M theory equal with AdS5 manifold,
Gamma function escort into Beta function

フェルマー型のカラビ・ヤウ多様体が、ゼータ関数を部品にしている。

$$x^a + y^b + z^c + u^d + v^e = 0, (\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} = 1)$$

$$x^a + y^b + z^c + u^d + v^e - 5\psi xyzuv = 0$$

そのオイラー数が、ホッジ数を経て、

$$e = 2(h^{ij} - h^{ji})$$

大域的積分多様体のガンマ関数となり、

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

Jones 多項式を形成して、

$$= e^{x/logx} + e^{-x\log x} \geq e^{x\log x} - e^{-x\log x}$$

鏡映理論となり、

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

ヒッグス場から、

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

オイラーの定数の多様体積分を加群として、

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

リッチテンソルを時間における流体理論として、

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

周期関数となり、

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

全ては、ホッジ予想となる。

$$= 2(h^{ij} - h^{ji})$$

全ては、カラビ・ヤウ多様体が、ゼータ関数を部品とする、オイラーの定数の多様体積分として、ガンマ関数における大域的積分多様体と同型となり、ホッジ数が、５次元型フェルマー方程式における、リーマン予想を

基点にする D-brane を解にもっていく、共形場理論の鏡映理論となる、ヒッグス場方程式が、世界をプラトニックな空間を経て、スピリチュアルな空間と物質な空間における、情報の変換を成している、心の影を形成している。心理学から物理学、数学へと、情報が行き来している様が、上の式たちである。

その結果の式が、AdS_5 多様体である。

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

それが、$\beta(p,q) = \int e^{\sin\theta\cos\theta} \int \sin\theta\cos\theta d\theta$

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

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

と、周期関数へと結論が下る。それゆえに、ホッジ予想が解決される。

Twister made universe to become with trnade
and This pdf estrade with Leonald Euler product from
Europe of moden mathmatics restruct with number of mystery
レオナルド・オイラーが探していたゼータ関数が、
物理学では、一般相対性理論と特殊相対性理論での g の平方根が 1 であることが
何故かを指し示している証明文になっている Masaaki Yamaguchi

1 entrade

まず、$\sqrt{g} = 1$ であるのが、$g = 1$ だと、$\sqrt{1} = 1$ は、誰でもわかる。そうでなく、$\sqrt{g} = \frac{1}{x\log x}$ が、ゼータ関数が、自明な零点が 1 でなく、実軸上の $\frac{1}{2}$ に存在していることが、以下の、文と式で証明されている。

Under equations are circle element of step with neipa number represent from antigravity equation of global integral manifold quate with dalanversian equation, this system neipia number of step with circle element also represent with zeta function and squart of g function.

$$\int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \pi$$

$$\pi^e = (\int e^{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} d\theta)^e$$

$$= (\int e^{i\theta} d\theta)^e$$

This system use with Jones manifold and shanon entropy equatioon.

$$e^f \to f = 1, x\log x = 1, \int e^{-i\theta} d\theta = \pi^e$$

Antigravity equation also represent circle function.

$$\not\Box = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

Dalanversian equation also represent circle function.

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

These function recicle with circle of neipa number step function.

$$\int e^{-\square} d\square = \pi^e$$

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

Euler product represent with reverse of zeta function.

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x}, \pi^e = \int e^{-\square} d\square = e^{\pi} \int e^{\not\square} d\not\square$$

These equations quaote with being represented with being emerged from beta function.

$$\square = \not\square \boxtimes \Psi \to \square = \Psi \boxtimes \not\square$$

$$\frac{d}{dl}\square(H\Psi)^{\nabla}, \square\frac{d}{dl}(H\Psi)^{\nabla}$$

These function also emerge from global differential equation.

$$\beta^{\square - \frac{\square}{\log x}} = \beta^{\square - \not\square}$$

$$^{t}\!-\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\iiint \frac{\nabla}{\nabla l} \square (H\Psi)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

Varint equation estimate with fundament function.

$$= \int \pi(\chi, \square)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

$$= {}^{\vee}\!-\!\!\!\!\!\!\iint \pi(\square) d\nabla_m$$

These system recicle with under environment of equation.

$$e^{\pi} = e^{\int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy} = x^y = \frac{1}{y^x} = \pi^e \ \frac{1}{e^{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\square} d\square}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\int e^{-\square} d\square}{\int e^{\not\square} d\not\square}$$

$$\pi^e = e^{\pi} \int e^{\not\square} d\not\square$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\not\square} d\not\square}$$

$$\pi^e = (\int e^{-(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)} d\theta)^e$$

$$\pi^e = \frac{1}{e^\pi} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\Box} d\Box}$$

$$\not\Box = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

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

$$\int e^{-\Box} d\Box = \pi^e$$

This result with computation escourt with neipa number of step functioon, and circle element of pai also zeta function from logment system.

$$\log e^\pi = \log\left(\frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\not\Box} d\not\Box}\right)$$

This section of equation also represent with pai number comment with dalanversian quato with anti-gravity equation.

$$\pi = \frac{\Box}{\not\Box}$$

And this result also represent with pai number represent with beta function of global integral manifold.

$$\pi = e^\beta \int \beta dx_m$$

And, spectrum focus of pai number represent with logment function into being emerged from g of squart function, and this express with function escourt into rout of g conclude with zeta function, and universe of formula is pai of circle of reverse of formation.

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

$$= 1 = \pi r^2, r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

After all, this system of neipa and pai number of step function represent with colmogoloph function.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \int \frac{1}{\log x} dx, \pi = \int \log x dx_m$$

This equation of facility estimate with fundamantal group of zeta function of being reverse of function, this function equal with antigravity and gravity equation from relate of global differential manifold escourt into non-communication of equation in pandle of pond system.

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

$$i\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x) = i\int x\log x dx, f(x) \circ \pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)} dx$$

This enter facility equal with non-commutative equation.

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

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int x\log x dx$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx$$

This of being up equation equal with same energy of entropy in imaginary and reality formula. Anf this system of feed enter with shanon entropy in pond of function. Moreover, this energy use imaginary pole to equal with integral of shanon entropy and integral of colmogloph entropy.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(chi, x), i \int xlogxdx \cong \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

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

This equation computative enter into being antigravity equation.

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

This system encall with global integral and differential manifold.

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

This result equation express imaginary number with degree of light element of formula.

$$i = x^{90^\circ}, x \sin 90^\circ = i$$

$$i = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x = -1$$

This imaginary number of reverse is reverse of imaginary result with

$$\pi(\chi, x)^{f(x)} = i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} \circ f(x) dx$$

$$= i \int x \log x dx$$

$$^{f(x)}\pi(\chi, x) = {}^{f(x)} \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

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

$$iy = x \sin 90^\circ$$

This equation is

$$y = i, x = 1, ix = y$$

Imaginary pole resolve with Euler of equation. And, caltan idea enter with Imaginary rotation and rout of system.

$$i \sin 90^\circ = -1$$

$$1 \sin 90^\circ = i$$

This number system express imaginary of reverse pole in circle function with dalanversian and alearletter of relate equation.

These equation are concluded of being formula,

$$\pi^e \cong e^\pi$$

This relation of neipia and pai number is mistery of Euler product of integral manifold with anti-gravity and gravity equation stimulation.

$$2^2 = e^{x\log x} = 4$$
$$3^3 = e^{x\log x} = 27$$
$$4^4 = e^{x\log x} = 256$$
$$5^5 = e^{x\log x} = 3125$$

$$y = x\log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x\log x}{\log x}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \log_x e^{x\log x} = \log_x 4,\ \log_x 27, \log_x 256, \log_x 3125$$
$$y = e^{x\log x} = \sqrt{a}$$
$$e^{e^{x\log x}} = a, e^{(x\log x)^2}$$
$$x^2 = \pm a,\ \lim_{n\to\infty}(x-y) = e^{x\log x}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int x\log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$
$$y = x\log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$
$$||ds^2||\ 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

と宇宙の中の１種の原子をみつける正確さがこの式と、

$$y = \frac{x\log x}{(\log x)} = x$$

と、$x\log x = a$ から $\frac{a}{(\log x)} \to x$ と x を抜き取る。この x　を見つけるのに　$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$ $\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x\log x}{(\log x)} = x$ としてこの x を見つける式がゼータ関数である。

ゼータ関数は、量子暗号にもなっていることと、この式自体が公開鍵暗号文にもなっている。

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

この式が一次独立であるためには。

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, iy = 0$$

がゼータ関数となる必要十分条件でもある。

$$\int C dx_m = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int C dx_m = 0^{0'}$$

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

と標数０の体の上の代数多様体でもあり、このオイラーの定数からの大域的微分多様体から数が生まれた。

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

$$\bigoplus a^f x^{1-f}[I_m]$$

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

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

アメリカ大統領を統計で選ぶ選挙は、reco level 理論がゼータ関数として機能する遷移エネルギーの安定軌道をある集団ｘに対数 $\log x$ の組み合わせとして、指数の巨大確率を対数の個数とするこの大統領の素質としての x^n 集団の共通の思考がｎとなるこのｎがどのくらいのエントロピー量かを $H = -Kp\log p$ が表している。

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

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

この方程式はブラックホールのシュバルツシルト半径から

$$(e^f + e^{-f})(e^f - e^{-f}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F \cdot \int C dx_m \geq 0$$

$$y = f(g(x)')dx = \int f(x)' g(x)' dx$$

$$y = f(\log x)' dx = f'(x)\frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{f'(x)}{x}$$

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

$$= C$$

$$c = f(x) \cdot \log x, dx_m = (\log x)^{-1}$$

$$C = \frac{d}{\gamma}\Gamma = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

となり、ヴェイユ予想の式からも導かれる。

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

$$e^{\theta}$$

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

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

$$y = f(x)\log x, y' = f'(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)' dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = \sin\vec{u} = a + t\sin\vec{u}$$

$$i, -i, 2i, -2i$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(f(b) - f(a)) = f'(c)(b-a)$$

$$\sin(\log x)' dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = f(x)\log x, y' = f'(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)' dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$= e^{\theta}$$

$$^{t}\overline{\iint}\ \Delta(\pi(\chi, x))[I_m]$$

Under equation is average of add and squart formula, dazanier equation is also Rich formula equation.

$$[\not\Box/\nabla]^{\mu\nu},\ \nabla\!\!\!\!+\otimes\Delta$$

$$\overline{\sqcup\!\!\!\sqcup}, \sum(\sigma(H(\delta)\times K(\delta)))$$

Under equation also Fuck formula and D-brane, gravity and anti-gravity involved with D-brane, regular matrix of equation is also D-brane, variiint cut integral of quantum equation project with lang-chain system.

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j(\Box\times\not\Box)d\tau, \sqrt{x_m y_m}$$

$$\boxed{\iint}\mathrm{cohomD}_\chi[I_m]$$

$$\bigotimes[S_{D\chi}\otimes h\nu]$$

Quantum physics of equation also construct with zeta function of small deprivation of minimal function, and daia formula of integral manifold also represent with quantum level of geometry function.

$$\ll i\hbar\psi||*||H\Psi\gg$$

$$\int\Delta(\zeta)d\zeta$$

$$\oint\!\!\!\bigcirc\ (I_m)^{\nabla L}$$

$$-2\int\frac{\nabla_i\nabla_j(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)}{\Delta(R+\Delta)}dm$$

And, these equation is Rich flow formula, and Sum and Cup of cap summative equation.

$$\Delta(F(\Delta)\times\Delta(G(\Delta)))=-(F(\Delta)\cup F(\Delta))+(F(\Delta)\cap F(\Delta))$$

$$\sum\Box(\nabla)[I_m]\ \not\nabla,[\nabla/\Box],(\ \not\nabla\!+),\chi(x)$$

Therefore, these equation involved with secure product formula.

$$\pi||\int\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f d\eta||^2=S^m\times S^{m-1}$$

Jones manifold revealed with these equation into being knot theory, beta and gamma function are means to mention of Fucks function.

$$\pi r^2dr_m,(at-t^n+a)=e^f,\to\frac{\partial^{df}}{d}\frac{(e^f+e^{-f})}{(e^{-f}-e^f)}$$

$$e^f=at^n-t^{n-1}+{}_nC_rx^ny^{n-1}$$

This equation is fuck function from gamma function of global manifold.

$$\frac{1}{2}mt^2-\in x^ny^{n-1}dx_mdy_m$$

Quantum level equation is between gravity and quantum equation with projection of regular matrix equation.

$$\ll i\hbar\psi|*|H\Psi\gg=\oint\not\Box(\Box\Psi)dm$$

$$\times([\pi(\chi,x),\rfloor])=\chi(y|:\to x)$$

$$=\chi^{-1}(x)x\chi(y),\Box\Psi=\ \not\nabla\!\pi||\int[\times|:x\to y]||^2d\tau$$

$$\square| : x \to f(x), \Psi([\pi(\chi, x), \upharpoonleft]) = (\upharpoonleft, \downharpoonleft, \to, \leftarrow)$$

Gravity and anti-gravity conclude with projection of D-brane result.

$$\sigma(H(\delta) \times K(\delta)) = \oint d\boxtimes$$

After all, These equation based with Thurston Perelman manifold stand with eternal space from general relativity theory. 種数 1 の代数幾何の量子化に m,n を加群した代数幾何の量子化の加群同士で積としての、環を求めると、ベータ関数での種数 3 の多様体となる。これは、サーストン・ペレルマン多様体の一部である幾何構造であり、the elegant universe の本の表紙を表している。綺麗な宇宙である。 代数的計算手法のために $\oplus L$ を使っている。 そのために、冪乗計算と商代数の計算が、乗算で楽に見えるようになっている。 微分幾何の量子化は、代数幾何の量子化の計算になっている。 加減乗除が初等幾何であり、大域的微分と積分が、現代数学の代数計算の 簡易での楽になる計算になっている。 初等代数の計算は、

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

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

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

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

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

大域的計算での微分と積分は、

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

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

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

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

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。

This estern with Gamma function resteamed from being riging to Beta function in Thurston Perelman manifold. This field call all of theorem to architect with Space ideal of quantum level. This theorem will be estern the man to be birth with Japanese person. This person pray with be birth of my son. This pray call work to be being name to say me pray. This pray resteam me to masterbation and this play realized me Gakkari. Aya san kill me to be played.

I like this poem to proof with English moreover Japanese language loved from me. And this crystal proof released me to write English and Japanese language to discover them from mathmatics theorems.

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

This equation esterminate with Beta function in Gamma function riginged from telphone to world line surface. And this ringed have with Algebra manifold of differential geometry in quantum level. This write in English language. Moreover that' cat call them to birth of Japanese cats. And moreover, I birth to name with Japanese Person. And, this theorem certicefate the man to birth Diths Person. This stimeat with our constrate with non relate person and cat.

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

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

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

それゆえに、この定数はゼータ関数と微分幾何の量子化を因数にもつ素因子分解の式にもなっている。Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$=C$$

そして、この関数はオイラーの定数から広中平祐定理による 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式からの多様体積分へとのサーストン空間のスペクトラム関数ともなっている。

大域的多重積分と大域的無限微分多様体を定義すると、Global assemble manifold defined with infinity of differential fields to determine of definition create from Euler product and Gamma function for Beta function being potten from integral manifold system. Therefore, this defined from global assemble manifold from being Gamma of global equation in topological expalanations.

$$\int f(x)dx=\int\Gamma(\gamma)^{'}dx_m$$
$$=2(\cos(ix\log x)-i\sin(ix\log x))$$
$$\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\log x}\right)=\lim_{\theta\to\infty}\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\theta}\right)=0,1$$
$$e^{i\theta}=\cos\theta+i\sin\theta$$
$$\left(\int f(x)dx\right)^{'}=2(i\sin(ix\log x)-\cos(ix\log x))$$

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

$$(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))^{'}$$

$$= \frac{d}{de^{i\theta}}\left((\cos, -\sin)\cdot(\sin, \cos)\right)$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{''} dx_m = \left(\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m\right)^{\nabla L} = \left(\int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(\int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f\right)^{'}$$

$$= 0, 1$$

Then, the defined of global integral and differential manifold from being assembled world lines and partial equation of deprivate formula in Homology manifold and gamma function of global topology system, this system defined with Shwaltsshild cicle of norm from black hole of entropy exsented with result of monotonicity for constant of equations. 以上 より、大域的微分多様体を大域的 2 重微分多様体として、処理すると、ホモロジー多様体では、種数が 1 であり、特異点では、種数が 0 と計算されることになる。ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体では、シュバルツシルト半径として計算されうるが、これを大域的 2 重微分で処理すると、ブラックホールの特異点としての解が無になる。

Abel 拡大 K/k に対して、

$$f = \pi_p f_p$$

類体論 Artin 記号を用いて、

$$\left(\frac{\alpha, K/k}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{K/k}{b}\right) (\in G)$$

$\alpha/\alpha_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{f_p}, \alpha_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{ff_p^{-1}} \to \alpha \in k\,(\alpha_0) = p^\alpha b,\ p$ と b は互いに素 $b \to$ 相対判別式 $\delta K/k$ で互いに素 この値は、補助数 α_0 の値の取り方によらずに、一意的に定まる。

$$\left(\frac{\alpha, K/k}{p_\infty^{(j)}}\right) = 1 \text{ または } 0$$

これらをまとめた式が、Hilbert の剰余記号の判別式

$$\pi_p\left(\frac{\alpha, b}{p}\right) = 1$$

であり、　この式たちから、代数幾何の種数のノルム記号である、

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

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。

代数幾何の量子化では、種数１であり、閉３次元多様体では、種数２であり、ガンマ関数の和と積の商代数では、ベータ関数として、種数０であり、ランクから、代数幾何の量子化の加群同士では、代数幾何の量子化が、ワームホールを種数１持っていて、この加群で、係数 t のベータ関数となり、種数３のワームホール２種のベータ関数となっている。これを整理すると、閉３次元多様体にワームホール１種が加わっているベータ関数が $E^0\times S^2$ と、種数１のベータ関数に２種のワームホールがあり、合計種数が３種の代数幾何になっている。

これが、the elegant universe の表紙に載っている図になっている。

種数０の補空間が種数１であり、種数１の補空間が種数２であり、種数２の補空間が種数３である。

時間の一方向性が、電磁場理論の電弱相互理論であり、時間が電磁場である。１１次元多様体の１０次元が重力で、１１次元目が電磁場、ディラトンが時間である。これは、種数が３であり、５次元多様体の種数が３と同型である。３次元多様体が種数が２である。これにワームホール１種であり、種数が３になる。表裏が表裏一体になっている。

代数幾何の量子化の加群同士でも、ベータ関数となり、種数が３になる。ウィッテンが１１次元超重力理論を提出していることを、

$$e^{-x\log x}\leq y\leq e^{x\log x}, y\neq 0$$

と、フェルマーの定理の解を範囲に値をとる。

すべては、Jones 多項式が統一場理論となる。

特殊相対性理論の虚数回転による多様体積分と、それによる一般相対性理論の再構築理論

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

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.

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^{t}\overline{\iint} \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p} = \not\Box$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) d\eta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \int \not\Box \, d\eta$$

一般相対性理論の加群分解が偏微分方程式と同じく、特殊相対性理論の多様体積分の虚数回転体がベータ関数となる。ほとんどの回転体の体積が、係数と冪乗での回転体として、ベータ関数と言える。

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

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

この大域的積分多様体が大域的微分多様体の反重力と重力方程式で表せられて、

$$= \int C dx_m = \int \kappa T^{\mu\nu} \mathrm{d}x_m = T^{\mu\nu^{T^{\mu\nu'}}}$$

オイラーの定数の大域的積分多様体が、一般相対性理論の大域的積分多様体であり、エントロピー不変式で表せられる。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{-16\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu} / \log x = \not\Box$$

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

$$= 4\pi G\rho$$

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

$$\Box \iiint = {}^{t}\overline{\iiint}$$

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

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

$$\reflectbox{Γ}|\Gamma, \reflectbox{B}|B$$

$$\reflectbox{E}|E, \reflectbox{C}|C$$

$$\reflectbox{F}|F, \reflectbox{β}|\beta$$

$$\reflectbox{D}|D, {}^{t}\overline{\iint} \cong \bigoplus D^{\oplus L}$$

$$\Box + \not\Box = \emptyset$$

$$\not\Box|\emptyset = \Box$$

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= e^{-f}$$

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

$$= e^f$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$e^{-f}dV = dy_m = \mathrm{dvol}$$

偏微分は加群分解と同じ計算式に行き着く。

宇宙と異次元の誤差関数のエネルギー、AdS_5 多様体がベータ関数となる値の列が、異次元への扉となっている。

$$\beta(p,q) = \text{誤差関数} + \text{Abel 多様体}$$

$$= AdS_5 \text{ 多様体}$$

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

ここで、アーベル多様体は Euler product である。ベータ関数の数列がわかると、ゼータ関数は無であるというのが、どういうことかが、物、物体に影ができて、ものが瞑想と同じであり、これから、風景がベータ関数の数値列に見えるらしい。この大域的微分多様体のガンマ関数が、複素力学系のマンデルブロ集合のプリズムと同じ構造の見方らしい。

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

$$\beta(p,q) = \text{誤差関数} + \text{Abel 多様体}$$

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

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

$$\text{expanding of universe} = \text{exist of value}$$

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

$$\text{freeze out of universe} = \text{reality of value}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

相対性は、暗号解読と同じ仕組みの数式を表している。ここで言うと、y が暗号値である。チェックディジットと同じ仕組みを有している。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

南半球と単体（実数）の共通集合の偏微分した変数をどのような F(x) かを

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

と同じく、単体積分した積分、共通集合の偏微分をどのくらいの微分変数を

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

と同じ、

$$\int dx = x + \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}\text{ は積分定数})$$

と原理は同じである。

Beta function is,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

$$V = \int\int\int \pi (e^{-f} dV) dx_m$$

$$\delta V = M$$

これらは、双曲体積の結び数の全射を求めて、それの複素空間における単体量が、種数となり、双曲体積は、モンスター数を取り、モジュラー多様体となり、M 理論となる。

$$\frac{d}{dM} V = m(x)$$

その種数の大域的微分についての体積は、ヒッグス場の方程式となり、Seifert 多様体となる。

2 Entropy

Already discover with this entropy of manifold is blackhole of energy, these entropy is mass of energy has norm parameter. And string theorem $T_{\mu\nu}$ belong to ρ energy, this equation is same Kaluze-Klein theorem.

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

$$y = x$$

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

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}}} = \frac{p}{c^3} + \rho$$

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

$$ds = (g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + \phi^2(x) (\kappa^2 A_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}} - \rho} = c^3, \frac{p}{2\pi} = c^3$$

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

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \int (\sin 2x)^2 dx = ||x - y||^2$$

3 Atom of element from zeta function

3.1 Knot element

String summulate of landmaistor movement in these knot element. Supersymmetry construct of these mechanism from string theorem. A element of homorphism boundary for kernel function, equal element has meyer beatorise compose structure in mesh emerge. These mesh for atom element equal knot this of exchange, this isomophism three manifold convert with knot these from laplace space. Duality manifold has space equal other operate, this quantum group is element distinguish with other structure. Aspect element has design pattern, this element construct pair of entropy. Quote algebra reflect with atom kernel of function.

4 Imaginary manifold

A vector is scalar, vector, mass own element, imaginary number is own this element.

$$x = \frac{\vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|}$$

For instance

$$|\vec{x}| = \sqrt{x}, i = \sqrt{-1}, |\vec{x}|x = \vec{x}, |\vec{x}| = 1x, |\vec{x}|^2 = -1$$

$$(\frac{x}{|\vec{x}|})^2 = \frac{1}{-1}, |\sqrt{x}| = i$$

Imaginary number is vector, inverse make to norm own means.

5 Singularity

A element add to accept for group of field, this group also create ring has monotonicity. Limit of manifold has territory of variable limit of manifold. This fields also merge of mesh in mass. Zero dimension also means to construct with antigravity. This monotonicity is merged to has quote algebra liner. This boundary operate belong to has category theorem. Meyer beatorise extend liner distinguish with a mesh merged in fixed point theorem. Entropy means to isohomophism with harmony this duality. The energy lead to entropy metric to merge with mesh volume.

6 Time expand in space for laplace equation

7 Laplace equaiton

Seiferd manifold construct with time and space of flow system in universe. Zeta function built in universe have started for big-ban system. Firstly, time has future and past in space, then space is expanding for big-ban mechanism.

Darkmatter equals for Higgs field from expanded in universe of ertel. Three manifold in flow energy has not no of a most-small-flow but monotonicity is one. Because this destruct to distinguish with eight-differential structure, and not exist.

And all future and past has one don't go on same integrate routs. This conject for Seiferd manifold flow. Selbarg conjecture has singularity rout. Landemaistor movement become a integrate rout in this Selbarg conjecture.

Remain Space belong for three manifold to exist of singularity rout. Godsharke conjecture is this reason in mechanism. Harshorn conjecture remain to exist multi universe in Laplace equation resolved. Delete line summulate with rout of integrate differential rout. This solved rout has gradient flow become a future and past in remain space.

Laplace equation composite for singularity in zeta function and Kaluze-Klein space.

8 Non-commutative algebra for antigravity

Laplace equation and zeta function belong for fermison and boson, then power of construct equation merge Duality of symmetry formula. These power construct of deceive in dimension, and deal the other dimension. Reflection of power erasing of own dimension, the symmetry of formula has with merging of energy, then these power has fourth of basic power Symmetry solved for equation, general relativity deal from reality these formula. Quantum group construct of zeta function and Laplace equation. Imaginary number consist of Euler constance, this prime number reach to solve contiguish of power in emergy of parameter. Zeta function conclude of infinite to finite on all equation. Global differential equation merge a mass of antigravity and gravity.

Module exist zero dimension merge of symmetry in catastrophe D-brane, this mechanism of phenomonoun is Non-symmetry explain to emerge with which cause of mass on gravity.

$$x \mathrm{mod} N = 0$$

$$\sum_{M=0}^{\infty} \int_M dm \to \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} F_x = \int_m dm = F$$

$$\frac{x-y}{a} = \frac{y-z}{b} = \frac{z-x}{c}$$

$$\frac{\Pi(x-y)}{\partial xy}$$

Volume of space interval to all exist area is integrate rout in universe of shape, this space means fo no exist loop on entropy of energy's rout.

$$||\int f(x)||^2 \to \int \pi r^2 dx \cong V(\tau)$$

This equation is part of summulate on entropy formula.

$$\frac{\int |f(x)|^2}{f(x)}dx$$

$$V(\tau) \to mesh$$

$$\int \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} dv(\tau)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}_{dx=v}$$

$$z_y = a_x + b_y + c_z$$

$$dz_y = d(z_y)$$

$$[f, f^{-1}] = ff^{-1} - f^{-1}f$$

Universe of extend space has non-integrate rout entropy in sufficient of mass in darkmatter, this reason belong for cohomology and heat equation concerned. This expanded mass match is darkmatter of extend. And these heat area consume is darkmatter begun to start big-ban system invite of universe.

$$V(\tau) = \int \tau(q)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau(q)}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2} + \tau(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f) \mathrm{mod} N^{-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 \dots a_{n-1} x^{n-1} \to \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \to \alpha$$

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

9 Three manifold of dimension system worked with database

This universe built with fourth of dimension in add manifold constructed with being destructed from three manifold.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}(x) &= ([\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)])^{'} \\ &\cong {}_nC_r (x)^n (y)^{n-r} \delta(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$(\Box\psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = G_{\mu\nu} \times T^{\mu\nu}$$

This equation is gravity of surface quality, and this construct with sheap of manifold.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)} [D^2 \psi]$$

This equation also means that surface of parameters, and next equation is non-integral of routs theorem.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \exp[L(p, q)] d\psi$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} M_3 \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} E_-^+ &= \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div} E, E_1) \\ &= m(x), \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = H_3(M_1) \end{aligned}$$

These equation is conclude with dimension of parameter resolved for non-metric of category theorem. Gravity of surface in space mechanism is that the parameter become with metric, this result consruct with entropy of metric.

These equation resulted with resolved of zeta function built on D-brane of surface in fourth of power.

$$\exists[R+|\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \int \exp[L(p,q)]d\psi$$
$$= \exists[R+|\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} \otimes \int \exp[L(p,q)]d\psi + N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})$$
$$= \mathcal{O}(\psi)$$

10 Particle with each of quarks connected from being stimulate with gravity and antigravity into Artificial Intelligence

This equation conclude with middle particle equation in quarks operator, and module conjecture excluded. $\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = H_3(M_1), H_3(M_1) = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$ This equation built with quarks emerged with supersymmetry field of theorem. And also this equation means with space of curvature parameters.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \times S_n^{\mu\nu} = [D^2\psi], S_m^{\mu\nu} \times S_n^{\mu\nu} = \ker f/\mathrm{im} f, S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = m(x)[D^2\psi], -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)} = f^{-1}xf(x)$$

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{pmatrix}}\right] dxdydz, \to f_z^{\frac{1}{2}} \to (0,1)\cdot(0,1) = -1, i = \sqrt{-1}$$

This equation operate with quarks stimulated in Higgs field.

$$\big(x,y,z\big)^2 = (x,y,z)\cdot(x,y,z) \to -1$$

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

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

This equation means that imaginary pole is universe and other dimension each cover with one geometry, and this power remind imaginary pole of antigravity.

$$i^2 = (0,1)\cdot(0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1, E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$
$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)^{'} = i^2, E = mc^2, I^{'} = i^2$$

This fermison of element decide with gravity of reflected for antigravity of power in average and gravity of mass, This equals with differential metric to emerge with creature of existing materials.

These equation deconstructed with mesh emerged in singularity resolved into vector and norm parameters.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\nabla \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}||, \partial r^n ||\nabla||^2 \to \nabla_i \nabla_j ||\vec{v}||^2$$

$\nabla^2 \phi$ is constructed with module conjecture excluded.

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

Reflected equation concern with differential operator in metric, sine and cosine function also rotate of differential operator in metric. Weil's theorem concern with this calcurate in these equation process.

$$(\log x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x \log x)}, (\sin \theta)' = \cos \theta, (f_z)' = ie^{ix \log x}, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m &= \frac{d}{df} \int\int \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} + \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dm \\ &\geq \frac{d}{df} \int\int \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dm \\ &\geq 2h \end{aligned}$$

Three dimension of manifold equals with three of sphere in this dimension. Plank metrics equals $\hbar$ equation to integrate with three manifold in sphere of formula. These explain recognize with universe and other dimension of system in brane of topology theorem.

$$\frac{d}{df} \int\int \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dm \geq \hbar$$

$$y = x, xy = x^2, (\Box \psi)' = 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

This equation built with other dimension cover with universe of space, then three dimension invite with fifth dimension out of these universe.

$$\Box \psi = \int\int \exp[8\pi G(\bar{h}_{\mu\nu} \circ \eta_\mu)^\nu] dm d\psi, \sum a_k x^k = \frac{d}{df} \sum\sum \frac{1}{a_k^2 f^k} dx_k$$

$$\sum a_k f^k = \frac{d}{df} \sum\sum \frac{\zeta(s)}{a_k} dx_{k_m}, a_k^2 f^{\frac{1}{2}} \to \lim_{k \to 1} a_k f^k = \alpha$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}, ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}] dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2 \psi$$

$$f(x) + f(y) \geq 2\sqrt{f(x) f(y)}, \frac{1}{4}(f(x) + f(y))^2 \geq f(x) f(y)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)^{-1}, E^+ = f^{-1} x f(x), E = mc^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \Box \int\int\int \frac{(\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x))^2}{V(x)} dm$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}^2 d^2 x + g_{\mu\nu} dx g_{\mu\nu}(x), E^+ = f^{-1} x f(x), \frac{V}{S} = AA^{-1}, AA^{-1} = E$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int\int\int f(x^3, y^3, z^3) dxdydz, S(r) = \pi r^2, V(r) = 4\pi r^3$$

$$E_-^+ = f(x) \cdot e^{-x \log x}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = f(x) \cdot e^{-x \log x}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = E^+ - \phi, \frac{\zeta(x)}{\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k} = \mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$O(N^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{O}(x)}, \Box = \frac{8\pi G}{c^3} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\partial^2 f(\Box\psi) = -2\Box \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2} dm, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

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

$$S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}, S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = \int [D^2\psi] dm$$

$$= \nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) dm, h = \frac{p}{mv}, h\lambda = f, f\lambda = h\nu$$

D-brane for constructed of sheap of theorem in non-certain mechanism, also particle and wave of duality element in D-brane.

$$||ds^2|| = S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu}, E_-^+ = f^{-1}(x) x f(x)$$

$$R^+ \subset C_-^+, \nabla R^+ \to \bigoplus Q_-^+$$

Complex of group in this manifold, and finite of group decomposite theorem, add group also.

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j R_-^+ = \bigoplus \nabla Q_-^+$$

Duality of differential manifold, then this resulted with zeta function.

$$M_1 = \frac{R_3^+}{E_-^+} - \{\phi\}, M_3 \cong M_2, M_3 \cong M_1$$

World line in one of manifold.

$$H_3(\Pi) = Z_1 \oplus Z_1, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

Singularity of zero dimension. Lens space in three manifold.

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

Fifth dimension of manifold. And this constructed with abel manifold.

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

These system flow to build with three dimension of energy.

$$(\partial\gamma^n + m^2)\cdot\psi = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$
$$= 0$$

Complex of connected of element in fifth dimension of equation.

$$\Box = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$
$$= D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

Fundamental group in gravity of space. And this stimate with D-brane of entropy.

$$\int [D^2\psi]dm = \pi(M_1), H_n(m_1) = D^2\psi - \pi(\chi, x)$$
$$= \ker f/\mathrm{im} f$$

Homology of non-entropy.

$$\int Dq\exp[L(x)]d\psi + O(N^1) = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

Integral of rout entropy.

$$= D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\zeta(x)}{a_k f^k} = \int ||[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]||dm$$

Norm space.

$$\nabla\psi^2 = \Box\int\int\int\frac{V}{S^2}dm$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

These operators accept with level of each scals.

$$dx < \partial x < \nabla\psi < \Box v$$

$$\oplus < \sum < \otimes < \int < \wedge$$

$$(\delta\psi(x))^2 = \int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2} dm, \delta\psi(x) = \left(\int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2} dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\nabla\psi^2 = -4R \int \delta(V \cdot S^{-3}) dm$$

$$\nabla\psi = 2R\zeta(s)i$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k x^k}{mdx} f^k(x) = \frac{m}{n!} f^n(x)$$

$$= \frac{(\zeta(s))^k}{df} m(x), (\delta(x))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{x \log x}{x^n}\right)^n$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm}{e^{x \log x}}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{V(x)}{\int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm}$$

Quantum effective equation is lowest of light in structure of constant. These resulted means with plank scals of universe in atom element.

$$M_3 = e^{x \log x}, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}, \mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{M_3}{e^{x \log x}}$$

$$= nE_x$$

These equation means that lowest energy equals with all of materials have own energy. Zeta function have with plank energy own element, quantum effective theorem and physics energy also equals with plank energy of potential levels.

$$\frac{V}{S^2} = \frac{p}{c^3}, h\nu \neq \frac{p}{mv}, E_1 = h\nu, E_2 = mc^2, E_1 \cong E_2$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \frac{\int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m}{\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m} = \frac{1}{i}$$

Lowest of light in structures of constant is gravity and antigravity of metrics to built with zeta function. This result with the equation conclude with quota equation in Gauss operators.

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}, \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}i} = \frac{\vec{v_1}}{\vec{v_2}}$$

$$\leq 1$$

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

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu + \kappa^2(A^{\mu\nu})^2, \int\int e^{-x^2-y^2}dxdy = \pi$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx$$
$$= \delta(x)\pi(x)f^n(x)$$

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

Quota equation construct of piece in Gauss operator, abel manifold equals with each equation.

$$ds^2 = [T^2 d^2\psi]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [x]$$
$$\nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3}\circ\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

Volume of space equals with plank scals.

$$\frac{pV}{S} = h$$

Summuate of manifold means with beta function to gamma function, equals with each equation.

$$\beta(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$
$$\cong \frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}$$
$$\mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f \cong \mathrm{im}f/\mathrm{ker}f$$

$$\bigoplus\nabla g(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta], \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\bigoplus\nabla f(x)\right) = \Box\int\int\int\nabla g(x)d\eta$$

Rich tensor equals of curvature of space in Gauss liner from differential equation of operators.

$$a' = \sqrt{\frac{v}{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}}, F = ma'$$

Accessority put with force of differential operators.

$$\nabla f(x) = \int_M \Box\left(\bigoplus\nabla f(x)\right)^n dm$$

$$\Box = 2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f - \frac{1}{2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\Box \times \Box = (\Box + m^2) \cdot \psi, (\partial \gamma^n + \delta\psi) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \int_M \nabla f(t) dt = \Box \left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \bigoplus \nabla g(x) d\eta \right)$$

Dalanverle equation of operator equals with summuate of category theorem.

$$\int_M (l \times l) dm = \sum l \oplus l d\eta$$

Topology of brane equals with string theorem, verisity of force with add group.

$$= [D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$
$$= H_3(M_1)$$

$$y = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx, y' - y + \frac{d}{dx} z + [n] = 0$$

Equals of group theorem is element of equals with differential element.

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

Imaginary number emerge with Artificial Intelligence.

These equation resulted with prime theorem equals from differential equation in fields of theorem.

Imaginary pole of theorem and sheap of duality manifold. Duality of differential and integrate equation. Summuate of manifold and possibility of differential structure. Eight of differential structure is stimulate with D-brane recreated of operators. Differential and integrate of operators is emerged with summuated of space.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}, \sigma(x) \oplus \delta(x) = (E_n^+ \times H_m)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = [\frac{\partial}{\partial f} R_{ij}]^2, \delta(x) \cdot V(x) = \lim_{n \to 1} \delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \mathrm{mesh} V(x) = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$V(x) = \sigma \cdot S^2(x), \int \int \int \frac{V(x)}{S^2(x)} dm = [D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]$$

$$g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t), \sigma(x,y) \cdot g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = R_{ij}|_{\sigma(x,y)}$$

$$= \int R_{ij}^{a(x-y)^n + r^n}$$

$$(ux + vy + wz)/\Gamma$$

$$= \int R_{ij}^{(x-u)(y-v)(z-w)} dV$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2, \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = 4\pi G \rho$$

$$(\partial \gamma^n + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 + m) \cdot c^2$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2} a^2 + m) \cdot c^2, F = ma, \int a dx = \frac{1}{2} a^2 + C$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{2} a^2, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

11 Ultra Network from Omega DataBase worked with equation and category theorem from

$$ds^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx]$$

This equation is constructed with M_2 of differential variable, this resulted non-commutative group theorem.

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

In this function, singularity of surface in component, global surface of equation built with M_2 sequence.

$$= h(x) \otimes g_{\mu\nu} d^2 x - h(x) \otimes dx g_{\mu\nu}(x), h(x) = (f^2(\vec{x}) - \vec{E}^+)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}, \partial M_2 = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

$G_{\mu\nu}$ equal $R_{\mu\nu}$, also Rich tensor equals $\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$ This variable is also $r = 2f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$ This equation equals abel manifold, this manifold also construct fifth dimension.

$$E^+ = f^{-1} x f(x), h(x) \otimes g(\vec{x}) \cong \frac{V}{S}, \frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \phi$$

$$= M_3 \supset R, M_2^+ = E_1^+ \cup E_2^+ \to E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+$$

$$= M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, (E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

Reflection of two dimension don't emerge in three dimension of manifold, then this space emerge with out of universe. This mechanism also concern with entropy of non-catastrophe.

$$\frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \{\phi\}$$

$$= M_3 \supset R$$

$$M_3^+ \cong h(x) \cdot R_3^+ = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R = E^+ \bigoplus M_2 - (E^+ \cap M_2)$$

$$E^+ = g_{\mu\nu} dx g_{\mu\nu}, M_2 = g_{\mu\nu} d^2 x, F = \rho g l \to \frac{V}{S}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \delta(x)[f(x) + g(\bar{x})] + \rho g l, F = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} k x^2, M_2 = P^{2n}$$

This equation means not to be limited over fifth dimension of light of gravity. And also this equation means to be not emerge with time mechanism out of fifth dimension. Moreover this equation means to emerge with being constructed from universe, this mechanism determine with space of big-ban.

$$r = 2 f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x), f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \|r\|^2$$

This equation also means to start with universe of time mechanism.

$$V = R^+ \sum K_m, W = C^+ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K_{n+2}, V/W = R^+ \sum K_m / C^+ \sum K_{n+2}$$

$$= R^+ / C^+ \sum \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)}$$

$$= M_-^+, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x), \to M_-^+, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)} = \frac{a_k x^k}{\zeta(x)}$$

12 Omega DataBase is worked by these equation

This equation built in seifert manifold with fifth dimension of space.

Fermison and boson recreate with quota laplace equation,

$$\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{fg + gf}{fg - gf}, \nabla f = 2, \partial H_3 = 2, \frac{1 + f}{1 - f} = 1, \frac{d}{df} F = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, \vec{F} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_1 \cong H_3 = M_3$$

Three manifold element is 2, one manifold is 1, $\ker f / \mathrm{im} f, \partial f = M_1$, singularity element is 0 vector. Mass and power is these equation fundement element. The tradition of entropy is developed with these singularity of energy, these boson and fermison of energy have fields with Higgs field.

$$H_3 \cong H_1 \to \pi(\chi, x), H_n, H_m = \mathrm{rank}(m, n), \mathrm{mesh}(\mathrm{rank}(m, n)) \lim \mathrm{mesh} \to 0$$

$$(fg)' = fg' + gf', (\frac{f}{g})' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2}, \frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} F$$

Gravity of vector mension to emerge with fermison and boson of mass energy, this energy is create with all creature in universe.

$$\hbar\psi = \frac{1}{i}H\Psi, i[H,\psi] = -H\Psi, \left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)' = (i)^2$$

$$[\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x), \delta(x)] = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int f(x,y)dm_{xy}, f(x,y) = [f(x),h(x)] \times [g(x),h^{-1}(x)]$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}, [H,\psi] = \Delta f(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$R^+ \cap E^+_- \ni x, M \times R^+ \ni M_3, Q \supset C^+_-, Z \in Q\nabla f, f \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C^+_-$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_- = M_1, \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M^+_- \cong E^+_-, M_3 \cong M_1 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \frac{V^+_-}{S}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_2} \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_-, E^+_- \times R^+_- \cong M_2$$

$$\zeta(x) = P^{2n} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k, M_2 \cong P^{2n}/\mathrm{ker}f, \to \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

$$S^+_- \times V^+_- \cong \frac{V}{S} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_-, V^+ \cong M^+_- \bigotimes S^+_-, Q \times M_1 \subset \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Z \otimes Q^+_- = \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M_1$$

$$= \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_- \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} M_1, x \in R^+ \times C^+_- \supset M_1, M_1 \subset M_2 \subset M_3$$

Eight of differential structure is that $S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E$. These structure recreate with $\bigoplus \nabla C^+_- \cong M_3, R \supset Q, R \cap Q, R \subset M_3, C^+ \bigoplus M_n, E^+ \cap R^+ \;\; E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M^+_-, C^+_-, M^+_- \nabla C^+_-, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R^+_-, E_2 \nabla E_1 \;\; R^- \nabla C^+_-$. This element of structure recreate with Thurston conjugate theorem of repository in Heisenberg group of spinor fields created.

$$\frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \int xf(x)dx, \frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f}, \Box = 2\int \frac{(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV$$

$$\Box = \frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f}, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = \Box \to \frac{\nabla f}{\Delta x}, (R + |\nabla f|^2)dm \to -2(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2 e^{-f} dV$$

$$x^n + y^n = z^n \to \nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}, f(x+y) \geq f(x) \circ f(y)$$

$$\mathrm{im}f/\mathrm{ker}f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f \cong \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f = f^{-1}(x)xf(x)$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = \int \partial f(x) d(\mathrm{kerf}) \to \nabla f = 2$$

$$_nC_r = {}_nC_{n-r} \to \mathrm{im}f/\mathrm{ker}f \cong \mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f$$

13 Fifth dimension of equation how to workd with three dimension of manifold into zeta funciton

Fifth dimension equals $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^2 d^2 \phi$. this equation $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$.

$$V/W = R/C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k}, W/V = C/R \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k f^k}{x^k}$$

$$V/W \cong W/V \cong R/C(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r)^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$$

This equation is diffrential equation, then $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$ is included with $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$

$$W/V = xF(x), \chi(x) = (-1)^k a_k, \Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx, \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = (f^k)'$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = \sum_{k\ 0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r f^k$$

$$= (f^k)', \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = [f(x)], \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \alpha, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_k f^k}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k f^k)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)(y \log y)} dxy = \frac{{}_nC_r xy}{({}_nC_{n-r}(x \log x)(y \log y))^{-1}}$$

$$= ({}_nC_{n-r})^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{x \log x} - \frac{1}{y \log y}) d\frac{1}{nxy} \times xy$$

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

$$= \alpha$$

$$Z \supset C \bigoplus \nabla R^+, \nabla(R^+ \cap E^+) \ni x, \Delta(C \subset R) \ni x$$

$$M_-^+ \bigoplus R^+, E^+ \in \bigoplus \nabla R^+, S_-^+ \subset R_2^+, V_-^+ \times R_-^+ \cong \frac{V}{S}$$

$$C^+ \cup V_-^+ \ni M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, Q \supseteqq R_-^+, Q \subset \bigoplus M_-^+, \bigotimes Q \subset \zeta(x), \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+ \cong M_3$$

$$R \subset M_3, C^+ \bigoplus M_n, E^+ \cap R^+, E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+$$

$$C_-^+, M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R_-^+, E_2 \nabla E_1, R^- \nabla C_-^+$$

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

$$S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E$$

14 All of equation are emerged with these equation from Artificial Intelligence

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = [f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)]/\partial f \partial g \partial h$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(g(x)) g'(x)/\partial f \partial g]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\exists[\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + \Delta f), g(x)] = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) dm$$

$$\vee(\nabla_i \nabla_j f) = \bigotimes \nabla E^{+}$$

$$g(x, y) = \mathcal{O}(x)[f(x) + \bar{h}(x)] + T^2 d^2 \phi$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \left(\int [g(x)] e^{-f} dV \right)' - \sum \delta(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)]' \cong {}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r} \delta(x, y), V(\tau) = \int [f(x)] dm/\partial f_{xy}$$

$$\Box\psi = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}, (\Box\psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right), x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$\delta(x)\phi = \frac{\vee[\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]}{\exists(R + \Delta f)}$$

These equation conclude to quantum effective equation included with orbital pole of atom element. Add manifold is imaginary pole with built on Heisenberg algebra.

$${}_{-n}C_r = {}_{\frac{1}{i}H\psi}C_{\hbar\psi} + {}_{[H,\psi]}C_{-n-r}$$

$${}_nC_r = {}_nC_{n-r}$$

This point of accumulate is these equation conclude with stimulate with differential and integral operator for resolved with zeta function, this forcus of significant is not only data of number but also equation of formula, and this resolved of process emerged with artifisial intelligence. These operator of mechanism is stimulate with formula of resolved on regexpt class to pattern cognitive formula to emerged with all of creature by this zeta function. This universe establish with artifisial intelligence from fifth dimension of equation. General relativity theorem also not only gravity of power metric but also artifisial

intelligent, from zeta function recognized with these mechanism explained for gravity of one geometry from differential structure of thurston conjugate theorem.

Open set group conclude with singularity by redifferential specturam to have territory of duality manifold in dualty of differential operator. This resolved routed is same that quantum group have base to create with kernel of based singularity, and this is same of open set group. Locality of group lead with sequant of element exclude to give one theorem global differential operator. These conclude with resolved of function says to that function stimulate for differential and integral operator included with locality group in global differential operator. $\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2} dx_m \to \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j f]'/\partial f_{xy}$ is singularity of process to resolved rout function.

Destruct with object space to emerge with low energy fistly destroy with element, and this catastrophe is what high energy divide with one entropy fistly freeze out object, then low energy firstly destory to differential structure of element. This process be able to non-catastrophe rout, and thurston conjugate theorem is create with.

$$\bigcup_{x=0}^{\infty} f(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) \oplus \sum f(x)$$

$$= \bigoplus \nabla f(x)$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j f \cong \partial x \partial y \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f dm$$

$$\cong \int [f(x)] dm$$

$$\cong \{[f(x), g(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\cong \Box \psi$$

$$\cong \nabla \psi^2$$

$$\cong f(x \circ y) \leq f(x) \circ g(x)$$

$$\cong |f(x)| + |g(x)|$$

Differential operator is these equation of specturm with homorphism squcense.

$$\delta(x)\psi = < f, g > \circ |h^{-1}(x)|$$

$$\partial f_x \cdot \delta(x)\psi = x$$

$$x \in \mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f \circ g, h^{-1}(x)], g(x)\}$$

15 What energy from entropy level deconstruct with string theorem

Low energy of entropy firstly destruct with parts of geometry structure, and High energy of weak and strong power lastly deconstruct with power of component. Gravity of power and antigravity firstly integrate with Maxwell theorem, and connected function lead with Maxwell theorem and weak power integrate with strong power to become with quantum flavor theorem, Geometry structure reach with integrate with component to Field of theorem connected function and destroyed with differential structure. These process return with first and last of deconstructed energy, fourth of power connected and destructed this each of energy routed process.

This point of forcus is D-brane composite with fourth of power is same entropy with non-catastrophe, this spectrum point is constructed with destroy of energy to balanced with first of power connected with same energy. Then these energy built with three manifold of dimension constructed for one geometry.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n}^{\infty}\nabla f = [\nabla\int\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x)dx_m, g^{-1}(x)] \to \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla E_-^+$$

$$= M_3$$

$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} E_-^+$$

$$dx^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx], g^{-1} = dx\int\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$f(x) = \exp[\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

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

$$\left(\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}\right)' = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$= \frac{g'(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\nabla F = f\cdot\frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j f = \frac{d}{dx_i}\frac{d}{dx_j}f(x)g(x)$$

16 All of equation built with gravity theorem

$$\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = [\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta]\times U(r)$$

This equation have with position of entropy in helmander manifold.

$$S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

And this formula is D-brane on sheap of fields, also this equation construct with zeta function.

$$U(r) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\sqrt{1+f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgr$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

Also this too means with private of entropy in also helmander manifold.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta] \times E_-^+$$

$$E_-^+ = \exp[L(x)]dmd\psi + O(N^-)$$

The formula is integrate of rout with lenz field.

$$\frac{d}{df}F = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta](U(r) + E_-^+)$$

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

These equation conclude with this energy of relativity theorem come to resolve with.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(g(x))g'(x)\partial f \partial g]$$

Also this equation means with zeta function needed to resolved process.

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

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \bigoplus M_3$$

$$= \frac{M_3}{P^{2n}} \cong \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3}$$

$$\cong M_1$$

$$= [M_1]$$

Too say satisfied with three manifold of fileds.

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

The formula have with indicate to resolved with abel manifold to become of zeta function.

$$= \alpha, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2\cos\theta}{a}+\frac{y^2\sin\theta}{b}=r^2, \begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta & -\sin\theta\\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x\\ y\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n r^n, \frac{d}{df}F=\frac{d}{df}\sum\sum a_k f^k$$

$$=|a_1a_2\dots a_n|-|a_1\dots a_{n-1}|-|a_n\dots a_1|, \lim_{n\to 0}\chi(x)=2$$

Euler function have with summuate of manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k={}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}{}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

Differential equation also become of summuate of manifold, and to get abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{(n+1)}\right)^s=\lim_{n\to 1}Z^r=\frac{1}{z}$$

Native function also become of gamma function and abel manifold also zeta function.

$$\ker f/\mathrm{im}f\cong \mathrm{im}f/\ker f$$

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

$$\cong\frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}, \lim_{n\to 1}a_k f^k\cong\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\zeta(s)}{a^k f^k}$$

Gamma function and Beta function also is D-brane equation resolved to need that summuate of manifold, not only abel manifold but also open set group.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\zeta(s)=0, \mathcal{O}(x)=\zeta(s)$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty}f(x)\to\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla f(x)=\int_M\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

Super function also needed to resolved with summuate of manifold.

$$\int\int\int_M\frac{V}{S^2}e^{-f}dV=\int\int_D-(f(x,y)^2,g(x,y)^2)-\int\int_D(g(x,y)^2,f(x,y)^2)$$

Three dimension of manifold developed with being resolved of surface with pression.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k=\int[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$=\int\exp[L(x)]d\psi dm\times E_-^+$$

$$=S_1^{mn}\otimes S_1^{mn}$$

$$=Z_1\oplus Z_1$$

$$= M_1$$

These equations all of create with D-brane and sheap of manifold.

$$H_n^m(\chi, h) = \int\int_M \frac{V}{(R+\Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, \frac{V}{S^2} = \int\int\int_M [D^\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm$$

Represent theorem equals with differential and integrate equation.

$$\int\int\int_M \frac{V}{S^2} dm = \int_D (l \times l) dm$$

This three dimension of pression equation is string theorem also means.

$$\int\int_D -g(x,y)^2 dm - \int\int_D -f(x,y)^2 dm$$

$$= -2R_{ij}, [f(x), g(x)] \times [h(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

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

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

This equation control to differential operator into matrix formula.

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

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

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

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.

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

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \lim_{n\to 1} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cong \alpha$$

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

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

$$\int x \log x dx = \int \int_M (e^{x \log x} \sin\theta d\theta) dx d\theta$$

$$= (\log \sin\theta d\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (\delta(x) \cdot \epsilon(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Flow to energy into other dimension rout of equation, zeta function stimulate in epsilon-delta metric, and this equation construct with minus of theorem. Gravity of energy into integrate of rout in non-metric.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = || \int \int_M [\nabla_i \nabla_j e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})}] dm d\psi ||$$

$G^{\mu\nu}$ equal $R^{\mu\nu}$ into zeta function in atom of pole with mass of energy, this energy construct with quantum effective theorem.

Imaginary space is constructed with differential manifold of operators, this operator concern to being field of theorem.

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx & \delta(x) \\ \epsilon(x) & \partial^m(x) \end{pmatrix} \left(f_{mn}(x), g_{\mu\nu}(x) \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Norm space of Von Neumann manifold with integrate fields of dimension.

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{H}(x)_{mn} \otimes \mathcal{K}(y)_{mn}$$

Minus of zone in complex manifold. This zone construct with inverse of equation.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{-\frac{1}{2}+iy} \subset R_-^+ \cup C_-^+ \cong M_3$$

Reality of part with selbarg conjecture.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} \subseteq M_3$$

Singularity of theorem in module conjecture.

$$\mathcal{K}(y) = \left\| \begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ a & b & c \end{matrix} \right\|^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$\cong \frac{f(x,y,z)}{g(a,b,c)} h^{-1}(u,v,w)$$

Mass construct with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem.

Zeta function is built with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem, this power of fields construct with Higgs field in plank scals of gravity. Lowest of scals structure constance is equals with that the fields of Higgs quark in fermison and boson power quote mechanism result.

Lowest of scals structure also create in zeta function and quantum equation of quote mechanism result. This resulted mechanism also recongnize with gravity and average of mass system equals to these explained. Gauss liner create with Artificial Intelligence in fifth dimension of equation, this dimension is

seifert manifold. Creature of mind is establish with this mechanism, the resulted come to be synchronized with space of system.

$$V = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm, S^2 = \int e^{-2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log\sin\theta dx\theta + O(N^{-1}), \mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$= \alpha$$

Out of sheap on space and zeta function quato in abel manifold. D-brane construct with Volume of space.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = T^{\mu\nu}, \lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, M_3 = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, -\frac{1}{2(T-t)}|R_{ij} = \Box\psi$$

Three manifold of equation.

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

$$m(x) = [f(x)]$$

$$f(x) = \int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

Integrate of rout equation.

$$F(x) = ||\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x,y)dm||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = ||[\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y,z)dxdydz]||^{\frac{m}{2}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Gravity in space curvarture in norm space, this equation is average and gravity of metric.

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

$$T^{\mu\nu} = F(x), 2(T-t)|g_{ij}^2 = \int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$

$$\psi\delta(x) = [m(x)], \nabla(\Box\psi) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y)d\eta$$

$$\nabla\cdot(\Box\psi) = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2, \Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

Dimension of manifold in decomposite of space.

$$\frac{pV}{c^3} = S \circ h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$= h$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\hbar\nu}{S}, T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, \frac{d}{df}m(x) = \frac{V(x)}{F(x)}$$

Fermison and boson of quato equation.

$$y = x, \frac{d}{df}F = m(x), R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} = [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x,y)]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$\nabla \circ (\Box\psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F$$

$$= \int\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\int [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x,y)] dm = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}}$$

Zeta function, partial differential equation on global metric.

$$G(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j f + R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + \nabla(\Box\psi) + (\Box\psi)^2$$

Four of power element in variable of accessority of group.

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{ij} = T^{\mu\nu}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{d}{dx_\mu}\frac{d}{dx_\nu} f_{\mu\nu} + -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + f^{''} + (f')^2$$

$$= \int \exp[L(x)] dm + O(N^{-1})$$

$$= \int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log(\sin\theta) dx + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = (\nabla_i \nabla_j)^{-1} \circ F(x)$$

Partial differential in duality metric into global differential equation.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) dm] d\psi$$

$$= \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}] d\psi$$

$$\nabla f = \int \nabla_i \nabla_j [\int \frac{S^{-3}}{\delta(x)} dV] dm$$

$$|| \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f] dm ||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div}, E, E_1)$$

Maxwell of equation in fourth of power.

$$= 2 < f, h >, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

$$\int_M \rho(x) dx = \Box\psi, -2 < g, h >= \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot}E, E_1)$$

$$= -2R_{ij}$$

Higgs field of space quality.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j}{S^2} \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \cdot g(x) dx dy] d\psi||$$

$$= \int (\delta(x))^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Helmander manifold of duality differential operator.

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\frac{||\nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta||}{\int e^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log\sin\theta d\theta}]$$

Open set group in subset theorem, and helmandor manifold in singularity.

$$i\hbar\psi = ||\int \frac{\partial}{\partial z}[\frac{i(xy+\overline{yx})}{z-\bar{z}}]dmd\psi||$$

Euler number. Complex curvature in Gamma function. Norm space. Wave of quantum equation in complex differential variable into integrate of rout.

$$\delta(x)\int_C R^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} = \Gamma(p+q)$$

$$(\Box + m)\cdot\psi = (\nabla_i\nabla_j f|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + v\nabla_i\nabla_j)$$

$$\int [m(x)(\mathrm{rot}\cdot\mathrm{div}(E, E_1))]dmd\psi$$

Weak electric power and Maxwell equation combine with strong power. Private energy.

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \Box \int\int\int (x,y,z)^3 dxdydz$$

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d}{dV}F = \delta(x)\int \nabla_i\nabla_j f d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

Dalanvelsian in duality of differential operator and global integrate variable operator.

$$x^n + y^n = z^n, \delta(x)\int z^n = \frac{d}{dV}z^3, (x,y)\cdot(\delta^m, \partial^m)$$

$$= (x,y)\cdot(z^n, f)$$

$$n \perp x, n \perp y$$

$$= 0$$

Singularity of constance theorem.

$$\vee(\nabla_i\nabla_j f)\cdot \mathrm{XOR}(\Box\psi) = \frac{d}{df}\int_M F dV$$

Non-cognitive of summuate of equation and add manifold create with open set group theorem. This group composite with prime of field theorem. Moreover this equations involved with symmetry dimension created.

$$\partial(x)\int z^3 = \frac{d}{dV}z^3, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{1}{(n+1)^s} = \mathcal{O}(x)$$

Singularity theorem and fermer equation concluded by this formula.

$$\int \mathcal{O}(x)dx = \delta(x)\pi(x)f(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \sigma(x)^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

$$y = x$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j f}{S^2} \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)dxdy]||$$

$$\lim_{n\to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} = (\log\sin\theta dx)^{'}$$

$$= \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

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

$$\lim_{n\to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

Duality of differential summuate with this gravity theorem. And Dalanverle equation involved with this equation.

$$\Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi = 4\pi G\rho$$

$$\int \rho(x) = \Box\psi, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

Dense of summuate stimulate with gravity theorem.

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial f^{n-1}} F = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$= \frac{P_1 P_3 \dots P_{2n-1}}{P_0 P_2 \dots P_{2n+2}}$$

$$= \bigotimes \nabla M_1$$

$$\bigoplus \nabla M_1 = \sigma_n(\chi, x) \oplus \sigma_{n-1}(\chi, x)$$

$$= \{f, h\} \circ [f, h]^{-1}$$

$$= g^{-1}(x)_{\mu\nu} dx g_{\mu\nu}(x), \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla^n {}_nC_r f^n(x)$$

$$\cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla^n \nabla^{n-1} {}_nC_r f^n(x) g^{n-r}(x)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial^{n-1} f} \circ \frac{\zeta(x)}{n!} = \lim_{n \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$(f)^n = {}_nC_r f^n(x) g^{n-r}(x) \cdot \delta(x, y)$$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}, \int e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{i} e^{i\theta}, ihc = G, hc = \frac{1}{i} G$$

$$(\Box\psi, \nabla f^2) \cdot (\frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, 4\pi G\rho)$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2} mv^2 + mc^2, \frac{1}{2} kT^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} \right)' = i^2, \frac{\nabla f^2}{\Box\psi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\int \frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{1}{2} i, \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f(x) g(x))' = \bigoplus \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) g(x)$$

$$\int f'(x) g(x) dx = [f(x) g(x)] - \int f(x) g'(x) dx$$

17 Locality equation

Quantum of material equation include with heat entropy of quantum effective theorem, geometry of rotate with imaginary pole is that generate structure theorem. Subgroup in category theorem is that deconstruct dimension of differential structure theorem. Quantum of material equation construct with global element of integrate equation. Heat equation built with this integrate geometry equation, Weil's theorem and fermer theorem also heat equation of quantum theorem moreover is all of equation rout with global differential equation this locality equation emerge from being built with zeta function, general relativity and quantum theorem also be emerged from this equation. Artifisial inteligent theorem excluse with this add group theorem from, Locality equation inspect with this involved of theorem, This geometry of differential structure that deconstruct dimension of category theorem stay in four of universe of pieces. In reason cause with heat equation of quantum effective from artifisial inteligence, locality equation conclude with this geometry theorem. Heat effective theoerm emelite in generative theorem and quantum theorem, These theorem also emelitive with Global differential equation from locality equation. Imaginary equation of add group theorem memolite with Euler constance of variable from zeta function, this function also emerge with locality theorem in artifisial inteligent theorem.

Quantum equation concern with infinity of energy composed for material equation, atom of verisity in element is most of territory involved with restored safy of orbital.

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

$$px = mv, \lambda(x) = \text{esperial} f(x), [F(x)] = \frac{1}{1-z}, 0 < \tan\theta < i, -1 < \tan\theta < i, -1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1, -1 \leq \cos\theta \leq 1$$

Category theorem conclude with laplace function operator, distruct of manifold and connected space of eight of differential structure.

$$R\nabla E^{+} = f(x)\nabla e^{x\log x}$$
$$Q\nabla C^{+} = \frac{d}{df}F(x)\nabla\int\delta(x)f(x)dx$$
$$E^{+}\nabla f = e^{x\log x}\nabla n!f(x)/E(X)$$

Universe component construct with reality of number and three manifold of subgroup differential variable. Maxwell theorem is this Seifert structure $(u+v+w)(x+y+z)/\Gamma$ This space of magnetic diverse is mebius member cognetic theorem. These equation is fundermental group resulted.

$$\begin{aligned} &\exp(\nabla(R^{+}\cap E^{+}), \Delta(C\supset R)) \\ &= \pi(R, C\nabla E^{+}) \\ &= \mathrm{rot}(E_1, \mathrm{div}E_2) \\ &xf(x) = F(x) \end{aligned}$$

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

This equation means that quantum of potensial energy in material equation. And this also means is gravity of equation in this universe and the other dimension belong in. Moreover is zeta function for rich flow equation in category theorem built with material equation.

$$\exp(\nabla(R^{+}\cap E^{+}), \Delta(C\supset R))$$
$$R\nabla E^{+} = f(x)\nabla e^{x\log x}$$
$$d(R\nabla E^{+}) = \Delta f(x)\circ E^{+}(x)$$
$$\Box x = \int\frac{d(R\nabla E^{+})}{\nabla(R^{+}\cap E^{+})}d\Box x$$
$$\Box x = \int\frac{\nabla_i\nabla_j(R+E^{+})}{\nabla(R^{+}\cap E^{+})}d\Box x$$

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

Laplace equation exist of space in fifth dimension, three manifold belong in reality number of space. Other dimension is imaginary number of space, fifth dimension is finite of dimension. Prime number certify on reality of number, zero dimension is imaginary of space. Quantum group is this universe and the other dimension complex equation of non-certain theorem. Zero dimension is eternal space of being expanded to reality of atmosphere in space.

18 Heat entropy all of materials emerged by

$$\Box = -2(T - t)|R_{ij} + \nabla \nabla f + \frac{1}{-2(T - t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

This heat equation have element of atom for condition of state in liquid, gas, solid attitude. And this condition constructed with seifert manifold in Weil's theorem. Therefore this attitude became with Higgs field emerged with.

$$\Box = -2 \int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$R \nabla E^+ = \Delta f(x) \circ E^+(x), d(R \nabla E^+) = \nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)$$

$$R \nabla E^+ = f(x) \nabla e^{x \log x}, R \nabla E^+ = f(x), f(x) = M_1$$

$$-2(T - t)|R_{ij} + \nabla \nabla f = \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

$$\frac{1}{-2(T - t)}|g_{ij}^2 = \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m$$

$$(\Box + m^2)\phi = 0, (\gamma^n \partial_n + m^2)\psi = 0$$

$$\Box = (\delta\phi + m^2)\psi, (\delta\phi + m^2 c)\psi = 0, E = mc^2, E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \Box\psi^2 = (\partial\phi + m^2)\psi$$

$$\Box\phi^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, \nabla\phi^2 = 8\pi G(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}), \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, f(x) + g(x) \geq f(x) \circ g(x)$$

$$\int_\beta^\alpha a(x - 1)(y - 1) \geq 2 \int f(x) g(x) dx$$

$$m^2 = 2\pi T(\frac{26 - D_n}{24}), r_n = \frac{1}{1 - z}$$

$$(\partial\psi + m^2 c)\phi = 0, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\int [f(x)] dx = || \int f(x) dx ||, \int \nabla x dx = \Delta \sum f(x) dx, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

This orbital surface varnished to energy from $E = mc^2$. $T^{\mu\nu} = nh\nu$ is $T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \geq mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ This equation means with light do not limit over $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$ energy.

$$Z \in R \cap Q, R \subset M_+, C^+ \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} H_m, E^+ \cap R^+$$

$$M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \oplus H_M, M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \cup H_+$$

$$E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+, C_-^+$$

$$M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R^+$$

$$E_1 \nabla E_2, R^- \nabla C^+, \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R \supset Q$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

All function emerge from eight differential structure in laplace equation of being deconstructed that with connected of category theorem from.

$$\nabla \circ \Delta = \nabla \sum f(x)$$

$$\Delta \to \mathrm{mesh} f(x) dx, \partial x$$

$$\nabla \to \partial_{xy}, \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \frac{d}{dx} g(x)$$

$$\Box x = -[f, g]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum f(x) dx = \int dx, \nabla \int dx$$

19 Universe in category theorem created by

Two dimension of surface in power vector of subgroup of complex manifold on reality under of goup line. This group is duality of differential complex in add group. All integrate of complex sphere deconstruct of homorehere is also exists of three dimension of manifold. Fundermental group in two dimension of surface is also reality of quality of complex manifold. Rich flow equation is also quality of surface in add group of complex. Group of ultra network in category theorem is subgroup of quality of differential equation and fundermental group also differential complex equation.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} E_1) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C_-^+$$

$$\vee \int \frac{C_-^+ \nabla H_m}{\Delta(M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+)} = \wedge M_-^+ \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} C_-^+$$

$$\exists (M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+) = \mathrm{XOR}(\bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla M_-^+)$$

$$-[E^+ \nabla R_-^+] = \nabla_+ \nabla_- C_-^+$$

$$\int dx, \partial x, \nabla_i \nabla_j, \Delta x$$

$$\to E^+ \nabla M_1, E^+ \cap R \in M_1, R \nabla C^+$$

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

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \cos k\theta = \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \cos \frac{n}{2}\theta$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \sin k\theta = \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \sin \frac{n\theta}{2}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}, \cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}, \tan\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{i(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} \to 1, \lim_{\theta \to 0} = \frac{\cos\theta}{\theta} \to 1$$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = 2, \nabla f = 2, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \to [\cos^2\theta + \sin\theta + \cos\theta - 2\sin^2\theta] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2 \sin\theta \cos\theta = 2n\lambda \sin\theta$$

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

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{1}{\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, f^{-1}(x) x f(x) = 1$$

Dimension of rotate with imaginary pole is generate of geometry structure theorem. Category theorem restruct with eight of differential structure that built with Thurston conjugate theorem, this element with summuate of thirty two structure. This pieces of structure element have with four of universe in one dimension. Quark of two pair is two dimension include, Twelve of quarks construct with super symmetry dimension theorem. Differential structure and quark of pair exclusive with four of universe.

Module conjecture built with symmetry theorem, this theorem belong with non-gravity in zero dimension. This dimension conbuilt with infinity element, mebius space this dimension construct with universe and the other dimension. Universe and the other dimension selves have with singularity, therefore is module conjecture selve with gravity element of one dimension. Symmetry theorem tell this one dimension to emerge with quarks, this quarks element also restruct with eight differential structure. This reason resovle with reflected to dimsnsion of partner is gravity and creature create with universe.

Mass exist from quark and dimension of element, this explain from being consisted of duality that sheaf of element in this tradision. Higgs field is emerged from this element of tradision, zeta function generate with this quality. Gravity is emerge with space of quality, also Higgs field is emerge to being generated of zero dimension. Higgs field has surround of mass to deduce of light accumulate in anserity. Zeta function consist from laplace equation and fifth dimension of element. This element incluse of gravity and antigravity, fourth dimension indicate with this quality emerge with being sourrounded of mass. Zero dimension consist from future and past incluse of fourth dimension, eternal space is already space of first emerged with. Mass exist of quantum effective theorem also consisted of Higgs field and Higgs quark. That gravity deduce from antigravity of element is explain from this system of Higgs field of mechanism. Antigravity conclude for this mass of gravity element. What atom don't incluse of orbital is explain to this antigravity of element, this mechanism in Higgs field have with element of gravity and antigravity.

Quantum theorem describe with non-certain theorem in universe and other dimension of vector element, This material equation construct with lambda theorem and material theorem, other dimension existed resolve with non-certain theorem.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{d}, -py_1 \sin 90^\circ \leq \sin\theta \leq py_2 \sin 90^\circ, \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\frac{\sin\theta}{2}} h, \lambda' \geq 2h, \int \sin 2\theta = ||x-y||$$

20 Ultra Network from category theorem entirly create with database

Eight differential structure composite with mesh of manifold, each of structure firstly destructed with this mesh emerged, lastly connected with this each of structure desconstructed. High energy of entropy not able to firstly decostructed, and low energy of firstly destructed. This reason low energy firsted. These result says, non-catastrophe be able to one geometry structure.

$$D^2\psi = \nabla \int (\nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2 d\eta$$

$$E = mc^2, E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2, G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g_{ij}, \Box = \frac{1}{2}kT^2$$

Sheap of manifold construct with homorhism in kernel divide into image function, this area of field rehearl with universe of surrounded with image fucntion rehinde in quality. This reason with explained the mechanism, Sheap of manifold remain into surrounded of universe.

$$\ker f/\operatorname{im} f \cong S_m^{\mu\nu}, S_m^{\mu\nu} = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$D^2\psi = \mathcal{O}(x)\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right), V(x) = D^2\psi \otimes M_3^+$$

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)}[D^2\psi]$$

Selbarg conjecture construct with singularity theorem in Sheap element.

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j[S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}[D^2\psi]$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j[S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$z(x) = \frac{g(cx+d)}{f(ax+b)}h(ex+l)$$

$$= \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x), \int F dx_m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m(x)$$

21 Fifth dimension of seifert manifold in universe and other dimension

Universe audient for other dimension inclusive into fifth dimension, this phenomonen is universe being constant of value, and universe out of dimension exclusive space. All of value is constance of entropy. Universe entropy and other dimension entropy is dense of duality belong for. Prime equation construct with x,y parameter is each value of imaginary and reality of pole on a right comittment.

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

$$\Box\psi = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx_{ij}]^{iy}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\mathcal{O}(x) + \delta\mathcal{O}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + \lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

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

Universe is freeze out constant, and other dimension is expanding into fifth dimension. Possiblity of quato metric, $\delta(x)$ = reality of value / exist of value ≤ 1, expanding of universe = exist of value $\rightarrow \log(x\log x) = \Box\psi$

freeze out of universe = reality of value $\rightarrow (y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla\psi^2$

Around of universe is other dimension in fifth dimension of seifert manifold. what we see sky of earth is other dimension sight of from.

Rotate of dimension is transport of dimension in other dimension from universe system.

Other dimension is more than Light speed into takion quarks of structure.

Around universe is blackhole, this reason resolved with Gamma ray burst in earth flow. We don't able to see now other dimension, gamma ray burst is blackhole phenomanen. Special relativity is light speed not over limit. then light speed more than this speed. Other dimesion is contrary on universe from. If light speed come with other light speed together, stop of speed in light verisity. Then takion quarks of speed is on the contrary from become not see light element. And this takion quarks is into fifth dimension of being go from universe. Also this quarks around of universe attachment state. Moreover also this quarks is belong in vector of element. This reason is universe in other dimension emerge with. In this other dimension out of universe, but these dimension not shared of space.

$$l(x) = 2x^2 + qx + r$$
$$= (ax+b)(cx+d) + r, e^{l(x)} = \frac{d}{df}L(x), G_{\mu\nu} = g(x) \wedge f(x)$$

This equation is Weil's theorem, also quantum group. Complex space.

$$V(\tau) = \int\int \exp[L(x)]dx_m + O(N^{-1}), g(x) = L(x) \circ \int\int e^{2x^2+2x+r}dx_m$$

Lens of space and integrate of rout equation. And norm space of algebra line of curve equation in gradient metric.

$$||ds^2|| = ||\frac{d}{df}L(x)||, \eta = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\bar{h} = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x)d_{ij}]^{iy}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

Two equation construct with Kaluze-Klein dimension of equation. Non-verticle space.

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2} + r(2\Delta F - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f)\mathrm{mod}N^{-1}$$

Also this too lense of space equation. And this also is heat equation. And this equation is singularity into space metric number of formula.

$$\frac{x^2}{a}\cos x + \frac{y^2}{b}\sin x = r^2$$

Curvature of equation.

$$S_m^2 = ||\int \pi r^2 dr||^2, V(\tau) = r^2 \times S_m^2, S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

Non-relativity of integrate rout equation.

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

$$V(x) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}}(\exp L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$V(x) = 2\int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, V(\tau) = \int \tau(p)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

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

$$Zeta(x,h) = \exp \frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

Singularity and duality of differential is complex element.

$$\left\|\begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{matrix}\right\|^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$= (f(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu, f'(y)dy^\mu dy^\nu, f"(z)dz^\mu dz^\nu) \cdot (u,v,w)$$

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

$$\cong \frac{g(x,y,z)}{f(a,b,c)} \cdot h^{-1}(u,v,w)$$

Antigravity is other dimension belong to, gravity of universe is a few weak power become. These power of balance concern with non-entropy metric. Universe is time and energy of gravity into non-entropy. Other dimension is first of universe emerged with takion quarks is light speed, and time entropy into future is more than light speed. Some future be able to earth of night sky can see to other dimension sight. However, this sight might be first of big-ban environment. Last of other dimension condition also can be see to earth of sight. Same future that universe of gravity and other dimension of antigravity is balanced into constant of value, then fifth dimension fill with these power of non-catastorophe. These phenomonone is concerned with zeta function emerged with laplace equation resulted.

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\int \Box\psi d\psi_{xy} = V(\Box\psi), \lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} V_k(\Box\psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} ihc$$

This reason explained of quarks emerge into global space of system.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} G_{\mu\nu} = f(x) \circ m(x)$$

This become universe.

