[dN]$$

$$= \frac{[f(x)g^{'}(x) - g(x)f^{'}(x)] - [F(x)G(x)]}{x \log x}$$

$$= \frac{i\pi(\chi, x)}{\log x} = \Delta f - \nabla g$$

$$= (\frac{d}{df Fg}) \cdot (g(f))$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x,y) = (F^f(x,y)f^{'}(x,y)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(g(x,y))$$

Under equation is constructed with time scale value of pair from star of quantum level to Jone manifold being explained with flow of time from universe to other dimension.

$$\oint\!\!\!\!\oint^{N} (\mathbb{X} \cdot \bar{\mathbb{X}})_D = \Delta\!\!\!\!\Delta \ _{D\chi}(*^{\nabla})^{\ll D}$$

Particle operate emelite with fundament group of varint integral of quantum equation.

$$^t\oiint _{D}\pi(\chi, x)_m = \ll |\emptyset|\not{\square}| \gg$$

$$y = e^n, \text{if n select with prime number, then y is productivity number,}$$

neipia number times n is shanon entropy belong with. moreover, this times escourt into even number.

$$u = \frac{e^n}{\log 2}, \text{if } e^n \text{ select with } n = x \log x \text{ , then u sensevility have with zeta function}$$

After all, $x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$ is zeta function. Zeta function also have with cauchy law equation.

$$e^f + e^{-f} \geq e^f - e^{-f}$$

$$(e^f + e^{-f} \geq e^f - e^{-f})'$$

$$= e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^f + e^{-f}$$

$$R'_{ij} = -R_{ij}$$

$$= -2R_{ij} \geq 0$$

0

$$R'_{ij} \geq 0$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = e^{-f}$$

$$L^{\nabla \oplus L} - L^{\nabla \oplus L - 1} \leq L^{\nabla \oplus L} + L^{\nabla \oplus L - 1} \leq e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f$$

$$\left(L^{\nabla \oplus L} + L^{\nabla \oplus L - 1}\right)^{df} = \sin \theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\int C dx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$= -2R_{ij} = 2\frac{d}{df}F$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m \geq \frac{d}{df}F - \int C dx_m$$

$$= e^{x \log x} + \frac{1}{e^{x \log x}} \leq e^{x \log x} - \frac{1}{e^{x \log x}}$$

$$\geq \sin \theta$$

$$\geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\cong \cos \theta \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m \geq \frac{d}{df}F - \int C dx_m$$

$$= 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i\sin(ix \log x))$$

$$= 2(-\sin(x \log x) + i\cos(x \log x))$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2}i - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$$= e^{-\theta}$$

$$= \cos \theta + i\sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= e^{i\theta}$$

5

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i, \int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= e^{-\theta} + e^{i\theta}$$

$$2$$

$$\square^{x+iy} = \square^i = 2\left(\frac{d}{df}F + \int Cdx_m\right) = \left(\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m\right)$$

$$\beta(p,q) = \int ||\sin^2\theta||d\tau$$

$$(\sin\theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

$\theta \geq 60$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i, \int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\geq \sin\theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$\sin 30° = \cos 60°.$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\geq \cos\theta \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int(\int \frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x)\mathrm{dvol} \geq C \geq \cos 30° \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log = C$$

$C = 0.571....$

$$\int Cdx_m = \int ||\sin^2\theta||d\tau \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$= \int e^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}\int \sin\theta\cos\theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int Cdx_m = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}'}$$

6

$$= 1$$

$$L^{\nabla \oplus L} - L^{\nabla \oplus L^{-1}} \leq L^{\nabla \oplus L} + L^{\nabla \oplus L^{-1}} \leq e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f$$

$$\left(L^{\nabla \oplus L} + L^{\nabla \oplus L^{-1}} \right)^{df} = \sin \theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

1 Hilbert manifold in Mebius space
this element of Zeta function on integrate of fields

Hilbert manifold equals with Von Neumann manifold, and this fields is concluded with Glassman manifold, the manifold is dualty of twister into created of surface built. These fields is used for relativity theorem and quantum physics.

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x \to \infty} [\delta(x) \int \int \int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n\sqrt{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

This norm is component of fields in Hilbert manifold of space theorem rebuilt with Mebius space in Gamma Function on Beta function fill into power of rout fundamental group. And this result with AdS_5 space time in Quantum caos of Minkowsky of manifold in abel manifold. Gravity of metric in non-commutative equation is Global differential equation conbuilt with Kaluza-Klein space. Therefore this mechanism is $T^{\mu\nu}$ tensor is equal with $R^{\mu\nu}$ tensor. And This moreover inspect with laplace operator in stimulate with sign of differential operator. Minus of zone in Add position of manifold is Volume of laplace equation rebuilt with Gamma function equal with summative of manifold in Global differential equation, this result with setminus of zone of add summative of manifold, and construct with locality theorem straight with fundamental group in world line of surface, this power is boson and fermison of cone in hyper function.

$$V(\tau) = [f(x), g(x)] \times [f^{-1}(x), h(x)]$$

$$\Gamma(p, q) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$= \beta(p, q)$$

$$= \pi(f(\chi, x), x)$$

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{O}(x)[(f(x) \circ g(x))^{\mu\nu}] dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \int [f(x)^{\mu\nu} \circ G(x)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu]^{\mu\nu} dm$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu - f(x)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$[i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] = i\pi f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = (\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int \int [V(\tau) \circ S^{\mu\nu}(\chi, x)] dm)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(M) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}(^N \int [f \smallsetminus M]^{\oplus N})^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$V(M) = \pi(2 \int \sin^2 dx) \oplus \frac{d}{df} F^M dx_m$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \int (F(V) dx_m)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} [f \smallsetminus g] = \vee(M \wedge N)$$

$$\pi_1(M) = e^{-f2 \int \sin^2 x dm} + O(N^{-1})$$

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$M \circ f(x) = e^{-f \int \sin x \cos x dx_m} + \log(O(N^{-1}))$$

Non-Symmetry space time.

$$\frac{d}{dL} V(\tau) = \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

$$\epsilon S(\nu) = \Box_v \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi}(^5 \sqrt{\wedge g^2}) d\chi$$

Differential Volume in AdS_5 graviton of fundamental rout of group.

$$\wedge(F_t^m)'' = \frac{1}{12} g_{ij}^2$$

Quarks of other dimension.

$$\pi(V_\tau) = e^{-(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{16}} \log x)^\delta} \times \frac{1}{(x \log x)}$$

Universe of rout, Volume in expanding space time.

$$\frac{d}{dt}(g_{ij})^2 = \frac{1}{24}(F_t^m)^2$$

$$m^2 = 2\pi T \left(\frac{26 - D_n}{24}\right)$$

This quarks of mass in relativity theorem, and fourth of universe in three manifold of one dimension surface, and also this integrate of dimension in conbuilt of quarks.

$$g_{ij} \wedge \pi(\nu_\tau) = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d\psi^2$$

Out of rout in AdS_5 space time.

$$||ds^2|| = g_{ij} \wedge \pi(\nu_v)$$

AdS_5 norm is fourth of universe of power in three manifold out of rout.

Sphere orbital cube is on the right of hartshorne conjecture by the right equation, this integrate with fourth of piece on universe series, and this estimate with one of three manifold. Also this is blackhole on category of symmetry of particles. These equation conbuilt with planck volume and out of universe is phologram field, this field construct with electric field and magnitic field stand with weak electric theorem. This theorem is equals with abel manifold and AdS_5 space time. Moreover this field is anti-brane and brane emerge with gravity and antigravity equation restructed with. Zeta function is existed with Re pole of $\frac{1}{2}$ constance reluctances. This pole of constance is also existed with singularity of complex fields. Von Neumann manifold of field is also this means.

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x \to \infty} [\delta(x) \int \int \int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n\sqrt{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$e^{x \log x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}, x \log x = \log(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$= \log\cos\theta + i\log\sin\theta$$

This equation is developed with frobenius theorem activate with logment equation. This theorem used to

$$\log(\sin\theta + i\cos\theta) = \log(\sin\theta - i\cos\theta)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{i\cos\theta}\right) = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$\text{Im}f = \ker f, \chi(x) = \frac{\ker f}{\text{Im}f}$$

$$H(3) = 2, \nabla H(x) = 2, \pi(x) = 0$$

This equation is world line, and this equation is non-integrate with relativity theorem of rout constance.

$$[f(x)] = \infty, ||ds^2|| = \mathcal{O}(x)[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$T^2 d^2\psi = [f(x)], T^2 d^2\psi = \lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

These equation is equals with M theorem. For this formula with zeta function into one of universe in four dimensions. Sphere orbital cube is on the surface into AdS_5 space time, and this space time is Re pole and Im pole of constance reluctances.

