AdS5 manifold interacted with string and knot theory.

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Beta function releaded from Gamma function which destructed with quantum level of differential geometry, this space have with space idealtheory which not relate with all of pair destructed from duality of power on fifth gate with universe of being existing with fourth power in gravity among angigravity, this pair of power funderment with weak boson and strong boson maxwell and gravity, and these power fall with gravity harsand with antigravity.

These power branch with gravity from gamma function on global partial integrate manifold is emerged from quantum level of differential geometry to global differential manifold which of gravity catastrophe from maxwel power to partial integrage manifold fill into Higgs field from weak electric theory to strong electric theory united from being liked with gravity and antigravity assembled to be D-brane. This explained theory mistake with string theory mention to general relativity theory entarne with gamma function on partial global integral manifold conquire with maxwell and fourth power destruct into universe of boson and fermion power.

Moreover, quantum level of differential geometry is assembled with calucrate with inner of factor escourte with beta function is leaded from oneselves, and this factor of quantum group is tasmania of boxtime enterstain with Euler product of integral manifold on volume equation. This equation is escourted from fourie circle function of circle on saine and cosaine function of imaginary equation in logment function, this logment function construct with mebius space which global differential manifold of being resolved with Higgs field equation. This equation connected with dalanverisian equation have with pair of gravity and antigravity from this equation qauto with logment function.

These equation are escourted from secureproduct equation which is alearletter equation is component with quantum level equation. This equation deintegrate into fifth power of universe and the other dimemsion.

AdS5 manifold conquate with string theory enterstain with mebius space is three destruct with being connected in three string energy, and this energy equal with Seifert manifold.

All of power mirror with string and fermison power each other influent with being exchanged into other and ones metapholmozed. This string resembled with D-brane and Anti-D-brane are danced with knot theory which destant with being each intersect with being interacted of power on being exchanged.

$$T^{\mu\nu T^{\mu\nu}} = \int T^{\mu\nu} \text{⧖}_m$$

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

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

$$\Gamma^{\gamma} = \int \Gamma dx_m$$

$$⧖ = \int x^x dx_m$$

大域的積分多様体においての、大域的部分積分は、大域的微分多様体を使うと、冪乗の冪乗における積分多様体を、$⧖ = \int x^x dx_m$ において、$\int T^{T'} dx_m$ の大域的微分が消えて、$\int T^T ⧖_m$ と、大域的積分指数多様体が導かれる。

$$\not\square = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu} / \log x$$

$$\begin{aligned} &{}^{t}\!\!\iiint \mathrm{cohomD}_{\chi}[\mathrm{I_m}] \\ &= \oint (px^n + qx + r)^{\nabla l} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} &\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} \\ &= e^{-x \log x} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\not\nabla = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathrm{rot} \begin{pmatrix} \not\square & \square & \not\nabla \\ & & \\ H\Psi & [\pi(\chi, x)] & {}^{t}\!\!\iiint \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \partial & d & \nabla \\ \delta & \square & \lim \end{pmatrix} = E \\ &= \partial(E) \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{1}{\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = I'_m, I'_m = [1, 0] \times [0, 1]$$

ガンマ関数についての大域的部分積分多様体は、単体量の時間計量に、$⧖_m$ を微分変数の微小量に使う

$$T^{\mu\nu T^{\mu\nu}} = \int T^{\mu\nu} ⧖_m$$

$$T^{\mu\nu T^{\mu\nu}} = \int T^{\mu\nu} ⧖_m$$

ガンマ関数についての大域的微分多様体は

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

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

大域的積分多様体は

$$\Gamma^{\gamma} = \int \Gamma dx_m$$

この x の x 乗の大域的積分多様体は

$$⧖ = \int x^x dx_m$$

一般相対性理論の多様体積分が $T^{\mu\nu T^{\mu\nu}}$ と表せられて

$$T^{\mu\nu T^{\mu\nu}} = \int T^{\mu\nu} ⧖_m$$

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

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

$$\Gamma^{\gamma} = \int \Gamma dx_m$$

$$⧖ = \int x^x dx_m$$

x の x の冪乗の積分についての微小量として、使われる

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

Jones 多項式についてのフェルマーの定理と同型であり、

$$\frac{d}{d\mathcal{T}} T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{d}{d\mathcal{T}} \int T dx_m$$