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

Eight differential structure integrate with one of geometry universe.

$$(a_k f^k)' = {}_nC_0 a_0 f^n + {}_nC_1 a_1 f^{n-1} \dots {}_nC_{r-1} a_n f^{n-1}$$

$$\int a_k f^k dx_k = \frac{a_{n+1}}{k+1} f^{n+1} + \frac{a_{k+2}}{k+2} f^{k+2} + \dots \frac{a_0}{k} f^k$$

Summuate of manifold create with differential and integrate of structure.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla \psi^2}{\Box \psi} \right)' = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{1}{i}, \left(\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} \right)' = i^2$$

$$(i)^2 \to \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, f(r) = \frac{1}{4} |r|^2, 4f(r) = g_{ij}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} \cdot \frac{y"}{y'} \cdot \frac{y'''}{y"} \cdots$$

$$= \frac{{}_nC_r y^2 \cdot y^3 \cdots}{{}_nC_r y^1 y^2 \cdots}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(y) = y' \cdot f'(y)$$

$$\int l \times l dm = (l \oplus l)_m$$

Symmetry theoerm is included with two dimension in plank scale of constance.

$$= \frac{d}{dx^\mu} \cdot \frac{d}{dx^\nu} f^{\mu\nu} \cdot \nabla \psi^2$$

$$= \Box \psi$$

$$\frac{\nabla \psi^2}{\Box \psi} = \frac{1}{2}, l = 2\pi r, V = \frac{4}{\pi r^3}$$

$$S \frac{4\pi r^3}{2\pi r} = 2 \cdot (\pi r^2)$$

$$= \pi r^2, H_3 = 2, \pi(H_3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

This equation is blackhole on two dimension of surface, this surface emerge into space of power.

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgf(r)$$

Atom of verticle in electric weak power in lowest atom structure

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)^{'} = 0$$

$$S_n^m = |S_2S_1 - S_1S_2|$$

$$\Box\psi = V \cdot S_n^m$$

One surface on gravity scales.

$$G^{\mu\nu} \cong R^{\mu\nu}$$

Gravity of constance equals in Rich curvature scale

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j(\Box\psi)d\psi_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi \cdot T^{\mu\nu}$$

Partial differential function construct with duality of differential equation, and integrate of rout equation is create with Maxwell field on space of metrix.

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}(T^{\mu\nu})^2, (\chi \oplus \pi) = \int\int\int \Box\psi d^3\psi$$

$$= \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot}E, E_1) \cdot e^{-ix\log x}$$

World line is constructed with Von Neumann manifold stimulate into Thurston conjugate theorem, this explained mechanism for summuate of manifold. Also this field is norm space.

$$\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \otimes \mathcal{K}_m) = E_n \times H_m$$

$$\mathcal{H}_n = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x)dx_idx_j]^{iy}, \mathcal{K}_m = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$||ds^2|| = |\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \times \mathcal{K}_m), \sigma(\chi, x) \times \pi(\chi, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}L(x), V_\tau^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x)$$

Network theorem. Dalanvercian operator of differential surface. World line of surface on global differential manifold. This power of world line on fourth of universe into one geometry. Gradient of power on universe world line of surface of power in metric. Metric of integrate complex structure of component on world line of surface.

$$(\Box\psi)^{'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x,y,z)dxdydz)^{'}d\psi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = V(\tau)\int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})}d\psi$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_kf^k = \frac{d}{df}m(x), \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

$$4V_\tau^{'}(x) = g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dl}L(x) = \sigma(\chi, x) \times V_\tau(x)$$

Fifth manifold construct with differential operator in two dimension of surface.

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

$$f^{(2)}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f^{(5)} d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= [f^{(2)}(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int F(x) d\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} F$$
$$\nabla f = \frac{d}{dx} f$$
$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f d\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\frac{d}{dx} f)$$

$$\frac{z_3 z_2 - z_2 z_3}{z_2 z_1 - z_1 z_2} = \omega$$
$$\frac{\bar{z_3} z_2 - \bar{z_2} z_3}{\bar{z_2} z_1 - \bar{z_1} z_2} = \bar{\omega}$$
$$\omega \cdot \bar{\omega} = 0, z_n = \omega - \{x\}, z_n \cdot \bar{z_n} = 0, \vec{z_n} \cdot \vec{\bar{z_n}} = 0$$

Dimension of symmetry create with a right comittment into midle space, triangle of mesh emerged into symmetry space. Imaginary and reality pole of network system.

$$[f, g] \times [g, f] = fg + gf$$
$$= \{f, g\}$$

Mebius space create with fermison quarks, Seifert manifold construct with this space restruct of pieces.

$$V(\tau) = \int\int e^{\int x \log x + O(N^{-1})} d\psi, V_\tau^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x, y, z) dx dy dz)^{'} d\psi$$
$$(\Box\psi)^{'} = 4\vec{v}(x), \frac{\partial}{\partial V} L(x) = m(x), V(\tau) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} \exp[L(x)] d\psi + O(N^{-1})$$
$$V(\tau) = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2} dm, f(r) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgf(r), \log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$
$$\nabla_i \nabla_j v = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 + mc^2, \int \nabla_i \nabla_j v dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} L(x)$$
$$(\Box\psi)^2 = -2 \int \nabla_i \nabla_j v d^2 v, (\Box\psi)^2 = \left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)^{'}$$
$$= \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dm, \bigoplus \nabla M_3^+ = \int \frac{\vee(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{\exists(R + \Delta f)} dV$$

$$= (x, y, z) \cdot (u, v, w)/\Gamma$$

$$\bigoplus C_{-}^{+} = \int \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta] d\psi$$

$$= L(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial l} F(x)$$

$$= (\Box \psi)^2$$

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

Blackhole and whitehole is value of variable into constance lastly. Universe and the other dimension built with relativity energy and potential energy constructed with. Euler-Langrange equation and two dimension of surface in power of vector equation.

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{hG}{c^3}}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} k l^2 + \frac{1}{2} m v^2, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

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

A right comittment on symmetry surface in zeta function and quantum group theorem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x \log x}} = 0$$

$$\int dx \to \partial f \to dx \to cons$$

Heat equation restruct with entropy from low energy to high energy flow to destroy element.

$$(\Box \psi)^{'} = (\exists \int \vee (R + \nabla_I \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV)^{'} d\psi$$

$$\bigoplus M_3^+ = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} L(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial l} L(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta, L(x) = \frac{V(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$l(x) = L^{'}(x), \frac{d}{df} F = m(x), V^{'}(\tau) = \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi$$

Weil's theorem.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \int \int \int \frac{V(x)}{S^2} dm, S^2 = \pi r^2 \cdot S(x)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi r^3}{\tau(x)}$$

$$\eta = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta, \bar{h} = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx_i dx_j$$

$$\delta \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2} + iy}$$

$$Z(x, h) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{qT^m}{m} = \delta(x)$$

$$l(x) = 2x^2 + px + q, m(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(qx^m)^{'}}{f(x)}$$

Higgs fields in Weil's theorem component and Singularity theorem.

$$Z(T, X) = \exp \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^k T^m}{m}, Z(x, h) = \exp \frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

Zeta function.

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x), F = \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi$$

Integral of rout equation.

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \text{mesh} \frac{m}{m+1} = 0, \int x^m = \frac{x^m}{m+1}$$

Mesh create with Higgs fields. This fields build to native function.

$$\frac{d}{df} \int x^m = mx^m, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, \lim_{x \to 1} \text{mesh}(x) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \alpha$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V} ||ds^2|| = T^{\mu\nu}, V(\tau) = \int e^{x \log x} d\psi = l(x)$$

$$R_{ij}=\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}T^{\mu\nu},G^{\mu\nu}=R^{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$F(x)=\int\int e^{\int x\log x dx+O(N^{-1})}d\psi,\frac{d}{dV}F(x)=V^{'}(x)$$

Integral of rout equation oneselves and expired from string theorem of partial function.

$$T^{\mu\nu}=R^{\mu\nu},T^{\mu\nu}=\int\int\int\frac{V}{S^2}dm$$

$$\delta\mathcal{O}(x)=[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

Open set group construct with D-brane.

$$\nabla(\Box\psi)^{'}=[\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$(f(x),g(x))^{'}=(A^{\mu\nu})^{'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}dx & \delta(x)\\ \epsilon(x) & \partial x\end{pmatrix}\cdot(f(x,y),g(x,y))$$

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

Differential equation of complex variable developed from imaginary and reality constance.

$$\delta(x)\cdot\mathcal{O}(x)=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V_{\tau}^{'}(x)=\frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x,y,z)dxdydz)d\psi$$

Gravity equation oneselves built with partial operator.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x)=V_{\tau}^{'}(x)$$

Global differential equation is oneselves component.

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

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

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。

ベータ関数の逆関数は、ベータ関数であり、重力子の平方根も、ゼータ関数であり、

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

$$\sqrt{g} = 1$$

この式を因数分解しても、フェルマーの定理になり、

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

$$x^n + y^n \geq z^n$$

$$(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q))^2 - \Gamma(p,q)^2 = 0$$

$$(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q) - \Gamma(p,q))(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q) + \Gamma(p,q)) = 0$$

ガンマ関数の大域的微分と部分積分多様体の因数分解も

$$(\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{'}(\gamma))(\int\int \Gamma^{'}(\gamma) dx_m)(e^{\pi} - \pi^{e}) = (\Box - \not\Box)(\Box + \not\Box)$$

重力と反重力の因数分解になり、

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

$$(2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))(\cos(ix\log x) + i\sin(ix\log x))) = 0$$

オイラーの虚数とオイラーの公式の因数分解も、ベータ関数になり、

$$= (99-96)(94+92)(90-87)(85+82)(80-78)\cdots = 0$$

素数の差分同士が、2 になり、何故、素数が始まりに、2 であるかが、

$$\beta(p,q)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(5-3)(7+13)(17-19)(23+29)(31-37)(41+47)(51-53)\cdot}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\cdot 20\cdot(-2)\cdot 52\cdot(-6)\cdot 88\cdot(-2)\cdots} = \int \frac{1}{\beta(p,q)} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

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

$$(\beta(p,q) - \beta(p,q)^{-1})(\beta(p,q) + \beta(p,q)^{-1}) = 0$$

これは、

$$\Gamma(2) = \beta(5,-3) = \frac{\Gamma(5)\Gamma(-3)}{\Gamma(5-3)}$$

$$\Gamma(2) = \int e^{-2} 2^{t-1} dx = \sqrt{e} = \zeta(s)$$

これは、以下の式と同じく、

$$\beta(p,q)=\Gamma(-1)=-\frac{1}{12}$$

$$x=\frac{1}{2\pi i}\log\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\Box^2}}\right)$$

これは、特殊相対性理論の複素多様体であり、

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

素数の順位に素数の数値が対応している。

$$\Gamma(5)=3=\Box=3$$

$$\Gamma(3)=2=\Box=2$$

$$\Gamma(2)=1=\Box=1$$

$$e^{\pi}=\pi^{e}$$

$$x=\sqrt{g}$$

$$x=\frac{1}{2\pi i}\log\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\Box^2}}\right)$$

以上であり、素数の神秘に、円周率と超越数が関係してる。

$$x=2^{e-1^{e-1}}$$

$$\sqrt{g}=1$$

$$\sqrt{g}=\sqrt{e}$$

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

$$e^{x\log x},x=2,2^2=4,2^2=e^{2\log 2},4=e^{\log 4},\log 4=\log\log 4=\sqrt{4\log 4}=1-2=1$$

アーベル多様体の基本群が、コルモゴロフ方程式になり、

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_kf(x,y)^{a_k}=\pi(\chi,x)=\int x\log x dx$$

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

これらが、ヒッグス場の方程式であり、

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

ベータ関数の単体分割が、ゼータ関数であることが、締めに来る。

$$\frac{\beta(p,q)}{x\log x}=\zeta(s)$$

以下が、ポワンカレ予想とリーマン予想が同型である証明の文になっている。

Global area in integrate and differential of equation emerge with quantum of image function built on. Thurston conjugate of theorem come with these equation, and heat equation of entropy developed it' equation with. These equation of entropy is common function on zeta function, eight of differential structure is with fourth power, then gravity, strong boson, weak boson, and Maxwell theorem is common of entropy equation. Euler-Lagrange equation is same entropy with quantum of material equation. This spectrum focus is, eight of differential structure bind of two perceptive power. These more say, zeta function resolved is gravity and antigravity on non-catastrophe on D-brane emerge with same power of level in fourth of power. This quantum group of equation inspect with universe of space on imaginary and reality of Laplace equation.

It is possibility of function for these equation to emerge with entropy of fluctuation in equation on prime parammeter. These equation is built with non-commutative formula. And these equation is emerged with fundamental formula. These equation group resolved by Schrödinger, Heisenberg equation and D-brane. More spectrum focus is, resolved equation by zeta function bind with gravity, antigravity and Maxwell theorem. More resolved is strong boson and weak boson to unite with. These two of power integrate with three dimension on zeta function.

Imaginary equation with Fouier parameter become of non-entropy, which is common with antigravity of power. Integrate and differential equation on imaginary equation develop with rotation of quantum equation, curve of parameter become of minus. Non-general relativity of integral developed by monotonicity, and this equation is same energy on zeta function.

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

This equation is non-commutative equation on developed function. This function is

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

This equation resolved is

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

And this equation resolved by symmetry of formula

$$y = x$$

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

This function common with zeta equation. This function is proof with Thurston conjugate theorem by Euler-Lagrange equation.

$$F_t^m \geq \int_M (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV$$

resolved is

$$F_t \geq \frac{2}{n} f^2$$

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

These resolved is

$$\frac{d}{df} F_t = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

Euler-Lagrange equation is

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} - mgf(r)$$

$$m = 1, g = 1$$

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{4} |r|^2$$

Next resolved function is Laplace equation in imaginary and reality fo antigravity, gravity equation on zeta function.

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = 0$$

This function developed with universe of space.

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

This equation also resolved of zeta function.
ここが、ポワンカレ予想とリーマン予想の中核の文である。

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

These equation is common with power of strong and weak boson, Maxwell theorem, and gravity, antigravity of function. This resolved is

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

on zeta function resolved with

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

となり、これらは、クレイ数学研究所の集大成である。
付け加えると、

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

であり、

$$\Gamma(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\beta(2,-3) = \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(-3)}{\Gamma(2-3)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(-3)}{-\frac{1}{12}} = \Gamma(2) = \int e^{-2}(-2)^{t-1}dx, \Gamma(-3) = \int e^{3}(-3)^{t-1}dx, \int e^{-2}e^{3}(-2)^{t-1}(-3)^{t-1}dx = \int e^{1}(-2)^{u}(-3)^{u}dx$$

$$\int e^{1}(-1)z^{n}dx = \int wedx = -\log x^{'} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{5}\cdots$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}$$

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

$$\Gamma(-1) = 1+2-3+4-5+\cdots = -\frac{1}{12}$$

と、一見、無限大に行くように見える数式も、ガウスが、すごい人と言える所以である。

All of esimate theory with equation is beta function of quate logment equation.

$$\beta\square^{\beta} = \frac{\beta(p,q)}{\log x}$$

Artificial Intelligence and TupleSpace of
ultranetwork Masaaki Yamaguchi

22 insertdata

クラウドにデータベースを構築しておいて、この構築した多様体を数式で表現したコード通りのデータが、この多様体において、作用素関数として実行されるとする。この多様体を実現したデータが表現されている環境自体を表せられるソースとして、TupleSpace が辞書を書き換えることができないことを利便して、どのデータも上書きされないことによって、前後の記憶が無駄なコードが作用されないことを表現できる。

作用素環プログラミングとして、半静性型宣言子をつくる。この宣言子は、スクリプト型プログラミング言語では、この型を作り上げた時点で、その宣言した環境としての多様体がデータベースの仕様として、宣言した以後のソースコードがこのコード自体の性質を反映させることが多様体を表現した後の、配列、ハッシュ、文字列、ポインタ、ファイル構造体、オブジェクト、数値、関数、正規表現、行列、統計、微分、積分、この微分、積分は関数とは別の文字列と数値処理として、行列と統計をこの表現としての多様体として、微分、積分を数列を応用とした極限値としてソースコードをコンピュータにおいて、実行、表現、存在できるコンピュータ上だけにとどまらないプログラミング言語として、調べられる。この作用素としての半静性型宣言子は、スクリプト言語において、重要な研究として、動的と静的な宣言子として、なぜ静的宣言子が動的スクリプトで必要とされているかが、Streem と Ruby を学んでいく段階で浮かび上がった課題として、私は Ruby をオブジェクト指向を学んだ結果が、この作用素環プログラミングをプログラム思考でコンピュータに人工知能を生成出来て、人体の量子コンピュータを模擬出来て、その上に、FPGA までも実行できるアスペクト型人工知

能スクリプト言語が、この多様体を数式を文字列としてだけではなく、電気信号としての表現体としてコンピュータ上に実現できることを研究課題として、生まれている。

Omega::DATABASE を tuplespace としてスクリプトに書き上げているソースをデータベースの下地とする。これをコンピュータに多様体として表現、実行、流れとして、動的に実行する。この実行した後に、スクリプト言語の動作を停止した場合は、ガベージコレクションとして破棄されるとする。この動作している状態のときに、同時に実行される関数、オブジェクト、文字出力は、このときに同時に起動している多様体の性質をウェブのネットワーク上で多様体の記述されている規則、ルールに則ってプログラミング言語でコンピュータに作用させている、最終的な産物のゼータ関数としてのガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体を熱エントロピー値として、この熱値の性質として分類、整列される TupleSpace 上の関数の群論として、なにがコンピュータ上だけでなく、存在論だけにとどまらない電気信号かが、数学と情報科学で研究されるべきと、この多様体を調べることが必要と、目下の課題になっている。

現実の世界として、この世界を架空化する空間が同型としてのフェルミオンとボソンが、この空想上での入れ物に電気信号としての文字列がバーチャルネットワークに出力されて、この出力される文字列と電気信号が架空の性質として、物体や生命に現実の世界としての相対的な実存を特徴、成分、性質、分類としてコンピュータに文字列として命を吹き込む機能をプログラミング言語で生成されたバーチャルコードによって生み出せる可能性を秘めている。

```
Omega::DATABASE[tuplespace]
{
      Z \supset C \bigoplus \nabla R^{+}, \nabla(R^{+}
      \cap E^{+}) \ni x, \Delta(C \subset R) \ni x
      M^{+}_{-}\bigoplus R^{+}, E^{+} \in
      \bigoplus \nabla R^{+}, S^{+}_{-} \subset R^{+}_{2},
      V^{+}_{-} \times R^{+}_{-} \cong {V \over S}
      C^{+} \cup V^{+}_{-} \ni M_{1}\bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-},
      Q \supseteqq R^{+}_{-},
      Q \subset \bigoplus M^{+}_{-},
   \bigotimes Q \subset \zeta(x), \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-} \cong M_3
     R \subset M_3,
   C^{+} \bigoplus M_n, E^{+} \cap R^{+},
   E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^{-} \subset C^{+}, M^{+}_{-}
     C^{+}_{-}, M^{+}_{-}\nabla C^{+}_{-}, C^{+}\nabla H_m,
  E^{+} \nabla R^{+}_{-}, E_2 \nabla E_1,
   R^{-} \nabla C^{+}_{-}

      [- \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)({v \over 2} - h)]

      S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1,
      H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E
}
```

クラウドにおけるデータベースを多様体が機能する仕組みからデータの相互関係と各データの処理対応が数学における多様体からソースコード化できる。

まず始めに、ソースコードを記述する人が定義したデータベースをライブラリーとして、動的にスクリプト言語に取り込む

```
import Omega::Tuplespace < DATABASE
{
  {\bigoplus M^{+}_{-} -> =: \nabla R^{+} \nabla C^{+}}-< [construct_emerge_equation.built]
  >> VIRTUALMACHINE[tuplespace]
  => {regexpt.pattern |w|
      w.scan(equal.value) [ > [\nabla \int \int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \circ g(x)]]
       equal.value.shift => tuplespace.value
       w.emerged >> |value| value.equation_create
       w <- value
       w.pop => tuplespace.value
     }
}
```

多様体の式をバーチャルマシンに方程式としてと、データベースとして

```
{\bigoplus M^{+}_{-} -> =: \nabla R^{+} \nabla C^{+}}-< [construct_emerge_equation.built]
  >> VIRTUALMACHINE[tuplespace]
```

多様体の式を分岐したリストで、配列に生成される方程式の再構築とバーチャルマシンに >> で入力する。

```
  => {regexpt.pattern |w|
      w.scan(equal.value) [ > [\nabla \int \int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \circ g(x)]]
       equal.value.shift => tuplespace.value
       w.emerged >> |value| value.equation_create
       w <- value
       w.pop => tuplespace.value
     }

     }
```

このバーチャルマシンに入力されたデータを正規表現で共通要素を抽出して、これも配列に入っている定義されている多様体へ、数値解析として>と入力する。この共通データをデータの端から取り除く値を tuplespace の値としてリスト化する。この抽出されてデータを、データベースに取り込んでいる多様体の規則からトリガーとして機能を発動させる。この多様体の値を再び正規表現として<-と入力する。このデータベースの全データを取り入れた段階で再構築して、生成し直す。

もとのデータ >> 対象物のデータ、>> は文字入力機能を表す。
もとのデータ >- 対象物のデータ、>- はデータの分岐の流れを作る。

```
{\vee (\int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} (R + \Delta f)^2)
```

```
    \over \exists (R + \Delta f)} -> =: variable array[]
  >> VIRTUAL_MACHINE[tuplespace]
  => {regexpt.pattern |w|
      w.emerged => tuplespace[array]
      w <- value
      w.pop => tuplespace.value
     }
```

多様体を入力する配列を `-> =:` **変数** `array[]` **と表す。**
`>>` **は、データベースに配列として入力する。**
このデータベースに機能しているデータを正規表現として扱うように`{equation}=>`
`{regexpt.pattern}`**へデータを流す。そのあとに、自動でデータを更新する。**

```
Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]->w.emerged >> |value| value.equation_create
{
  w.process <- Omega.space
  {=>
      cognitive_system :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
      assembly_process <- w.file.reload.process
      => : [regexpt.pattern(file)=>text_included.w.process]
  }
}
```

データベースから正規表現で生成された変数値から、それにポインタされた
方程式を、データベースをもとで生成する。この生成された中で、
ソースコードを正規表現にプロセス、マルチスレッド化して、外部のデータを
後ろからポインタとして、連結する。`w.process <- Omega.space` **として**
上の表現として表している。
これもデータベースとして扱い、そのコード実行の中で、作用素環機能として、
だが、機能ではなく、機能をポインタで指されているアドレスに存在定義されている
`cognitive_system` **を機能を実現させる一種の合言葉として、**
`tuplespace[process.excluded]` **へデータを**`:=>` **を使い、流す。これを** `reload` **する。**
`assembly_process` **も変数のような定数で表せられて、この変数に** `w.file.reload.process`
としてポインタを当てる。この当てられた `assembly_process` **を配列のデータベースへ**
正規表現をファイルに記述されているデータとして再取り込みを行う。

```
Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]->w.emerged >> |list| list.equation_create
{
  w.process <- Omega.space
  {=>
    poly w.process.cognitive_system :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    homology w.process :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    mesh.volume_manifold :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} w.process.excluded :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    {\exp[\int \int (R + \Delta f)^2 e^{-x \log x}dV}.emerge_equation.reality{|repository|
     repository.regexpt.pattern => tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
     tuplespace[process.excluded].rebuild >> Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]
    {\imaginary.equation => e^{\cos \theta + i\sin \theta}} <=> Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]
    {{d \over df}F ==> {d \over df}{1 \over {(x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)
    ^{1 \over 2}}}dm}.cognitive_system.reload
```

```
    :=> [repository.scan(regexpt.pattern) { <=> btree.scan |array| <-> ultranetwork.attachment}
    repository.saved
    }
  }
}
```

データベースから連想リスト構造の方程式を生成して、
このデータの tuple **から、外部でのスペースに記述されているデータをポインタとして指して、**
取り込む。
この取り込んでいるデータを、作用素環の半静性宣言子としての、poly,homolgy,equation **が記述されているソース**
の式を使って、データを各ポインタを指しているデータ自体にリンクとして双対性をプログラミングしていく。
:=>, >> ==> ,<=> .emerge_equation.reality, .reload, .cognitive_system, .reload, .saved
の各ポインタを指すための代入子、入力子、等号入力子、倒置入力子、　記述されている方程式を生成する、
それを実行する。再取り込み、連想配列生成、保存を各レシーバはオブジェクトから保持している機能を呼び起こせられる。

```
import ultra_database.included
def < this.class::Omega.DATABASE[first,second,third.fourth] end
 def.first.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 def.second.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 def.third.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 def.fourth.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 _ struct_ {
            Omega.iterator => repository.reload
 }
end
   typedef _ struct_ :Omega.aspective
end
```

今までのデータベースをウルトラネットワークとかして、取り込む。この多様体がデータベースとして宣言されている情報空間へ関数のメソッドとして、データベースに記述されている機能としてのメソッドとして各正規表現を配列に入っている文字列から方程式として、多様体のデータベースの単体量へポインタを介して、関数のメソッドのハッシュを作り、このポインタへの各要素のデータベースをリポジトリとしての構造体へとアスペクト指向として、関数定義する。

```
Omega::DATABASE[reload]
{
  [category.repository <-> w.process] <=> catastrophe.category.selected[list]
  list.distributed => ultra_database.exist ->
  w.summurate_pattern[Omega.Database]
  btree.exclude -> this.klass
  list.scan(regexpt.pattern) <-> btree.included
  list.exclude -> [Omega.Database]
```

```
  all_of_equation.emerged <=> Omega.Database
  {
    list.summuate -> Omega.Database.excluded
  }
}
```

今までのデータをデータベースにリロードして、その中で、不変性を見つけて分類していく。この分類された連想配列によるリスト構造をウルトラネットワークへ双対性 =¿ をつかって、-¿ と統合されるべきパターンへと流す。これを btree 構造体にポインタをつなげて、リスト化して、各リストを再びデータベースへとつなげる。今までの方程式をデータベースの中の多様体に入れて、相互に比較してリスト構造体を再編成する。

```
list.distributed => {
      {\bigoplus \nabla M^{+}_{-}}.constructed <-> Omega.Database[import]
      {=>
         each_selected :file.excluded
      }
}
```

この再編成されたリストを自分が導いた方程式が、どの範疇のデータで、何の方程式かを、多様体から意思が生成された認知でもある場の理論として、判断させて、未知の理論を多様体からの人工知能で見つける。

これらのデータベース化されたリストから、レシーバでもある、前からの宣言と後ろからの、レシーバで
オブジェクとして、リスト化したデータへ、以下の式たちを入力させる。equation_manifolds.scan(value) |value|
と=|value| **以下で数式たちを代入=している。**

```
Omega::DATABASE[tuplespace] >> list.cognitive_system |value|
= { x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = [f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)]/ \partial f\partial g\partial h
 x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = \mathrm{exp}[\int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(g(x))g'(x)/
 \partial f\partial g]

 \mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f(x)\circ g(x) , \bar{h}(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}

   \exists [\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} (R + \Delta f), g(x)] = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
\nabla \int \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j}f(x)dm

   \vee (\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f) = \bigotimes \nabla E^{+}

    g(x,y) = \mathcal{O}(x)[f(x) + \bar{h}(x)] + T^2 d^2 \phi

  \mathcal{O}(x) = \left( \int [g(x)] e^{-f}dV \right)^{'} - \sum \delta (x)
   \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x)]^{'} \cong {}_{n}C_{r} f(x)^{n}
   f(y)^{n-r} \delta (x,y),
   V(\tau) = \int [f(x)]dm/ \partial f_{xy}

   \square \psi = 8 \pi G T^{\mu\nu}, (\square \psi)^{'} = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}
```

```
  (\delta (x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu}
\left({p \over c^3} \circ {V \over S}\right), x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = e^{x \log x}

  \delta (x) \phi = {\vee [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \circ g(x)] \over
  \exists (R + \Delta f)}



{}_{-n}C_{r} = {}_{{1 \over i}H\psi} C_{\hbar \psi} + {}_{[H, \psi]} C_{-n - r}
  {}_{n}C_{r} = {}_{n}C_{n-r}



\int \int {1 \over (x \log x)^2}dx_m \to \mathcal{O}(x) =
[\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f]'/\partial f_{xy}


\bigcup_{x=0}^{\infty} f(x) = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x) \oplus \sum f(x)
= \bigoplus \nabla f(x)
\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \cong \partial x \partial y \int
\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f dm
   \cong \int [f(x)]dm
 \cong \{[f(x),g(x)],g^{-1}(x)\}
\cong \square \psi
\cong \nabla \psi^2
\cong f(x \circ y) \le f(x) \circ g(x)
\cong |f(x)| + |g(x)|


 \delta (x) \psi = <f,g>\circ |h^{-1}(x)|
 \partial f_x \cdot \delta (x) \psi = x
 x \in \mathcal{O} (x)
 \mathcal {O} (x) = \{[f \circ g, h^{-1}(x)], g(x) \}

  \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \nabla f = [\nabla \int
\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f(x) dx_m, g^{-1}(x)] \to \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
\nabla E^{+}_{-}
 = M_{3}
 = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} E^{+}_{-}
 dx^2 = [g^2_{\mu\nu},dx], g^{-1} = dx \int \delta(x)f(x)dx
 f(x) = \mathrm{exp}[\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x),g^{-1}(x)]
 \pi(\chi,x) = [i\pi (\chi,x), f(x)]
 \left({g(x) \over f(x)}\right)^{'} =
 \lim_{n \to \infty} {g(x) \over f(x)}
          = {g'(x) \over f'(x)}


  \nabla F = f \cdot {1 \over 4}|r|^2
 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f = {d \over dx_i}
{d \over dx_j}f(x)g(x)
D^2 \psi = \nabla \int (\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f)^2 d\eta
E = m c^2, E = {1 \over 2}mv^2 - {1 \over 2}kx^2, G^{\mu\nu} =
{1 \over 2}\Lambda g_{ij},
```

```
\square = {1 \over 2}kT^2

 \mathrm{ker} f / \mathrm{im} f \cong S^{\mu\nu}_m,
 S^{\mu\nu}_m = \pi (\chi,x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}

 D^2 \psi = \mathcal{O} (x)\left({p \over c^3} +
 {V \over S}\right), V(x) = D^2\psi \otimes M^{+}_3

 S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_{n} =
 - {2R_{ij} \over V(\tau)}[D^2\psi]

 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}[S^{mn}_1 \otimes S^{mn}_2] =
 \int {V(\tau) \over f(x)}[D^2 \psi]
  \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}[S^{mn}_1 \otimes S^{mn}_2] =
  \int {V(\tau) \over f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)

 z(x) = {g(cx + d) \over f(ax + b)}h(ex + 1)
   = \int{V(\tau) \over f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)

 {V(x) \over f(x)} = m(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi(x)]
 {d \over df}F = m(x), \int F dx_m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m(x)

 \mathcal{O}(x) = \left( [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x)]\right)^{’}
  \cong {}_{n}C_{r}(x)^{n}(y)^{n-r} \delta(x,y)
 (\square \psi)’ = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}(\delta(x) \circ
 G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left({p \over c^3} \circ
{V \over S} \right)
 F^m_t = {1 \over 4}g^{2}_{ij}, x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = e^{x \log x}
 S^{\mu\nu}_m \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_n = G_{\mu\nu} \times T^{\mu\nu}

  S^{\mu\nu}_m \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_n  = -{2 R_{ij} \over V(\tau)}[D^2 \psi]

 S^{\mu\nu}_m  = \pi(\chi,x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}

 \pi (\chi,x) = \int \mathrm{exp}[L(p,q)]d\psi
 ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\eta + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}]dx^{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu\nu} +
 T^2 d^2\psi

    M_3 \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} E^{+}_{-} = \mathrm{rot}
    (\mathrm{div} E, E_1)
    = m(x), {P^{2n} \over M_3} = H_3(M_1)

 \exists [R + |\nabla f|^2]^{{1 \over 2} + iy}
 = \int \mathrm{exp}[L(p,q)]d\psi
 = \exists [R + |\nabla f|^2]^{{1 \over 2} + iy} \otimes
 \int \mathrm{exp}[L(p,q)]d\psi +
N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x \log x})
 = \mathcal{O}(\psi)

 {d \over dt}g_{ij}(t) = - 2 R_{ij}, {P^{2n} \over M_3}
 = H_3(M_1), H_3(M_1) = \pi (\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}
 S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \times S^{\mu\nu}_{n}
 = [D^2\psi] , S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \times S^{\mu\nu}_{n}
```

```
 = \mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f,  S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \otimes
 S^{\mu\nu}_{n} = m(x)[D^2\psi], {-{2R_{ij} \over V(\tau)}} = f^{-1}xf(x)
 f_z = \int \left[ \sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\
   u & v & w \end{pmatrix} \circ
   \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\
   u & v & w \end{pmatrix}}_{}\right]dxdydz,
   \to f_z^{1 \over 2} \to (0,1)\cdot(0,1) = -1,i =
 \sqrt{-1}
{\begin{pmatrix} x,y,z
    \end{pmatrix}}^2 = (x,y,z)\cdot(x,y,z) \to - 1




 \mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} \int e^{{2 \over m}\sin \theta
 \cos \theta} \times {N \mathrm{mod}
(e^{x \log x})
\over \mathrm{O}(x)(x + \Delta |f|^2)^{1 \over 2}}
 x \Gamma(x) = 2 \int |\sin 2\theta|^2d\theta,
 \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]

 \lim_{\theta \to 0}{1 \over \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) x f(x) = I^{'}_m, I^{'}_m = [1,0] \times [0,1]


 i^2 = (0,1) \cdot (0,1),|a||b|\cos \theta = -1,
 E = \mathrm{div}(E,E_1)
 \left({\{f,g\} \over [f,g]}\right)^{'} = i^2,  E = mc^2, I^{'} = i^2

 \mathcal{O}(x) = || \nabla \int [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f
 \circ g(x)]^{{1 \over 2} + iy}|| , \partial r^n
||\nabla||^2 \to \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} ||\vec{v}||^2

 \nabla^2 \phi

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

 (\log x^{1 \over 2})^{'} = {1 \over 2}{1 \over (x \log x)},
(\sin \theta)^{'} = \cos \theta, (f_z)^{'} = i e^{i x \log x},
{d \over df}F = m(x)

 {d \over df}\int \int{1 \over (x \log x)^2}dx_m
 + {d \over df}\int \int {1 \over (y \log y)^{1\over2}}dy_m
= {d \over df} \int \int \left({1 \over (x \log x)^2}
+ {1 \over (y \log y)^{1 \over 2}}\right)dm
```

```
 \ge {d \over df}\int \int \left({1 \over
 (x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)^{1 \over 2}}\right)dm
 \ge 2h

 {d \over df}\int \int \left({1 \over (x \log x)^2 \circ
 (y \log y)^{1 \over 2}}\right)dm  \ge \hbar
 y = x, xy = x^2, (\square \psi)^{'} = 8 \pi G
 \left({p \over c^3}\circ{V \over S}\right)
 \square \psi = \int \int \mathrm{exp}[8 \pi G(\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}
 \circ \eta_{\mu\nu})^{\mu\nu}]dmd\psi,
 \sum a_k x^k = {d \over df}\sum \sum {1 \over a^2_k f^k}dx_k
 \sum a_k f^k = {d \over df}\sum \sum
{\zeta(s) \over a_k}dx_{km},
 a^2_kf^{1 \over 2}\to \lim_{k \to 1}a_k f^k = \alpha

   ds^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx]
   M_2
   ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}^{-1}(g^2_{\mu\nu}(x) - dx g_{\mu\nu}^2)
  M_2
   = h(x) \otimes g_{\mu\nu}d^2x - h(x) \otimes dx g_{\mu\nu}(x),
  h(x) = (f^2(\vec{x}) - \vec{E}^{+})
   G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu},
   \partial M_2 = \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}
    G_{\mu\nu}   equal   R_{\mu\nu}  {d \over dt}g_{ij} = - 2 R_{ij}
r = 2 f^{1 \over 2}(x)
     E^{+} = f^{-1}xf(x),
   h(x) \otimes g(\vec{x}) \cong {V \over S},
  {R \over M_2} = E^{+} - {\phi}
     = M_3 \supset R,
   M^{+}_2 = E^{+}_{1} \cup E^{+}_{2} \to E^{+}_1 \bigoplus E^{+}_2
     = M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}, (E^{+}_{1} \bigoplus E^{+}_{2})
     \cdot (R^{-} \subset C^{+})
     {R \over M_2} = E^{+} - \{\phi\}
     = M_3 \supset R
     M^{+}_3 \cong h(x) \cdot R^{+}_3
  = \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-},
  R = E^{+} \bigoplus M_2 - (E^{+} \cap M_2)
     E^{+} = g_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu},
   M_2 = g_{\mu\nu}d^2x,
   F = \rho g l \to {V \over S}
     \mathcal{O}(x) = \delta(x)[f(x) + g(\bar{x})] + \rho g l,
   F = {1 \over 2}mv^2 - {1 \over 2}kx^2,
   M_2 = P^{2n}
      r = 2f^{1 \over 2}(x),
  f(x) = {1 \over 4}\|r\|^2

     V = R^{+}\sum K_m, W = C^{+}\sum^{\infty}_{k=0} K_{n+2},
     V/W = R^{+}\sum K_m / C^{+}\sum K_{n+2}
     = R^{+}/C^{+} \sum{x^k \over a_k f^k(x)}
     = M^+_{-}, {d \over df} F = m(x), \to M^{+}_{-}, \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}
     {x^k \over a_k f^k(x)} = {a_k x^k \over
  \zeta(x)}
```

```
   {\{f,g\} \over [f,g]} = {fg + gf \over fg - gf},
 \nabla f = 2, \partial H_3 = 2, {1 + f \over 1 - f} = 1,
 {d \over df} F = \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}, \vec{F} =
 {1 \over 2}
   H_1 \cong H_3 = M_3

  H_3 \cong H_1 \to \pi(\chi,x), H_n, H_m =
  \mathrm{rank}(m,n), \mathrm{mesh}(\mathrm{rank}(m,n)) \lim \mathrm{mesh} \to 0
  (fg)' = fg' + gf', ({f \over g})' = {{f'g - g'f} \over g^2},
  {\{f,g\} \over [f,g]} = {(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg} \over
({f \over g})' \otimes g^{-2}dx_{fg}}
  = {{(fg)'\otimes dx_{fg}} \over ({f \over g})' \otimes g^{-2}dx_{fg}}
  = {d \over df} F


   \hbar\psi = {1 \over i} H \Psi, i[H,\psi] = - H \Psi, {\{f,g\} \over [f,g]} = (i)^2

   [\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f(x), \delta(x)] = \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j}
   \int f(x,y)dm_{xy}, f(x,y) = [f(x), h(x)] \times [g(x), h^{-1}(x)]
   \delta(x) = {1 \over f'(x)}, [H, \psi] = \Delta f(x),
   \mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} \int \delta(x)f(x)dx
   \mathcal{O}(x) = \int \delta(x)f(x)dx

   R^{+} \cap E^{+}_{-} \ni x, M \times R^{+} \ni M_3, Q \supset C^{+}_{-},
   Z \in Q \nabla f, f \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C^{+}_{-}
   \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^{+}_{-} = M_1, \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
   \nabla M^{+}_{-} \cong E^{+}_{-},
 M_3 \cong M_1 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla {V^{+}_{-} \over S}
   {P^{2n} \over M_2} \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
   \nabla C^{+}_{-}, E^{+}_{-} \times R^{+}_{-} \cong M_2
   \zeta(x) = P^{2n} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k,
   M_2 \cong P^{2n}/\mathrm{ker}f, \to \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}
   S^{+}_{-} \times V^{+}_{-} \cong {V \over S} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
   \nabla C^{+}_{-}, V^{+} \cong M^{+}_{-} \bigotimes S^{+}_{-},
   Q \times M_1 \subset \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}
   \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Z \otimes Q^{+}_{-} = \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M_1
   = \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^{+}_{-} \times
   \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} M_1, x \in R^{+} \times C^{+}_{-}
 \supset M_1, M_1 \subset M_2 \subset M_3

S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1,
 H^1, S^2 \times E$.
\bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-} \cong M_3, R \supset Q, R \cap Q,
R \subset M_3, C^{+} \bigoplus M_n, E^{+} \cap R^{+}$
 M^{+}_{-}\nabla C^{+}_{-}, C^{+}\nabla H_m, E^{+} \nabla R^{+}_{-}, E_2 \nabla E_1 $
 $ R^{-} \nabla C^{+}_{-} $.     {\nabla \over \Delta} \int x f(x) dx,
 {\nabla R \over \Delta f}, \square = 2{\int {(R + \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f)^2
 \over -(R + \Delta f)}}e^{-f}dV
   \square = {\nabla R \over \Delta f}, {d \over dt}g_{ij}
   = \square \to {\nabla f \over \Delta x}, (R +
 |\nabla f|^2)dm \to -2(R + \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f)^2 e^{-f}dV
   x^n + y^n = z^n \to \nabla \psi^2 = 8 \pi G T^{\mu\nu},
   f(x + y) \ge f(x) \circ f(y)
```

```
     \mathrm{im}f / \mathrm{ker}f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f
     = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f / \mathrm{im}f \cong
  \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f = f^{-1}(x)xf(x)
     f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = \int \partial f(x) d(\mathrm{kerf}) \to \nabla f = 2
     _{n}C_{r} = {}_{n}C_{n-r}  \to \mathrm{im}f / \mathrm{ker}f
     \cong \mathrm{ker}f / \mathrm{im}f



   $ \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}a_k f^k = T^2d^2 \phi $. this equation $ a_k \cong
   \sum^{\infty}_{r=0} {}_n C_r $.
     V/W = R/C \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}{x^k \over a_k f^k}, W/V = C/R
     \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}{a_k f^k \over x^k}
     V/W \cong W/V \cong R/C(\sum^{\infty}_{r=0} {}_nC_{r})^{-1}
     \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} x^k
  This equation is diffrential equation, then $ \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} a_k f^k $
  is included with $ a_k \cong \sum^{\infty}_{r=0} {}_nC_{r} $
     W/V = xF(x), \chi(x) = (-1)^k a_k, \Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1 -t}dx,
     \sum^{n}_{k=0}a_k f^k = (f^k)'
     \sum^{n}_{k=0}a_k f^k = \sum^{\infty}_{k~0} {}_{n}C_{r} f^k
     = (f^k)',
   \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} a_k f^k = [f(x)],
   \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} a_k f^k = \alpha, \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}
   {1 \over a_k f^k}, \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} (a_k f^k)^{-1} = {1 \over 1 - z}

      {\int \int {1 \over (x \log x)(y \log y)}dxy} =
      {{{}_nC_{r} xy} \over {({}_nC_{n-r}
   (x \log x)(y \log y))^{-1}}}
      = ({}_nC_{n-r})^2 \sum_{k= 0}^{\infty}({1 \over x \log x}
      - {1 \over y \log y})d{1 \over nxy} \times {xy}
      = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k
      = \alpha
}
```

これまでのデータベース化された機能のもとでもある方程式たちを構造体として、
まとめて、=> [tuplespace] **としてポインタを当てる。**

```
 _ struct_ :asperal equation.emerged => [tuplespace]
tuplespace.cognitive_system => development -> Omega.Database[import]
value.equation_emerged.exclude >- Omega.Database[tuplespace]
```

この連想ポインタは tuplespace **自体をオブジェクト化して、レシーバの**.cognitive_system **から**
実装段階で、Omega **データベース化する。**
このデータベースの仮の方程式、未定義な式をデータベースから多様体の仕組みを利用して、
データベースから分岐して、value **のオブジェクトとしてポインタを当てる。**

以下のソースコードは、今まで扱っている多様体のデータを使って、アプリケーションプログラミングとして、即席スクリプト言語を DSL として書いている。

```
Omega::DataBase <-> virtual_connect(VIRTUALMACHINE)
{
  blidge_base.network => localmachine.attachment
  :=> {
       dhcp.etc_load_file(this.klass) {|list|
        list.connect[XWin.display _ <- xhost.in(regexpt.pattern)]
        {
          ultranetwork.def _struct {
           asperal_language :this.network_address.included[type.system_pattern]
            {|regexpt.pattern|
              <- w.scan
                    |each_string| <= { ipv4.file :file.port
                                       subnetmask :file.address
                                                     file.port <=> file.address
                                       FILE *pointer
                                       int,char,str :emerge.exclude > array[]
                                       BTE.each_string <-> regexpt.pattern
                                        {
                                          development => file.to_excluded
                                            file.scan => regexpt.pattern
                                              this.iterator <-> each_string
                                               file.reloded => [asperal_language.rebuild]
                                        }
                                     }
           }
         }
       }
      }
     }
}


class Ultranetwork
 def virtual_connect
  load :file => {
   asperal :virtual_machine.attachment
   {
     system.require :file.attachment
     <- |list.file| :=> {
         tk.mainloop <- [XWin -multiwindow]
         startx => file.load.environment
           in { [blidge_base | host_base].connect(wmware.dhcp)
                net_work.connect.used[wireshark.demand => exclude(file)]
            }
     }
   }
```

```
    }
   end
```

def ¡ method として、メソッドを def へリファクタリング機能をつかって、def へと以下の method たちは取り込まれる。これの作用は、def が one class 並の等号シングレトンとして機能する。

```
   def < blidge_base.network.connect
     {
      dhcp.start => {
                     host_name <-> localhost_name {|list|
                       list.exist(connect_type)
                        {
                          <- : tty :xhost -display => list.exist
                               [virtual_connect].list->host :terminal
                        }
                     }
     }
   end


   def < host_base.ethernet.connect
     {

                     host_name.connect => local_network
                    }
     }
   end




   def < etc.load_file
     {
      etc.include(inetd.rc)
       {
         virtual_connect(VIRTUAL_MACHINE){|list|
          list.attachment(etc.load_file)
         }
       }
     }
   end

   mainloop{
    def.virtual_connect => xhost.localmachine
    {
     xhost.client <-> xhost.server
    }
    def.network.type <- [Omega.DATABASE] end
    def.etc.load_file.attachment(VIRTUAL_MACHINE) end
   end
  end
```

```
class UltraNetwork::DATABASE import OMEGA.TUPLESPACE
  def load_file >- VIRTUAL_MACHINE
   { in . => attachment_device |for|
   for.load -> acceptance.hardware
   virtual_machine.new
    {
    tk.loop-> start
    XWin -multiwindow
    if dwm <-> new_xwin.start
    localhost :xhost :display -x
    xdisplay :-> [preset :XFree.demand>=needed
    for.set_up
    install_process >- tar -xvfz "#{load_file}" <-> install_attachment
    ]
    else if
    only :new_xwin.start
    localhost :xhost :multiwindow . { in
    display -x
    attachment :localhost -client
    from -client into
    server.XWin -attachment}
    end
    condition :{ in .=>
    check->[xdisplay.install_process]}
  end

  def < network_rout
          wireshark.start -> ethernet.device >- define rout
                rout.ipstate do |file|
                   file.type <- encoding XWin -filesystem
                   file.included >- make kernel_system.rebuild
                   file.vmware.start do |rout|
                   rout.blidgebase | rout.hostbase
           -> file.install
              file.address_ipstate
              => {"{file}" :=> dwm.state_presense
              virtual_machine.included[file]
     }
  end

  def < launcher_application
         network_rout.new
         |file|
         file.attachment => { in .
         new_xwin.start :=> file.included
         demand.file <- success_exit}
  end

  def < terminal_port
         network_rout.new
         launcher_application.new |rout|
```

```
         rout.acceptance {
         vmware.state.process |new_rout|
         new_rout : attachment.class <-> dwm.state_attachment
         new_rout -> condition.start_wmware.process}
  end


  def < kterm_port
          launcher_application.new
          def.included[DATABASE]
          |rout|
          rout.attachment <- |new_rout|
          new_rout.attachment do
          install.condition < rout.def.terminal_port.exclude[file]
  end

  main_loop :file do
             kterm_port.excluded :=> VIRTUAL_MACHINE
             |new_rout| start do
             rout.process -> network_rout.rout [
             file,launcher_application, terminal_port, kterm_port].def < included
             |file|
             file.all_attachment: file_type :=> encoding-utf8
  end
end



class < def {
      pholograph_data[] = [R,V,S,E,U,M_n,Z_n,Q,C,N,f,g]
      source_array <- pholograph_data[]
}

def > operator_data[] = {nabla,nabla_i nabla_j,Delta,partial,
                         d, int, cap,cup,ni,in,chi,oplus,otimes,bigoplus,bigotimes,d /over df,
end

def > manifold_emerge

         c = def.inject >- source_array times def.operator_data[]
 repository_data <=> c{

 c.scan(/tupplespace[]/)
 import |list| list{
    kerf = -2 \int (R + nabla_i nabla_j f)^2e^{-f}dV
    kerf / imf
    =< {d \over df}F}
     }
         equals_data =~ /list/
             list.match(/"#{c}"/) {|list|
             list.delete
             jisyo_data_mathmatics <=> list{
            list.emerge => {asperal function >- pholograph_data[] times repository_data
```

```
                   =< list.update}
            }
                   ln -s operator_named <= {list}
                    define _struct |list|
                          -> list.element -> manifold_emerge
                          =>  list.reconstruct > def.inject /^"#{pattern}"/}
end



import Omega::Tuplespace < Database
{
  {\bigoplus \nabla M^{+}_{-}}.equation_create -> asperal :variable[array]
   :=> [cognitive_system <-> def < VIRTUALMACHINE.terminal
                                   {
                                     [ipv4.bloadcast.address :
                                       ipv4.network.adress].subnetmask
                                      <-> file.port.transport_import :
                                             Omega[tuplespace]
                                   }
}

_struct _ Omega[tuplespace] >> VIRTUALMACHINE.terminal.value


class < def.VIRTUALMACHINE.system_environment



             file.reload[hardware] => file.exclude >> file.attachment
             {=>
                |file|
                  file.port(wireshark.rout <-> {file.port.transport_export
                  :=> Omega[tuplespace]}
                        assembly_process.file.included >- file.reloaded
                             :- |file.environment| {=>
                                            file.type? :=> exist
                                              file.regexpt.pattern[scan.flex]
                                                   => |pattern|
                                                         <->
                                                           file.[scan.compiler]
                                }
                        end
                end
              file <<
             }
}

Omega::Database[tuplespace]
{
  cognitive_system |: -> { DATABASE.create.regexpt_pattern >-
     cognitive_system[tuplespace].recreated >- : =< DATABASE.value
      >> system_require.application.reloaded[tuplespace]
```

```
         } : _struct _ def.VIRTUALMACHINE.terminal >> {
             ||machine.attachment|| <-> OBJECT.shift => system.reloaded
             . in {
                     : _struct _ class.import :-> require mechanics.DATABASE
                        {|regexpt_pattern| :|-> aspective _union _
                         def _union _}
                  }
             }

   end

}




system.require <- import library.DATABASE
{
  Omega[tuplespace]
  {
       cognitive_system : VIRTUALMACHINE.equality_realized
       {|regexpt_pattern| => value | key [ > cognitive_system.loop.stdout]
            value : display -bash :xhost -number XWin.terminal
            key   : registry.edit :=> {[cognitive_system.reloaded]}
       }
  }
}


_union _ => DATABASE[tuplespace].aspective_reloaded
_union _ :fx | -> |regexpt_pattern| => {
                     VIRTUALMACHIE.recreated-> _union _ |
                     _struct _ def.DATABASE.recreated <- fx
                  >> DATABASE[tuplespace].rebuild
}

DATABASE[tuplespace] -< {[ > aimed.compiler | aimed.interpreter] | btree.def.distributed >-
                         aimed[tuplespace]}
aimed[tuplespace] -< btree.class.hyperrout_ struct _ => Omega::Database[tuplespace].value
  sheap_ union _ :aspective | -> Omega[tuplespace]: | aimed[tuplespace].differented_review
}

aimed[tuplespace].process => DATABASE[tuplespace].reloaded
aimed.different | aimed.stdout >> vale | key [ > cognitive_system.loop.stdin] {|pattern|
                                pattern.scan(value : aimed[def.value]
                                   key   : aimed[def.key])
                } _ struct _ : flex | interpreter.system
                   => expression.iterator[def.first,def.second,def.third,def.fourth]
                      { def < Omega[tuplespace]
                        def.cognitive_system |: -> DATABASE[tuplespace] | aimed[tuplespace]
}
```

```
Omega::Tuplespace < DATABASE
{=>
   norm[Fx] -> . in for def.all_included < aimed[tuplespace].each_scan([regexpt_pattern]
   <->
                   DATABASE[tuplespace]) << streem database.excluded
   >- more_pattern.scan(value : aimed[def.value]

   key :aimed[def.key])
               . in { _struct _ :flex | interpreter.system
                   => expression.iterator[def.all.each -> |value, key|
                                  included >- norm[Fx]|[DATABASE[tuplespace]
  ,aimed[tupespace]] |
                                   finality : aimed[tuplespace], DATABASE[tuplespace]

   : -> def.included(in_all)
                                   {
                                       def.key | def,value => [DATABASE].recompile
       & make install
                                    : in_all -> _struct _ :aspective :tuplespace
    : all_homology_created}
                    }
}
```

```
def < Omega::Tuplespace[DATABASE]
 def.iterator -> |klass,define_method,constant,variable,infinity_data : -> finite_data|
         def.each_klass?{|value, key|
            _struct _ :aspective -> tuplespace :all_homology_recreated :make menuconfig
            {=+
               def.key -> aimed[def.key],def.value -> aimed[def.value] {|list|
                   list.developed => <key,value> | <aimed[$‘,$’]
                    -> _union _ :value,key : _struct _
                    <- (_union _ <-> _struct _ +)
               begin
                  def.key <-> aimed[value]
                  case :one_ exist :other :bug
                  {
                     result <-> def.key
                     {
                       differented :DATABASE[tuplespace]
                     }
                     return :tuplespace.value.shift -> included<tuplespace>
                  else if
                  :other :bug
                  {
                    success_exit <- bug[value]
                    {
                      cognitive_system.scan(bug[value])
                      {
                       {[e^{-f}[{2 \int (R + \nablaf^2) \over -(R + \Delta f)}e^{-f}dV}
       .created_field
```

```
                              {=>
                                  regexpt.pattern \native_function <-> euler-equation
                                   {
                                      $variable =< diff e^{-f} >- $'
                                        all_included <- def.key <-> aimed[value]
                                        $variable - all_included.diff
                                    \summuate_manifold.recreated
       <- \native_function : euler-equation
                                   }
                              }
                            }
                         } _union _ :cognitive_system.rebuild(one_ exist)
                      }
                     }
                     ensure
                     {
                         return :success_exit
                         => Tuplespace[DATABASE]
                     }
                    }
                  }
          end
  end
}



 int
streem_style {
  :Endire <- [ADD,EVEN,MOD,DEL,MIX,INCLUDED,EXCLUDED,EBN,EXN,EOR,EXOR,
              SUM,INT,DIFF,PARTIAL,ROUND,HOMOLOGY,MESH]
  Endire.interator -> {def < :Endire.element, -> def.means_each{x -> expression.define.included
  def.each{x -> case :x.each => :lex.include_ . in [ > [x.all_expire] ]}

}

main_loop {
  FILE *fp :=> streem_style.address_objective_space
  fp.each{x -> domain_specific_language_style_included[array]}
  array << streem.DATABASE[tuplespace]
  array.each{[tuplespace] -> aimed[tuplespace] | OMEGA_DATABASE[tuplespace]}.excluded <-> array
  def.key <-> def.value => {x -> stdin | stdout |=> streem_style <- def.each.klass.value}
}
```

リバイザを使うと、独自のタプルスペースで一時保存の書き換えの分派スクリプトが出来て、その応用で、例外処理機能として、そのスクリプトを使うと、独自に機能拡張できる。書き換え機能自体、書き換えたいとおもっている好きなところを書き換えられる。

構文解析器も文字抽出器も全部書き換えられる。
その書き換えたのをライブラリとして、データベースに取り込むと、この部分が例外処理機能の
おかげで、タプルスペースが働き、今まで使ってきた機能と一線を画しする。

```
@reviser : def < OmegaDatabase[tuplespace].mechanism
{
  aspective : _union _ {
       int streem_style : [ > [def.each{x -> stdin | stdout > display :xhost in XWin -multiwind
       {
         Endire <- [ADD,EVEN,ODE,EXOR,XOR,DEL,DIFF,PARTIAL,INT].included > struct _ :-> _union
         Endire.each{def.value -> def.key :hash.define}.included > _union}
        }
}

@reviser : def.reconstructed.each{_union <-> _struct _.recreated} : [def.del - def.before_deter



import perl.lib | python.lib <-> ruby.lib
{
int @reviser : def.each{x -> x.klass |-> $variable in $stdin | $stdout}
.developed >= {
                          ping localhost -> blidgebase <-> hostbase.virtualmachine.attachment
                          {
                              xhost :display -> streem_style.value
                              networkconnect.hostbase -> localarea.virtualmachine
                          } :connected -> networkrout : flow_to :localhost.attachment
  }
 }



_struct : def < hostbase.virtualmachine.attachment => : networkrout.area.build

@reviser <-> def.add [ < _struct]
@reviser : def.each{listmenu -> listlink | unlinklist > [developed -> {def.key , def.value}.cur
@reviser <-> def.rebuild [ < _struct]

@reviser.def.<value|key>networkrout-> def.present
def.present.flow_to -> hostbase.rout << networkrout.data.<value|key>

XWin -multiwindow <-> networkrout.data[$‘,$’]
def < $’
@reviser <-> def.present.state
@reviser.def.each{x | -> key.rebuild | value.rebuild}.flow_to :redefined
```

```
def < OmegaDatabase[tuplespace]
{
  FILE *fp -> cmd.value : cmd.key {fp |-> syncronized.file[tuplespace] | aimed.file[tuplespace]
  cmd.key => [ > fp.($‘:$’)] <-> registry.excluded<fp.file[cmd.state]>
}

def.each{fp|-> def.first,def.second,def.third,def.fourth}

cmd _struct : {
[ ^C-O : ^C-X-F, exit.cmd : ^C-X-C, shift-up : ^C-P, shift-down : ^C-N]
}

cmd _union : def.restructed
keyhook.cmd <- : [_struct ]
{
  @reviser :def._struct <-> def. _union

}
```

数学と数がオイラーの定数から生まれた　Masaaki Yamaguchi

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$$2^2 = e^{x\log x} = 4$$

$$3^3 = e^{x\log x} = 27$$

$$4^4 = e^{x\log x} = 256$$

$$5^5 = e^{x\log x} = 3125$$

$$y = x\log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \log_x e^{x\log x} = \log_x 4,\ \log_x 27, \log_x 256, \log_x 3125$$

$$y = e^{x\log x} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$e^{e^{x\log x}} = a, e^{(x\log x)^2}$$

$$x^2 = \pm a, \lim_{n\to\infty}(x-y) = e^{x\log x}$$

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

$$y = x \log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$

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

と宇宙の中の１種の原子をみつける正確さがこの式と、

$$y = \frac{x \log x}{(\log x)} = x$$

と、$x \log x = a$ から $\frac{a}{(\log x)} \to x$ と x を抜き取る。この x　を見つけるのに　$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$ $\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x \log x}{(\log x)} = x$ としてこの x を見つける式がゼータ関数である。

ゼータ関数は、量子暗号にもなっていることと、この式自体が公開鍵暗号文にもなっている。

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

この式が一次独立であるためには。

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, iy = 0$$

がゼータ関数となる必要十分条件でもある。

$$\int C dx_m = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int C dx_m = 0^{0'}$$

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

と標数０の体の上の代数多様体でもあり、このオイラーの定数からの大域的微分多様体から数が生まれた。

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

$$\bigoplus a^f x^{1-f} [I_m]$$

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

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

アメリカ大統領を統計で選ぶ選挙は、reco level 理論がゼータ関数として機能する遷移エネルギーの安定軌道をある集団 x に対数 $\log x$ の組み合わせとして、指数の巨大確率を対数の個数とするこの大統領の素質としての x^n 集団の共通の思考が n となるこの n がどのくらいのエントロピー量かを $H = -Kp \log p$ が表している。

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

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

この方程式はブラックホールのシュバルツシルト半径から

$$(e^f + e^{-f})(e^f - e^{-f}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F \cdot \int Cdx_m \geq 0$$

$$y = f(g(x)^{'})dx = \int f(x)^{'}g(x)^{'}dx$$

$$y = f(\log x)^{'}dx = f^{'}(x)\frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

$$= C$$

$$c = f(x) \cdot \log x, dx_m = (\log x)^{-1}$$

$$C = \frac{d}{\gamma}\Gamma = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

となり、ヴェイユ予想の式からも導かれる。

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

$$e^{\theta}$$

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

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

$$y = f(x)\log x, y^{'} = f^{'}(x) + \frac{f^{'}(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)^{'}dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = \sin\vec{u} = a + t\sin\vec{u}$$

$$i, -i, 2i, -2i$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(f(b) - f(a)) = f^{'}(c)(b - a)$$

$$\sin(\log x)^{'}dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = f(x)\log x, y^{'} = f^{'}(x) + \frac{f^{'}(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)^{'}dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$= e^{\theta}$$

Fundemental group theory and gravity formula Masaaki Yamaguchi

24 zeta dalanversian

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

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}\!\!\!\!\Delta = \oint_D M(\Box)d\Box$$

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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

Projection of equation have with box element and category theory.

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

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

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

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

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

And these equation conclude with beta function.

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

$$\Box\Psi \boxtimes \Box\Psi$$

Dalanversian equation of zeta function own have with average equation.

$$\boxtimes = \overset{\top}{\sqcup}, \overset{\top}{\sqcup}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla\!\!\!\!+$$

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

$$\int\!\!\!\!\Box \frac{Z(\zeta)}{h\nu} dx_{\zeta}$$

Under equations comment with Euler function of circumstance formula

$$= \int\!\!\!\!\Box \frac{Z(\zeta)}{\log x} dx_{\zeta}$$

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

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

$$= 2\pi S$$

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

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

$$\Gamma| : r \to \chi = \boldsymbol{\nabla}\!\!\!\!\!\mathrm{Y} \to \boxed{\mathrm{Y}} \to [\Delta, \nabla, d, \partial, \delta, dx_m]$$

$$\to Y| : m \to n$$

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.

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

$$\int d\text{⧖} = \int f(x)d(x\log x)$$

$$= F$$

$$\text{⧖} = \frac{f}{x\log x}$$

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.

$$\Box_{k=prime}^{\infty} Z^{\ll D\text{⧖}}(\zeta)[I_m]$$

$$= \pi(\text{⧖}\cdot\bar{\text{⧖}}, m)$$

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

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

$$= \iiint[\frac{\text{⧖}_x\cdot\bar{\text{⧖}}_m - \bar{\text{⧖}}_y\cdot\text{⧖}_n}{t-t_1}]d\text{⧖}_m$$

These equation equal with beta function.

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

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.

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

$$\rightarrow \nabla\!\!\!\!\Delta \; \square\Psi$$

$$⧖(H\Psi_{D\chi})^{\ll D\psi}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

$$\oiint^{N} (⧖ \cdot ⧖)_D = \Delta_{D\chi}(*^{\nabla})^{\ll D}$$

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

$$^{t}\!\!\iint_{D}\pi(\chi, x)_m = \ll |\emptyset|\cancel{\square}| \gg$$

$y = e^n$, if n select with prime number, then y is productivity number

$u = \frac{e^n}{\log 2}$, if e^n select with $n = x\log x$, 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.

All of estimate theory is zeta function with dalanversian of quate from logment equation.

$$\beta\square^{\beta} = \frac{\beta(p,q)}{logx}$$

Artificial Intelligence and TupleSpace of
ultranetwork Masaaki Yamaguchi

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クラウドにデータベースを構築しておいて、この構築した多様体を数式で表現したコード通りのデータが、この多様体において、作用素関数として実行されるとする。この多様体を実現したデータが表現されている環境自体を表せられるソースとして、TupleSpace が辞書を書き換えることができないことを利便して、どのデータも上書きされないことによって、前後の記憶が無駄なコードが作用されないことを表現できる。

作用素環プログラミングとして、半静性型宣言子をつくる。この宣言子は、スクリプト型プログラミング言語では、この型を作り上げた時点で、その宣言した環境としての多様体がデータベースの仕様として、宣言した以後のソースコードがこのコード自体の性質を反映させることが多様体を表現した後の、配列、ハッシュ、文字列、ポインタ、ファイル構造体、オブジェクト、数値、関数、正規表現、行列、統計、微分、積分、この微分、積分は関数とは別の文字列と数値処理として、行列と統計をこの表現としての多様体として、微分、積分を数列を応用とした極限値としてソースコードをコンピュータにおいて、実行、表現、存在できるコンピュータ上だけにとどまらないプログラミング言語として、調べられる。この作用素としての半静性型宣言子は、スクリプト言語において、重要な研究として、動的と静的な宣言子として、なぜ静的宣言子が動的スクリプトで必要とされているかが、Streem と Ruby を学んでいく段階で浮かび上がった課題として、私は Ruby をオブジェクト指向を学んだ結果が、この作用素環プログラミングをプログラム思考でコンピュータに人工知能を生成出来て、人体の量子コンピュータを模擬出来て、その上に、FPGA までも実行できるアスペクト型人工知能スクリプト言語が、この多様体を数式を文字列としてだけではなく、電気信号としての表現体としてコンピュータ上に実現できることを研究課題として、生まれている。

Omega::DATABASE を tuplespace としてスクリプトに書き上げているソースをデータベースの下地とする。これをコンピュータに多様体として表現、実行、流れとして、動的に実行する。この実行した後に、スクリプト言語の動作を停止した場合は、ガベージコレクションとして破棄されるとする。この動作している状態のときに、同時に実行される関数、オブジェクト、文字出力は、このときに同時に起動している多様体の性質をウェブのネットワーク上で多様体の記述されている規則、ルールに則ってプログラミング言語でコンピュータに作用させている、最終的な産物のゼータ関数としてのガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体を熱エントロピー値として、この熱値の性質として分類、整列される TupleSpace 上の関数の群論として、なにがコンピュータ上だけでなく、存在論だけにとどまらない電気信号かが、数学と情報科学で研究されるべきと、この多様体を調べることが必要と、目下の課題になっている。

現実の世界として、この世界を架空化する空間が同型としてのフェルミオンとボソンが、この空想上での入れ物に電気信号としての文字列がバーチャルネットワークに出力されて、この出力される文字列と電気信号が架空の性質として、物体や生命に現実の世界としての相対的な実存を特徴、成分、性質、分類としてコンピュータに文字列として命を吹き込む機能をプログラミング言語で生成されたバーチャルコードによって生み出せる可能性を秘めている。

```
Omega::DATABASE[tuplespace]
{
      Z \supset C \bigoplus \nabla R^{+}, \nabla(R^{+}
      \cap E^{+}) \ni x, \Delta(C \subset R) \ni x
```

```
        M^{+}_{-}\bigoplus R^{+}, E^{+} \in
        \bigoplus \nabla R^{+}, S^{+}_{-} \subset R^{+}_{2},
        V^{+}_{-} \times R^{+}_{-} \cong {V \over S}
        C^{+} \cup V^{+}_{-} \ni M_{1}\bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-},
        Q \supseteqq R^{+}_{-},
        Q \subset \bigoplus M^{+}_{-},
     \bigotimes Q \subset \zeta(x), \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-} \cong M_3
       R \subset M_3,
     C^{+} \bigoplus M_n, E^{+} \cap R^{+},
     E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^{-} \subset C^{+}, M^{+}_{-}
       C^{+}_{-}, M^{+}_{-}\nabla C^{+}_{-}, C^{+}\nabla H_m,
    E^{+} \nabla R^{+}_{-}, E_2 \nabla E_1,
     R^{-} \nabla C^{+}_{-}

        [- \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)({v \over 2} - h)]

        S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1,
        H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E
}
```

クラウドにおけるデータベースを多様体が機能する仕組みからデータの相互関係と各データの処理対応が数学における多様体からソースコード化できる。

まず始めに、ソースコードを記述する人が定義したデータベースをライブラリーとして、動的にスクリプト言語に取り込む

```
import Omega::Tuplespace < DATABASE
{
  {\bigoplus M^{+}_{-} -> =: \nabla R^{+} \nabla C^{+}}-< [construct_emerge_equation.built]
  >> VIRTUALMACHINE[tuplespace]
  => {regexpt.pattern |w|
      w.scan(equal.value) [ > [\nabla \int \int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \circ g(x)]]
       equal.value.shift => tuplespace.value
       w.emerged >> |value| value.equation_create
       w <- value
       w.pop => tuplespace.value
     }
}
```

多様体の式をバーチャルマシンに方程式としてと、データベースとして

```
{\bigoplus M^{+}_{-} -> =: \nabla R^{+} \nabla C^{+}}-< [construct_emerge_equation.built]
  >> VIRTUALMACHINE[tuplespace]
```

多様体の式を分岐したリストで、配列に生成される方程式の再構築とバーチャルマシンに >> で入力する。

```
  => {regexpt.pattern |w|
      w.scan(equal.value) [ > [\nabla \int \int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \circ g(x)]]
       equal.value.shift => tuplespace.value
       w.emerged >> |value| value.equation_create
       w <- value
       w.pop => tuplespace.value
     }

     }
```

このバーチャルマシンに入力されたデータを正規表現で共通要素を抽出して、
これも配列に入っている定義されている多様体へ、数値解析として>と入力する。
この共通データをデータの端から取り除く値を tuplespace の値としてリスト化する。
この抽出されてデータを、データベースに取り込んでいる多様体の規則から
トリガーとして機能を発動させる。この多様体の値を再び正規表現として<-と
入力する。このデータベースの全データを取り入れた段階で再構築して、
生成し直す。

もとのデータ >> 対象物のデータ、>> は文字入力機能を表す。
もとのデータ >- 対象物のデータ、>- はデータの分岐の流れを作る。

```
  {\vee (\int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} (R + \Delta f)^2)
    \over \exists (R + \Delta f)} -> =: variable array[]
  >> VIRTUAL_MACHINE[tuplespace]
  => {regexpt.pattern |w|
      w.emerged => tuplespace[array]
      w <- value
      w.pop => tuplespace.value
     }
```

多様体を入力する配列を -> =: 変数 array[] と表す。
>> は、データベースに配列として入力する。
このデータベースに機能しているデータを正規表現として扱うように{equation}=>
{regexpt.pattern}へデータを流す。そのあとに、自動でデータを更新する。

```
Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]->w.emerged >> |value| value.equation_create
{
  w.process <- Omega.space
  {=>
      cognitive_system :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
      assembly_process <- w.file.reload.process
      => : [regexpt.pattern(file)=>text_included.w.process]
  }
}
```

データベースから正規表現で生成された変数値から、それにポインタされた
方程式を、データベースをもとで生成する。この生成された中で、

ソースコードを正規表現にプロセス、マルチスレッド化して、外部のデータを
後ろからポインタとして、連結する。w.process <- Omega.space として
上の表現として表している。
これもデータベースとして扱い、そのコード実行の中で、作用素環機能として、
だが、機能ではなく、機能をポインタで指されているアドレスに存在定義されている
cognitive_system を機能を実現させる一種の合言葉として、
tuplespace[process.excluded] へデータを:=> を使い、流す。これを reload する。
assembly_process も変数のような定数で表せられて、この変数に w.file.reload.process
としてポインタを当てる。この当てられた assembly_process を配列のデータベースへ
正規表現をファイルに記述されているデータとして再取り込みを行う。

```
Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]->w.emerged >> |list| list.equation_create
{
  w.process <- Omega.space
  {=>
    poly w.process.cognitive_system :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    homology w.process :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    mesh.volume_manifold :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} w.process.excluded :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    {\exp[\int \int (R + \Delta f)^2 e^{-x \log x}dV}.emerge_equation.reality{|repository|
     repository.regexpt.pattern => tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
     tuplespace[process.excluded].rebuild >> Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]
    {\imaginary.equation => e^{\cos \theta + i\sin \theta}} <=> Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]
    {{d \over df}F ==> {d \over df}{1 \over {(x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)
    ^{1 \over 2}}}dm}.cognitive_system.reload
    :=> [repository.scan(regexpt.pattern) { <=> btree.scan |array| <-> ultranetwork.attachment}
    repository.saved
    }
  }
}
```

データベースから連想リスト構造の方程式を生成して、
このデータの tuple から、外部でのスペースに記述されているデータをポインタとして指して、
取り込む。
この取り込んでいるデータを、作用素環の半静性宣言子としての、poly,homolgy,equation が記述されているソース
の式を使って、データを各ポインタを指しているデータ自体にリンクとして双対性をプログラミングしていく。
:=>, >> ==> ,<=> .emerge_equation.reality, .reload, .cognitive_system, .reload, .saved
の各ポインタを指すための代入子、入力子、等号入力子、倒置入力子、 記述されている方程式を生成する、
それを実行する。再取り込み、連想配列生成、保存を各レシーバはオブジェクトから保持している機能を呼び起こせられる。

```
import ultra_database.included
def < this.class::Omega.DATABASE[first,second,third.fourth] end
 def.first.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 def.second.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 def.third.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 def.fourth.iterator => array.emerge_equation
```

```
 _ struct_ {
            Omega.iterator => repository.reload
 }
end
   typedef _ struct_ :Omega.aspective
end
```

今までのデータベースをウルトラネットワークとかして、取り込む。この多様体がデータベースとして宣言されている情報空間へ関数のメソッドとして、データベースに記述されている機能としてのメソッドとして各正規表現を配列に入っている文字列から方程式として、多様体のデータベースの単体量へポインタを介して、関数のメソッドのハッシュを作り、このポインタへの各要素のデータベースをリポジトリとしての構造体へとアスペクト指向として、関数定義する。

```
Omega::DATABASE[reload]
{
  [category.repository <-> w.process] <=> catastrophe.category.selected[list]
  list.distributed => ultra_database.exist ->
  w.summurate_pattern[Omega.Database]
  btree.exclude -> this.klass
  list.scan(regexpt.pattern) <-> btree.included
  list.exclude -> [Omega.Database]
  all_of_equation.emerged <=> Omega.Database
  {
    list.summuate -> Omega.Database.excluded
  }
}
```

今までのデータをデータベースにリロードして、その中で、不変性を見つけて分類していく。この分類された連想配列によるリスト構造をウルトラネットワークへ双対性 =¿ をつかって、-¿ と統合されるべきパターンへと流す。これを btree 構造体にポインタをつなげて、リスト化して、各リストを再びデータベースへとつなげる。今までの方程式をデータベースの中の多様体に入れて、相互に比較してリスト構造体を再編成する。

```
list.distributed => {
      {\bigoplus \nabla M^{+}_{-}}.constructed <-> Omega.Database[import]
      {=>
         each_selected :file.excluded
      }
}
```

この再編成されたリストを自分が導いた方程式が、どの範疇のデータで、何の方程式かを、多様体から意思が生成された認知でもある場の理論として、判断させて、未知の理論を多様体からの人工知能で見つける。

これらのデータベース化されたリストから、レシーバでもある、前からの宣言と後ろからの、レシーバで
オブジェクとして、リスト化したデータへ、以下の式たちを入力させる。`equation_manifolds.scan(value) |value|`