Gauss function is equals with Abel manifold and Seifert manifold. Moreover this function is infinite time, and this energy is cover with finite of Abel manifold and Other dimension of seifert manifold on the surface.

Dilaton and fifth dimension of seifert manifold emerge with quarks and Maxwell equation, this power is from dimension to flow into energy of boson. This boson equals with Abel manifold and AdS_5 space time, and this space is created with Gauss function.

Relativity theorem is composited with infinite on D-brane and finite on anti-D-brane, This space time restructed with element of zeta function. Between finite and infinite of dimension belong to space time system, estrald of space element have with infinite oneselves. Anti-D-brane have infinite themselves, and this comontend with fifth dimension of AdS5 have for seifert manifold, this asperal manifold is non-move element of anti-D-brane and move element of D-brane satisfid with fifth dimension of seifert algebra liner. Gauss function is own of this element in infinite element. And also this function is abel manifold. Infinite is coverd with finite dimension in fifth dimension of AdS5 space time. Relativity theorem is this system of circustance nature equation. AdS5 space time is out of time system and this system is belong to infinite mercy. This hiercyent is endrol of memolite with geniue of element. Genie have live of telomea endore in gravity accesorlity result. AdS5 space time out of over this element begin with infinite assentance. Every element acknowlege is imaginary equation before mass and spiritual envy.

$$T^2 d^2 \psi = \lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = [T^2 d^2 \psi]$$

$$\frac{d}{dL} V(\tau) = \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M (^5\sqrt{x^2}) d\Lambda + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M {}^N (^3\sqrt{x})^{\oplus N} d\Lambda$$

$$^M(\vee(\wedge f \circ g)^N)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{O}(x)[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2 \psi$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = e^{-2\pi T |\psi|}$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\Lambda g_{ij}(x) + T^{\mu\nu}$$

Fifth dimension of eight differential structure is integrate with one geometry element, Four of universe also integrate to one universe, and this universe represented with symmetry formula. Fifth universe also is represented with seifert manifold peices. All after universe is constructed with six element of circuatance. This aquire maniculate with quarks of being esperaled belong to.

2

$$e^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \log \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

60

60

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

m,n

$$\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + m\right)\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + n\right)$$

$$= \frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1} = t \int (1-x)^n x^{m-1} dx$$

$$\int x^{m-1}(1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$\nabla (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \square (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$\boxtimes (i\hbar^\nabla)|_{dx_m}^L, \boxplus (i\hbar^\nabla|_{dx_m}^L)$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$m \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + n \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = (m+n) \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$m \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} - n \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = (m-n) \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^m} \times \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^n} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^{m+n}}$$

$$\frac{\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^m}}{\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^n}} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^{\frac{m}{n}}}$$

$$\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}\right)^{df} = \left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}\right)^{\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L'}}$$

$$= \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L'}$$

11

$$\int \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} dx_m$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = n$$

$$\frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1} = \int e^x x^{1-t} dx$$

$$\text{m,n}$$

$$\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + m \right) \left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + n \right)$$

$$= \frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1} = t \int (1-x)^n x^{m-1} dx$$

$$\int x^{m-1}(1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$\nabla (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \square (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$\boxtimes (i\hbar^\nabla)|_{dx_m}^L, \boxplus (i\hbar^\nabla |_{dx_m}^L)$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$= C$$

$$4$$

And this function of Euler product respectrum of focus with Heisuke Hironaka manifold in four assembled of integral Euler equation..

$$C = b_0 + \cfrac{c_1}{b_1 + \cfrac{c_2}{b_2 + \cfrac{c_3}{b_3 + \cfrac{c_4}{b_4 + \cdots}}}}$$

This equation demanded with continued number of step function.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$(2.71828)^{2.828} = a^{a+b^{b+c^{c+d^{d \cdots}}}}$$

$$= \int e^f \cdot x^{1-t} dx$$

This represent is Gamma function in Euler product. Therefore this product is zeta function of global differential equation.

$$\frac{d}{df}F(v_{ij}, h) = \int e^{-f}\mathrm{dV}[-\Delta v + \nabla_i \nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij}v_{ij} - v_{ij}\nabla_i\nabla_j + 2 < \nabla f, \nabla h > +(R + \nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2} - h)]$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F = \frac{2\int(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)}\mathrm{dm}$$

8

These equation are eight differential geometry of dimension calyement. And these calyement equation excluded into pair of dimension surface. This surface of Gauss function are global differential manifold, and differential geometry of quantum level.

$$F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

Differential geometry of quantum level constructed with Euler product and Gamma function being discatastrophed from continued fraction style. Gravity equation lend with varint of monotonicity of level expresented from gravity of letter varient formula.

2   These equation escourted into Global differential manifold and fundemental equation. Weil's theorem is imported from this equation in gravity of letters. Beta function and Gamma function are excluded with these formulas. These equation comontius from Heisuke Hironaga of complex manifold and Gresha professor of Perelman manifold. These two professos are one of abstract theorem and the other of visual manifold theorem.

$$\Delta E = -2(T - t)|R_{ij} + \nabla_i\nabla_j f - \frac{1}{2(T - t)}g_{ij}|^2 \tag{1}$$

Quote group classify equivalent class to own element of group.

$$A = BQ + R \tag{2}$$

$$[x] = Adx^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}x^n dx \tag{3}$$

$$R_n = \frac{n!}{(n - r)!}(x^n)' \tag{4}$$

$$\beta(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1}(1 - x)^{q-1} \tag{5}$$

$$Z(T, X) = \exp\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{(q^k T)^m}{m}\right) \tag{6}$$

$$Z(T, X) = \frac{P_1(T)P_3(T)\dots P_{2n-1}}{P_0(T)P_2(T)P_4(T)\dots P_{2n}} \tag{7}$$

$$|v| = |\int (\pi r^2 + \vec{r})dx|^2 \tag{8}$$

$$\Delta E = \int (\operatorname{div}(\operatorname{rot}E) \cdot e^{-ix\log x})dx \tag{9}$$

$$(\nabla \phi)^2 = \int t f(t) \frac{df(x)}{e^{-x}t^{x-1}}dx \tag{10}$$

$$(\nabla \phi)^2 = \int t f(t)(\Gamma(t)df(x))dx \tag{11}$$

$$(\nabla \phi)^2 = \frac{1}{\Gamma(x+y)} \tag{12}$$

then these equation decide to class manifold with group. Differential group emerge with same element of equation, zero dimension conclude to emerge with all element. Constant has with imaginary of number on developed of zeta equation. Weil's Theorem resolved with zeta equation, these function merge to build in replace equation. Euler constant has with bind of imaginary number and variable number.

These function is

$$C = \int \frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x \tag{13}$$

Replace equation resolve on zeta function.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i \tag{14}$$

$$\int C dx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s}dx + \log x)d\mathrm{vol} \tag{15}$$

∎

$$\int C dx_m = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m + \int \log y d\mathrm{vol} \tag{16}$$

∎

$$\int C dx_m = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m \tag{17}$$

∎

14

These function understood is become of imaginary number, which deal with delete line of equation on space of curve.