ここで、ガンマ関数における大域的部分積分多様体の特異点方程式は

$$||ds^2|| = \int [T] dx_m$$

と特異点の方程式は、ガウス記号を使うこれらをまとめると、次の式たちにまとめられることができる

$$= \int \frac{\Gamma(\gamma)'}{h\nu} dx_m$$

$$= \int \frac{\Gamma(\gamma)'}{x \log x} dx_m$$

$$= d⧖_m$$

$$\frac{d}{d\mathcal{T}} \int T^{\mu\nu} dx_m$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\mathcal{T}} T^{\mu\nu}$$

波動関数の波長は、光量子仮設で対数を同型として

$$\lambda = h\nu$$

　これらから、対数が

$$\sqrt{g} = 1 = \frac{1}{\log x}$$

と、ゼータ関数と関係していることが言える

$$y = x - a, g = \log x = \log a$$

差関数は

$$x = a$$

この数値たちは、対数関数で

$$a = \frac{a}{\log a} = 1 = \frac{1}{\log a}$$

$$= \sqrt{g} = 1$$

と、ゼータ関数の基盤になっていてゼータ関数を対数と指数関数とで表せると

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

This equation leaded into quantum level equation.

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

　ベータ関数として

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

$$\beta(p,q)$$

ゼータ関数は、

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

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

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

フェルマーの定理としての、大域的積分多様体は

$$\int F dx_m = e^{2x\log x}$$

$$= F^f = e^{x\log x} + e^{-x\log x} \geq e^{2x\log x}$$

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

全数値は、直線体であり、

$$2^2 \cong 3^3 \cong 5^5 \cong 7^7 \cong 11^{11} \cong 13^{13} \cong 17^{17} \cong 23^{23}$$

冪乗が対数として

$$x^x = a, x\log x = \log a, x = \frac{\log a}{\log x}$$

$$x = \log\frac{a}{x}$$

$$\sqrt{g} = 1, \sqrt{a} = x, x = y^0, x^x = e^{x\log x}$$

と、ゼータ関数になり

$$a = \frac{a}{\log a} = 1 = \frac{1}{\log a}$$

$$x^x = a, e^x = a^L = \frac{1}{x}, x \to \infty \to 0$$

$$e^{-f}dV = \frac{f}{\log x}$$

これらの式たちは、ゼータ関数への導く式たちである

$$\delta\int(L - \frac{1}{2\kappa}R)\sqrt{g}d^4x = 0$$

$$R^{\mu\nu} = -\kappa(T^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\nu}T)$$

$$R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\nu}R = -\kappa T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$(R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g^{\mu\nu}R)_{i\nu} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\alpha}(g^{\alpha\beta}\frac{\partial\log\sqrt{g}}{\partial x^\beta}) = -\kappa T$$

これらの式は、次の式たちへと行く

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

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

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

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

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
{}^{t}\!\!\iiint \mathrm{cohomD}_{\chi}[\mathrm{I_m}] \\
&= \frac{d}{dx\log x}\gamma_x \\
&= \log(x\log x) \\
&= \frac{d}{dl}L(x,y) = 2\int ||\sin 2x||^2 d\tau \\
&= \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma
\end{aligned}
$$

This spectrum focus is this equation leaded into quantum level equation.

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} \\
&= \{f,g\}^{[f,g]} = [f,g]^{\{f,g\}}
\end{aligned}
$$

These equation explain with fermison and boson of step function is quantum level equation.

$$
\begin{aligned}
||ds^2|| &= e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta + \bar{h}]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu} + T^2 d^2\Psi \\
&= \Delta = [y \oplus y^{-1}] + T^0
\end{aligned}
$$

These equation is string thoery level conqute with knot theory, this equation exchange with imaginary pole of three catastrophe and mebius space equal of entropy formula level, formation is'nt equal but also entropy level equal.

$$
\frac{d}{df}F(x,y) = -2\int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{(R + \Delta)} e^{-f} dV
$$

This rich formula is mebius space.

This equation decrete with power of antigravity, and this power reversed with water of fire with electric stream of Lambda driver of system.

$$
{}^{t}\!\!\iiint \gamma d\gamma = \frac{d}{dx\log x}\log(x\log x)d\gamma_x
$$

This specturm point is partial varint equation is mebius space with mebius space equation from mebius time and mebius differential value parameter.

All of theory concluded with varint equation ponded with sqrt space and time sqrt concrete with average of space and time betten with flattern of space call eternal general theory mebiant with estimate from gamma partial integral manifold.