と=|value| **以下で数式たちを代入=している。**

```
Omega::DATABASE[tuplespace] >> list.cognitive_system |value|
= { x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = [f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)]/ \partial f\partial g\partial h
 x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = \mathrm{exp}[\int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(g(x))g'(x)/
 \partial f\partial g]

 \mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f(x)\circ g(x) , \bar{h}(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}

   \exists [\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} (R + \Delta f), g(x)] = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
\nabla \int \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j}f(x)dm

   \vee (\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f) = \bigotimes \nabla E^{+}

    g(x,y) = \mathcal{O}(x)[f(x) + \bar{h}(x)] + T^2 d^2 \phi

  \mathcal{O}(x) = \left( \int [g(x)] e^{-f}dV \right)^{'} - \sum \delta (x)
   \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x)]^{'} \cong {}_{n}C_{r} f(x)^{n}
   f(y)^{n-r} \delta (x,y),
   V(\tau) = \int [f(x)]dm/ \partial f_{xy}

   \square \psi = 8 \pi G T^{\mu\nu}, (\square \psi)^{'} = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}
   (\delta (x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu}
 \left({p \over c^3} \circ {V \over S}\right), x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = e^{x \log x}

   \delta (x) \phi = {\vee [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \circ g(x)] \over
   \exists (R + \Delta f)}



 {}_{-n}C_{r} = {}_{{1 \over i}H\psi} C_{\hbar \psi} + {}_{[H, \psi]} C_{-n - r}
   {}_{n}C_{r} = {}_{n}C_{n-r}



 \int \int {1 \over (x \log x)^2}dx_m \to \mathcal{O}(x) =
 [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f]'/\partial f_{xy}


 \bigcup_{x=0}^{\infty} f(x) = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x) \oplus \sum f(x)
 = \bigoplus \nabla f(x)
 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \cong \partial x \partial y \int
 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f dm
     \cong \int [f(x)]dm
  \cong \{[f(x),g(x)],g^{-1}(x)\}
 \cong \square \psi
 \cong \nabla \psi^2
 \cong f(x \circ y) \le f(x) \circ g(x)
 \cong |f(x)| + |g(x)|
```

```
  \delta (x) \psi = <f,g>\circ |h^{-1}(x)|
  \partial f_x \cdot \delta (x) \psi = x
  x \in \mathcal{O} (x)
  \mathcal {O} (x) = \{[f \circ g, h^{-1}(x)], g(x) \}

   \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \nabla f = [\nabla \int
 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f(x) dx_m, g^{-1}(x)] \to \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
 \nabla E^{+}_{-}
  = M_{3}
  = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} E^{+}_{-}
  dx^2 = [g^2_{\mu\nu},dx], g^{-1} = dx \int \delta(x)f(x)dx
  f(x) = \mathrm{exp}[\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x),g^{-1}(x)]
  \pi(\chi,x) = [i\pi (\chi,x), f(x)]
  \left({g(x) \over f(x)}\right)^{'} =
  \lim_{n \to \infty} {g(x) \over f(x)}
           = {g'(x) \over f'(x)}


   \nabla F = f \cdot {1 \over 4}|r|^2
  \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f = {d \over dx_i}
{d \over dx_j}f(x)g(x)
 D^2 \psi = \nabla \int (\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f)^2 d\eta
 E = m c^2, E = {1 \over 2}mv^2 - {1 \over 2}kx^2, G^{\mu\nu} =
 {1 \over 2}\Lambda g_{ij},
\square = {1 \over 2}kT^2

 \mathrm{ker} f / \mathrm{im} f \cong S^{\mu\nu}_m,
 S^{\mu\nu}_m = \pi (\chi,x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}

 D^2 \psi = \mathcal{O} (x)\left({p \over c^3} +
 {V \over S}\right), V(x) = D^2\psi \otimes M^{+}_3

 S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_{n} =
 - {2R_{ij} \over V(\tau)}[D^2\psi]

 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}[S^{mn}_1 \otimes S^{mn}_2] =
 \int {V(\tau) \over f(x)}[D^2 \psi]
  \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}[S^{mn}_1 \otimes S^{mn}_2] =
  \int {V(\tau) \over f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)

 z(x) = {g(cx + d) \over f(ax + b)}h(ex + 1)
   = \int{V(\tau) \over f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)

 {V(x) \over f(x)} = m(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi(x)]
 {d \over df}F = m(x), \int F dx_m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m(x)

 \mathcal{O}(x) = \left( [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x)]\right)^{'}
  \cong {}_{n}C_{r}(x)^{n}(y)^{n-r} \delta(x,y)
 (\square \psi)' = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}(\delta(x) \circ
 G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left({p \over c^3} \circ
{V \over S} \right)
 F^m_t = {1 \over 4}g^{2}_{ij}, x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = e^{x \log x}
```

```
S^{\mu\nu}_m \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_n = G_{\mu\nu} \times T^{\mu\nu}

 S^{\mu\nu}_m \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_n  = -{2 R_{ij} \over V(\tau)}[D^2 \psi]

S^{\mu\nu}_m  = \pi(\chi,x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}

\pi (\chi,x) = \int \mathrm{exp}[L(p,q)]d\psi
ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\eta + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}]dx^{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu\nu} +
T^2 d^2\psi

   M_3 \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} E^{+}_{-} = \mathrm{rot}
   (\mathrm{div} E, E_1)
   = m(x), {P^{2n} \over M_3} = H_3(M_1)

\exists [R + |\nabla f|^2]^{{1 \over 2} + iy}
= \int \mathrm{exp}[L(p,q)]d\psi
= \exists [R + |\nabla f|^2]^{{1 \over 2} + iy} \otimes
\int \mathrm{exp}[L(p,q)]d\psi +
N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x \log x})
= \mathcal{O}(\psi)

{d \over dt}g_{ij}(t) = - 2 R_{ij}, {P^{2n} \over M_3}
= H_3(M_1), H_3(M_1) = \pi (\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}
S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \times S^{\mu\nu}_{n}
= [D^2\psi] , S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \times S^{\mu\nu}_{n}
= \mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f,  S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \otimes
S^{\mu\nu}_{n} = m(x)[D^2\psi], {-{2R_{ij} \over V(\tau)}} = f^{-1}xf(x)
f_z = \int \left[ \sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\
  u & v & w \end{pmatrix} \circ
  \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\
  u & v & w \end{pmatrix}}_{}\right]dxdydz,
  \to f_z^{1 \over 2} \to (0,1)\cdot(0,1) = -1,i =
\sqrt{-1}
{\begin{pmatrix} x,y,z
   \end{pmatrix}}^2 = (x,y,z)\cdot(x,y,z) \to - 1



\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} \int e^{{2 \over m}\sin \theta
\cos \theta} \times {N \mathrm{mod}
(e^{x \log x})
\over \mathrm{O}(x)(x + \Delta |f|^2)^{1 \over 2}}
x \Gamma(x) = 2 \int |\sin 2\theta|^2d\theta,
\mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]

\lim_{\theta \to 0}{1 \over \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) x f(x) = I^{’}_m, I^{’}_m = [1,0] \times [0,1]


 i^2 = (0,1) \cdot (0,1),|a||b|\cos \theta = -1,
 E = \mathrm{div}(E,E_1)
 \left({\{f,g\} \over [f,g]}\right)^{’} = i^2,  E = mc^2, I^{’} = i^2

 \mathcal{O}(x) = || \nabla \int [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f
 \circ g(x)]^{{1 \over 2} + iy}|| , \partial r^n
||\nabla||^2 \to \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} ||\vec{v}||^2

 \nabla^2 \phi

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

 (\log x^{1 \over 2})^{’} = {1 \over 2}{1 \over (x \log x)},
(\sin \theta)^{’} = \cos \theta, (f_z)^{’} = i e^{i x \log x},
{d \over df}F = m(x)

 {d \over df}\int \int{1 \over (x \log x)^2}dx_m
 + {d \over df}\int \int {1 \over (y \log y)^{1\over2}}dy_m
= {d \over df} \int \int \left({1 \over (x \log x)^2}
+ {1 \over (y \log y)^{1 \over 2}}\right)dm
 \ge {d \over df}\int \int \left({1 \over
 (x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)^{1 \over 2}}\right)dm
 \ge 2h

 {d \over df}\int \int \left({1 \over (x \log x)^2 \circ
 (y \log y)^{1 \over 2}}\right)dm  \ge \hbar
 y = x, xy = x^2, (\square \psi)^{’} = 8 \pi G
 \left({p \over c^3}\circ{V \over S}\right)
 \square \psi = \int \int \mathrm{exp}[8 \pi G(\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}
 \circ \eta_{\mu\nu})^{\mu\nu}]dmd\psi,
 \sum a_k x^k = {d \over df}\sum \sum {1 \over a^2_k f^k}dx_k
 \sum a_k f^k = {d \over df}\sum \sum
{\zeta(s) \over a_k}dx_{km},
 a^2_kf^{1 \over 2}\to \lim_{k \to 1}a_k f^k = \alpha

   ds^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx]
   M_2
   ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}^{-1}(g^2_{\mu\nu}(x) - dx g_{\mu\nu}^2)
  M_2
   = h(x) \otimes g_{\mu\nu}d^2x - h(x) \otimes dx g_{\mu\nu}(x),
  h(x) = (f^2(\vec{x}) - \vec{E}^{+})
   G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu},
   \partial M_2 = \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}
    G_{\mu\nu}   equal   R_{\mu\nu}  {d \over dt}g_{ij} = - 2 R_{ij}
r = 2 f^{1 \over 2}(x)
     E^{+} = f^{-1}xf(x),
   h(x) \otimes g(\vec{x}) \cong {V \over S},
  {R \over M_2} = E^{+} - {\phi}
```

```
    = M_3 \supset R,
  M^{+}_2 = E^{+}_{1} \cup E^{+}_{2} \to E^{+}_1 \bigoplus E^{+}_2
    = M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}, (E^{+}_{1} \bigoplus E^{+}_{2})
    \cdot (R^{-} \subset C^{+})
    {R \over M_2} = E^{+} - \{\phi\}
    = M_3 \supset R
    M^{+}_3 \cong h(x) \cdot R^{+}_3
 = \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-},
 R = E^{+} \bigoplus M_2 - (E^{+} \cap M_2)
    E^{+} = g_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu},
  M_2 = g_{\mu\nu}d^2x,
  F = \rho g l \to {V \over S}
    \mathcal{O}(x) = \delta(x)[f(x) + g(\bar{x})] + \rho g l,
  F = {1 \over 2}mv^2 - {1 \over 2}kx^2,
  M_2 = P^{2n}
     r = 2f^{1 \over 2}(x),
 f(x) = {1 \over 4}\|r\|^2

    V = R^{+}\sum K_m, W = C^{+}\sum^{\infty}_{k=0} K_{n+2},
    V/W = R^{+}\sum K_m / C^{+}\sum K_{n+2}
    = R^{+}/C^{+} \sum{x^k \over a_k f^k(x)}
    = M^+_{-}, {d \over df} F = m(x), \to M^{+}_{-}, \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}
    {x^k \over a_k f^k(x)} = {a_k x^k \over
 \zeta(x)}

    {\{f,g\} \over [f,g]} = {fg + gf \over fg - gf},
 \nabla f = 2, \partial H_3 = 2, {1 + f \over 1 - f} = 1,
 {d \over df} F = \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}, \vec{F} =
 {1 \over 2}
    H_1 \cong H_3 = M_3

  H_3 \cong H_1 \to \pi(\chi,x), H_n, H_m =
  \mathrm{rank}(m,n), \mathrm{mesh}(\mathrm{rank}(m,n)) \lim \mathrm{mesh} \to 0
  (fg)' = fg' + gf', ({f \over g})' = {{f'g - g'f} \over g^2},
  {\{f,g\} \over [f,g]} = {(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg} \over
({f \over g})' \otimes g^{-2}dx_{fg}}
  = {{(fg)'\otimes dx_{fg}} \over ({f \over g})' \otimes g^{-2}dx_{fg}}
  = {d \over df} F


    \hbar\psi = {1 \over i} H \Psi, i[H,\psi] = - H \Psi, {\{f,g\} \over [f,g]} = (i)^2

    [\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f(x), \delta(x)] = \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j}
    \int f(x,y)dm_{xy}, f(x,y) = [f(x), h(x)] \times [g(x), h^{-1}(x)]
    \delta(x) = {1 \over f'(x)}, [H, \psi] = \Delta f(x),
    \mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} \int \delta(x)f(x)dx
    \mathcal{O}(x) = \int \delta(x)f(x)dx

    R^{+} \cap E^{+}_{-} \ni x, M \times R^{+} \ni M_3, Q \supset C^{+}_{-},
    Z \in Q \nabla f, f \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C^{+}_{-}
    \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^{+}_{-} = M_1, \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
    \nabla M^{+}_{-} \cong E^{+}_{-},
 M_3 \cong M_1 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla {V^{+}_{-} \over S}
```

```
    {P^{2n} \over M_2} \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
    \nabla C^{+}_{-}, E^{+}_{-} \times R^{+}_{-} \cong M_2
    \zeta(x) = P^{2n} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k,
    M_2 \cong P^{2n}/\mathrm{ker}f, \to \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}
    S^{+}_{-} \times V^{+}_{-} \cong {V \over S} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
    \nabla C^{+}_{-}, V^{+} \cong M^{+}_{-} \bigotimes S^{+}_{-},
    Q \times M_1 \subset \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}
    \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Z \otimes Q^{+}_{-} = \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M_1
    = \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^{+}_{-} \times
    \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} M_1, x \in R^{+} \times C^{+}_{-}
 \supset M_1, M_1 \subset M_2 \subset M_3

S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1,
 H^1, S^2 \times E$.
\bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-} \cong M_3, R \supset Q, R \cap Q,
R \subset M_3, C^{+} \bigoplus M_n, E^{+} \cap R^{+}$
 M^{+}_{-}\nabla C^{+}_{-}, C^{+}\nabla H_m, E^{+} \nabla R^{+}_{-}, E_2 \nabla E_1 $
 $ R^{-} \nabla C^{+}_{-} $.     {\nabla \over \Delta} \int x f(x) dx,
 {\nabla R \over \Delta f}, \square = 2{\int {(R + \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f)^2
 \over -(R + \Delta f)}}e^{-f}dV
    \square = {\nabla R \over \Delta f}, {d \over dt}g_{ij}
    = \square \to {\nabla f \over \Delta x}, (R +
 |\nabla f|^2)dm \to -2(R + \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f)^2 e^{-f}dV
    x^n + y^n = z^n \to \nabla \psi^2 = 8 \pi G T^{\mu\nu},
    f(x + y) \ge f(x) \circ f(y)
    \mathrm{im}f / \mathrm{ker}f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f
    = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f / \mathrm{im}f \cong
 \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f = f^{-1}(x)xf(x)
    f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = \int \partial f(x) d(\mathrm{kerf}) \to \nabla f = 2
    _{n}C_{r} = {}_{n}C_{n-r}  \to \mathrm{im}f / \mathrm{ker}f
    \cong \mathrm{ker}f / \mathrm{im}f



  $ \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}a_k f^k = T^2d^2 \phi $. this equation $ a_k \cong
  \sum^{\infty}_{r=0} {}_n C_r $.
    V/W = R/C \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}{x^k \over a_k f^k}, W/V = C/R
    \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}{a_k f^k \over x^k}
    V/W \cong W/V \cong R/C(\sum^{\infty}_{r=0} {}_nC_{r})^{-1}
    \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} x^k
 This equation is diffrential equation, then $ \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} a_k f^k $
 is included with $ a_k \cong \sum^{\infty}_{r=0} {}_nC_{r} $
    W/V = xF(x), \chi(x) = (-1)^k a_k, \Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1 -t}dx,
    \sum^{n}_{k=0}a_k f^k = (f^k)'
    \sum^{n}_{k=0}a_k f^k = \sum^{\infty}_{k~0} {}_{n}C_{r} f^k
    = (f^k)',
  \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} a_k f^k = [f(x)],
  \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} a_k f^k = \alpha, \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}
  {1 \over a_k f^k}, \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} (a_k f^k)^{-1} = {1 \over 1 - z}

     {\int \int {1 \over (x \log x)(y \log y)}dxy} =
     {{{}_nC_{r} xy} \over {({}_nC_{n-r}
  (x \log x)(y \log y))^{-1}}}
```

```
        = ({}_nC_{n-r})^2 \sum_{k= 0}^{\infty}({1 \over x \log x}
        - {1 \over y \log y})d{1 \over nxy} \times {xy}
        = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k
        = \alpha
}
```

これまでのデータベース化された機能のもとでもある方程式たちを構造体として、
まとめて、`=> [tuplespace]` **としてポインタを当てる。**

```
 _ struct_ :asperal equation.emerged => [tuplespace]
tuplespace.cognitive_system => development -> Omega.Database[import]
value.equation_emerged.exclude >- Omega.Database[tuplespace]
```

この連想ポインタは `tuplespace` **自体をオブジェクト化して、レシーバの**`.cognitive_system` **から**
実装段階で、`Omega` **データベース化する。**
このデータベースの仮の方程式、未定義な式をデータベースから多様体の仕組みを利用して、
データベースから分岐して、`value` **のオブジェクトとしてポインタを当てる。**

以下のソースコードは、今まで扱っている多様体のデータを使って、アプリケーションプログラミングとして、即席スクリプト言語を DSL として書いている。

```
Omega::DataBase <-> virtual_connect(VIRTUALMACHINE)
{
  blidge_base.network => localmachine.attachment
  :=> {
       dhcp.etc_load_file(this.klass) {|list|
        list.connect[XWin.display _ <- xhost.in(regexpt.pattern)]
        {
          ultranetwork.def _struct {
           asperal_language :this.network_address.included[type.system_pattern]
            {|regexpt.pattern|
              <- w.scan
                    |each_string| <= { ipv4.file :file.port
                                       subnetmask :file.address
                                                     file.port <=> file.address
                                       FILE *pointer
                                       int,char,str :emerge.exclude > array[]
                                       BTE.each_string <-> regexpt.pattern
                                        {
                                          development => file.to_excluded
                                            file.scan => regexpt.pattern
                                              this.iterator <-> each_string
```

```
                                                   file.reloded => [asperal_language.rebuild]
                                            }
                                         }
           }
         }
       }
      }
     }
}


class Ultranetwork
 def virtual_connect
  load :file => {
   asperal :virtual_machine.attachment
   {
     system.require :file.attachment
     <- |list.file| :=> {
         tk.mainloop <- [XWin -multiwindow]
         startx => file.load.environment
           in { [blidge_base | host_base].connect(wmware.dhcp)
                net_work.connect.used[wireshark.demand => exclude(file)]
          }
     }
   }
  }
 end
```

def ¡ method として、メソッドを def へリファクタリング機能をつかって、def へと以下の method たちは取り込まれる。これの作用は、def が one class 並の等号シングレトンとして機能する。

```
 def < blidge_base.network.connect
   {
    dhcp.start => {
                   host_name <-> localhost_name {|list|
                     list.exist(connect_type)
                      {
                        <- : tty :xhost -display => list.exist
                             [virtual_connect].list->host :terminal
                      }
                   }
   }
 end


 def < host_base.ethernet.connect
   {

                   host_name.connect => local_network
                  }
   }
```

```
 end



 def < etc.load_file
   {
    etc.include(inetd.rc)
     {
       virtual_connect(VIRTUAL_MACHINE){|list|
        list.attachment(etc.load_file)
       }
     }
   }
 end

 mainloop{
  def.virtual_connect => xhost.localmachine
  {
   xhost.client <-> xhost.server
  }
  def.network.type <- [Omega.DATABASE] end
  def.etc.load_file.attachment(VIRTUAL_MACHINE) end
 end
end


class UltraNetwork::DATABASE import OMEGA.TUPLESPACE
  def load_file >- VIRTUAL_MACHINE
   { in . => attachment_device |for|
   for.load -> acceptance.hardware
   virtual_machine.new
    {
    tk.loop-> start
    XWin -multiwindow
    if dwm <-> new_xwin.start
    localhost :xhost :display -x
    xdisplay :-> [preset :XFree.demand>=needed
    for.set_up
    install_process >- tar -xvfz "#{load_file}" <-> install_attachment
    ]
    else if
    only :new_xwin.start
    localhost :xhost :multiwindow . { in
    display -x
    attachment :localhost -client
    from -client into
    server.XWin -attachment}
    end
    condition :{ in .=>
    check->[xdisplay.install_process]}
  end
```

```
  def < network_rout
          wireshark.start -> ethernet.device >- define rout
                rout.ipstate do |file|
                   file.type <- encoding XWin -filesystem
                   file.included >- make kernel_system.rebuild
                   file.vmware.start do |rout|
                   rout.blidgebase | rout.hostbase
           -> file.install
              file.address_ipstate
              => {"{file}" :=> dwm.state_presense
              virtual_machine.included[file]
      }
  end

  def < launcher_application
         network_rout.new
         |file|
         file.attachment => { in .
         new_xwin.start :=> file.included
         demand.file <- success_exit}
  end

  def < terminal_port
         network_rout.new
         launcher_application.new |rout|
         rout.acceptance {
         vmware.state.process |new_rout|
         new_rout : attachment.class <-> dwm.state_attachment
         new_rout -> condition.start_wmware.process}
  end


  def < kterm_port
          launcher_application.new
          def.included[DATABASE]
          |rout|
          rout.attachment <- |new_rout|
          new_rout.attachment do
          install.condition < rout.def.terminal_port.exclude[file]
  end

  main_loop :file do
             kterm_port.excluded :=> VIRTUAL_MACHINE
             |new_rout| start do
             rout.process -> network_rout.rout [
             file,launcher_application, terminal_port, kterm_port].def < included
             |file|
             file.all_attachment: file_type :=> encoding-utf8
  end
end
```

```
class < def {
      pholograph_data[] = [R,V,S,E,U,M_n,Z_n,Q,C,N,f,g]
      source_array <- pholograph_data[]
}

def > operator_data[] = {nabla,nabla_i nabla_j,Delta,partial,
                         d, int, cap,cup,ni,in,chi,oplus,otimes,bigoplus,bigotimes,d /over df,
end

def > manifold_emerge

         c = def.inject >- source_array times def.operator_data[]
 repository_data <=> c{

 c.scan(/tupplespace[]/)
 import |list| list{
    kerf = -2 \int (R + nabla_i nabla_j f)^2e^{-f}dV
    kerf / imf
    =< {d \over df}F}
     }
         equals_data =~ /list/
             list.match(/"#{c}"/) {|list|
             list.delete
             jisyo_data_mathmatics <=> list{
            list.emerge => {asperal function >- pholograph_data[] times repository_data
                   =< list.update}
            }
                   ln -s operator_named <= {list}
                    define _struct |list|
                          -> list.element -> manifold_emerge
                          =>  list.reconstruct > def.inject /^"#{pattern}"/}
end



import Omega::Tuplespace < Database
{
  {\bigoplus \nabla M^{+}_{-}}.equation_create -> asperal :variable[array]
   :=> [cognitive_system <-> def < VIRTUALMACHINE.terminal
                                   {
                                     [ipv4.bloadcast.address :
                                       ipv4.network.adress].subnetmask
                                      <-> file.port.transport_import :
                                             Omega[tuplespace]
                                   }
}

_struct _ Omega[tuplespace] >> VIRTUALMACHINE.terminal.value


class < def.VIRTUALMACHINE.system_environment
```

```
            file.reload[hardware] => file.exclude >> file.attachment
            {=>
               |file|
                 file.port(wireshark.rout <-> {file.port.transport_export
                 :=> Omega[tuplespace]}
                       assembly_process.file.included >- file.reloaded
                            :- |file.environment| {=>
                                           file.type? :=> exist
                                             file.regexpt.pattern[scan.flex]
                                                  => |pattern|
                                                        <->
                                                          file.[scan.compiler]
                               }
                        end
                .end
              file <<
             }
}

Omega::Database[tuplespace]
{
  cognitive_system |: -> { DATABASE.create.regexpt_pattern >-
     cognitive_system[tuplespace].recreated >- : =< DATABASE.value
      >> system_require.application.reloaded[tuplespace]
         } : _struct _ def.VIRTUALMACHINE.terminal >> {
             ||machine.attachment|| <-> OBJECT.shift => system.reloaded
             . in {
                     : _struct _ class.import :-> require mechanics.DATABASE
                        {|regexpt_pattern| :|-> aspective _union _
                         def _union _}
                  }
             }

   end

}




system.require <- import library.DATABASE
{
  Omega[tuplespace]
  {
       cognitive_system : VIRTUALMACHINE.equality_realized
       {|regexpt_pattern| => value | key [ > cognitive_system.loop.stdout]
            value : display -bash :xhost -number XWin.terminal
            key   : registry.edit :=> {[cognitive_system.reloaded]}
       }
  }
}
```

```
_union _ => DATABASE[tuplespace].aspective_reloaded
_union _ :fx | -> |regexpt_pattern| => {
                     VIRTUALMACHIE.recreated-> _union _ |
                     _struct _ def.DATABASE.recreated <- fx
                  >> DATABASE[tuplespace].rebuild
}

DATABASE[tuplespace] -< {[ > aimed.compiler | aimed.interpreter] | btree.def.distributed >-
                         aimed[tuplespace]}
aimed[tuplespace] -< btree.class.hyperrout_ struct _ => Omega::Database[tuplespace].value
  sheap_ union _ :aspective | -> Omega[tuplespace]: | aimed[tuplespace].differented_review
}

aimed[tuplespace].process => DATABASE[tuplespace].reloaded
aimed.different | aimed.stdout >> vale | key [ > cognitive_system.loop.stdin] {|pattern|
                                pattern.scan(value : aimed[def.value]
                                   key   : aimed[def.key])
                } _ struct _ : flex | interpreter.system
                   => expression.iterator[def.first,def.second,def.third,def.fourth]
                      { def < Omega[tuplespace]
                        def.cognitive_system |: -> DATABASE[tuplespace] | aimed[tuplespace]
}

Omega::Tuplespace < DATABASE
{=>
   norm[Fx] -> . in for def.all_included < aimed[tuplespace].each_scan([regexpt_pattern]
   <->
                   DATABASE[tuplespace]) << streem database.excluded
   >- more_pattern.scan(value : aimed[def.value]

   key :aimed[def.key])
               . in { _struct _ :flex | interpreter.system
                   => expression.iterator[def.all.each -> |value, key|
                                  included >- norm[Fx]|[DATABASE[tuplespace]
  ,aimed[tupespace]] |
                                   finality : aimed[tuplespace], DATABASE[tuplespace]

   : -> def.included(in_all)
                                   {
                                       def.key | def,value => [DATABASE].recompile
       & make install
                                    : in_all -> _struct _ :aspective :tuplespace
    : all_homology_created}
                    }
}



def < Omega::Tuplespace[DATABASE]
 def.iterator -> |klass,define_method,constant,variable,infinity_data : -> finite_data|
```

```
    def.each_klass?{|value, key|
       _struct _ :aspective -> tuplespace :all_homology_recreated :make menuconfig
       {=+
          def.key -> aimed[def.key],def.value -> aimed[def.value] {|list|
              list.developed => <key,value> | <aimed[$‘,$’]
               -> _union _ :value,key : _struct _
               <- (_union _ <-> _struct _ +)
          begin
             def.key <-> aimed[value]
             case :one_ exist :other :bug
             {
                result <-> def.key
                {
                  differented :DATABASE[tuplespace]
                }
                return :tuplespace.value.shift -> included<tuplespace>
             else if
             :other :bug
             {
               success_exit <- bug[value]
               {
                 cognitive_system.scan(bug[value])
                 {
                  {[e^{-f}[{2 \int (R + \nablaf^2) \over -(R + \Delta f)}e^{-f}dV}
  .created_field
                    {=>
                        regexpt.pattern \native_function <-> euler-equation
                         {
                            $variable =< diff e^{-f} >- $’
                              all_included <- def.key <-> aimed[value]
                              $variable - all_included.diff
                          \summuate_manifold.recreated
  <- \native_function : euler-equation
                         }
                    }
                  }
               } _union _ :cognitive_system.rebuild(one_ exist)
            }
           }
           ensure
           {
               return :success_exit
               => Tuplespace[DATABASE]
           }
          }
        }
    end
 end
}
```

```
 int
streem_style {
  :Endire <- [ADD,EVEN,MOD,DEL,MIX,INCLUDED,EXCLUDED,EBN,EXN,EOR,EXOR,
              SUM,INT,DIFF,PARTIAL,ROUND,HOMOLOGY,MESH]
  Endire.interator -> {def < :Endire.element, -> def.means_each{x -> expression.define.included
  def.each{x -> case :x.each => :lex.include_ . in [ > [x.all_expire] ]}

}

main_loop {
  FILE *fp :=> streem_style.address_objective_space
  fp.each{x -> domain_specific_language_style_included[array]}
  array << streem.DATABASE[tuplespace]
  array.each{[tuplespace] -> aimed[tuplespace] | OMEGA_DATABASE[tuplespace]}.excluded <-> array
  def.key <-> def.value => {x -> stdin | stdout |=> streem_style <- def.each.klass.value}
}
```

リバイザを使うと、独自のタプルスペースで一時保存の書き換えの分派スクリプトが出来て、
その応用で、例外処理機能として、そのスクリプトを使うと、独自に機能拡張できる。
書き換え機能自体、書き換えたいとおもっている好きなところを書き換えられる。
構文解析器も文字抽出器も全部書き換えられる。
その書き換えたのをライブラリとして、データベースに取り込むと、この部分が例外処理機能の
おかげで、タプルスペースが働き、今まで使ってきた機能と一線を画しする。

```
@reviser : def < OmegaDatabase[tuplespace].mechanism
{
  aspective : _union _ {
       int streem_style : [ > [def.each{x -> stdin | stdout > display :xhost in XWin -multiwind
       {
         Endire <- [ADD,EVEN,ODE,EXOR,XOR,DEL,DIFF,PARTIAL,INT].included > struct _ :-> _union
         Endire.each{def.value -> def.key :hash.define}.included > _union}
        }
}

@reviser : def.reconstructed.each{_union <-> _struct _.recreated} : [def.del - def.before_deter



import perl.lib | python.lib <-> ruby.lib
{
int @reviser : def.each{x -> x.klass |-> $variable in $stdin | $stdout}
.developed >= {
                          ping localhost -> blidgebase <-> hostbase.virtualmachine.attachment
                          {
                              xhost :display -> streem_style.value
                              networkconnect.hostbase -> localarea.virtualmachine
                          } :connected -> networkrout : flow_to :localhost.attachment
  }
```

```
 }


_struct : def < hostbase.virtualmachine.attachment => : networkrout.area.build

@reviser <-> def.add [ < _struct]
@reviser : def.each{listmenu -> listlink | unlinklist > [developed -> {def.key , def.value}.cur
@reviser <-> def.rebuild [ < _struct]

@reviser.def.<value|key>networkrout-> def.present
def.present.flow_to -> hostbase.rout << networkrout.data.<value|key>

XWin -multiwindow <-> networkrout.data[$‘,$’]
def < $’
@reviser <-> def.present.state
@reviser.def.each{x | -> key.rebuild | value.rebuild}.flow_to :redefined
```

```
def < OmegaDatabase[tuplespace]
{
  FILE *fp -> cmd.value : cmd.key {fp |-> syncronized.file[tuplespace] | aimed.file[tuplespace]
  cmd.key => [ > fp.($‘:$’)] <-> registry.excluded<fp.file[cmd.state]>
}

def.each{fp|-> def.first,def.second,def.third,def.fourth}

cmd _struct : {
[ ^C-O : ^C-X-F, exit.cmd : ^C-X-C, shift-up : ^C-P, shift-down : ^C-N]
}

cmd _union : def.restructed
keyhook.cmd <- : [_struct ]
{
  @reviser :def._struct <-> def. _union

}
```

Circle function and imaginary number, Euler equation from
weak electric and strong electric theorem from
gravity and antigravity on one rout of time system Masaaki Yamaguchi

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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.

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

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

$$R(\alpha)MR(-\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha & 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \\ 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha & -\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & \sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & -\cos 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These equation is gravity and antigravity equation.

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

$$= \sigma(\upharpoonleft\downharpoonright) + \sigma(\upuparrows) + \sigma(\downdownarrows) + \sigma(\leftleftarrows) + \sigma(\rightrightarrows)$$

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

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

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

$$\sigma(\downharpoonleft) = \sigma(\upharpoonright\downharpoonright + \upuparrows + \rightrightarrows)$$

$$\sigma(\upharpoonleft) = \sigma(\upharpoonright\downharpoonright + \downdownarrows + \leftleftarrows)$$

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

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

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.

Twister made universe to become with trnade
and This pdf estrade with Leonald Euler product from
Europe of moden mathmatics restruct with number of mystery
レオナルド・オイラーが探していたゼータ関数が、
物理学では、一般相対性理論と特殊相対性理論での g の平方根が 1 であることが
何故かを指し示している証明文になっている Masaaki Yamaguchi

29 entrade

まず、$\sqrt{g} = 1$ であるのが、$g = 1$ だと、$\sqrt{1} = 1$ は、誰でもわかる。そうでなく、$\sqrt{g} = \frac{1}{x \log x}$ が、ゼータ関数が、自明な零点が 1 でなく、実軸上の $\frac{1}{2}$ に存在していることが、以下の、文と式で証明されている。

Under equations are circle element of step with neipa number represent from antigravity equation of global integral manifold quate with dalanversian equation, this system neipia number of step with circle element also represent with zeta function and squart of g function.

$$\int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \pi$$

$$\pi^e = (\int e^{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} d\theta)^e$$

$$= (\int e^{i\theta} d\theta)^e$$

This system use with Jones manifold and shanon entropy equatioon.

$$e^f \to f = 1, x\log x = 1, \int e^{-i\theta} d\theta = \pi^e$$

Antigravity equation also represent circle function.

$$\not\Box = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

Dalanversian equation also represent circle function.

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

These function recicle with circle of neipa number step function.

$$\int e^{-\Box} d\Box = \pi^e$$

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

Euler product represent with reverse of zeta function.

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x}, \pi^e = \int e^{-\Box} d\Box = e^{\pi} \int e^{\not\Box} d\not\Box$$

These equations quaote with being represented with being emerged from beta function.

$$\square = \cancel{\square} \boxtimes \Psi \rightarrow \square = \Psi \boxtimes \cancel{\square}$$

$$\frac{d}{dl}\square(H\Psi)^{\nabla}, \square\frac{d}{dl}(H\Psi)^{\nabla}$$

These function also emerge from global differential equation.

$$\beta^{\square - \frac{\square}{\log x}} = \beta^{\square - \cancel{\square}}$$

$$^{t}\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\iiint \frac{\nabla}{\nabla l}\square(H\Psi)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

Varint equation estimate with fundament function.

$$= \int \pi(\chi, \square)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

$$= {}^{\vee}\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\iint \pi(\square) d\nabla_m$$

These system recicle with under environment of equation.

$$e^{\pi} = e^{\int e^{-x^2 - y^2} dxdy} = x^y = \frac{1}{y^x} = \pi^e \ \frac{1}{e^{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\square} d\square}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\int e^{-\square} d\square}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}}$$

$$\pi^e = e^{\pi} \int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}}$$

$$\pi^e = (\int e^{-(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)} d\theta)^e$$

$$\pi^e = \frac{1}{e^{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\square} d\square}$$

$$\cancel{\square} = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

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

$$\int e^{-\square} d\square = \pi^e$$

This result with computation escourt with neipa number of step functioon, and circle element of pai also zeta function from logment system.

$$\log e^{\pi} = \log \left(\frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}} \right)$$

This section of equation also represent with pai number comment with dalanversian quato with anti-gravity equation.

$$\pi = \frac{\square}{\cancel{\square}}$$

And this result also represent with pai number represent with beta function of global integral manifold.

$$\pi = e^{\beta} \int \beta dx_m$$

And, spectrum focus of pai number represent with logment function into being emerged from g of squart function, and this express with function escourt into rout of g conclude with zeta function, and universe of formula is pai of circle of reverse of formation.

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

$$= 1 = \pi r^2, r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

After all, this system of neipa and pai number of step function represent with colmogoloph function.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \int \frac{1}{\log x} dx, \pi = \int \log x dx_m$$

This equation of facility estimate with fundamantal group of zeta function of being reverse of function, this function equal with antigravity and gravity equation from relate of global differential manifold escourt into non-communication of equation in pandle of pond system.

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

$$i\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x) = i \int x \log x dx, f(x) \circ \pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

This enter facility equal with non-commutative equation.

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

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int x \log x dx$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx$$

This of being up equation equal with same energy of entropy in imaginary and reality formula. Anf this system of feed enter with shanon entropy in pond of function. Moreover, this energy use imaginary pole to equal with integral of shanon entropy and integral of colmogloph entropy.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(chi, x), i \int xlogxdx \cong \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

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

This equation computative enter into being antigravity equation.

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

This system encall with global integral and differential manifold.

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

This result equation express imaginary number with degree of light element of formula.

$$i = x^{90^\circ}, x\sin 90^\circ = i$$

$$i = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x = -1$$

This imaginary number of reverse is reverse of imaginary result with

$$\pi(\chi, x)^{f(x)} = i\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)} \circ f(x)dx$$

$$= i\int x\log x dx$$

$${}^{f(x)}\pi(\chi, x) = {}^{f(x)}\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

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

$$iy = x\sin 90^\circ$$

This equation is

$$y = i, x = 1, ix = y$$

Imaginary pole resolve with Euler of equation. And, caltan idea enter with Imaginary rotation and rout of system.

$$i\sin 90^\circ = -1$$

$$1\sin 90^\circ = i$$

This number system express imaginary of reverse pole in circle function with dalanversian and alearletter of relate equation.

These equation are concluded of being formula,

$$\pi^e \cong e^\pi$$

This relation of neipia and pai number is mistery of Euler product of integral manifold with anti-gravity and gravity equation stimulation.

$$2^2 = e^{x\log x} = 4$$

$$3^3 = e^{x \log x} = 27$$

$$4^4 = e^{x \log x} = 256$$

$$5^5 = e^{x \log x} = 3125$$

$$y = x \log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$

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

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

$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \log_x e^{x \log x} = \log_x 4,\ \log_x 27, \log_x 256, \log_x 3125$$

$$y = e^{x \log x} = \sqrt{a}$$

$$e^{e^{x \log x}} = a, e^{(x \log x)^2}$$

$$x^2 = \pm a, \lim_{n \to \infty} (x - y) = e^{x \log x}$$

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

$$y = x \log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$

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

と宇宙の中の１種の原子をみつける正確さがこの式と、

$$y = \frac{x \log x}{(\log x)} = x$$

と、$x \log x = a$ から $\frac{a}{(\log x)} \to x$ と x を抜き取る。この x　を見つけるのに　$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$ $\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x \log x}{(\log x)} = x$ としてこのxを見つける式がゼータ関数である。

ゼータ関数は、量子暗号にもなっていることと、この式自体が公開鍵暗号文にもなっている。

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

この式が一次独立であるためには。

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, iy = 0$$

がゼータ関数となる必要十分条件でもある。

$$\int C dx_m = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int C dx_m = 0^{0'}$$

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

と標数０の体の上の代数多様体でもあり、このオイラーの定数からの大域的微分多様体から数が生まれた。

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

$$\bigoplus a^f x^{1-f}[I_m]$$

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

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

アメリカ大統領を統計で選ぶ選挙は、reco level 理論がゼータ関数として機能する遷移エネルギーの安定軌道をある集団ｘに対数 $\log x$ の組み合わせとして、指数の巨大確率を対数の個数とするこの大統領の素質としての x^n 集団の共通の思考がｎとなるこのｎがどのくらいのエントロピー量かを $H = -Kp\log p$ が表している。

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

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

この方程式はブラックホールのシュバルツシルト半径から

$$(e^f + e^{-f})(e^f - e^{-f}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F \cdot \int C dx_m \geq 0$$

$$y = f(g(x)^{'})dx = \int f(x)^{'} g(x)^{'} dx$$

$$y = f(\log x)^{'} dx = f^{'}(x)\frac{1}{x}$$

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

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

$$= C$$

$$c = f(x) \cdot \log x, dx_m = (\log x)^{-1}$$

$$C = \frac{d}{\gamma}\Gamma = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

となり、ヴェイユ予想の式からも導かれる。

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

$$e^{\theta}$$

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

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

$$y = f(x)\log x, y^{'} = f^{'}(x) + \frac{f^{'}(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)^{'} dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = \sin\vec{u} = a + t\sin\vec{u}$$

$$i, -i, 2i, -2i$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(f(b) - f(a)) = f^{'}(c)(b-a)$$

$$\sin(\log x)^{'} dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = f(x)\log x, y^{'} = f^{'}(x) + \frac{f^{'}(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)^{'} dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$= e^{\theta}$$

$$^{t}\overline{\iint}\ \Delta(\pi(\chi, x))[I_m]$$

Under equation is average of add and squart formula, dazanier equation is also Rich formula equation.

$$[\not\Box/\nabla]^{\mu\nu},\ \not\nabla \otimes \Delta$$

$$\overline{\sqcup}, \sum(\sigma(H(\delta) \times K(\delta)))$$

Under equation also Fuck formula and D-brane, gravity and anti-gravity involved with D-brane, regular matrix of equation is also D-brane, variiint cut integral of quantum equation project with lang-chain system.

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j(\Box \times \not\Box)d\tau, \sqrt{x_m y_m}$$

$$\boxed{}\!\!\iint \mathrm{cohomD}_{\chi}[I_m]$$

$$\bigotimes[S_{D\chi} \otimes h\nu]$$

Quantum physics of equation also construct with zeta function of small deprivation of minimal function, and daia formula of integral manifold also represent with quantum level of geometry function.

$$\ll i\hbar\psi|| * ||H\Psi \gg$$

$$\int \Delta(\zeta)d\zeta$$

$$\oint (I_m)^{\nabla L}$$

$$-2\int \frac{\nabla_i\nabla_j(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)}{\Delta(R+\Delta)}dm$$

And, these equation is Rich flow formula, and Sum and Cup of cap summative equation.

$$\Delta(F(\Delta)\times\Delta(G(\Delta))) = -(F(\Delta)\cup F(\Delta)) + (F(\Delta)\cap F(\Delta))$$

$$\sum \Box(\nabla)[I_m]\ \nabla\!\!\!\!\!-,[\nabla/\Box],(\ \nabla\!\!\!\!\!-+),\chi(x)$$

Therefore, these equation involved with secure product formula.

$$\pi||\int \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f d\eta||^2 = S^m \times S^{m-1}$$

Jones manifold revealed with these equation into being knot theory, beta and gamma function are means to mention of Fucks function.

$$\pi r^2 dr_m, (at - t^n + a) = e^f, \to \frac{\partial^{df}}{d}\frac{(e^f + e^{-f})}{(e^{-f} - e^f)}$$

$$e^f = at^n - t^{n-1} + {}_nC_r x^n y^{n-1}$$

This equation is fuck function from gamma function of global manifold.

$$\frac{1}{2}mt^2 - \in x^n y^{n-1} dx_m dy_m$$

Quantum level equation is between gravity and quantum equation with projection of regular matrix equation.

$$\ll i\hbar\psi| * |H\Psi \gg = \oint \not\Box(\Box\Psi)dm$$

$$\times([\pi(\chi, x), \downharpoonleft]) = \chi(y| :\to x)$$

$$= \chi^{-1}(x)x\chi(y), \Box\Psi = \ \nabla\!\!\!\!\!-\pi||\int [\times| : x \to y]||^2 d\tau$$

$$\Box| : x \to f(x), \Psi([\pi(\chi, x), \upharpoonleft]) = (\upharpoonleft, \downharpoonleft, \to, \leftarrow)$$

Gravity and anti-gravity conclude with projection of D-brane result.

$$\sigma(H(\delta)\times K(\delta)) = \oint \Box\, d\boxtimes$$

After all, These equation based with Thurston Perelman manifold stand with eternal space from general relativity theory. 種数 1 の代数幾何の量子化に m,n を加群した代数幾何の量子化の加群同士で積としての、環を求めると、ベータ関数での種数 3 の多様体となる。これは、サーストン・ペレルマン多様体の一部である

幾何構造であり、the elegant universe の本の表紙を表している。綺麗な宇宙である。 代数的計算手法のために $\oplus L$ を使っている。 そのために、冪乗計算と商代数の計算が、乗算で楽に見えるようになっている。 微分幾何の量子化は、代数幾何の量子化の計算になっている。 加減乗除が初等幾何であり、大域的微分と積分が、現代数学の代数計算の 簡易での楽になる計算になっている。 初等代数の計算は、

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

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

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

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

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

大域的計算での微分と積分は、

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

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

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

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

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。

This estern with Gamma function resteamed from being riging to Beta function in Thurston Perelman manifold. This field call all of theorem to architect with Space ideal of quantum level. This theorem will be estern the man to be birth with Japanese person. This person pray with be birth of my son. This pray call work to be being name to say me pray. This pray resteam me to masterbation and this play realized me Gakkari. Aya san kill me to be played.

I like this poem to proof with English moreover Japanese language loved from me. And this crystal proof released me to write English and Japanese language to discover them from mathmatics theorems.

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

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

This equation esterminate with Beta function in Gamma function riginged from telphone to world line surface. And this ringed have with Algebra manifold of differential geometry in quantum level. This write in English language. Moreover that' cat call them to birth of Japanese cats. And moreover, I birth to name with Japanese Person. And, this theorem certicefate the man to birth Diths Person. This stimeat with our constrate with non relate person and cat.

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

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

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

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

それゆえに、この定数はゼータ関数と微分幾何の量子化を因数にもつ素因子分解の式にもなっている。Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$= C$$

そして、この関数はオイラーの定数から広中平祐定理による 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式からの多様体積分へとのサーストン空間のスペクトラム関数ともなっている。

大域的多重積分と大域的無限微分多様体を定義すると、Global assemble manifold defined with infinity of differential fields to determine of definition create from Euler product and Gamma function for Beta function being potten from integral manifold system. Therefore, this defined from global assemble manifold from being Gamma of global equation in topological expalanations.

$$\int f(x)dx = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

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

$$\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\log x}\right) = \lim_{\theta\to\infty}\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\theta}\right) = 0, 1$$

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

$$\left(\int f(x)dx\right)' = 2(i\sin(ix\log x) - \cos(ix\log x))$$

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

$$(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))'$$

$$= \frac{d}{de^{i\theta}}((\cos, -\sin)\cdot(\sin, \cos))$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)'' dx_m = \left(\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m\right)^{\nabla L} = \left(\int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(\int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f\right)'$$

$$= 0, 1$$

Then, the defined of global integral and differential manifold from being assembled world lines and partial equation of deprivate formula in Homology manifold and gamma function of global topology system, this system defined with Shwaltsshild cicle of norm from black hole of entropy exsented with result of monotonicity for constant of equations. 以上 より、大域的微分多様体を大域的 2 重微分多様体として、処理すると、ホモロジー多様体では、種数が 1 であり、特異点では、種数が 0 と計算されることになる。ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体では、シュバルツシルト半径として計算されうるが、これを大域的 2 重微分で処理すると、ブラックホールの特異点としての解が無になる。

Abel 拡大 K/k に対して、

$$f = \pi_p f_p$$

類体論 Artin 記号を用いて、

$$\left(\frac{\alpha, K/k}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{K/k}{b}\right) (\in G)$$

$\alpha/\alpha_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{f_p}, \alpha_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{f f_p^{-1}} \to \alpha \in k\,(\alpha_0) = p^\alpha b,\ p$ と b は互いに素 $b \to$ 相対判別式 $\delta K/k$ で互いに素この値は、補助数 α_0 の値の取り方によらずに、一意的に定まる。

$$\left(\frac{\alpha, K/k}{p_\infty^{(j)}}\right) = 1 \text{ または } 0$$

これらをまとめた式が、Hilbert の剰余記号の判別式

$$\pi_p \left(\frac{\alpha, b}{p}\right) = 1$$

であり、　この式たちから、代数幾何の種数のノルム記号である、

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

が求まり、

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

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

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

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

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。

代数幾何の量子化では、種数１であり、閉３次元多様体では、種数２であり、ガンマ関数の和と積の商代数では、ベータ関数として、種数０であり、ランクから、代数幾何の量子化の加群同士では、代数幾何の量子化が、ワームホールを種数１持っていて、この加群で、係数 t のベータ関数となり、種数３のワームホール２種のベータ関数となっている。これを整理すると、閉３次元多様体にワームホール１種が加わっているベータ関数が $E^0 \times S^2$ と、種数１のベータ関数に２種のワームホールがあり、合計種数が３種の代数幾何になっている。

これが、the elegant universe の表紙に載っている図になっている。

種数０の補空間が種数１であり、種数１の補空間が種数２であり、種数２の補空間が種数３である。

時間の一方向性が、電磁場理論の電弱相互理論であり、時間が電磁場である。１１次元多様体の１０次元が重力で、１１次元目が電磁場、ディラトンが時間である。これは、種数が３であり、５次元多様体の種数が３と同型である。３次元多様体が種数が２である。これにワームホール１種であり、種数が３になる。表裏が表裏一体になっている。

代数幾何の量子化の加群同士でも、ベータ関数となり、種数が３になる。ウィッテンが１１次元超重力理論を提出していることを、

$$e^{-x \log x} \leq y \leq e^{x \log x}, y \neq 0$$

と、フェルマーの定理の解を範囲に値をとる。

すべては、Jones 多項式が統一場理論となる。

特殊相対性理論の虚数回転による多様体積分と、
それによる一般相対性理論の再構築理論

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

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.

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F = {}^t\overline{\iint} \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p} = \not\Box$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) d\eta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \int \not\Box \, d\eta$$

一般相対性理論の加群分解が偏微分方程式と同じく、特殊相対性理論の多様体積分の虚数回転体がベータ関数となる。ほとんどの回転体の体積が、係数と冪乗での回転体として、ベータ関数と言える。

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

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

この大域的積分多様体が大域的微分多様体の反重力と重力方程式で表せられて、

$$= \int C dx_m = \int \kappa T^{\mu\nu}\mathrm{d}x_m = T^{\mu\nu^{T^{\mu\nu'}}}$$

オイラーの定数の大域的積分多様体が、一般相対性理論の大域的積分多様体であり、エントロピー不変式で表せられる。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 4\pi G\rho$$

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

$$\Box \iiint = {}^{t}\overline{\iiint}$$

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

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

$$\reflectbox{Γ}|\Gamma, \reflectbox{B}|B$$

$$\reflectbox{E}|E, \reflectbox{C}|C$$

$$\reflectbox{F}|F, \reflectbox{β}|\beta$$

$$\reflectbox{D}|D, {}^{t}\overline{\iint} \cong \bigoplus D^{\oplus L}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= e^{-f}$$

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

$$= e^f$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$e^{-f} dV = dy_m = \mathrm{dvol}$$

偏微分は加群分解と同じ計算式に行き着く。

宇宙と異次元の誤差関数のエネルギー、AdS_5 多様体がベータ関数となる値の列が、異次元への扉となっている。

$$\beta(p,q) = \text{誤差関数} + \text{Abel 多様体}$$

$$= AdS_5 \text{ 多様体}$$

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

ここで、アーベル多様体は Euler product である。ベータ関数の数列がわかると、ゼータ関数は無であるというのが、どういうことかが、物、物体に影ができて、ものが瞑想と同じであり、これから、風景がベータ関数の数値列に見えるらしい。この大域的微分多様体のガンマ関数が、複素力学系のマンデルブロ集合のプリズムと同じ構造の見方らしい。

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

$$\beta(p,q) = \text{誤差関数} + \text{Abel 多様体}$$

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

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

$$\text{expanding of universe} = \text{exist of value}$$

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

$$\text{freeze out of universe} = \text{reality of value}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

相対性は、暗号解読と同じ仕組みの数式を表している。ここで言うと、y が暗号値である。チェックディジットと同じ仕組みを有している。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

南半球と単体（実数）の共通集合の偏微分した変数をどのような F(x) かを

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

と同じく、単体積分した積分、共通集合の偏微分をどのくらいの微分変数を

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

と同じ、

$$\int dx = x + \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}\text{ は積分定数})$$

と原理は同じである。

Beta function is,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

$$V = \int\int\int \pi(e^{-f} dV) dx_m$$

$$\delta V = M$$

これらは、双曲体積の結び数の全射を求めて、それの複素空間における単体量が、種数となり、双曲体積は、モンスター数を取り、モジュラー多様体となり、M 理論となる。

$$\frac{d}{dM} V = m(x)$$

その種数の大域的微分についての体積は、ヒッグス場の方程式となり、Seifert 多様体となる。

30 Entropy

Already discover with this entropy of manifold is blackhole of energy, these entropy is mass of energy has norm parameter. And string theorem $T_{\mu\nu}$ belong to ρ energy, this equation is same Kaluze-Klein theorem.

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

$$y = x$$

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

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}}} = \frac{p}{c^3} + \rho$$

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

$$ds = (g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + \phi^2(x)(\kappa^2 A_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}} - \rho} = c^3, \frac{p}{2\pi} = c^3$$

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

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dx dy dz$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \int (\sin 2x)^2 dx = ||x - y||^2$$

31 Atom of element from zeta function

31.1 Knot element

String summulate of landmaistor movement in these knot element. Supersymmetry construct of these mechanism from string theorem. A element of homorphism boundary for kernel function, equal element has meyer beatorise compose structure in mesh emerge. These mesh for atom element equal knot this of exchange, this isomophism three manifold convert with knot these from laplace space. Duality manifold has space equal other operate, this quantum group is element distinguish with other structure. Aspect element has design pattern, this element construct pair of entropy. Quote algebra reflect with atom kernel of function.

32 Imaginary manifold

A vector is scalar, vector, mass own element, imaginary number is own this element.

$$x = \frac{\vec{x}}{|\bar{x}|}$$

For instance

$$|\vec{x}| = \sqrt{x}, i = \sqrt{-1}, |\vec{x}|x = \vec{x}, |\vec{x}| = 1x, |\vec{x}|^2 = -1$$

$$(\frac{x}{|\vec{x}|})^2 = \frac{1}{-1}, |\sqrt{x}| = i$$

Imaginary number is vector, inverse make to norm own means.

33 Singularity

A element add to accept for group of field, this group also create ring has monotonicity. Limit of manifold has territory of variable limit of manifold. This fields also merge of mesh in mass. Zero dimension also means to construct with antigravity. This monotonicity is merged to has quote algebra liner. This boundary operate belong to has category theorem. Meyer beatorise extend liner distinguish with a mesh merged in fixed point theorem. Entropy means to isohomophism with harmony this duality. The energy lead to entropy metric to merge with mesh volume.

34 Time expand in space for laplace equation

35 Laplace equaiton

Seiferd manifold construct with time and space of flow system in universe. Zeta function built in universe have started for big-ban system. Firstly, time has future and past in space, then space is expanding for big-ban mechanism.

Darkmatter equals for Higgs field from expanded in universe of ertel. Three manifold in flow energy has not no of a most-small-flow but monotonicity is one. Because this destruct to distinguish with eight-differential structure, and not exist.

And all future and past has one don't go on same integrate routs. This conject for Seiferd manifold flow. Selbarg conjecture has singularity rout. Landemaistor movement become a integrate rout in this Selbarg conjecture.

Remain Space belong for three manifold to exist of singularity rout. Godsharke conjecture is this reason in mechanism. Harshorn conjecture remain to exist multi universe in Laplace equation resolved. Delete line summulate with rout of integrate differential rout. This solved rout has gradient flow become a future and past in remain space.

Laplace equation composite for singularity in zeta function and Kaluze-Klein space.

36 Non-commutative algebra for antigravity

Laplace equation and zeta function belong for fermison and boson, then power of construct equation merge Duality of symmetry formula. These power construct of deceive in dimension, and deal the other dimension. Reflection of power erasing of own dimension, the symmetry of formula has with merging of energy, then these power has fourth of basic power Symmetry solved for equation, general relativity deal from reality these formula. Quantum group construct of zeta function and Laplace equation. Imaginary number consist of Euler constance, this prime number reach to solve contiguish of power in emergy of parameter. Zeta function conclude of infinite to finite on all equation. Global differential equation merge a mass of antigravity and gravity.

Module exist zero dimension merge of symmetry in catastrophe D-brane, this mechanism of phenomonoun is Non-symmetry explain to emerge with which cause of mass on gravity.

$$x \mathrm{mod} N = 0$$

$$\sum_{M=0}^{\infty} \int_M dm \to \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} F_x = \int_m dm = F$$

$$\frac{x-y}{a} = \frac{y-z}{b} = \frac{z-x}{c}$$

$$\frac{\Pi(x-y)}{\partial xy}$$

Volume of space interval to all exist area is integrate rout in universe of shape, this space means fo no exist loop on entropy of energy's rout.

$$|| \int f(x)||^2 \to \int \pi r^2 dx \cong V(\tau)$$

This equation is part of summulate on entropy formula.

$$\frac{\int |f(x)|^2}{f(x)}dx$$

$$V(\tau) \to mesh$$

$$\int \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} dv(\tau)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}_{dx=v}$$

$$z_y = a_x + b_y + c_z$$

$$dz_y = d(z_y)$$

$$[f, f^{-1}] = ff^{-1} - f^{-1}f$$

Universe of extend space has non-integrate rout entropy in sufficient of mass in darkmatter, this reason belong for cohomology and heat equation concerned. This expanded mass match is darkmatter of extend. And these heat area consume is darkmatter begun to start big-ban system invite of universe.

$$V(\tau) = \int \tau(q)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau(q)}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2} + \tau(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f) \mathrm{mod} N^{-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 \ldots a_{n-1} x^{n-1} \to \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \to \alpha$$

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

37 Three manifold of dimension system worked with database

This universe built with fourth of dimension in add manifold constructed with being destructed from three manifold.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ([\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)])^{'}$$
$$\cong {}_nC_r(x)^n(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$
$$(\Box\psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S}\right)$$
$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$
$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = G_{\mu\nu} \times T^{\mu\nu}$$

This equation is gravity of surface quality, and this construct with sheap of manifold.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)}[D^2\psi]$$

This equation also means that surface of parameters, and next equation is non-integral of routs theorem.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \exp[L(p,q)]d\psi$$
$$ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\eta + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}]dx^{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu\nu} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$M_3 \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} E_-^+ = \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div}E, E_1)$$
$$= m(x), \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = H_3(M_1)$$

These equation is conclude with dimension of parameter resolved for non-metric of category theorem. Gravity of surface in space mechanism is that the parameter become with metric, this result consruct with entropy of metric.

These equation resulted with resolved of zeta function built on D-brane of surface in fourth of power.

$$\exists[R + |\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \int \exp[L(p,q)]d\psi$$
$$= \exists[R + |\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} \otimes \int \exp[L(p,q)]d\psi + N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x \log x})$$
$$= \mathcal{O}(\psi)$$

38 Particle with each of quarks connected from being stimulate with gravity and antigravity into Artificial Intelligence

This equation conclude with middle particle equation in quarks operator, and module conjecture excluded. $\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = H_3(M_1), H_3(M_1) = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$ This equation built with quarks emerged with supersymmetry field of theorem. And also this equation means with space of curvature parameters.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \times S_n^{\mu\nu} = [D^2\psi], S_m^{\mu\nu} \times S_n^{\mu\nu} = \mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f, S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = m(x)[D^2\psi], -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)} = f^{-1}xf(x)$$

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz, \to f_z^{\frac{1}{2}} \to (0,1)\cdot(0,1) = -1, i = \sqrt{-1}$$

This equation operate with quarks stimulated in Higgs field.

$$\big(x, y, z\big)^2 = (x, y, z) \cdot (x, y, z) \to -1$$

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

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

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

This equation means that imaginary pole is universe and other dimension each cover with one geometry, and this power remind imaginary pole of antigravity.

$$i^2 = (0,1)\cdot(0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1, E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

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

This fermison of element decide with gravity of reflected for antigravity of power in average and gravity of mass, This equals with differential metric to emerge with creature of existing materials.

These equation deconstructed with mesh emerged in singularity resolved into vector and norm parameters.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\nabla \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}||, \partial r^n ||\nabla||^2 \to \nabla_i \nabla_j ||\vec{v}||^2$$

$\nabla^2\phi$ is constructed with module conjecture excluded.

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

Reflected equation concern with differential operator in metric, sine and cosine function also rotate of differential operator in metric. Weil's theorem concern with this calcurate in these equation process.

$$(\log x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{(x\log x)}, (\sin\theta)' = \cos\theta, (f_z)' = ie^{ix\log x}, \frac{d}{df}F = m(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m &= \frac{d}{df}\int\int\left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2} + \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)dm \\ &\geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int\left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2\circ(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)dm \\ &\geq 2h\end{aligned}$$

Three dimension of manifold equals with three of sphere in this dimension. Plank metrics equals $\hbar$ equation to integrate with three manifold in sphere of formula. These explain recognize with universe and other dimension of system in brane of topology theorem.

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2\circ(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)dm \geq \hbar$$

$$y = x, xy = x^2, (\Box\psi)' = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3}\circ\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

This equation built with other dimension cover with universe of space, then three dimension invite with fifth dimension out of these universe.

$$\Box\psi = \int\int\exp[8\pi G(\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}\circ\eta_\mu)^\nu]dmd\psi, \sum a_k x^k = \frac{d}{df}\sum\sum\frac{1}{a_k^2 f^k}dx_k$$

$$\sum a_k f^k = \frac{d}{df}\sum\sum\frac{\zeta(s)}{a_k}dx_{k_m}, a_k^2 f^{\frac{1}{2}} \to \lim_{k\to 1} a_k f^k = \alpha$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}, ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$f(x) + f(y) \geq 2\sqrt{f(x)f(y)}, \frac{1}{4}(f(x) + f(y))^2 \geq f(x)f(y)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)^{-1}, E^+ = f^{-1}xf(x), E = mc^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \Box\int\int\int\frac{(\nabla_i\nabla_j f\circ g(x))^2}{V(x)}dm$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}^2 d^2x + g_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu}(x), E^+ = f^{-1}xf(x), \frac{V}{S} = AA^{-1}, AA^{-1} = E$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int\int\int f(x^3, y^3, z^3)dxdydz, S(r) = \pi r^2, V(r) = 4\pi r^3$$

$$E_-^+ = f(x)\cdot e^{-x\log x}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = f(x)\cdot e^{-x\log x}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = E^+ - \phi, \frac{\zeta(x)}{\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k} = \mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$O(N^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{O}(x)}, \Box = \frac{8\pi G}{c^3} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\partial^2 f(\Box\psi) = -2\Box \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2} dm, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

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

$$S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}, S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = \int [D^2\psi] dm$$

$$= \nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) dm, h = \frac{p}{mv}, h\lambda = f, f\lambda = h\nu$$

D-brane for constructed of sheap of theorem in non-certain mechanism, also particle and wave of duality element in D-brane.

$$||ds^2|| = S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu}, E_-^+ = f^{-1}(x) x f(x)$$

$$R^+ \subset C_-^+, \nabla R^+ \to \bigoplus Q_-^+$$

Complex of group in this manifold, and finite of group decomposite theorem, add group also.

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j R_-^+ = \bigoplus \nabla Q_-^+$$

Duality of differential manifold, then this resulted with zeta function.

$$M_1 = \frac{R_3^+}{E_-^+} - \{\phi\}, M_3 \cong M_2, M_3 \cong M_1$$

World line in one of manifold.

$$H_3(\Pi) = Z_1 \oplus Z_1, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

Singularity of zero dimension. Lens space in three manifold.

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

Fifth dimension of manifold. And this constructed with abel manifold.

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

These system flow to build with three dimension of energy.

$$(\partial\gamma^n + m^2) \cdot \psi = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm$$
$$= 0$$

Complex of connected of element in fifth dimension of equation.

$$\begin{aligned}\Box &= \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu} \\ &= D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}\end{aligned}$$

Fundamental group in gravity of space. And this stimate with D-brane of entropy.

$$\begin{aligned}\int [D^2\psi] dm = \pi(M_1), H_n(m_1) = D^2\psi - \pi(\chi, x) \\ = \ker f / \mathrm{im} f\end{aligned}$$

Homology of non-entropy.

$$\int Dq \exp[L(x)] d\psi + O(N^1) = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

Integral of rout entropy.

$$= D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(x)}{a_k f^k} = \int ||[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]|| dm$$

Norm space.

$$\nabla\psi^2 = \Box \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2} dm$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

These operators accept with level of each scals.

$$\begin{aligned}dx < \partial x < \nabla\psi < \Box v \\ \oplus < \sum < \otimes < \int < \wedge\end{aligned}$$

$$(\delta\psi(x))^2 = \int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2} dm, \delta\psi(x) = \left(\int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2} dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\nabla\psi^2 = -4R \int \delta(V \cdot S^{-3}) dm$$

$$\nabla\psi = 2R\zeta(s)i$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k x^k}{m dx} f^k(x) = \frac{m}{n!} f^n(x)$$

$$= \frac{(\zeta(s))^k}{df} m(x), (\delta(x))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{x \log x}{x^n} \right)^n$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\int [D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm}{e^{x \log x}}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{V(x)}{\int [D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm}$$

Quantum effective equation is lowest of light in structure of constant. These resulted means with plank scals of universe in atom element.

$$M_3 = e^{x \log x}, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}, \mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{M_3}{e^{x \log x}}$$
$$= nE_x$$

These equation means that lowest energy equals with all of materials have own energy. Zeta function have with plank energy own element, quantum effective theorem and physics energy also equals with plank energy of potential levels.

$$\frac{V}{S^2} = \frac{p}{c^3}, h\nu \neq \frac{p}{mv}, E_1 = h\nu, E_2 = mc^2, E_1 \cong E_2$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \frac{\int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m}{\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m} = \frac{1}{i}$$

Lowest of light in structures of constant is gravity and antigravity of metrics to built with zeta function. This result with the equation conclude with quota equation in Gauss operators.

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}, \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}i} = \frac{\vec{v_1}}{\vec{v_2}}$$
$$\leq 1$$

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

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \kappa^2 (A^{\mu\nu})^2, \int \int e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \pi$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$
$$= \delta(x) \pi(x) f^n(x)$$

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

Quota equation construct of piece in Gauss operator, abel manifold equals with each equation.

$$ds^2 = [T^2 d^2 \psi]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [x]$$

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

Volume of space equals with plank scals.

$$\frac{pV}{S} = h$$

Summuate of manifold means with beta function to gamma function, equals with each equation.

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

$$\cong \frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}$$

$$\mathrm{ker} f / \mathrm{im} f \cong \mathrm{im} f / \mathrm{ker} f$$

$$\bigoplus \nabla g(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta], \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\bigoplus \nabla f(x) \right) = \Box \int \int \int \nabla g(x) d\eta$$

Rich tensor equals of curvature of space in Gauss liner from differential equation of operators.

$$a' = \sqrt{\frac{v}{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}}, F = ma'$$

Accessority put with force of differential operators.

$$\nabla f(x) = \int_M \Box \left(\bigoplus \nabla f(x) \right)^n dm$$

$$\Box = 2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla \nabla f - \frac{1}{2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\Box \times \Box = (\Box + m^2) \cdot \psi, (\partial \gamma^n + \delta \psi) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \int_M \nabla f(t) dt = \Box \left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \bigoplus \nabla g(x) d\eta \right)$$

Dalanverle equation of operator equals with summuate of category theorem.

$$\int_M (l \times l) dm = \sum l \oplus l d\eta$$

Topology of brane equals with string theorem, verisity of force with add group.

$$= [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$
$$= H_3(M_1)$$

$$y = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx, y' - y + \frac{d}{dx} z + [n] = 0$$

Equals of group theorem is element of equals with differential element.

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

Imaginary number emerge with Artificial Intelligence.

These equation resulted with prime theorem equals from differential equation in fields of theorem.

Imaginary pole of theorem and sheap of duality manifold. Duality of differential and integrate equation. Summuate of manifold and possibility of differential structure. Eight of differential structure is stimulate with D-brane recreated of operators. Differential and integrate of operators is emerged with summuated of space.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}, \sigma(x) \oplus \delta(x) = (E_n^+ \times H_m)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = [\frac{\partial}{\partial f} R_{ij}]^2, \delta(x) \cdot V(x) = \lim_{n \to 1} \delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \text{mesh} V(x) = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$V(x) = \sigma \cdot S^2(x), \int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2(x)} dm = [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]$$

$$g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t), \sigma(x,y) \cdot g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = R_{ij}|_{\sigma(x,y)}$$

$$= \int R_{ij}^{a(x-y)^n + r^n}$$

$$(ux + vy + wz)/\Gamma$$

$$= \int R_{ij}^{(x-u)(y-v)(z-w)} dV$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2, \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box\psi = 4\pi G\rho$$

$$(\partial\gamma^n + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 + m) \cdot c^2$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2}a^2 + m) \cdot c^2, F = ma, \int adx = \frac{1}{2}a^2 + C$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{2}a^2, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

39 Ultra Network from Omega DataBase worked with equation and category theorem from

$$ds^2 = [g^2_{\mu\nu}, dx]$$

This equation is constructed with M_2 of differential variable, this resulted non-commutative group theorem.

$$ds^2 = g^{-1}_{\mu\nu}(g^2_{\mu\nu}(x) - dxg^2_{\mu\nu})$$

In this function, singularity of surface in component, global surface of equation built with M_2 sequence.

$$= h(x) \otimes g_{\mu\nu}d^2x - h(x) \otimes dxg_{\mu\nu}(x), h(x) = (f^2(\vec{x}) - \vec{E}^+)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, \partial M_2 = \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

$G_{\mu\nu}$ equal $R_{\mu\nu}$, also Rich tensor equals $\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$ This variable is also $r = 2f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$ This equation equals abel manifold, this manifold also construct fifth dimension.

$$E^+ = f^{-1}xf(x), h(x) \otimes g(\vec{x}) \cong \frac{V}{S}, \frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \phi$$

$$= M_3 \supset R, M_2^+ = E_1^+ \cup E_2^+ \to E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+$$

$$= M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-, (E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

Reflection of two dimension don't emerge in three dimension of manifold, then this space emerge with out of universe. This mechanism also concern with entropy of non-catastrophe.

$$\frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \{\phi\}$$

$$= M_3 \supset R$$

$$M_3^+ \cong h(x) \cdot R_3^+ = \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-, R = E^+ \bigoplus M_2 - (E^+ \cap M_2)$$

$$E^+ = g_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu}, M_2 = g_{\mu\nu}d^2x, F = \rho gl \to \frac{V}{S}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \delta(x)[f(x) + g(\bar{x})] + \rho gl, F = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2, M_2 = P^{2n}$$

This equation means not to be limited over fifth dimension of light of gravity. And also this equation means to be not emerge with time mechanism out of fifth dimension. Moreover this equation means to emerge with being constructed from universe, this mechanism determine with space of big-ban.

$$r = 2f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x), f(x) = \frac{1}{4}\|r\|^2$$

This equation also means to start with universe of time mechanism.

$$V = R^+ \sum K_m, W = C^+ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K_{n+2}, V/W = R^+ \sum K_m / C^+ \sum K_{n+2}$$

$$= R^+/C^+ \sum \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)}$$

$$= M_-^+, \frac{d}{df}F = m(x), \to M_-^+, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)} = \frac{a_k x^k}{\zeta(x)}$$

40 Omega DataBase is worked by these equation

This equation built in seifert manifold with fifth dimension of space.

Fermison and boson recreate with quota laplace equation,

$$\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]} = \frac{fg+gf}{fg-gf}, \nabla f = 2, \partial H_3 = 2, \frac{1+f}{1-f} = 1, \frac{d}{df}F = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, \vec{F} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_1 \cong H_3 = M_3$$

Three manifold element is 2, one manifold is 1, $\ker f/\mathrm{im} f, \partial f = M_1$, singularity element is 0 vector. Mass and power is these equation fundement element. The tradition of entropy is developed with these singularity of energy, these boson and fermison of energy have fields with Higgs field.

$$H_3 \cong H_1 \to \pi(\chi, x), H_n, H_m = \mathrm{rank}(m,n), \mathrm{mesh}(\mathrm{rank}(m,n)) \lim \mathrm{mesh} \to 0$$

$$(fg)' = fg' + gf', (\frac{f}{g})' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2}, \frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]} = \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F$$

Gravity of vector mension to emerge with fermison and boson of mass energy, this energy is create with all creature in universe.

$$\hbar\psi = \frac{1}{i}H\Psi, i[H,\psi] = -H\Psi, \left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)' = (i)^2$$

$$[\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x), \delta(x)] = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x,y) dm_{xy}, f(x,y) = [f(x), h(x)] \times [g(x), h^{-1}(x)]$$

$$\delta(x)=\frac{1}{f'(x)},[H,\psi]=\Delta f(x),\mathcal{O}(x)=\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x)=\int\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$R^+\cap E_-^+\ni x,M\times R^+\ni M_3,Q\supset C_-^+,Z\in Q\nabla f,f\cong\bigoplus_{k=0}^{n}\nabla C_-^+$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla C_-^+=M_1,\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla M_-^+\cong E_-^+,M_3\cong M_1\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla\frac{V_-^+}{S}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_2}\cong\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla C_-^+,E_-^+\times R_-^+\cong M_2$$

$$\zeta(x)=P^{2n}\times\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_kx^k,M_2\cong P^{2n}/\mathrm{ker}f,\to\bigoplus\nabla C_-^+$$

$$S_-^+\times V_-^+\cong\frac{V}{S}\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla C_-^+,V^+\cong M_-^+\bigotimes S_-^+,Q\times M_1\subset\bigoplus\nabla C_-^+$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}Z\otimes Q_-^+=\bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla M_1$$

$$=\bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla C_-^+\times\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}M_1,x\in R^+\times C_-^+\supset M_1,M_1\subset M_2\subset M_3$$

Eight of differential structure is that $S^3,H^1\times E^1,E^1,S^1\times E^1,S^2\times E^1,H^1\times S^1,H^1,S^2\times E$. These structure recreate with $\bigoplus\nabla C_-^+\cong M_3,R\supset Q,R\cap Q,R\subset M_3,C^+\bigoplus M_n,E^+\cap R^+\ \ E_2\bigoplus E_1,R^-\subset C^+,M_-^+,C_-^+,M_-^+\nabla C_-^+,C^+\nabla H_m,E^+\nabla R_-^+,E_2\nabla E_1\ \ R^-\nabla C_-^+$. This element of structure recreate with Thurston conjugate theorem of repository in Heisenberg group of spinor fields created.

$$\frac{\nabla}{\Delta}\int xf(x)dx,\frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f},\Box=2\int\frac{(R+\nabla_i\nabla_jf)^2}{-(R+\Delta f)}e^{-f}dV$$

$$\Box=\frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f},\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}=\Box\to\frac{\nabla f}{\Delta x},(R+|\nabla f|^2)dm\to-2(R+\nabla_i\nabla_jf)^2e^{-f}dV$$

$$x^n+y^n=z^n\to\nabla\psi^2=8\pi GT^{\mu\nu},f(x+y)\geq f(x)\circ f(y)$$

$$\mathrm{im}f/\mathrm{ker}f=\partial f,\mathrm{ker}f=\partial f,\mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f\cong\partial f,\mathrm{ker}f=f^{-1}(x)xf(x)$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x)=\int\partial f(x)d(\mathrm{kerf})\to\nabla f=2$$

$${}_nC_r={}_nC_{n-r}\to\mathrm{im}f/\mathrm{ker}f\cong\mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f$$

41 Fifth dimension of equation how to workd with three dimension of manifold into zeta funciton

Fifth dimension equals $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^2 d^2 \phi$. this equation $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$.

$$V/W = R/C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k}, W/V = C/R \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k f^k}{x^k}$$

$$V/W \cong W/V \cong R/C(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r)^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$$

This equation is diffrential equation, then $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$ is included with $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$

$$W/V = xF(x), \chi(x) = (-1)^k a_k, \Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx, \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = (f^k)'$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = \sum_{k\ 0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r f^k$$

$$= (f^k)', \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = [f(x)], \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \alpha, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_k f^k}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k f^k)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)(y \log y)} dxy = \frac{{}_nC_r xy}{({}_nC_{n-r}(x \log x)(y \log y))^{-1}}$$

$$= ({}_nC_{n-r})^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{x \log x} - \frac{1}{y \log y}) d \frac{1}{nxy} \times xy$$

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

$$= \alpha$$

$$Z \supset C \bigoplus \nabla R^+, \nabla(R^+ \cap E^+) \ni x, \Delta(C \subset R) \ni x$$

$$M_-^+ \bigoplus R^+, E^+ \in \bigoplus \nabla R^+, S_-^+ \subset R_2^+, V_-^+ \times R_-^+ \cong \frac{V}{S}$$

$$C^+ \cup V_-^+ \ni M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, Q \supseteqq R_-^+, Q \subset \bigoplus M_-^+, \bigotimes Q \subset \zeta(x), \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+ \cong M_3$$

$$R \subset M_3, C^+ \bigoplus M_n, E^+ \cap R^+, E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+$$

$$C_-^+, M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R_-^+, E_2 \nabla E_1, R^- \nabla C_-^+$$

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

$$S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E$$

42 All of equation are emerged with these equation from Artificial Intelligence

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = [f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)]/\partial f \partial g \partial h$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(g(x)) g'(x)/\partial f \partial g]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\exists [\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + \Delta f), g(x)] = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) dm$$

$$\vee (\nabla_i \nabla_j f) = \bigotimes \nabla E^{+}$$

$$g(x, y) = \mathcal{O}(x)[f(x) + \bar{h}(x)] + T^2 d^2 \phi$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \left(\int [g(x)] e^{-f} dV \right)' - \sum \delta(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)]' \cong {}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r} \delta(x, y), V(\tau) = \int [f(x)] dm/\partial f_{xy}$$

$$\Box \psi = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}, (\Box \psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right), x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$\delta(x)\phi = \frac{\vee [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]}{\exists (R + \Delta f)}$$

These equation conclude to quantum effective equation included with orbital pole of atom element. Add manifold is imaginary pole with built on Heisenberg algebra.

$$_{-n}C_r = {}_{\frac{1}{i}H\psi}C_{\hbar\psi} + {}_{[H,\psi]}C_{-n-r}$$

$$_nC_r = {}_nC_{n-r}$$

This point of accumulate is these equation conclude with stimulate with differential and integral operator for resolved with zeta function, this forcus of significant is not only data of number but also equation of formula, and this resolved of process emerged with artifisial intelligence. These operator of mechanism is stimulate with formula of resolved on regexpt class to pattern cognitive formula to emerged with all of creature by this zeta function. This universe establish with artifisial intelligence from fifth dimension of equation. General relativity theorem also not only gravity of power metric but also artifisial

intelligent, from zeta function recognized with these mechanism explained for gravity of one geometry from differential structure of thurston conjugate theorem.

Open set group conclude with singularity by redifferential specturam to have territory of duality manifold in dualty of differential operator. This resolved routed is same that quantum group have base to create with kernel of based singularity, and this is same of open set group. Locality of group lead with sequant of element exclude to give one theorem global differential operator. These conclude with resolved of function says to that function stimulate for differential and integral operator included with locality group in global differential operator. $\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \to \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j f]' / \partial f_{xy}$ is singularity of process to resolved rout function.