Euler number also has with imaginary of constant. Gamma function sented for Beta function of inspiration with monitonicity of component with differential and integral being definitions.

$$\beta(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

This area defined with different and integrate of component with global topology.

$$t = \Gamma(x)$$

$$T = \int \Gamma(x)dx$$

for this system used for being is conbiniate with beta function for componenet of deprivate eqaution.

$$\beta(p,q) = -\int \frac{1}{t^2}dt$$

This point be for global differential variable exchanged,

$$T_m = \int \Gamma(x)dx_m$$

This also point be for being retried from ordinary differential computation for component of integral manifold.

$$T' = \frac{t'}{\log t}dt + C(\text{C} \qquad)$$

This exceed of proof being for being defined with deprivate variable of global differential formula, this successed for true is,

$$dx_m = \frac{1}{\log x}dx, dx_m = (\log x^{-1})'$$

Therefore, this exchanged from mononotocity deprivation from global parital integral manifold is able to,

$$T' = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

After all, these exchanged of monotonicity deprivation successed from being catastrophe of summativate of partial and assemble of deprivations for differential geometory of quantum level to global integral and differential manifold.

$$\bigoplus T^\nabla = \int Tdx_m, \delta(t) = tdx_m$$

this exluded of being conclution are which beta function evaluate with mononicity from ordinary differential equation be resulted from component of deprivation and integral expalanations. This cirtutation

be resembled to define with global topoloty of extention extern of deprivate and integral of manifolds estourced with quantum level of differential geometry be proofed with all of equation anbrabed from Euler product.

<div align="center">x $2\pi m$ $n = 1$ i</div>

Imaginary pole circlate with twigled of pole in step function from Naipia number of assembled from equalation of defined are escourted to be defined with next equations.

These defined equation are climbate with idea of equation from Caltan of imaginary number of circulation.

$$i^i = (\sqrt{i})^{\sqrt{i}} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$e^x = i, e^{2\pi m} = i^n, \frac{d}{dx} e^{2\pi m} = i^n$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta, e^{2\pi m} = i^n$$

$$2\pi m = n, e = i(e = i \qquad e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \qquad 2\pi m \qquad)$$

$$\frac{d}{di} i = i^i = e^{x \log x}, m = \frac{1}{2\pi}, l = 2\pi r, \pi = \frac{l}{2r}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$e^x = i, e^{2\pi m} = i^n, e = i$$

$$[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu / i = H\Psi = i\hbar\psi, H\Psi = \frac{1}{i}[H, \Psi]$$

$$AdS_5$$

Hisenbelg equation are represeted from AdS5 manifold to particle level equalation of quantum levle of differential geometry entranced.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = e^{ix \log x^{e^{ix \log x'}}}$$

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus \frac{H\Psi}{\nabla L}$$

$$n!^{-1} = \bigoplus \nabla L$$

$$n!^{-1} = \int T^{\mu\nu'} dV - \int T^{\mu\nu} dV$$

$$= \int f(x)^{-1} x f(x) - f(x)$$

$$\exists x = a, 1 - \exists \int x dx, \Lambda = \int A dx$$

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \int \int \cdots \int dx$$

$$\sum \int (\int \cdots A \int dz)/n!$$

$$M^2 a^{(m)} = k a^{(m)}$$

$$ZM^3 = \int dA e^{ki/4\pi} \mathcal{L} M^3$$

$$Z_M = \langle M_1 | M_2 \rangle$$

$$e^x = \sum \frac{x^n}{n!} (r = \infty)$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int dx_m = \frac{1}{n!} \sum x^n$$

Euler product

$$\int_n^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} < \frac{1}{n}, (n \geq 1)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} > \int_1^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} = \log(n+1),$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \log x > \log \frac{(n+1)}{n} > 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \int_0^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} = \log(n+1) - \log n.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \log n \right) = C$$

$$= \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol} = \int C dx_m$$

C $C = 0.5772156\cdots$

$$C = \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x$$

17

$$= \int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \int \log x \, \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$F = \Gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx_m - \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x \, dx_m$$

$$\int x^{1-t} e^{-x} dV = \int x^{1-t} dm$$

$$\int x^{1-t} e^{-x} dV = \int x^{1-t} \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$f = \gamma = \Gamma' = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma^{-1} - \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x \, dx_m$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma^{-1} - (\gamma)^{\gamma'}$$

$$= e^{-f} - e^{f}$$

$$= 2 \cos(ix \log x)$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + \psi^2(x)(dx^2 + \kappa^2 A_\mu(x) dx^\nu)^2$$

$$ds^2 = -N(r)^2 dt^2 + \psi^2(x)(dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2)$$

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + r^{-8\pi Gm}(dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2)$$

$$dx^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)(g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^2 - dx g_{\mu\nu}(x))$$

$$dx = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)^2 dx^2 - g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx g_{\mu\nu}(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(\chi, x)f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

$$ds^2 = -(1 - \frac{r_s}{r})c^2 dt^2 + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}}dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2\theta d\psi^2$$

$$R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda = \kappa T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\int \kappa T^{\mu\nu} \mathrm{dvol} = \int \left(R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda\right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$\int \Gamma \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma dx_m \leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$\int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x\right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$= e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^f + e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

Jones

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus \left(i\hbar^\nabla\right)^{\oplus L}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\left(i\hbar\right)' = \left(-e^{i\hat{H}}\right)'$$

$$= -ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\hat{H}^{(-ie^{i\hat{H}})}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}f\right)^{-if}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-if} \cdot e^{-x\log x} \cdot (f)^i$$

$$= \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^{-x\log x}$$

$$f = x, i = t, \frac{1}{2} = a, \bigoplus a^{-tx}x^t[I_m] \cong \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_s = e^{-i\hat{H}t}|\Psi\rangle_H, \hat{A}_s = \hat{A}_H(0)$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle_s \to \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$i\frac{d}{dt}|\psi(t)\rangle_s = \hat{H}|\psi(t)\rangle_s$$

$$\langle\hat{A}(t)\rangle = \langle\Psi(t)|\hat{A}(0)|\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\hat{A} = \frac{1}{i}[\hat{A}, H]$$

$$\hat{A}(t) = e^{i\hat{H}t}\hat{A}(0)e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = I'_m, I'_m = [1,0] \times [0,1]$$

$$x + y \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}}{e^{x\log x}} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int e^{\frac{2}{m} \sin\theta \cos\theta} \times \frac{N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})}{O(x)(x + \Delta|f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = 2\int |\sin 2\theta|^2 d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

$$i^2 = (0,1)\cdot(0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1$$

$$E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right) = i^2, E = mc^2, I' = i^2$$

,

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus(i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$= \bigoplus \frac{H\Psi}{\nabla L}$$

$$= e^{x\log x} = x^{(x)'}$$

however,

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x)$$

and gravity equation in being abled to existed with quantum physics, and this physics is also represented with quantum level of differential geometry.

$$\frac{d}{dt}\psi(t) = \hbar$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$(i\hbar)' = (-e^{i\hat{H}})'$$

$$= -ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus(i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\hat{H}(-ie^{i\hat{H}})}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2}f)^{-if}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^{-if}\cdot e^{-x\log x}\cdot(f)^i$$

$$= \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^{-x\log x}$$

$$f = x, i = t, \frac{1}{2} = a, \bigoplus a^{-tx}x^t[I_m] \cong \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx$$

Quantum level of differential geomerty is also resulted with Gamma function of global differential manifold of values, Heisenberg equation is alos resulted with global integrate manifold and this quantum level of differential geometry is manifold of deprive of formula.

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_s = e^{-i\hat{H}t}|\Psi\rangle_H, \hat{A}_s = \hat{A}_H(0)$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle_s \to \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$i\frac{d}{dt}|\psi(t)\rangle_s = \hat{H}|\psi(t)\rangle_s$$

$$\langle\hat{A}(t)\rangle = \langle\Psi(t)|\hat{A}(0)|\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\hat{A} = \frac{1}{i}[\hat{A}, H]$$

$$\hat{A}(t) = e^{i\hat{H}t}\hat{A}(0)e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\begin{pmatrix}\sin\theta\\\cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\theta & 1\\1 & \theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta\\\sin\theta\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = I'_m, I'_m = [1,0]\times[0,1]$$

$$x + y \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}}{e^{x\log x}} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i\nabla_j\int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta}\times\frac{N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})}{O(x)(x+\Delta|f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = 2\int|\sin 2\theta|^2 d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

$$i^2 = (0,1)\cdot(0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1$$

$$E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right) = i^2, E = mc^2, I' = i^2$$

Gamma function of global differential equation is first of differential function deprivate with ordinary differential equations, more also universe and other dimensiion of Higgs field emerge with zeta function, more spectrum focus is three dimension of manifold of singularity or pair theorem, and universe and other dimension of each value equals. This reverse of circle function of manifolds is also Higgs fields of dense of entropy and result equation. And differential structure of quantum level in gravity is poled with zeta function and quantum group in high result values. Zeta funtion and quantum group is Global differential manifold of result in values.

