# Global integral and deprivation equation escourt with step function of element excluded from global topology

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Global calcurate escourt element value into step element resume.

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

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

$$e^{x\log x}=\frac{1}{(x\log x)^e},x\log x=\log(\frac{1}{x\log x})^e$$

大域的微分と大域的積分多様体の計算方法が、ライプニッツ方式とニュートン方式での、大域的微分多様体の計算は、常備分は、指数と係数を強調するのに対して、擬微分と擬積分は、大域的多様体の指数部分を抽出して、指数の数値を導く計算方法になっている。Shanon entropy is colmogoloph excellent element, and this element regular group exchange gamma function into beta function on prime number select with neipia number of step selected with productivity number.

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

$$\frac{F}{\log x}=F^{f'},a=x\log x=F$$

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

$$\Gamma^{-1}x\Gamma-\beta^{-1}x\beta=0\leq e$$

$$\Gamma(p+q)=x^{-1},\beta(p,q)^{-1}=(\Gamma^{-1}(p)x\Gamma(p))^{-1}$$

$$\beta^{-1}(x)x\beta(x),\Gamma^{-1}(p)x^{-1}\Gamma(p)=\Gamma(p)+\Gamma(p)^{-1},x=x^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma^{-1}x\Gamma-\beta^{-1}x\beta=E^{\alpha}-E^{\beta}=e$$

$AdS_5$manifold equation construct with Kaluza-Klein dimension.

$$||ds^2||=e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta+\bar{h}(x)]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}+T^2d^2\psi=\kappa T^{\mu\nu}+\int\sin\psi dx_y+\int\cos\psi dx_m,ax^n+bx^{n-1}\cdots+c=\cos^{\sin}-\sin^{\cos}$$

$$x^y=\frac{1}{y^x}=n^{n+1}-(n+1)^n=(a-b)(a+b)(a+b)(a-b),(+)(-)(+)\neq(+)(-)(+)(-)(+)$$

Up of equations concept with Galois group result with fifth over is factor of answer of equation resovation.

$$x^y-y^x=0\leq e$$

Reverse of function exchange value with zeta element result.

$$n^{n+1} = \log x, (n+1)^n = \int \frac{1}{(1+n)^s} dx$$

$$E^{\alpha} = \Gamma^{-1} x \Gamma, E^{\beta} = \beta^{-1} x \beta$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^n, 1 = E^{\alpha}, \frac{1}{x} = E^{\beta}$$

$$\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac} = b^2 - 4ac, \sqrt{ac} \leq \frac{b}{2}$$

After all, Galois group escourt with average equation.