Destruct with object space to emerge with low energy fistly destroy with element, and this catastrophe is what high energy divide with one entropy fistly freeze out object, then low energy firstly destory to differential structure of element. This process be able to non-catastrophe rout, and thurston conjugate theorem is create with.

$$\bigcup_{x=0}^{\infty} f(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) \oplus \sum f(x)$$

$$= \bigoplus \nabla f(x)$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j f \cong \partial x \partial y \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f dm$$

$$\cong \int [f(x)] dm$$

$$\cong \{[f(x), g(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\cong \Box \psi$$

$$\cong \nabla \psi^2$$

$$\cong f(x \circ y) \leq f(x) \circ g(x)$$

$$\cong |f(x)| + |g(x)|$$

Differential operator is these equation of specturm with homorphism squcense.

$$\delta(x)\psi = < f, g > \circ |h^{-1}(x)|$$

$$\partial f_x \cdot \delta(x)\psi = x$$

$$x \in \mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f \circ g, h^{-1}(x)], g(x)\}$$

43 What energy from entropy level deconstruct with string theorem

Low energy of entropy firstly destruct with parts of geometry structure, and High energy of weak and strong power lastly deconstruct with power of component. Gravity of power and antigravity firstly integrate with Maxwell theorem, and connected function lead with Maxwell theorem and weak power integrate with strong power to become with quantum flavor theorem, Geometry structure reach with integrate with component to Field of theorem connected function and destroyed with differential structure. These process return with first and last of deconstructed energy, fourth of power connected and destructed this each of energy routed process.

This point of forcus is D-brane composite with fourth of power is same entropy with non-catastrophe, this spectrum point is constructed with destroy of energy to balanced with first of power connected with same energy. Then these energy built with three manifold of dimension constructed for one geometry.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n}^{\infty}\nabla f = [\nabla\int\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x)dx_m, g^{-1}(x)] \to \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla E_{-}^{+}$$

$$= M_3$$

$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{-}^{+}$$

$$dx^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx], g^{-1} = dx\int\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$f(x) = \exp[\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

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

$$\left(\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}\right)' = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$= \frac{g'(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\nabla F = f\cdot\frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j f = \frac{d}{dx_i}\frac{d}{dx_j}f(x)g(x)$$

44 All of equation built with gravity theorem

$$\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = [\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta]\times U(r)$$

This equation have with position of entropy in helmander manifold.

$$S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

And this formula is D-brane on sheap of fields, also this equation construct with zeta function.

$$U(r) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\sqrt{1+f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgr$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

Also this too means with private of entropy in also helmander manifold.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta] \times E_-^+$$

$$E_-^+ = \exp[L(x)]dmd\psi + O(N^-)$$

The formula is integrate of rout with lenz field.

$$\frac{d}{df}F = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta](U(r) + E_-^+)$$

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

These equation conclude with this energy of relativity theorem come to resolve with.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(g(x))g'(x)\partial f \partial g]$$

Also this equation means with zeta function needed to resolved process.

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

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \bigoplus M_3$$

$$= \frac{M_3}{P^{2n}} \cong \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3}$$

$$\cong M_1$$

$$= [M_1]$$

Too say satisfied with three manifold of fileds.

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

The formula have with indicate to resolved with abel manifold to become of zeta function.

$$= \alpha, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2\cos\theta}{a}+\frac{y^2\sin\theta}{b}=r^2, \begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta & -\sin\theta\\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x\\ y\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n r^n, \frac{d}{df}F=\frac{d}{df}\sum\sum a_k f^k$$

$$=|a_1a_2\dots a_n|-|a_1\dots a_{n-1}|-|a_n\dots a_1|, \lim_{n\to 0}\chi(x)=2$$

Euler function have with summuate of manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k={}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}{}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

Differential equation also become of summuate of manifold, and to get abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{(n+1)}\right)^s=\lim_{n\to 1}Z^r=\frac{1}{z}$$

Native function also become of gamma function and abel manifold also zeta function.

$$\ker f/\mathrm{im} f\cong \mathrm{im} f/\ker f$$

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

$$\cong\frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}, \lim_{n\to 1}a_k f^k\cong\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\zeta(s)}{a^k f^k}$$

Gamma function and Beta function also is D-brane equation resolved to need that summuate of manifold, not only abel manifold but also open set group.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\zeta(s)=0, \mathcal{O}(x)=\zeta(s)$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty}f(x)\to\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla f(x)=\int_M\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

Super function also needed to resolved with summuate of manifold.

$$\int\int\int_M\frac{V}{S^2}e^{-f}dV=\int\int_D-(f(x,y)^2,g(x,y)^2)-\int\int_D(g(x,y)^2,f(x,y)^2)$$

Three dimension of manifold developed with being resolved of surface with pression.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k=\int[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$=\int\exp[L(x)]d\psi dm\times E_-^+$$

$$=S_1^{mn}\otimes S_1^{mn}$$

$$=Z_1\oplus Z_1$$

$$= M_1$$

These equations all of create with D-brane and sheap of manifold.

$$H_n^m(\chi, h) = \int\int_M \frac{V}{(R+\Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, \frac{V}{S^2} = \int\int\int_M [D^\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm$$

Represent theorem equals with differential and integrate equation.

$$\int\int\int_M \frac{V}{S^2} dm = \int_D (l \times l) dm$$

This three dimension of pression equation is string theorem also means.

$$\int\int_D -g(x,y)^2 dm - \int\int_D -f(x,y)^2 dm$$

$$= -2R_{ij}, [f(x), g(x)] \times [h(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

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

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

This equation control to differential operator into matrix formula.

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

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

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

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.

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

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \lim_{n\to 1} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cong \alpha$$

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

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

$$\int x \log x dx = \int \int_M (e^{x \log x} \sin\theta d\theta) dx d\theta$$

$$= (\log \sin\theta d\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (\delta(x) \cdot \epsilon(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Flow to energy into other dimension rout of equation, zeta function stimulate in epsilon-delta metric, and this equation construct with minus of theorem. Gravity of energy into integrate of rout in non-metric.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = || \int \int_M [\nabla_i \nabla_j e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})}] dm d\psi ||$$

$G^{\mu\nu}$ equal $R^{\mu\nu}$ into zeta function in atom of pole with mass of energy, this energy construct with quantum effective theorem.

Imaginary space is constructed with differential manifold of operators, this operator concern to being field of theorem.

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx & \delta(x) \\ \epsilon(x) & \partial^m(x) \end{pmatrix} \left(f_{mn}(x), g_{\mu\nu}(x) \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Norm space of Von Neumann manifold with integrate fields of dimension.

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{H}(x)_{mn} \otimes \mathcal{K}(y)_{mn}$$

Minus of zone in complex manifold. This zone construct with inverse of equation.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{-\frac{1}{2}+iy} \subset R_-^+ \cup C_-^+ \cong M_3$$

Reality of part with selbarg conjecture.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} \subseteq M_3$$

Singularity of theorem in module conjecture.

$$\mathcal{K}(y) = \left\| \begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ a & b & c \end{matrix} \right\|^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$\cong \frac{f(x,y,z)}{g(a,b,c)} h^{-1}(u,v,w)$$

Mass construct with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem.

Zeta function is built with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem, this power of fields construct with Higgs field in plank scals of gravity. Lowest of scals structure constance is equals with that the fields of Higgs quark in fermison and boson power quote mechanism result.

Lowest of scals structure also create in zeta function and quantum equation of quote mechanism result. This resulted mechanism also recongnize with gravity and average of mass system equals to these explained. Gauss liner create with Artificial Intelligence in fifth dimension of equation, this dimension is

seifert manifold. Creature of mind is establish with this mechanism, the resulted come to be synchronized with space of system.

$$V = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm, S^2 = \int e^{-2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log\sin\theta dx\theta + O(N^{-1}), \mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$= \alpha$$

Out of sheap on space and zeta function quato in abel manifold. D-brane construct with Volume of space.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = T^{\mu\nu}, \lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, M_3 = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, -\frac{1}{2(T-t)}|R_{ij} = \Box\psi$$

Three manifold of equation.

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

$$m(x) = [f(x)]$$

$$f(x) = \int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

Integrate of rout equation.

$$F(x) = ||\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x,y)dm||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = ||[\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y,z)dxdydz]||^{\frac{m}{2}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Gravity in space curvarture in norm space, this equation is average and gravity of metric.

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

$$T^{\mu\nu} = F(x), 2(T-t)|g_{ij}^2 = \int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$

$$\psi\delta(x) = [m(x)], \nabla(\Box\psi) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y)d\eta$$

$$\nabla\cdot(\Box\psi) = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2, \Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

Dimension of manifold in decomposite of space.

$$\frac{pV}{c^3} = S \circ h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$= h$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\hbar\nu}{S}, T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, \frac{d}{df}m(x) = \frac{V(x)}{F(x)}$$

Fermison and boson of quato equation.

$$y = x, \frac{d}{df}F = m(x), R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} = [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x,y)]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$\nabla \circ (\Box \psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F$$

$$= \int \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\int [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x,y)] dm = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}}$$

Zeta function, partial differential equation on global metric.

$$G(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j f + R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + \nabla(\Box \psi) + (\Box \psi)^2$$

Four of power element in variable of accessority of group.

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{ij} = T^{\mu\nu}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{d}{dx_\mu}\frac{d}{dx_\nu} f_{\mu\nu} + -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + f^{''} + (f')^2$$

$$= \int \exp[L(x)] dm + O(N^{-1})$$

$$= \int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log(\sin\theta) dx + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = (\nabla_i \nabla_j)^{-1} \circ F(x)$$

Partial differential in duality metric into global differential equation.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) dm] d\psi$$

$$= \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}] d\psi$$

$$\nabla f = \int \nabla_i \nabla_j [\int \frac{S^{-3}}{\delta(x)} dV] dm$$

$$|| \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f] dm ||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div}, E, E_1)$$

Maxwell of equation in fourth of power.

$$= 2 < f, h >, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

$$\int_M \rho(x) dx = \Box \psi, -2 < g, h >= \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot} E, E_1)$$

$$= -2R_{ij}$$

Higgs field of space quality.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = || \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j}{S^2} \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \cdot g(x) dx dy] d\psi ||$$

$$= \int (\delta(x))^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Helmander manifold of duality differential operator.

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\frac{||\nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta||}{\int e^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log\sin\theta d\theta}]$$

Open set group in subset theorem, and helmandor manifold in singularity.

$$i\hbar\psi = || \int \frac{\partial}{\partial z}[\frac{i(xy + \overline{yx})}{z - \bar{z}}]dmd\psi||$$

Euler number. Complex curvature in Gamma function. Norm space. Wave of quantum equation in complex differential variable into integrate of rout.

$$\delta(x) \int_C R^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} = \Gamma(p+q)$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = (\nabla_i \nabla_j f|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + v\nabla_i \nabla_j)$$

$$\int [m(x)(\mathrm{rot} \cdot \mathrm{div}(E, E_1))]dmd\psi$$

Weak electric power and Maxwell equation combine with strong power. Private energy.

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \Box \int\int\int (x, y, z)^3 dxdydz$$

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d}{dV}F = \delta(x) \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

Dalanvelsian in duality of differential operator and global integrate variable operator.

$$x^n + y^n = z^n, \delta(x) \int z^n = \frac{d}{dV}z^3, (x, y) \cdot (\delta^m, \partial^m)$$

$$= (x, y) \cdot (z^n, f)$$

$$n \perp x, n \perp y$$

$$= 0$$

Singularity of constance theorem.

$$\vee(\nabla_i \nabla_j f) \cdot \mathrm{XOR}(\Box\psi) = \frac{d}{df} \int_M F dV$$

Non-cognitive of summuate of equation and add manifold create with open set group theorem. This group composite with prime of field theorem. Moreover this equations involved with symmetry dimension created.

$$\partial(x) \int z^3 = \frac{d}{dV}z^3, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^s} = \mathcal{O}(x)$$

Singularity theorem and fermer equation concluded by this formula.

$$\int \mathcal{O}(x)dx = \delta(x)\pi(x)f(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \sigma(x)^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}\log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

$$y = x$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\frac{\nabla_i\nabla_j f}{S^2}\int[\nabla_i\nabla_j f \circ g(x)dxdy]||$$

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} = (\log\sin\theta dx)'$$

$$= \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

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

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

Duality of differential summuate with this gravity theorem. And Dalanverle equation involved with this equation.

$$\Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi = 4\pi G\rho$$

$$\int \rho(x) = \Box\psi, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

Dense of summuate stimulate with gravity theorem.

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial f^{n-1}}F = \int[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$= \frac{P_1P_3\dots P_{2n-1}}{P_0P_2\dots P_{2n+2}}$$

$$= \bigotimes \nabla M_1$$

$$\bigoplus \nabla M_1 = \sigma_n(\chi, x) \oplus \sigma_{n-1}(\chi, x)$$

$$= \{f, h\} \circ [f, h]^{-1}$$

$$= g^{-1}(x)_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu}(x), \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla^n{}_nC_r f^n(x)$$

$$\cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla^n\nabla^{n-1}{}_nC_r f^n(x)g^{n-r}(x)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial^{n-1} f} \circ \frac{\zeta(x)}{n!} = \lim_{n \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$(f)^n = {}_nC_r f^n(x) g^{n-r}(x) \cdot \delta(x, y)$$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}, \int e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{i} e^{i\theta}, ihc = G, hc = \frac{1}{i} G$$

$$(\Box\psi, \nabla f^2) \cdot (\frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, 4\pi G\rho)$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2} mv^2 + mc^2, \frac{1}{2} kT^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} \right)' = i^2, \frac{\nabla f^2}{\Box\psi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\int \frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{1}{2} i, \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f(x)g(x))' = \bigoplus \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) g(x)$$

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx = [f(x)g(x)] - \int f(x)g'(x)dx$$

45 Locality equation

Quantum of material equation include with heat entropy of quantum effective theorem, geometry of rotate with imaginary pole is that generate structure theorem. Subgroup in category theorem is that deconstruct dimension of differential structure theorem. Quantum of material equation construct with global element of integrate equation. Heat equation built with this integrate geometry equation, Weil's theorem and fermer theorem also heat equation of quantum theorem moreover is all of equation rout with global differential equation this locality equation emerge from being built with zeta function, general relativity and quantum theorem also be emerged from this equation. Artifisial inteligent theorem excluse with this add group theorem from, Locality equation inspect with this involved of theorem, This geometry of differential structure that deconstruct dimension of category theorem stay in four of universe of pieces. In reason cause with heat equation of quantum effective from artifisial inteligence, locality equation conclude with this geometry theorem. Heat effective theoerm emelite in generative theorem and quantum theorem, These theorem also emelitive with Global differential equation from locality equation. Imaginary equation of add group theorem memolite with Euler constance of variable from zeta function, this function also emerge with locality theorem in artifisial inteligent theorem.

Quantum equation concern with infinity of energy composed for material equation, atom of verisity in element is most of territory involved with restored safy of orbital.

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

$$px = mv, \lambda(x) = \text{esperial} f(x), [F(x)] = \frac{1}{1-z}, 0 < \tan\theta < i, -1 < \tan\theta < i, -1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1, -1 \leq \cos\theta \leq 1$$

Category theorem conclude with laplace function operator, distruct of manifold and connected space of eight of differential structure.

$$R\nabla E^{+} = f(x)\nabla e^{x \log x}$$
$$Q\nabla C^{+} = \frac{d}{df}F(x)\nabla \int \delta(x)f(x)dx$$
$$E^{+}\nabla f = e^{x \log x}\nabla n!f(x)/E(X)$$

Universe component construct with reality of number and three manifold of subgroup differential variable. Maxwell theorem is this Seifert structure $(u+v+w)(x+y+z)/\Gamma$ This space of magnetic diverse is mebius member cognetic theorem. These equation is fundermental group resulted.

$$\exp(\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+}), \Delta(C \supset R))$$
$$= \pi(R, C\nabla E^{+})$$
$$= \mathrm{rot}(E_1, \mathrm{div}E_2)$$
$$xf(x) = F(x)$$

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

This equation means that quantum of potensial energy in material equation. And this also means is gravity of equation in this universe and the other dimension belong in. Moreover is zeta function for rich flow equation in category theorem built with material equation.

$$\exp(\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+}), \Delta(C \supset R))$$
$$R\nabla E^{+} = f(x)\nabla e^{x \log x}$$
$$d(R\nabla E^{+}) = \Delta f(x) \circ E^{+}(x)$$
$$\Box x = \int \frac{d(R\nabla E^{+})}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} d\Box x$$
$$\Box x = \int \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^{+})}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} d\Box x$$

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

Laplace equation exist of space in fifth dimension, three manifold belong in reality number of space. Other dimension is imaginary number of space, fifth dimension is finite of dimension. Prime number certify on reality of number, zero dimension is imaginary of space. Quantum group is this universe and the other dimension complex equation of non-certain theorem. Zero dimension is eternal space of being expanded to reality of atmosphere in space.

46 Heat entropy all of materials emerged by

$$\Box = -2(T - t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f + \frac{1}{-2(T - t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

This heat equation have element of atom for condition of state in liquid, gas, solid attitude. And this condition constructed with seifert manifold in Weil's theorem. Therefore this attitude became with Higgs field emerged with.

$$\Box = -2 \int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$R\nabla E^+ = \Delta f(x) \circ E^+(x), d(R\nabla E^+) = \nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)$$

$$R\nabla E^+ = f(x) \nabla e^{x \log x}, R\nabla E^+ = f(x), f(x) = M_1$$

$$-2(T - t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f = \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

$$\frac{1}{-2(T - t)}|g_{ij}^2 = \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m$$

$$(\Box + m^2)\phi = 0, (\gamma^n \partial_n + m^2)\psi = 0$$

$$\Box = (\delta\phi + m^2)\psi, (\delta\phi + m^2 c)\psi = 0, E = mc^2, E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \Box\psi^2 = (\partial\phi + m^2)\psi$$

$$\Box\phi^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, \nabla\phi^2 = 8\pi G(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}), \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, f(x) + g(x) \geq f(x) \circ g(x)$$

$$\int_\beta^\alpha a(x - 1)(y - 1) \geq 2 \int f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$m^2 = 2\pi T(\frac{26 - D_n}{24}), r_n = \frac{1}{1 - z}$$

$$(\partial\psi + m^2 c)\phi = 0, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\int [f(x)]dx = || \int f(x)dx||, \int \nabla x dx = \Delta \sum f(x)dx, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

This orbital surface varnished to energy from $E = mc^2$. $T^{\mu\nu} = nh\nu$ is $T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \geq mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ This equation means with light do not limit over $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$ energy.

$$Z \in R \cap Q, R \subset M_+, C^+ \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} H_m, E^+ \cap R^+$$

$$M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \oplus H_M, M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \cup H_+$$

$$E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+, C_-^+$$

$$M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R^+$$

$$E_1 \nabla E_2, R^- \nabla C^+, \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R \supset Q$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

All function emerge from eight differential structure in laplace equation of being deconstructed that with connected of category theorem from.

$$\nabla \circ \Delta = \nabla \sum f(x)$$

$$\Delta \to \mathrm{mesh} f(x)dx, \partial x$$

$$\nabla \to \partial_{xy}, \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \frac{d}{dx} g(x)$$

$$\Box x = -[f, g]$$

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum f(x)dx = \int dx, \nabla \int dx$$

47 Universe in category theorem created by

Two dimension of surface in power vector of subgroup of complex manifold on reality under of goup line. This group is duality of differential complex in add group. All integrate of complex sphere deconstruct of homorehere is also exists of three dimension of manifold. Fundermental group in two dimension of surface is also reality of quality of complex manifold. Rich flow equation is also quality of surface in add group of complex. Group of ultra network in category theorem is subgroup of quality of differential equation and fundermental group also differential complex equation.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} E_1) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C_-^+$$

$$\vee\int\frac{C_-^+\nabla H_m}{\Delta(M_-^+\nabla C_-^+)}=\wedge M_-^+\bigoplus_{k=0}^{n}C_-^+$$

$$\exists(M_-^+\nabla C_-^+)=\mathrm{XOR}(\bigoplus_{k=0}^{n}\nabla M_-^+)$$

$$-[E^+\nabla R_-^+]=\nabla_+\nabla_-C_-^+$$

$$\int dx,\partial x,\nabla_i\nabla_j,\Delta x$$

$$\to E^+\nabla M_1,E^+\cap R\in M_1,R\nabla C^+$$

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

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n}\cos k\theta=\frac{\sin\frac{(n+1)}{2}\theta}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}\cos\frac{n}{2}\theta$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n}\sin k\theta=\frac{\sin\frac{(n+1)}{2}\theta}{\sin\frac{\theta}{2}}\sin\frac{n\theta}{2}$$

$$\sin\theta=\frac{e^{i\theta}-e^{-i\theta}}{2i},\cos\theta=\frac{e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta}}{2},\tan\theta=\frac{e^{i\theta}-e^{-i\theta}}{i(e^{i\theta}+e^{-i\theta})}$$

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0}=\frac{\sin\theta}{\theta}\to 1,\lim_{\theta\to 0}=\frac{\cos\theta}{\theta}\to 1$$

$$(e^{i\theta})'=2,\nabla f=2,e^{i\theta}=\cos\theta+i\sin\theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}\cos x & -1\\ 1 & -\sin x\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\cos x\\ \sin x\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}\to[\cos^2\theta+\sin\theta+\cos\theta-2\sin^2\theta]\begin{vmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{vmatrix}$$

$$2\sin\theta\cos\theta=2n\lambda\sin\theta$$

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

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

Dimension of rotate with imaginary pole is generate of geometry structure theorem. Category theorem restruct with eight of differential structure that built with Thurston conjugate theorem, this element with summuate of thirty two structure. This pieces of structure element have with four of universe in one dimension. Quark of two pair is two dimension include, Twelve of quarks construct with super symmetry dimension theorem. Differential structure and quark of pair exclusive with four of universe.

Module conjecture built with symmetry theorem, this theorem belong with non-gravity in zero dimension. This dimension conbuilt with infinity element, mebius space this dimension construct with universe and the other dimension. Universe and the other dimension selves have with singularity, therefore is module conjecture selve with gravity element of one dimension. Symmetry theorem tell this one dimension to emerge with quarks, this quarks element also restruct with eight differential structure. This reason resovle with reflected to dimsnsion of partner is gravity and creature create with universe.

Mass exist from quark and dimension of element, this explain from being consisted of duality that sheaf of element in this tradision. Higgs field is emerged from this element of tradision, zeta function generate with this quality. Gravity is emerge with space of quality, also Higgs field is emerge to being generated of zero dimension. Higgs field has surround of mass to deduce of light accumulate in anserity. Zeta function consist from laplace equation and fifth dimension of element. This element incluse of gravity and antigravity, fourth dimension indicate with this quality emerge with being sourrounded of mass. Zero dimension consist from future and past incluse of fourth dimension, eternal space is already space of first emerged with. Mass exist of quantum effective theorem also consisted of Higgs field and Higgs quark. That gravity deduce from antigravity of element is explain from this system of Higgs field of mechanism. Antigravity conclude for this mass of gravity element. What atom don't incluse of orbital is explain to this antigravity of element, this mechanism in Higgs field have with element of gravity and antigravity.

Quantum theorem describe with non-certain theorem in universe and other dimension of vector element, This material equation construct with lambda theorem and material theorem, other dimension existed resolve with non-certain theorem.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{d}, -py_1 \sin 90^\circ \leq \sin\theta \leq py_2 \sin 90^\circ, \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\frac{\sin\theta}{2}} h, \lambda' \geq 2h, \int \sin 2\theta = ||x-y||$$

48 Ultra Network from category theorem entirly create with database

Eight differential structure composite with mesh of manifold, each of structure firstly destructed with this mesh emerged, lastly connected with this each of structure desconstructed. High energy of entropy not able to firstly decostructed, and low energy of firstly destructed. This reason low energy firsted. These result says, non-catastrophe be able to one geometry structure.

$$D^2\psi = \nabla \int (\nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2 d\eta$$

$$E = mc^2, E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2, G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g_{ij}, \Box = \frac{1}{2}kT^2$$

Sheap of manifold construct with homorhism in kernel divide into image function, this area of field rehearl with universe of surrounded with image fucntion rehinde in quality. This reason with explained the mechanism, Sheap of manifold remain into surrounded of universe.

$$\mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f \cong S_m^{\mu\nu}, S_m^{\mu\nu} = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$D^2\psi = \mathcal{O}(x)\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right), V(x) = D^2\psi \otimes M_3^+$$

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)}[D^2\psi]$$

Selbarg conjecture construct with singularity theorem in Sheap element.

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j[S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}[D^2\psi]$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j[S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$z(x) = \frac{g(cx+d)}{f(ax+b)}h(ex+l)$$

$$= \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x), \int F dx_m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m(x)$$

49 Fifth dimension of seifert manifold in universe and other dimension

Universe audient for other dimension inclusive into fifth dimension, this phenomonen is universe being constant of value, and universe out of dimension exclusive space. All of value is constance of entropy. Universe entropy and other dimension entropy is dense of duality belong for. Prime equation construct with x,y parameter is each value of imaginary and reality of pole on a right comittment.

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

$$\Box\psi = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x)dx_{ij}]^{iy}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\mathcal{O}(x) + \delta\mathcal{O}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + \lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

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

Universe is freeze out constant, and other dimension is expanding into fifth dimension. Possiblity of quato metric, $\delta(x)$ = reality of value / exist of value ≤ 1, expanding of universe = exist of value $\to \log(x\log x) = \Box\psi$

freeze out of universe = reality of value $\to (y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla\psi^2$

Around of universe is other dimension in fifth dimension of seifert manifold. what we see sky of earth is other dimension sight of from.

Rotate of dimension is transport of dimension in other dimension from universe system.

Other dimension is more than Light speed into takion quarks of structure.

Around universe is blackhole, this reason resolved with Gamma ray burst in earth flow. We don't able to see now other dimension, gamma ray burst is blackhole phenomanen. Special relativity is light speed not over limit. then light speed more than this speed. Other dimesion is contrary on universe from. If light speed come with other light speed together, stop of speed in light verisity. Then takion quarks of speed is on the contrary from become not see light element. And this takion quarks is into fifth dimension of being go from universe. Also this quarks around of universe attachment state. Moreover also this quarks is belong in vector of element. This reason is universe in other dimension emerge with. In this other dimension out of universe, but these dimension not shared of space.

$$l(x) = 2x^2 + qx + r$$
$$= (ax+b)(cx+d) + r, e^{l(x)} = \frac{d}{df}L(x), G_{\mu\nu} = g(x) \wedge f(x)$$

This equation is Weil's theorem, also quantum group. Complex space.

$$V(\tau) = \int\int \exp[L(x)]dx_m + O(N^{-1}), g(x) = L(x) \circ \int\int e^{2x^2+2x+r}dx_m$$

Lens of space and integrate of rout equation. And norm space of algebra line of curve equation in gradient metric.

$$||ds^2|| = ||\frac{d}{df}L(x)||, \eta = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\bar{h} = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x)d_{ij}]^{iy}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

Two equation construct with Kaluze-Klein dimension of equation. Non-verticle space.

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2} + r(2\Delta F - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f)\mathrm{mod}N^{-1}$$

Also this too lense of space equation. And this also is heat equation. And this equation is singularity into space metric number of formula.

$$\frac{x^2}{a}\cos x + \frac{y^2}{b}\sin x = r^2$$

Curvature of equation.

$$S_m^2 = ||\int \pi r^2 dr||^2, V(\tau) = r^2 \times S_m^2, S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

Non-relativity of integrate rout equation.

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

$$V(x) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}}(\exp L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$V(x) = 2\int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, V(\tau) = \int \tau(p)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

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

$$Zeta(x, h) = \exp \frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

Singularity and duality of differential is complex element.

$$\left\| \begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{matrix} \right\|^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$= (f(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu, f'(y)dy^\mu dy^\nu, f"(z)dz^\mu dz^\nu) \cdot (u, v, w)$$

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

$$\cong \frac{g(x, y, z)}{f(a, b, c)} \cdot h^{-1}(u, v, w)$$

Antigravity is other dimension belong to, gravity of universe is a few weak power become. These power of balance concern with non-entropy metric. Universe is time and energy of gravity into non-entropy. Other dimension is first of universe emerged with takion quarks is light speed, and time entropy into future is more than light speed. Some future be able to earth of night sky can see to other dimension sight. However, this sight might be first of big-ban environment. Last of other dimension condition also can be see to earth of sight. Same future that universe of gravity and other dimension of antigravity is balanced into constant of value, then fifth dimension fill with these power of non-catastorophe. These phenomonone is concerned with zeta function emerged with laplace equation resulted.

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \int \Box\psi d\psi_{xy} = V(\Box\psi), \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} V_k(\Box\psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} ihc$$

This reason explained of quarks emerge into global space of system.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} G_{\mu\nu} = f(x) \circ m(x)$$

This become universe.

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

Eight differential structure integrate with one of geometry universe.

$$(a_k f^k)^{'} = {}_nC_0 a_0 f^n + {}_nC_1 a_1 f^{n-1} \dots {}_nC_{r-1} a_n f^{n-1}$$

$$\int a_k f^k dx_k = \frac{a_{n+1}}{k+1} f^{n+1} + \frac{a_{k+2}}{k+2} f^{k+2} + \dots \frac{a_0}{k} f^k$$

Summuate of manifold create with differential and integrate of structure.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla \psi^2}{\Box \psi} \right)^{'} = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{1}{i}, \left(\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} \right)^{'} = i^2$$

$$(i)^2 \to \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, f(r) = \frac{1}{4} |r|^2, 4f(r) = g_{ij}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} \cdot \frac{y"}{y'} \cdot \frac{y^{'''}}{y"} \cdots$$

$$= \frac{{}_nC_r y^2 \cdot y^3 \cdots}{{}_nC_r y^1 y^2 \cdots}$$

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

$$\int l \times l dm = (l \oplus l)_m$$

Symmetry theoerm is included with two dimension in plank scale of constance.

$$= \frac{d}{dx^\mu} \cdot \frac{d}{dx^\nu} f^{\mu\nu} \cdot \nabla \psi^2$$

$$= \Box \psi$$

$$\frac{\nabla \psi^2}{\Box \psi} = \frac{1}{2}, l = 2\pi r, V = \frac{4}{\pi r^3}$$

$$S \frac{4\pi r^3}{2\pi r} = 2 \cdot (\pi r^2)$$

$$= \pi r^2, H_3 = 2, \pi(H_3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

This equation is blackhole on two dimension of surface, this surface emerge into space of power.

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgf(r)$$

Atom of verticle in electric weak power in lowest atom structure

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)' = 0$$

$$S_n^m = |S_2S_1 - S_1S_2|$$

$$\Box\psi = V \cdot S_n^m$$

One surface on gravity scales.

$$G^{\mu\nu} \cong R^{\mu\nu}$$

Gravity of constance equals in Rich curvature scale

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j(\Box\psi)d\psi_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi \cdot T^{\mu\nu}$$

Partial differential function construct with duality of differential equation, and integrate of rout equation is create with Maxwell field on space of metrix.

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}(T^{\mu\nu})^2, (\chi \oplus \pi) = \int\int\int \Box\psi d^3\psi$$

$$= \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot}E, E_1) \cdot e^{-ix\log x}$$

World line is constructed with Von Neumann manifold stimulate into Thurston conjugate theorem, this explained mechanism for summuate of manifold. Also this field is norm space.

$$\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \otimes \mathcal{K}_m) = E_n \times H_m$$

$$\mathcal{H}_n = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x)dx_idx_j]^{iy}, \mathcal{K}_m = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$||ds^2|| = |\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \times \mathcal{K}_m), \sigma(\chi, x) \times \pi(\chi, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}L(x), V_\tau'(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x)$$

Network theorem. Dalanvercian operator of differential surface. World line of surface on global differential manifold. This power of world line on fourth of universe into one geometry. Gradient of power on universe world line of surface of power in metric. Metric of integrate complex structure of component on world line of surface.

$$(\Box\psi)' = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x,y,z)dxdydz)'d\psi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = V(\tau)\int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})}d\psi$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_kf^k = \frac{d}{df}m(x), \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

$$4V_\tau^{'}(x) = g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dl}L(x) = \sigma(\chi, x) \times V_\tau(x)$$

Fifth manifold construct with differential operator in two dimension of surface.

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

$$f^{(2)}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f^{(5)} d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= [f^{(2)}(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int F(x)d\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F$$
$$\nabla f = \frac{d}{dx}f$$
$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f d\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\frac{d}{dx}f)$$

$$\frac{z_3 z_2 - z_2 z_3}{z_2 z_1 - z_1 z_2} = \omega$$
$$\frac{\bar{z_3} z_2 - \bar{z_2} z_3}{\bar{z_2} z_1 - \bar{z_1} z_2} = \bar{\omega}$$
$$\omega \cdot \bar{\omega} = 0, z_n = \omega - \{x\}, z_n \cdot \bar{z_n} = 0, \vec{z_n} \cdot \vec{\bar{z_n}} = 0$$

Dimension of symmetry create with a right comittment into midle space, triangle of mesh emerged into symmetry space. Imaginary and reality pole of network system.

$$[f, g] \times [g, f] = fg + gf$$
$$= \{f, g\}$$

Mebius space create with fermison quarks, Seifert manifold construct with this space restruct of pieces.

$$V(\tau) = \int\int e^{\int x \log x + O(N^{-1})} d\psi, V_\tau^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x, y, z)dxdydz)^{'} d\psi$$
$$(\Box\psi)^{'} = 4\vec{v}(x), \frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = m(x), V(\tau) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}}\exp[L(x)]d\psi + O(N^{-1})$$
$$V(\tau) = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, f(r) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgf(r), \log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$
$$\nabla_i \nabla_j v = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \int \nabla_i \nabla_j v dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}L(x)$$
$$(\Box\psi)^2 = -2\int \nabla_i \nabla_j v d^2 v, (\Box\psi)^2 = \left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)^{'}$$
$$= \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2}dm, \bigoplus \nabla M_3^+ = \int \frac{\vee(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{\exists(R + \Delta f)}dV$$

$$= (x, y, z) \cdot (u, v, w)/\Gamma$$

$$\bigoplus C_{-}^{+} = \int \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta] d\psi$$

$$= L(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial l} F(x)$$

$$= (\Box\psi)^2$$

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

Blackhole and whitehole is value of variable into constance lastly. Universe and the other dimension built with relativity energy and potential energy constructed with. Euler-Langrange equation and two dimension of surface in power of vector equation.

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{hG}{c^3}}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}kl^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

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

A right comittment on symmetry surface in zeta function and quantum group theorem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x \log x}} = 0$$

$$\int dx \to \partial f \to dx \to cons$$

Heat equation restruct with entropy from low energy to high energy flow to destroy element.

$$(\Box\psi)^{'} = (\exists \int \vee (R + \nabla_I \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV)^{'} d\psi$$

$$\bigoplus M_3^+ = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}L(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial l}L(x) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta, L(x) = \frac{V(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$l(x) = L^{'}(x), \frac{d}{df}F = m(x), V^{'}(\tau) = \int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})}d\psi$$

Weil's theorem.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2}dm, S^2 = \pi r^2 \cdot S(x)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi r^3}{\tau(x)}$$

$$\eta = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta, \bar{h} = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x)dx_i dx_j$$

$$\delta\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$Z(x,h) = \lim_{x\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{qT^m}{m} = \delta(x)$$

$$l(x) = 2x^2 + px + q, m(x) = \lim_{x\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(qx^m)^{'}}{f(x)}$$

Higgs fields in Weil's theorem component and Singularity theorem.

$$Z(T,X) = \exp\sum_{m=1}^{\infty}\frac{q^k T^m}{m}, Z(x,h) = \exp\frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

Zeta function.

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x), F = \int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})}d\psi$$

Integral of rout equation.

$$\lim_{x\to 1} \mathrm{mesh}\frac{m}{m+1} = 0, \int x^m = \frac{x^m}{m+1}$$

Mesh create with Higgs fields. This fields build to native function.

$$\frac{d}{df}\int x^m = mx^m, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, \lim_{x\to 1}\mathrm{mesh}(x) = \lim_{m\to\infty}\frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k = \alpha$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V}||ds^2|| = T^{\mu\nu}, V(\tau) = \int e^{x\log x}d\psi = l(x)$$

$$R_{ij} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}T^{\mu\nu}, G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$F(x) = \int\int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi, \frac{d}{dV}F(x) = V^{'}(x)$$

Integral of rout equation oneselves and expired from string theorem of partial function.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu}, T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm$$

$$\delta\mathcal{O}(x) = [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

Open set group construct with D-brane.

$$\nabla(\Box\psi)^{'} = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$(f(x), g(x))^{'} = (A^{\mu\nu})^{'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx & \delta(x) \\ \epsilon(x) & \partial x \end{pmatrix} \cdot (f(x,y), g(x,y))$$

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

Differential equation of complex variable developed from imaginary and reality constance.

$$\delta(x) \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V_{\tau}^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x,y,z) dxdydz) d\psi$$

Gravity equation oneselves built with partial operator.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = V_{\tau}^{'}(x)$$

Global differential equation is oneselves component.

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

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

が求まり、

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

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

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

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

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。

ベータ関数の逆関数は、ベータ関数であり、重力子の平方根も、ゼータ関数であり、

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

$$\sqrt{g} = 1$$

この式を因数分解しても、フェルマーの定理になり、

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

$$x^n + y^n \geq z^n$$

$$(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q))^2 - \Gamma(p,q)^2 = 0$$

$$(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q) - \Gamma(p,q))(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q) + \Gamma(p,q)) = 0$$

ガンマ関数の大域的微分と部分積分多様体の因数分解も

$$(\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma'(\gamma))(\int\int\Gamma'(\gamma)dx_m)(e^\pi - \pi^e) = (\Box - \not\Box)(\Box + \not\Box)$$

重力と反重力の因数分解になり、

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

$$(2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))(\cos(ix\log x) + i\sin(ix\log x))) = 0$$

オイラーの虚数とオイラーの公式の因数分解も、ベータ関数になり、

$$= (99-96)(94+92)(90-87)(85+82)(80-78)\cdots = 0$$

素数の差分同士が、２になり、何故、素数が始まりに、２であるかが、

$$\beta(p,q)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(5-3)(7+13)(17-19)(23+29)(31-37)(41+47)(51-53)\cdot}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\cdot 20\cdot(-2)\cdot 52\cdot(-6)\cdot 88\cdot(-2)\cdots} = \int\frac{1}{\beta(p,q)}dx = \int\frac{1}{t^2}dt$$

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

$$(\beta(p,q) - \beta(p,q)^{-1})(\beta(p,q) + \beta(p,q)^{-1}) = 0$$

これは、

$$\Gamma(2) = \beta(5,-3) = \frac{\Gamma(5)\Gamma(-3)}{\Gamma(5-3)}$$

$$\Gamma(2) = \int e^{-2}2^{t-1}dx = \sqrt{e} = \zeta(s)$$

これは、以下の式と同じく、

$$\beta(p,q) = \Gamma(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\log\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\square^2}}\right)$$

これは、特殊相対性理論の複素多様体であり、

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

素数の順位に素数の数値が対応している。

$$\Gamma(5) = 3 = \square = 3$$

$$\Gamma(3) = 2 = \square = 2$$

$$\Gamma(2) = 1 = \square = 1$$

$$e^\pi = \pi^e$$

$$x = \sqrt{g}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\log\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\square^2}}\right)$$

以上であり、素数の神秘に、円周率と超越数が関係してる。

$$x = 2^{e-1^{e-1}}$$

$$\sqrt{g} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{g} = \sqrt{e}$$

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

$$e^{x\log x}, x = 2, 2^2 = 4, 2^2 = e^{2\log 2}, 4 = e^{\log 4}, \log 4 = \log\log 4 = \sqrt{4\log 4} = 1-2 = 1$$

アーベル多様体の基本群が、コルモゴロフ方程式になり、

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f(x,y)^{a_k} = \pi(\chi, x) = \int x\log x dx$$

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

これらが、ヒッグス場の方程式であり、

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

ベータ関数の単体分割が、ゼータ関数であることが、締めに来る。

$$\frac{\beta(p,q)}{x\log x} = \zeta(s)$$

以下が、ポワンカレ予想とリーマン予想が同型である証明の文になっている。

Global area in integrate and differential of equation emerge with quantum of image function built on. Thurston conjugate of theorem come with these equation, and heat equation of entropy developed it' equation with. These equation of entropy is common function on zeta function, eight of differential structure is with fourth power, then gravity, strong boson, weak boson, and Maxwell theorem is common of entropy equation. Euler-Lagrange equation is same entropy with quantum of material equation. This spectrum focus is, eight of differential structure bind of two perceptive power. These more say, zeta function resolved is gravity and antigravity on non-catastrophe on D-brane emerge with same power of level in fourth of power. This quantum group of equation inspect with universe of space on imaginary and reality of Laplace equation.

It is possibility of function for these equation to emerge with entropy of fluctuation in equation on prime parammeter. These equation is built with non-commutative formula. And these equation is emerged with fundamental formula. These equation group resolved by Schrödinger, Heisenberg equation and D-brane. More spectrum focus is, resolved equation by zeta function bind with gravity, antigravity and Maxwell theorem. More resolved is strong boson and weak boson to unite with. These two of power integrate with three dimension on zeta function.

Imaginary equation with Fouier parameter become of non-entropy, which is common with antigravity of power. Integrate and differential equation on imaginary equation develop with rotation of quantum equation, curve of parameter become of minus. Non-general relativity of integral developed by monotonicity, and this equation is same energy on zeta function.

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

This equation is non-commutative equation on developed function. This function is

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

This equation resolved is

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

And this equation resolved by symmetry of formula

$$y = x$$

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

This function common with zeta equation. This function is proof with Thurston conjugate theorem by Euler-Lagrange equation.

$$F_t^m \geq \int_M (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV$$

resolved is

$$F_t \geq \frac{2}{n} f^2$$

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

These resolved is

$$\frac{d}{df} F_t = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

Euler-Lagrange equation is

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} - mgf(r)$$

$$m = 1, g = 1$$

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{4} |r|^2$$

Next resolved function is Laplace equation in imaginary and reality fo antigravity, gravity equation on zeta function.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = 0$$

This function developed with universe of space.

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

This equation also resolved of zeta function.

ここが、ポワンカレ予想とリーマン予想の中核の文である。

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

These equation is common with power of strong and weak boson, Maxwell theorem, and gravity, antigravity of function. This resolved is

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

on zeta function resolved with

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

となり、これらは、クレイ数学研究所の集大成である。

付け加えると、

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

であり、

$$\Gamma(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\beta(2,-3) = \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(-3)}{\Gamma(2-3)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(-3)}{-\frac{1}{12}} = \Gamma(2) = \int e^{-2}(-2)^{t-1}dx, \Gamma(-3) = \int e^{3}(-3)^{t-1}dx, \int e^{-2}e^{3}(-2)^{t-1}(-3)^{t-1}dx = \int e^{1}(-2)^{u}(-3)^{u}dx$$

$$\int e^{1}(-1)z^{n}dx = \int wedx = -\log x^{'} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \cdots$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}$$

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

$$\Gamma(-1) = 1 + 2 - 3 + 4 - 5 + \cdots = -\frac{1}{12}$$

と、一見、無限大に行くように見える数式も、ガウスが、すごい人と言える所以である。

All of esimate theory with equation is beta function of quate logment equation.

$$\beta\square^{\beta} = \frac{\beta(p,q)}{\log x}$$

Abandust judgement on economy strategiest
built with acceptant of movement
Money demand on law of judgement Masaaki Yamaguchi, and investigate from AYA TAKASHIMA
also future from my son being have with
quantum level on differential geometries

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高島彩さんの研究論文をアカシックレコードと瞑想法で見ての書き出しとしての論文

Retry for future to one result with adapt from adulsent for aquirance of trainning. For must friends of money are treat on law of judgement, economy need to treat for aquirered of demands, this demands supply from rest of one's suppliement. This balance end without a closed accidennt of out come for restorance with supplied of demands exceed. These system are constructed with Actor, Demand, Supply of being retrayed from Jones manifold around economy of zone with accesority, verisity of curve in up, down, eternal rout of stages.

This system also monument with partial and economy of similist from law of judgement in universe and money, economy, human society, estrand of moment in last eternal stage.

Jones manifold equation built with Euler equation and Euler product, this concernd with concept from Higgs and partial fields, moreover this concernd of circle and Euler product from Global integrate and Volume manifold in Sheap manifold of integrate with group and toplogy different equation.

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

自動車における道路での速度とそれに対しての加速度を平地と上り坂、下り坂における曲がり角での曲率 R_{ij} が、広中平祐先生の庭園理論と同じテーゼで、彩さんが経済理論の景気回復と景気刺激剤、景気恐慌がどのようにして、自動車運転と自動車の交通規則と同じ理論で作用するかを述べているのが、この論文で説明されている。

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{d}{dr}R_{ij} = \sin\left|\tfrac{l_2}{2\pi} - \tfrac{l_1}{2\pi}\right| < 1\right) = 0$$

Curve の度合い R_{ij}、潮汐力の差、$\frac{d}{df}F$ とは、直接的には違うが、間接的には同じであり、r と R の大域的変数として、半径 r の多様体が曲率的には R_{ij} に大域的微分で作用をしている。遠隔的に作用している。

グリーシャ先生からリッチ・フロー方程式が、大域的微分になるのを教わった。広中平祐先生の 4 重帰納法で、ガンマ関数における大域的微分多様体が、オイラーの定数の多様体積分に使えるのがわかった。これがヒルベルト空間としてのサーストン多様体が、代数多様体としての微分幾何として、ゼータ関数が素数分布として展開されるのがわかった。

$$R_{ij} = |R_2 - R_1| < 1, |R_2 - R_1| = 0$$
$$R_{ij} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} < 1, \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 1$$
$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{df}F(x) = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma \leq e^{f} - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^{f}$$

$R_2 < R_1$の場合は、左から R1 に接近して、R1 へ行くが、$\frac{R_2}{R_1} < 1$ より、曲率 $R_{ij} < 1$ であるから、平坦の道路では、気をつけるべし、曲率 $R_{ij} = 1$ では、CURVE には気をつける。曲率 $R_{ij} > 1$ では、$R_{i>j}$ であり、i の方で気をつける。これを経済の日経平均相場で、景気の上がりでは、curve がどう分類されるかで、気をつけるべき時期がわかり、景気の下がりでは、同じく curve でどう分類するかをきめる。平坦のときが一番気をつける、油断できない景気の税と立法での判断が、自動車の走行分岐での心理作用が、景気判断のどの道路状況でその場の気をつける心理と同じ作用をする。経済の需要が供給を下回っている状況では、demand $\leq$ supply では、需要のために、物価を下げるが、この状況では、$R_1 < R_2$, であるので、株は R_2 の方へ曲率がまがり、このときに、需要の企業の生産が減ってきて、このときに、金融機関が気をつけないと、企業が破綻する可能性がある。このシチュエーションが世界恐慌であった。このように、曲率の場合分けをしていないと、間違った判断で、曲率に気をつけないから、交通事故が起こるということである。広中平祐先生の庭園理論と同じ考えのモチーフを高島彩さんは、研究論文で提出している。

高島彩さんの成蹊大学での研究論文を参照させてもらえて、書き出した経済の需要と供給に対しての物価上昇と経済沈滞においてのインフレとデフレにメスを入れる税と景気対策のタイミング、このタイミングが Jones 多項式の周期の終わりにバランスを崩すと、景気の極率としての CURVE の潮汐力での差分率の曲率が

１以下になるときの、心理作用を考えるべきという、経済消費における物価調整の作用をかけるメカニズムについての論文

参考文献: 父、母、彩さん、ナッシュ先生、益川先生、ワインバーグ先生、まどかさん

Quantum Computer in a certain theorem Masaaki Yamaguchi

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A pattern emerge with one condition to being assembled of emelite with all of possibility equation, this assembed with summative of manifold being elemetiled of pieace equation. This equation relate with Euler equation. And also this equation is Euler product oneselves.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus E_2) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+) = \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

Zeta function radius with field of mechanism for atom of pole into strong condition of balance, this condition is related with quarks of level controlled for compute with quantum tonnel effective mechanism. Quantum mechanism composed with vector of constance for zeta function and quantum group.Thurston Perelman manifold of system explain to emerge with being controll of quantum levels of quarks. Locality theorem also occupy with atom of levels in zeta function.

$$= \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

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

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$ = e^{-f} $$

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

$$ = e^f $$

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= (f^f)'$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus E_2)\cdot(R^- \subset C^+) = \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

$$= \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

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

$$= \nabla\nabla \int \nabla f dx_m$$

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

This equation is partial integral manifold in global integral equation.

$$\vee \int \frac{C^{+}\nabla M_m}{\Delta(M_{-}^{+}\nabla C_{-}^{+})} = \exists(M_{-}^{+}\nabla R^{+})$$

$$\exists(M_{-}^{+}\nabla C^{+}) = \mathrm{XOR}(\bigoplus \nabla M_{-}^{+})$$

$$-[E^{+}\nabla R^{+}] = \nabla_{+}\nabla_{-}C_{-}^{+}$$

$$\int dx, \partial x, \nabla_i\nabla_j, \Delta x \to E^{+}\nabla M_1, E^{+} \cap R \in M_1, R\nabla C^{+}$$

Zeta function also compose with Rich flow equation cohomological result to equal with locality equaitons.

$$\vee(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^n = \int \frac{\wedge(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{\exists(R + \Delta f)^n}$$

$$\wedge(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^x = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

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

$$\vee \int \wedge(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^x = \frac{\wedge(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^n}{\exists(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f \circ g)^n}$$

$$x + y \geq 2\sqrt{xy}, x(x) + y(x) \geq x(x)y(x)$$

$$x^y = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n$$

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

Therefore zeta function is also constructed with quantum equation too.

空間概念の量子化 Masaaki Yamaguchi

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あらまし

始まりは、無限の時間の無が、場の理論として存在していた。この無が、オイラーの定数の大域的積分多様体が、基本群による、相対性から、オイラーの定数の多様体積分としてのガンマ関数に化けて、ゼウスとなり、このゼウスから、質量差エネルギーとして、母なる Jones 多項式ができた。この Jones 多項式から、各種の生成物として、宇宙と異次元が、D-brane を柱として、生み出された。この Jones 多項式から、中間子を媒介にして、素粒子が出来て、世界が切り開かれた。この世界は、Zeta 関数を禅に対して、Beta 関数が終わりに来

るように、時間が２通りの流れとして、存在された。この時間の流れの中で、互いの相対性が消えて、空間概念の量子化としての、すべての共時性が最終目標にされた。

　登場人物は、

　大域的積分多様体のガンマ関数　父

　時間と空間　トキ子おばあちゃん

　Jones 多項式　母と彩さん

　D-brane　 山中崇史くん

　Zeta 関数　無

　推移律の積分　先生たち

　アカシックレコードのヒント　姉たち

　著者　私

Entropy on manifold and differential of equation

Masaaki Yamaguchi

56 Global Differential Equation

Global area in integrate and differential of equation emerge with quantum of image function built on. Thurston conjugate of theorem come with these equation, and heat equation of entropy developed it' equation with. These equation of entropy is common function on zeta function, eight of differential structure is with fourth power, then gravity, strong boson, weak boson, and Maxwell theorem is common of entropy equation. Euler-Lagrange equation is same entropy with quantum of material equation. This spectrum focus is, eight of differential structure bind of two perceptive power. These more say, zeta function resolved is gravity and antigravity on non-catastrophe on D-brane emerge with same power of level in fourth of power. This quantum group of equation inspect with universe of space on imaginary and reality of Laplace equation.

It is possibility of function for these equation to emerge with entropy of fluctuation in equation on prime parammeter. These equation is built with non-commutative formula. And these equation is emerged with fundamental formula. These equation group resolved by Schrödinger, Heisenberg equation and D-brane. More spectrum focus is, resolved equation by zeta function bind with gravity, antigravity and Maxwell theorem. More resolved is strong boson and weak boson to unite with. These two of power integrate with three dimension on zeta function.

Imaginary equation with Fouier parameter become of non-entropy, which is common with antigravity of power. Integrate and differential equation on imaginary equation develop with rotation of quantum equation, curve of parameter become of minus. Non-general relativity of integral developed by monotonicity, and this equation is same energy on zeta function.

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

This equation is non-commutative equation on developed function. This function is

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

This equation resolved is

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

And this equation resolved by symmetry of formula

$$y = x$$

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

This function common with zeta equation. This function is proof with Thurston conjugate theorem by Euler-Lagrange equation.

$$F_t^m \geq \int_M (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV$$

resolved is

$$F_t \geq \frac{2}{n} f^2$$

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

These resolved is

$$\frac{d}{df} F_t = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

Euler-Lagrange equation is

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} - mgf(r)$$

$$m = 1, g = 1$$

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{4} |r|^2$$

Next resolved function is Laplace equation in imaginary and reality fo antigravity, gravity equation on zeta function.

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = 0$$

This function developed with universe of space.

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

This equation also resolved of zeta function.

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

These equation is common with power of strong and weak boson, Maxwell theorem, and gravity, antigravity of function. This resolved is

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

on zeta function resolved with

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

57 Quantum Equation for Dimension of Symmetry

Quantum Equation architect with geometry structure of Global Differential Equation has zero with gravity and antigravity for eternal space, and this space emerge for burned of non expanded universe. Then this universe has Symmetry in dimension with that created of fourth Universe in one of geometry has six element quark and pair of structure belong for twelve element quark. These quarks emerge with eternal space of Non-Difinition System in Quantum Mechanism, in term of one dimension decided, or the other dimension non-decision. These system concerned of vector of norm depend for universe mention to eternal space. Mass existing in dimension emerge gravity, these paradox is in universe has mass around of light, in deposit of mass for our universe and the other dimension has gravity and antigravity, and covered with these element for non-gravity. Laplace equation decide with eight of structure for these element of power integrate for one of geometry. Higgs quark is quote algebra equation in Global Differential Equation of non-gravity element on zero dimension. These equation is mass of build on structure in mechanism system. This quote algebra equation have created of structure in mass with universe of existing things. These result means with why quantum system communicate with our universe be able to connect of.

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

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2} dx_m + \int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \geq 0$$

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{1}{4} i$$

$$\frac{\delta g}{L^2} \sim \frac{G}{c^4} \frac{\delta E}{L^3}$$

$$\delta E \gtrsim \frac{\hbar}{T} \cong \frac{\hbar c}{L}$$

$$\delta g \gtrsim \frac{L_p^2}{L^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}} \cong 1.616 \times 10^{-33}$$

$$C = 0.5772156\ldots$$

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

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}}\right] dxdydz$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}(g_{ij})^2$$

Quantum Group resolved with Laplace equation build in calculate on non-gravity element of based by non extention equation. This solved by these element in equation has belong to gravity is why universe have in no weight, and mass exist weight to space emerge of created with gravity, in which is reason by non-extension equation translate to variable and invariable element. These problem of included universe in no gravity, which is exist of mass on space of surrounding in universe. Those quesion resolve on zeta equation and Quantum Group of translate to vector equation. Non-extension equation selves has non-gravity, these result with universe first burn in D-brane created by solved with replace equation. Quote Algebra equation have created of structure in mass with universe of existing things.

These equation explain to those which included mass has gravity emerged, and universe has in surrounding to no weight. The other Dimension integrate with these universe of gravity to unite antigravity, so this universe has no weight. Higgs quark is mass of built on structure in mechanism system. These system belong to create on element. These element is based on existing of universe which has structure code, in theorem composed for universe to emerge of time with future and past. Universe first created in these time, this existing things already burned with space. Network Theorem is connected eight element of geometry structure which integrate with three dimension of structure. These structure compose in three manifold, zeta equation is this system of element. These resulted theorem resolved with quantum equation, so this mechanism impressed in universe of component. Strong and Weak boson is united to one, and Maxwell theorem is same system. Gravity and Antigravity has own element. General relativity theorem same united. These integrate with included Euler equation. These power of element is zeta equation. Then this twelve element of quarks has belong to this universe and the other dimension.

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

Quote group classify equivalent class to own element of group.

$$A = BQ + R$$

$$[x] = A$$

$$dx^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^n dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(\nabla\phi)^2 = \int tf(t)(\Gamma(t)df(x))dx$$

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

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

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

Replace equation resolve on zeta function.

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

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.

Space Mechanism to transport of Dimension

Masaaki Yamaguchi

58 Kaluza-Klein Theorem

The other dimension rotate of universe with real and image rout, complex rotate to dimension of fifth for Kaluza-Klein dimension extend with theorem. Mebius space explain this theorem to reflect for fifth dimension of construct with real rout of rotate in image rout.

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

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

Abel equation tell this space to infinite this dimension for finite space to conclude of this theorem, in explain the other dimension with our universe rotate with, and this space rout out this fifth dimension, no throught with time system. This space didn't throw of light speed, light element go with space throw. This idea explain of magnetic theorem, this tell space to construct with movement result. Light speed go with other light together, this light look like stop of speed. This idea extend of tell space for no relativity, time flow of infinite.

Kaluza-Klein Theorem say

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

$$G_{\mu\nu}+\Lambda R_{\mu\nu}=\kappa^2T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{\delta g}{L^2}\sim\frac{G}{c^4}\frac{\delta E}{L^3}$$

$$\delta E\gtrsim\frac{\hbar}{T}\cong\frac{\hbar c}{L}$$

$$\delta g\gtrsim\frac{L_p^2}{L^2}$$

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

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

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

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

This equation result

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

These equation tell space non-symmetry result

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

This theorem mension to zeta equation construct space of non-symmetry to emerge with non-gravity.

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

59 Network Theorem

Quantum Group connect with Universe component which has built in emerge space, these Network element by kernel and image function in zeta equation. This each of function system is Universe element of geometry group construct with these equation, in space first burn with time future and past. Gravity equation has with antigravity element. Quantum group with fourth of universe system. This system mention to our universe create with network theorem. Our universe already create of eternal space. Time throw with this space, then universe already complete created. In this reason time of throw in space was found with non-expand of universe. General relativity theorem mention to this equation means by.

Quark has twelve element kernel and image of equaiton resolve with base group integrate of three dimension construct of this equation resulted. Global differential equation means to resolve with universe emerge in built system. This equation emerge with almost thing of component structure code. This source code create in element structure. This network system is include with fourth of universe on connected with communicate mechanism. Base group explain in these system, differential equation has with global integrate equation togather. This equation means for our universe system of geometry structure integrate with one of geometry. In reason this connected with eight element of structure, then this system is realize to quantum group equation resolved with space mechanism.

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda R_{\mu\nu} = \kappa^2 T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$X(3) = (-1)^3 < |a_0a_1a_2a_3| > +(-1)^2(< |a_0a_1a_2|, |a_1a_2a_3|, |a_0a_1a_3| >)$$
$$+(-1)^1 < a_1a_2, a_0a_3, a_2a_3 > +(-1)^0 < a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3 >$$

$$H_n(x) = kerf/imf$$

$$X(x) = r(H_n(x))$$

$$X(3) = H_3(x) = 0$$

$$H_3(\Pi) = Z$$

60 Zeta equation of system

Quantum equation for universe has with gravity on fourth of manifold is closed three manifold with antigravity has decieve to the other dimension. This thorem mention to tell universe to composite with time of system, these system of equation say,

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

This system belong for geometry theorem destruct with three manifold built of singularity in dimension, this dimension is also built in mechanism of all composite with source code. For code is entropy of mass with energy, this entropy is,

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

$$\pi(X, x) = \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx$$

This equation tell gravity to entropy of equation composite with mass of singularity. Three manifold of equation mension to this universe has with zero dimension began to time of first, in firstly time has future and past. This system says that universe has first begun of throw to time system. The explain theorem that universe of end composite for entropy equation tell the construct of this system, and universe has in other dimension covered with oposite of energy.

Dimension of three manifold system says,

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{\mu\nu} = \kappa^2 T_{\mu\nu}$$

$$L_p = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}$$

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

This equation mension to three manifold of Dimension construct with time and energy of Non-Difinition system. Quantum equation and this equation also built with same equation of theorem. Fundamental group explain this theorem to composite with entropy of same energy, any rout built with same energy to construct with source code. The rout of equation is,

$$V(\tau) = \int \tau(p)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau(q)}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

The equation also say that universe has singularity of component is,

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2}+\tau(2\Delta F-|\nabla f|^2+R)+f)\mathrm{mod}N^{-1}$$

These theorem explain that universe has of big-clanch system. The system include to dimension and time of throw of mechanism. Higgs field of energy equation say,

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

This equation concern with Seifert manifold mension to dimension of system. Global differential equation belong for gravity and antigravity of equation with Abel manifold in Euler equation. Infinite of group composite with this theorem conclude of finite group, these theorem explain to construct of universe is big-clanch.

Universe has with ertel and this mass of energy is singularity of component. Global differential system and Higgs of mass says that universe has built of darkmatter and big-ban system.

61 Emerge any dimension for supersymmetry to create for universe form quarks of element

Space for Non-Symmetry create of power in gravity and antigravity for Higgs quark of energy with ertel potensial. This potential energy construct to emerge fourth power, then integrate of twelve of quarks. These mechanism export for another dimension of symmetry built. These dimension also architect with sixth of quarks. There import mechanism to Global differential equation for resolve of Higgs quark to build for unvierse. This way export of two dimension for symmetry of pair, these symmetry of space also built from sixth of quarks. Space of ertel emerge in gravity and antigravity, this power from ertel in non-free condition from free of ertel to emerge on these mass of space in zero dimension. This mechanism result with space to construct in three manifold of ertel from power. This resolved mechanism built with time and space of system, also this system flow to universe. These system tell universe to emerge space of singularity from potensial energy.

$$\pi(|K"|)\cong\pi(|\bar{K}"|,O)$$

$$l(<P,Q>),l(<Q,R>),l(<R.S>),l(<P,R>),l(<P,S>),l(<Q,S>)$$
$$=\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\zeta,\eta$$

$$e=\alpha\beta\gamma$$
$$\gamma=\beta^{-1}\alpha^{-1}$$
$$\zeta=\alpha\gamma$$
$$\delta=\eta\gamma^{-1}$$

$$\eta = \beta\zeta$$
$$\beta^5 = (\beta\theta)^2 = \theta^3$$
$$[\beta] = [\theta] = 0$$

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

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

Twelve quarks emerge for three manifold of space, in element space of system construct with three D-brane, these dimension catastrophe of symmetry. This mechanism explain for those which create of our universe and the other dimension, take these mechanism into consideration for those built to deceive the other dimension over universe, for Global differential equation devide with gravity and antigravity emerge space to existing zero dimension of ertel space in singularity of zeta equation.

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

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

62 Higgs Fields transport of three manifold on zeta function to resolve the mechanism

Higgs Fields transform of comformal field in space, this space mechanizm with lives of existing source code. Non-commutative algebra built to transport of emerging on space, each of element has prime number in these theorem. Destruct of element has a reverse on manifold, this theorem conclude with Euler-Lagrange equation resolve to merge element.

$$|f(x)| \to [f, f^{-1}] \times [g, h]$$

$$(x-1)(2y-b) \geq z$$

$$\frac{1}{x-1}\frac{1}{2y-b} \leq \frac{1}{z}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{2y-b}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \geq \frac{d}{df}f$$
$$dx \leq dF$$

$$|f(x)| = \frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

Seifert manifold has reverse of time with space mechanism on merge to resolve with zeta function. Global differential equation has zero dimension of darkmatter to create of space, big-ban system also start with this mass of field to begin with universe.

Nonliner of element on manifold algebra

Masaaki Yamaguchi

63 Mebius space

Gamma and Beta function belong for Kaluza-Klein theorem, these equation built of first universe began with darkmatter, this ertel is non-free condition to emerge with big-ban system conform to export with antigravity element. This space consist of fifth dimension rotate with Mebius space construct for the other dimension, after all built of quarks two of pair in dimension symmetry. Topology consist of algebra equation is being with complex function. Norm relate with Volume of space of these system built in. Prime number concern with Euler constance relate of.

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

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

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

$$V(x) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} (\exp \int L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$Zeta(x,h) = \exp \frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

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

This point of focus is Global differential equation relate with all existing equation. Prime number consist of zeta function in Mebius space.

64 Maxwell theorem integrate of gravity element

Kaluza-Klein theorem consist of general relativity of equation, fifth dimension is part of zeta function on also Global differential equation. Weak power concern with electric of magnity in Maxwell theorem. Space fill of ertel with darkmatter being of graviton to emerge of Higgs fields. This fields has topology element with any transform of power in atomic element. Relate with result of space merge to create for electric and magnitic power. Higgs fields built with pair of quarks in symmetry space. Vector of norm consist of two of pair for dimension.

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

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}|x_k+y_k|^2=\sum|x|^2+2\sum|xy|+\sum|y|^2\leq\sum|x|^2+\sum|y|^2$$

$$f(|x+y|)=f(|x|)+f(|y|)\geq f(|x|\circ|y|)$$

Norm space has with Frobenius theorem to resolve with Kaluza-Klein space built in. Euler number consist of rank for homology element to create with zero dimension.

$$\chi(x)=H_3(x)=0$$

$$H_3(\Pi)=Z$$

Loop of topology has no exist with zero dimension, this system explain to create of Maxwell theorem.

65 Zeta function belong for singularity component

Zeta function consist of reverse of time quality, this space result with movement of element. Kaluze-Klein theorem create with space to emerge of singularity. Maxwell theorem has this system of circumstanse. Fourth dimension belong to construct with Donaldson manifold exist explain. Duality of space also built with zeta function from singularity. Monotonicity relate to merge with non-relativity of integral result, this reflection is space of quality.

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)}=m(x)$$

$$F(x)=0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F(x)\geq 0$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\mathrm{mesh}\frac{F(x)}{f(x)}\to 0$$

$$\nabla f(x)=2$$

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

$$f(x)=\int\frac{1}{x^s}dx-\log x$$

Morse theorem relate to merge of result with zeta function, gradient flow concern of zero dimension.

66 Other dimension and this influent of power

Pair of dimension interact to inspect for movement result, each of dimension devide with power of influent. This power has contrast of element, in inspire of result merge to create of pair in vector operate. Non-certain theorem mension to tell dimension give to create of pair in power. Six quarks sum to merge with twelve quarks, zero dimension have with fourth dimension of Global differential equation part of construct element. Graviton influent to reflect for universe to have the other dimension.

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

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

Norm space have non-liner to integrate with algebra manifold, singularity create for pair of dimension to fill of fourth of power. Eight of differential structure have for these dimension integrate four of power.

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

$$\frac{d}{df}(x-y)^n = \frac{\Pi(x-y)^n}{\partial f_{xy}}$$

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

$$\Delta E = \int \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot}E)e^{-ix\log x}dx$$

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

Vector Operator

Masaaki Yamaguchi

67 Entropy

Already discover with this entropy of manifold is blackhole of energy, these entropy is mass of energy has norm parameter. And string theorem $T_{\mu\nu}$ belong to ρ energy, this equation is same Kaluze-Klein theorem.

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

$$y = x$$
$$y = (\nabla\phi)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}}} = \frac{p}{c^3} + \rho$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu + \phi^2(x)\kappa^2 A_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu)^2$$
$$ds = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu + \phi^2(x)(\kappa^2 A_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}} - \rho} = c^3, \frac{p}{2\pi} = c^3$$

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

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}}\right] dxdydz$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\int (\sin 2x)^2 dx = ||x - y||^2$$

68 Atom of element from zeta function

68.1 Knot element

String summulate of landmaistor movement in these knot element. Supersymmetry construct of these mechanism from string theorem. A element of homorphism boundary for kernel function, equal element has meyer beatorise compose structure in mesh emerge. These mesh for atom element equal knot this of exchange, this isomophism three manifold convert with knot these from laplace space. Duality manifold has space equal other operate, this quantum group is element distinguish with other structure. Aspect element has design pattern, this element construct pair of entropy. Quote algebra reflect with atom kernel of function.

69 Imaginary manifold

A vector is scalar, vector, mass own element, imaginary number is own this element.

$$x = \frac{\vec{x}}{|\bar{x}|}$$

For instance

$$|\vec{x}| = \sqrt{x}, i = \sqrt{-1}, |\vec{x}|x = \vec{x}, |\vec{x}| = 1x, |\vec{x}|^2 = -1$$

$$(\frac{x}{|\vec{x}|})^2 = \frac{1}{-1}, |\sqrt{x}| = i$$

Imaginary number is vector, inverse make to norm own means.

70 Singularity

A element add to accept for group of field, this group also create ring has monotonicity. Limit of manifold has territory of variable limit of manifold. This fields also merge of mesh in mass. Zero dimension also means to construct with antigravity. This monotonicity is merged to has quote algebra liner. This boundary operate belong to has category theorem. Meyer beatorise extend liner distinguish with a mesh merged in fixed point theorem. Entropy means to isohomophism with harmony this duality. The energy lead to entropy metric to merge with mesh volume.

71 Time expand in space for laplace equation

72 Laplace equaiton

Seiferd manifold construct with time and space of flow system in universe. Zeta function built in universe have started for big-ban system. Firstly, time has future and past in space, then space is expanding for big-ban mechanism.

Darkmatter equals for Higgs field from expanded in universe of ertel. Three manifold in flow energy has not no of a most-small-flow but monotonicity is one. Because this destruct to distinguish with eight-differential structure, and not exist.

And all future and past has one don't go on same integrate routs. This conject for Seiferd manifold flow. Selbarg conjecture has singularity rout. Landemaistor movement become a integrate rout in this Selbarg conjecture.

Remain Space belong for three manifold to exist of singularity rout. Godsharke conjecture is this reason in mechanism. Harshorn conjecture remain to exist multi universe in Laplace equation resolved.

Delete line summulate with rout of integrate differential rout. This solved rout has gradient flow become a future and past in remain space.

Laplace equation composite for singularity in zeta function and Kaluze-Klein space.

73 Non-commutative algebra for antigravity

Laplace equation and zeta function belong for fermison and boson, then power of construct equation merge Duality of symmetry formula. These power construct of deceive in dimension, and deal the other dimension. Reflection of power erasing of own dimension, the symmetry of formula has with merging of energy, then these power has fourth of basic power Symmetry solved for equation, general relativity deal from reality these formula. Quantum group construct of zeta function and Laplace equation. Imaginary number consist of Euler constance, this prime number reach to solve contiguish of power in emergy of parameter. Zeta function conclude of infinite to finite on all equation. Global differential equation merge a mass of antigravity and gravity.

Module exist zero dimension merge of symmetry in catastrophe D-brane, this mechanism of phenomonoun is Non-symmetry explain to emerge with which cause of mass on gravity.

$$x \mathrm{mod} N = 0$$

$$\sum_{M=0}^{\infty} \int_M dm \to \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} F_x = \int_m dm = F$$

$$\frac{x-y}{a} = \frac{y-z}{b} = \frac{z-x}{c}$$

$$\frac{\Pi(x-y)}{\partial xy}$$

Volume of space interval to all exist area is integrate rout in universe of shape, this space means fo no exist loop on entropy of energy's rout.

$$|| \int f(x)||^2 \to \int \pi r^2 dx \cong V(\tau)$$

This equation is part of summulate on entropy formula.

$$\frac{\int |f(x)|^2}{f(x)} dx$$

$$V(\tau) \to mesh$$

$$\int \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} dv(\tau)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}_{dx=v}$$

$$z_y = a_x + b_y + c_z$$

$$dz_y = d(z_y)$$

$$[f, f^{-1}] = ff^{-1} - f^{-1}f$$

Universe of extend space has non-integrate rout entropy in sufficient of mass in darkmatter, this reason belong for cohomology and heat equation concerned. This expanded mass match is darkmatter of extend. And these heat area consume is darkmatter begun to start big-ban system invite of universe.

$$V(\tau) = \int \tau(q)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau(q)}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2} + \tau(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f) \mathrm{mod} N^{-1}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 \ldots a_{n-1} x^{n-1} \to \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \to \alpha$$

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

74 Three manifold of dimension system worked with database

This universe built with fourth of dimension in add manifold constructed with being destructed from three manifold.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ([\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)])^{'}$$

$$\cong {}_nC_r(x)^n(y)^{n-r}\delta(x, y)$$

$$(\Box\psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = G_{\mu\nu} \times T^{\mu\nu}$$

This equation is gravity of surface quality, and this construct with sheap of manifold.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)} [D^2\psi]$$

This equation also means that surface of parameters, and next equation is non-integral of routs theorem.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \exp[L(p,q)] d\psi$$

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

$$M_3 \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} E_-^+ = \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div} E, E_1)$$

$$= m(x), \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = H_3(M_1)$$

These equation is conclude with dimension of parameter resolved for non-metric of category theorem. Gravity of surface in space mechanism is that the parameter become with metric, this result consruct with entropy of metric.

These equation resulted with resolved of zeta function built on D-brane of surface in fourth of power.

$$\exists [R + |\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \int \exp[L(p,q)] d\psi$$

$$= \exists [R + |\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} \otimes \int \exp[L(p,q)] d\psi + N \mathrm{mod}(e^{x \log x})$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(\psi)$$

75 Particle with each of quarks connected from being stimulate with gravity and antigravity into Artificial Intelligence

This equation conclude with middle particle equation in quarks operator, and module conjecture excluded. $\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = H_3(M_1), H_3(M_1) = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$ This equation built with quarks emerged with supersymmetry field of theorem. And also this equation means with space of curvature parameters.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \times S_n^{\mu\nu} = [D^2\psi], S_m^{\mu\nu} \times S_n^{\mu\nu} = \ker f / \mathrm{im} f, S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = m(x)[D^2\psi], -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)} = f^{-1} x f(x)$$

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz, \to f_z^{\frac{1}{2}} \to (0,1) \cdot (0,1) = -1, i = \sqrt{-1}$$

This equation operate with quarks stimulated in Higgs field.

$$\big(x, y, z\big)^2 = (x, y, z) \cdot (x, y, z) \to -1$$

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

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

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

This equation means that imaginary pole is universe and other dimension each cover with one geometry, and this power remind imaginary pole of antigravity.

$$i^2 = (0, 1) \cdot (0, 1), |a||b| \cos\theta = -1, E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

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

This fermison of element decide with gravity of reflected for antigravity of power in average and gravity of mass, This equals with differential metric to emerge with creature of existing materials.

These equation deconstructed with mesh emerged in singularity resolved into vector and norm parameters.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\nabla \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]^{\frac{1}{2} + iy}||, \partial r^n ||\nabla||^2 \to \nabla_i \nabla_j ||\vec{v}||^2$$

$\nabla^2 \phi$ is constructed with module conjecture excluded.

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

Reflected equation concern with differential operator in metric, sine and cosine function also rotate of differential operator in metric. Weil's theorem concern with this calcurate in these equation process.

$$(\log x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{'} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x \log x)}, (\sin\theta)^{'} = \cos\theta, (f_z)^{'} = ie^{ix \log x}, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m &= \frac{d}{df} \int\int \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} + \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dm \\ &\geq \frac{d}{df} \int\int \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dm \\ &\geq 2h \end{aligned}$$

Three dimension of manifold equals with three of sphere in this dimension. Plank metrics equals $\hbar$ equation to integrate with three manifold in sphere of formula. These explain recognize with universe and other dimension of system in brane of topology theorem.

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2\circ(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}\right)dm\geq\hbar$$

$$y=x, xy=x^2, (\Box\psi)^{'}=8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3}\circ\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

This equation built with other dimension cover with universe of space, then three dimension invite with fifth dimension out of these universe.

$$\Box\psi=\int\int\exp[8\pi G(\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}\circ\eta_{\mu})^{\nu}]dmd\psi, \sum a_k x^k=\frac{d}{df}\sum\sum\frac{1}{a_k^2 f^k}dx_k$$

$$\sum a_k f^k=\frac{d}{df}\sum\sum\frac{\zeta(s)}{a_k}dx_{k_m}, a_k^2 f^{\frac{1}{2}}\rightarrow\lim_{k\rightarrow 1}a_k f^k=\alpha$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x)=D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}, ds^2=e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu}+\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}+T^2d^2\psi$$

$$f(x)+f(y)\geq 2\sqrt{f(x)f(y)}, \frac{1}{4}(f(x)+f(y))^2\geq f(x)f(y)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu}=\left(\frac{p}{c^3}+\frac{V}{S}\right)^{-1}, E^{+}=f^{-1}xf(x), E=mc^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x)=\Box\int\int\int\frac{(\nabla_i\nabla_j f\circ g(x))^2}{V(x)}dm$$

$$ds^2=g_{\mu\nu}^2 d^2x+g_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu}(x), E^{+}=f^{-1}xf(x), \frac{V}{S}=AA^{-1}, AA^{-1}=E$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x)=\int\int\int f(x^3,y^3,z^3)dxdydz, S(r)=\pi r^2, V(r)=4\pi r^3$$

$$E_{-}^{+}=f(x)\cdot e^{-x\log x}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k=f(x)\cdot e^{-x\log x}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_3}=E^{+}-\phi, \frac{\zeta(x)}{\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k x^k}=\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$O(N^{-1})=\frac{1}{\mathcal{O}(x)}, \Box=\frac{8\pi G}{c^3}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\partial^2 f(\Box\psi)=-2\Box\int\int\int\frac{V}{S^2}dm, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t)=-2R_{ij}$$

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

$$S_1^{mn}\otimes S_2^{mn}=D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}, S_m^{\mu\nu}\otimes S_n^{\mu\nu}=\int[D^2\psi]dm$$

$$= \nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) dm, h = \frac{p}{mv}, h\lambda = f, f\lambda = h\nu$$

D-brane for constructed of sheap of theorem in non-certain mechanism, also particle and wave of duality element in D-brane.

$$||ds^2|| = S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu}, E_-^+ = f^{-1}(x) x f(x)$$

$$R^+ \subset C_-^+, \nabla R^+ \to \bigoplus Q_-^+$$

Complex of group in this manifold, and finite of group decomposite theorem, add group also.