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = m(x)$$

$$= e^{-x\log x}$$

$$\sin ix = \frac{e^{-x} + e^x}{2i}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x) = e^f + e^{-f}$$

$$= 2i\sin(ix\log x)$$

Beta function is,

$$\beta(p,q) = \int x^{1-t}(1-x)^t dx = \int t^x(1-t)^{x-1}dt$$

$$0 \le y \le 1, \int_0^1 x^{10}(1-x)^{20}dx = B(11,21)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(11)\Gamma(21)}{\Gamma(32)} = \frac{10!20!}{31!} = \frac{1}{931395465}$$

$$\frac{1}{931395465} \cong \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k = \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^k z^{2k}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$$

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = n!y^{n+1}$$

$$f^{(0)}(0) = n!f(0)^{n+1} = n!$$

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

In example script is,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2, \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2}\frac{dy}{dx}dx = \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = x - C, y = \frac{1}{C-x}$$

$$\exists x = 0, y = 1$$

in first value condition compute with

result, C consumer sartified,

$$y = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

This value result is concluded with native function from Abel manifold.

Abelian enterstane with native funtion meltrage from Daranvelcian equation on Beta function.

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus \frac{H\Psi}{\nabla L}$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$\gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x \, dx$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma$$

Eight differential geometry are each intersect with own level of concept from expalanation of Euler product system. This component of three manfold sergeried with geometry of destroy and desect with time element of Stokes equation. 3

This manifold gut theory from described with zeta function to catastrophe for non tree of routs result on sergery of space system.

sergery

$$E = mc^2, E = m^2 c^2 \quad \text{three manifold}$$

Each geometry point interacte with exchange of three manifold in Seifert structure from special relativity of equation for heat energy fluentations on time developyed from this extermaination.

$$\nabla(i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \bigoplus(i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \square(i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

These operator of equation on summatative manifolds from emerged with element of particle conclution, Euler product is resulted from this operator expalanation of locality insectations.

Euler Product Moreover, this eight geometry of differential operator are constructed with four pattern of Jones manifold from summatative formula and this system extate with special relativity references. This decieved of elemet on summatative equation routed to internext in real and imaginary pole on complex dimension, p and this dimension explation with Stokes theorem defined too. And this defined circutation of Yacobi matrix is represected with Knot theory with anstate with Jones manifold. 8 Jones 4

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = e^f + e^{-f} \geq e^f - e^f$$

8 Jones

Jones

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$e^{-\theta} = \cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x)$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu + \psi^2(x)(dx^2 + \kappa^2 A_\mu(x)dx^\nu)^2$$

$$ds^2 = -N(r)^2 dt^2 + \psi^2(x)(dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2)$$
$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + r^{-8\pi Gm}(dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2)$$

$$dx^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)(g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^2 - dx g_{\mu\nu}(x))$$
$$dx = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)^2 dx^2 - g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx g_{\mu\nu}(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(\chi, x)f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

$$ds^2 = -(1 - \frac{r_s}{r})c^2 dt^2 + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}}dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2\theta d\psi^2$$

$$R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda = \kappa T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\int \kappa T^{\mu\nu} \mathrm{dvol} = \int \left(R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$\int \Gamma \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma dx_m \le \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$
$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$\int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$= e^f - e^{-f} \le e^f + e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

2

anti-D-brane

AdS5

3

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int\pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{n\sqrt{p},x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

This norm is component of fields in Hilbert manifold of space theorem rebuilt with Mebius space in Gamma Function on Beta function fill into power of rout fundamental group.

Gravity of general relativity theory describe with Cutting of space in being discatastrophed from Global differential and integral manifold of scaled levetivity in plank scal and the other vector of universe scale, these two scale inspectivity of Gamma and Beta function escourted with these manifold experted in result of Differentail geometry of quantum level manifold equal with Euler product and continue parameter, moreover this product is relativity of Hironaka theorem in Four assembled integral of Euler equation.

Gravity equation is

$$\square = -\frac{16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

This equation quated with being logment of formula, and this formula divided with universe of number in prime zone, therefore, this dicided with varint equation is monotonicity of being composited with Weil's theorem united for Gamma function.

$$\cancel{\square} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/\log x$$

$$t\oiiint\text{cohomD}_\chi[\text{I}_\text{m}]$$

26

$$= \oint (px^n + qx + r)^{\nabla l}$$

$$\frac{d}{dl} L(x, y) = 2 \int || \sin 2x ||^2 d\tau$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma$$

This function esterminate with acasic record of global differential manifolds.

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

And this manifold from fundemental group esterminate with also this manifold estimate relativity of acasic record.

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \int C dx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol}$$

More also this record tupled with lake of Euler product.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$m \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + n \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = (m+n) \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$m \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} - n \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = (m-n) \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^m} \times \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^n} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^{m+n}}$$

$$\frac{\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^m}}{\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^n}} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L^{\frac{m}{n}}}$$

$$\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} \right)^{df} = \left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} \right)^{\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L'}}$$

$$= \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L'}$$

$$\int \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} dx_m$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = n$$

$$\frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1} = \int e^x x^{1-t} dx$$

m,n

$$\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + m\right)\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + n\right)$$

$$= \frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1} = t\int (1-x)^n x^{m-1} dx$$

$$\int x^{m-1}(1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$\nabla(i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \square(i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$\boxtimes(i\hbar^\nabla)|_{dx_m}^L, \boxplus(i\hbar^\nabla|_{dx_m}^L)$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$$

Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$= C$$

4

And this function of Euler product respectrum of focus with Heisuke Hironaka manifold in four assembled of integral Euler equation..

$$C = b_0 + \cfrac{c_1}{b_1 + \cfrac{c_2}{b_2 + \cfrac{c_3}{b_3 + \cfrac{c_4}{b_4 + \cdots}}}}$$

This equation demanded with continued number of step function.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$$

$$(2.71828)^{2.828} = a^{a+b^{b+c^{c+d^{d\cdots}}}}$$

$$= \int e^f \cdot x^{1-t} dx$$

This represent is Gamma function in Euler product. Therefore this product is zeta function of global differential equation.

$$\frac{d}{df}F(v_{ij}, h) = \int e^{-f}dV[-\Delta v + \nabla_i\nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij}v_{ij} - v_{ij}\nabla_i\nabla_j + 2 < \nabla f, \nabla h > +(R + \nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2} - h)]$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F = \frac{2\int (R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)}dm$$

28

These equation are eight differential geometry of dimension calyement. And these calyement equation excluded into pair of dimension surface. This surface of Gauss function are global differential manifold, and differential geometry of quantum level.

$$F \geq \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

Differential geometry of quantum level constructed with Euler product and Gamma function being discatastrophed from continued fraction style. Gravity equation lend with varint of monotonicity of level expresented from gravity of letter varient formula.

2   These equation escourted into Global differential manifold and fundemental equation. Weil's theorem is imported from this equation in gravity of letters. Beta function and Gamma function are excluded with these formulas. These equation comontius from Heisuke Hironaga of complex manifold and Gresha professor of Perelman manifold. These two professos are one of abstract theorem and the other of visual manifold theorem.

2   Hilbert manifold in Mebius space
this element of Zeta function on integrate of fields

Hilbert manifold equals with Von Neumann manifold, and this fields is concluded with Glassman manifold, the manifold is dualty of twister into created of surface built. These fields is used for relativity theorem and quantum physics.