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

This equation metamorphoze is operator function retained from gamma function is operatate from this fundermental group, and this operator is used into all of function stimulate escarater, for instant is,

$$
\pi(\chi, x)[\gamma][dI_m] = \log(x\log x)
$$

Varint partial integral manifold escourt into mebius space. And this equation is construct with Euler product of integral manifold.

$$\frac{d}{dx\log x}sd\gamma_x = \log(x\log x)$$

$${}^{t}\overline{\iiint}\gamma d\gamma = \frac{d}{dx\log x}sd\gamma_x$$

$$= {}^{t}\overline{\iiint}\gamma d\gamma = \frac{d}{dx\log x}\log(x\log x)d\gamma_x$$

After all, this mention to significant value is varint integral function is cuttern with Euler product of integral manifold concluded with double integral manifold of cut equation equal with mebius and average of add and sqrt function asteraid with gravity equation.

Time scale of metric means to measure of time space of metric tensor in time essence, and space idealtheory understain with pole of distance of norm recover with time measure and curvature of pole of exchange to being abled to metric field, after all, this tensor is restablished with general relativity and field theory revealed from time essence replaced with metric tensor into space ideal of measure from formation of point to point replaced with space metric of series.

Global three cutten integral manifold equal with double assemble deprivation Euler product manifold, and this manifold also equal with mebius space of average of add and even formula equation.

$$\frac{d}{dx\log x}sd\gamma_x = \log(x\log x)$$

$${}^{t}\overline{\iiint}\gamma d\gamma = \frac{d}{dx\log x}sd\gamma_x$$

These equation is

$$\frac{d}{dx\log x}sd\gamma_x = \log(x\log x)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx\log x}\int Cdx_m = \log(x\log x)$$

$$\geq 2\sqrt{y\log y}$$

This point of focus is world of line is pole of each establish with imaginary and reality, and cutten point of line pole. This pole is quantum effective pole. This pole call line to be cutten number line. To be line of this point remain name to be Re,Im,and $[Re, Im]^{[\diagdown]}$

$$||ds^2|| = Im \wedge Re\perp[RI]^{[\diagdown]}$$

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

$$(\bigoplus \nabla w) \boxtimes (\bigoplus \nabla u)$$

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

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

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

$$\not\nabla (\Box(\nabla\psi)^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$= \int \Box(\nabla\psi)^{'} d \not\nabla$$

$$= \boxtimes \Psi$$

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

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

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

Assembley-D-brane represented with seed of dimension cover from many of circle of dimension movement result, this assembled with cap of dimension sendent of harmonious dimension with being resulted from next equation resolved in,

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

$$\pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu} = e^{-f} dV$$

が求まり、

$$p^{\alpha} n = \sqrt[n]{p}$$

$$n^{\sqrt[n]{p}} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$= n^{p^{\frac{1}{n}}} = n^{-n^{p}}$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m = e^{-x \log x}$$

となり、k の素イデアルの密度 M に対して、

$$\lim_{s\to 1+0} \sum_{p\in M} \frac{1}{(N(p))^s} / \log \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$= \text{M の密度 (density)}$$

$$\alpha(f\frac{d}{dt}, g\frac{d}{dt}) = \int_s \begin{vmatrix} f^{'} & f^{''} \\ g^{'} & g^{''} \end{vmatrix} dt, \mathcal{B}(f\frac{d}{dt}, g\frac{d}{dt}, h\frac{d}{dt}) = \int_s \begin{vmatrix} f & f^{'} & f^{''} \\ g & g^{'} & g^{''} \\ h & h^{'} & h^{''} \end{vmatrix} dt$$

これらは、Gul'faid-Fuks コホモロジーの概念を局所化することにより、形式的ベクトル和のつくるコホモロジーとして、導かれている。

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

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

p の取り得る範囲で、Hilbert 多様体は、

$$||ds^2|| = 0, 1$$

の種数の値を取る。この補空間が種数 3 である。

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

$$= [\infty]/e^{-2\pi T||\psi||} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$\geq [\infty]/e^{-2\pi T||\psi||} \cdot T^2 d^2\psi$$

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

$$\lim_{x=\infty} \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = a_k f^k$$

$$\beta(p, q) = \int e^{-\sin\theta\cos\theta} \int \sin\theta\cos\theta d\theta = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

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

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

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

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

大域的積分の代数幾何の量子化での計算は、ガンマ関数になっている。

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

代数幾何の量子化の因数分解は、加減乗除の式の m,n の組み合わせ多様体でのガンマ関数同士の計算になる。