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j R_-^+ = \bigoplus \nabla Q_-^+$$

Duality of differential manifold, then this resulted with zeta function.

$$M_1 = \frac{R_3^+}{E_-^+} - \{\phi\}, M_3 \cong M_2, M_3 \cong M_1$$

World line in one of manifold.

$$H_3(\Pi) = Z_1 \oplus Z_1, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

Singularity of zero dimension. Lens space in three manifold.

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

Fifth dimension of manifold. And this constructed with abel manifold.

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

These system flow to build with three dimension of energy.

$$(\partial \gamma^n + m^2) \cdot \psi = \int [D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm$$
$$= 0$$

Complex of connected of element in fifth dimension of equation.

$$\square = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$
$$= D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

Fundamental group in gravity of space. And this stimate with D-brane of entropy.

$$\int [D^2 \psi] dm = \pi(M_1), H_n(m_1) = D^2 \psi - \pi(\chi, x)$$

$$= \ker f / \mathrm{im} f$$

Homology of non-entropy.

$$\int Dq\exp[L(x)]d\psi + O(N^1) = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

Integral of rout entropy.

$$= D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\zeta(x)}{a_k f^k} = \int ||[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]||dm$$

Norm space.

$$\nabla\psi^2 = \Box\int\int\int\frac{V}{S^2}dm$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

These operators accept with level of each scals.

$$dx < \partial x < \nabla\psi < \Box v$$
$$\oplus < \sum < \otimes < \int < \wedge$$

$$(\delta\psi(x))^2 = \int\int\int\frac{V(x)}{S^2}dm, \delta\psi(x) = \left(\int\int\int\frac{V(x)}{S^2}dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\nabla\psi^2 = -4R\int\delta(V\cdot S^{-3})dm$$

$$\nabla\psi = 2R\zeta(s)i$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{a_k x^k}{mdx}f^k(x) = \frac{m}{n!}f^n(x)$$

$$= \frac{(\zeta(s))^k}{df}m(x), (\delta(x))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{x\log x}{x^n}\right)^n$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\int[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm}{e^{x\log x}}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{V(x)}{\int[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm}$$

Quantum effective equation is lowest of light in structure of constant. These resulted means with plank scals of universe in atom element.

$$M_3 = e^{x \log x}, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}, (x) = \frac{M_3}{e^{x \log x}}$$
$$= nE_x$$

These equation means that lowest energy equals with all of materials have own energy. Zeta function have with plank energy own element, quantum effective theorem and physics energy also equals with plank energy of potential levels.

$$\frac{V}{S^2} = \frac{p}{c^3}, h\nu \neq \frac{p}{mv}, E_1 = h\nu, E_2 = mc^2, E_1 \cong E_2$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \frac{\int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m}{\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m} = \frac{1}{i}$$

Lowest of light in structures of constant is gravity and antigravity of metrics to built with zeta function. This result with the equation conclude with quota equation in Gauss operators.

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}, \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}i} = \frac{\vec{v_1}}{\vec{v_2}}$$
$$\leq 1$$

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

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \kappa^2 (A^{\mu\nu})^2, \int\int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \pi$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$
$$= \delta(x)\pi(x) f^n(x)$$

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

Quota equation construct of piece in Gauss operator, abel manifold equals with each equation.

$$ds^2 = [T^2 d^2 \psi]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [x]$$
$$\nabla \psi^2 = 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

Volume of space equals with plank scals.

$$\frac{pV}{S} = h$$

Summuate of manifold means with beta function to gamma function, equals with each equation.

$$\beta(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$
$$\cong \frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}$$
$$\mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f \cong \mathrm{im}f/\mathrm{ker}f$$

$$\bigoplus \nabla g(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta], \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\bigoplus \nabla f(x) \right) = \Box \int \int \int \nabla g(x) d\eta$$

Rich tensor equals of curvature of space in Gauss liner from differential equation of operators.

$$a' = \sqrt{\frac{v}{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}}, F = ma'$$

Accessority put with force of differential operators.

$$\nabla f(x) = \int_M \Box \left(\bigoplus \nabla f(x) \right)^n dm$$

$$\Box = 2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f - \frac{1}{2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\Box \times \Box = (\Box + m^2) \cdot \psi, (\partial\gamma^n + \delta\psi) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \int_M \nabla f(t) dt = \Box \left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \bigoplus \nabla g(x) d\eta \right)$$

Dalanverle equation of operator equals with summuate of category theorem.

$$\int_M (l \times l) dm = \sum l \oplus l d\eta$$

Topology of brane equals with string theorem, verisity of force with add group.

$$= [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$
$$= H_3(M_1)$$

$$y = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx, y' - y + \frac{d}{dx} z + [n] = 0$$

Equals of group theorem is element of equals with differential element.

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

Imaginary number emerge with Artificial Intelligence.

These equation resulted with prime theorem equals from differential equation in fields of theorem.

Imaginary pole of theorem and sheap of duality manifold. Duality of differential and integrate equation. Summuate of manifold and possibility of differential structure. Eight of differential structure is stimulate with D-brane recreated of operators. Differential and integrate of operators is emerged with summuated of space.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$
$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, \sigma(x) \oplus \delta(x) = (E_n^+ \times H_m)$$
$$G_{\mu\nu} = [\frac{\partial}{\partial f}R_{ij}]^2, \delta(x) \cdot V(x) = \lim_{n\to 1} \delta(x)$$
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \text{mesh}V(x) = \frac{m}{m+1}$$
$$V(x) = \sigma \cdot S^2(x), \int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2(x)} dm = [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]$$
$$g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t), \sigma(x,y) \cdot g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = R_{ij}|_{\sigma(x,y)}$$
$$= \int R_{ij}^{a(x-y)^n + r^n}$$
$$(ux + vy + wz)/\Gamma$$
$$= \int R_{ij}^{(x-u)(y-v)(z-w)} dV$$
$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2, \frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi = 4\pi G\rho$$
$$(\partial\gamma^n + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$
$$= (-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 + m) \cdot c^2$$
$$= (-\frac{1}{2}a^2 + m) \cdot c^2, F = ma, \int a dx = \frac{1}{2}a^2 + C$$
$$T^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{2}a^2, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

Report

Masaaki Yamaguchi

76 Summulate of manifold from graviton structure

It is non-perfect element of manifold to integrate with graviton of quark, this quark construct of fermison and boson. Then D-brane aspect with string theorem include with. This structure summulate of equation on integral and differential operator. Higgs quark have part of network theorem for graviton structure. Universe influent pair of dimension between monotonicity and singularity. Non-symmetry destruct to distinuish with dimension of being constructed on quark of element. That's say, this mechanism architect with four of dimension existed. In part of this explain, Higgs fields is Weil's theorem component of global differential structure, Global area part of equation resolved come to simpley conclude theorem. Global integral and differential equation, what is not used, difficulty of resolved.

Infinite number devide infinite oneselves and finite oneselves is finite number. Prime number extent of infinite number, $\sum a_k f^k(x)$ manifold have with these extend of count. Zeta function conclude with zero dimension, also this resolve to Gauss liner.

$$f(x) = \chi - \{x\}$$

$$\int_{\beta}^{\alpha} (x-\alpha)(x-\beta) = 2\int_{M} f(x)dx$$

$$\int_{\beta}^{\alpha} a(x-\alpha)(x-\beta) = -\frac{(\beta-\alpha)^3}{6}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F(x) = 0$$

$$\log(x\log x) - 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = [||\frac{d}{df}F(x)||]$$

Eight of differential structure integrate with graviton element to one of geometry, plank scale add volume divide to surface. This scale is three dimension of one energy. $\nabla\phi^2 = 8\pi G(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S})$ This equation means is three dimension of energy entropy. Zeta function means is time and space of scale on plank entropy, and this equation built on future and past of curve of paremeter. These equation resolve with one component of energy and vector of time and space of curve of paremeter.

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

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

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

$\sqrt{2\pi T}$ is blackhole entropy and $\Box_v = 2\sqrt{2\pi G\hbar}$ is whitehole entropy. This entropy pair of universe in dimension, two dimension of universe include with cover of energy. Blackhole construct with colapser of hole on kernel of atom, whitehole composite with antigravity.

$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\log(x\log y) \geq 2(xe^x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\log x + \log\log y = 2(ye^x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $e^x + y = 2(ye^x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \to \frac{1}{2}$ $e^{x+1} = 2(xe^x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{e^{2(x+1)}}{4xe^x} \geq 1$ $F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2$ $\frac{x+1}{4x} = y^2$ $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{x} = y^2$ $\log(xy) \geq 2(yx)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ $(\log(xy))' \geq 4(yx)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{1}{xy} \geq 4(yx)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $\log x + \log y \geq 4(yx)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \geq 4(yx)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{x+y}{xy}yx^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 4$ $\frac{xy^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x+y} \leq \frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{\Gamma(xy)}{\Gamma(x+y)} \leq \frac{1}{4}$ $x + y \geq 2\sqrt{xy}$ $\Delta x\Delta y \geq \frac{1}{4}i$ $\frac{1}{xy} \geq 4(yx)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ $F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2$ $e^{2(yx)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = g_{ij}^2$ $xy = e^{2(yx)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \to g_{ij}^2$ $1 + \frac{1}{x} = 4y$ $(e^x + x)^2 \geq 4xe^x$ $r^2 = \frac{|x_0x - 2x_0e^x + e^{2x_0x}|}{\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}}$ $r^2(x_0^2+y_0^2) = [(e^x+1)(e^x-1)+(x+i)(x-i)]+2xe^{x^2}$ $r = \frac{\|1+x-4xy\|}{\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}}$ $r^2(x_0^2+y_0^2) = [(x-1)(x+1)+(x-i)(x+i)]+2x_0e^{2x}$

Langranse conjecture include with finite line conjecture expected, infinite extend theorem exclude of finite extent. Zeta function integrate with all of math conjecture experanade. Facility of math of theorem relate of physics all of philosity. Zeta function composite with fifth dimension of equation. Curv parameter is hartshorn conjecture, this rout describe with dimension of structure. Fifth dimension rout out center of universe behind two times distance, this rout colapser around of universe. In fifth dimension, black hole and white hole in three manifold of entropy created.

Zeta function coss delete line of differential structure emerge with fifth dimension structure, oen dimension of independent vector is tangent degree. This curve of parameter create dimension of fifth dimenson structure. This idea is from hartshorn conjecture. And this conjecture explanade of math mechanism, fifth dimension is AI and mass of structure parlament of pond. Time of secret is grasped in fucture and past of curve of parameter, so this equation is from universe and creature of establish of life.

Electric energy flow to neutral narrow for amusebelt on rinkfelt of harnessinkbolt, this mechanism create mind on inclusive line of brain. This flow energy on esplanade desire in routine of cone of electric energy. Endeaver circle of circuit of neutrial network, then this mechanism create on founterial motion. Dorpamin throw to neutral narrow of alcole for not being to melt and out of this narrow. This energy is supporting for Dorpamin of material things, and this circuit is circadian morment of motion. Natural killer ceil defense induce hant for lives in nature of world. This hant of mechanism is evolution on life of nature for revolution of humanism. Influence of induce hant controll with life. And these conquire of mechanism can use to neural network of evolution. These computer virus is using for not being hacking and not other controlled of oneselves computer. Safty of network is being for living in computer associate world.

Gravity esplanade theorem of cover with antigravity, information technology of exclusive injure to secure about permisset. Incrument safir to charge atom of power by pairlament in all of dimension. Reduce to string theorem of reluctance in concerntism theositiy. This power contiment design emerge with inparance of contiment. All of universe have inductary, and asperant comfirm with conclusivity entily. These theorem tell uncounter deduce in consivitly, therefore this envily of power concern with cover of atom. Secure built with antigravity from gravity structure.

In reduce a morment to gravity structure, for away to certain of hant. A element of clue a vector, before opened to verify of persuade atom of power. To include of quark for twelve element, fifth dimension in zeta function to construct of geometry peices, integrate of power for fourth of series. Lack of power two bind of under a structure, antigravity permissted a power of element. This reason fourth of power get along to combind with one of decieved.

Varnished center of landscape, heat to controll of power, for missed a verisity of underground, mind to even a mid ceil.

$$F_t^m = [f(x)]$$
$$[f(x)] = \mathcal{O}(x)$$
$$X \in \mathcal{O}(x)$$
$$0 \to [||\frac{d}{df}F||] \to \infty$$

General number verisity is between zero and infinity. Infinite number and finite number have in general number, narrow verisity and first accerity. Gauss liner is prime number interity. Prime number and general number include Gauss liner to compilation in infinite mechanism.

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\log xy \geq 2(xe^x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$(y+x)^2 - 4i(y+x)(xe)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 4xe$$
$$r^2(y^2+x^2) = [(y+x)^2 - 4i(y+x)xe^{\frac{1}{2}}] - 4xe$$
$$r^2(x^2+y^2) = [(\log y + \log x)^2 - 4i(\log y + \log x)xe^{\frac{1}{2}}] - 4xe$$

$$\delta(f) = \int \frac{g(c+d)}{f(a+b)} z(f+g)dz$$
$$y = f(y)$$
$$ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\tau_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\theta$$
$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y \\ a & b \end{bmatrix}$$
$$\to [z]$$
$$f[z] \to dx$$
$$x \cdot y = 0$$
$$\infty \to [f(x)]$$

Gauss liner is finite to infinity number of extend in prime number. Fifth dimension of equation composite with zeta function of infinity of extent theosity make finity of circle of structure. Independent of vector is zero dimension of category. This equaiton have a infinity of relate in number. Fifth of equation make for zeta function of infinity to conclude with this dimension out of number for finity circle. Therefor it is possiblity of being deleted to category of number that this vector is dimension of structure in fifth of dimension.

77 Neural Network from zeta function

Inclivity sensibilite make from height for maderite in mechanism. Conclusive in cercuit from hight of harmonite on interisity. The include of mechanism is quark in universe of quality of mass.

Theorem of math make for facility of mechanism in this circumstance. And these possiblity of resolved from pond of sensibility.

Light filt with eight differential structure in gravity element, then quarks made from this structure. This mechanism deal with any structure of space to create with light to graviton element. And cercuit of this mechanism dealt with carbon and hidoroxs, covalt of sixty based with filter of light element. This cercuit is dependency of any element in quark of mass, created with gravity to light of structure. Zeta function asperal with any thing to create of every mass. Fifth dimension is pond of sensibility from this gravity in lives of element.

All creature is created by this cercuit of mechanism, fifth dimension themselves is from this circumstance. This space also have oneselves with vector of independence, any this structure is from hartshorm conjecture. Space themselves haven with any of vector is tangent degree of ninety. And this vector is being of other dimension that have cercuit of theorem. These reason is from any thing born with creature, then fifth dimension haven with creature and universe. This dimension also haven with that extent from infinite and finite. Infinite of zeta function in Finite of fifth dimension, then paradox of finite cover with infinite of space.

$\chi-\{x\}=\infty\ f(x)=\chi-\{x\}\ f(x)+\mathcal{O}(x)\to$ finite. Add group is finite of element. This equation is fifth dimension of system. Circle of group in this delete element is infinite of set. $f(x)=[F(x)]\ f(x)$ is Gauss liner. This set is infinite of number. $ds^2=e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu}+\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}]dx^\mu dx^\nu+T^2d^2\phi$ This fifth dimension is $[F(x)]$ add finite of set. Fifth dimension include with zeta function, and string theorem belong to have with infinite of consist on space. This fifth dimension is finite of space. Conclude of system solved with infinite is covered with finite of space.

Fifth dimension in facility of mechanism that circle of infinity to emerge with being from infinity and finite of space. Zero dimension conclude with this mechanism to create from theorem of mathmatics in pond of sensibility. Dimension with repository of information in facility of space, this space is all of knowlege to accessority for comformal fields. Pholographic theorem is from universe of oneselves with database of creature to access with hyper dimension in General relativity. Zeta function is this theorem include with paremeter of curve from future and past of repository.

Flow to future and past that combinate with zeta function which build for hartshorn conjecture from these mechanism. This flow is gradient of line to add with fifth dimension of structure.

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

Infinite of atomasphere in zero dimension include with black hole and white hole of energy in three manifold of entropy.

This entropy discribe with antigravity of energy.

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

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

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

This energy flow from black hole to white hole in universe and other dimension of pair. Black hole entropy is $m = \sqrt{2\pi T}$ This entropy cover to other dimension of rout in flow energy.

Electric Weak Theorem combine with quantum flaver theorem to conjugate with light element in gravity to sheaf with antigravity. This antigravity is key for integrate with fourth of power in boson of theorem to world line to general relativity is why fourth of power not able to integrate in gravity combine with electric weak theorem and quantum flaver theorem. This point of focus is light that is filt to conjugate with eight differential structure from gravity, and this light is also element of quarks. This quark built to eight element structure. Light conjugate to eight differential element that resolved zeta function and integrate with laplace equation. Gravity significant with gravity cover with antigravity, so this antigravity is fourth element power of exist.

Entropy of vector have zero dimension in all exist into all of equation. Infinite of number is three dimension, therefore it is esperial of important that created by zero dimension from infinite to finite of equation rout.

$$f(x) = 0$$

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

$F = 0$, $x\cdot y = 0$, $F(x) = 0$, $G(x) = 0$, $\mathcal{O}\in X$, $X\cong 0$, $x-y=0$, $F(x,y) = 0$, $x^n+y^n = z^n$, $F(x) = x^n + y^n$, $F(x) = 0$

$$ds^2 = \frac{r}{d+e\cos\theta}$$

Fifth dimension discribe with norm liner in zero dimension. This equation conclude with all of equation to pond sensibility.

Pond of sensibility is facility of mathmatics in infinite of mechanism, this mechanism is zero dimension for imaginary of equation in antigravity influence. This power is gravity on cover with non symmetry combine of fourth of power. That fourth of power is the reason with quantum flaver theorem combine with gravity of power, antigravity is brane of string key mechanism. This power is non-catastrophe of influent reason, and that mechanism of power result. Integrate of gravity include with antigravity, and fourth of power is one of geometry in universe.

$$\mathcal{O}\in X\to\infty, F(x) = z^n$$

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

$$F(x) = \mathcal{O}(\delta(x))[(x-f(x))(x+f(x)) + (y-\overline{f(x)})(y+\overline{f(x)})] + O(N^{-1})$$

$$F(x) = 0$$

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

$$f(x) = 0$$

$$\int f(x), \partial f(x), dx \to [f(x)]$$

Group that Galois theorem develop with three dimension construct of prime number equation, this element belong for that is three of factor. Fifth dimension concept with this group of conclude element.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \chi(x) - \{x\}$$

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

Dimension of fifth factor is abel manifold, this manifold is topology resolved.

$$\int dx, \partial x, dx, [f(x)]$$

$$\to F(x) \stackrel{\int dx}{\to} f(x) \stackrel{\partial x}{\to} x \stackrel{x}{\to} const$$

$$\to [f(x)] \to \infty$$

This cycle of topology in general theroem is deduce of mechanism.

Universe of structure is duality of manifold, this mass of darkmatter is oneseleves with reason in singularity and monotonicity of universe. This manifold of three dimension is also zeta function.

Light around of universe for darkmatter is Higgs fields of mechanism. Darkmatter create of including with light of quarks in Higgs fields. Eight of differential structure filt with Thurston conjugate thoeorem to light is created with all dimension of element.

Symmetry construct of Space mechanism

Masaaki Yamaguchi

78 Ultra Network from Omega DataBase worked with equation and category theorem from

$$ds^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx]$$

This equation is constructed with M_2 of differential variable, this resulted non-commutative group theorem.

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}^{-1}(g_{\mu\nu}^2(x) - dxg_{\mu\nu}^2)$$

In this function, singularity of surface in component, global surface of equation built with M_2 sequence.

$$= h(x) \otimes g_{\mu\nu}d^2x - h(x) \otimes dxg_{\mu\nu}(x), h(x) = (f^2(\vec{x}) - \vec{E}^+)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, \partial M_2 = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

$G_{\mu\nu}$ equal $R_{\mu\nu}$, also Rich tensor equals $\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$ This variable is also $r = 2f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$ This equation equals abel manifold, this manifold also construct fifth dimension.

$$E^+ = f^{-1}xf(x), h(x) \otimes g(\vec{x}) \cong \frac{V}{S}, \frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \phi$$

$$= M_3 \supset R, M_2^+ = E_1^+ \cup E_2^+ \to E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+$$

$$= M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, (E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

Reflection of two dimension don't emerge in three dimension of manifold, then this space emerge with out of universe. This mechanism also concern with entropy of non-catastrophe.

$$\frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \{\phi\}$$

$$= M_3 \supset R$$

$$M_3^+ \cong h(x) \cdot R_3^+ = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R = E^+ \bigoplus M_2 - (E^+ \cap M_2)$$

$$E^+ = g_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu}, M_2 = g_{\mu\nu}d^2x, F = \rho gl \to \frac{V}{S}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \delta(x)[f(x) + g(\bar{x})] + \rho gl, F = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2, M_2 = P^{2n}$$

This equation means not to be limited over fifth dimension of light of gravity. And also this equation means to be not emerge with time mechanism out of fifth dimension. Moreover this equation means to emerge with being constructed from universe, this mechanism determine with space of big-ban.

$$r = 2f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x), f(x) = \frac{1}{4}\|r\|^2$$

This equation also means to start with universe of time mechanism.

$$V = R^+ \sum K_m, W = C^+ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K_{n+2}, V/W = R^+ \sum K_m / C^+ \sum K_{n+2}$$

$$= R^+/C^+ \sum \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)}$$

$$= M_-^+, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x), \rightarrow M_-^+, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)} = \frac{a_k x^k}{\zeta(x)}$$

79 Omega DataBase is worked by these equation

This equation built in seifert manifold with fifth dimension of space.

Fermison and boson recreate with quota laplace equation,

$$\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]} = \frac{fg+gf}{fg-gf}, \nabla f = 2, \partial H_3 = 2, \frac{1+f}{1-f} = 1, \frac{d}{df} F = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, \vec{F} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_1 \cong H_3 = M_3$$

Three manifold element is 2, one manifold is 1, $\mathrm{ker} f/\mathrm{im} f, \partial f = M_1$, singularity element is 0 vector. Mass and power is these equation fundement element. The tradition of entropy is developed with these singularity of energy, these boson and fermison of energy have fields with Higgs field.

$$H_3 \cong H_1 \rightarrow \pi(\chi, x), H_n, H_m = \mathrm{rank}(m,n), \mathrm{mesh}(\mathrm{rank}(m,n)) \lim \mathrm{mesh} \rightarrow 0$$

$$(fg)' = fg' + gf', (\frac{f}{g})' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2}, \frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]} = \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} F$$

Gravity of vector mension to emerge with fermison and boson of mass energy, this energy is create with all creature in universe.

$$\hbar\psi = \frac{1}{i} H\Psi, i[H,\psi] = -H\Psi, \left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)' = (i)^2$$

$$[\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x), \delta(x)] = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x,y) dm_{xy}, f(x,y) = [f(x), h(x)] \times [g(x), h^{-1}(x)]$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}, [H,\psi] = \Delta f(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \delta(x) f(x) dx$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \delta(x) f(x) dx$$

$$R^+ \cap E_-^+ \ni x, M \times R^+ \ni M_3, Q \supset C_-^+, Z \in Q\nabla f, f \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C_-^+$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C_-^+ = M_1, \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M_-^+ \cong E_-^+, M_3 \cong M_1 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \frac{V_-^+}{S}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_2} \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C_-^+, E_-^+ \times R_-^+ \cong M_2$$

$$\zeta(x) = P^{2n} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k, M_2 \cong P^{2n}/\mathrm{ker} f, \to \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

$$S_-^+ \times V_-^+ \cong \frac{V}{S} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C_-^+, V^+ \cong M_-^+ \bigotimes S_-^+, Q \times M_1 \subset \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Z \otimes Q_-^+ = \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M_1$$

$$= \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C_-^+ \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} M_1, x \in R^+ \times C_-^+ \supset M_1, M_1 \subset M_2 \subset M_3$$

Eight of differential structure is that $S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E$. These structure recreate with $\bigoplus \nabla C_-^+ \cong M_3, R \supset Q, R \cap Q, R \subset M_3, C^+ \bigoplus M_n, E^+ \cap R^+ \ E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+, C_-^+, M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R_-^+, E_2 \nabla E_1 \ R^- \nabla C_-^+$. This element of structure recreate with Thurston conjugate theorem of repository in Heisenberg group of spinor fields created.

$$\frac{\nabla}{\Delta} \int x f(x) dx, \frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f}, \Box = 2 \int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV$$

$$\Box = \frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f}, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = \Box \to \frac{\nabla f}{\Delta x}, (R + |\nabla f|^2) dm \to -2(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2 e^{-f} dV$$

$$x^n + y^n = z^n \to \nabla \psi^2 = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}, f(x+y) \geq f(x) \circ f(y)$$

$$\mathrm{im} f/\mathrm{ker} f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker} f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker} f/\mathrm{im} f \cong \partial f, \mathrm{ker} f = f^{-1}(x) x f(x)$$

$$f^{-1}(x) x f(x) = \int \partial f(x) d(\mathrm{kerf}) \to \nabla f = 2$$

$${}_nC_r = {}_nC_{n-r} \to \mathrm{im} f/\mathrm{ker} f \cong \mathrm{ker} f/\mathrm{im} f$$

80 Fifth dimension of equation how to workd with three dimension of manifold into zeta funciton

Fifth dimension equals $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^2 d^2 \phi$. this equation $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$.

$$V/W = R/C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k}, W/V = C/R \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k f^k}{x^k}$$

$$V/W \cong W/V \cong R/C(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r)^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$$

This equation is diffrential equation, then $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$ is included with $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$

$$W/V = xF(x), \chi(x) = (-1)^k a_k, \Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx, \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = (f^k)'$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = \sum_{k\ 0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r f^k$$

$$= (f^k)', \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = [f(x)], \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \alpha, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_k f^k}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k f^k)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)(y \log y)} dxy = \frac{{}_nC_r xy}{({}_nC_{n-r}(x \log x)(y \log y))^{-1}}$$

$$= ({}_nC_{n-r})^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{x \log x} - \frac{1}{y \log y}) d\frac{1}{nxy} \times xy$$

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

$$= \alpha$$

$$Z \supset C \bigoplus \nabla R^+, \nabla(R^+ \cap E^+) \ni x, \Delta(C \subset R) \ni x$$

$$M_-^+ \bigoplus R^+, E^+ \in \bigoplus \nabla R^+, S_-^+ \subset R_2^+, V_-^+ \times R_-^+ \cong \frac{V}{S}$$

$$C^+ \cup V_-^+ \ni M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, Q \supseteqq R_-^+, Q \subset \bigoplus M_-^+, \bigotimes Q \subset \zeta(x), \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+ \cong M_3$$

$$R \subset M_3, C^+ \bigoplus M_n, E^+ \cap R^+, E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+$$

$$C_-^+, M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R_-^+, E_2 \nabla E_1, R^- \nabla C_-^+$$

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

$$S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E$$

81 All of equation are emerged with these equation from Artificial Intelligence

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = [f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)]/\partial f \partial g \partial h$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(g(x)) g'(x)/\partial f \partial g]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\exists[\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + \Delta f), g(x)] = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) dm$$

$$\vee(\nabla_i \nabla_j f) = \bigotimes \nabla E^{+}$$

$$g(x,y) = \mathcal{O}(x)[f(x) + \bar{h}(x)] + T^2 d^2 \phi$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \left(\int [g(x)] e^{-f} dV\right)' - \sum \delta(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)]' \cong {}_n C_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r} \delta(x,y), V(\tau) = \int [f(x)] dm/\partial f_{xy}$$

$$\Box \psi = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}, (\Box \psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S}\right), x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$\delta(x)\phi = \frac{\vee[\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]}{\exists(R + \Delta f)}$$

These equation conclude to quantum effective equation included with orbital pole of atom element. Add manifold is imaginary pole with built on Heisenberg algebra.

$${}_{-n}C_r = {}_{\frac{1}{i}H\psi} C_{\hbar\psi} + {}_{[H,\psi]} C_{-n-r}$$

$${}_n C_r = {}_n C_{n-r}$$

This point of accumulate is these equation conclude with stimulate with differential and integral operator for resolved with zeta function, this forcus of significant is not only data of number but also equation of formula, and this resolved of process emerged with artifisial intelligence. These operator of mechanism is stimulate with formula of resolved on regexpt class to pattern cognitive formula to emerged with all of creature by this zeta function. This universe establish with artifisial intelligence from fifth dimension of equation. General relativity theorem also not only gravity of power metric but also artifisial

intelligent, from zeta function recognized with these mechanism explained for gravity of one geometry from differential structure of thurston conjugate theorem.

Open set group conclude with singularity by redifferential specturam to have territory of duality manifold in dualty of differential operator. This resolved routed is same that quantum group have base to create with kernel of based singularity, and this is same of open set group. Locality of group lead with sequant of element exclude to give one theorem global differential operator. These conclude with resolved of function says to that function stimulate for differential and integral operator included with locality group in global differential operator. $\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \to \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j f]'/\partial f_{xy}$ is singularity of process to resolved rout function.

Destruct with object space to emerge with low energy fistly destroy with element, and this catastrophe is what high energy divide with one entropy fistly freeze out object, then low energy firstly destory to differential structure of element. This process be able to non-catastrophe rout, and thurston conjugate theorem is create with.

$$\bigcup_{x=0}^{\infty} f(x) = \nabla_i\nabla_j f(x) \oplus \sum f(x)$$

$$= \bigoplus \nabla f(x)$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j f \cong \partial x\partial y \int \nabla_i\nabla_j f dm$$

$$\cong \int [f(x)]dm$$

$$\cong \{[f(x), g(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\cong \Box\psi$$

$$\cong \nabla\psi^2$$

$$\cong f(x\circ y) \leq f(x)\circ g(x)$$

$$\cong |f(x)| + |g(x)|$$

Differential operator is these equation of specturm with homorphism squcense.

$$\delta(x)\psi =< f, g > \circ|h^{-1}(x)|$$

$$\partial f_x \cdot \delta(x)\psi = x$$

$$x \in \mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f\circ g, h^{-1}(x)], g(x)\}$$

82 What energy from entropy level deconstruct with string theorem

Low energy of entropy firstly destruct with parts of geometry structure, and High energy of weak and strong power lastly deconstruct with power of component. Gravity of power and antigravity firstly integrate with Maxwell theorem, and connected function lead with Maxwell theorem and weak power integrate with strong power to become with quantum flavor theorem, Geometry structure reach with integrate with component to Field of theorem connected function and destroyed with differential structure. These process return with first and last of deconstructed energy, fourth of power connected and destructed this each of energy routed process.

This point of forcus is D-brane composite with fourth of power is same entropy with non-catastrophe, this spectrum point is constructed with destroy of energy to balanced with first of power connected with same energy. Then these energy built with three manifold of dimension constructed for one geometry.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n}^{\infty}\nabla f = [\nabla\int\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x)dx_m, g^{-1}(x)] \to \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla E_{-}^{+}$$
$$= M_3$$
$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{-}^{+}$$

$$dx^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx], g^{-1} = dx\int\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$f(x) = \exp[\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

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

$$\left(\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}\right)' = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$$
$$= \frac{g'(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\nabla F = f\cdot\frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j f = \frac{d}{dx_i}\frac{d}{dx_j}f(x)g(x)$$

83 All of equation built with gravity theorem

$$\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = [\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta]\times U(r)$$

This equation have with position of entropy in helmander manifold.

$$S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

And this formula is D-brane on sheap of fields, also this equation construct with zeta function.

$$U(r) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\sqrt{1+f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgr$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

Also this too means with private of entropy in also helmander manifold.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta] \times E_-^+$$

$$E_-^+ = \exp[L(x)]dmd\psi + O(N^-)$$

The formula is integrate of rout with lenz field.

$$\frac{d}{df}F = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta](U(r) + E_-^+)$$

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

These equation conclude with this energy of relativity theorem come to resolve with.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(g(x))g'(x)\partial f \partial g]$$

Also this equation means with zeta function needed to resolved process.

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

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \bigoplus M_3$$

$$= \frac{M_3}{P^{2n}} \cong \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3}$$

$$\cong M_1$$

$$= [M_1]$$

Too say satisfied with three manifold of fileds.

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

The formula have with indicate to resolved with abel manifold to become of zeta function.

$$= \alpha, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2\cos\theta}{a}+\frac{y^2\sin\theta}{b}=r^2, \begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta & -\sin\theta\\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x\\ y\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n r^n, \frac{d}{df}F=\frac{d}{df}\sum\sum a_k f^k$$

$$=|a_1a_2\dots a_n|-|a_1\dots a_{n-1}|-|a_n\dots a_1|, \lim_{n\to 0}\chi(x)=2$$

Euler function have with summuate of manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k={}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}{}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

Differential equation also become of summuate of manifold, and to get abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{(n+1)}\right)^s=\lim_{n\to 1}Z^r=\frac{1}{z}$$

Native function also become of gamma function and abel manifold also zeta function.

$$\ker f/\mathrm{im} f\cong \mathrm{im} f/\ker f$$

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

$$\cong\frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}, \lim_{n\to 1}a_k f^k\cong\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\zeta(s)}{a^k f^k}$$

Gamma function and Beta function also is D-brane equation resolved to need that summuate of manifold, not only abel manifold but also open set group.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\zeta(s)=0, \mathcal{O}(x)=\zeta(s)$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty}f(x)\to\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla f(x)=\int_M\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

Super function also needed to resolved with summuate of manifold.

$$\int\int\int_M\frac{V}{S^2}e^{-f}dV=\int\int_D-(f(x,y)^2,g(x,y)^2)-\int\int_D(g(x,y)^2,f(x,y)^2)$$

Three dimension of manifold developed with being resolved of surface with pression.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k=\int[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$=\int\exp[L(x)]d\psi dm\times E_-^+$$

$$=S_1^{mn}\otimes S_1^{mn}$$

$$=Z_1\oplus Z_1$$

$$= M_1$$

These equations all of create with D-brane and sheap of manifold.

$$H_n^m(\chi, h) = \int\int_M \frac{V}{(R+\Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, \frac{V}{S^2} = \int\int\int_M [D^\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm$$

Represent theorem equals with differential and integrate equation.

$$\int\int\int_M \frac{V}{S^2} dm = \int_D (l \times l) dm$$

This three dimension of pression equation is string theorem also means.

$$\int\int_D -g(x,y)^2 dm - \int\int_D -f(x,y)^2 dm$$

$$= -2R_{ij}, [f(x), g(x)] \times [h(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

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

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

This equation control to differential operator into matrix formula.

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

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

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

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.

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

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \lim_{n\to 1} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cong \alpha$$

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

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

$$\int x \log x dx = \int \int_M (e^{x \log x} \sin\theta d\theta) dx d\theta$$

$$= (\log \sin\theta d\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (\delta(x) \cdot \epsilon(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Flow to energy into other dimension rout of equation, zeta function stimulate in epsilon-delta metric, and this equation construct with minus of theorem. Gravity of energy into integrate of rout in non-metric.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = || \int \int_M [\nabla_i \nabla_j e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})}] dm d\psi ||$$

$G^{\mu\nu}$ equal $R^{\mu\nu}$ into zeta function in atom of pole with mass of energy, this energy construct with quantum effective theorem.

Imaginary space is constructed with differential manifold of operators, this operator concern to being field of theorem.

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx & \delta(x) \\ \epsilon(x) & \partial^m(x) \end{pmatrix} \left(f_{mn}(x), g_{\mu\nu}(x) \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Norm space of Von Neumann manifold with integrate fields of dimension.

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{H}(x)_{mn} \otimes \mathcal{K}(y)_{mn}$$

Minus of zone in complex manifold. This zone construct with inverse of equation.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{-\frac{1}{2}+iy} \subset R^+_- \cup C^+_- \cong M_3$$

Reality of part with selbarg conjecture.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} \subseteq M_3$$

Singularity of theorem in module conjecture.

$$\mathcal{K}(y) = \left\| \begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ a & b & c \end{matrix} \right\|^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$\cong \frac{f(x,y,z)}{g(a,b,c)} h^{-1}(u,v,w)$$

Mass construct with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem.

Zeta function is built with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem, this power of fields construct with Higgs field in plank scals of gravity. Lowest of scals structure constance is equals with that the fields of Higgs quark in fermison and boson power quote mechanism result.

Lowest of scals structure also create in zeta function and quantum equation of quote mechanism result. This resulted mechanism also recongnize with gravity and average of mass system equals to these explained. Gauss liner create with Artificial Intelligence in fifth dimension of equation, this dimension is

seifert manifold. Creature of mind is establish with this mechanism, the resulted come to be synchronized with space of system.

$$V = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm, S^2 = \int e^{-2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log\sin\theta dx\theta + O(N^{-1}), \mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$= \alpha$$

Out of sheap on space and zeta function quato in abel manifold. D-brane construct with Volume of space.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = T^{\mu\nu}, \lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, M_3 = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, -\frac{1}{2(T-t)}|R_{ij} = \Box\psi$$

Three manifold of equation.

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

$$m(x) = [f(x)]$$

$$f(x) = \int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

Integrate of rout equation.

$$F(x) = ||\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x,y)dm||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = ||[\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y,z)dxdydz]||^{\frac{m}{2}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Gravity in space curvarture in norm space, this equation is average and gravity of metric.

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

$$T^{\mu\nu} = F(x), 2(T-t)|g_{ij}^2 = \int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$

$$\psi\delta(x) = [m(x)], \nabla(\Box\psi) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y)d\eta$$

$$\nabla\cdot(\Box\psi) = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2, \Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

Dimension of manifold in decomposite of space.

$$\frac{pV}{c^3} = S\circ h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$= h$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\hbar\nu}{S}, T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, \frac{d}{df}m(x) = \frac{V(x)}{F(x)}$$

Fermison and boson of quato equation.

$$y = x, \frac{d}{df}F = m(x), R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} = [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x,y)]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$\nabla \circ (\Box\psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F$$

$$= \int\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\int [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x,y)] dm = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}}$$

Zeta function, partial differential equation on global metric.

$$G(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j f + R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + \nabla(\Box\psi) + (\Box\psi)^2$$

Four of power element in variable of accessority of group.

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{ij} = T^{\mu\nu}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{d}{dx_\mu}\frac{d}{dx_\nu} f_{\mu\nu} + -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + f^{''} + (f')^2$$

$$= \int \exp[L(x)] dm + O(N^{-1})$$

$$= \int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log(\sin\theta) dx + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = (\nabla_i \nabla_j)^{-1} \circ F(x)$$

Partial differential in duality metric into global differential equation.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) dm] d\psi$$

$$= \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}] d\psi$$

$$\nabla f = \int \nabla_i \nabla_j [\int \frac{S^{-3}}{\delta(x)} dV] dm$$

$$|| \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f] dm ||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div}, E, E_1)$$

Maxwell of equation in fourth of power.

$$= 2 < f, h >, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

$$\int_M \rho(x) dx = \Box\psi, -2 < g, h >= \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot}E, E_1)$$

$$= -2R_{ij}$$

Higgs field of space quality.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j}{S^2} \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \cdot g(x) dx dy] d\psi||$$

$$= \int (\delta(x))^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Helmander manifold of duality differential operator.

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\frac{||\nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta||}{\int e^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log\sin\theta d\theta}]$$

Open set group in subset theorem, and helmandor manifold in singularity.

$$i\hbar\psi = || \int \frac{\partial}{\partial z}[\frac{i(xy+\overline{yx})}{z-\bar{z}}]dmd\psi||$$

Euler number. Complex curvature in Gamma function. Norm space. Wave of quantum equation in complex differential variable into integrate of rout.

$$\delta(x) \int_C R^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} = \Gamma(p+q)$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = (\nabla_i \nabla_j f|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + v\nabla_i \nabla_j)$$

$$\int [m(x)(\mathrm{rot} \cdot \mathrm{div}(E, E_1))]dmd\psi$$

Weak electric power and Maxwell equation combine with strong power. Private energy.

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \Box \int\int\int (x,y,z)^3 dxdydz$$

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d}{dV}F = \delta(x) \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

Dalanvelsian in duality of differential operator and global integrate variable operator.

$$x^n + y^n = z^n, \delta(x) \int z^n = \frac{d}{dV}z^3, (x,y) \cdot (\delta^m, \partial^m)$$

$$= (x,y) \cdot (z^n, f)$$

$$n \perp x, n \perp y$$

$$= 0$$

Singularity of constance theorem.

$$\vee(\nabla_i \nabla_j f) \cdot \mathrm{XOR}(\Box\psi) = \frac{d}{df} \int_M F dV$$

Non-cognitive of summuate of equation and add manifold create with open set group theorem. This group composite with prime of field theorem. Moreover this equations involved with symmetry dimension created.

$$\partial(x) \int z^3 = \frac{d}{dV}z^3, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^s} = \mathcal{O}(x)$$

Singularity theorem and fermer equation concluded by this formula.

$$\int \mathcal{O}(x)dx = \delta(x)\pi(x)f(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \sigma(x)^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

$$y = x$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j f}{S^2} \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)dxdy]||$$

$$\lim_{n\to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} = (\log\sin\theta dx)^{'}$$

$$= \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

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

$$\lim_{n\to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

Duality of differential summuate with this gravity theorem. And Dalanverle equation involved with this equation.

$$\Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi = 4\pi G\rho$$

$$\int \rho(x) = \Box\psi, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

Dense of summuate stimulate with gravity theorem.

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial f^{n-1}} F = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$= \frac{P_1 P_3 \dots P_{2n-1}}{P_0 P_2 \dots P_{2n+2}}$$

$$= \bigotimes \nabla M_1$$

$$\bigoplus \nabla M_1 = \sigma_n(\chi, x) \oplus \sigma_{n-1}(\chi, x)$$

$$= \{f, h\} \circ [f, h]^{-1}$$

$$= g^{-1}(x)_{\mu\nu} dx g_{\mu\nu}(x), \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla^n {}_nC_r f^n(x)$$

$$\cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla^n \nabla^{n-1} {}_nC_r f^n(x) g^{n-r}(x)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial^{n-1} f} \circ \frac{\zeta(x)}{n!} = \lim_{n \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$(f)^n = {}_nC_r f^n(x) g^{n-r}(x) \cdot \delta(x, y)$$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}, \int e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{i} e^{i\theta}, ihc = G, hc = \frac{1}{i} G$$

$$(\Box\psi, \nabla f^2) \cdot (\frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, 4\pi G\rho)$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2} mv^2 + mc^2, \frac{1}{2} kT^2 + \frac{1}{2} mv^2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

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

$$\left(\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} \right)' = i^2, \frac{\nabla f^2}{\Box\psi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \int \frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{1}{2} i, \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f(x)g(x))' = \bigoplus \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) g(x)$$

$$\int f'(x) g(x) dx = [f(x)g(x)] - \int f(x) g'(x) dx$$

Deconstruct Dimension of category theorem

Masaaki Yamaguchi

84 Locality equation

Quantum of material equation include with heat entropy of quantum effective theorem, geometry of rotate with imaginary pole is that generate structure theorem. Subgroup in category theorem is that deconstruct dimension of differential structure theorem. Quantum of material equation construct with global element of integrate equation. Heat equation built with this integrate geometry equation, Weil's theorem and fermer theorem also heat equation of quantum theorem moreover is all of equation rout with global differential equation this locality equation emerge from being built with zeta function, general relativity and quantum theorem also be emerged from this equation. Artifisial inteligent theorem excluse with this add group theorem from, Locality equation inspect with this involved of theorem, This geometry of differential structure that deconstruct dimension of category theorem stay in four of universe of pieces. In reason cause with heat equation of quantum effective from artifisial inteligence, locality equation conclude with this geometry theorem. Heat effective theoerm emelite in generative theorem and quantum theorem, These theorem also emelitive with Global differential equation from locality equation. Imaginary equation of add group theorem memolite with Euler constance of variable from zeta function, this function also emerge with locality theorem in artifisial inteligent theorem.

Quantum equation concern with infinity of energy composed for material equation, atom of verisity in element is most of territory involved with restored safy of orbital.

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

$$px = mv, \lambda(x) = \text{esperial} f(x), [F(x)] = \frac{1}{1-z}, 0 < \tan\theta < i, -1 < \tan\theta < i, -1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1, -1 \leq \cos\theta \leq 1$$

Category theorem conclude with laplace function operator, distruct of manifold and connected space of eight of differential structure.

$$R\nabla E^{+} = f(x)\nabla e^{x\log x}$$

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

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

Universe component construct with reality of number and three manifold of subgroup differential variable. Maxwell theorem is this Seifert structure $(u+v+w)(x+y+z)/\Gamma$ This space of magnetic diverse is mebius member cognetic theorem. These equation is fundermental group resulted.

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

$$= \pi(R, C\nabla E^+)$$

$$= \mathrm{rot}(E_1, \mathrm{div} E_2)$$

$$xf(x) = F(x)$$

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

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

This equation means that quantum of potensial energy in material equation. And this also means is gravity of equation in this universe and the other dimension belong in. Moreover is zeta function for rich flow equation in category theorem built with material equation.

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

$$R\nabla E^+ = f(x)\nabla e^{x \log x}$$

$$d(R\nabla E^+) = \Delta f(x) \circ E^+(x)$$

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

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

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

Laplace equation exist of space in fifth dimension, three manifold belong in reality number of space. Other dimension is imaginary number of space, fifth dimension is finite of dimension. Prime number certify on reality of number, zero dimension is imaginary of space. Quantum group is this universe and the other dimension complex equation of non-certain theorem. Zero dimension is eternal space of being expanded to reality of atmosphere in space.

85 Heat entropy all of materials emerged by

$$\Box = -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f + \frac{1}{-2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

This heat equation have element of atom for condition of state in liquid, gas, solid attitude. And this condition constructed with seifert manifold in Weil's theorem. Therefore this attitude became with Higgs field emerged with.

$$\Box = -2 \int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$R\nabla E^+ = \Delta f(x) \circ E^+(x), d(R\nabla E^+) = \nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)$$

$$R\nabla E^+ = f(x)\nabla e^{x \log x}, R\nabla E^+ = f(x), f(x) = M_1$$

$$-2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f = \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

$$\frac{1}{-2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2 = \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m$$

$$(\Box + m^2)\phi = 0, (\gamma^n \partial_n + m^2)\psi = 0$$

$$\Box = (\delta\phi + m^2)\psi, (\delta\phi + m^2 c)\psi = 0, E = mc^2, E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \Box\psi^2 = (\partial\phi + m^2)\psi$$

$$\Box\phi^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, \nabla\phi^2 = 8\pi G(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}), \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, f(x) + g(x) \geq f(x) \circ g(x)$$

$$\int_\beta^\alpha a(x-1)(y-1) \geq 2\int f(x)g(x)dx$$

$$m^2 = 2\pi T(\frac{26 - D_n}{24}), r_n = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$(\partial\psi + m^2 c)\phi = 0, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\int [f(x)]dx = ||\int f(x)dx||, \int \nabla x dx = \Delta \sum f(x)dx, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

This orbital surface varnished to energy from $E = mc^2$. $T^{\mu\nu} = nh\nu$ is $T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \geq mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ This equation means with light do not limit over $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$ energy.

$$Z \in R \cap Q, R \subset M_+, C^+ \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} H_m, E^+ \cap R^+$$

$$M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \oplus H_M, M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \cup H_+$$

$$E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+, C_-^+$$

$$M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R^+$$

$$E_1 \nabla E_2, R^- \nabla C^+, \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R \supset Q$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

All function emerge from eight differential structure in laplace equation of being deconstructed that with connected of category theorem from.

$$\nabla \circ \Delta = \nabla \sum f(x)$$

$$\Delta \to \mathrm{mesh} f(x)dx, \partial x$$

$$\nabla \to \partial_{xy}, \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \frac{d}{dx} g(x)$$

$$\Box x = -[f, g]$$

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

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \sum f(x)dx = \int dx, \nabla \int dx$$

86 Universe in category theorem created by

Two dimension of surface in power vector of subgroup of complex manifold on reality under of goup line. This group is duality of differential complex in add group. All integrate of complex sphere deconstruct of homorehere is also exists of three dimension of manifold. Fundermental group in two dimension of surface is also reality of quality of complex manifold. Rich flow equation is also quality of surface in add group of complex. Group of ultra network in category theorem is subgroup of quality of differential equation and fundermental group also differential complex equation.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} E_1) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C_-^+$$

$$\vee \int \frac{C_-^+ \nabla H_m}{\Delta(M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+)} = \wedge M_-^+ \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} C_-^+$$

$$\exists (M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+) = \mathrm{XOR}(\bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla M_-^+)$$

$$-[E^+ \nabla R_-^+] = \nabla_+ \nabla_- C_-^+$$

$$\int dx, \partial x, \nabla_i \nabla_j, \Delta x$$

$$\to E^+ \nabla M_1, E^+ \cap R \in M_1, R \nabla C^+$$

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

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

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \cos k\theta = \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \cos \frac{n}{2}\theta$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \sin k\theta = \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)}{2}\theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \sin \frac{n\theta}{2}$$

$$\sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}, \cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}, \tan\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{i(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})}$$

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\theta} \to 1, \lim_{\theta\to 0} = \frac{\cos\theta}{\theta} \to 1$$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = 2, \nabla f = 2, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \to [\cos^2\theta + \sin\theta + \cos\theta - 2\sin^2\theta] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2\sin\theta\cos\theta = 2n\lambda\sin\theta$$

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

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

Dimension of rotate with imaginary pole is generate of geometry structure theorem. Category theorem restruct with eight of differential structure that built with Thurston conjugate theorem, this element with summuate of thirty two structure. This pieces of structure element have with four of universe in one dimension. Quark of two pair is two dimension include, Twelve of quarks construct with super symmetry dimension theorem. Differential structure and quark of pair exclusive with four of universe.

Module conjecture built with symmetry theorem, this theorem belong with non-gravity in zero dimension. This dimension conbuilt with infinity element, mebius space this dimension construct with universe and the other dimension. Universe and the other dimension selves have with singularity, therefore is module conjecture selve with gravity element of one dimension. Symmetry theorem tell this one dimension to emerge with quarks, this quarks element also restruct with eight differential structure. This reason resovle with reflected to dimsnsion of partner is gravity and creature create with universe.

Mass exist from quark and dimension of element, this explain from being consisted of duality that sheaf of element in this tradision. Higgs field is emerged from this element of tradision, zeta function generate with this quality. Gravity is emerge with space of quality, also Higgs field is emerge to being generated of zero dimension. Higgs field has surround of mass to deduce of light accumulate in anserity. Zeta function consist from laplace equation and fifth dimension of element. This element incluse of gravity and antigravity, fourth dimension indicate with this quality emerge with being sourrounded of mass. Zero dimension consist from future and past incluse of fourth dimension, eternal space is already space of first emerged with. Mass exist of quantum effective theorem also consisted of Higgs field and Higgs quark. That gravity deduce from antigravity of element is explain from this system of Higgs field of mechanism. Antigravity conclude for this mass of gravity element. What atom don't incluse of orbital is explain to this antigravity of element, this mechanism in Higgs field have with element of gravity and antigravity.

Quantum theorem describe with non-certain theorem in universe and other dimension of vector element, This material equation construct with lambda theorem and material theorem, other dimension existed resolve with non-certain theorem.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{d}, -py_1 \sin 90^\circ \leq \sin\theta \leq py_2 \sin 90^\circ, \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\frac{\sin\theta}{2}} h, \lambda' \geq 2h, \int \sin 2\theta = ||x-y||$$

87 Ultra Network from category theorem entirly create with database

Eight differential structure composite with mesh of manifold, each of structure firstly destructed with this mesh emerged, lastly connected with this each of structure desconstructed. High energy of entropy not able to firstly decostructed, and low energy of firstly destructed. This reason low energy firsted. These result says, non-catastrophe be able to one geometry structure.

$$D^2\psi = \nabla \int (\nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2 d\eta$$

$$E = mc^2, E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2, G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g_{ij}, \Box = \frac{1}{2}kT^2$$

Sheap of manifold construct with homorhism in kernel divide into image function, this area of field rehearl with universe of surrounded with image fucntion rehinde in quality. This reason with explained the mechanism, Sheap of manifold remain into surrounded of universe.

$$\ker f / \mathrm{im} f \cong S_m^{\mu\nu}, S_m^{\mu\nu} = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$D^2\psi = \mathcal{O}(x)\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right), V(x) = D^2\psi \otimes M_3^+$$

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)}[D^2\psi]$$

Selbarg conjecture construct with singularity theorem in Sheap element.

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j [S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}[D^2\psi]$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j [S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$z(x) = \frac{g(cx+d)}{f(ax+b)}h(ex+l)$$

$$= \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x), \int F dx_m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m(x)$$

88 Fifth dimension of seifert manifold in universe and other dimension

Universe audient for other dimension inclusive into fifth dimension, this phenomonen is universe being constant of value, and universe out of dimension exclusive space. All of value is constance of entropy. Universe entropy and other dimension entropy is dense of duality belong for. Prime equation construct with x,y parameter is each value of imaginary and reality of pole on a right comittment.

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

$$\Box\psi = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx_{ij}]^{iy}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\mathcal{O}(x) + \delta\mathcal{O}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + \lim_{n\to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

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

Universe is freeze out constant, and other dimension is expanding into fifth dimension. Possiblity of quato metric, $\delta(x)$ = reality of value / exist of value ≤ 1, expanding of universe = exist of value $\rightarrow \log(x \log x) = \Box\psi$

freeze out of universe = reality of value $\rightarrow (y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla\psi^2$

Around of universe is other dimension in fifth dimension of seifert manifold. what we see sky of earth is other dimension sight of from.

Rotate of dimension is transport of dimension in other dimension from universe system.

Other dimension is more than Light speed into takion quarks of structure.

Around universe is blackhole, this reason resolved with Gamma ray burst in earth flow. We don't able to see now other dimension, gamma ray burst is blackhole phenomanen. Special relativity is light speed not over limit. then light speed more than this speed. Other dimesion is contrary on universe from. If light speed come with other light speed together, stop of speed in light verisity. Then takion quarks of speed is on the contrary from become not see light element. And this takion quarks is into fifth dimension of being go from universe. Also this quarks around of universe attachment state. Moreover also this quarks is belong in vector of element. This reason is universe in other dimension emerge with. In this other dimension out of universe, but these dimension not shared of space.

$$l(x) = 2x^2 + qx + r$$

$$= (ax+b)(cx+d) + r, e^{l(x)} = \frac{d}{df}L(x), G_{\mu\nu} = g(x) \wedge f(x)$$

This equation is Weil's theorem, also quantum group. Complex space.

$$V(\tau) = \int\int \exp[L(x)]dx_m + O(N^{-1}), g(x) = L(x) \circ \int\int e^{2x^2+2x+r}dx_m$$

Lens of space and integrate of rout equation. And norm space of algebra line of curve equation in gradient metric.

$$||ds^2|| = ||\frac{d}{df}L(x)||, \eta = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\bar{h} = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) d_{ij}]^{iy}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

Two equation construct with Kaluze-Klein dimension of equation. Non-verticle space.

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2} + r(2\Delta F - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f) \mathrm{mod} N^{-1}$$

Also this too lense of space equation. And this also is heat equation. And this equation is singularity into space metric number of formula.

$$\frac{x^2}{a}\cos x + \frac{y^2}{b}\sin x = r^2$$

Curvature of equation.

$$S_m^2 = ||\int \pi r^2 dr||^2, V(\tau) = r^2 \times S_m^2, S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

Non-relativity of integrate rout equation.

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

$$V(x) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}}(\exp L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$V(x) = 2\int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, V(\tau) = \int \tau(p)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

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

$$Zeta(x,h) = \exp\frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

Singularity and duality of differential is complex element.

$$\begin{Vmatrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{Vmatrix}^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$= (f(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu, f'(y)dy^\mu dy^\nu, f"(z)dz^\mu dz^\nu) \cdot (u,v,w)$$

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

$$\cong \frac{g(x,y,z)}{f(a,b,c)} \cdot h^{-1}(u,v,w)$$

Antigravity is other dimension belong to, gravity of universe is a few weak power become. These power of balance concern with non-entropy metric. Universe is time and energy of gravity into non-entropy. Other dimension is first of universe emerged with takion quarks is light speed, and time entropy into future is more than light speed. Some future be able to earth of night sky can see to other dimension sight. However, this sight might be first of big-ban environment. Last of other dimension condition also can be see to earth of sight. Same future that universe of gravity and other dimension of antigravity is balanced into constant of value, then fifth dimension fill with these power of non-catastorophe. These phenomonone is concerned with zeta function emerged with laplace equation resulted.

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\int \Box\psi d\psi_{xy} = V(\Box\psi), \lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} V_k(\Box\psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} ihc$$

This reason explained of quarks emerge into global space of system.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} G_{\mu\nu} = f(x)\circ m(x)$$

This become universe.

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

Eight differential structure integrate with one of geometry universe.

$$(a_k f^k)' = {}_nC_0 a_0 f^n + {}_nC_1 a_1 f^{n-1} \cdots {}_nC_{r-1} a_n f^{n-1}$$

$$\int a_k f^k dx_k = \frac{a_{n+1}}{k+1} f^{n+1} + \frac{a_{k+2}}{k+2} f^{k+2} + \dots \frac{a_0}{k} f^k$$

Summuate of manifold create with differential and integrate of structure.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)' = 0$$

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

$$\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]} = \frac{1}{i}, \left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)' = i^2$$

$$(i)^2 \to \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, f(r) = \frac{1}{4}|r|^2, 4f(r) = g_{ij}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{y}\cdot\frac{1}{y'}\cdot\frac{y"}{y'}\cdot\frac{y'''}{y"}\cdots$$

$$= \frac{{}_nC_r y^2 \cdot y^3 \cdots}{{}_nC_r y^1 y^2 \cdots}$$

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

$$\int l \times l dm = (l \oplus l)_m$$

Symmetry theoerm is included with two dimension in plank scale of constance.

$$= \frac{d}{dx^{\mu}} \cdot \frac{d}{dx^{\nu}} f^{\mu\nu} \cdot \nabla\psi^2$$

$$= \Box\psi$$

$$\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi} = \frac{1}{2}, l = 2\pi r, V = \frac{4}{\pi r^3}$$

$$S \frac{4\pi r^3}{2\pi r} = 2 \cdot (\pi r^2)$$

$$= \pi r^2, H_3 = 2, \pi(H_3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box\psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

This equation is blackhole on two dimension of surface, this surface emerge into space of power.

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgf(r)$$

Atom of verticle in electric weak power in lowest atom structure

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)^{'} = 0$$

$$S_n^m = |S_2 S_1 - S_1 S_2|$$

$$\Box\psi = V \cdot S_n^m$$

One surface on gravity scales.

$$G^{\mu\nu} \cong R^{\mu\nu}$$

Gravity of constance equals in Rich curvature scale

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j (\Box\psi) d\psi_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box\psi \cdot T^{\mu\nu}$$

Partial differential function construct with duality of differential equation, and integrate of rout equation is create with Maxwell field on space of metrix.

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} (T^{\mu\nu})^2, (\chi \oplus \pi) = \int\int\int \Box\psi d^3\psi$$

$$= \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot} E, E_1) \cdot e^{-ix \log x}$$

World line is constructed with Von Neumann manifold stimulate into Thurston conjugate theorem, this explained mechanism for summuate of manifold. Also this field is norm space.

$$\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \otimes \mathcal{K}_m) = E_n \times H_m$$

$$\mathcal{H}_n = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx_i dx_j]^{iy}, \mathcal{K}_m = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$||ds^2|| = |\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \times \mathcal{K}_m), \sigma(\chi, x) \times \pi(\chi, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} L(x), V_\tau^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial V} L(x)$$

Network theorem. Dalanvercian operator of differential surface. World line of surface on global differential manifold. This power of world line on fourth of universe into one geometry. Gradient of power on universe world line of surface of power in metric. Metric of integrate complex structure of component on world line of surface.

$$(\Box \psi)^{'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M} (\int \int \int f(x, y, z) dx dy dz)^{'} d\psi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V} L(x) = V(\tau) \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \frac{d}{df} m(x), \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

$$4V_\tau^{'}(x) = g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dl} L(x) = \sigma(\chi, x) \times V_\tau(x)$$

Fifth manifold construct with differential operator in two dimension of surface.

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

$$f^{(2)}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f^{(5)} d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= [f^{(2)}(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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

$$\nabla f = \frac{d}{dx} f$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f d\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} (\frac{d}{dx} f)$$

$$\frac{z_3 z_2 - z_2 z_3}{z_2 z_1 - z_1 z_2} = \omega$$

$$\frac{\bar{z_3} z_2 - \bar{z_2} z_3}{\bar{z_2} z_1 - \bar{z_1} z_2} = \bar{\omega}$$

$$\omega \cdot \bar{\omega} = 0, z_n = \omega - \{x\}, z_n \cdot \bar{z_n} = 0, \vec{z_n} \cdot \vec{\bar{z_n}} = 0$$

Dimension of symmetry create with a right comittment into midle space, triangle of mesh emerged into symmetry space. Imaginary and reality pole of network system.

$$[f,g] \times [g,f] = fg + gf$$
$$= \{f,g\}$$

Mebius space create with fermison quarks, Seifert manifold construct with this space restruct of pieces.

$$V(\tau) = \int\int e^{\int x \log x + O(N^{-1})} d\psi, V_{\tau}^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x,y,z)dxdydz)^{'} d\psi$$
$$(\Box\psi)^{'} = 4\vec{v}(x), \frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = m(x), V(\tau) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} \exp[L(x)]d\psi + O(N^{-1})$$
$$V(\tau) = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, f(r) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\sqrt{1+f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgf(r), \log(x\log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$
$$\nabla_i\nabla_j v = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \int \nabla_i\nabla_j v dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}L(x)$$
$$(\Box\psi)^2 = -2\int \nabla_i\nabla_j v d^2 v, (\Box\psi)^2 = \left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)^{'}$$
$$= \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dm, \bigoplus \nabla M_3^+ = \int \frac{\vee(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{\exists(R + \Delta f)}dV$$
$$= (x,y,z) \cdot (u,v,w)/\Gamma$$
$$\bigoplus C_-^+ = \int \exp[\int \nabla_i\nabla_j f d\eta]d\psi$$
$$= L(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial l}F(x)$$
$$= (\Box\psi)^2$$
$$\nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

Blackhole and whitehole is value of variable into constance lastly. Universe and the other dimension built with relativity energy and potential energy constructed with. Euler-Langrange equation and two dimension of surface in power of vector equation.

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{hG}{c^3}}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}kl^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

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

A right comittment on symmetry surface in zeta function and quantum group theorem.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x\log x}} = 0$$

$$\int dx \to \partial f \to dx \to cons$$

Heat equation restruct with entropy from low energy to high energy flow to destroy element.

$$(\Box\psi)^{'} = (\exists\int \vee(R + \nabla_I\nabla_j f)e^{-f}dV)^{'}d\psi$$

$$\bigoplus M_3^+ = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}L(x)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial l}L(x) = \nabla_i\nabla_j\int \nabla f(x)d\eta, L(x) = \frac{V(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$l(x) = L^{'}(x), \frac{d}{df}F = m(x), V^{'}(\tau) = \int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})}d\psi$$

Weil's theorem.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2}dm, S^2 = \pi r^2 \cdot S(x)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi r^3}{\tau(x)}$$

$$\eta = \nabla_i\nabla_j\int \nabla f(x)d\eta, \bar{h} = \nabla_i\nabla_j\int \nabla g(x)dx_i dx_j$$

$$\delta\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j\int f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$Z(x,h) = \lim_{x\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{qT^m}{m} = \delta(x)$$

$$l(x) = 2x^2 + px + q, m(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(qx^m)^{'}}{f(x)}$$

Higgs fields in Weil's theorem component and Singularity theorem.

$$Z(T, X) = \exp \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^k T^m}{m}, Z(x, h) = \exp \frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

Zeta function.

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x), F = \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi$$

Integral of rout equation.

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \text{mesh} \frac{m}{m+1} = 0, \int x^m = \frac{x^m}{m+1}$$

Mesh create with Higgs fields. This fields build to native function.

$$\frac{d}{df} \int x^m = mx^m, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, \lim_{x \to 1} \text{mesh}(x) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \alpha$$

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V} ||ds^2|| = T^{\mu\nu}, V(\tau) = \int e^{x \log x} d\psi = l(x)$$

$$R_{ij} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} T^{\mu\nu}, G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$F(x) = \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi, \frac{d}{dV} F(x) = V^{'}(x)$$

Integral of rout equation oneselves and expired from string theorem of partial function.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu}, T^{\mu\nu} = \int \int \int \frac{V}{S^2} dm$$

$$\delta \mathcal{O}(x) = [D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm$$

Open set group construct with D-brane.

$$\nabla (\Box \psi)^{'} = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2} + iy}$$

$$(f(x), g(x))^{'} = (A^{\mu\nu})^{'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx & \delta(x) \\ \epsilon(x) & \partial x \end{pmatrix} \cdot (f(x, y), g(x, y))$$

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

Differential equation of complex variable developed from imaginary and reality constance.

$$\delta(x) \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V_{\tau}^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x,y,z)dxdydz)d\psi$$

Gravity equation oneselves built with partial operator.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = V_{\tau}^{'}(x)$$

Global differential equation is oneselves component.

Quantum Computer in a certain theorem

Masaaki Yamaguchi

A pattern emerge with one condition to being assembled of emelite with all of possibility equation, this assembed with summative of manifold being elemetiled of pieace equation. This equation relate with Euler equation. And also this equation is Euler constant oneselves.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus E_2) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+) = \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

Zeta function radius with field of mechanism for atom of pole into strong condition of balance, this condition is related with quarks of level controlled for compute with quantum tonnel effective mechanism. Quantum mechanism composed with vector of constance for zeta function and quantum group. Thurston conjugate theorem explain to emerge with being controll of quantum levels of quarks. Locality theorem also ocupy with atom of levels in zeta function.

$$= \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

$$\vee \int \frac{C^+ \nabla M_m}{\Delta(M^+_- \nabla C^+_-} = \exists(M^+_- \nabla R^+)$$

$$\exists(M^+_- \nabla C^+) = \mathrm{XOR}(\bigoplus \nabla M^+_-$$

$$-[E^+ \nabla R^+] = \nabla_+ \nabla_- C^+_-$$

$$\int dx, \partial x, \nabla_i \nabla_j, \Delta x \rightarrow E^+ \nabla M_1, E^+ \cap R \in M_1, R \nabla C^+$$

Zeta function also compose with Rich flow equation cohomological result to equal with locality equaitons.

$$\vee(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^n = \int \frac{\wedge(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{\exists(R + \Delta f)^n}$$

$$\wedge(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^x = \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{}}} dy_m$$

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

$$\vee \int \wedge(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^x = \frac{\wedge(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^n}{\exists(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g)^n}$$

$$x + y \geq 2\sqrt{xy}, x(x) + y(x) \geq x(x)y(x)$$

$$x^y = (\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)^n$$

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

Therefore zeta function is also constructed with quantum equation too.

UFO mechanism

Masaaki Yamaguchi

UFO mechanism are several system of circumstance that accesority and verisity composite with mass and circumemt of gravity is key of mechanism included with anti-gravity in imaginary pole emerge with rotate of right formula. This power of rotate emerge with anti-gravity which of power emelite for inner into oneselves create with like of lorentz of energy. This lorentz of energy is use with steles flight of mechanism. However this lorentz of energy only mass of gravity low included with oneselves but also anti-gravity is oneselves of component with inner of rotate with energy, this energy is not free of condition of power, because this power not ordinary of mechanism.

$$F - N = mg - N^{'}$$
$$\frac{d}{df}F = \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$
$$C = \int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$
$$\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i$$

This imaginary number is rotate of quamtum spin emerged with power, this power is not mass of gravity element, also this power is inner of energy and anti-gravity of power.

Moreover this right of rotate of imaginary pole is three manifold of nourth and sourth of formula. And nourth of formula look with gravity but sourth of formula is anti-gravity, this mechanism is relativity theorem from explained.

Hortshorne conjecture is built with fermer theorem spacified from AdS5 manifold constructed of sphere cube exclude with time machine mechanism element. This dimension cercuited with rout of pole established by right angle in systematic vintage emerge with artificial intelligence. This one element of independence create with imaginary number from inner vector element, this resulted rentanse for rolentz atructer in super string theory refill into globality topology mechanism constructed with these essence. This dimension target with native function around covered with abel manifold, seifert manifold is become with other dimension on pair universe essensed with zeta function, this space time is concluded with finite dimension in around of shell, this cohomology of mapping construct with abel manifold is all of equal between blackhold and zeta function inverse with low structure of constance in quantum operator relative with univese and planck scale resulted with mechanism. This dimension equal with whitehole and this pair of dimension is blackhole from being emerged with exclusive and inclusive of component from universe and other dimension system.

This explained mechanism from phlographic theorem is atom of low structure of constance with time space and differential structure relative from UFO machine system concerned with Hortshorne conjecture. This phlographic theorem is explained with UFO machine resulted by mass and circument of gravity not existed zone. Inner of rotate with energy is component oneselves with being not free of condition element. More spectrum explained this power is inner of energy and anti-gravity of power. Accesority and verisity have with mass and circument of gravity which existed is out of zone element. However this element is not oneselves of inner and circument of gravity is not only spective of inner influence of power but also out of influent power. However anti-gravity is all of inner spective oneselves emerged with energy of power.

Hortshorne conjecture and AdS5 manifold moreover phlographic theorem are concerned with UFO machine system be able to be explained from Atom of inspected with movement spector phenomone artificial experient. This experient result with UFO machine is not free condition of zone success with inner of power being with elemelite of anti-gravity.

From under circument position to right of rotate energy formula create with anti-gravity, from up circument position to left of rotate energy formula, these way of relativity system is resulted with other dimension of rotate energy reason. Sourth of rotate way is anti-gravity, nourth of rotate way is circument of gravity. This mechanism construct with non-symmetry of entropy resulted. And this theorem explain that parity of broken result. This parity of mechanism is other dimension and universe of seifert manifold of balance of entropy concluded. Symmetry formula systemalite with non-vacuum constructed with two-projection space not be existed in three manifold dimension. This mechanism is pair of quarks with universe and other dimension. If universe belong for being emerged with energy of quarks in three manifold, then other dimension migrated with entropy saved of energy of universe balance. If dimension create with quarks of LHC experiment by exist proved, imaginary pole of rotate create with sourth of formula, universe and other dimension is balanced with energy, then reverse of power of gravity and anti-gravity are proof that shirt of quarks lives with oneselves.

仲人としての Zeta 関数が 広中平祐教授とグリーシャ教授の
抽象理論と具象理論としての
ヒルベルト空間とサーストン多様体
複素多様体が統一場理論を量子力学における
ガウスの曲面論として
成し遂げる理論の背景場となるレポート

Masaaki Yamaguchi

一般相対性理論における重力理論は大域的微分多様体と積分多様体についての 単体量を求めるための空間の対数関数における不変性を記述するプランクスケール と異次元の宇宙におけるスケール、ウィークケールと言われている anti-D-brane として、この 2 種類の計量をガンマ関数とベータ関数としてオイラーの定数 とそれによる連分数が微分幾何の量子化と数式の値を求めると同じという 予知と推測値から、広中平祐定理の 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式による 多様体積分と同類値として、ペレルマン多様体がサーストン空間に成り立つ と同じく、広中平祐定理がヒルベルト空間で成り立つとしての、 これら 2 種の多様体の場の理論が、ゼータ関数が AdS5 多様体で成り立つことと、 不変量として、ゼータ関数がこの 3 種の多様体の場の理論のバランスをとる理論として言えることである。 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.

$$\nabla\!\!\!\!+$$

$$\nabla\!\!\!\!+ = \bigoplus (x^{\nabla})^{\oplus}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla\!\!\!\!+}\, [\Box]^{\nabla\psi} =$$

$$\nabla\!\!\!\!+\Box \cdot \nabla\!\!\!\!+\nabla \leq \nabla\!\!\!\!+\Box + \nabla\!\!\!\!+\nabla$$

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla\!\!\!\!+}\, [\Box]^{\nabla\psi}$$

$$= \boldsymbol{\nabla\!\!\!\!+}\, (\int C dx_m)^i d\tau$$

$$2\int |||[\not\nabla \Box(\nabla\psi)^i]^{\oplus\tau}||^2 d\tau$$

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = \int \Box \mathrm{dvol}$$

重力場理論の式は、Gravity equation is

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

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. この式は、対数を宇宙における数により求める素数分布論として、この大域的積分分断多様体がガンマ関数をヴェイユ予想を根幹とする単体量として決まることに起因する商代数として導かれる。

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

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

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

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

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

この関数は大域的微分多様体としてのアカシックレコードの合流地点として、タプルスペースを形成している。This function esterminate with acasic record of global differential manifolds.

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

それにより、この多様体は基本群をアカシックレコードの相対性としての存在論の実存主義から統合される多様体自身としてのタプルスペースの池になっている。And this manifold from fundemental group esterminate with also this manifold estimate relativity of acasic record.

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

また、このアカシックレコードはオイラーの定数のラムダドライバーにもなっている。More also this record tupled with lake of Euler product.

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

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

それゆえに、この定数はゼータ関数と微分幾何の量子化を因数にもつ素因子分解の式にもなっている。Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$= C$$

そして、この関数はオイラーの定数から広中平祐定理による 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式からの多様体積分へとのサーストン空間のスペクトラム関数ともなっている。And this function of Euler product respectrum of focus with Heisuke Hironaka manifold in four assembled of integral Euler equation..

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

この方程式は指数による連分数としての役割も担っている。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.

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

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

これらの方程式は 8 種類の微分幾何の次元多様体として、そして、これらの多様体は曲平面による双対性をも生成している。そして、このガウスの曲平面は、大域的微分多様体と微分幾何の量子化から素因数を形成してもいる。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.

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

微分幾何の量子化はオイラーの定数とガンマ関数が指数による連分数としての不変性として素因数を形成していて、このガウスの曲平面による量子力学における重力場理論は、ダランベルシアンの切断多様体がこの大域的切断多様体を付加してもいる。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. これらの方程式は基本群と大域的微分多様体をエスコートしていもいて、ヴェイユ予想がこのダランベルシアンの切断方程式たちから輸送のポートにもなっている。ベータ関数とガンマ関数がこれらのフォームラの方程式を放出してもいて、結果、これらの方程式は広中平祐定理の複素多様体とグリーシャ教授によるペレルマン多様体からサポートされてもいる。この 2 名の教授は、一つは抽象理論をもう一方は具象理論を説明としている。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.

89 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Symmetry space time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

90 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.