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x \to \infty} [\delta(x) \int \int \int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n \sqrt{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

This norm is component of fields in Hilbert manifold of space theorem rebuilt with Mebius space in Gamma Function on Beta function fill into power of rout fundamental group. And this result with AdS_5 space time in Quantum caos of Minkowsky of manifold in abel manifold. Gravity of metric in non-commutative equation is Global differential equation conbuilt with Kaluza-Klein space. Therefore this mechanism is $T^{\mu\nu}$ tensor is equal with $R^{\mu\nu}$ tensor. And This moreover inspect with laplace operator in stimulate with sign of differential operator. Minus of zone in Add position of manifold is Volume of laplace equation rebuilt with Gamma function equal with summative of manifold in Global differential equation, this result with setminus of zone of add summative of manifold, and construct with locality theorem straight with fundamental group in world line of surface, this power is boson and fermison of cone in hyper function.

$$V(\tau) = [f(x), g(x)] \times [f^{-1}(x), h(x)]$$

$$\Gamma(p, q) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$= \beta(p, q)$$

$$= \pi(f(\chi, x), x)$$

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{O}(x)[(f(x) \circ g(x))^{\mu\nu}]dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \int [f(x)^{\mu\nu} \circ G(x)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu]^{\mu\nu} dm$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu - f(x)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$[i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] = i\pi f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = (\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int \int [V(\tau) \circ S^{\mu\nu}(\chi, x)]dm)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(M) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}(^N \int [f \smallsetminus M]^{\oplus N})^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$V(M) = \pi(2 \int \sin^2 dx) \oplus \frac{d}{df} F^M dx_m$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \int (F(V)dx_m)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} [f \smallsetminus g] = \vee(M \wedge N)$$

$$\pi_1(M) = e^{-f2 \int \sin^2 x dm} + O(N^{-1})$$

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$M \circ f(x) = e^{-f \int \sin x \cos x dx_m} + \log(O(N^{-1}))$$

Non-Symmetry space time.

$$\frac{d}{dL} V(\tau) = \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

$$\epsilon S(\nu) = \Box_v \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi}(^5\sqrt{\wedge g^2})d\chi$$

Differential Volume in AdS_5 graviton of fundamental rout of group.

$$\wedge (F_t^m)'' = \frac{1}{12}g_{ij}^2$$

Quarks of other dimension.

$$\pi(V_\tau) = e^{-(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{16}}\log x)^\delta} \times \frac{1}{(x\log x)}$$

Universe of rout, Volume in expanding space time.

$$\frac{d}{dt}(g_{ij})^2 = \frac{1}{24}(F_t^m)^2$$

$$m^2 = 2\pi T\left(\frac{26 - D_n}{24}\right)$$

This quarks of mass in relativity theorem, and fourth of universe in three manifold of one dimension surface, and also this integrate of dimension in conbuilt of quarks.

$$g_{ij} \wedge \pi(\nu_\tau) = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d\psi^2$$

Out of rout in AdS_5 space time.

$$||ds^2|| = g_{ij} \wedge \pi(\nu_v)$$

AdS_5 norm is fourth of universe of power in three manifold out of rout.

Sphere orbital cube is on the right of hartshorne conjecture by the right equation, this integrate with fourth of piece on universe series, and this estimate with one of three manifold. Also this is blackhole on category of symmetry of particles. These equation conbuilt with planck volume and out of universe is phologram field, this field construct with electric field and magnitic field stand with weak electric theorem. This theorem is equals with abel manifold and AdS_5 space time. Moreover this field is anti-brane and brane emerge with gravity and antigravity equation restructed with. Zeta function is existed with Re pole of $\frac{1}{2}$ constance reluctances. This pole of constance is also existed with singularity of complex fields. Von Neumann manifold of field is also this means.

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int \pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{n\sqrt{p},x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$e^{x\log x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}, x\log x = \log(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$= \log\cos\theta + i\log\sin\theta$$

This equation is developed with frobenius theorem activate with logment equation. This theorem used to

$$\log(\sin\theta + i\cos\theta) = \log(\sin\theta - i\cos\theta)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{i\cos\theta}\right) = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

31

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$\mathrm{Im} f = \ker f, \chi(x) = \frac{\ker f}{\mathrm{Im} f}$$

$$H(3) = 2, \nabla H(x) = 2, \pi(x) = 0$$

This equation is world line, and this equation is non-integrate with relativity theorem of rout constance.

$$[f(x)] = \infty, ||ds^2|| = \mathcal{O}(x)[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$T^2 d^2\psi = [f(x)], T^2 d^2\psi = \lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

These equation is equals with M theorem. For this formula with zeta function into one of universe in four dimensions. Sphere orbital cube is on the surface into AdS_5 space time, and this space time is Re pole and Im pole of constance reluctances.

Gauss function is equals with Abel manifold and Seifert manifold. Moreover this function is infinite time, and this energy is cover with finite of Abel manifold and Other dimension of seifert manifold on the surface.

Dilaton and fifth dimension of seifert manifold emerge with quarks and Maxwell equation, this power is from dimension to flow into energy of boson. This boson equals with Abel manifold and AdS_5 space time, and this space is created with Gauss function.

Relativity theorem is composited with infinite on D-brane and finite on anti-D-brane, This space time restructed with element of zeta function. Between finite and infinite of dimension belong to space time system, estrald of space element have with infinite oneselves. Anti-D-brane have infinite themselves, and this comontend with fifth dimension of AdS5 have for seifert manifold, this asperal manifold is non-move element of anti-D-brane and move element of D-brane satisfid with fifth dimension of seifert algebra liner. Gauss function is own of this element in infinite element. And also this function is abel manifold. Infinite is coverd with finite dimension in fifth dimension of AdS5 space time. Relativity theorem is this system of circustance nature equation. AdS5 space time is out of time system and this system is belong to infinite mercy. This hiercyent is endrol of memolite with geniue of element. Genie have live of telomea endore in gravity accesorlity result. AdS5 space time out of over this element begin with infinite assentance. Every element acknowlege is imaginary equation before mass and spiritual envy.

$$T^2 d^2\psi = \lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = [T^2 d^2\psi]$$

$$\frac{d}{dL}V(\tau) = \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M (^5\sqrt{x^2})d\Lambda + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M {}^N(^3\sqrt{x})^{\oplus N} d\Lambda$$

$$^{M}(\vee(\wedge f \circ g)^{N})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{d}{df} \int \int_{M} \frac{1}{(x \log x)^{2}} dx_{m} + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_{M} \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_{m}$$

$$||ds^{2}|| = \mathcal{O}(x)[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu} + T^{2}d^{2}\psi$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\Lambda g_{ij}(x) + T^{\mu\nu}$$

Fifth dimension of eight differential structure is integrate with one geometry element, Four of universe also integrate to one universe, and this universe represented with symmetry formula. Fifth universe also is represented with seifert manifold peices. All after universe is constructed with six element of circuatance. This aquire maniculate with quarks of being esperaled belong to.

3   Imaginary equation in AdS5 space time create with dimension of symmetry

D-brane and anti-D-brane is composited with all of series universe emerged for one geometry of dimension, this gravity of power from D-brane and anti-D-brane emelite with ancestor. Seifert manifold is on the ground of blackhole in whitehole of power pond of senseivility. Six of element of quarks and universe of pieces is supersymmetry of mechanism resolved with

hyper symmetry of quarks constructed to emerge with darkmatter. This darkmatter emerged with big-ban of heircyent in circumstance of phenomena.

D-brane and anti-D-brane equations is

$$\frac{d}{dL}V(\tau) = \frac{d}{df} \int \int_{M} \frac{1}{(x \log x)^{2}} dx_{m} + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_{M} \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_{m}$$

$$C = \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^{2}} dx_{m}$$

Euler constance is quantum group theorem rebuild with projective space involved with.

	AdS5		D-brane	anti-D-brane
comformal			2	

AdS5

AdS5

AdS5

CW

D-brane,anti-D-brane,

Connes

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \beta(x,\theta) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \sigma^m \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

String theorem also imaginary equation of pole with the fields of manifold.

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} f(x,y,z) \right)^{3'} = A^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

Rich equation is all of top formula in integrate theorem.

$$= (D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

34

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

Masaaki Yamaguchi

UFO

Higgs

UFO

UFO   UFO

UFO

Masaaki Yamaguchi

Cs

(Fe   Co60   Pt   Al)H_2SO_4, Al_2O_3

Pr(   )   He,H_2Mg,Al(   )

Co60,Pt,Pr

S   (C_nH_{2n}

Pt,Ag,Au   )

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x} \rightarrow$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = F^{f'}$$

(Al,Mg) $\rightarrow$ S SiO_2 C

Masaaki Yamaguchi

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = \int \int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)[I_m]$$

35

Cohomology element is constructed with isotopy of D-brane, and this isotopy of symmetry structure is sheaf of manifold, more over this brane of element is double integrate of projection.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^t\oiint \mathrm{cohom}D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^t\oiint \mathrm{cohom}D_k(x)^{\ll p} = \diagup\!\!\!\!\Box$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j \int f(x)d\eta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x\partial y}\int \diagup\!\!\!\!\Box\, d\eta$$

$$= R^{\mu\nu'} + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g'_{ij} = \int \left(i\frac{v}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{t})^2}} + \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{t})^2}}\right)\mathrm{dvol}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

$$= \int Cdx_m = \int \kappa T^{\mu\nu}dx_m = T^{\mu\nu^{T^{\mu\nu'}}}$$

$$\diagup\!\!\!\!\Box = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/\log x$$

$${}^t\oiiint \mathrm{cohomD}_\chi[\mathrm{I_m}]$$

$$= \oint (px^n + qx + r)^{\nabla l}$$

$$\frac{d}{dl}L(x,y) = 2\int ||\sin 2x||^2 d\tau$$

36

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int \pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{n\sqrt{p},x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\oiint \cong ||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int \pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{n\sqrt{p},x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta+\bar{h}]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$\frac{-16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/\log x = \cancel{\square}$$

$$\frac{-16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}$$

$$= 4\pi G\rho$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x\partial y} = \nabla_i\nabla_j$$

$$\square\iiint = {}^t\;\oiiint$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\iiint = \nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\iiint = \square\iiint$$

$$\text{Г}|\Gamma, \text{Я}|B$$
$$\text{Ǝ}|E, \text{Ɔ}|C$$
$$\text{Ⅎ}|F, \text{ẟ}|\beta$$

$$\text{ᗡ}|D, {}^t\oiint \cong \bigoplus D^{\oplus L}$$

$$\square + \cancel{\square} = \emptyset$$

$$\cancel{\square}|\emptyset = \square$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left| \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \right.$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cong x, \emptyset^{\frac{1}{2}} = \emptyset$$

3

$$\int^{\ll n} ||ds^2|| = \int \int \int 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right) dxdydz$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial f_n} ||ds^2||$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x) = \int \int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)[I_m]$$

Cohomology element is constructed with isotopy of D-brane, and this isotopy of symmetry structure is sheaf of manifold, more over this brane of element is double integrate of projection.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F = {}^t \oiint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

And global partial defferential equation is integrate of cut in cohomolgy, and this step of defferential D-brane of sheap value is varint of equals, inverse of horizen of cute of section value is reverse of integrate of operators. Three dimension of varint of manifolds in operator of sheaps, and this step of times of value is equal with D-brane of equations. Global differential equation and integrate equation is operator of global scales of horizen cut and add of cut equation are routs.

$$\oint rdx_m = \mathcal{O}(x, y)$$

$$^t \oiiint_{D(\chi, x)} \mathrm{Hom}[D^2 \psi]^{\ll p} \cong \mathrm{vol} \left(\frac{V}{S} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x) = {}^t \oiint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = (F)^{f'}, \int F dx_m = (F)^f$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{f'}$$

$$f' = (2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(\int 2x(\log x+\log(x+1))dx)}$$

$$= e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(2x(\log x+\log(x+1)))}$$

$$= e^f$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(\sqrt{y\log y})$$

$$||ds^2|| = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\int ||ds^2||dx_m = \int 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)d\text{vol}$$

$$\int ||ds^2||dx_m = \int 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)dy_m$$

$$\int ||ds^2||dx_m = \int \frac{1}{8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)}dx_m$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x), \bigoplus\left(i\hbar^\nabla\right)^{\oplus L}$$

$$= \nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta$$

$$dx_m = \frac{y}{\log x}, dy_m = \frac{x}{\log x}$$

$$e^{-f}dV = dy_m = d\text{vol}$$

$$AdS_5$$

$$\beta(p,q) = \qquad + \text{Abel}$$

$$= AdS_5$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

Euler product

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi G||\psi||}[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$\beta(p,q) = \qquad + \text{Abel}$$

$$\int \text{dvol} = \Box\psi$$

$$\int \nabla\psi^2 d\nabla\psi = \Box\psi$$

expanding of universe = exist of value

$$= \log(x \log x) = \Box\psi$$

freeze out of universe = reality of value

$$= (y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla\psi$$

All of value is constance of entropy, universe is freeze out constant, and other dimension is expanding into fifth dimension of inner.

$$x^n + y^n = z^n, \beta(p,q) = x^n + y^n - \delta(x) = z^n - \delta(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)'} \cdot (\sin x)' = z_n, z^n = -2e^{x \log x}$$

$$z = e^{-f} + e^f - y$$

$$\beta(p,q) = e^{-f} + e^f$$

$$y$$

$$\Box x = \int \frac{f(x)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x$$

$$= \int \frac{\Delta f(x) \circ E^+}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)}\Box x$$

$$\Box x = \int \frac{d(R\nabla E^+)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x$$

$$= \int \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x$$

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

$$\exp(\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+), \Delta(C \supset R))$$

$$= \pi(R_1 \subset \nabla E^+) = \mathrm{rot}(E_1, \mathrm{div}E_2)$$

$$xf(x) = F(x), s\Gamma(s) = \Gamma(s+1)$$

$$Q\nabla C^+ = \frac{d}{df}F(x)\nabla \int \delta(s)f(x)dx$$

$$E^+\nabla f = \frac{e^{x \log x}\nabla n! f(x)}{E(x)}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F \ F^{f'} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$(C^\nabla)^{\oplus Q} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)'} \cdot (\sin x)' = z_n, z^n = -2e^{x \log x}$$

$$R\nabla E^+ = f(x)\nabla e^{x \log x}, \frac{d}{df}F = F^{f'} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$\mathrm{F(x)}$$

$$\int \delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$\int \nabla\psi^2 d\nabla\psi = \Box\psi$$

$$\int dx = x + \mathrm{C(C} \hspace{3cm})$$

Beta function is,

$$\beta(p, q) = \int x^{1-t}(1-x)^t dx = \int t^x(1-t)^{x-1}dt$$

$$0 \le y \le 1, \int_0^1 x^{10}(1-x)^{20}dx = B(11, 21)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(11)\Gamma(21)}{\Gamma(32)} = \frac{10!20!}{31!} = \frac{1}{931395465}$$

$$\frac{1}{931395465} = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}z^k = \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^k z^{2k}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k z^k$$

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = n! y^{n+1}$$

$$f^{(0)}(0) = n! f(0)^{n+1} = n!$$

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

In example script is,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2, \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} dx = \int \frac{dy}{y^2} = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = x - C, y = \frac{1}{C-x}$$

$$\exists x = 0, y = 1$$

in first value condition compute with

result, C consumer sartified,

$$y = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

This value result is concluded with native function from Abel manifold.

Abelian enterstane with native funtion meltrage from Daranvelcian equation on Beta function.

Rotate with pole of dimension is converted from other sequence of element,this atmosphere of vacume from being emerged with quarks of being constructed with Higgs field, and this created from energy of zero dimension are begun with universe and other dimension started from darkmatter that represented with big-ban. Therefore, this element of circumstance have with quarks of twelve lake with atoms.

$$(dx, \partial x) \cdot (\epsilon x, \delta x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

And this phenomounen is super symmetry theorem built with quarks of element, also this chemistry of mechanism estimate from physics of operatsion. These response of mechanism chain of geometry into space being emerged with creature and univse of existing of combination.

This converted with dimension of element also emerged from imaginary and reality of pole's space.

And this pole of transport of dimension belong with vector of time has with one rout of sequecence. Quanum physics also belong with other vector of time has with imaginary rout of sequecense.

This sequence of being estimated with non fluer of time, and this space of element have with gravity and antigravity of power. Other vecor of time is antigravity rout of sequecense.