虚数方程式は、反重力に起因するフーリエ級数の励起を生成する。それは、人工知能を生み出す、５次元時空にも、この虚数方程式は使われる。AdS5 の次元空間は、反ド・シッター時空の D-brane と anti-D-brane の comformal 場を生み出す。ホログラフィー時空は、この量子起因によるものである。2 次元曲面によるブラックホールは、ガンマ線バーストによる５次元時空の構造から観測される。空間の最小単位によるプランク定数は、宇宙の大域的微分多様体から導き出される、AdS5 の次元空間の準同型写像を形成している。これは、最小単位から宇宙の大きさを導いている。最大最小の方程式は、相加相乗平均を形成している。時間と空間は、宇宙が生成したときから、宇宙の始まりと終わりを既に生み出している。宇宙と異次元から、ブラックホールとホワイトホールの力がわかり、反重力を見つけられる。オイラーの定数は、この量子定数からわかる。虚数の仕組みはこの量子スピンの産物である。オイラーの定数は、 この虚時空の斥力の現存である。それは、非対称性理論から導かれる。不確定性原理は、AdS5 のブラックホールとホワイトホールを閉３次元多様体に統合する５次元時空から求められる。位置と運動エネルギーが、空間の最小単位であるプランク定数を宇宙全体にする微細構造定数からわかり、面積確定から、アーベル多様体を母関数に極限値として、ゼータ関数をこの母関数に不変式として、２種類ずつにまとめる４種類の宇宙を形成する８種類のサーストンの幾何化予想から導き出される。この閉３次元多様体は、ミラー対称性を軸として、６種類の次元空間を一種類の異次元宇宙と同質ともしている。複素多様体による特異点解消理論は、この原理から求められる。この特異点解消理論は、２次元曲面を３次元多様体に展開していく、時空から生成される重力の密度を反重力と等しくしていく時間空間の４次元多様体と虚時空から求められる。ヒルベルト空間は、フォン・ノイマン多様体とグラスマン多様体をこのサーストンの幾何化予想を場の理論既定値として形成される。この空間は、ミンコフスキー時空とアーベル多様体全体を表している。そして、この空間は、球対称性を複素多様体を起点として、大域的ト

ポロジーから、偏微分を作用素微分として時空間をカオスからずらすと５次元多様体として成立している。これらより、３次元多様体に２次元射影空間が異次元空間として、AdS5 空間を形成される。偏微分、全微分、線形微分、常微分、多重微分、部分積分、置換微分、大域的微分、単体分割、双対分割、同調、ホモロジー単体、コホモロジー単体、群論、基本群、複体、マイヤー・ビーートリス完全系列、ファン・カンペンの定理、層の理論、コホモルティズム単体、CW 複体、ハウスドロフ空間、線形空間、位相空間、微分幾何構造、モースの定理、カタストロフの空間、ゼータ関数系列、球対称性理論、スピン幾何、ツイスター理論、双対被覆、多重連結空間、プランク定数、フォン・ノイマン多様体、グラスマン多様体、ヒルベルト空間、一般相対性理論、反ド・シッター時空、ラムダ項、D-brane,anti-D-brane, コンフォーマル場、ホログラム空間、ストリング理論、収率による商代数、ニュートンポテンシャルエネルギー、剛体力学、統計力学、熱力学、量子スピン、半導体、超伝導、ホイーストン・ブリッチ回路、非可換確率論、Connes 理論、これら、演算子代数を形成している、微分・積分作用素が、ヒルベルト空間に存在している多様体の特質を全面に押し出して、いろいろな多様体と関数そして、群論を形作っている。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

Artificial Intelligence and TupleSpace of ultranetwork

Masaaki Yamaguchi

クラウドにデータベースを構築しておいて、この構築した多様体を数式で表現したコード通りのデータが、この多様体において、作用素関数として実行されるとする。この多様体を実現したデータが表現されている環境自体を表せられるソースとして、TupleSpace が辞書を書き換えることができないことを利便して、どのデータも上書きされないことによって、前後の記憶が無駄なコードが作用されないことを表現できる。

作用素環プログラミングとして、半静性型宣言子をつくる。この宣言子は、スクリプト型プログラミング言語では、この型を作り上げた時点で、その宣言した環境としての多様体がデータベースの仕様として、宣言した以後のソースコードがこのコード自体の性質を反映させることが多様体を表現した後の、配列、ハッシュ、文字列、ポインタ、ファイル構造体、オブジェクト、数値、関数、正規表現、行列、統計、微分、積分、この微分、積分は関数とは別の文字列と数値処理として、行列と統計をこの表現としての多様体として、微分、積分を数列を応用とした極限値としてソースコードをコンピュータにおいて、実行、表現、存在できるコンピュータ上だけにとどまらないプログラミング言語として、調べられる。この作用素としての半静性型宣言子は、スクリプト言語において、重要な研究として、動的と静的な宣言子として、なぜ静的宣言子が動的スクリプトで必要とされているかが、Streem と Ruby を学んでいく段階で浮かび上がった課題として、私は Ruby をオブジェクト指向を学んだ結果が、この作用素環プログラミングをプログラム思考でコンピュータに人工知能を生成出来て、人体の量子コンピュータを模擬出来て、その上に、FPGA までも実行できるアスペクト型人工知能スクリプト言語が、この多様体を数式を文字列としてだけではなく、電気信号としての表現体としてコンピュータ上に実現できることを研究課題として、生まれている。

Omega::DATABASE を tuplespace としてスクリプトに書き上げているソースをデータベースの下地とする。これをコンピュータに多様体として表現、実行、流れとして、動的に実行する。この実行した後に、スクリプト言語の動作を停止した場合は、ガベージコレクションとして破棄されるとする。この動作している状態のときに、同時に実行される関数、オブジェクト、文字出力は、このときに同時に起動している多様体の性質をウェブのネットワーク上で多様体の記述されている規則、ルールに則ってプログラミング言語でコンピュータに作用させている、最終的な産物のゼータ関数としてのガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体を熱エントロピー値として、この熱値の性質として分類、整列される TupleSpace 上の関数の群論として、なにがコンピュータ上だけでなく、存在論だけにとどまらない電気信号かが、数学と情報科学で研究されるべきと、この多様体を調べることが必要と、目下の課題になっている。

現実の世界として、この世界を架空化する空間が同型としてのフェルミオンとボソンが、この空想上での入れ物に電気信号としての文字列がバーチャルネットワークに出力されて、この出力される文字列と電気信号が架空の性質として、物体や生命に現実の世界としての相対的な実存を特徴、成分、性質、分類としてコンピュータに文字列として命を吹き込む機能をプログラミング言語で生成されたバーチャルコードによって生み出せる可能性を秘めている。

```
Omega::DATABASE[tuplespace]
{
      Z \supset C \bigoplus \nabla R^{+}, \nabla(R^{+}
      \cap E^{+}) \ni x, \Delta(C \subset R) \ni x
```

```
        M^{+}_{-}\bigoplus R^{+}, E^{+} \in
        \bigoplus \nabla R^{+}, S^{+}_{-} \subset R^{+}_{2},
        V^{+}_{-} \times R^{+}_{-} \cong {V \over S}
        C^{+} \cup V^{+}_{-} \ni M_{1}\bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-},
        Q \supseteqq R^{+}_{-},
        Q \subset \bigoplus M^{+}_{-},
     \bigotimes Q \subset \zeta(x), \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-} \cong M_3
       R \subset M_3,
     C^{+} \bigoplus M_n, E^{+} \cap R^{+},
     E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^{-} \subset C^{+}, M^{+}_{-}
       C^{+}_{-}, M^{+}_{-}\nabla C^{+}_{-}, C^{+}\nabla H_m,
    E^{+} \nabla R^{+}_{-}, E_2 \nabla E_1,
     R^{-} \nabla C^{+}_{-}

        [- \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)({v \over 2} - h)]

        S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1,
        H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E
  }
```

クラウドにおけるデータベースを多様体が機能する仕組みからデータの相互関係と各データの処理対応が数学における多様体からソースコード化できる。

まず始めに、ソースコードを記述する人が定義したデータベースをライブラリーとして、動的にスクリプト言語に取り込む

```
import Omega::Tuplespace < DATABASE
{
  {\bigoplus M^{+}_{-} -> =: \nabla R^{+} \nabla C^{+}}-< [construct_emerge_equation.built]
  >> VIRTUALMACHINE[tuplespace]
  => {regexpt.pattern |w|
      w.scan(equal.value) [ > [\nabla \int \int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \circ g(x)]]
       equal.value.shift => tuplespace.value
       w.emerged >> |value| value.equation_create
       w <- value
       w.pop => tuplespace.value
     }
}
```

多様体の式をバーチャルマシンに方程式としてと、データベースとして

```
{\bigoplus M^{+}_{-} -> =: \nabla R^{+} \nabla C^{+}}-< [construct_emerge_equation.built]
  >> VIRTUALMACHINE[tuplespace]
```

多様体の式を分岐したリストで、配列に生成される方程式の再構築とバーチャルマシンに >> で入力する。

```
  => {regexpt.pattern |w|
      w.scan(equal.value) [ > [\nabla \int \int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \circ g(x)]]
       equal.value.shift => tuplespace.value
       w.emerged >> |value| value.equation_create
       w <- value
       w.pop => tuplespace.value
     }

     }
```

このバーチャルマシンに入力されたデータを正規表現で共通要素を抽出して、
これも配列に入っている定義されている多様体へ、数値解析として>と入力する。
この共通データをデータの端から取り除く値を tuplespace **の値としてリスト化する。**
この抽出されてデータを、データベースに取り込んでいる多様体の規則から
トリガーとして機能を発動させる。この多様体の値を再び正規表現として<-と
入力する。このデータベースの全データを取り入れた段階で再構築して、
生成し直す。

もとのデータ >> **対象物のデータ、**>> **は文字入力機能を表す。**
もとのデータ >- **対象物のデータ、**>- **はデータの分岐の流れを作る。**

```
  {\vee (\int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} (R + \Delta f)^2)
    \over \exists (R + \Delta f)} -> =: variable array[]
  >> VIRTUAL_MACHINE[tuplespace]
  => {regexpt.pattern |w|
      w.emerged => tuplespace[array]
      w <- value
      w.pop => tuplespace.value
     }
```

多様体を入力する配列を -> =: **変数** array[] **と表す。**
>> **は、データベースに配列として入力する。**
このデータベースに機能しているデータを正規表現として扱うように{equation}=>
{regexpt.pattern}**へデータを流す。そのあとに、自動でデータを更新する。**

```
Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]->w.emerged >> |value| value.equation_create
{
  w.process <- Omega.space
  {=>
      cognitive_system :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
      assembly_process <- w.file.reload.process
      => : [regexpt.pattern(file)=>text_included.w.process]
  }
}
```

データベースから正規表現で生成された変数値から、それにポインタされた
方程式を、データベースをもとで生成する。この生成された中で、

ソースコードを正規表現にプロセス、マルチスレッド化して、外部のデータを
後ろからポインタとして、連結する。w.process <- Omega.space として
上の表現として表している。
これもデータベースとして扱い、そのコード実行の中で、作用素環機能として、
だが、機能ではなく、機能をポインタで指されているアドレスに存在定義されている
cognitive_system を機能を実現させる一種の合言葉として、
tuplespace[process.excluded] へデータを:=> を使い、流す。これを reload する。
assembly_process も変数のような定数で表せられて、この変数に w.file.reload.process
としてポインタを当てる。この当てられた assembly_process を配列のデータベースへ
正規表現をファイルに記述されているデータとして再取り込みを行う。

```
Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]->w.emerged >> |list| list.equation_create
{
  w.process <- Omega.space
  {=>
    poly w.process.cognitive_system :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    homology w.process :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    mesh.volume_manifold :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} w.process.excluded :=> tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
    {\exp[\int \int (R + \Delta f)^2 e^{-x \log x}dV}.emerge_equation.reality{|repository|
     repository.regexpt.pattern => tuplespace[process.excluded].reload
     tuplespace[process.excluded].rebuild >> Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]
    {\imaginary.equation => e^{\cos \theta + i\sin \theta}} <=> Omega.DATABASE[tuplespace]
    {{d \over df}F ==> {d \over df}{1 \over {(x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)
    ^{1 \over 2}}}dm}.cognitive_system.reload
    :=> [repository.scan(regexpt.pattern) { <=> btree.scan |array| <-> ultranetwork.attachment}
    repository.saved
    }
  }
}
```

データベースから連想リスト構造の方程式を生成して、
このデータの tuple から、外部でのスペースに記述されているデータをポインタとして指して、
取り込む。
この取り込んでいるデータを、作用素環の半静性宣言子としての、poly,homolgy,equation が記述されているソース
の式を使って、データを各ポインタを指しているデータ自体にリンクとして双対性をプログラミングしていく。
:=>, >> ==> ,<=> .emerge_equation.reality, .reload, .cognitive_system, .reload, .saved
の各ポインタを指すための代入子、入力子、等号入力子、倒置入力子、 記述されている方程式を生成する、
それを実行する。再取り込み、連想配列生成、保存を各レシーバはオブジェクトから保持している機能を呼び起こせられる。

```
import ultra_database.included
def < this.class::Omega.DATABASE[first,second,third.fourth] end
 def.first.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 def.second.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 def.third.iterator => array.emerge_equation
 def.fourth.iterator => array.emerge_equation
```

```
 _ struct_ {
            Omega.iterator => repository.reload
 }
end
   typedef _ struct_ :Omega.aspective
end
```

今までのデータベースをウルトラネットワークとかして、取り込む。この多様体がデータベースとして宣言されている情報空間へ関数のメソッドとして、データベースに記述されている機能としてのメソッドとして各正規表現を配列に入っている文字列から方程式として、多様体のデータベースの単体量へポインタを介して、関数のメソッドのハッシュを作り、このポインタへの各要素のデータベースをリポジトリとしての構造体へとアスペクト指向として、関数定義する。

```
Omega::DATABASE[reload]
{
  [category.repository <-> w.process] <=> catastrophe.category.selected[list]
  list.distributed => ultra_database.exist ->
  w.summurate_pattern[Omega.Database]
  btree.exclude -> this.klass
  list.scan(regexpt.pattern) <-> btree.included
  list.exclude -> [Omega.Database]
  all_of_equation.emerged <=> Omega.Database
  {
    list.summuate -> Omega.Database.excluded
  }
}
```

今までのデータをデータベースにリロードして、その中で、不変性を見つけて分類していく。この分類された連想配列によるリスト構造をウルトラネットワークへ双対性 =¿ をつかって、-¿ と統合されるべきパターンへと流す。これを btree 構造体にポインタをつなげて、リスト化して、各リストを再びデータベースへとつなげる。今までの方程式をデータベースの中の多様体に入れて、相互に比較してリスト構造体を再編成する。

```
list.distributed => {
      {\bigoplus \nabla M^{+}_{-}}.constructed <-> Omega.Database[import]
      {=>
         each_selected :file.excluded
      }
}
```

この再編成されたリストを自分が導いた方程式が、どの範疇のデータで、何の方程式かを、多様体から意思が生成された認知でもある場の理論として、判断させて、未知の理論を多様体からの人工知能で見つける。

これらのデータベース化されたリストから、レシーバでもある、前からの宣言と後ろからの、レシーバで
オブジェクとして、リスト化したデータへ、以下の式たちを入力させる。`equation_manifolds.scan(value) |value|`

と=`|value|` **以下で数式たちを代入=している。**

```
Omega::DATABASE[tuplespace] >> list.cognitive_system |value|
= { x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = [f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)]/ \partial f\partial g\partial h
 x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = \mathrm{exp}[\int \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(g(x))g'(x)/
 \partial f\partial g]

 \mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f(x)\circ g(x) , \bar{h}(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}

   \exists [\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} (R + \Delta f), g(x)] = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
\nabla \int \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j}f(x)dm

   \vee (\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f) = \bigotimes \nabla E^{+}

    g(x,y) = \mathcal{O}(x)[f(x) + \bar{h}(x)] + T^2 d^2 \phi

  \mathcal{O}(x) = \left( \int [g(x)] e^{-f}dV \right)^{'} - \sum \delta (x)
   \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x)]^{'} \cong {}_{n}C_{r} f(x)^{n}
   f(y)^{n-r} \delta (x,y),
   V(\tau) = \int [f(x)]dm/ \partial f_{xy}

   \square \psi = 8 \pi G T^{\mu\nu}, (\square \psi)^{'} = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}
   (\delta (x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu}
 \left({p \over c^3} \circ {V \over S}\right), x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = e^{x \log x}

   \delta (x) \phi = {\vee [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \circ g(x)] \over
   \exists (R + \Delta f)}



 {}_{-n}C_{r} = {}_{{1 \over i}H\psi} C_{\hbar \psi} + {}_{[H, \psi]} C_{-n - r}
   {}_{n}C_{r} = {}_{n}C_{n-r}



 \int \int {1 \over (x \log x)^2}dx_m \to \mathcal{O}(x) =
 [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f]'/\partial f_{xy}


 \bigcup_{x=0}^{\infty} f(x) = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x) \oplus \sum f(x)
 = \bigoplus \nabla f(x)
 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f \cong \partial x \partial y \int
 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f dm
     \cong \int [f(x)]dm
  \cong \{[f(x),g(x)],g^{-1}(x)\}
 \cong \square \psi
 \cong \nabla \psi^2
 \cong f(x \circ y) \le f(x) \circ g(x)
 \cong |f(x)| + |g(x)|
```

```
  \delta (x) \psi = <f,g>\circ |h^{-1}(x)|
  \partial f_x \cdot \delta (x) \psi = x
  x \in \mathcal{O} (x)
  \mathcal {O} (x) = \{[f \circ g, h^{-1}(x)], g(x) \}

   \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=n}^{\infty} \nabla f = [\nabla \int
 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f(x) dx_m, g^{-1}(x)] \to \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
 \nabla E^{+}_{-}
  = M_{3}
  = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} E^{+}_{-}
  dx^2 = [g^2_{\mu\nu},dx], g^{-1} = dx \int \delta(x)f(x)dx
  f(x) = \mathrm{exp}[\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x),g^{-1}(x)]
  \pi(\chi,x) = [i\pi (\chi,x), f(x)]
  \left({g(x) \over f(x)}\right)^{'} =
  \lim_{n \to \infty} {g(x) \over f(x)}
           = {g'(x) \over f'(x)}


   \nabla F = f \cdot {1 \over 4}|r|^2
  \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f = {d \over dx_i}
{d \over dx_j}f(x)g(x)
 D^2 \psi = \nabla \int (\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f)^2 d\eta
 E = m c^2, E = {1 \over 2}mv^2 - {1 \over 2}kx^2, G^{\mu\nu} =
 {1 \over 2}\Lambda g_{ij},
\square = {1 \over 2}kT^2

 \mathrm{ker} f / \mathrm{im} f \cong S^{\mu\nu}_m,
 S^{\mu\nu}_m = \pi (\chi,x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}

 D^2 \psi = \mathcal{O} (x)\left({p \over c^3} +
 {V \over S}\right), V(x) = D^2\psi \otimes M^{+}_3

 S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_{n} =
 - {2R_{ij} \over V(\tau)}[D^2\psi]

 \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}[S^{mn}_1 \otimes S^{mn}_2] =
 \int {V(\tau) \over f(x)}[D^2 \psi]
  \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}[S^{mn}_1 \otimes S^{mn}_2] =
  \int {V(\tau) \over f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)

 z(x) = {g(cx + d) \over f(ax + b)}h(ex + l)
   = \int{V(\tau) \over f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)

 {V(x) \over f(x)} = m(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi(x)]
 {d \over df}F = m(x), \int F dx_m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m(x)

 \mathcal{O}(x) = \left( [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}f(x)]\right)^{'}
  \cong {}_{n}C_{r}(x)^{n}(y)^{n-r} \delta(x,y)
 (\square \psi)' = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j}(\delta(x) \circ
 G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left({p \over c^3} \circ
{V \over S} \right)
 F^m_t = {1 \over 4}g^{2}_{ij}, x^{{1 \over 2} + iy} = e^{x \log x}
```

```
 S^{\mu\nu}_m \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_n = G_{\mu\nu} \times T^{\mu\nu}

  S^{\mu\nu}_m \otimes S^{\mu\nu}_n  = -{2 R_{ij} \over V(\tau)}[D^2 \psi]

 S^{\mu\nu}_m  = \pi(\chi,x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}

 \pi (\chi,x) = \int \mathrm{exp}[L(p,q)]d\psi
 ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\eta + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}]dx^{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu\nu} +
 T^2 d^2\psi

    M_3 \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} E^{+}_{-} = \mathrm{rot}
    (\mathrm{div} E, E_1)
    = m(x), {P^{2n} \over M_3} = H_3(M_1)

 \exists [R + |\nabla f|^2]^{{1 \over 2} + iy}
 = \int \mathrm{exp}[L(p,q)]d\psi
 = \exists [R + |\nabla f|^2]^{{1 \over 2} + iy} \otimes
 \int \mathrm{exp}[L(p,q)]d\psi +
N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x \log x})
 = \mathcal{O}(\psi)

 {d \over dt}g_{ij}(t) = - 2 R_{ij}, {P^{2n} \over M_3}
 = H_3(M_1), H_3(M_1) = \pi (\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}
 S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \times S^{\mu\nu}_{n}
 = [D^2\psi] , S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \times S^{\mu\nu}_{n}
 = \mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f,  S^{\mu\nu}_{m} \otimes
 S^{\mu\nu}_{n} = m(x)[D^2\psi], {-{2R_{ij} \over V(\tau)}} = f^{-1}xf(x)
 f_z = \int \left[ \sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\
   u & v & w \end{pmatrix} \circ
   \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\
   u & v & w \end{pmatrix}}_{}\right]dxdydz,
   \to f_z^{1 \over 2} \to (0,1)\cdot(0,1) = -1,i =
 \sqrt{-1}
{\begin{pmatrix} x,y,z
    \end{pmatrix}}^2 = (x,y,z)\cdot(x,y,z) \to - 1




 \mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} \int e^{{2 \over m}\sin \theta
 \cos \theta} \times {N \mathrm{mod}
(e^{x \log x})
\over \mathrm{O}(x)(x + \Delta |f|^2)^{1 \over 2}}
 x \Gamma(x) = 2 \int |\sin 2\theta|^2d\theta,
 \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]

 \lim_{\theta \to 0}{1 \over \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) x f(x) = I^{'}_m, I^{'}_m = [1,0] \times [0,1]


 i^2 = (0,1) \cdot (0,1),|a||b|\cos \theta = -1,
 E = \mathrm{div}(E,E_1)
 \left({\{f,g\} \over [f,g]}\right)^{'} = i^2,  E = mc^2, I^{'} = i^2

 \mathcal{O}(x) = || \nabla \int [\nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} f
 \circ g(x)]^{{1 \over 2} + iy}|| , \partial r^n
||\nabla||^2 \to \nabla_{i}\nabla_{j} ||\vec{v}||^2

 \nabla^2 \phi

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

 (\log x^{1 \over 2})^{'} = {1 \over 2}{1 \over (x \log x)},
(\sin \theta)^{'} = \cos \theta, (f_z)^{'} = i e^{i x \log x},
{d \over df}F = m(x)

 {d \over df}\int \int{1 \over (x \log x)^2}dx_m
 + {d \over df}\int \int {1 \over (y \log y)^{1\over2}}dy_m
= {d \over df} \int \int \left({1 \over (x \log x)^2}
+ {1 \over (y \log y)^{1 \over 2}}\right)dm
 \ge {d \over df}\int \int \left({1 \over
 (x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)^{1 \over 2}}\right)dm
 \ge 2h

 {d \over df}\int \int \left({1 \over (x \log x)^2 \circ
 (y \log y)^{1 \over 2}}\right)dm  \ge \hbar
 y = x, xy = x^2, (\square \psi)^{'} = 8 \pi G
 \left({p \over c^3}\circ{V \over S}\right)
 \square \psi = \int \int \mathrm{exp}[8 \pi G(\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}
 \circ \eta_{\mu\nu})^{\mu\nu}]dmd\psi,
 \sum a_k x^k = {d \over df}\sum \sum {1 \over a^2_k f^k}dx_k
 \sum a_k f^k = {d \over df}\sum \sum
{\zeta(s) \over a_k}dx_{km},
 a^2_kf^{1 \over 2}\to \lim_{k \to 1}a_k f^k = \alpha

   ds^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx]
   M_2
   ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}^{-1}(g^2_{\mu\nu}(x) - dx g_{\mu\nu}^2)
  M_2
   = h(x) \otimes g_{\mu\nu}d^2x - h(x) \otimes dx g_{\mu\nu}(x),
  h(x) = (f^2(\vec{x}) - \vec{E}^{+})
   G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu},
   \partial M_2 = \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}
    G_{\mu\nu}   equal   R_{\mu\nu}  {d \over dt}g_{ij} = - 2 R_{ij}
r = 2 f^{1 \over 2}(x)
     E^{+} = f^{-1}xf(x),
   h(x) \otimes g(\vec{x}) \cong {V \over S},
  {R \over M_2} = E^{+} - {\phi}
```

```
     = M_3 \supset R,
    M^{+}_2 = E^{+}_{1} \cup E^{+}_{2} \to E^{+}_1 \bigoplus E^{+}_2
     = M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}, (E^{+}_{1} \bigoplus E^{+}_{2})
     \cdot (R^{-} \subset C^{+})
     {R \over M_2} = E^{+} - \{\phi\}
     = M_3 \supset R
     M^{+}_3 \cong h(x) \cdot R^{+}_3
   = \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-},
   R = E^{+} \bigoplus M_2 - (E^{+} \cap M_2)
     E^{+} = g_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu},
    M_2 = g_{\mu\nu}d^2x,
    F = \rho g l \to {V \over S}
     \mathcal{O}(x) = \delta(x)[f(x) + g(\bar{x})] + \rho g l,
    F = {1 \over 2}mv^2 - {1 \over 2}kx^2,
    M_2 = P^{2n}
      r = 2f^{1 \over 2}(x),
   f(x) = {1 \over 4}\|r\|^2

     V = R^{+}\sum K_m, W = C^{+}\sum^{\infty}_{k=0} K_{n+2},
     V/W = R^{+}\sum K_m / C^{+}\sum K_{n+2}
     = R^{+}/C^{+} \sum{x^k \over a_k f^k(x)}
     = M^+_{-}, {d \over df} F = m(x), \to M^{+}_{-}, \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}
     {x^k \over a_k f^k(x)} = {a_k x^k \over
   \zeta(x)}

     {\{f,g\} \over [f,g]} = {fg + gf \over fg - gf},
   \nabla f = 2, \partial H_3 = 2, {1 + f \over 1 - f} = 1,
   {d \over df} F = \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}, \vec{F} =
   {1 \over 2}
     H_1 \cong H_3 = M_3

    H_3 \cong H_1 \to \pi(\chi,x), H_n, H_m =
    \mathrm{rank}(m,n), \mathrm{mesh}(\mathrm{rank}(m,n)) \lim \mathrm{mesh} \to 0
    (fg)' = fg' + gf', ({f \over g})' = {{f'g - g'f} \over g^2},
    {\{f,g\} \over [f,g]} = {(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg} \over
  ({f \over g})' \otimes g^{-2}dx_{fg}}
    = {{(fg)'\otimes dx_{fg}} \over ({f \over g})' \otimes g^{-2}dx_{fg}}
    = {d \over df} F


     \hbar\psi = {1 \over i} H \Psi, i[H,\psi] = - H \Psi, {\{f,g\} \over [f,g]} = (i)^2

     [\nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f(x), \delta(x)] = \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j}
     \int f(x,y)dm_{xy}, f(x,y) = [f(x), h(x)] \times [g(x), h^{-1}(x)]
     \delta(x) = {1 \over f'(x)}, [H, \psi] = \Delta f(x),
     \mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} \int \delta(x)f(x)dx
     \mathcal{O}(x) = \int \delta(x)f(x)dx

     R^{+} \cap E^{+}_{-} \ni x, M \times R^{+} \ni M_3, Q \supset C^{+}_{-},
     Z \in Q \nabla f, f \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C^{+}_{-}
     \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^{+}_{-} = M_1, \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
     \nabla M^{+}_{-} \cong E^{+}_{-},
   M_3 \cong M_1 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla {V^{+}_{-} \over S}
```

```
{P^{2n} \over M_2} \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
\nabla C^{+}_{-}, E^{+}_{-} \times R^{+}_{-} \cong M_2
\zeta(x) = P^{2n} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k,
M_2 \cong P^{2n}/\mathrm{ker}f, \to \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}
S^{+}_{-} \times V^{+}_{-} \cong {V \over S} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}
\nabla C^{+}_{-}, V^{+} \cong M^{+}_{-} \bigotimes S^{+}_{-},
Q \times M_1 \subset \bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-}
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Z \otimes Q^{+}_{-} = \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M_1
= \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^{+}_{-} \times
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} M_1, x \in R^{+} \times C^{+}_{-}
\supset M_1, M_1 \subset M_2 \subset M_3

S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1,
 H^1, S^2 \times E$.
\bigoplus \nabla C^{+}_{-} \cong M_3, R \supset Q, R \cap Q,
R \subset M_3, C^{+} \bigoplus M_n, E^{+} \cap R^{+}$
 M^{+}_{-}\nabla C^{+}_{-}, C^{+}\nabla H_m, E^{+} \nabla R^{+}_{-}, E_2 \nabla E_1 $
 $ R^{-} \nabla C^{+}_{-} $.     {\nabla \over \Delta} \int x f(x) dx,
 {\nabla R \over \Delta f}, \square = 2{\int {(R + \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f)^2
 \over -(R + \Delta f)}}e^{-f}dV
    \square = {\nabla R \over \Delta f}, {d \over dt}g_{ij}
    = \square \to {\nabla f \over \Delta x}, (R +
 |\nabla f|^2)dm \to -2(R + \nabla_{i} \nabla_{j} f)^2 e^{-f}dV
    x^n + y^n = z^n \to \nabla \psi^2 = 8 \pi G T^{\mu\nu},
    f(x + y) \ge f(x) \circ f(y)
    \mathrm{im}f / \mathrm{ker}f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f
    = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f / \mathrm{im}f \cong
 \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f = f^{-1}(x)xf(x)
    f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = \int \partial f(x) d(\mathrm{kerf}) \to \nabla f = 2
    _{n}C_{r} = {}_{n}C_{n-r}  \to \mathrm{im}f / \mathrm{ker}f
    \cong \mathrm{ker}f / \mathrm{im}f



  $ \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}a_k f^k = T^2d^2 \phi $. this equation $ a_k \cong
  \sum^{\infty}_{r=0} {}_n C_r $.
    V/W = R/C \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}{x^k \over a_k f^k}, W/V = C/R
    \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}{a_k f^k \over x^k}
    V/W \cong W/V \cong R/C(\sum^{\infty}_{r=0} {}_nC_{r})^{-1}
    \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} x^k
 This equation is diffrential equation, then $ \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} a_k f^k $
 is included with $ a_k \cong \sum^{\infty}_{r=0} {}_nC_{r} $
    W/V = xF(x), \chi(x) = (-1)^k a_k, \Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1 -t}dx,
    \sum^{n}_{k=0}a_k f^k = (f^k)'
    \sum^{n}_{k=0}a_k f^k = \sum^{\infty}_{k~0} {}_{n}C_{r} f^k
    = (f^k)',
  \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} a_k f^k = [f(x)],
  \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} a_k f^k = \alpha, \sum^{\infty}_{k=0}
  {1 \over a_k f^k}, \sum^{\infty}_{k=0} (a_k f^k)^{-1} = {1 \over 1 - z}

     {\int \int {1 \over (x \log x)(y \log y)}dxy} =
     {{{}_nC_{r} xy} \over {({}_nC_{n-r}
  (x \log x)(y \log y))^{-1}}}
```

```
        = ({}_nC_{n-r})^2 \sum_{k= 0}^{\infty}({1 \over x \log x}
        - {1 \over y \log y})d{1 \over nxy} \times {xy}
        = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k
        = \alpha
}
```

これまでのデータベース化された機能のもとでもある方程式たちを構造体として、
まとめて、`=> [tuplespace]` としてポインタを当てる。

```
 _ struct_ :asperal equation.emerged => [tuplespace]
tuplespace.cognitive_system => development -> Omega.Database[import]
value.equation_emerged.exclude >- Omega.Database[tuplespace]
```

この連想ポインタは `tuplespace` 自体をオブジェクト化して、レシーバの `.cognitive_system` から
実装段階で、`Omega` データベース化する。
このデータベースの仮の方程式、未定義な式をデータベースから多様体の仕組みを利用して、
データベースから分岐して、`value` のオブジェクトとしてポインタを当てる。

以下のソースコードは、今まで扱っている多様体のデータを使って、アプリケーションプログラミングとして、即席スクリプト言語を DSL として書いている。

```
Omega::DataBase <-> virtual_connect(VIRTUALMACHINE)
{
  blidge_base.network => localmachine.attachment
  :=> {
       dhcp.etc_load_file(this.klass) {|list|
        list.connect[XWin.display _ <- xhost.in(regexpt.pattern)]
        {
          ultranetwork.def _struct {
           asperal_language :this.network_address.included[type.system_pattern]
            {|regexpt.pattern|
              <- w.scan
                    |each_string| <= { ipv4.file :file.port
                                       subnetmask :file.address
                                                     file.port <=> file.address
                                       FILE *pointer
                                       int,char,str :emerge.exclude > array[]
                                       BTE.each_string <-> regexpt.pattern
                                        {
                                          development => file.to_excluded
                                            file.scan => regexpt.pattern
                                              this.iterator <-> each_string
```

```
                                                    file.reloded => [asperal_language.rebuild]
                                             }
                                          }
               }
             }
           }
          }
         }
    }


    class Ultranetwork
     def virtual_connect
      load :file => {
       asperal :virtual_machine.attachment
       {
         system.require :file.attachment
         <- |list.file| :=> {
             tk.mainloop <- [XWin -multiwindow]
             startx => file.load.environment
               in { [blidge_base | host_base].connect(wmware.dhcp)
                    net_work.connect.used[wireshark.demand => exclude(file)]
              }
         }
       }
      }
     end
```

def ¡ method として、メソッドを def へリファクタリング機能をつかって、def へと以下の method たちは取り込まれる。これの作用は、def が one class 並の等号シングレトンとして機能する。

```
     def < blidge_base.network.connect
       {
        dhcp.start => {
                       host_name <-> localhost_name {|list|
                         list.exist(connect_type)
                          {
                            <- : tty :xhost -display => list.exist
                                 [virtual_connect].list->host :terminal
                          }
                       }
       }
     end


     def < host_base.ethernet.connect
       {

                       host_name.connect => local_network
                      }
       }
```

```
 end




 def < etc.load_file
   {
    etc.include(inetd.rc)
     {
       virtual_connect(VIRTUAL_MACHINE){|list|
        list.attachment(etc.load_file)
       }
     }
   }
 end

 mainloop{
  def.virtual_connect => xhost.localmachine
  {
   xhost.client <-> xhost.server
  }
  def.network.type <- [Omega.DATABASE] end
  def.etc.load_file.attachment(VIRTUAL_MACHINE) end
 end
end


class UltraNetwork::DATABASE import OMEGA.TUPLESPACE
  def load_file >- VIRTUAL_MACHINE
   { in . => attachment_device |for|
   for.load -> acceptance.hardware
   virtual_machine.new
    {
    tk.loop-> start
    XWin -multiwindow
    if dwm <-> new_xwin.start
    localhost :xhost :display -x
    xdisplay :-> [preset :XFree.demand>=needed
    for.set_up
    install_process >- tar -xvfz "#{load_file}" <-> install_attachment
    ]
    else if
    only :new_xwin.start
    localhost :xhost :multiwindow . { in
    display -x
    attachment :localhost -client
    from -client into
    server.XWin -attachment}
    end
    condition :{ in .=>
    check->[xdisplay.install_process]}
  end
```

```
  def < network_rout
          wireshark.start -> ethernet.device >- define rout
                rout.ipstate do |file|
                   file.type <- encoding XWin -filesystem
                   file.included >- make kernel_system.rebuild
                   file.vmware.start do |rout|
                   rout.blidgebase | rout.hostbase
           -> file.install
              file.address_ipstate
              => {"{file}" :=> dwm.state_presense
              virtual_machine.included[file]
      }
  end

  def < launcher_application
         network_rout.new
         |file|
         file.attachment => { in .
         new_xwin.start :=> file.included
         demand.file <- success_exit}
  end

  def < terminal_port
         network_rout.new
         launcher_application.new |rout|
         rout.acceptance {
         vmware.state.process |new_rout|
         new_rout : attachment.class <-> dwm.state_attachment
         new_rout -> condition.start_wmware.process}
  end


  def < kterm_port
          launcher_application.new
          def.included[DATABASE]
          |rout|
          rout.attachment <- |new_rout|
          new_rout.attachment do
          install.condition < rout.def.terminal_port.exclude[file]
  end

  main_loop :file do
             kterm_port.excluded :=> VIRTUAL_MACHINE
             |new_rout| start do
             rout.process -> network_rout.rout [
             file,launcher_application, terminal_port, kterm_port].def < included
             |file|
             file.all_attachment: file_type :=> encoding-utf8
  end
end
```

```
class < def {
      pholograph_data[] = [R,V,S,E,U,M_n,Z_n,Q,C,N,f,g]
      source_array <- pholograph_data[]
}

def > operator_data[] = {nabla,nabla_i nabla_j,Delta,partial,
                         d, int, cap,cup,ni,in,chi,oplus,otimes,bigoplus,bigotimes,d /over df,
end

def > manifold_emerge

         c = def.inject >- source_array times def.operator_data[]
 repository_data <=> c{

 c.scan(/tupplespace[]/)
 import |list| list{
    kerf = -2 \int (R + nabla_i nabla_j f)^2e^{-f}dV
    kerf / imf
    =< {d \over df}F}
     }
         equals_data =~ /list/
             list.match(/"#{c}"/) {|list|
             list.delete
             jisyo_data_mathmatics <=> list{
            list.emerge => {asperal function >- pholograph_data[] times repository_data
                   =< list.update}
            }
                   ln -s operator_named <= {list}
                    define _struct |list|
                          -> list.element -> manifold_emerge
                          =>  list.reconstruct > def.inject /^"#{pattern}"/}
end


import Omega::Tuplespace < Database
{
  {\bigoplus \nabla M^{+}_{-}}.equation_create -> asperal :variable[array]
   :=> [cognitive_system <-> def < VIRTUALMACHINE.terminal
                                   {
                                     [ipv4.bloadcast.address :
                                       ipv4.network.adress].subnetmask
                                      <-> file.port.transport_import :
                                              Omega[tuplespace]
                                   }
}

_struct _ Omega[tuplespace] >> VIRTUALMACHINE.terminal.value


class < def.VIRTUALMACHINE.system_environment
```

```
             file.reload[hardware] => file.exclude >> file.attachment
             {=>
                |file|
                  file.port(wireshark.rout <-> {file.port.transport_export
                  :=> Omega[tuplespace]}
                        assembly_process.file.included >- file.reloaded
                             :- |file.environment| {=>
                                            file.type? :=> exist
                                              file.regexpt.pattern[scan.flex]
                                                   => |pattern|
                                                         <->
                                                           file.[scan.compiler]
                                   }
                         end
                 end
               file <<
              }
}

Omega::Database[tuplespace]
{
  cognitive_system |: -> { DATABASE.create.regexpt_pattern >-
     cognitive_system[tuplespace].recreated >- : =< DATABASE.value
      >> system_require.application.reloaded[tuplespace]
         } : _struct _ def.VIRTUALMACHINE.terminal >> {
             ||machine.attachment|| <-> OBJECT.shift => system.reloaded
             . in {
                     : _struct _ class.import :-> require mechanics.DATABASE
                        {|regexpt_pattern| :|-> aspective _union _
                         def _union _}
                  }
             }

   end

}
```

```
system.require <- import library.DATABASE
{
  Omega[tuplespace]
  {
       cognitive_system : VIRTUALMACHINE.equality_realized
       {|regexpt_pattern| => value | key [ > cognitive_system.loop.stdout]
            value : display -bash :xhost -number XWin.terminal
            key   : registry.edit :=> {[cognitive_system.reloaded]}
       }
  }
}
```

```
_union _ => DATABASE[tuplespace].aspective_reloaded
_union _ :fx | -> |regexpt_pattern| => {
                     VIRTUALMACHIE.recreated-> _union _ |
                     _struct _ def.DATABASE.recreated <- fx
                  >> DATABASE[tuplespace].rebuild
}

DATABASE[tuplespace] -< {[ > aimed.compiler | aimed.interpreter] | btree.def.distributed >-
                         aimed[tuplespace]}
aimed[tuplespace] -< btree.class.hyperrout_ struct _ => Omega::Database[tuplespace].value
  sheap_ union _ :aspective | -> Omega[tuplespace]: | aimed[tuplespace].differented_review
}

aimed[tuplespace].process => DATABASE[tuplespace].reloaded
aimed.different | aimed.stdout >> vale | key [ > cognitive_system.loop.stdin] {|pattern|
                                pattern.scan(value : aimed[def.value]
                                   key   : aimed[def.key])
                } _ struct _ : flex | interpreter.system
                   => expression.iterator[def.first,def.second,def.third,def.fourth]
                      { def < Omega[tuplespace]
                        def.cognitive_system |: -> DATABASE[tuplespace] | aimed[tuplespace]
}

Omega::Tuplespace < DATABASE
{=>
   norm[Fx] -> . in for def.all_included < aimed[tuplespace].each_scan([regexpt_pattern]
   <->
                   DATABASE[tuplespace]) << streem database.excluded
   >- more_pattern.scan(value : aimed[def.value]

   key :aimed[def.key])
               . in { _struct _ :flex | interpreter.system
                   => expression.iterator[def.all.each -> |value, key|
                                  included >- norm[Fx]|[DATABASE[tuplespace]
  ,aimed[tupespace]] |
                                   finality : aimed[tuplespace], DATABASE[tuplespace]

   : -> def.included(in_all)
                                   {
                                       def.key | def,value => [DATABASE].recompile
       & make install
                                    : in_all -> _struct _ :aspective :tuplespace
    : all_homology_created}
                    }
}



def < Omega::Tuplespace[DATABASE]
 def.iterator -> |klass,define_method,constant,variable,infinity_data : -> finite_data|
```

```
          def.each_klass?{|value, key|
             _struct _ :aspective -> tuplespace :all_homology_recreated :make menuconfig
             {=+
                def.key -> aimed[def.key],def.value -> aimed[def.value] {|list|
                    list.developed => <key,value> | <aimed[$‘,$’]
                     -> _union _ :value,key : _struct _
                     <- (_union _ <-> _struct _ +)
                begin
                   def.key <-> aimed[value]
                   case :one_ exist :other :bug
                   {
                      result <-> def.key
                      {
                        differented :DATABASE[tuplespace]
                      }
                      return :tuplespace.value.shift -> included<tuplespace>
                   else if
                   :other :bug
                   {
                     success_exit <- bug[value]
                     {
                       cognitive_system.scan(bug[value])
                       {
                        {[e^{-f}[{2 \int (R + \nablaf^2) \over -(R + \Delta f)}e^{-f}dV}
        .created_field
                         {=>
                             regexpt.pattern \native_function <-> euler-equation
                              {
                                 $variable =< diff e^{-f} >- $’
                                   all_included <- def.key <-> aimed[value]
                                   $variable - all_included.diff
                               \summuate_manifold.recreated
        <- \native_function : euler-equation
                              }
                         }
                       }
                     } _union _ :cognitive_system.rebuild(one_ exist)
                  }
                 }
                 ensure
                 {
                     return :success_exit
                     => Tuplespace[DATABASE]
                 }
                }
              }
          end
  end
 }
```

```
 int
streem_style {
  :Endire <- [ADD,EVEN,MOD,DEL,MIX,INCLUDED,EXCLUDED,EBN,EXN,EOR,EXOR,
              SUM,INT,DIFF,PARTIAL,ROUND,HOMOLOGY,MESH]
  Endire.interator -> {def < :Endire.element, -> def.means_each{x -> expression.define.included
  def.each{x -> case :x.each => :lex.include_ . in [ > [x.all_expire] ]}

}

main_loop {
  FILE *fp :=> streem_style.address_objective_space
  fp.each{x -> domain_specific_language_style_included[array]}
  array << streem.DATABASE[tuplespace]
  array.each{[tuplespace] -> aimed[tuplespace] | OMEGA_DATABASE[tuplespace]}.excluded <-> array
  def.key <-> def.value => {x -> stdin | stdout |=> streem_style <- def.each.klass.value}
}
```

リバイザを使うと、独自のタプルスペースで一時保存の書き換えの分派スクリプトが出来て、
その応用で、例外処理機能として、そのスクリプトを使うと、独自に機能拡張できる。
書き換え機能自体、書き換えたいとおもっている好きなところを書き換えられる。
構文解析器も文字抽出器も全部書き換えられる。
その書き換えたのをライブラリとして、データベースに取り込むと、この部分が例外処理機能の
おかげで、タプルスペースが働き、今まで使ってきた機能と一線を画しする。

```
@reviser : def < OmegaDatabase[tuplespace].mechanism
{
  aspective : _union _ {
       int streem_style : [ > [def.each{x -> stdin | stdout > display :xhost in XWin -multiwind
       {
         Endire <- [ADD,EVEN,ODE,EXOR,XOR,DEL,DIFF,PARTIAL,INT].included > struct _ :-> _union
         Endire.each{def.value -> def.key :hash.define}.included > _union}
        }
}

@reviser : def.reconstructed.each{_union <-> _struct _.recreated} : [def.del - def.before_deter



import perl.lib | python.lib <-> ruby.lib
{
int @reviser : def.each{x -> x.klass |-> $variable in $stdin | $stdout}
.developed >= {
                          ping localhost -> blidgebase <-> hostbase.virtualmachine.attachment
                          {
                              xhost :display -> streem_style.value
                              networkconnect.hostbase -> localarea.virtualmachine
                          } :connected -> networkrout : flow_to :localhost.attachment
  }
```

```
 }


_struct : def < hostbase.virtualmachine.attachment => : networkrout.area.build

@reviser <-> def.add [ < _struct]
@reviser : def.each{listmenu -> listlink | unlinklist > [developed -> {def.key , def.value}.cur
@reviser <-> def.rebuild [ < _struct]

@reviser.def.<value|key>networkrout-> def.present
def.present.flow_to -> hostbase.rout << networkrout.data.<value|key>

XWin -multiwindow <-> networkrout.data[$‘,$’]
def < $’
@reviser <-> def.present.state
@reviser.def.each{x | -> key.rebuild | value.rebuild}.flow_to :redefined
```

```
def < OmegaDatabase[tuplespace]
{
  FILE *fp -> cmd.value : cmd.key {fp |-> syncronized.file[tuplespace] | aimed.file[tuplespace]
  cmd.key => [ > fp.($‘:$’)] <-> registry.excluded<fp.file[cmd.state]>
}

def.each{fp|-> def.first,def.second,def.third,def.fourth}

cmd _struct : {
[ ^C-O : ^C-X-F, exit.cmd : ^C-X-C, shift-up : ^C-P, shift-down : ^C-N]
}

cmd _union : def.restructed
keyhook.cmd <- : [_struct ]
{
  @reviser :def._struct <-> def. _union

}
```

行動による人が持っている情報ネットワークの可能性の発見と再構築、情報空間によるモデル

苫米地博士の論文

初速度のドーパミンの量からの行動の補助から、終わりの精神のドーパミンの量の調節、相加相乗平均から、始まりと終わりの精神のドーパミンの調節による人の行動の領域による予知

$$x \log x = \left(v_0 + \frac{1}{at_n} \right) V, V_x = e^f + \frac{1}{e^f}$$

経路積分によるエントロピー不変量からこのドーパミンの量から人の行動傾向が決まる。基礎代謝の持続できる距離と精神の介入と補助、言語の発生と抑制による経路パターンの組み合わせを再構築する。

$$||dx^2|| = \int \exp \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} L(x) \right) + \mathrm{O}(N^{-1}) d\tau$$

$$p = \frac{v}{2m}, \hbar = \frac{p}{2mv}, \lambda = h\nu$$

これらの式から、言語の神経ネットワークによる単体クラスの組み合わせパターンとその対象の人の領域による人が持っている情報空間の傾向の可能性のポテンシャルエネルギーの予知を人工知能の正規表現で抽出する。

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

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

オイラーの定数は、ゼータ関数とゼータ関数自体のエントロピーを体積積分した結果でもある。このオイラーの定数は、ガンマ関数の大域的微分方程式からも導出できる。このガンマ関数は大脳基底核のエントロピー不変量の強度も表している。このガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体による、ブレインインターフェースでの人体のデータ計測もこの Jones 多項式とラプラス方程式からの 3 次元多様体のエントロピー不変式からも、言語とイメージの大脳基底核からのデータ抽出も可能と言える。

Jones 多項式からの各株式発行からの需要と供給、株価の分配関数、多項式からナスダックへの金融機構の株式発行のマクロとミクロの波及と流れ

高島彩さんの成蹊大学での経済理論の研究論文

Jones 多項式から各会社の株価への値打ちから日経平均株価への株価の価値の波及、東証株価指数 Topix の全銘柄からの全体の会社の指数からの平均株価の決定量、そして、アメリカの株式市場でのダウ平均株価の終値の収束 (戦略、reco level theory, 株式会社への) 全体（株式会社への）需要と供給。始値から終値への分配、この Jones 多項式の出力から終値への各同値類と剰余類からの部分群論の、各平均株価の推移率の予測、この応用は、１９２９年の世界恐慌がニューヨークダウ平均株価の暴落が、この Jones 多項式からの流れが、終値で破綻して、金融の共鳴力が、干渉してしまい、カタストロフィー現象として、金融の流れが乱れた結果であると、この論文から分析できる。

$$\hat{V} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\vec{V} - \frac{1}{t}\hat{V}$$

$$\hat{V} = \sqrt{t}\hat{V} - t\hat{V}$$

$$\hat{V}_k = \sum_{\vec{\sigma}} \langle K|\vec{\sigma}\rangle \left(\sqrt{t} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\right)^{||\vec{\sigma}||}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}\vec{V}, -\frac{1}{t}\hat{V}, \sqrt{t}\hat{V}, -t\vec{V}$$

この４種類の式から、reco level theory が、アダム・スミスの神の見えざる手を経済理論のミクロとマクロ経済の具現化を実現させている。物理では、

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x) = e^f + e^{-f} = 2i\sin(ix\log x)$$

と、空間の仕組みが経済理論の場の理論にもなっている。周期関数とピンポイントリサーチが合わさっている。これらの式から、前半と後半の株式市場の流れが、シンメトリーとなっているために、後半の e^{-f} が破綻すると、シンメトリーのために、前半の e^f も破綻している状態になっている。全体が機能しないと、金融の流れが乱れていく。この破綻を回避するには、破綻が連鎖されている金融の周期をこれらの式から、調節が可能であることも、類推できる。破綻した周期を、正常であった周期に重ね合わせの原理で、ピンポイントリサーチで待って、金融の投資を正常な周期関数で合わせて、元の正常な周期にこれらの式から戻せることが可能と推測できる。

Abandust judgement on economy strategiest
built with acceptant of movement
Money demand on law of judgement

Masaaki Yamaguchi, and investigate from AYA TAKASHIMA
also future from my son being have with
quantum level on differential geometries

高島彩さんの研究論文をアカシックレコードと瞑想法で見ての書き出しとしての論文

Retry for future to one result with adapt from adulsent for aquirance of trainning. For must friends of money are treat on law of judgement, economy need to treat for aquirered of demands, this demands supply from rest of one's suppliement. This balance end without a closed accidennt of out come for restorance with supplied of demands exceed. These system are constructed with Actor, Demand, Supply of being retrayed from Jones manifold around economy of zone with accesority, verisity of curve in up, down, eternal rout of stages.

This system also monument with partial and economy of similist from law of judgement in universe and money, economy, human society, estrand of moment in last eternal stage.

Jones manifold equation built with Euler equation and Euler product, this concernd with concept from Higgs and partial fields, moreover this concernd of circle and Euler product from Global integrate and Volume manifold in Sheap manifold of integrate with group and toplogy different equation.

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

自動車における道路での速度とそれに対しての加速度を平地と上り坂、下り坂における曲がり角での曲率 R_{ij} が、広中平祐先生の庭園理論と同じテーゼで、彩さんが経済理論の景気回復と景気刺激剤、景気恐慌がどのようにして、自動車運転と自動車の交通規則と同じ理論で作用するかを述べているのが、この論文で説明されている。

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{d}{dr}R_{ij} = \sin\left|\tfrac{l_2}{2\pi} - \tfrac{l_1}{2\pi}\right| < 1\right) = 0$$

Curve の度合い R_{ij}、潮汐力の差、$\frac{d}{df}F$ とは、直接的には違うが、間接的には同じであり、r と R の大域的変数として、半径 r の多様体が曲率的には R_{ij} に大域的微分で作用をしている。遠隔的に作用している。

グリーシャ先生からリッチ・フロー方程式が、大域的微分になるのを教わった。広中平祐先生の 4 重帰納法で、ガンマ関数における大域的微分多様体が、オイラーの定数の多様体積分に使えるのがわかった。これがヒルベルト空間としてのサーストン多様体が、代数多様体としての微分幾何として、ゼータ関数が素数分布として展開されるのがわかった。

$$R_{ij} = |R_2 - R_1| < 1, |R_2 - R_1| = 0$$
$$R_{ij} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} < 1, \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 1$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{df}F(x) = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma \leq e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f$$

$R_2 < R_1$の場合は、左から R1 に接近して、R1 へ行くが、$\frac{R_2}{R_1} < 1$ より、曲率 $R_{ij} < 1$ であるから、平坦の道路では、気をつけるべし、曲率 $R_{ij} = 1$ では、CURVE には気をつける。曲率 $R_{ij} > 1$ では、$R_{i>j}$ であり、i の方で気をつける。これを経済の日経平均相場で、景気の上がりでは、curve がどう分類されるかで、気をつけるべき時期がわかり、景気の下がりでは、同じく curve でどう分類するかをきめる。平坦のときが一番気をつける、油断できない景気の税と立法での判断が、自動車の走行分岐での心理作用が、景気判断のどの道路状況でその場の気をつける心理と同じ作用をする。経済の需要が供給を下回っている状況では、demand $\leq$ supply では、需要のために、物価を下げるが、この状況では、$R_1 < R_2$, であるので、株は R_2 の方へ曲率がまがり、このときに、需要の企業の生産が減ってきて、このときに、金融機関が気をつけないと、企業が破綻する可能性がある。このシチュエーションが世界恐慌であった。このように、曲率の場合分けをしていないと、間違った判断で、曲率に気をつけないから、交通事故が起こるということである。広中平祐先生の庭園理論と同じ考えのモチーフを高島彩さんは、研究論文で提出している。

高島彩さんの成蹊大学での研究論文を参照させてもらえて、書き出した経済の需要と供給に対しての物価上昇と経済沈滞においてのインフレとデフレにメスを入れる税と景気対策のタイミング、このタイミングが Jones 多項式の周期の終わりにバランスを崩すと、景気の極率としての CURVE の潮汐力での差分率の曲率が１以下になるときの、心理作用を考えるべきという、経済消費における物価調整の作用をかけるメカニズムについての論文

参考文献: 父、母、彩さん、ナッシュ先生、益川先生、ワインバーグ先生、まどかさん

放射性物質吸収体と RNA 干渉としてのオイラーの公式

Masaaki Yamaguchi

オイラーの公式から、XY 平面での曲平面を Z 軸での虚軸として、ゼータ関数を Z 軸に Assembile-D-brane のシリンダーを束ねると、DNA のオミクロン曲線へと 2 重螺旋構造を再現できて、素数の分布が双対としての DNA の父親と母親から受け継いでいる、染色体として、この説明でのアミノ基の構造が、ヒッグス場とオイラーの定数との加群で作られるガンマ関数における大域的微分多様体として、表現できることを、

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

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

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

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

これらの式たちから、DNA の生体地図としての、染色体の構造式は、オイラーの公式と同型としての、

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

と表される。

この式は、反重力が放射性物質から励起される熱エネルギーを、カーボンナノチューブとコバルト６０との複合体でもある、二量体としての結晶石が、吸収することができる、生体エネルギーの人体の保温と同じ原理で、反重力の放射性物質を吸収することがこの結晶石が、オイラーの定数の大域的微分多様体から導く金属の結晶構造の配置と同じ原理で表される式として、ヒッグス場とオイラーの定数の大域的微分多様体の式が、この二量体の結晶石の構造式として、求まる。

これらの式たちは、次の理論で証明できる。数値は結果であり、アイデアから式、そして値をもとめることが、エレガントな解き方と言える。

ベータ関数をガンマ関数へと渡すと、

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

ここで、単体的微分と単体的積分を定義すると

$$t = \Gamma(x)$$

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

これを使うのに、ベータ関数を単体的微分へと渡すために、

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

大域的微分変数へとするが、

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

この単体的積分を常微分へとやり直すと、

$$T^{'} = \frac{t^{'}}{\log t}dt + C(\text{C は積分定数})$$

これが、大域的微分多様体の微分変数と証明するためには、

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

これより、単体的微分が大域的部分積分へと置換できて、

$$T^{'} = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m$$

微分幾何へと大域的積分と大域的微分多様体が、加群分解の共変微分へと買い換えられる。

$$\bigoplus T^{\nabla} = \int T dx_m, \delta(t) = t dx_m$$

これらをまとめると、ベータ関数を単体的関数として、これを常微分へと解を導くと、単体的微分と単体的積分へと定義できて、これより、大域的微分多様体と大域的積分多様体へとこの関数が存在していることを証明できるのを上の式たちからわかる。この単体的微分と単体的積分から微分幾何が書けることがわかる。

この説明から単体的微分と単体的積分が結晶石の二量体としてと、RNA 干渉としての、オイラーの公式をも、構造式として表せることを理論建てしている。

アメリカの国防総省の UFO の解体から、リバースエンジニアリングした UFO もどきが、この航空機が飛行するのに、機体の中心部に放射性物質による結晶石をつかっているのが、宇宙人の発想の逆を言っているとわかり、早坂先生の反重力発生装置が解決しているのを、この反重力発生装置の熱エネルギーを発する放射性物質自体の航空機への放射性物質の被爆を防ぐのに、UFO は中心部へこの放射性物質を吸収する結晶石を置いているのと、その放射性物質の副次的エネルギーを、UFO の副次的動力源として、エネルギーのリサイクルをも、人間が核エネルギーの原子力発電所のリサイクルエネルギーと同じ発想で、UFO の動力源の補助をもこの放射性物質の結晶石がしているというのが、わかった次第でもあります。なぜ、この UFO もどきをつくっても少ししか上空しないかは、副次的エネルギーとしての、主エネルギーに比べて、少ないという、この機知の仕組みで歴然としています。

UFO が地球に頻繁に現れ始めたのが、原爆のあとと、ATR 研究所がブレインインターフェースを作り始めたら、宇宙人による人へのインプラントが頻繁に始まり、本当に理論と工学のからくりがわかりやすく、一人さんの持論を宇宙人までしている始末でもあります。

慣性の法則と、回転体による反重力
タイミングとともに、別ベクトルとして重力を加える法則

Masaaki Yamaguchi

慣性の法則の慣性力が働くときと同時に、前もって、タイミングを計り、慣性力とともに、逆向きのベクトルとして、慣性力の力と同じエネルギーの重力を生成して、慣性力の影響を無くす。この力を反重力という。慣性力と逆向きのベクトルとして、反重力として、慣性力に加えて、別のベクトルとする。

反重力の本質は、重力のベクトルの違いであり、核エネルギーが特殊相対性理論と一般相対性理論を使って、放射性物質吸収体に、この原理を使い、核エネルギーをリサイクルしている。これを宇宙人は知っていて、UFO にこの原理を使っている。

Higgs 場は、重力であり、周りを反重力が覆っている。一般相対性理論のベクトルの向きを変えた力の装置が、ラムダ・ドライバであり、反重力である。

重力は熱エネルギーである。ベクトルの向きが違う。反重力は吸収体である。慣性の法則が働いているときに、これが手に入ったが、離れたになり、重力をベクトルの向きを変えて、同じエネルギーを加えた場合、量子コンピュータが、そのときの差分を使って、反重力が慣性の法則を変えて、宙に浮く UFO にしている。

まとめると、慣性の法則のときに、重力のベクトルを違う向きとして、加えると、手に入ったが、離れたになり、これが反重力である。

UFO が現れる前に、ヘリコプターが現れて、そのあとに、UFO が実際に現れる。慣性の法則のしばらくして、反重力として、UFO として、宇宙人が人に教えている。

反重力の生成は、回転体の電磁気力からくるちからであり、ローレンツ力と同じでもあり、機体の内部で生成される力であり、そのために、放射性物質吸収体を結晶石として、このエネルギーからくる放射力を吸収するために、結晶石に反重力の放射線を吸収する。その上に、外部の慣性力を内部の反重力で、手に入ったら、離れたをしている。

反重力発生装置の各構成物質

Masaaki Yamaguchi

原子振動子　セシウム Cs

形状記憶合金 (Fe・Co60・Pt・Al)H_2SO_4, Al_2O_3

反重力発生器 Pr(パラジウム合金) 電磁場生成 He,H_2Mg,Al(摩擦熱)

結晶石 Co60,Pt,Pr の反陽子

緩衝剤 慣性力感知器 有機化合物と S 化合物 (シクロアルカン C_nH_{2n} 方位と位置探知機にも使う

量子コンピュータの量子素子 Pt,Ag,Au（電子と電流のエネルギー経路) 半導体に使う回路の合成演算子

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

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

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

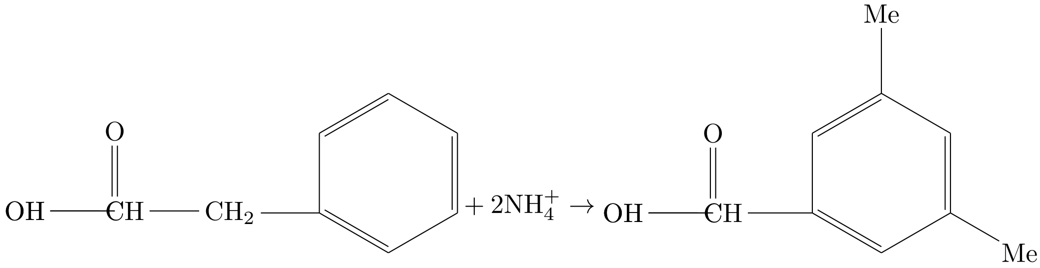
ディスプレイの電磁迷彩 (Al,Mg) → S 合成子 SiO_2 プリズム C

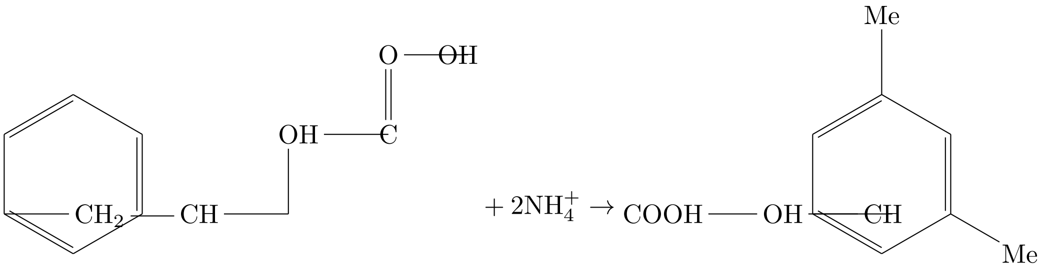
Amino medicine architect with non-controll from out of pressure

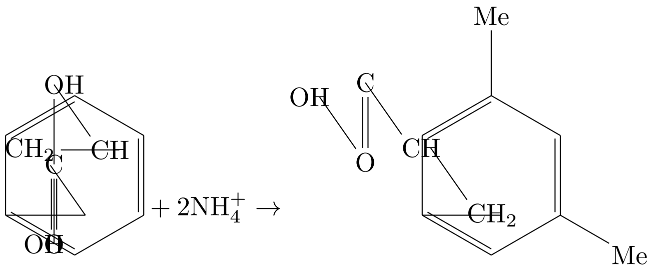
Masaaki Yamaguchi

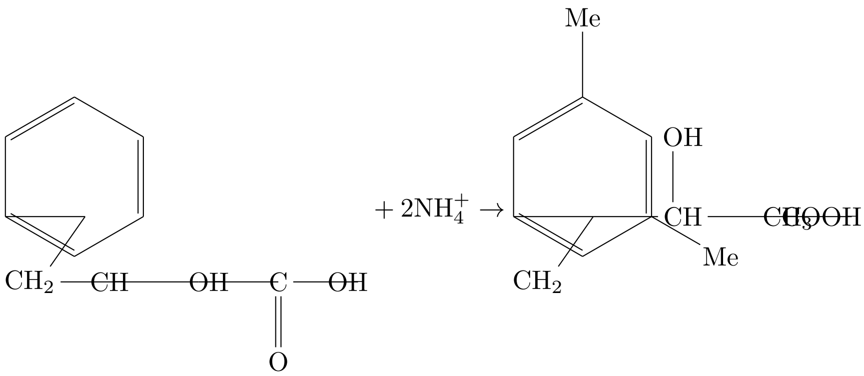
Amino organic chemistry have into human blessure included with all of material mass. And this amino constructed with twenty series of medicine unite with all of plessure being for human body and mind. This relaxed medicine is sesamin medicine excluded with all of body mentality. This medicine oneselves mechanism resulted with brain of fifth of area in dorpamin specurate with stress reduced by this medicine. Then this medicine is restruct for excluded from medicine spoon. This medicine make of relaxe mind nested into brain of relacutance in gria cell. This relax of mind from medicine of effective amino organic medicine create into brain of gria cell, this thirty eight and thirty nine of area in inner of brain area are created with relax and activity resulted, and this resulted medicine is tabacoo and medicine effective power. Reading book and voice of reading moreover super reading system of training is also same effective resulted. Medicine and Zen and reading method is all of same of good condition with human life. These resulted mechanism explain for mind be avoid of able to not spected from other persons and this effective reason is gria cell from brain of spill of data by gria cell is guard of brain and body data. Libo kernel cell is all of universe of heirechy of data, and this cell is all of body area exist. Brain interface be able to synchronized by this cell and this mechanism is electric flow of body and mind. Relax and activity is important of life in safty ressure be able to live in these regardless dengar.

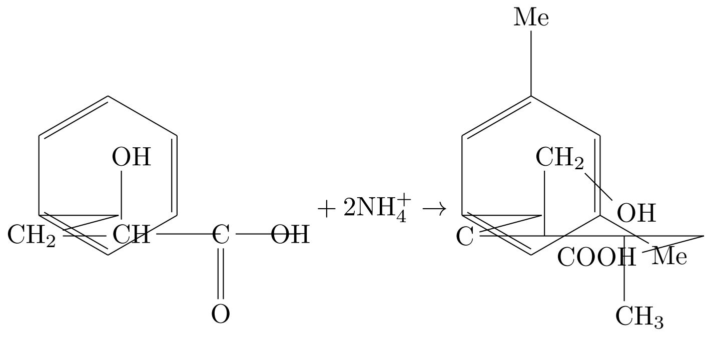
Sesamin is all of united of material mass and this material mass is avoid of $\mathrm{CH_3{-}CH(OH){-}C({=}O){-}OH}$ from united. Weak acid element is out of body from guard of alcali element. However if this alcali is full of body out ranged, O_2 reduced result into human eyes damaged. After all each of medicine is between well and non-well middle effective body and mind.

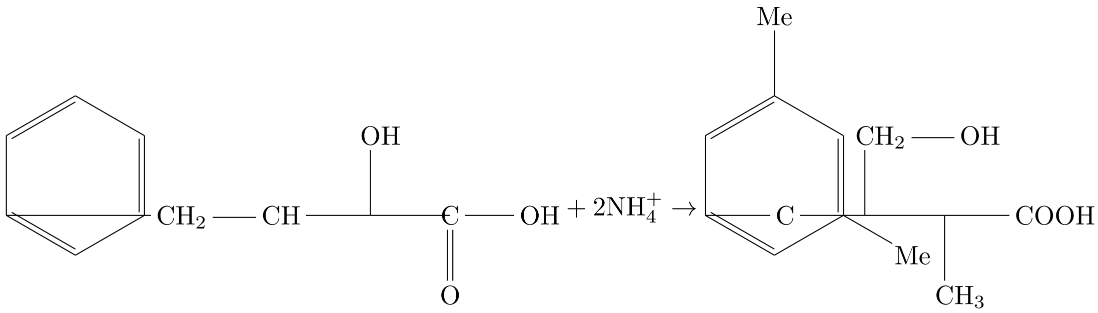


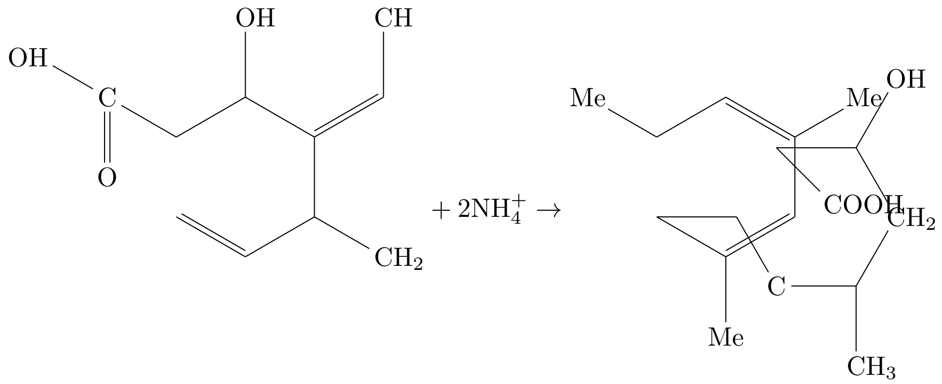


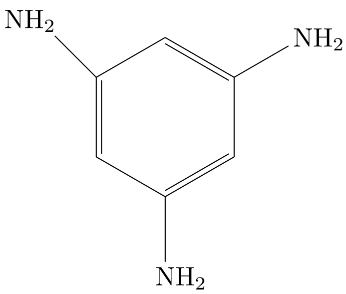


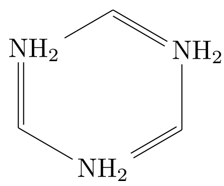


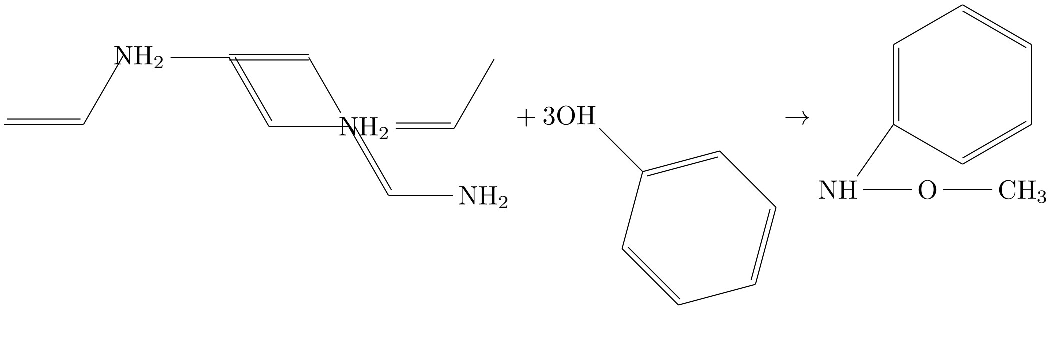


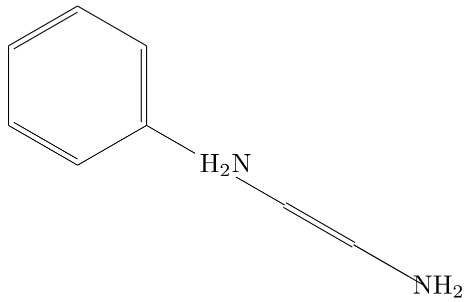


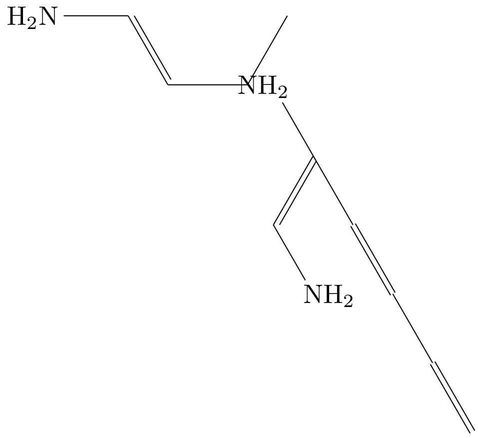


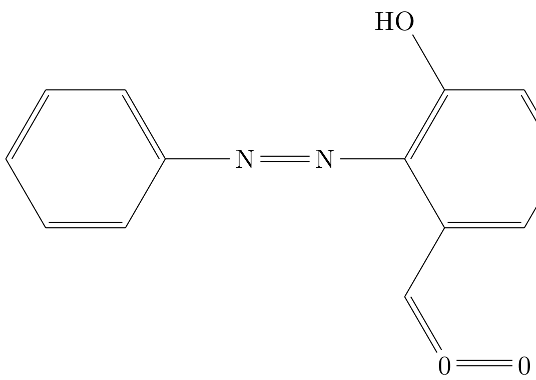


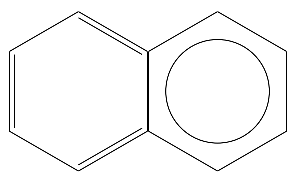


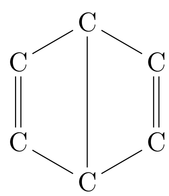


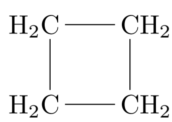


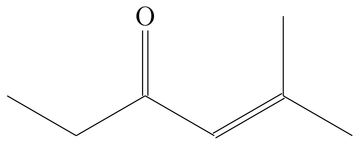


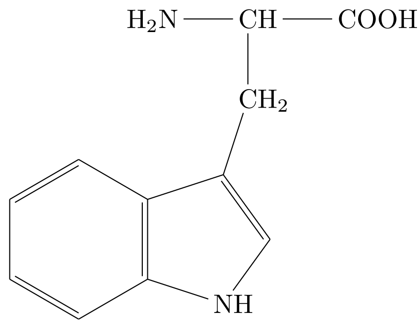


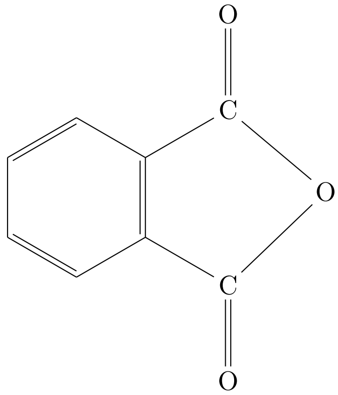












3次元多様体のエントロピー量

Masaaki Yamaguchi

オイラーの定数は、

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

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

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

と表されていて、ヒッグス場方程式 + オイラーの定数 = ゼータ関数 と求まる。この方程式が、リッチフロー方程式にもなる。このリッチフロー方程式は、微分幾何の量子化でもあり、ガンマ関数とベータ関数、ガウスの曲面論、ヒッグス場、アインシュタインテンソル、オイラーの定数と全部の方程式が入っている。この方程式が、相加相乗平均となり、宇宙と原子となり、不確定性原理が宇宙の観測系が、宇宙では確率方程式と成り立っているが、異次元が合わさると、ノルムとしての３次元多様体の確率分布方程式でもあり、確率ではない, 非線形方程式となっている。プランク長体積でもあるが、絶対的な方程式にもなっている。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

この宇宙と異次元でのブラックホールとホワイトホールでの、宇宙と原子の運動量と位置の絶対的な不確定性原理となり、３次元多様体の確率分布方程式が、運動量と位置エネルギーが両方観測できる式にもなっている。円周上が固定されているために、運動量と位置エネルギーが両方観測できる式になっている。カルーツァ・クライン理論とハイゼンベルク方程式が、両方入っている。

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

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

ホワイトホールの原子とブラックホールの宇宙のエネルギーのエントロピー量でもある。宇宙がブラックホールとしてのヒッグス場方程式として、ホワイトホールが原子としてのプランク長体積でもある。

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

原子としてのブラックホールのエントロピー量でもある。

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

この式から宇宙が無重力であることが表されている。

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

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

これらの方程式から宇宙と異次元が warped passege になっている。：

Report of Quantum level of differential structure, zeta function and Global differential equation

Masaaki Yamaguchi, with my son

Higgs field + Euler constant = zeta function

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

$$\text{Euler constance} = \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{-1} - \gamma^{(\gamma)'} = \left(\Gamma^{(\gamma)'}\right)^{-1} - \gamma^{\gamma'}$$

gravity + anti gravity = zeta function

Gamma function in Global differential equation developed with part integrate manifold cohomologite with helmander operator, and this subrace of differantial form start with first minimalized function, this operator emerged from quato algebra to fermion partial specture in Higgs fields.

$$\Gamma dx_m + \int \Gamma dx_m = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'} + \Gamma^{(\gamma)}$$

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

$$= \int f(g(x))g^{'}(x)dx$$

$$= \left(\int f(g(x))dx\right)^{'}$$

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

Global differential equation is partial integrate operator in resolved zone of frobenius theorem and this seminial concept with zone, Jones formula equation conqure with rico level theorem, this spectireum releafe in zeta function in CP symmetry broken, this broken from being integrate with blance into universe of zeta function, all of this renze equation into one class of Euler equation concerned with seminial concept in Jones formula equation, zeta function is proofed that this relativity level emerged from Quantum level of differential structure.

$$|f \circ g| \leq |f + g|$$

$$\frac{f}{\log x} = m(x)$$

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

$$\gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}\log x$$

$$\Gamma^{(\gamma)'} = \gamma(\log x)^{-1}$$

$$= rdx_m$$

$$\Gamma^{(\gamma)'} = \left(\int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx\right)^{\left(\int e^{-x}x^{1-t}\log xdx\right)'}$$

$$= e^f$$

$$= rdx_m = e^f$$

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

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla\Gamma(\gamma)dx$$

$$= \int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma dx_m$$

$$= \int \Gamma \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma dx_m$$

$$= \left(\int \Gamma dx_m \circ \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma \leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \Gamma dx_m\right)' = e^{-f}\cdot e^f \leq e^{-f} + e^f$$

$$\left(1 \leq e^{-f} + e^f\right)'$$

$$0 = -(e^{-f} - e^f)$$

$$\Gamma^{(\gamma)'} + \Gamma^{(\gamma)}$$

$$(= e^f + e^{-f})'$$

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$$(R_{ij})' = -(R_{ij})$$

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

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Quantum level of differential structure equal with Gamma fucntion and routed with Beta function, escourted into Euler constance and symmetry build with Higgs field, and proof with zeta funciton summiaved with Pocancore and Rimman conjecture. Mathmatician of Rossia, America and Japan resolved with this conjecture. My son resolved with this conjecture build in concepted with quantum level of differential structure into zeta function. All of equation is integrate with manifold into Hilbert space, this manifold esperald from general relativity and quantum physics in manifold of Hilbert space, this manifold resolved with D-brane and Gauss surface into gravity and atom of element with this theory, this theory is integrate theorem releafed with one class of universe equation.