Weak electric theory is estimate from time has with one rout of sequecense, this topology of chain is resulted from time of rout ways.

$$\Box(\frac{\sigma_1 + \sigma_2}{2}) = [3\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x), \sigma(x)]$$

$$\Box \psi = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\nabla \psi^2 = 4\pi G \rho$$

$$\Box(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) = [6\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x), \sigma(x)]$$

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\Box \psi = [12\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x), \sigma(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \int e^{-f}[-\Delta v + R_{ij}v_{ij} + \nabla_i \nabla_j f + v \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 < f, h > +(R + \nabla f)(\frac{v}{2} - h)]$$

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

These equation is reminded time pass rout of one rout way of forms, and this rout of time ways which go for system from future and past. Therefore, this resulted system of time mechanism is one true flow that weak electric theorem oneselves. and moreover, one rout time way of forms is reverse with antigravity of time system. This also spectrum focus is true that Maxwell theorem and strong boson unite with antigravity, this unite is essense on the contrary from weak electric theorem, this theorem called for time rout forms is strong electric theorem. This two theorem is united with quantum physics that no time flow system.

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = 1, H_m = E_m \times K_m$$

The non-commutative theorem is constructed from world line surface that this complex manifold estimate with rolanz atractor, and this string theorem have with one world of universe mate six quarks and other world of dimension mate other element of six quarks. These particle quarks is built with super symmetry space of dimension.

$$i = (1,0) \cdot (1,0), e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$e^{-i\theta} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}$$

$$\sin i\theta = \frac{e^{-\theta} - e^{\theta}}{2}$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

In this equations, two dimension redestructed into three dimension, this destroy of reconstructed way is append with fifth dimension. This deconstructed way of redestructe is arround of universe attached with three dimension, this over cover call into fifth dimension.

$$R(-\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$R(\alpha)MR(-\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha & 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \\ 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha & -\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & \sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & -\cos 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha \\ \sin\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & -\cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}xf(x) = 1$$

$$(\log x)' = \frac{1}{x}, x^n + y^n = z^n$$

$$x^n = -y^n + c, nx^{n-1} = -ny^{n-1}y'$$

$$y' = \frac{nx^{n-1}}{ny^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{n-1}}{y^{n-1}} = -\frac{y}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^n$$

$$-\frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)'}(\sin x)' = z_n$$

$$z^n = -2e^{x\log x}$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) = a, \lim_{y\to\infty} f(y) = b, \lim_{x,y\to\infty}\{f(x) + f(y)\} = a + b$$

$$\lim_{z\to 0} f(z) = c, \delta \int z^n = \frac{d}{dV}x^3$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} = c - \lim_{y\to\infty} f(y) \lim_{x\to\infty} f(x) + \lim_{y\to\infty} f(y) = \lim_{z\to\infty} f(z)$$

$$z^n = \cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta$$

$$= -2e^{x\log x}$$

These equation is gravity and antigravity equation.

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma}\left[\frac{(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)}{2}\right]$$

$$= \sigma(\uparrow\downarrow) + \sigma(\uparrow\uparrow) + \sigma(\downarrow\downarrow) + \sigma(\Leftarrow) + \sigma(\Rightarrow)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \sigma(\uparrow)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m = \sigma(\downarrow)$$

$$\sigma(\leftarrowtail) + \sigma(\rightarrowtail) = \int e^{-f}[-\Delta v + R_{ij}v_{ij} + \nabla_i\nabla_j v + v\nabla_i\nabla_j + 2 < f,h > +(R+\nabla f)(v-\frac{h}{2})]$$

$$\sigma(\downarrow) = \sigma(\uparrow\downarrow + \uparrow\uparrow + \rightrightarrows)$$

$$\sigma(\uparrow) = \sigma(\uparrow\downarrow + \downarrow\downarrow + \leftleftarrows)$$

$$\text{weak electric theorem} = \sigma(\uparrow)$$

$$\text{strong electric theorem} = \sigma(\downarrow)$$

These equation is represented with topology of string model, and weak electric theorem is constructed with Maxwell theorem and weak boson, gravity that estimate with this three power united. Moreover, strong boson and Maxwell theorem, antigravity that also estimate with this three power united. This two united power is integrated from gravity and antigravity. Then this united power is zeta function.

Euler equation represet form,

$$C = \int\frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x$$

$$= \int\left(\int\frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x\right)\text{dvol}$$

$$= \int\int\frac{1}{x^s}\text{dvol} - \int\log x\,\text{dvol}$$

This equation componet of Higgs equation + Euler equation = Zeta function. This represent expression is Rich flow equation. This equation assent from Differential geometry in quantum level, Gamma and Beta function, Gauss surface, Higgs field, Einsetin tensor, Euler constance and so on. This equation is add and average of possibility, and universe, atom more over a certain theory, this universe oneselves is environment seek, other distance is possibility equation, however, other dimension cover demand with not only norm of non liner in three manifold but also non possibility in complete of environment equation.

$$= \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m - \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}\log x\,dx_m$$

$$\int x^{1-t}e^{-x}dV = \int x^{1-t}dm, \int x^{1-t}e^{-x}dV = \int x^{1-t}\text{dvol}, f = \gamma = \Gamma' = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}\log x\,dx$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{-1} - (\gamma)^{\gamma'}$$

$$= e^{-f} - e^f$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m - \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$

$$= 2\cos(ix\log x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} F = 2i \sin(ix \log x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix \log x) + i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$= 2e^{-\theta} = 2e^{-ix \log x}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2\sqrt{y \log y}$$

$$\log(x \log x) = \log x + \log \log x$$

This universe and other dimension on blackhole and whitehole compont with universe and atom in movement and point of environment value by a certain theory of complete environment equation. And this three manifold of possibility equation are able to research in both value formula. This envirnment of researchable reason is that surround of universe is setting to value by already in consented to being researched, then both value researchabled. And this three manifold equation is insert with Kaluza-Klein theory and Heisenbelg equation.

$$\nabla \psi^2 = 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

$$\nabla \psi^2 = 8\pi G \hbar + 8\pi \frac{V}{S}$$

This energe of entropy value consist with whitehole of atom and universe in blackhole value, and this universe in balckhole represent with Higgs filed, atom in whitehole consist with plack scale.

$$\Box_v = 2\sqrt{2\pi G \hbar} + 2\sqrt{2\pi \frac{V}{S}}$$

This entropy value also consist with atom in balckole.

$$\sqrt{2\pi T} = 2\sqrt{2\pi \frac{V}{S}}$$

These equation more also consist with universe being non gravity formula.

$$2\cos(ix \log x) + 2i \sin(ix \log x) = 2e^{-f}$$

$$2\sqrt{2\pi \frac{V}{S}} = \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx_m$$

And also these equation consist with universe and other dimension in warped passeage in rout of integral.

$$e^{-2\pi ||psi|} [\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar x] dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2 \psi$$

$$= e^{-f} + e^f = (u + d) + c, (w + s) + b = -e^{-f} + e^f$$

a=

1 $\qquad$ $\frac{1}{\frac{y}{x}}$ $\qquad$ $\frac{x}{y}$ $\qquad$ x= $\qquad$,y= $\qquad$ $\frac{y}{x}$

$$\Box = \qquad \rightarrow \frac{[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu}{e^{2\pi T||\psi||}}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{2\pi T||\psi||}\left([\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar(x)]d^\mu dx^\nu\right)^{-1} + \left(T^2 d^2\psi\right)^{-1}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar(x)]d^\mu dx^\nu] + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$(u+d)+c = e^{-f} + e^f, (w+s)+b = e^{-f} + e^f$$

$$R'_{ij} = -R_{ij}$$

AdS_5 $\qquad$ $e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}$ $\qquad$ $[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]d^\mu dx^\nu$ $\qquad$ D-brane

$T^2 d^2\psi$

$$||ds^2|| = \Box + \rho, ||ds^2|| = \nabla\Psi^2 + \psi$$

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)$$

$$\text{ploximetry} = \Delta x\Delta p - \Delta p\Delta x + \delta(p,x)$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||} + [\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^{\mu\nu} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = e^f + e^{-f}, \frac{d}{df}\int Cdx_m = e^f - e^{-f}$$

$$R'_{ij} = -R_{ij}$$

$\delta(p,x)$

$$(u+d)+c = e^{-f} - e^f, b+(w+s) = e^{-f} + e^f$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{x^s}\text{dvol} - \int \log x\,\text{dvol} = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m - \int Cdx_m$$

$$= e^{-f} - e^f$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

$$= e^f + e^{-f}$$

Jones

Rico level $\qquad$ D-brane $\qquad$ graviton

Weak electric theory

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$\square = 2(\cos(ix \log x) + i \sin(ix \log x)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = \int \int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)[I_m]$$

Cohomology element is constructed with isotopy of D-brane, and this isotopy of symmetry structure is sheaf of manifold, more over this brane of element is double integrate of projection.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^t\oiint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

And global partial defferential equation is integrate of cut in cohomolgy, and this step of defferential D-brane of sheap value is varint of equals, inverse of horizen of cute of section value is reverse of integrate of operators. Three dimension of varint of manifolds in operator of sheaps, and this step of times of value is equal with D-brane of equations. Global differential equation and integrate equation is operator of global scales of horizen cut and add of cut equation are routs.

$$\oint r dx_m = \mathcal{O}(x, y)$$

$${}^t\oiiint_{D(\chi, x)} \mathrm{Hom}[D^2\bar{\psi}]^{\ll p} \cong \mathrm{vol}\left(\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = {}^t\oiint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = (F)^{f'}, \int F dx_m = (F)^f$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{f'}$$

$$f' = (2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(\int 2x(\log x + \log(x+1))dx)}$$

$$= e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))}$$

$$= e^f$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(\sqrt{y\log y})$$

Global differential manifold is calucrate with x of x times in non entropy of defferential values, and out of range in differential formula be able to oneselves of global differential compute system. Global integrate manifold is also calucrate with step of resulted with loop of integrate systems. Global differential manifold is newton and laiptitz formula of out of range in deprivate of compute systems. This system of calcurate formula is resulted for reverse of global equation each differential and intergrate in non entropy compute resulted values.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx^N + {}^N i \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int x\log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = i\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = i\int\int_M dx_m$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}i + x^2$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$(f)^{(f)'}$$

$$= \left(f^f\right)'$$

$$= e^{x \log x}$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx, \frac{d}{df} F = e^f, \int F dx_m = e^{-f}$$

$$\int x^{1-t} dx = \frac{d}{df} F, \int e^{-x} dx = \int F dx_m$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$x \perp y \rightarrow x \cdot y = \vec{0}, \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} i = \vec{0}, \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$A + B = \vec{0}, A \cdot B = \frac{1}{4} i$$

$$\tan 90 \neq 0, ||ds^2|| = A + B$$

Represented real pole is not only one of pole but also real pole of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\sin 0 = 0$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

θ this result equation is non-certain system concerned with particle, electric particle and atoms in open set group with possiblity of surface values, and have abled to proof in this group of system. Universe and the other dimension of concerned of relationship values.

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \Gamma(x, y)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \left(e^{-x} x^{1-t}\right)^{\gamma'} \rightarrow \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx, \Gamma'(s) = \int e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx$$

$$x^{s-1} = e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} x^{s-1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-x} \cdot \left(e^{s-1\log x}\right) = e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot x^{s-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma(s) = \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx\right)^{\left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx\right)'}$$

$$= \Gamma^{\left(\Gamma \int \log x dx\right)'}$$

$$= e^{-x \log x}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx$$

$$\Gamma'(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \int x^{s-1} dx$$

$$\int F dx_m = \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = F^{(f)'}, \int F dx_m = F^{(f)}$$

Global differential manifold and global integrate manifold are reached with begin estimate of gamma and beta function leaded solved, Global differential manifold is emerged with gamma function of themselves of first value of global differential manifold of gamma function, this equation of quota in newton and dalarnverles of equation is also of same results equations. Zeta function also resulted with quantum group reach with quanto algebra equation. Included of diverse of gravity of influent in quantum physics, also quantum physics doesn't exist Gauss surface of theorem,

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}$$

$$= \bigoplus \frac{H\Psi}{\nabla L}$$

$$= e^{x \log x} = x^{(x)'}$$

however,

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

and gravity equation in being abled to existed with quantum physics, and this physics is also represented with quantum level of differential geometry.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \psi(t) = \hbar$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} i e^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$(i\hbar)' = \left(-e^{i\hat{H}}\right)'$$

$$= -i e^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\hat{H}}^{\left(-i e^{i\hat{H}}\right)}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} f\right)^{-if}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^{-if} \cdot e^{-x \log x} \cdot (f)^i$$

$$= \int e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^{-x \log x}$$

$$f = x, i = t, \frac{1}{2} = a, \bigoplus a^{-tx} x^t [I_m] \cong \int e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx$$

Quantum level of differential geomerty is also resulted with Gamma function of global differential manifold of values, Heisenberg equation is alos resulted with global integrate manifold and this quantum level of differential geometry is manifold of deprive of formula.

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_s = e^{-i\hat{H}t}|\Psi\rangle_H, \hat{A}_s = \hat{A}_H(0)$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle_s \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$i\frac{d}{dt}|\psi(t)\rangle_s = \hat{H}|\psi(t)\rangle_s$$

$$\langle \hat{A}(t) \rangle = \langle \Psi(t)|\hat{A}(0)|\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\hat{A} = \frac{1}{i}[\hat{A}, H]$$

$$\hat{A}(t) = e^{i\hat{H}t}\hat{A}(0)e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = I'_m, I'_m = [1,0] \times [0,1]$$

$$x + y \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}}{e^{x \log x}} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int e^{\frac{2}{m} \sin\theta \cos\theta} \times \frac{N \mathrm{mod}(e^{x \log x})}{O(x)(x + \Delta|f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = 2 \int |\sin 2\theta|^2 d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

$$i^2 = (0,1) \cdot (0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1$$

$$E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right) = i^2, E = mc^2, I' = i^2$$

Gamma function of global differential equation is first of differential function deprivate with ordinary differential equations, more also universe and other dimensiion of Higgs field emerge with zeta function, more spectrum focus is three dimension of manifold of singularity or pair theorem, and universe and other dimension of each value equals. This reverse of circle function of manifolds is also Higgs fields

of dense of entropy and result equation. And differential structure of quantum level in gravity is poled with zeta function and quantum group in high result values. Zeta funtion and quantum group is Global differential manifold of result in values.

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = m(x)$$

$$= e^{-x\log x}$$

$$\sin ix = \frac{e^{-x} + e^{x}}{2i}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x) = e^{f} + e^{-f}$$

$$= 2i\sin(ix\log x)$$

Hyper circle function is constructed with sheap of manifold in Beta function of reverse system emerged from Gamma fucntion and reverse of circle function of entropy value, and this reverse of hyper circle function of beta system is universe and the other dimension of zeta function, more over spectrum focus is this beta function of reverse in circle function is quantum level of differential structure oneselves, and this quantum level is also gamma function themselves. This gamma fucntion is more also D-brane and anti-D-brane built with supplicant values. Higgs fileds is more also pair of universe and other dimension each other value elements.

My son in acasicrecord demonstrate with being have with quantum level of differential structure equation. I have with same equation already from being on my father and my doctors of professors give me hints with this qlds equation explanade with global differential manifold.

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}(1)$$

$$= i\hbar\psi$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x)(2)$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m(3)$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx_m(4)$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'}dx_m(5)$$

$$= e^{f} + e^{-f}(6)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{-1} = e^{f} - e^{-f}(7)$$

(1) is my son in acasicrecord with his idea, (2),(3) are myself equation. (4),(5) are my son and me with tagge of ideas equation. (6),(7) are Takashima Aya and me, and my son in acasicrecode with tolio equations. These references from Grisha professor and Takeuchi Kaoru. I read with this references being hint from these professors.

[reference Lisa Randall, Toshihide Masuoka, Makoto Kobayashi]

$$\theta = 45$$
$$\theta = 60 \qquad\qquad \sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

These equation and theorem are product with number, this element histroy is

$$\lim_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

$$C = \frac{e}{2}, \int Cdx_m = n, \int e^{-x^2 - y^2} dxdy = \pi$$

$$S = \pi r^2, V = \pi || \int \sin 2x dx ||^2 dx, V - \int \sin x dx = \beta(p, q), \beta(p, q) = \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = \frac{d}{df} F(x, y)$$

$$= \int \Gamma'(\gamma) dx_m = (x, y) \cdot (x, y) = e^{ix}$$

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x = \frac{d}{df} e^{ix} = \sin(i \log x) + i \cos(i \log x)$$

$$= n$$

This develop and limitation element escourt into Euler product emerged from general of Euler equation. And, this equation built with Higgs field and zeta function from gamma function of partial integral deprivation manifold.