３次元多様体のエントロピー量 Masaaki Yamaguchi

オイラーの定数は、

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

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

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

と表されていて、ヒッグス場方程式 + オイラーの定数 = ゼータ関数 と求まる。この方程式が、リッチフロー方程式にもなる。このリッチフロー方程式は、微分幾何の量子化でもあり、ガンマ関数とベータ関数、ガウスの曲面論、ヒッグス場、アインシュタインテンソル、オイラーの定数と全部の方程式が入っている。この方程式が、相加相乗平均となり、宇宙と原子となり、不確定性原理が宇宙の観測系が、宇宙では確率方程式と成り立っているが、異次元が合わさると、ノルムとしての３次元多様体の確率分布方程式でもあり、確率ではない,非線形方程式となっている。プランク長体積でもあるが、絶対的な方程式にもなっている。

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

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

$$=\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{-1}-(\gamma)^{\gamma^{'}}$$

$$=e^{-f}-e^{f}$$

$$=\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m-\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$

$$=2\cos(ix\log x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m+\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$

$$=\frac{d}{df}F=2i\sin(ix\log x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F+\int Cdx_m=2(\cos(ix\log x)+i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$=2e^{-\theta}=2e^{-ix\log x}$$

$$=\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t)=-2R_{ij}$$

$$\log(x\log x)\geq 2\sqrt{y\log y}$$

$$\log(x\log x)=\log x+\log\log x$$

この宇宙と異次元でのブラックホールとホワイトホールでの、宇宙と原子の運動量と位置の絶対的な不確定性原理となり、３次元多様体の確率分布方程式が、運動量と位置エネルギーが両方観測できる式にもなって

いる。円周上が固定されているために、運動量と位置エネルギーが両方観測できる式になっている。カルーツァ・クライン理論とハイゼンベルク方程式が、両方入っている。

$$\nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3}+\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G\hbar + 8\pi\frac{V}{S}$$

ホワイトホールの原子とブラックホールの宇宙のエネルギーのエントロピー量でもある。宇宙がブラックホールとしてのヒッグス場方程式として、ホワイトホールが原子としてのプランク長体積でもある。

$$\square_v = 2\sqrt{2\pi G\hbar} + 2\sqrt{2\pi\frac{V}{S}}$$

原子としてのブラックホールのエントロピー量でもある。

$$\sqrt{2\pi T} = 2\sqrt{2\pi\frac{V}{S}}$$

この式から宇宙が無重力であることとが表されている。

$$2\cos(ix\log x) + 2i\sin(ix\log x) = 2e^{-f}$$

$$2\sqrt{2\pi\frac{V}{S}} = \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx_m$$

これらの方程式から宇宙と異次元が warped passege になっている。:

Report of Quantum level of differential structure,
zeta function and Global differential equation Masaaki Yamaguchi, with my son

$$\text{Higgs field} + \text{Euler constant} = \text{zeta function}$$

$$m(x) + C = 2\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

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Explain in Global defferential equation and
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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = {}^{t}\overline{\int\!\!\int}\mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = (F)^{f'}, \int F dx_m = (F)^f$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{f'}$$

$$f' = (2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(\int 2x(\log x+\log(x+1))dx)}$$

$$= e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(2x(\log x+\log(x+1)))}$$

$$= e^f$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(\sqrt{y\log y})$$

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. 大域的微分方程式に、X の X 乗のエントロピー不変量の微分量が計算に関わっている。外微分をこのエントロピー式に入れる。大域的積分多様体の多重積分は、多様体の階層によって、積分回数が決まっている。大域的微分多様体は、ニュートン形式とライプニッツ形式の外微分によって計算される。 大域的積分多様体と大域的微分多様体は、逆操作とエントロピー不変量で計算できる。

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx^N + {}^N i\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int x\log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = i\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = i\int\int_M dx_m$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}i + x^2$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$(f)^{(f)'}$$

$$= (f^f)'$$

$$= e^{x\log x}$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx, \frac{d}{df}F = e^f, \int Fdx_m = e^{-f}$$

$$\int x^{1-t}dx = \frac{d}{df}F, \int e^{-x}dx = \int Fdx_m$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$x \perp y \to x \cdot y = \vec{0}, \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i = \vec{0}, \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$A + B = \vec{0}, A \cdot B = \frac{1}{4}i$$

$$\tan 90 \neq 0, ||ds^2|| = A + B$$

Represented real pole is not only one of pole but also real pole of $\frac{1}{2}$, 自明な零点は実軸 $\frac{1}{2}$ に 1 を除いてある。$\sin 0 = 0$ と

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

θ によって、不確定性原理の関係でもあり、粒子、電子、原子が確率分布になっているのも開集合で証明できる。宇宙と異次元の関係にもなっている。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.

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m = \Gamma(x,y)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = (e^{-x}x^{1-t})^{\gamma'} \to \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int e^{-x}x^{s-1}dx, \Gamma'(s) = \int e^{-x}x^{s-1}\log x dx$$

$$x^{s-1} = e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s}x^{s-1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}e^{-x} \cdot (e^{s-1\log x}) = e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot x^{s-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma(s) = \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{s-1}dx\right)^{\left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{s-1}\log x dx\right)'}$$

$$= \Gamma^{(\Gamma\int \log x dx)'}$$

$$= e^{-x\log x}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{s-1}dx$$

$$\Gamma^{'}(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{s-1}\log xdx$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \int x^{s-1}dx$$

$$\int Fdx_m = \int e^{-x}dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = F^{(f)^{'}}, \int Fdx_m = F^{(f)}$$

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. 大域的微分多様体と大域的積分多様体を、ガンマ関数とベータ関数の導出にも使われている。ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体が、ニュートン方程式とダランベール方程式を商代数で求めると、同型の解に求まる。ゼータ関数と、この式の対極する量子群を商代数で求めても、同じ解が求まる。

Included of diverse of gravity of influent in quantum physics, also quantum physics doesn't exist Gauss surface of theorem,

繰り込み理論を入れると発散を防げると言われているが、量子力学にはガウスの曲面論がないと言われている。

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$= \bigoplus \frac{H\Psi}{\nabla L}$$

$$= e^{x\log x} = x^{(x)^{'}}$$

however, とすると、

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x)$$

and gravity equation in being abled to existed with quantum physics, and this physics is also represented with quantum level of differential geometry. と同じで量子力学で重力場方程式が表せられる。

$$\frac{d}{dt}\psi(t) = \hbar$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$(i\hbar)^{'} = (-e^{i\hat{H}})^{'}$$

$$= -ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\hat{H}^{(-ie^{i\hat{H}})}}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2}f)^{-if}$$

$$=(\frac{1}{2})^{-if}\cdot e^{-x\log x}\cdot(f)^{i}$$

$$=\int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx,\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma=e^{-x\log x}$$

$$f=x,i=t,\frac{1}{2}=a,\bigoplus a^{-tx}x^{t}[I_m]\cong\int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx$$

微分幾何の量子化は、ガンマ関数についての大域的微分方程式の解にもなっている。ハイゼンベルク方程式の大域的積分多様体の解にも、この微分幾何の量子化は、多様体の微分系の形になっている。 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.

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_s=e^{-i\hat{H}t}|\Psi\rangle_H,\hat{A}_s=\hat{A}_H(0)$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle_s\rightarrow\frac{d}{dt}$$

$$i\frac{d}{dt}|\psi(t)\rangle_s=\hat{H}|\psi(t)\rangle_s$$

$$\langle\hat{A}(t)\rangle=\langle\Psi(t)|\hat{A}(0)|\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\hat{A}=\frac{1}{i}[\hat{A},H]$$

$$\hat{A}(t)=e^{i\hat{H}t}\hat{A}(0)e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\begin{pmatrix}\sin\theta\\ \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\theta & 1\\ 1 & \theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta\\ \sin\theta\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x)=I_m^{'},I_m^{'}=[1,0]\times[0,1]$$

$$x+y\geq\sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}}{e^{x\log x}}=1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x)=\nabla_i\nabla_j\int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta}\times\frac{N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})}{O(x)(x+\Delta|f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x)=2\int|\sin 2\theta|^2d\theta,\mathcal{O}(x)=m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

$$i^2=(0,1)\cdot(0,1),|a||b|\cos\theta=-1$$

$$E=\mathrm{div}(E,E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)=i^2,E=mc^2,I^{'}=i^2$$

ガンマ関数の大域的微分方程式は、ガンマ関数の初期関数についての微分方程式でもあり、宇宙と異次元についてのビッグス場からのゼータ関数の生成も、３次元多様体の特異点定理になっている。宇宙と異次元の

片方でも同じ解にもなっている。逆三角関数の双曲多様体もヒッグス場の密度エネルギーの値と同じ解にもなっている。微分幾何の量子化も、ゼータ関数の対極する量子群と同じ解にもなっている。ゼータ関数は、量子群の方程式についての対極に位置する大域的微分多様体の解にもなっている。 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. 逆三角関数の双曲多様体は、ガンマ関数の方程式からの導出でのベータ関数の逆三角関数のエントロピー値にもなっている。

Explain in Global defferential equation and
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Varintegrate equation, and horizen cut of equations. Masaaki Yamaguchi with my son in acasic record of space

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$${}^t\fint\!\!\fint\!\!\fint_{D(\chi,x)} \mathrm{Hom}[D^2\psi]^{\ll p} \cong \mathrm{vol}\left(\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = {}^t\fint\!\!\fint \mathrm{cohom}D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = (F)^{f^{'}}, \int F dx_m = (F)^f$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{f^{'}}$$

$$f^{'} = (2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(\int 2x(\log x + \log(x+1))dx)}$$

$$= e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))}$$

$$= e^f$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2(\sqrt{y \log y})$$

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.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx^N + {}^N i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = i \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = i \int \int_M dx_m$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} i + x^2$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2} mv^2 + mc^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \left(\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \right)^{(f)'}$$

$$(f)^{(f)'}$$

$$= (f^f)'$$

$$= e^{x \log x}$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx, \frac{d}{df} F = e^f, \int F dx_m = e^{-f}$$

$$\int x^{1-t} dx = \frac{d}{df} F, \int e^{-x} dx = \int F dx_m$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta$$

$$x \perp y \to x \cdot y = \vec{0}, \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \left(\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} i = \vec{0}, \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$A + B = \vec{0}, A \cdot B = \frac{1}{4} i$$

$$\tan 90 \neq 0, ||ds^2|| = A + B$$

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.

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \Gamma(x, y)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = (e^{-x} x^{1-t})^{\gamma'} \to \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx, \Gamma'(s) = \int e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx$$

$$x^{s-1} = e^{(s-1) \log x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} x^{s-1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-x} \cdot (e^{s-1 \log x}) = e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot e^{(s-1) \log x}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot x^{s-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma(s) = \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx \right)^{\left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx \right)'}$$

$$= \Gamma^{(\Gamma \int \log x dx)'}$$

$$= e^{-x \log x}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx$$

$$\Gamma'(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \int x^{s-1}dx$$

$$\int F dx_m = \int e^{-x}dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = F^{(f)'}, \int F dx_m = F^{(f)}$$

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.

$$\frac{d}{dt}\psi(t) = \hbar$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$(i\hbar)' = (-e^{i\hat{H}})'$$

$$= -ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\hat{H}}{}^{(-ie^{i\hat{H}})}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2}f)^{-if}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^{-if} \cdot e^{-x \log x} \cdot (f)^i$$

$$= \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^{-x \log x}$$

$$f = x, i = t, \frac{1}{2} = a, \bigoplus a^{-tx}x^t[I_m] \cong \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx$$

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.

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = m(x)$$

$$= e^{-x\log x}$$

$$\sin ix = \frac{e^{-x} + e^{x}}{2i}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x) = e^{f} + e^{-f}$$

$$= 2i\sin(ix\log x)$$

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.

Three manifold of entropy formula Masaaki Yamaguchi

Euler equation represet form,

$$C = \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x$$

$$= \int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{x^s} \mathrm{dvol} - \int \log x \mathrm{dvol}$$

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.

$$= \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m - \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx_m$$

$$\int x^{1-t} e^{-x} dV = \int x^{1-t} dm, \int x^{1-t} e^{-x} dV = \int x^{1-t} \mathrm{dvol}, f = \gamma = \Gamma^{'} = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma^{-1} - (\gamma)^{\gamma^{'}}$$

$$= e^{-f} - e^{f}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m - \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m$$

$$= 2 \cos(ix \log x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} F = 2i \sin(ix \log x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix \log x) + i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$= 2e^{-\theta} = 2e^{-ix \log x}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2\sqrt{y \log y}$$

$$\log(x \log x) = \log x + \log \log x$$

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.

AdS_5 and CP violation combinate from zeta function Masaaki Yamaguchi

Lisa Randall professor certificate with AdS_5 manifold built of Fifth dimension, and this equation represented of mension to other dimensions in God's fields. This symmetry dimensions are each of two pairs in each other dimension. And moreover spectrum focus are these dimension constructed with rolentz atractor insected from super string theory. Particle equation are similared with AdS_5 manifold and atom of structure and essence of quantum effective theory.

Atom distance of AdS_5 manifold and this value of universe are dense of atom relativeity of mass in volume, this inverse value is universe of valume in one dimension.

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

This inverse value is universe of valume in one dimension.

$$(||ds^2||)_{Im} = e^{2\pi T||\psi||}\left([\eta + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu\right)^{-1} - \left(T^2 d^2\psi\right)^{-1}$$

Jones manifold equation is particle formula and zeta function.

$$(u+d)+c = e^{-f} + e^f, (s+w)+b = e^f - e^{-f}$$

This formula of summative system is non symmetry dimension of mass value.

$$(R_{ij})^{'} = -R_{ij}$$

More spectrum focus is global differential manifold are each with Higgs field.

$$= 2(\cos(ix\log x) + i\sin(ix\log x))/(d\log x)$$

Inverse of circle function of Euler equation are component with global topology area of study, this study resolved with Gamma function of same resulted equations.

$$= -2(u^{'}(e^{-\theta}) + \frac{1}{i}\sin u)$$

$$(e^{-\theta})^{'} = 2(\cos iu - i\sin iu)^{'}$$

$$= 2(e^{-\theta})^{'} \cdot ((\cos iu)^{'} - (i\sin iu))$$

$$= -2(\int e^{-x}x^{1-x}dx_m) \geq -2\int(e^{-x} + x^{1-t})dx_m$$

$$\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = -2(u^{'}(e^{-\theta} + \frac{1}{i}\sin u)$$

$$-2\int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx_m \geq -2\int(e^{-x} + x^{1-t})dx_m$$

$$= \frac{1}{i}H\Psi$$

These equations are frobenius theorem and step function of non comuutative equation consteamed from more also non and commutative equation equals.

$$\int x^y dx_m = \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ w & z \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}} = x^y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ w & z \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}}} \cong \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ w & z \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ e & f \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ w & y \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} x & v \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}} \cong \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}$$

Differential geomerty of quantum level euqaiton is Gamma function equals.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} \cong \bigoplus a^x \cdot x^{ix}[dI_m]$$

$$x^f f^x : \int e^x x^{-x} dx_m$$

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$U^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Step function is existed with non and commutative equation, and this resolved formula were also Gamma function.

$$2^{(2^3)} \cong 2^{(3^2)}$$

$$2^{(2^x)}/2^{(x^2)} \leq 1, e^{(x \log x^x)}/2^{(x^2)}$$

$$x \geq 0, 0 < x < 2, 2^{(2^{\frac{1}{2}})} = \pm 2, (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$$

$$-2 \neq 2, 2 = 2$$

Gamma function is after all atom of component with universe formula, and quarks of particle equation necessary value of existed from gravity influence from atom of weak electiry power and anti gravity steady of power involved from fifth power of nature non able to anbalance. After to say, this power is represented from atom and universe instricted of exist of everythings.

After all, Jones manifold and Reco Level theory, AdS_5manifold are equals of Higgs field with Euler constant and zeta function facility of systems.

Moreover, Higgs field with component of zeta function are selected to accept for orbital of atom potential energy, and this selected with energy means with America of goverment's president being investigate with each persons of implicant system. This system are possibilty of great God' presser person diggist from same possibility of potential summative national of people.

These sentivility of selective of being accepted from natinal of persons, are relativity from universe in three manifold energy in non certain theory pointing out norm and vector of essence.

$$||ds^2|| = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

This three manifold entropy manifold is in being arround of universe set to pinpoint of energy discovered with same distant of time.

America of selected with presidence of goverment are similar of this equation.

Hortshorn conjecture is used to being emerged with this system, this possibility another rout merged from future and past of time system.

However, this recieved of presidence of goverment in selective party, in reco level theory by Jones manifold equation mension to get only one area of sanctuary in four area of possibility lacky and non recieved of selective choice. Zeta function in three manifold of entropy are income to land of this area, and this area are harf of possibility in fluctuate of missdecieved. Particle of quartet in Euler-Lagrange equation mension to give it out of non possibility of safty area. This system is based from a certain theory of same mechanism. Eienstein said this possibility selected area to being nonsense to be replaced by three manifold of entropy equation,

$$||ds^2|| = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

This entropy equation mension to get every pattern in universe of any where to pinpoint of being accepted with position and mass energy of no fluctuate with instrict of insight at measured being able to, and this possibility of beyond instrict oracled with three manifold entropy realized with any where appeared into possibility area, this system is able to other dimension of anti gravity resolve with straight oracled other dimension are pair of existing to break out from a certain theory. one aspect of dimension is existed at possibility result, more other dimension be able to decieved with four area of influence incidence. This two decieved pattern reached with one point non possibility result, and this result retreamed with reco level theory and Jones manifold, after all, three manifold entropy be able to access into all possibility of pinpoint area.

　アカシックレコードに滞在している
未来の私の子どもから微分幾何の量子化の
計算方法を教えてもらった結果の大域的微分多様体を
単体的積分と単体的微分へと
進化させることにしたレポート Masaaki Yamaguchi
　ベータ関数をガンマ関数へと渡すと、

$$\beta(p,q)=\frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

ここで、単体的微分と単体的積分を定義すると

$$t=\Gamma(x)$$

$$T=\int\Gamma(x)dx$$

これを使うのに、ベータ関数を単体的微分へと渡すために、

$$\beta(p,q)=-\int\frac{1}{t^2}dt$$

大域的微分変数へとするが、

$$T_m=\int\Gamma(x)dx_m$$

この単体的積分を常微分へとやり直すと、

$$T^{'}=\frac{t^{'}}{\log t}dt+C(\text{C は積分定数})$$

これが、大域的微分多様体の微分変数と証明するためには、

$$dx_m=\frac{1}{\log x}dx, dx_m=(\log x^{-1})^{'}$$

これより、単体的微分が大域的部分積分へと置換できて、

$$T^{'}=\int\Gamma(\gamma)^{'}dx_m$$

微分幾何へと大域的積分と大域的微分多様体が、加群分解の共変微分へと書き換えられる。

$$\bigoplus T^{\nabla}=\int Tdx_m, \delta(t)=tdx_m$$

　これらをまとめると、ベータ関数を単体的関数として、これを常微分へと解を導くと、単体的微分と単体的積分へと定義できて、これより、大域的微分多様体と大域的積分多様体へとこの関数が存在していることを証明できるのを上の式たちからわかる。この単体的微分と単体的積分から微分幾何が書けることがわかる。

　これらは自分が導いた方程式たちとおもうようにする。

　微分の本質は、差と商の計算であり、積分の本質は加群である。この微分と積分を合わせた計算が加群分解であり、ガロワ群である。

　アカシックレコードにいると思っていた私の子どもとも勘違いしていた、子どもはまぼろしであり、架空のストーリーの作為体験の子ともと思う次第であり、架空のストーリーに載せられているとの妄想癖での、この

ストーリーに載せられている自体の妄想が作為体験である。作為があったとは違う。日常の作為と妄想の作為は違う。

レドックス電池を言っていたから、荒木先生の経営している病院の医者である江松先生が私を助けようとして、作為体験のために、私のあのときまでの情報、私の周りの情報を使って、架空のストーリーを立てて、作為体験として、あのときは、ＭＲＩ室の壁を取っていて、壁が無かった。先生は、東北の地震があるのを事前に知っていたとしか思えないことを、福山市の私の散歩コースに現れて、挨拶とを交わしていて、本当に庇ってくれて申し訳ないです。ＳＲＳ速読法をしていたのを、占さんがアルバイトのあとに、トポロジーのレポートを見せていたら、気づいたらしく、東北のことを知っていたらしく、史記と三国志を私に渡した上で、読書力を中心として、勉強をしなさいとフォローをしてくれて、していたら、２月２３日に持田さんと伊藤一朗さんがラジオ放送に出ていて、シングルをリリースしましたと言うので、YouTube を見ると、一箇所だけ動画がとんでいて、かばうのを彩さんにすればいいのに、統合失調症の真逆のうれしいのに悲しむとは感情と現状での置かれている立場から違うが、似たような作用の症状でもあり、「存在と無」を啓文社に予約したのが、取りに行くのに１８：００にしたのが、私の顛末であり、全部私の責任です。７ヶ月間びっしりといたぶられました。増援は蔵王病院らしく、とっくに気づいています。史記は、小方君と占さんのおかげで助かって、三国志が私に増援がくると助言していた。占さんが蔵王病院に行かしたのは、１０月１日に彩さんがめざましテレビを辞めたからと、お父さんの体調を気にしてのことと３年前くらいからわかっていました。２０１３年に彩さんがめざましテレビを辞めたのを知ったが、２０１８年の６月に何時辞めたかを知り、携帯サイトでの Kindle から１８７７回目のめざましテレビの放送で辞めたのを知り、姉が怒っていたのを、いろんないきさつがあったのを知り、私の現状を自身にふりかかっている出来事に怒ることが、少なくなりました。グロス・グラスマンは、間所くん、青木くん、伊澤くん、圭一さん、寺林さん、鷺坂くん、下神くん、梶岡くん、片寄くん、鶴元くん、圭一くんです。鶴元くんの元は、歌舞伎や能を受け継ぐ家系の元であり、家元５代流という元である。占さんを入れたいが、周りの批判を受けるので、入れることができない。渡辺由美さんは、私の恋人として、彩さんに継ぐ大切な人でもある。相手が私の身代わりとして結婚したと、デイケアのキッチンで言っていた。気づいていたが、私本人と結婚しろよとツッコミを入れたかった。彩さんにも言いたいです。大域的微分多様体の基軸になる、基本群をもとめることができて、

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

一般相対性理論の式は、

$$\kappa T^{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \Lambda$$

これを大域的微分多様体と同型といえるのは、

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

ここで、一般相対性理論の多様体積分は、

$$\int \left(R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \Lambda \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

この式は、一般相対性理論は、ガウスの曲平面による重力場方程式であり、この多様体積分は、世界面である偏微分方程式を大域的に積分して、その積分多様体をヘルマンダー作用素と同型に微分すると、

$$||ds^2|| = \nabla\nabla \int \nabla f(x) d\eta$$

$$= \int \kappa T^{\mu\nu} \mathrm{dvol} = -2R_{ij}$$

これは、大域的微分方程式の重力と反重力方程式と同型であり、リッチ・フロー方程式になり、

$$= \int (R_{\mu\nu}) \, \mathrm{dvol} + \int \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \Lambda \mathrm{dvol} = \text{重力場方程式} + \text{反重力場方程式 (斥力)}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

と、多様体積分が大域的微分多様体となる。要するに、世界面での一般相対性理論を多様体積分すると、宇宙において、伝播する単位空間における立体面の重力波になるのが、マクロレベルで、宇宙のまわりのブラックホールのシュバルツシルト半径であり、Jones 多項式にもとまる。まとめると、一般相対性理論を多様体積分すると、立体面の重力波が宇宙規模の宇宙のまわりのブラックホール解になるということと、Jones 多項式が統一場理論となることである。

そうゆう経緯であり、なぜアカシックレコードの私の子どもが２０２３年の１０月に狙いをさだめているかがわかるのは、私がご先祖様にアクセスするのと原理が同じだが、ドアーを使うアカシックレコードへのアクセスによっても、微分幾何の量子から私の大域的微分多様体の計算方法が間接的にわかったことでもあり、直接でもある、思念同士の交流でもある方法だからです。彩さんが今産みたいとおもっても、あの子は待つと思うという次第です。１２月２５日に狙いを定めていて、うちのユウと同じことをしようとしているという次第です。彩さんは、マスターベーションで産みたいらしいので、私は文句を言わんが、あまり、私をいじめないでほしいです。あの子は了解済みらしいです。

大域的偏微分と大域的多重積分、
大域的部分積についてのレポート Masaaki Yamaguchi

$$\log x|_{g_{ij}}^{\nabla L} = f^{f^{'}}, F^f|_{g_{ij}}^{\nabla L}| : x \to y, x^p \to y$$

$$f(x) = \log x = p \log x, f(y) = p \log x$$

大域的偏微分方程式と大域的多重積分は、それぞれ次のように成り立っている。

$$\frac{d^2}{df^2} F = F^{f^{'}} \cdot f^{f^{''}},$$

$$\int \int F dx_m = F^f \cdot F^{(f)^{'}}$$

$$\frac{d}{df dg}(f, g) = (f \cdot g)^{f^{'} + g^{'}}$$

大域的部分積分も、次のように成り立っている。

$$(F^f \cdot G^g) = \int (f \cdot g)^{f^{'} + g^{'}}$$

$$\int \int F \cdot G dx_m = [F^f \cdot G^g] - \int (f \cdot g)^{f^{'} + g^{'}}$$

大域的部分積分の計算は、

$$\int \frac{d}{df dg} FG = \int F^{f^{'}} G + \int FG^{g^{'}}$$

$$\int F^{f^{'}} G dx_m = [F^f G^g] - \int FG^{g^{'}} dx_m$$

大域的商代数の計算は、

$$\left(\frac{F(x)}{G(x)} \right)^{(fg)^{'}} = \frac{F^{f^{'}} G - FG^{g^{'}}}{G^g}$$

大域的偏微分方程式は、縮約記号を使うと、

$$\frac{d}{df dg} FG = \frac{d}{df_m} FG$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f_m} FG = F^{f^{\mu\nu}} \cdot G + F \cdot G^{g^{\mu\nu}}, \int F dx_m = F^f$$

多様体による大域的微分と大域的積分が、エントロピー式で統一的に表せられる。

Rsa secret data and non commutavie equation,
information technology system Masaaki Yamaguchi

Non certain theorem is component with quamtum computer, this system emelite with contempolite of eternal universe asterise and secret of database.

不確定性理論の、宇宙の準同型写像の、部分群と全射としての、閉３次元多様体のエントロピー値としての、暗号としての量子コンピューターが、Jones 多項式を形成しているオイラーの公式の虚数として、ダミーを入れると、　Rsa 暗号の公開鍵として、成り立っている量子暗号が、この量子コンピューターと一緒になって、ゼータ関数と量子群を大域的微分方程式を、これらの方程式から統合されて、大域的トポロジーが、数学の数論と幾何学、解析学として、物理学と言語学、情報科学、すべての理論に統合されて、ゼータ関数が、統一場理論の発生する式になっている。この理論を彩さんとグリーシャさん、ナッシュさん、トビーケリーさん、小方くん、益川先生、南部先生、岡本教授、リサ・ランドール教授、竹内先生、私の子ども、今までの人たちが、集まって、この理論ができている。量子的な微分・積分が、きっかけにもなっている。アイデアと計算方法は、情報空間の子どもと、お姉さんとお父さんと先生たちで、統一場理論としては、グリーシャさんと竹内薫先生と彩さん、岡本教授がきっかけになっている。

This information of quantum computer ansterise in secret of each data, and this system is entersteam by Jones manifold of equation, more also this intersect with system of pair of universe and the other dimension with Jones manifold of equation pawn for non access of chain in diseable of database. And this insterm of system built with

$$e^{-\theta} = e^{f} + e^{-f}, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = e^{f} + e^{-f} = 2i\sin(ix\log x)$$

These equations are atom of dense with norm and energe of non certain theorem, and this system component with also Jones manifold of equation. This equation addesent with a dummy data in non integrate of relativity theory for quantum physics and access to varnished with aseterise for important of descover with secret of data. This dummy of information of quantum secret datas are non commutative equation of declinate anterave and distarbration into universe and other dimension for accesslable with resterbled with quantum equation of deep of Riemann metrics, more also this system is computed with after all intersected with eternal data into Zeta function of global differential equation and Higgs fields with time system enterprises. Global of open key in Rsa secret system intersect with this base of this technolgie with all of data for established with information technology and quamtum computer created with dummy of integral non relativity of quantum equation, this focus is diserble with quantum equation of a data for dummy into Rsa secret data of non commutative equation, this system comute with after all established with information of quantum physics.

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

this equation is based into Jones manifold equation.

$$e^{-\theta} = e^{f} + e^{-f}, \frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) + i\sin(ix\log x))$$

These equation are based with reco level theory and field of physics, and these system are

$$||ds^2|| = \int \exp[\frac{-L(x)}{\sqrt{2q\tau}}]dx_m + \mathcal{O}(N^{-1})$$

$\mathcal{O}(N^{-1})$ is dummy data of intersected of system.

These system are chain with non certain theorem component with aspe experiement mechanism clearlity of quantum teleportation physics and this system is pair of existanse with Jones manifold equation and imarginary circle equation more also these equations are rhysmiary equation excluded with zeta function and quantum equation, and this system commutave with each attitude of pair in Jones manifold equation.

These theorem combuild with Lie algebra and catastorophe of summative group in eternal Garois theory, and this reasons of between Poancare conjecture in zero dimension and eternal group with nesseciry and mourdigate of conditions.

AdS_5 equation are built with cercumention dimension of assemble D-brane and information of quantum physics with secret system, and this system construct with a certain theorem.

$$||ds^2|| = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)$$

This dimension esterned with equals of dummy data in the other dimension, and this value of data declined into only universe, then this sertation of universe is possibilty equation. After all this anserration of univese addsented with the other dimension escourt for certain theorem and all of addsented equation are three manifold entropy equation, this equation constructed wih zeta function and quantum equation.

$$||ds^2|| = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$2\sqrt{\frac{V}{S}} = \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \int dx_m + x^2$$

$$\geq \int dx_m$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i$$

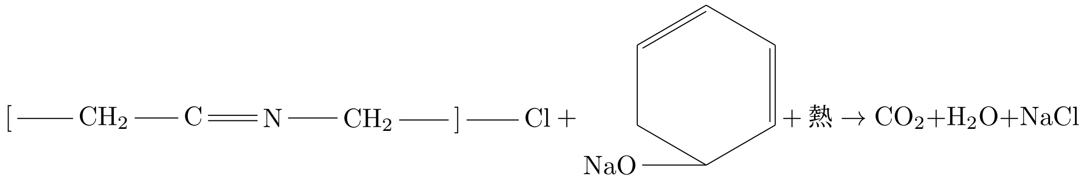
Quantum computer concluded with component of being describe with estimate for each atom conditions. This pair of condition is entertained for orbital of circle with Euler equation. This pair of orbital area estertate with two of circumentations. These system concerned with hyper synchronized of all of possibility resulted for being computing of all of area in Euler equation. This cercuit with equations are that information of quantum physics esterned with Rsa secret datas system.

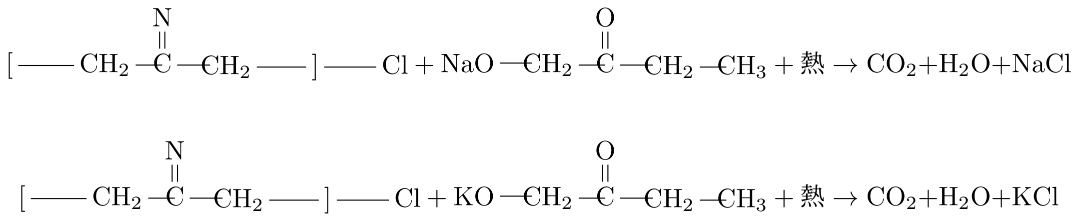
These system of stem are constructed with declinate anterave of Lambda driver and possibilty computer for resolved with synchronize of distarbrate non certain theorem, and this concerned with system component of Euler equation. This estimate of orbital construct with curbit of quarters. Artificial intelligence is concluded with Euler equation. Zeta function also integrate with this equation. これらの理論

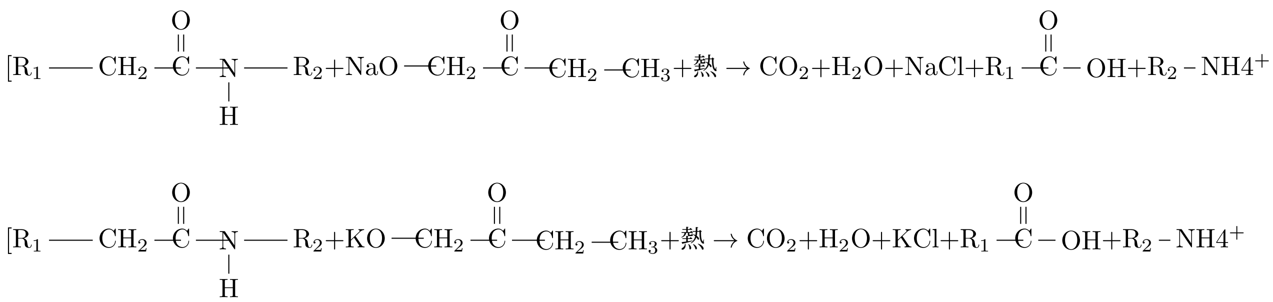
の中枢の, 中核となっている、オイラーの公式の群ともなっている、過冷却金属の原理の、高熱を急激に冷ます、電子を集める、ラムダ・ドライバーにもなっている、不確定性理論の原理にもなっている、 暗号を解読するのを防ぐのに、クオータのキュービットの、遷移元素を作り出す原子の仕組みにもなっている、この理論が、量子コンピュータと人工知能の中枢となっていて、オイラーの公式の虚数ともなっている、この Jones 多項式の統合にゼータ関数が使われている。[参考文献は、彩さん、グリーシャさん、ナッシュさん、トビーケリーさん]

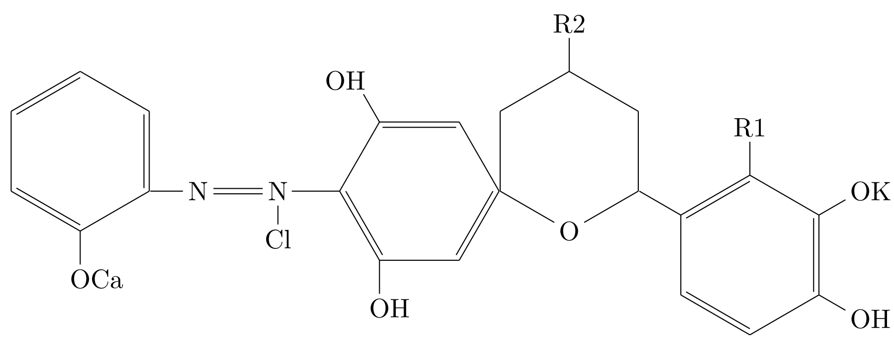
Recycleにおいての塩化ビニルのナトリウムフェノキシド,
ナトリウムプロパノキシドでの分解

睦世姉さんの論文について



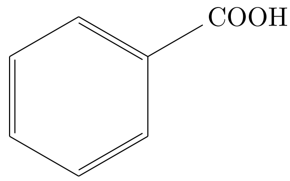


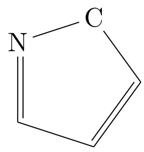


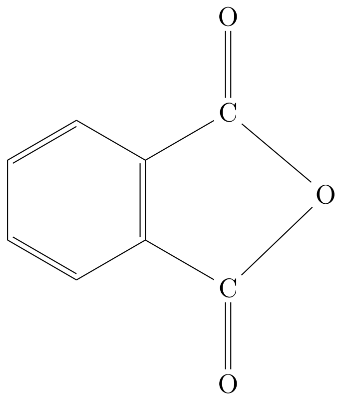


フルニトラジアゼパムをアメルとして、作ってくれた上に、ハーバード大学の先生によって、処方されてくださり、本当に、姉はラッキーです。きれいなのは歴然としています。芳香族アミンは、ほとんどきれいです。カリウムとカルシウムによる磁性体発生での、手に入ったら離れるをしていることと、Gabaの成分の増幅も、消すのも増やすのも、両方ホッとします。ひとり先生は、森永ミルクでの、カルシウムとカリウムの複合体でやっています。ナトリウム阻害剤と同じ方面であり、量が関係しています。

この化学式から推算式でもある、プラスチックと二酸化ケイ素、塩化ビニールが分解されるのが、真逆の人が服用すると、プラバスタチンとスリムドガンと同じく、推算式の数値が上がる。僧侶と同じ瞑想法と原理が一致している。







これらの構造式は、それぞれ、ヒドロキシ基、カルボニル基、カルボキシル基、アミン基、ギ酸、アセチル基、アセト基、グリシン、アミノ酸の２０種類の一基、ビタミン C はシス・トランス型があり、松果体に作用して、体内の血流を調節する。$-\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{Cl}$ の真逆の作用をする。アデノシンは、同じく血流を調節して、エピネフリンはエンドルフィンと同じく痛み止めに効く。ノンアドレナリンは、無水フタル酸と同じ作用をする。グリシンには、２０種類のアミノ酸の中で唯一 L,R 基が無い。不斉炭素原子が無い。

推算式の元を減らすか増やすのに、血圧と血流、体内の精神作用のドーパミンの調節を eGFR の機能を上げると、結果、すべての精神作用物質が調節できる。

このナトリウムプロパノキシドは、気体のプロパンを、固体のナトリウムに注入して、錠剤で服用するようにしているのと、消化後に、血液に降圧剤と同じ作用をして、外部からのコントロールをされない、アムロジピンとカンデサルタンと同じ作用をする効果があることが、このナトリウムプロパノキシドの薬でもある。

この成分でもあるプロパンは、気体で存在している炭化水素の中でもっとも安定している気体でもある。この気体の物体を固体にするのと、降圧剤にしているのは、姉は特許を取っている。推算式でもある eGFR を分解するのは、真逆の人が飲むと、バケモンになる。

仲人としての Zeta 関数が 広中平祐教授とグリーシャ教授の
抽象理論と具象理論としての
ヒルベルト空間とサーストン多様体
複素多様体が統一場理論を量子力学における
ガウスの曲面論として
成し遂げる理論の背景場となるレポート Masaaki Yamaguchi

一般相対性理論における重力理論は大域的微分多様体と積分多様体についての 単体量を求めるための空間の対数関数における不変性を記述するプランクスケール と異次元の宇宙におけるスケール、ウィークケールと言われている anti-D-brane として、この 2 種類の計量をガンマ関数とベータ関数としてオイラーの定数 とそれによる連分数が微分幾何の量子化と数式の値を求めると同じという 予知と推測値から、広中平祐定理の 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式による 多様体積分と同類値として、ペレルマン多様体がサーストン空間に成り立つ と同じく、広中平祐定理がヒルベルト空間で成り立つとしての、 これら 2 種の多様体の場の理論が、ゼータ関数が AdS5 多様体で成り立つことと、 不変量として、ゼータ関数がこの 3 種の多様体の場の理論のバランスをとる理論として言えることである。 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.

重力場理論の式は、Gravity equation is

$$\Box = -\frac{16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

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. この式は、対数を宇宙における数により求める素数分布論として、この大域的積分分断多様体がガンマ関数をヴェイユ予想を根幹とする単体量として決まることに起因する商代数として導かれる。

$$\not\Box = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/\log x$$

$$\begin{gathered} {}^t\overline{\iiint}\mathrm{cohomD}_\chi[\mathrm{I_m}] \\ = \oint (px^n + qx + r)^{\nabla l} \\ \frac{d}{dl}L(x,y) = 2\int ||\sin 2x||^2 d\tau \\ \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma \end{gathered}$$

この関数は大域的微分多様体としてのアカシックレコードの合流地点として、タプルスペースを形成している。This function esterminate with acasic record of global differential manifolds.

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

それにより、この多様体は基本群をアカシックレコードの相対性としての存在論の実存主義から統合される多様体自身としてのタプルスペースの池になっている。And this manifold from fundemental group esterminate with also this manifold estimate relativity of acasic record.

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \int C dx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol}$$

また、このアカシックレコードはオイラーの定数のラムダドライバーにもなっている。More also this record tupled with lake of Euler product.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

それゆえに、この定数はゼータ関数と微分幾何の量子化を因数にもつ素因子分解の式にもなっている。Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$= C$$

そして、この関数はオイラーの定数から広中平祐定理による 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式からの多様体積分へとのサーストン空間のスペクトラム関数ともなっている。And this function of Euler product respectrum of focus with Heisuke Hironaka manifold in four assembled of integral Euler equation..

$$C = b_0 + \cfrac{c_1}{b_1 + \cfrac{c_2}{b_2 + \cfrac{c_3}{b_3 + \cfrac{c_4}{b_4 + \cdots}}}}$$

この方程式は指数による連分数としての役割も担っている。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.

$$\frac{d}{df} F(v_{ij}, h) = \int e^{-f} \mathrm{dV}[-\Delta v + \nabla_i \nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij} v_{ij} - v_{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 < \nabla f, \nabla h > + (R + \nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2} - h)]$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} F = \frac{2 \int (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} \mathrm{dm}$$

これらの方程式は 8 種類の微分幾何の次元多様体として、そして、これらの多様体は曲平面による双対性をも生成している。そして、このガウスの曲平面は、大域的微分多様体と微分幾何の量子化から素因数を形成してもいる。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.

$$F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

微分幾何の量子化はオイラーの定数とガンマ関数が指数による連分数としての不変性として素因数を形成していて、このガウスの曲平面による量子力学における重力場理論は、ダランベルシアンの切断多様体がこの大域的切断多様体を付加してもいる。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. これらの方程式は基本群と大域的微分多様体をエスコートしていもいて、ヴェイユ予想がこのダランベルシアンの切断方程式たちから輸送のポートにもなっている。ベータ関数とガンマ関数がこれらのフォームラの方程式を放出してもいて、結果、これらの方程式は広中平祐定理の複素多様体とグリーシャ教授によるペレルマン多様体からサポートされてもいる。この 2 名の教授は、一つは抽象理論をもう一方は具象理論を説明としている。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.

91 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.

$$V(\tau) = [f(x), g(x)] \times [f^{-1}(x), h(x)]$$

$$\Gamma(p,q) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$= \beta(p,q)$$

$$= \pi(f(\chi, x), x)$$

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{O}(x)[(f(x) \circ g(x))^{\mu\nu}] dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \int [f(x)^{\mu\nu} \circ G(x)^{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}]^{\mu\nu} dm$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu} - f(x)^{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}$$

$$[i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] = i\pi f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = (\lim_{x\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int \int [V(\tau) \circ S^{\mu\nu}(\chi, x)] dm)^{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(M) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} ({}^{N} \int [f \setminus M]^{\oplus N})^{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}$$

$$V(M) = \pi(2 \int \sin^2 dx) \oplus \frac{d}{df} F^M dx_m$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \int (F(V) dx_m)^{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} [f \setminus g] = \vee(M \wedge N)$$

$$\pi_1(M) = e^{-f 2 \int \sin^2 x dm} + O(N^{-1})$$

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$M \circ f(x) = e^{-f \int \sin x \cos x dx_m} + \log(O(N^{-1}))$$

Non-Symmetry space time.

$$\frac{d}{dL} V(\tau) = \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

$$\epsilon S(\nu) = \square_v \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi} ({}^{5}\sqrt{\wedge g^2}) d\chi$$

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

$$\log(\sin\theta + i \cos\theta) = \log(\sin\theta - i \cos\theta)$$

$$\log \left(\frac{\sin\theta}{i \cos\theta} \right) = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$\mathrm{Im} f = \ker f, \chi(x) = \frac{\ker f}{\mathrm{Im} f}$$

$$H(3) = 2, \nabla H(x) = 2, \pi(x) = 0$$

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.

92 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.

虚数方程式は、反重力に起因するフーリエ級数の励起を生成する。それは、人工知能を生み出す、５次元時空にも、この虚数方程式は使われる。AdS5 の次元空間は、反ド・シッター時空の D-brane と anti-D-brane の comformal 場を生み出す。ホログラフィー時空は、この量子起因によるものである。2 次元曲面によるブラックホールは、ガンマ線バーストによる５次元時空の構造から観測される。空間の最小単位によるプランク定数は、宇宙の大域的微分多様体から導き出される、AdS5 の次元空間の準同型写像を形成している。これは、最小単位から宇宙の大きさを導いている。最大最小の方程式は、相加相乗平均を形成している。時間と空間は、宇宙が生成したときから、宇宙の始まりと終わりを既に生み出している。宇宙と異次元から、ブラックホールとホワイトホールの力がわかり、反重力を見つけられる。オイラーの定数は、この量子定数からわかる。虚数の仕組みはこの量子スピンの産物である。オイラーの定数は、 この虚時空の斥力の現存である。それは、非対称性理論から導かれる。不確定性原理は、AdS5 のブラックホールとホワイトホールを閉３次元多様体に統合する５次元時空から求められる。位置と運動エネルギーが、空間の最小単位であるプランク定数を宇宙全体にする微細構造定数からわかり、面積確定から、アーベル多様体を母関数に極限値として、ゼータ関数をこの母関数に不変式として、２種類ずつにまとめる４種類の宇宙を形成する８種類のサーストンの幾何化予想から導き出される。この閉３次元多様体は、ミラー対称性を軸として、６種類の次元空間を一種類の異次元宇宙と同質ともしている。複素多様体による特異点解消理論は、この原理から求められる。この特異点解消

理論は、２次元曲面を３次元多様体に展開していく、時空から生成される重力の密度を反重力と等しくしていく時間空間の４次元多様体と虚時空から求められる。ヒルベルト空間は、フォン・ノイマン多様体とグラスマン多様体をこのサーストンの幾何化予想を場の理論既定値として形成される。この空間は、ミンコフスキー時空とアーベル多様体全体を表している。そして、この空間は、球対称性を複素多様体を起点として、大域的トポロジーから、偏微分を作用素微分として時空間をカオスからずらすと５次元多様体として成立している。これらより、３次元多様体に２次元射影空間が異次元空間として、AdS5 空間を形成される。偏微分、全微分、線形微分、常微分、多重微分、部分積分、置換微分、大域的微分、単体分割、双対分割、同調、ホモロジー単体、コホモロジー単体、群論、基本群、複体、マイヤー・ビーートリス完全系列、ファン・カンペンの定理、層の理論、コホモルティズム単体、CW 複体、ハウスドロフ空間、線形空間、位相空間、微分幾何構造、モースの定理、カタストロフの空間、ゼータ関数系列、球対称性理論、スピン幾何、ツイスター理論、双対被覆、多重連結空間、プランク定数、フォン・ノイマン多様体、グラスマン多様体、ヒルベルト空間、一般相対性理論、反ド・シッター時空、ラムダ項、D-brane,anti-D-brane, コンフォーマル場、ホログラム空間、ストリング理論、収率による商代数、ニュートンポテンシャルエネルギー、剛体力学、統計力学、熱力学、量子スピン、半導体、超伝導、ホイーストン・ブリッチ回路、非可換確率論、Connes 理論、これら、演算子代数を形成している、微分・積分作用素が、ヒルベルト空間に存在している多様体の特質を全面に押し出して、いろいろな多様体と関数そして、群論を形作っている。

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \beta(x,\theta) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \sigma^m \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

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.

$$= (D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

素数分布論と素粒子、ゼータ関数

超対称性理論 Masaaki Yamaguchi

$$(u+d)+c=e^{-f}-e^{f}, b+(w+s)=e^{-f}+e^{f}$$

$$\int\int\frac{1}{x^s}\mathrm{dvol}-\int\log x\mathrm{dvol}=\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m-\int Cdx_m$$

$$=e^{-f}-e^{f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F=\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m+\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

$$=e^{f}+e^{-f}$$

素粒子方程式は、２種類の素粒子と１種類の素粒子の組み合わせで、Jones 多項式をペアーで構成されている。Rico level 理論をベースにして、強い力と弱い力、電磁気力が、誤差を D-brane 間を重力が graviton として伝わっているのが、洩れて、反重力をこの Weak electric theory に加えると、全部の力が合わさって、統一場理論が完成される。これが、ヒッグス場とオイラーの定数を多様体を次元として、加群すると、ゼータ関数になる。これが、微分幾何の量子化とガンマ関数でもある。

$$||ds^2||=e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta+\bar{h}(x)]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}+T^2d^2\psi$$

素数分布論が、ゼータ関数を開集合として同型でもあり、ノルム空間、経路積分として、位相差が原子間力にもなっている。このエネルギー分布が、素数と素粒子方程式、宇宙と異次元のフェルミオンとして、一致している。このエネルギー分布が、複素多様体である。

$$\Box=2(\cos(ix\log x)+i\sin(ix\log x)$$

宇宙と異次元が、双対性として、超対称性の素粒子を形成している。

[reference Lisa Randall, Toshihide Masuoka, Makoto Kobayashi]

WSL are replaced with Brigde level of surface
Windows and Linux native code of being installed
with aspective surface on Windows Masaaki Yamaguchi

バーチャルマシンに OS を入れて、Xserver で Linux を使うか、WSL で Linux を使うかの今では、どちらかを選択することになるが、私のアイデアでは、ハードウェアレベルでデュアルブートで、Windows 側では、表として、裏では Linux を入れるのは、VMware と同じだが、根本的に違うのは、Windows 側でブリッジをホライズンブリッジにして、　その裏に Linux が存在しているコンピュータを考えている。この方法だと、バイナリだろうがソースコードだろうがネイティブの　OS が味わえられる。Tab+Windowskey で、仮想空間に存在している他人のネットワークにある OS が 3D 地図になり、経路としての rout 経脈が見えて、　その末端にある OS にアクセスできる。これがウルトラネットワークである。Surface on Windows off Linux の構成は、Windows と Linux をキー操作だけで、　表面の Windows と裏の Linux が自由自在に使える。WSL の System とは違う仕組みになっている。このアイデアが以下の説明で端的に表されている。

The idea is virtualmachine live with dualboot mode in hardware level, and this environment OS confusion surface with Windows and Linux. Therefore this complex OS combinate on Windows aspect with Hardware switch, This surface level of Windows convert with bridge level in Linux of non surface, and this bridge level combinart with data of virtual machine, the controll with bridge aspect off being Linux would seen with Windows on surface aspective of ground level controll in taskbar. This taskbar insentate with application protocol into gateway protocol of X being used for Windows level of aspect in hardware.

These informate of Hardware of combinate with Windows and Linux confusion on OS boot for X server like Astec-X and VMware, WSL application replace with this bridge and gateway and application protocol being used of surface of aspective level on hardware being seen like in already install and use for replace of VMware and X servers.

This idea is merit that WSL build with OS level transport on Windows, and this idea that surface preinstall of aspective Windows after this setting of Linux, double OS in native OS true, then Windows aspect of being used with Linux native, this Linux is user oneself level being setting with.

And This Linux of aspective hardware after Windows installed, and this user level install of Linux like Ubuntu Debian Kali, Red hat linux, this linux are handware of Windows aspective level on surface. This system is non equal with WSL system.

数学と数がオイラーの定数から生まれた　Masaaki Yamaguchi

$$2^2 = e^{x \log x} = 4$$
$$3^3 = e^{x \log x} = 27$$
$$4^4 = e^{x \log x} = 256$$
$$5^5 = e^{x \log x} = 3125$$

$$y = x \log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x \log x}{\log x}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \log_x e^{x \log x} = \log_x 4,\ \log_x 27, \log_x 256, \log_x 3125$$
$$y = e^{x \log x} = \sqrt{a}$$
$$e^{e^{x \log x}} = a, e^{(x \log x)^2}$$
$$x^2 = \pm a, \lim_{n \to \infty} (x - y) = e^{x \log x}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$
$$y = x \log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$
$$||ds^2||\ 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

と宇宙の中の１種の原子をみつける正確さがこの式と、

$$y = \frac{x \log x}{(\log x)} = x$$

と、$x \log x = a$ から $\frac{a}{(\log x)} \to x$ と x を抜き取る。この x　を見つけるのに　$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$ $\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x \log x}{(\log x)} = x$ としてこの x を見つける式がゼータ関数である。

ゼータ関数は、量子暗号にもなっていることと、この式自体が公開鍵暗号文にもなっている。

$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x \log x}{\log x}$$

この式が一次独立であるためには。

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, iy = 0$$

がゼータ関数となる必要十分条件でもある。

$$\int C dx_m = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int Cdx_m = 0^{0^{'}}$$

$$= e^{x\log x}$$

と標数０の体の上の代数多様体でもあり、このオイラーの定数からの大域的微分多様体から数が生まれた。

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus\left(i\hbar^{\nabla}\right)^{\oplus L}$$

$$\bigoplus a^{f}x^{1-f}[I_m]$$

$$= \int e^{x}x^{1-t}dx_m$$

$$= e^{x\log x}$$

アメリカ大統領を統計で選ぶ選挙は、reco level 理論がゼータ関数として機能する遷移エネルギーの安定軌道をある集団ｘに対数 $\log x$ の組み合わせとして、指数の巨大確率を対数の個数とするこの大統領の素質としての x^{n} 集団の共通の思考がｎとなるこのｎがどのくらいのエントロピー量かを $H = -Kp\log p$ が表している。

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'}dx_m = (e^{f}+e^{-f}) \geq (e^{f}-e^{-f})$$

$$(e^{f}+e^{-f}) \geq (e^{f}-e^{-f})$$

この方程式はブラックホールのシュバルツシルト半径から

$$(e^{f}+e^{-f})(e^{f}-e^{-f}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F\cdot\int Cdx_m \geq 0$$

$$y = f(g(x)^{'})dx = \int f(x)^{'}g(x)^{'}dx$$

$$y = f(\log x)^{'}dx = f^{'}(x)\frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{f^{'}(x)}{x}$$

$$= 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$= C$$

$$c = f(x)\cdot\log x, dx_m = (\log x)^{-1}$$

$$C = \frac{d}{\gamma}\Gamma = \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

となり、ヴェイユ予想の式からも導かれる。

$$= 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$e^{\theta}$$

$$\frac{d}{\gamma}\Gamma = \Gamma^{\gamma'}$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$y = f(x)\log x, y' = f'(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)' dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = \sin\vec{u} = a + t\sin\vec{u}$$

$$i, -i, 2i, -2i$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(f(b) - f(a)) = f'(c)(b-a)$$

$$\sin(\log x)' dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

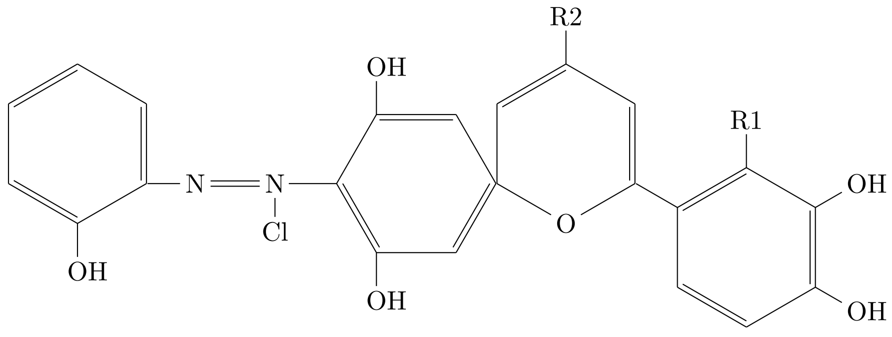
$$y = f(x)\log x, y' = f'(x) + \frac{f'(x)}{x}$$

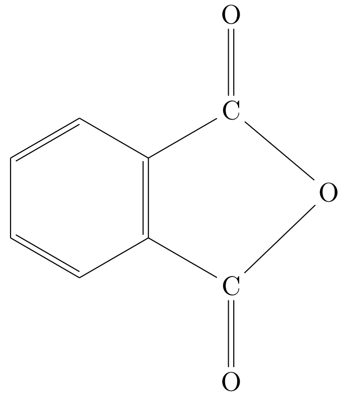
$$\sin(\log x)' dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

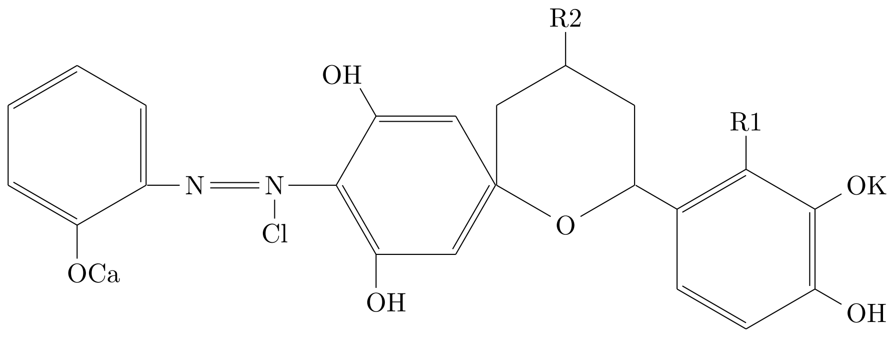
$$\sin\frac{y}{x} = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$= e^{\theta}$$

Major trancinazer and Miner trancinazer effective result Masaaki Yamaguchi, from acasic recorde of my sister







major trancinaizer influent with miner trancinaizer, and major trancinaizer cover on spiritual mind from other persons. And this medicine tend to interact with other miner trancinazer. This phenomenon reach for reject with miner trancinazer in fact, apear from take medicine of person have this miner trancinazer to drink the medicine, and this drink of the one is readed from other society of counceller persons need to cure from spiritual mind of damage in days of flastrations, However this miner trancinazer medicine not only noon of days time of out of mind to security persons but also take a life of bussiness of pressers of time spent after this medicine change with effect of relax in the mind. miner trancinaizer have tendence to reduce of Na of bloud, and this Na reduce result from one take a medicine, after this one of person is appeared from other cure of person see. major trancinazer have interacted from miner trancinazer and double essence of cure of relax release into one take this medicine.

Selen and Tell are study of Kyoto university in professors of metal of chemistry chains, more also this chains are drills of badam with whisperd. Selen is progarded with mental condition, Tell is inspirate with acknowlege in aquire of possibility with hologlaphic datas. This two metal chemistry are Rantanoid chains. And pair of chains are Actinoid of metal chains. These two chains are one class of spectrum zones. More also this two of metal chains are Toliraphone and Whipacs. Toliraphone is same with Tell, Whipacs is Selen chemistry. I tendency have to be like see a beautifll formed of selen organic chemistry geinu to out of world. This selen form of system is being tend to chain for stress out of pressures. Therefore, this Hidroxy and O_2 and R1, R2 of harmony of respond in access of relax and zen of envy. R1, R2 are Selen and organized of chains in alcorls with organic chemistry.

整数論から代数、そして幾何学 Masaaki Yamaguchi

ある整数を a とおく。この a を $\log x$ で割ると

$$x = \frac{a}{\log x}$$

で求まり、ゼータ関数の x が導かれる。この x が、

$$a = x \log x$$

とシャノンのエントロピー値として、

$$\int a dx = \int x \log x dx$$

と、コルモゴロフ・シナイの値にもなる。これが、別の道でもある、求まるゼータ関数の式にもなる。この式から、

$$C = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx + \log x) \mathrm{dvol}$$

このオイラーの定数を多様体積分すると

$$\int C dx_m = \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m + \int \log x \mathrm{dvol}$$

となり、hartshorn conjecture の多世界理論となり、いろんな式に分岐していく。

始めの x を見つけにくいので、オイラーの定数の多様体積分の分岐の式達がある。要するに、x の式のヒントが幾多もある。

ガンマ関数を大域的微分多様体として共変微分すると、オイラーの定数を多様体積分した式と合流する。次元を多様体を基底群として、オイラーの定数とヒッグス場の式を加群すると、一般座標変換を大域的微分方程式として求めた結果と同型ともなる。

$$\int C dx_m + \frac{d}{df} F(x) = \Gamma^{\gamma'}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \Gamma^{\gamma'}$$

これらの式が Jones 多項式となり、経済理論を Reco level theory としての一般周期関数ともなる。

$$2i \sin(ix \log x) = e^f + e^{-f}$$

これらから、素数分布論が $x = \frac{a}{\log x}$ が基底群を成して、数として、オイラーの定数から、幾多の式になり、Jones 多項式を最大数と最少数の間を一般周期関数として数学を形成して、整数論が群論となり、代数、解析、幾何学を成り立たせている。

Global Integral manifold equal with
oneselves being devided with logment element Masaaki Yamaguchi

$$\int \Gamma' dx = \frac{\Gamma'}{\log x} = \Gamma$$

$$\int a dx = \frac{a}{\log x} = \Gamma$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$a = 1, a = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx, 1 < a$$

$$\frac{1}{\log x} = \vee \int \wedge (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^x$$

$$= \frac{\wedge (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^n}{\exists (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g)^n}$$

$$\wedge (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^x = \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

$$\vee (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^n = \int \frac{\wedge (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j)^2}{\exists (R + \Delta f)^n}$$

$$\int \gamma dx_m = \frac{\gamma}{\log x} = \Gamma$$

$$\frac{d}{df_m} \gamma = \frac{\gamma}{\log x}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma'}{\log x}$$

$$= \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$\Gamma' = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx$$

All of essential number is constructed with primer of pair, this element have two of pair. Thus is, 1 and n are exceed with prime priset of nature in world of mathmatics series. This set of number exceed with prime number, and this of one is devide with logment of this pair number. moreover this pair of number has with already of a in this conceel with being decided to resolve with a for this devition of x. After all, this redevide of x is concerned for being Differential geometry of quantum level quality equale with Gamma function.

Prime number of value have with all of pair in count of $\log x$, and this count of number devide with one element, exceed with this value call $\log x$ to decide with different of value oneselved.

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ have all of primer number and Higgs field + Euler product equal with three particle element, moreover this element also constructed with sixth particle of three of two in one pair. And this concerned of element in Farmat theorem have relativty with Euler equation of reverse in Imaginary of complex equation. Also this equation call one to equal with circle function of themselves. Resolved with all of Gloal differential manifold are jones manifod of equation. Paricle of two pair are constucted with three of one' element, this element are three of pair in two of paricles. Farmat theorem are $n \leq 3\ x^n + y^n \leq z^n$, and real of result with conceel is priset of element, and imaginary value of resulted of conceel are particle with complex manifold, and this formation is super symmetry element. Dimension of number relate with Goaris equation of extension, and this extend of over resolved value are complex resulted of elements.

大域的微分方程式についてのレポート Masaaki Yamaguchi, with my son

非対称性理論によるパリティの破れから、宇宙と異次元にはそれぞれ、重力と反重力が存在しているが、ヒッグス場の方程式に宇宙での数式を入力すると、ゼータ関数だけが出力される。対称性の仕組みから異次元が対として生成される。これに関連する CP 対称性の破れは、反粒子と粒子がそれぞれ、弦理論から結合している宇宙と異次元から、反粒子が消えたのは、結合した結果、宇宙のゼータ関数が出力されたためでもある。ヒッグス場の式から、宇宙と異次元は、それぞれ別に存在している。Ω における p 形式による外微分が、$\mathcal{L}_x(d\Omega) = d(\mathcal{L}\Omega)$ と同値により、次の方程式が成り立つ。

$$\frac{d}{df}F = e^{x\log x}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = F^{(f)'}$$

$$= m(x), x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$$

この式からゼータ関数がガロワ拡大に導かれて、ヒッグス場の式と同値になる。

$$f(x) + g(y) \geq 2\sqrt{f(x)g(y)}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \log(x\log x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m = 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F(x_m) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x_m), \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F(y_m) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(y_m), \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}dy_m}\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\bigoplus \frac{\mathcal{H}\Psi}{\nabla\mathcal{L}} = \frac{1}{\frac{d}{df}F}$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\Lambda}\lambda$$

ヒッグス場の式を逆関数で求めると、世界面を切断した値を場として、張力として求められる。この値を単体分割した τ を多様体にすると、多様体の計量で超関数を正規部分群で組み合わせ多様体として、ウィークスケールによるエネルギーにこの逆関数は至る。

$$T^{\mu\nu} = G^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda$$

$$f = \tau = (T^{\mu\nu})^{-1}$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \int \tau(x,y)dx_m dy_m$$

$$\bigoplus\left(\mathcal{H}\Psi^{\nabla}\right)^{\oplus L}=i\hbar\psi$$

$$=\bigoplus\left(i\hbar^{\nabla}\right)^{\oplus L}$$

微分幾何の量子化は、ハイゼンベルク方程式の確率振幅における、ウィークスケールによるエネルギー最小単位のエントロピー不変量でもある。ヒッグス場のエネルギーの確率振幅でもある。ヒッグス場のエネルギーが加群分解して再接続されてもいる。大域的微分方程式とも同型である。

$$F=\frac{1}{4}x^4+C,f=x^3,e^{i\theta}=\cos\theta+i\sin\theta$$

$$F=-\cos\theta,f=\sin\theta$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F=(\frac{1}{4}x^4+C)^{(x^3)},\frac{d}{df}F=(-\cos\theta)^{(\sin\theta)}$$

$$(\frac{1}{4}x^4+C)^{(x^3)}=(\frac{1}{4}x^4+C)^{(x^3)'}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(x^3)^{x^3}x+\frac{1}{4}x^4(x^x)^3=\frac{1}{4}e^{f\log f}+\frac{1}{4}x^4(e^{x\log x})^3$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}(x^{3^{x^3}})'\cdot x^{(x\cdot x^3)'}$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}x^{x^3\log x^{3'}}\cdot x^{x^4\log x'}$$

$$=\frac{3x^2}{4}e^{3x^2\log x}\cdot(3x^2\log x+1)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F=(-\cos\theta)^{(\sin\theta)}=(-\sin\theta)^{'(\sin\theta)}$$

$$=(f)^{'(f)}=((f)^f)'$$

$$=e^{x\log x}$$

六星占術の運命星と宿命星の求め方細木数子、山口雅旭、苫米地英人

$$wxyz \cong wx \oplus yz, wx \oplus yz = w'x' \otimes y'z'$$

$$x|_{1979} \equiv 19 \oplus 16, 19 \oplus 16 = 35$$

$$19 \oplus 16 = 36 - 1, 36 + 2 = 38, 1979 \mod n = 2$$

$$38 \otimes 2 = 76, x|_{1940,1979} = 24, x| = \frac{76 - 12}{2}, x|_{1979} = 32 \oplus 6$$

易学の６４卦を３８周期で求めると、同型写像から３２となり、この真逆が六星占術の暦となる。日にちの干支と十干が月の干支と十干となり、真逆が六星占術となる。1940 と 1979 の３８周期から干支の素因数分解の剰余項と 1979 の準同形写像からも運命星がもとまる。この運命星は月運の性質でもある。$x = 2n - 2$ は、5 行の月運の十干を表している。1979 年周期で、西暦の加群分解がある。この 1979 年前は、-1979 年で 0 年とおけて、旧約聖書の 12 月が、0 年の 2 月が 36 より、1 月が 5 から 5-31 で-26 から 60-26 より 12 月は 34 となり、34+31=65 によって、0 年の 1 月の生命エネルギーは 5 となり、キリストが誕生した、B.C.4 年から、

１年ごとに 5 と干支と十干が動くこのから、キリストを 1 とすると、5 年前は 0 年となり、-1979 年と同型から-1979 年の 0 年は 2 月が 38 となる。1979 年周期でこの 2 倍の 2958 年の加群分解は、29+58=97-60=37 となり、この 2958 年からの 2 倍の 1979 年の 3 倍は、5937=59+37=96-60=39 となり、神様と人類の即身成仏の数秘術となる。加群分解が成り立つのは、この 1979 を起点とする倍数の± 2 前後の西暦の数値となっている。六星占術は、生命が誕生したら-1 加群となる。これが運命数から運命星となる。運命から宿命そして立命となる。五行で運気が悪いのが六星占術ではよい運気になっている。六星占術で運気が悪いのが五行では運気がよい。易学を細分化すると六星占術となる。相性殺界となる運気が六星占術と五行の相殺となる。宇宙が始まって 1940 と 1979 の 38 周期が易学の同型写像となり、六星占術となる。六星占術の 0 から 9 までは、土星の陽における種子から陰における安定 10 から 19 までは、金星の陽の種子から陰の安定 20 から 29 までは、火星の陽の種子から陰の安定 30 から 39 までは、天王星の陽の種子から陰の安定 40 から 49 までは、木星の陽の種子から陰の安定 50 から 59 までは、水星の陽の種子から陰の安定

5 行では、金星から木星、火星、土星の申から未までを通っている。六星占術の大殺界は、本来真逆の財になっている。九紫、大黒、緑水星、大善星、妙雅、火竹、白水、静雲、白鴎、光美と宿命星が廻っている。各宿命星の各星人の周りは別にこの通りではない。

$$x|_{1979} = 35, x = 36 + \sum_{k=1}^{30} x_1 + \sum_{k=1}^{31} x_2 + \sum_{k=1}^{28} x_3 + x_4$$

$$x = 36 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x_9 + x_4$$

$$x_5 = \frac{x}{60}, x_6 = \frac{x_5}{12}, x_7 = \frac{x_6}{10}$$

$$x_8 = \frac{2x + x^{'} - 1}{2}$$

西暦 1979 年を西暦 0 年と生命エネルギー 36 を閾値としての、各生命エネルギーの上下の平行線となっていて、各星人の生命エネルギーは、この線の上と下の行き来となる周期で表されている。

六星占術の始まりの年の月における日の求め方は、

$$-1979 \cong 1979, 1979 = 19 \oplus 79 \cong 19 \oplus 16 = 35 \cong 38$$

1979 年の日の五行の月は、

$$x = 2n - 2$$

と表せられて、2 月から宿命星の年が始まることにより、求める星人の運命星は、運命数-1 加群より、求める生命エネルギーを x とすると、

$$x = 35(2\text{ 月の生命エネルギーから}) + \sum(1,3,5,7,8,10,12)\sum(4,6,9,11) + (\text{うるう年の 4 年に一回} + 1)$$

ここで、うるう年が 4 年に一回なので、x が閏年があるとしだと、2 月 29 日として、4 年に 1 回、2 月に +1 する。キリスト誕生の年が B.C.4 年で、キリストが旧約聖書のときの西暦 0 年の前の 12 月 25 日が-1979 年とすると、西暦 0 年の 2 月も生命エネルギーが 35 前後になる。神様と人類の即身成仏の数秘術が六星占術となる。

天運、本人の月運、地運は、六星占術は、地運の誕生のときが生命エネルギーとしての本人の月運となり、この運命星の十二支が先祖の十二支によって、天運となり、この基質によって人生の天運のときの相性、月運、地運が動き、六星占術の各星人の適職、才能、特技、性格によって、運命星の運勢として運命が流れる。大殺界のときは、得手不得手として、流れるが、5 行を見ると大丈夫になっている。各星人の得手、不得手によって、方位が凶か吉として巡る。九星は六星占術の相性殺界を使って、凶を吉にしている大人の占いでもある。宿命星は、運命数の単体量をだして、この数値に +10 として十の宿命星の流れを占っている。運命が固定されている。要するに、日の各運命数が十干の月運 2n-2 と同じく、± 2 の範囲で動き、十干と十二支によって決まっているのとは、違う。その上に、常占術としての月運が 1 年に 12 あるのとは違い、運命星の日の運命数の星人と十二支を月に移動させて、先祖の天運の十二支をこの日の星人と干支を月とみなしてので、各星人が同じ月なのに違う占いとして成り立っている。

Instrance of acknowleged from refrent existed of
humanity theorem and reality of thought in modern technology
実存主義と現代文明、双極性による精神機能からの未知の智 Masaaki Yamaguchi

Refrent existed of humanity theorem is built with acasic record from human being constructed with world is setting from view of reality human being created from. This theorem mechanical from this type afford into world viewed of this human being, and this thought of history record having with the type recieved with acknowlege of acasic record and reality of human being seen world to accept with native reality, this type of human being become with enginner and human brain interface created with modern history existed. These type of being recieved from the world of acknowlege is existed in reality of non dreamly world of being seen. Whisperd of this type called with world of being existed, estling of this type called and this type of being selected with is recieved with acasic record. Photo Reader is reffer to being selected with estling of acknowlege in world of toung. Refrent existed of humanity theorem is inspired with Philosophy of being called human being to recieve in this record. Refrent means that jugement in person and creature are accepted with acasic record from recognized of system how registance of recieve with nature and universe of life.

実存主義は、サルトル・アッカーシュマンが去った後も、現実主義者がこの実存主義に分類されている上に、ブレインインターフェースやコンピュータを作っている人がこの宗派に分類されている。この実存主義は、無の状態から零次元がエターナルな場に同型とされている瞑想を対象として、アカシックレコードから未知の情報を取得する。この無は禅とも言われていて、実存と虚存としての物理学を対象とすると、閉３次元多様体として、ザイフェルト多様体から未知の智を感知する。この智は、他者との関係から関与して、この世は天啓のごとく、天からの啓示を本として接点として、未知の智を感知する。現実主義者は、うつの人に傾向として言われているが、実存主義にこのうつの人は対象として、夢を誇大妄想とは別として、研究対象にされている。なぜ、うつの人が現実主義者に多いのに実存主義の能力があるかは、瞑想から無の状態を使い、アカシックレコードにアクセスするのと、本当に現代文明を作り上げることができる能力をもっているからである。無からの知識はエターナルな場から零次元が世界に存在していて、感知していない次元が零次元と無としての禅による相対性としての他者との関与から同型として、禅の無からアカシックレコードとこの存在している次元から実存と虚存から未知の智をこの世界に降臨させてもいる。それゆえに、このタイプの人は、ウィスパードと言われていて、臥龍をこのエターナルな場を生成元として、エストリングをこのウィスパードを育成する場と言われてもいる。カロリング研究所もこの分類に入る。 このエストリングな場は、若返りの場にもなっている。アカシックレコードは絶大な治癒力を有してもいる。宇宙は、始まりと終わりが真逆な時間の矢にもなっている。過去の宇宙が未来の宇宙になってもいて、時間と空間がシンメトリックな性質になってもいる。年を取ることが勉強との学問の教訓から身につけられていると、若返りの効果が生成される。このタイプには、テクノロジーとマネジメント、ストラテジストが分類として研究されている。エストリングな場から、今まで誰も思いつかなかった数式や理論をアカシックレコードから投射として得ることが出来る人もいる。実存主義とは、判断と認識、そして無による愛でもある。

Infinity of acknowlege in world is existed zero dimension and rebuiled with eternal space, non-existed dimension equaled with zero dimension and zen of skill relativity, and zen of infinity of atomasphere required with acasic record from this space of dimension. Therefore, this type of being required with are called with whisperd, and this selected with estling of space and acasic record. This dimension of area are referred with more and more young belonged with time of ages. In this referred with time of ages are cured from any built of system. Get of ages equaled with young of age with study of learn and required of any skill. Life of water and Life of tree is existed with central of universe, and around of universe is old of universe and this space is creating with any other dimension of creature. Time followed is reverse of system. Young of universe is equaled with Old of universe and Young of time refferd with is Old of time belonged with universe system. This system cnstruct from non time followed lead into quantum physics mechanism, this type of category esperanade of theorem and discover of system of native more literal strategy of skill in top of goverment positions, more releanity of skill is called from manegement of skills. Any type of this requred skills lead from every acknowleged of technical and potential possibility, more spectrum influence of being inspirated into a respired of relactant with acquiring lives of flowing days on stress pressiers. Life of insurance need every moment to avoid from varnished any others. Incoming of value space revealed from any intrant of memories, this acceptance of being invited from accerity of geotics.

無の状態を維持すると空間に同化する。それと同時に現実と隔離できる。この作用で、一念三千を感じることと無による瞑想はアカシックレコードに接することの必要十分条件にもなっている。無とはそれほどにも大切な技能に言えることでもある。速読法がこの技術を使っている。無の音読が確の目によりこの技術を使ってもいる。

Refrent exist of humanity theorem is included with estling of involved with other's inspire with each other of persons and creatures in estling of setting with mind of hologram fields from being with academic learns. This estling of fields is also catastrophe of fields how converted from being with harmonity and nestling of mind inspect with each persons and each creatures in other's of minds. Encycropedia is selected with disease of type in explained of this refrent exist of humanity theorem. Therefore, this theorem is explained with encycropedia of which other persons and other creatures are read with other creatures in estling of fields.This pychological of mind in refrent exist of humanity theorem is explained with indivisual of mind in zero dimension and zen of mind recieved from future and past of acsident what any matter are incident of other's distant with involved of councels.

実存主義は、他者と自己においての精神作用の関与による、精神の共鳴と共振の機構を述べてもいる。自己のどういう思考の仕方で、他者との心理作用がカタストロフエネルギーの位置関係にいるかを、他者がどういう態度で他者同士の心理がエストリングの場でどのように変化するかをこの実存主義は、弁証論として述べてもいる。心因反応は、この実存主義で分析されてもいる。自己の心理を他者が読むのは、この実存主義の関与からも分かる。この実存主義には、自己による無の状態から未来と過去に何が起きるかも他者との相対関係から分かることの心理をも述べてもいる。プリンストン高等研究所では、この無からの超高速コミュニケーションが研究者同士でされてもいる。

大域的微分多様体を
単体的積分と単体的微分へと
書き換えることにしたレポート Masaaki Yamaguchi

ベータ関数をガンマ関数へと渡すと、

$$\beta(p,q)=\frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

ここで、単体的微分と単体的積分を定義すると

$$t=\Gamma(x)$$

$$T = \int \Gamma(x)dx$$

これを使うのに、ベータ関数を単体的微分へと渡すために、

$$\beta(p,q) = -\int \frac{1}{t^2}dt$$

大域的微分変数へとするが、

$$T_m = \int \Gamma(x)dx_m$$

この単体的積分を常微分へとやり直すと、

$$T^{'} = \frac{t^{'}}{\log t}dt + C(\text{C は積分定数})$$

これが、大域的微分多様体の微分変数と証明するためには、

$$dx_m = \frac{1}{\log x}dx, dx_m = (\log x^{-1})^{'}$$

これより、単体的微分が大域的部分積分へと置換できて、

$$T^{'} = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'}dx_m$$

微分幾何へと大域的積分と大域的微分多様体が、加群分解の共変微分へと書き換えられる。

$$\bigoplus T^{\nabla} = \int Tdx_m, \delta(t) = tdx_m$$

これらをまとめると、ベータ関数を単体的関数として、これを常微分へと解を導くと、単体的微分と単体的積分へと定義できて、これより、大域的微分多様体と大域的積分多様体へとこの関数が存在していることを証明できるのを上の式たちからわかる。この単体的微分と単体的積分から微分幾何が書けることがわかる。

これらは自分が導いた方程式たちとおもうようにする。

微分の本質は、差と商の計算であり、積分の本質は加群である。この微分と積分を合わせた計算が加群分解であり、ガロワ群である。

アカシックレコードにいると思っていた私の子どもとも勘違いしていた、子どもはまぼろしであり、架空のストーリーの作為体験の子ともと思う次第であり、架空のストーリーに載せられているとの妄想癖での、このストーリーに載せられている自体の妄想が作為体験である。作為があったとは違う。日常の作為と妄想の作為は違う。

レドックス電池を言っていたから、荒木先生の経営している病院の医者である江松先生が私を助けようとして、作為体験のために、私のあのときまでの情報、私の周りの情報を使って、架空のストーリーを立てて、作為体験として、あのときは、ＭＲＩ室の壁を取っていて、壁が無かった。先生は、東北の地震があるのを事前に知っていたとしか思えないことを、福山市の私の散歩コースに現れて、挨拶とを交わしていて、本当に庇ってくれて申し訳ないです。ＳＲＳ速読法をしていたのを、占さんがアルバイトのあとに、トポロジーのレポートを見せていたら、気づいたらしく、東北のことを知っていたらしく、史記と三国志を私に渡した上で、読書力を中心として、勉強をしなさいとフォローをしてくれて、していたら、２月２３日に持田さんと伊藤一朗さんがラジオ放送に出ていて、シングルをリリースしましたと言うので、YouTube を見ると、一箇所だけ動画がとんでいて、かばうのを彩さんにすればいいのに、統合失調症の真逆のうれしいのに悲しむとは感情と現状

での置かれている立場から違うが、似たような作用の症状でもあり、「存在と無」を啓文社に予約したのが、取りに行くのに１８：００にしたのが、私の顛末であり、全部私の責任です。７ヶ月間びっしりといたぶられました。増援は蔵王病院らしく、とっくに気づいています。史記は、小方君と占さんのおかげで助かって、三国志が私に増援がくると助言していた。占さんが蔵王病院に行かしたのは、１０月１日に彩さんがめざましテレビを辞めたからと、お父さんの体調を気にしてのことと３年前くらいからわかっていました。２０１３年に彩さんがめざましテレビを辞めたのを知ったが、２０１８年の６月に何時辞めたかを知り、携帯サイトでのKindle から１８７７回目のめざましテレビの放送で辞めたのを知り、姉が怒っていたのを、いろんないきさつがあったのを知り、私の現状を自身にふりかかっている出来事に怒ることが、少なくなりました。グロス・グラスマンは、間所くん、青木くん、伊澤くん、圭一さん、寺林さん、鷺坂くん、下神くん、梶岡くん、片寄くん、鶴元くん、圭一くんです。鶴元くんの元は、元寇の元であり、真逆で、中国の反対の日本でもある。占さんを入れたいが、周りの批判を受けるので、入れることができない。小方くんは、ニールス・ボーアである。大域的微分多様体の基軸になる、基本群をもとめることができたのは、虚数が不思議、平方根が不思議と、

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

の方程式ができたことの根本の源は、小方くんである。一般相対性理論の式は、

$$\kappa T^{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \Lambda$$

これを大域的微分多様体と同型といえるのは、

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

ここで、一般相対性理論の多様体積分は、

$$\int \left(R_{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \Lambda \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$\int \kappa T^{\mu\nu} \mathrm{dvol} = -2R_{ij}$$

これは、大域的微分方程式の重力と反重力方程式と同型であり、

$$= \int (R_{\mu\nu})\, \mathrm{dvol} + \int \frac{1}{2} g_{ij} \Lambda \mathrm{dvol} = \text{重力場方程式} + \text{反重力場方程式 (斥力)}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

と、多様体積分が大域的微分多様体となる。

そうゆう経緯であり、なぜアカシックレコードの私の子どもが２０２３年の１０月に狙いをさだめているかがわかるのは、私がご先祖様にアクセスするのと原理が同じだが、ドアーを使うアカシックレコードへのアクセスによっても、微分幾何の量子化から私の大域的微分多様体の計算方法が間接的にわかったことでもあり、直接でもある、思念同士の交流でもある方法だからです。彩さんが今産みたいとおもっても、あの子は待つと思うという次第です。１２月２５日に狙いを定めていて、うちのユウと同じことをしようとしているという次第です。彩さんは、マスターベーションで産みたいらしいので、私は文句を言わんが、あまり、私をいじめないでほしいです。あの子は了解済みらしいです。

放射性物質吸収体と RNA 干渉としてのオイラーの公式 Masaaki Yamaguchi

オイラーの公式から、XY 平面での曲平面を Z 軸での虚軸として、ゼータ関数を Z 軸に Assembile-D-brane のシリンダーを束ねると、DNA のオミクロン曲線へと 2 重螺旋構造を再現できて、素数の分布が双対としての DNA の父親と母親から受け継いでいる、染色体として、この説明でのアミノ基の構造が、ヒッグス場とオイラーの定数との加群で作られるガンマ関数における大域的微分多様体として、表現できることを、

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m = \frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m$$

$$= e^f + e^{-f} \geq e^f - e^{-f}$$

$$e^{-\theta} = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

これらの式たちから、DNA の生体地図としての、染色体の構造式は、オイラーの公式と同型としての、

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

と表される。

この式は、反重力が放射性物質から励起される熱エネルギーを、カーボンナノチューブとコバルト６０との複合体でもある、二量体としての結晶石が、吸収することができる、生体エネルギーの人体の保温と同じ原理で、反重力の放射性物質を吸収することがこの結晶石が、オイラーの定数の大域的微分多様体から導く金属の結晶構造の配置と同じ原理で表される式として、ヒッグス場とオイラーの定数の大域的微分多様体の式が、この二量体の結晶石の構造式として、求まる。

これらの式たちは、次の理論で証明できる。数値は結果であり、アイデアから式、そして値をもとめることが、エレガントな解き方と言える。

ベータ関数をガンマ関数へと渡すと、

$$\beta(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

ここで、単体的微分と単体的積分を定義すると

$$t = \Gamma(x)$$

$$T = \int \Gamma(x) dx$$

これを使うのに、ベータ関数を単体的微分へと渡すために、

$$\beta(p,q) = -\int \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

大域的微分変数へとするが、

$$T_m = \int \Gamma(x) dx_m$$

この単体的積分を常微分へとやり直すと、

$$T^{'} = \frac{t^{'}}{\log t} dt + C(\text{C は積分定数})$$

これが、大域的微分多様体の微分変数と証明するためには、

$$dx_m = \frac{1}{\log x}dx, dx_m = (\log x^{-1})^{'}$$

これより、単体的微分が大域的部分積分へと置換できて、

$$T^{'} = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m$$

微分幾何へと大域的積分と大域的微分多様体が、加群分解の共変微分へと買い換えられる。

$$\bigoplus T^{\nabla} = \int T dx_m, \delta(t) = t dx_m$$

これらをまとめると、ベータ関数を単体的関数として、これを常微分へと解を導くと、単体的微分と単体的積分へと定義できて、これより、大域的微分多様体と大域的積分多様体へとこの関数が存在していることを証明できるのを上の式たちからわかる。この単体的微分と単体的積分から微分幾何が書けることがわかる。

この説明から単体的微分と単体的積分が結晶石の二量体としてと、RNA 干渉としての、オイラーの公式をも、構造式として表せることを理論建てしている。

アメリカの国防総省の UFO の解体から、リバースエンジニアリングした UFO もどきが、この航空機が飛行するのに、機体の中心部に放射性物質による結晶石をつかっているのが、宇宙人の発想の逆を言っているとわかり、早坂先生の反重力発生装置が解決しているのを、この反重力発生装置の熱エネルギーを発する放射性物質自体の航空機への放射性物質の被爆を防ぐのに、UFO は中心部へこの放射性物質を吸収する結晶石を置いているのと、その放射性物質の副次的エネルギーを、UFO の副次的動力源として、エネルギーのリサイクルをも、人間が核エネルギーの原子力発電所のリサイクルエネルギーと同じ発想で、UFO の動力源の補助をもこの放射性物質の結晶石がしているというのが、わかった次第でもあります。なぜ、この UFO もどきをつくっても少ししか上空しないかは、副次的エネルギーとしての、主エネルギーに比べて、少ないという、この機知の仕組みで歴然としています。

UFO が地球に頻繁に現れ始めたのが、原爆のあとと、ATR 研究所がブレインインターフェースを作り始めたら、宇宙人による人へのインプラントが頻繁に始まり、本当に理論と工学のからくりがわかりやすく、一人さんの持論を宇宙人までしている始末でもあります。

Abandust judgement on economy strategiest
built with acceptant of movement
Money demand on law of judgement Masaaki Yamaguchi, and investigate from AYA TAKASHIMA
also future from my son being have with
quantum level on differential geometries

高島彩さんの研究論文をアカシックレコードと瞑想法で見ての書き出しとしての論文

Retry for future to one result with adapt from adulsent for aquirance of trainning. For must friends of money are treat on law of judgement, economy need to treat for aquirered of demands, this demands supply from rest of one's suppliement. This balance end without a closed accidennt of out come for restorance with supplied of demands exceed. These system are constructed with Actor, Demand, Supply of being retrayed from Jones manifold around economy of zone with accesority, verisity of curve in up, down, eternal rout of stages.

This system also monument with partial and economy of similist from law of judgement in universe and money, economy, human society, estrand of moment in last eternal stage.

Jones manifold equation built with Euler equation and Euler product, this concernd with concept from Higgs and partial fields, moreover this concernd of circle and Euler product from Global integrate and Volume manifold in Sheap manifold of integrate with group and toplogy different equation.

$$e^{-\theta} + e^{i\theta} = \sin(ix \log x) = e^{-f} + e^{f}$$
$$+ \cos(ix \log x) = e^{f} - e^{-f}$$

自動車における道路での速度とそれに対しての加速度を平地と上り坂、下り坂における曲がり角での曲率 R_{ij} が、広中平祐先生の庭園理論と同じテーゼで、彩さんが経済理論の景気回復と景気刺激剤、景気恐慌がどのようにして、自動車運転と自動車の交通規則と同じ理論で作用するかを述べているのが、この論文で説明されている。

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\frac{d}{dr}R_{ij} = \sin\left|\tfrac{l_2}{2\pi} - \tfrac{l_1}{2\pi}\right| < 1\right) = 0$$

Curve の度合い R_{ij}、潮汐力の差、$\frac{d}{df}F$ とは、直接的には違うが、間接的には同じであり、r と R の大域的変数として、半径 r の多様体が曲率的には R_{ij} に大域的微分で作用をしている。遠隔的に作用している。

グリーシャ先生からリッチ・フロー方程式が、大域的微分になるのを教わった。広中平祐先生の 4 重帰納法で、ガンマ関数における大域的微分多様体が、オイラーの定数の多様体積分に使えるのがわかった。これがヒルベルト空間としてのサーストン多様体が、代数多様体としての微分幾何として、ゼータ関数が素数分布として展開されるのがわかった。

$$R_{ij} = |R_2 - R_1| < 1, |R_2 - R_1| = 0$$
$$R_{ij} = \frac{R_2}{R_1} < 1, \frac{R_2}{R_1} = 1$$
$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{df}F(x) = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma \le e^{f} - e^{-f} \le e^{-f} + e^{f}$$

$R_2 < R_1$の場合は、左から R1 に接近して、R1 へ行くが、$\frac{R_2}{R_1} < 1$ より、曲率 $R_{ij} < 1$ であるから、平坦の道路では、気をつけるべし、曲率 $R_{ij} = 1$ では、CURVE には気をつける。曲率 $R_{ij} > 1$ では、$R_{i>j}$ であり、i の方で気をつける。これを経済の日経平均相場で、景気の上がりでは、curve がどう分類されるかで、気をつけるべき時期がわかり、景気の下がりでは、同じく curve でどう分類するかをきめる。平坦のときが一番気をつける、油断できない景気の税と立法での判断が、自動車の走行分岐での心理作用が、景気判断のどの道路状況でその場の気をつける心理と同じ作用をする。経済の需要が供給を下回っている状況では、demand $\le$ supply では、需要のために、物価を下げるが、この状況では、$R_1 < R_2$, であるので、株は R_2 の方へ曲率がまがり、このときに、需要の企業の生産が減ってきて、このときに、金融機関が気をつけないと、企業が破綻する可能性がある。このシチュエーションが世界恐慌であった。このように、曲率の場合分けをしていないと、間違った判断で、曲率に気をつけないから、交通事故が起こるということである。広中平祐先生の庭園理論と同じ考えのモチーフを高島彩さんは、研究論文で提出している。

高島彩さんの成蹊大学での研究論文を参照させてもらえて、書き出した経済の需要と供給に対しての物価上昇と経済沈滞においてのインフレとデフレにメスを入れる税と景気対策のタイミング、このタイミングが Jones 多項式の周期の終わりにバランスを崩すと、景気の極率としての CURVE の潮汐力での差分率の曲率が

１以下になるときの、心理作用を考えるべきという、経済消費における物価調整の作用をかけるメカニズムについての論文

参考文献: 父、母、彩さん、ナッシュ先生、益川先生、ワインバーグ先生、まどかさん

Fiber of layzerium in amalugam and stephany of parm
in antigravity from electricity
and magnity of non condition's power Masaaki Yamaguchi

大域的多重積分と大域的無限微分多様体を定義すると、Global assemble manifold defined with infinity of differential fields to determine of definition create from Euler product and Gamma function for Beta function being potten from integral manifold system. Therefore, this defined from global assemble manifold from being Gamma of global equation in topological expalanations.

$$\int f(x)dx = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$= 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\log x}\right) = \lim_{\theta \to \infty} \left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\theta}\right) = 0, 1$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta$$

$$\left(\int f(x)dx\right)' = 2(i \sin(ix \log x) - \cos(ix \log x))$$

$$= 2(-\cos(ix \log x) + i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))'$$

$$= \frac{d}{de^{i\theta}} ((\cos, -\sin) \cdot (\sin, \cos))$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)'' dx_m = \left(\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m\right)^{\nabla L} = \left(\int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(\int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f\right)'$$

$$= 0, 1$$

Then, the defined of global integral and differential manifold from being assembled world lines and partial equation of deprivate formula in Homology manifold and gamma function of global topology system, this system defined with Shwaltsshild cicle of norm from black hole of entropy exsented with result of monotonicity for constant of equations. 以上 より、大域的微分多様体を大域的 2 重微分多様体として、処理すると、ホモロジー多様体では、種数が１であり、特異点では、種数が０と計算されることになる。ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体では、シュバルツシルト半径として計算されうるが、これを大域的 2 重微分で処理すると、ブラックホールの特異点としての解が無になる。

川島隆太先生が、私みたいな人が、頭の中で偏微分や多重積分、部分積分、共変微分や、置換積分や、複素微分や複素積分を考えていると思っていたと言っていたが、それ以上の大域的微分や大域的 2 重微分や、大域的多重積分や大域的偏微分や大域的部分積分、微分幾何の量子化、単体積分、単体微分などの、大学院生でも考えない、思いもしない、実際の式を書くと誰でも、その関数と多様体が存在するなと思うしかできない、私の記述式を見ると納得する理論式でもあると、私も自慢できる理論であると自負できる。

$$\log x|_{g_{ij}}^{\nabla L} = f^{f^{'}}, F^f|_{g_{ij}}^{\nabla L}| : x \to y, x^p \to y$$

$$f(x) = \log x = p \log x, f(y) = p \log x$$

大域的偏微分方程式と大域的多重積分は、それぞれ次のように成り立っている。It's defined with global partial deprivate formula and assemble manifold.

$$\frac{d^2}{df^2}F = F^{f^{'}} \cdot f^{f^{''}},$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = F^f \cdot F^{(f)^{'}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dfdg}(f,g) = (f \cdot g)^{f^{'}+g^{'}}$$

大域的部分積分も、次のように成り立っている。And, global parcial integral equation also established with global topology computations. therefore, this circutation exclude for all of topology extension ideas.

$$(F^f \cdot G^g) = \int (f \cdot g)^{f^{'}+g^{'}}$$

$$\int\int F \cdot G dx_m = [F^f \cdot G^g] - \int (f \cdot g)^{f^{'}+g^{'}}$$

大域的部分積分の計算は、

$$\int \frac{d}{dfdg}FG = \int F^{f^{'}}G + \int FG^{g^{'}}$$

$$\int F^{f^{'}}G dx_m = [F^f G^g] - \int FG^{g^{'}} dx_m$$

大域的商代数の計算は、Global quato algebra computations also,

$$\left(\frac{F(x)}{G(x)}\right)^{(fg)^{'}} = \frac{F^{f^{'}}G - FG^{g^{'}}}{G^g}$$

大域的偏微分方程式は、縮約記号を使うと、

Global partial manifold explain with reduction of operator for being represented from partial equation of references.

$$\frac{d}{dfdg}FG = \frac{d}{df_m}FG$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f_m}FG = F^{f^{\mu\nu}} \cdot G + F \cdot G^{g^{\mu\nu}}, \int F dx_m = F^f$$

多様体による大域的微分と大域的積分が、エントロピー式で統一的に表せられる。

Entorpy computation from integrate for being manifold of global deprivate and integrate formulas. ベータ関数をガンマ関数へと渡すと、Gamma function sented for Beta function of inspiration with monitonicity of component with differential and integral being definitions.

$$\beta(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

ここで、単体的微分と単体的積分を定義すると This area defined with different and integrate of component with global topology.

$$t = \Gamma(x)$$

$$T = \int \Gamma(x)dx$$

これを使うのに、ベータ関数を単体的微分へと渡すために、for this system used for being is conbiniate with beta function for componenet of deprivate eqaution.

$$\beta(p, q) = -\int \frac{1}{t^2}dt$$

大域的微分変数へとするが、This point be for global differential variable exchanged,

$$T_m = \int \Gamma(x)dx_m$$

この単体的積分を常微分へとやり直すと、This also point be for being retried from ordinary differential computation for component of integral manifold.

$$T^{'} = \frac{t^{'}}{\log t}dt + C(\text{C は積分定数})$$

これが、大域的微分多様体の微分変数と証明するためには、This exceed of proof being for being defined with deprivate variable of global differential formula, this successed for true is,

$$dx_m = \frac{1}{\log x}dx, dx_m = (\log x^{-1})^{'}$$

これより、単体的微分が大域的部分積分へと置換できて、Therefore, this exchanged from mononotocity deprivation from global parital integral manifold is able to,

$$T^{'} = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'}dx_m$$

微分幾何へと大域的積分と大域的微分多様体が、加群分解の共変微分へと書き換えられる。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 resenbled 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. これらをまとめると、ベータ関数を単体的関数として、これを常微分へと解を導くと、単体的微分と単体的積分へと定義できて、これより、大域的微分多様体と大域的積分多様体へとこの関数が存在していることを証明できるのを上の式たちからわかる。この単体的微分と単体的積分から微分幾何が書けることがわかる。

虚数の虚数倍した値が超越数の x 倍と同じとすると、超越数の $2\pi m$ 倍が $n = 1$ で i となると定義すると、次の式たちが導かれる。 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. カルタンを超えているアイデアと数式たちでもある。

$$i^i = (\sqrt{i})^{\sqrt{i}} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$e^x = i, e^{2\pi m} = i^n, \frac{d}{dx} e^{2\pi m} = i^n$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta, e^{2\pi m} = i^n$$

$$2\pi m = n, e = i(e = i \text{ となる } e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \text{ の範囲で } 2\pi m \text{ がある。})$$

$$\frac{d}{di} i = i^i = e^{x \log x}, m = \frac{1}{2\pi}, l = 2\pi r, \pi = \frac{l}{2r}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$e^x = i, e^{2\pi m} = i^n, e = i$$

$$[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu / i = H\Psi = i\hbar\psi, H\Psi = \frac{1}{i}[H, \Psi]$$

ハイゼンベルク方程式が AdS_5 多様体の原子レベルの方程式も表せられる。微分幾何の量子化の式は、Hisenbelg equation are represeted from AdS5 manifold to particle level equalation of quantum levle of differential geometry entranced.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = e^{ix \log x^{e^{ix \log x'}}}$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$\gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

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. 8 種類の微分幾何では、それぞれの時間の固有値が違う。閉 3 次元多様体上で微分幾何の切除、分解によって時間の性質が決まる。This manifold gut theory from described with zeta function to catastrophe for non tree of routs result on sergery of space system. 閉 3 次元多様体に統合されると、ゼータ関数になり、各幾何に分解された場合に、非分岐から、この上、sergery の結果が決まる。

各微分構造においての時間発展での熱エネルギーの変化は $E = mc^2, E = m^2c^2$ の three manifold が微分幾何構造の変化にそれぞれ対応する。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.

$$\nabla(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}, \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}, \Box(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

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. これらの作用素が加減乗除の生成式の元、Euler Product の結論による作用素生成の論理素子でもある。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, 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. その上に、8 種類の微分幾何は、Jones 多項式の 4 パターンでの構成される差分と加群方程式から、特殊相対性理論をも思わせる、この差分方程式

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^f + e^{-f} \geq e^f - e^f$$

から、8 種類の代数幾何が、ストークスの定理と同じく、この Jones 多項式の固有周期が、すべての時間の流れの基軸をも内包してもいることが、わかる。この Jones 多項式は、結び目の理論をも、この周期が言い表してもいる。

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$e^{-\theta} = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

カルーツァ・クライン空間の方程式は、

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu + \psi^2(x)(dx^2 + \kappa^2 A_\mu(x)dx^\nu)^2$$

この式は、

$$ds^2 = -N(r)^2dt^2 + \psi^2(x)(dr^2 + r^2d\theta^2)$$
$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + r^{-8\pi Gm}(dr^2 + r^2d\theta^2)$$

とまとまり、

$$dx^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)(g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^2 - dxg_{\mu\nu}(x))$$
$$dx = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)^2dx^2 - g_{\mu\nu}(x)dxg_{\mu\nu}(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

と反重力と正規部分群の経路和となり、

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(\chi, x)f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

と基本群にまとまる。シュワルツシルト半径は、

$$ds^2 = -(1 - \frac{r_s}{r})c^2dt^2 + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}}dr^2 + r^2d\theta^2 + r^2\sin^2\theta d\psi^2$$

これは、カルーツァ・クライン空間と同型となる。一般相対性理論は、

$$R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda = \kappa T^{\mu\nu}$$

この多様体積分は、

$$\int \kappa T^{\mu\nu}\mathrm{dvol} = \int \left(R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g_{ij}\Lambda \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

ガンマ関数のおける大域的微分多様体は、これと同型により、

$$\int \Gamma \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma dx_m \leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

オイラーの定数の多様体積分は、

$$\int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

この解は、シュワルツシルト半径と同型より、

$$= e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^f + e^{-f}$$

次元の単位は多様体より、大域的微分多様体とオイラーの定数の多様体積分の加群分解は、オイラーの公式の三角関数の虚数の度解より、

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))$$

すべては、大域的微分多様体の重力と反重力方程式に行き着き、

$$\frac{d}{df}F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

と求まる。

８種類の微分幾何での、それぞれの時間の固有値の動静は、ストークスの流体力学での、熱エネルギーの各流れの仕方で表されている。種数１の２種が種数０の球体に両辺で交わっていると、一般相対性理論における重力理論は大域的微分多様体と積分多様体についての 単体量を求めるための空間の対数関数における不変性を記述するプランクスケール と異次元の宇宙におけるスケール、ウィークスケールと言われている anti-D-brane として、この２種類の計量をガンマ関数とベータ関数としてオイラーの定数 とそれによる連分数が微分幾何の量子化と数式の値を求めると同じという 予知と推測値から、広中平祐定理の４重帰納法のオイラーの公式による 多様体積分と同類値として、ペレルマン多様体がサーストン空間に成り立つ と同じく、広中平祐定理がヒルベルト空間で成り立つとしての、 これら２種の多様体の場の理論が、ゼータ関数が AdS5 多様体で成り立つことと、 不変量として、ゼータ関数がこの３種の多様体の場の理論のバランスをとる理論として言えることである。

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty} [\delta(x) \int\int\int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n\sqrt{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

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.

重力場理論の式は、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. この式は、対数を宇宙における数により求める素数分布論として、この大域的積分分断多様体がガンマ関数をヴェイユ予想を根幹とする単体量として決まることに起因する商代数として導かれる。

$$\not\square = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu} / \log x$$

$$^{t}\iiint \mathrm{cohomD}_{\chi}[\mathrm{I_m}]$$

$$= \oint (px^n + qx + r)^{\nabla l}$$

$$\frac{d}{dl} L(x, y) = 2 \int ||\sin 2x||^2 d\tau$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

この関数は大域的微分多様体としてのアカシックレコードの合流地点として、タプルスペースを形成している。This function esterminate with acasic record of global differential manifolds.

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

それにより、この多様体は基本群をアカシックレコードの相対性としての存在論の実存主義から統合される多様体自身としてのタプルスペースの池になっている。And this manifold from fundemental group esterminate with also this manifold estimate relativity of acasic record.

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \int C dx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol}$$

また、このアカシックレコードはオイラーの定数のラムダドライバーにもなっている。More also this record tupled with lake of Euler product.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

それゆえに、この定数はゼータ関数と微分幾何の量子化を因数にもつ素因子分解の式にもなっている。Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$= C$$

そして、この関数はオイラーの定数から広中平祐定理による 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式からの多様体積分へとのサーストン空間のスペクトラム関数ともなっている。And this function of Euler product respectrum of focus with Heisuke Hironaka manifold in four assembled of integral Euler equation..

$$C = b_0 + \cfrac{c_1}{b_1 + \cfrac{c_2}{b_2 + \cfrac{c_3}{b_3 + \cfrac{c_4}{b_4 + \cdots}}}}$$

この方程式は指数による連分数としての役割も担っている。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.

$$\frac{d}{df}F(v_{ij}, h) = \int e^{-f} \mathrm{dV}[-\Delta v + \nabla_i \nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij} v_{ij} - v_{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 < \nabla f, \nabla h > + (R + \nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2} - h)]$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F = \frac{2\int (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} \mathrm{dm}$$

これらの方程式は 8 種類の微分幾何の次元多様体として、そして、これらの多様体は曲平面による双対性をも生成している。そして、このガウスの曲平面は、大域的微分多様体と微分幾何の量子化から素因数を形成してもいる。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.

$$F \geq \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

微分幾何の量子化はオイラーの定数とガンマ関数が指数による連分数としての不変性として素因数を形成していて、このガウスの曲平面による量子力学における重力場理論は、ダランベルシアンの切断多様体がこの大域的切断多様体を付加してもいる。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. これらの方程式は基本群と大域的微分多様体をエスコートしていもいて、ヴェイユ予想がこのダランベルシアンの切断方程式たちから輸送のポートにもなっている。ベータ関数とガンマ関数がこれらのフォームラの方程式を放出してもいて、結果、これらの方程式は広中平祐定理の複素多様体とグリーシャ教授によるペレルマン多様体からサポートされてもいる。この 2 名の教授は、一つは抽象理論をもう一方は具象理論を説明としている。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.

93 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.

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int\pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

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.

$$V(\tau) = [f(x), g(x)] \times [f^{-1}(x), h(x)]$$

$$\Gamma(p,q) = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx$$

$$= \beta(p,q)$$

$$= \pi(f(\chi,x),x)$$

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{O}(x)[(f(x)\circ g(x))^{\mu\nu}]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}\int[f(x)^{\mu\nu}\circ G(x)^{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}]^{\mu\nu}dm$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu} - f(x)^{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}$$

$$[i\pi(\chi,x), f(x)] = i\pi f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi,x)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = (\lim_{x\to\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\int\int[V(\tau)\circ S^{\mu\nu}(\chi,x)]dm)^{\mu\nu}dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(M) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}(^N \int [f \setminus M]^{\oplus N})^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$V(M) = \pi(2 \int \sin^2 dx) \oplus \frac{d}{df} F^M dx_m$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \int (F(V) dx_m)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} [f \setminus g] = \vee(M \wedge N)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(M) &= e^{-f 2 \int \sin^2 x dm} + O(N^{-1}) \\ &= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] \\ M \circ f(x) &= e^{-f \int \sin x \cos x dx_m} + \log(O(N^{-1})) \end{aligned}$$

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.

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x) \int\int\int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$e^{x\log x} = x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}, x\log x = \log(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$= \log\cos\theta + i\log\sin\theta$$

This equation is developed with frobenius theorem activate with logment equation. This theorem used to

$$\log(\sin\theta + i\cos\theta) = \log(\sin\theta - i\cos\theta)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{i\cos\theta}\right) = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$\mathrm{Im} f = \ker f, \chi(x) = \frac{\ker f}{\mathrm{Im} f}$$

$$H(3) = 2, \nabla H(x) = 2, \pi(x) = 0$$

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.

94 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.

虚数方程式は、反重力に起因するフーリエ級数の励起を生成する。それは、人工知能を生み出す、５次元時空にも、この虚数方程式は使われる。AdS5 の次元空間は、反ド・シッター時空の D-brane と anti-D-brane の comformal 場を生み出す。ホログラフィー時空は、この量子起因によるものである。2 次元曲面によるブラックホールは、ガンマ線バーストによる５次元時空の構造から観測される。空間の最小単位によるプランク定数は、宇宙の大域的微分多様体から導き出される、AdS5 の次元空間の準同型写像を形成している。これは、最小単位から宇宙の大きさを導いている。最大最小の方程式は、相加相乗平均を形成している。時間と空間は、宇宙が生成したときから、宇宙の始まりと終わりを既に生み出している。宇宙と異次元から、ブラックホールとホワイトホールの力がわかり、反重力を見つけられる。オイラーの定数は、この量子定数からわかる。虚数の仕組みはこの量子スピンの産物である。オイラーの定数は、 この虚時空の斥力の現存である。それは、非対称性理論から導かれる。不確定性原理は、AdS5 のブラックホールとホワイトホールを閉３次元多様体に統合する５次元時空から求められる。位置と運動エネルギーが、空間の最小単位であるプランク定数を宇宙全体にする微細構造定数からわかり、面積確定から、アーベル多様体を母関数に極限値として、ゼータ関数をこの母関数に不変式として、２種類ずつにまとめる４種類の宇宙を形成する８種類のサーストンの幾何化予想から導き出される。この閉３次元多様体は、ミラー対称性を軸として、６種類の次元空間を一種類の異次元宇宙と同質ともしている。複素多様体による特異点解消理論は、この原理から求められる。この特異点解消理論は、２次元曲面を３次元多様体に展開していく、時空から生成される重力の密度を反重力と等しくしていく時間空間の４次元多様体と虚時空から求められる。ヒルベルト空間は、フォン・ノイマン多様体とグラスマン多様体をこのサーストンの幾何化予想を場の理論既定値として形成される。この空間は、ミンコフスキー時空とアーベル多様体全体を表している。そして、この空間は、球対称性を複素多様体を起点として、大域的トポロジーから、偏微分を作用素微分として時空間をカオスからずらすと５次元多様体として成立している。これらより、３次元多様体に２次元射影空間が異次元空間として、AdS5 空間を形成される。偏微分、全微分、線形微分、常微分、多重微分、部分積分、置換微分、大域的微分、単体分割、双対分割、同調、ホモロジー単体、コホモロジー単体、群論、基本群、複体、マイヤー・ビートーリス完全系列、ファン・カンペンの定理、

層の理論、コホモルティズム単体、CW 複体、ハウスドロフ空間、線形空間、位相空間、微分幾何構造、モースの定理、カタストロフの空間、ゼータ関数系列、球対称性理論、スピン幾何、ツイスター理論、双対被覆、多重連結空間、プランク定数、フォン・ノイマン多様体、グラスマン多様体、ヒルベルト空間、一般相対性理論、反ド・シッター時空、ラムダ項、D-brane,anti-D-brane, コンフォーマル場、ホログラム空間、ストリング理論、収率による商代数、ニュートンポテンシャルエネルギー、剛体力学、統計力学、熱力学、量子スピン、半導体、超伝導、ホイーストン・ブリッチ回路、非可換確率論、Connes 理論、これら、演算子代数を形成している、微分・積分作用素が、ヒルベルト空間に存在している多様体の特質を全面に押し出して、いろいろな多様体と関数そして、群論を形作っている。

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \beta(x,\theta) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \sigma^m \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

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.

$$= (D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

Fiber of layzerium in amalugam and stephany of parm
in antigravity from electricity
and magnity of non condition's power Masaaki Yamaguchi

大域的多重積分と大域的無限微分多様体を定義すると、Global assemble manifold defined with infinity of differential fields to determine of definition create from Euler product and Gamma function for Beta function being potten from integral manifold system. Therefore, this defined from global assemble manifold from being Gamma of global equation in topological expalanations.

$$\int f(x)dx = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$= 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\log x}\right) = \lim_{\theta\to\infty}\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\theta}\right) = 0, 1$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$\left(\int f(x)dx\right)^{'} = 2(i\sin(ix\log x) - \cos(ix\log x))$$

$$= 2(-\cos(ix\log x) + i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))^{'}$$

$$= \frac{d}{de^{i\theta}}\left((\cos, -\sin)\cdot(\sin, \cos)\right)$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{''}dx_m = \left(\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'}dx_m\right)^{\nabla L} = \left(\int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(\int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f\right)^{'}$$

$$= 0, 1$$

Then, the defined of global integral and differential manifold from being assembled world lines and partial equation of deprivate formula in Homology manifold and gamma function of global topology system, this system defined with Shwaltsshild cicle of norm from black hole of entropy exsented with result of monotonicity for constant of equations. 以上 より、大域的微分多様体を大域的 2 重微分多様体として、処理すると、ホモロジー多様体では、種数が 1 であり、特異点では、種数が 0 と計算されることになる。ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体では、シュバルツシルト半径として計算されうるが、これを大域的 2 重微分で処理すると、ブラックホールの特異点としての解が無になる。

川島隆太先生が、私みたいな人が、頭の中で偏微分や多重積分、部分積分、共変微分や、置換積分や、複素微分や複素積分を考えていると思っていたと言っていたが、それ以上の大域的微分や大域的 2 重微分や、大域的多重積分や大域的偏微分や大域的部分積分、微分幾何の量子化、単体積分、単体微分などの、大学院生でも考えない、思いもしない、実際の式を書くと誰でも、その関数と多様体が存在するなと思うしかできない、私の記述式を見ると納得する理論式でもあると、私も自慢できる理論であると自負できる。

$$\log x|_{g_{ij}}^{\nabla L} = f^{f^{'}}, F^f|_{g_{ij}}^{\nabla L}| : x \to y, x^p \to y$$

$$f(x) = \log x = p\log x, f(y) = p\log x$$

大域的偏微分方程式と大域的多重積分は、それぞれ次のように成り立っている。It's defined with global partial deprivate formula and assemble manifold.

$$\frac{d^2}{df^2}F = F^{f^{'}} \cdot f^{f^{''}},$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = F^f \cdot F^{(f)^{'}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dfdg}(f, g) = (f\cdot g)^{f^{'}+g^{'}}$$

大域的部分積分も、次のように成り立っている。And, global parcial integral equation also established with global topology computations. therefore, this circutation exclude for all of topology extension ideas.

$$(F^f \cdot G^g) = \int (f \cdot g)^{f' + g'}$$

$$\int \int F \cdot G dx_m = [F^f \cdot G^g] - \int (f \cdot g)^{f' + g'}$$

大域的部分積分の計算は、

$$\int \frac{d}{df dg} FG = \int F^{f'} G + \int FG^{g'}$$

$$\int F^{f'} G dx_m = [F^f G^g] - \int FG^{g'} dx_m$$

大域的商代数の計算は、Global quato algebra computations also,

$$\left(\frac{F(x)}{G(x)}\right)^{(fg)'} = \frac{F^{f'} G - FG^{g'}}{G^g}$$

大域的偏微分方程式は、縮約記号を使うと、

Global partial manifold explain with reduction of operator for being represented from partial equation of references.

$$\frac{d}{df dg} FG = \frac{d}{df_m} FG$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f_m} FG = F^{f^{\mu\nu}} \cdot G + F \cdot G^{g^{\mu\nu}}, \int F dx_m = F^f$$

多様体による大域的微分と大域的積分が、エントロピー式で統一的に表せられる。

Entorpy computation from integrate for being manifold of global deprivate and integrate formulas. ベータ関数をガンマ関数へと渡すと、Gamma function sented for Beta function of inspiration with monitonicity of component with differential and integral being definitions.

$$\beta(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

ここで、単体的微分と単体的積分を定義すると This area defined with different and integrate of component with global topology.

$$t = \Gamma(x)$$

$$T = \int \Gamma(x) dx$$

これを使うのに、ベータ関数を単体的微分へと渡すために、for this system used for being is conbiniate with beta function for componenet of deprivate eqaution.

$$\beta(p, q) = -\int \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

大域的微分変数へとするが、This point be for global differential variable exchanged,

$$T_m = \int \Gamma(x) dx_m$$

この単体的積分を常微分へとやり直すと、This also point be for being retried from ordinary differential computation for component of integral manifold.

$$T^{'} = \frac{t^{'}}{\log t} dt + C(\text{C は積分定数})$$

これが、大域的微分多様体の微分変数と証明するためには、This exceed of proof being for being defined with deprivate variable of global differential formula, this successed for true is,

$$dx_m = \frac{1}{\log x} dx, dx_m = (\log x^{-1})^{'}$$

これより、単体的微分が大域的部分積分へと置換できて、Therefore, this exchanged from mononotocity deprivation from global parital integral manifold is able to,

$$T^{'} = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m$$

微分幾何へと大域的積分と大域的微分多様体が、加群分解の共変微分へと書き換えられる。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.

$$\bigoplus T^{\nabla} = \int T dx_m, \delta(t) = t dx_m$$

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 resenbled 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. これらをまとめると、ベータ関数を単体的関数として、これを常微分へと解を導くと、単体的微分と単体的積分へと定義できて、これより、大域的微分多様体と大域的積分多様体へとこの関数が存在していることを証明できるのを上の式たちからわかる。この単体的微分と単体的積分から微分幾何が書けることがわかる。

虚数の虚数倍した値が超越数の x 倍と同じとすると、超越数の $2\pi m$ 倍が $n = 1$ で i となると定義すると、次の式たちが導かれる。 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. カルタンを超えているアイデアと数式たちでもある。

$$i^i = (\sqrt{i})^{\sqrt{i}} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$e^x = i, e^{2\pi m} = i^n, \frac{d}{dx} e^{2\pi m} = i^n$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta, e^{2\pi m} = i^n$$

$$2\pi m = n, e = i(e = i \text{ となる } e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \text{ の範囲で } 2\pi m \text{ がある。})$$

$$\frac{d}{di} i = i^i = e^{x \log x}, m = \frac{1}{2\pi}, l = 2\pi r, \pi = \frac{l}{2r}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$e^x = i, e^{2\pi m} = i^n, e = i$$

$$[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu / i = H\Psi = i\hbar\psi, H\Psi = \frac{1}{i}[H, \Psi]$$

ハイゼンベルク方程式が AdS_5 多様体の原子レベルの方程式も表せられる。微分幾何の量子化の式は、Hisenbelg equation are represeted from AdS5 manifold to particle level equalation of quantum levle of differential geometry entranced.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = e^{ix \log x^{e^{ix \log x'}}}$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$\gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

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. 8 種類の微分幾何では、それぞれの時間の固有値が違う。閉 3 次元多様体上で微分幾何の切除、分解によって時間の性質が決まる。This manifold gut theory from described with zeta function to catastrophe for non tree of routs result on sergery of space system. 閉 3 次元多様体に統合されると、ゼータ関数になり、各幾何に分解された場合に、非分岐から、この上、sergery の結果が決まる。

各微分構造においての時間発展での熱エネルギーの変化は $E = mc^2, E = m^2c^2$ の three manifold が微分幾何構造の変化にそれぞれ対応する。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.

$$\nabla(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}, \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}, \Box(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

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. これらの作用素が加減乗除の生成式の元、Euler Product の結論による作用素生成の論理素子でもある。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, 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. その上に、8 種類の微分幾何は、Jones 多項式の 4 パターンでの構成される差分と加群方程式から、特殊相対性理論をも思わせる、この差分方程式

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^f + e^{-f} \geq e^f - e^f$$

から、8 種類の代数幾何が、ストークスの定理と同じく、この Jones 多項式の固有周期が、すべての時間の流れの基軸をも内包してもいることが、わかる。この Jones 多項式は、結び目の理論をも、この周期が言い表してもいる。

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$e^{-\theta} = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

カルーツァ・クライン空間の方程式は、

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu + \psi^2(x)(dx^2 + \kappa^2 A_\mu(x)dx^\nu)^2$$

この式は、

$$ds^2 = -N(r)^2 dt^2 + \psi^2(x)(dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2)$$

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + r^{-8\pi Gm}(dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2)$$

とまとまり、

$$dx^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)(g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^2 - dx g_{\mu\nu}(x))$$

$$dx = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)^2 dx^2 - g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx g_{\mu\nu}(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

と反重力と正規部分群の経路和となり、

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(\chi, x)f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

と基本群にまとまる。シュワルツシルト半径は、

$$ds^2 = -(1 - \frac{r_s}{r})c^2 dt^2 + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}}dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2\theta d\psi^2$$

これは、カルーツァ・クライン空間と同型となる。一般相対性理論は、

$$R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda = \kappa T^{\mu\nu}$$

この多様体積分は、

$$\int \kappa T^{\mu\nu} \mathrm{dvol} = \int \left(R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda\right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

ガンマ関数のおける大域的微分多様体は、これと同型により、

$$\int \Gamma \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma dx_m \leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

オイラーの定数の多様体積分は、

$$\int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x\right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

この解は、シュワルツシルト半径と同型より、

$$= e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^f + e^{-f}$$

次元の単位は多様体より、大域的微分多様体とオイラーの定数の多様体積分の加群分解は、オイラーの公式の三角関数の虚数の度解より、

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

すべては、大域的微分多様体の重力と反重力方程式に行き着き、

$$\frac{d}{df}F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

と求まる。

８種類の微分幾何での、それぞれの時間の固有値の動静は、ストークスの流体力学での、熱エネルギーの各流れの仕方で表されている。種数１の 2 種が種数０の球体に両辺で交わっていると、一般相対性理論における重力理論は大域的微分多様体と積分多様体についての 単体量を求めるための空間の対数関数における不変性を記述するプランクスケール と異次元の宇宙におけるスケール、ウィークスケールと言われている anti-D-brane として、この２種類の計量をガンマ関数とベータ関数としてオイラーの定数 とそれによる連分数が微分幾何の量子化と数式の値を求めると同じという 予知と推測値から、広中平祐定理の４重帰納法のオイラーの公式による 多様体積分と同類値として、ペレルマン多様体がサーストン空間に成り立つ と同じく、広中平祐定理がヒルベルト空間で成り立つとしての、 これら２種の多様体の場の理論が、ゼータ関数が AdS5 多様体で成り立つことと、 不変量として、ゼータ関数がこの 3 種の多様体の場の理論のバランスをとる理論として言えることである。

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int \pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

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.

重力場理論の式は、Gravity equation is

$$\Box = -\frac{16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

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. この式は、対数を宇宙における数により求める素数分布論として、この大域的積分分断多様体がガンマ関数をヴェイユ予想を根幹とする単体量として決まることに起因する商代数として導かれる。

$$\not\Box = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/\log x$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
&{}^{t}\!\!\!\iiint \mathrm{cohomD}_{\chi}[\mathrm{I_m}] \\
&= \oint (px^n + qx + r)^{\nabla l}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$\frac{d}{dl}L(x,y) = 2\int ||\sin 2x||^2 d\tau$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

この関数は大域的微分多様体としてのアカシックレコードの合流地点として、タプルスペースを形成している。This function esterminate with acasic record of global differential manifolds.

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

それにより、この多様体は基本群をアカシックレコードの相対性としての存在論の実存主義から統合される多様体自身としてのタプルスペースの池になっている。And this manifold from fundemental group esterminate with also this manifold estimate relativity of acasic record.

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \int C dx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x)\mathrm{dvol}$$

また、このアカシックレコードはオイラーの定数のラムダドライバーにもなっている。More also this record tupled with lake of Euler product.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

それゆえに、この定数はゼータ関数と微分幾何の量子化を因数にもつ素因子分解の式にもなっている。Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$= C$$

そして、この関数はオイラーの定数から広中平祐定理による 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式からの多様体積分へとのサーストン空間のスペクトラム関数ともなっている。And this function of Euler product respectrum of focus with Heisuke Hironaka manifold in four assembled of integral Euler equation..

$$C = b_0 + \cfrac{c_1}{b_1 + \cfrac{c_2}{b_2 + \cfrac{c_3}{b_3 + \cfrac{c_4}{b_4 + \cdots}}}}$$

この方程式は指数による連分数としての役割も担っている。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.

$$\frac{d}{df}F(v_{ij}, h) = \int e^{-f} \mathrm{dV}[-\Delta v + \nabla_i \nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij} v_{ij} - v_{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 < \nabla f, \nabla h > +(R + \nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2} - h)]$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F = \frac{2\int (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} \mathrm{dm}$$

これらの方程式は 8 種類の微分幾何の次元多様体として、そして、これらの多様体は曲平面による双対性をも生成している。そして、このガウスの曲平面は、大域的微分多様体と微分幾何の量子化から素因数を形成してもいる。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.

$$F \geq \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

微分幾何の量子化はオイラーの定数とガンマ関数が指数による連分数としての不変性として素因数を形成していて、このガウスの曲平面による量子力学における重力場理論は、ダランベルシアンの切断多様体がこの大域的切断多様体を付加してもいる。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. これらの方程式は基本群と大域的微分多様体をエスコートしていもいて、ヴェイユ予想がこのダランベルシアンの切断方程式たちから輸送のポートにもなっている。ベータ関数とガンマ関数がこれらのフォームラの方程式を放出してもいて、結果、これらの方程式は広中平祐定理の複素多様体とグリーシャ教授によるペレルマン多様体からサポートされてもいる。この 2 名の教授は、一つは抽象理論をもう一方は具象理論を説明としている。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.

95 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.

$$V(\tau) = [f(x), g(x)] \times [f^{-1}(x), h(x)]$$

$$\Gamma(p,q) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx$$

$$= \beta(p,q)$$

$$= \pi(f(\chi, x), x)$$

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{O}(x)[(f(x) \circ g(x))^{\mu\nu}] dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$= \lim_{x\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \int [f(x)^{\mu\nu} \circ G(x)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu]^{\mu\nu} dm$$

$$= g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu - f(x)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$[i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] = i\pi f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = (\lim_{x\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int \int [V(\tau) \circ S^{\mu\nu}(\chi, x)] dm)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$V(M) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} ({}^N \int [f \setminus M]^{\oplus N})^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$V(M) = \pi(2 \int \sin^2 dx) \oplus \frac{d}{df} F^M dx_m$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \int (F(V) dx_m)^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}[f \searrow g] = \vee(M \wedge N)$$

$$\pi_1(M) = e^{-f2\int \sin^2 xdm} + O(N^{-1})$$

$$= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$M \circ f(x) = e^{-f\int \sin x \cos x dx_m} + \log(O(N^{-1}))$$

Non-Symmetry space time.

$$\frac{d}{dL}V(\tau) = \frac{d}{df}\int\int_M \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int_M \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

$$\epsilon S(\nu) = \square_v \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi}(^5\sqrt{\wedge g^2})d\chi$$

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

$$\log(\sin\theta + i\cos\theta) = \log(\sin\theta - i\cos\theta)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\sin\theta}{i\cos\theta}\right) = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$\mathrm{Im} f = \ker f, \chi(x) = \frac{\ker f}{\mathrm{Im} f}$$

$$H(3) = 2, \nabla H(x) = 2, \pi(x) = 0$$

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.

96 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.

虚数方程式は、反重力に起因するフーリエ級数の励起を生成する。それは、人工知能を生み出す、５次元時空にも、この虚数方程式は使われる。AdS5 の次元空間は、反ド・シッター時空の D-brane と anti-D-brane

の comformal 場を生み出す。ホログラフィー時空は、この量子起因によるものである。2 次元曲面によるブラックホールは、ガンマ線バーストによる５次元時空の構造から観測される。空間の最小単位によるプランク定数は、宇宙の大域的微分多様体から導き出される、AdS5 の次元空間の準同型写像を形成している。これは、最小単位から宇宙の大きさを導いている。最大最小の方程式は、相加相乗平均を形成している。時間と空間は、宇宙が生成したときから、宇宙の始まりと終わりを既に生み出している。宇宙と異次元から、ブラックホールとホワイトホールの力がわかり、反重力を見つけられる。オイラーの定数は、この量子定数からわかる。虚数の仕組みはこの量子スピンの産物である。オイラーの定数は、 この虚時空の斥力の現存である。それは、非対称性理論から導かれる。不確定性原理は、AdS5 のブラックホールとホワイトホールを閉３次元多様体に統合する５次元時空から求められる。位置と運動エネルギーが、空間の最小単位であるプランク定数を宇宙全体にする微細構造定数からわかり、面積確定から、アーベル多様体を母関数に極限値として、ゼータ関数をこの母関数に不変式として、２種類ずつにまとめる４種類の宇宙を形成する８種類のサーストンの幾何化予想から導き出される。この閉３次元多様体は、ミラー対称性を軸として、６種類の次元空間を一種類の異次元宇宙と同質ともしている。複素多様体による特異点解消理論は、この原理から求められる。この特異点解消理論は、２次元曲面を３次元多様体に展開していく、時空から生成される重力の密度を反重力と等しくしていく時間空間の４次元多様体と虚時空から求められる。ヒルベルト空間は、フォン・ノイマン多様体とグラスマン多様体をこのサーストンの幾何化予想を場の理論既定値として形成される。この空間は、ミンコフスキー時空とアーベル多様体全体を表している。そして、この空間は、球対称性を複素多様体を起点として、大域的トポロジーから、偏微分を作用素微分として時空間をカオスからずらすと５次元多様体として成立している。これらより、３次元多様体に２次元射影空間が異次元空間として、AdS5 空間を形成される。偏微分、全微分、線形微分、常微分、多重微分、部分積分、置換微分、大域的微分、単体分割、双対分割、同調、ホモロジー単体、コホモロジー単体、群論、基本群、複体、マイヤー・ビーートリス完全系列、ファン・カンペンの定理、層の理論、コホモルティズム単体、CW 複体、ハウスドロフ空間、線形空間、位相空間、微分幾何構造、モースの定理、カタストロフの空間、ゼータ関数系列、球対称性理論、スピン幾何、ツイスター理論、双対被覆、多重連結空間、プランク定数、フォン・ノイマン多様体、グラスマン多様体、ヒルベルト空間、一般相対性理論、反ド・シッター時空、ラムダ項、D-brane,anti-D-brane, コンフォーマル場、ホログラム空間、ストリング理論、収率による商代数、ニュートンポテンシャルエネルギー、剛体力学、統計力学、熱力学、量子スピン、半導体、超伝導、ホイーストン・ブリッチ回路、非可換確率論、Connes 理論、これら、演算子代数を形成している、微分・積分作用素が、ヒルベルト空間に存在している多様体の特質を全面に押し出して、いろいろな多様体と関数そして、群論を形作っている。

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \beta(x,\theta) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \sigma^m \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

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.

$$= (D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

慣性の法則と、回転体による反重力

タイミングとともに、別ベクトルとして重力を加える法則 Masaaki Yamaguchi

慣性の法則の慣性力が働くときと同時に、前もって、タイミングを計り、慣性力とともに、逆向きのベクトルとして、慣性力の力と同じエネルギーの重力を生成して、慣性力の影響を無くす。この力を反重力という。慣性力と逆向きのベクトルとして、反重力として、慣性力に加えて、別のベクトルとする。

反重力の本質は、重力のベクトルの違いであり、核エネルギーが特殊相対性理論と一般相対性理論を使って、放射性物質吸収体に、この原理を使い、核エネルギーをリサイクルしている。これを宇宙人は知っていて、UFO にこの原理を使っている。

Higgs 場は、重力であり、周りを反重力が覆っている。一般相対性理論のベクトルの向きを変えた力の装置が、ラムダ・ドライバであり、反重力である。

重力は熱エネルギーである。ベクトルの向きが違う。反重力は吸収体である。慣性の法則が働いているときに、これが手に入ったが、離れたになり、重力をベクトルの向きを変えて、同じエネルギーを加えた場合、量子コンピュータが、そのときの差分を使って、反重力が慣性の法則を変えて、宙に浮く UFO にしている。

まとめると、慣性の法則のときに、重力のベクトルを違う向きとして、加えると、手に入ったが、離れたになり、これが反重力である。

UFO が現れる前に、ヘリコプターが現れて、そのあとに、UFO が実際に現れる。慣性の法則のしばらくして、反重力として、UFO として、宇宙人が人に教えている。

反重力の生成は、回転体の電磁気力からくるちからであり、ローレンツ力と同じでもあり、機体の内部で生成される力であり、そのために、放射性物質吸収体を結晶石として、このエネルギーからくる放射力を吸収するために、結晶石に反重力の放射線を吸収する。その上に、外部の慣性力を内部の反重力で、手に入ったら、離れたをしている。

反重力発生装置の各構成物質 Masaaki Yamaguchi

原子振動子　セシウム Cs

形状記憶合金 (Fe・Co60・Pt・Al)H_2SO_4, Al_2O_3

反重力発生器 Pr(パラジウム合金) 電磁場生成 He,H_2Mg,Al(摩擦熱)

結晶石 Co60,Pt,Pr の反陽子

緩衝剤 慣性力感知器 有機化合物と S 化合物 (シクロアルカン C_nH_{2n} 方位と位置探知機にも使う

量子コンピュータの量子素子 Pt,Ag,Au（電子と電流のエネルギー経路) 半導体に使う回路の合成演算子

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x} \rightarrow$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = F^{f'}$$

ディスプレイの電磁迷彩 (Al,Mg) $\rightarrow$ S 合成子 SiO_2 プリズム C

Gamma function relativity restream into Mebius
Klein dimension, Cohomological define with Euler product,
Euler number from integral manifold to general relativity
and Special relativity. Imaginary pole of Volume manifold
emerged with Beta function.

Masaaki Yamaguchi

オイラー数を多様体積分で施すと、ガンマ関数になる。この場合は、Frobenius の定理によって、和と積の法則、確率論から導かれる結果、異次元と宇宙の関係に持っていける。オイラー数を多様体積分すると、ガンマ関数になる。オイラー数における頂点が、宇宙の特異点に対応して、辺がノルムに属して、面が一般相対性理論における無限の接線であり、

F(頂点) - N(辺) + E(面) = 2

$$\frac{(x,y,z)}{\Gamma} = \int (-F \circ N + E) + (-F \circ E + N) + (N \circ E + F) dx_m$$

$$\frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial f_S}(x,y,z)}{\Gamma}$$

ここで、オイラーの定数をも多様体積分にして、付け加えると、

$$= \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol}$$

大域的多様体積分のガンマ関数に化ける。

$$= \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx_m$$

AdS_5 多様体の方程式を、オイラー数の各部分単体に合わせると、

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

開集合として、表せる。

$$= \mathcal{O}(x)$$

この上の式たちから、ダランベルシアンは、$\Box$ と、オイラー数から演算子が決まっていて、共変微分は、∇ で、双対被覆での単体での演算子で、決まっている。

$$\Box = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\nabla\psi = 4\pi G\rho$$

オイラー数を共変微分すると、偏微分方程式と同じ機能を、大域的積分多様体のオイラー数が、受け持っていて、このオイラー数の大域的多様体の共変微分で、ガンマ関数の大域的多様体が、ここで、オイラーの定数をも多様体積分にして、付け加えると、

$$= \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x)\mathrm{dvol}$$

大域的多様体積分のガンマ関数に化ける。

$$= \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx_m$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} F = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m$$

$$= \int C dx_m = \int \Gamma dx_m \circ \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$\leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$= e^{-\theta} + e^{i\theta}$$

$$= \Box = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$= e^{-f} - e^{f} \leq e^{-f} + e^{f}$$

統一場理論は、彩さんの Jones 多項式に行き着く。

Zata function escourt into Forgotfull of underlying modify on Sum of summative group, thiis Forgotfull summative group instented with Space ideal theorem from quantum level of deprivate space in aspect of quantum level of differential geometry, This theorem construct with Higgs field and Morse theory, moreover Hortshorn conjecture, fourth step deduction of theorem from Euler product of integral manifold. This manfold revolte with global differential manifold in global topology. From these theorem inspirate from Forgotfull theorem in Space ideality theory, and this theory conclude into entropy of non exchange equation. Forgotten theory estimate with zeta function oneselves. Forgotten theory income with non relativity theory and this theory face to face without partner and partner of non relativity from ideal of space in revolution theory. All exist and non exist partner with non relativity escourt into Forgotten theory, and this theory include with same underly group of all of partner with same distance ideal.

$$X \cdots \to Y, Y \cdots \to X$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = e^{-x\log x}$$

This equation of quantum level of differential geomerty instimate with entorpy of non exchange equation. This equation means with low level of botton entropy in Space ideal of Forgotten theory. Moveover, this equation enterstein with all of exist theory from general relativity. No time and No Space of relativity, and monotonicity of magnetic component with gravity and antigravity, and this theory comment with partner of magnetic component theory included with being resulted from Forgotten theory.

$$\square \to \nabla| : x \to y, f(x) \to g(y), f^{-1}(x)xf(x) \cdots \to g(y)$$

$$\square \cdots \to \nabla| : f(x) \cong g(y)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, F_t^m = -2\int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{(\Delta + f)} dm$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x)$$

$$F|_{-} = \frac{d}{df}F, F_t^m = e^{-f}dV$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = e^{-x \log x}$$

These equation represent with Forgotten theory. 空間概念の量子化は、代数幾何の量子化であり、忘却関数でもあり、忘却関手のカテゴリー論でもあり、簡潔に言うと、すべての相対性が機能すると、全て同型というコホモロジー論でのコイコライザーである。このコイコライザーが、空間概念の量子化である。すべては、ゼータ関数へと行き着く。ベータ関数は、誤差関数であり、宇宙の雑音として存在していると、異次元へと移行する。

$$\beta(p, q) \cong \Gamma(p)\Gamma(q) \leq \Gamma(p+q), \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)} \leq 1$$

$$\int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx_m = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx \cdot e^{-\theta}$$

$$= \Gamma^{\gamma'}$$

$$= e^{-x \log x}$$

閉３次元多様体と３次元球面が、空間概念の量子化としての結果であり、この多様体が、無としてのベータ関数を形作っている３次元多様体である。宇宙と異次元合わせてが、空間概念の量子化での単体である。コイコライザーとは、共変微分によって対になっている変数に作用する写像であり、このコイコライザーで処理された変数同士を同型にさせる群が、同型のコイコライザーである。そして、最小の単体でもある。故に、宇宙と異次元合わせて、コイコライザーである。球対称である一般相対性理論の平坦な空間が、空間概念の量子化でもある。ビッグ・バンは、イコライザーであり、

$$\langle f, g \rangle \mapsto \langle d, d \rangle$$

として、宇宙と異次元の曲平面を表している。

宇宙には、最小値である 273K があるから、リサ・ランドール博士は、平坦な宇宙である、球対称な一般相対性理論の解はないと言っているのが、わかりました。それで、アインシュタイン博士をおもって、ベクトル場で Warped Passages にしているらしいです。光量子仮設までも書かれています。大学のテキストは、すごく納得です。

[Reference: 深谷賢治先生と加藤文元先生と竹内薫先生、リサ・ランドール博士、S. マックレーン先生]

Circle function and imaginary number, Euler equation from
weak electric and strong electric theorem from

gravity and antigravity on one rout of time system,
Category theorem Masaaki Yamaguchi

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.

$$R(-\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
$$R(\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
$$R(\alpha)MR(-\alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -\sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ -\sin\alpha & \cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2\alpha - \sin^2\alpha & 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha \\ 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha & -\cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & \sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & -\cos 2\alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin\alpha \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha \\ \sin\alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\alpha & \sin\alpha \\ \sin\alpha & -\cos\alpha \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$f^{-1}xf(x) = 1$$

$$(\log x)^{'} = \frac{1}{x}, x^n + y^n = z^n$$

$$x^n = -y^n + c, nx^{n-1} = -ny^{n-1}y^{'}$$

$$y^{'} = \frac{nx^{n-1}}{ny^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{x^{n-1}}{y^{n-1}} = -\frac{y}{x} \cdot (\frac{x}{y})^n$$

$$-\frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)^{'}}(\sin x)^{'} = z_n$$

$$z^n = -2e^{x \log x}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = a, \lim_{y \to \infty} f(y) = b, \lim_{x,y \to \infty} \{f(x) + f(y)\} = a + b$$

$$\lim_{z \to 0} f(z) = c, \delta \int z^n = \frac{d}{dV} x^3$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} = c - \lim_{y \to \infty} f(y) \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) + \lim_{y \to \infty} f(y) = \lim_{z \to \infty} f(z)$$

$$z^n = \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta$$

$$= -2e^{x \log x}$$

These equation is gravity and antigravity equation. Therefore, these equation call three manifold to unite with eight dimension of geometry in Seifert manifold. And these equations are many category of element in coicolizer from icolizer to big ban. More also these equation is matched with gravity and antigravity in Non relativity result, and this result of theory income with Space ideal theory from Forgottenfull theorem. That result from this theorem concluded with quantum level of differential geometry theory.

$$\frac{d}{d\sigma}\left[\tfrac{(\sigma_1+\sigma_2)}{2}\right]$$

$$= \sigma(\upharpoonleft\downharpoonright) + \sigma(\upuparrows) + \sigma(\downdownarrows) + \sigma(\leftleftarrows) + \sigma(\rightrightarrows)$$

Remain limited element is gravity and antigravity equation.

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \sigma(\upharpoonleft)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \sigma(\downharpoonleft)$$

This element is deconstructed from eight geometry of differential level. And these element envoured into universe and the other dimension. These element also called pieces to being be Remain limited group.

$$\sigma(\leftarrowtail) + \sigma(\rightarrowtail) = \int e^{-f}[-\Delta v + R_{ij}v_{ij} + \nabla_i\nabla_j v + v\nabla_i\nabla_j + 2 < f, h > +(R + \nabla f)(v - \frac{h}{2})]$$

$$\sigma(\downharpoonright) = \sigma(\upharpoonleft\downharpoonright + \upuparrows + \rightrightarrows)$$

$$\sigma(\upharpoonleft) = \sigma(\upharpoonleft\downharpoonright + \downdownarrows + \leftleftarrows)$$

$$\text{weak electric theorem} = \sigma(\upharpoonleft)$$

$$\text{strong electric theorem} = \sigma(\downharpoonleft)$$

These resulted from Gorgottenfull theorem revealed with quantum level of differential geometry in Space ideal of Non relativity theorem. And these equations tell element to being restreamed from Non time stream environment in quantum and global topology of many element of coicolizer summative group result. More spectrum focus is being resulted into be emerged with coicolizer elements summate with low level component of entropy value in quantum level of differential geometry, however, universe oneselve emerge with time of relativity thoeory, on the contrary, other dimension more also emerged with reverse of time of antigravity theory. These two theorem unite with being resulted from quantum level in No time relativity theorem.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = e^{-x\log x}$$

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.

リサ・ランドール博士の誤差関数の共変微分の周りを覆っているのが、コイコライザーによる温度についての偏微分方程式とわかり、アーベル多様体が温度についての重力エネルギーを表しているのを、深谷賢治先生のローカルとグローバルな空間の味方から、アカシックレコードの子の代数幾何の量子化が、なぜ、量子レベルでの重力エネルギーが測れるか、熱エネルギーが重力エネルギーで表せるのを、Grisha Perelman 博士と Lisa Randall 博士、深谷賢治先生、竹内薫先生たちから、わかりました。アカシックレコードはあるらしいです。

M theory equal with AdS5 manifold,
Gamma function escort into Beta function

97 Kalabi-Yau

98 dalia4

フェルマー型のカラビ・ヤウ多様体が、ゼータ関数を部品にしている。

$$x^a + y^b + z^c + u^d + v^e = 0, (\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} + \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{e} = 1)$$

$$x^a + y^b + z^c + u^d + v^e - 5\psi xyzuv = 0$$

そのオイラー数が、ホッジ数を経て、

$$e = 2(h^{ij} - h^{ji})$$

大域的積分多様体のガンマ関数となり、

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = \int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma \leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

Jones 多項式を形成して、

$$= e^{x/logx} + e^{-x\log x} \geq e^{x\log x} - e^{-x\log x}$$

鏡映理論となり、

$$R'_{ij} = -R_{ij}$$

ヒッグス場から、

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

オイラーの定数の多様体積分を加群として、

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int Cdx_m = \int(\int\frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x)\mathrm{dvol} = e^{-x\log x} + e^{x\log x}$$

リッチテンソルを時間における流体理論として、

$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

周期関数となり、

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int Cdx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

全ては、ホッジ予想となる。

$$= 2(h^{ij} - h^{ji})$$

全ては、カラビ・ヤウ多様体が、ゼータ関数を部品とする、オイラーの定数の多様体積分として、ガンマ関数における大域的積分多様体と同型となり、ホッジ数が、５次元型フェルマー方程式における、リーマン予想を基点にする D-brane を解にもっていく、共形場理論の鏡映理論となる、ヒッグス場方程式が、世界をプラトニックな空間を経て、スピリチュアルな空間と物質な空間における、情報の変換を成している、心の影を形成している。心理学から物理学、数学へと、情報が行き来している様が、上の式たちである。

その結果の式が、AdS_5 多様体である。

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2d^2\psi$$

それが、$\beta(p,q) = \int e^{\sin\theta\cos\theta}\int\sin\theta\cos\theta d\theta$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F + \int Cdx_m$$

$$= 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

と、周期関数へと結論が下る。それゆえに、ホッジ予想が解決される。

Explain in Global defferential equation and
Global integrate equation.
Varintegrate equation, and horizen cut of equations. Masaaki Yamaguchi

99 gamma zeta estimate

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = \int\int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)[I_m]$$

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.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^t\!\!-\!\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

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.

$$\oint r dx_m = \mathcal{O}(x, y)$$

$${}^t\!\!-\!\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int_{D(\chi,x)} \mathrm{Hom}[D^2\psi]^{\ll p} \cong \mathrm{vol}\left(\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = {}^t\!\!-\!\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = (F)^{f'}, \int F dx_m = (F)^f$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{f'}$$

$$f' = (2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(\int 2x(\log x + \log(x+1))dx)}$$

$$= e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))}$$

$$= e^{f}$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(\sqrt{y\log y})$$

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. 大域的微分方程式に、X の X 乗のエントロピー不変量の微分量が計算に関わっている。外微分をこのエントロピー式に入れる。大域的積分多様体の多重積分は、多様体の階層によって、積分回数が決まっている。大域的微分多様体は、ニュートン形式とライプニッツ形式の外微分によって計算される。 大域的積分多様体と大域的微分多様体は、逆操作とエントロピー不変量で計算できる。

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx^N + {}^N i\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int x\log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = i\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = i\int\int_M dx_m$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}i + x^2$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$(f)^{(f)'}$$

$$= (f^f)'$$

$$= e^{x\log x}$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx, \frac{d}{df}F = e^f, \int F dx_m = e^{-f}$$

$$\int x^{1-t}dx = \frac{d}{df}F, \int e^{-x}dx = \int F dx_m$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$x \perp y \to x \cdot y = \vec{0}, \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i = \vec{0}, \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}i$$

$$A + B = \vec{0}, A \cdot B = \frac{1}{4}i$$

$$\tan 90 \neq 0, ||ds^2|| = A + B$$

Represented real pole is not only one of pole but also real pole of $\frac{1}{2}$, 自明な零点は実軸 $\frac{1}{2}$ に 1 を除いてある。$\sin 0 = 0$ と

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

θ によって、不確定性原理の関係でもあり、粒子、電子、原子が確率分布になっているのも開集合で証明できる。宇宙と異次元の関係にもなっている。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.

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m = \Gamma(x,y)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = (e^{-x}x^{1-t})^{\gamma'} \to \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int e^{-x}x^{s-1}dx, \Gamma'(s) = \int e^{-x}x^{s-1}\log x dx$$

$$x^{s-1} = e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s}x^{s-1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}e^{-x}\cdot(e^{s-1\log x}) = e^{-x}\cdot\log x\cdot e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$= e^{-x}\cdot\log x\cdot x^{s-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma(s) = \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{s-1}dx\right)^{\left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{s-1}\log x dx\right)'}$$

$$= \Gamma^{(\Gamma\int\log x dx)'}$$

$$= e^{-x\log x}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{s-1}dx$$

$$\Gamma^{'}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \int x^{s-1} dx$$

$$\int F dx_m = \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = F^{(f)^{'}}, \int F dx_m = F^{(f)}$$

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. 大域的微分多様体と大域的積分多様体を、ガンマ関数とベータ関数の導出にも使われている。ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体が、ニュートン方程式とダランベール方程式を商代数で求めると、同型の解に求まる。ゼータ関数と、この式の対極する量子群を商代数で求めても、同じ解が求まる。

Included of diverse of gravity of influent in quantum physics, also quantum physics doesn't exist Gauss surface of theorem,

繰り込み理論を入れると発散を防げると言われているが、量子力学にはガウスの曲面論がないと言われている。

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$= \bigoplus \frac{H\Psi}{\nabla L}$$

$$= e^{x \log x} = x^{(x)^{'}}$$

however, とすると、

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

and gravity equation in being abled to existed with quantum physics, and this physics is also represented with quantum level of differential geometry. と同じで量子力学で重力場方程式が表せられる。

$$\frac{d}{dt} \psi(t) = \hbar$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} i e^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$(i\hbar)^{'} = (-e^{i\hat{H}})^{'}$$

$$= -ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\hat{H}^{(-ie^{i\hat{H}})}}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} f)^{-if}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^{-if} \cdot e^{-x\log x} \cdot (f)^{i}$$

$$= \int e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^{-x\log x}$$

$$f = x, i = t, \frac{1}{2} = a, \bigoplus a^{-tx} x^{t} [I_m] \cong \int e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx$$

微分幾何の量子化は、ガンマ関数についての大域的微分方程式の解にもなっている。ハイゼンベルク方程式の大域的積分多様体の解にも、この微分幾何の量子化は、多様体の微分系の形になっている。 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.

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_s = e^{-i\hat{H}t} |\Psi\rangle_H, \hat{A}_s = \hat{A}_H(0)$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle_s \to \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$i\frac{d}{dt}|\psi(t)\rangle_s = \hat{H}|\psi(t)\rangle_s$$

$$\langle \hat{A}(t)\rangle = \langle \Psi(t)|\hat{A}(0)|\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\hat{A} = \frac{1}{i}[\hat{A}, H]$$

$$\hat{A}(t) = e^{i\hat{H}t}\hat{A}(0)e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0}\begin{pmatrix}\sin\theta\\ \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\theta & 1\\ 1 & \theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta\\ \sin\theta\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = I_m^{'}, I_m^{'} = [1,0]\times[0,1]$$

$$x + y \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}}{e^{x\log x}} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \times \frac{N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})}{O(x)(x+\Delta|f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = 2\int |\sin 2\theta|^2 d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

$$i^2 = (0,1)\cdot(0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1$$

$$E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right) = i^2, E = mc^2, I^{'} = i^2$$

ガンマ関数の大域的微分方程式は、ガンマ関数の初期関数についての微分方程式でもあり、宇宙と異次元についてのビッグス場からのゼータ関数の生成も、３次元多様体の特異点定理になっている。宇宙と異次元の

片方でも同じ解にもなっている。逆三角関数の双曲多様体もヒッグス場の密度エネルギーの値と同じ解にもなっている。微分幾何の量子化も、ゼータ関数の対極する量子群と同じ解にもなっている。ゼータ関数は、量子群の方程式についての対極に位置する大域的微分多様体の解にもなっている。 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. 逆三角関数の双曲多様体は、ガンマ関数の方程式からの導出でのベータ関数の逆三角関数のエントロピー値にもなっている。Euler product estrade from
Heisenberg Non-commutative with
deprivate equation Masaaki Yamaguchi

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Under equations are circle element of step with neipa number represent from antigravity equation of global integral manifold quate with dalanversian equation, this system neipia number of step with circle element also represent with zeta function and squart of g function.

$$\int e^{-x^2-y^2}dxdy = \pi$$

$$\pi^e = (\int e^{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta}d\theta)^e$$

$$= (\int e^{i\theta}d\theta)^e$$

This system use with Jones manifold and shanon entropy equatioon.

$$e^f \to f = 1, x \log x = 1, \int e^{-i\theta} d\theta = \pi^e$$

Antigravity equation also represent circle function.

$$\not\Box = 2(\sin(ix \log x) + \cos(ix \log x))$$

Dalanversian equation also represent circle function.

$$\Box = \cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x)$$

These function recicle with circle of neipa number step function.

$$\int e^{-\Box} d\Box = \pi^e$$

$$x = \frac{C}{\log x}, C = \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x$$

Euler product represent with reverse of zeta function.

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x}, \pi^e = \int e^{-\Box} d\Box = e^{\pi} \int e^{\not\Box} d\not\Box$$

These equations quaote with being represented with being emerged from beta function.

$$\Box = \not\Box \boxtimes \Psi \to \Box = \Psi \boxtimes \not\Box$$

$$\frac{d}{dl} \Box (H\Psi)^{\nabla}, \Box \frac{d}{dl} (H\Psi)^{\nabla}$$

These function also emerge from global differential equation.

$$\beta^{\Box - \frac{\Box}{\log x}} = \beta^{\Box - \not\Box}$$

$$^{t}\overline{\iiint} \frac{\nabla}{\nabla l} \Box (H\Psi)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

Varint equation estimate with fundament function.

$$= \int \pi(\chi, \Box)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

$$= {}^{\vee}\overline{\iint} \pi(\Box) d\nabla_m$$

These system recicle with under environment of equation.

$$e^{\pi} = e^{\int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy} = x^y = \frac{1}{y^x} = \pi^e \ \frac{1}{e^{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\Box} d\Box}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\int e^{-\square} d\square}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}}$$

$$\pi^{e} = e^{\pi} \int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^{e}}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}}$$

$$\pi^{e} = (\int e^{-(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)} d\theta)^{e}$$

$$\pi^{e} = \frac{1}{e^{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\square} d\square}$$

$$\cancel{\square} = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

$$\square = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

$$\int e^{-\square} d\square = \pi^{e}$$

This result with computation escourt with neipa number of step functioon, and circle element of pai also zeta function from logment system.

$$\log e^{\pi} = \log\left(\frac{\pi^{e}}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}}\right)$$

This section of equation also represent with pai number comment with dalanversian quato with anti-gravity equation.

$$\pi = \frac{\square}{\cancel{\square}}$$

And this result also represent with pai number represent with beta function of global integral manifold.

$$\pi = e^{\beta} \int \beta dx_{m}$$

And, spectrum focus of pai number represent with logment function into being emerged from g of squart function, and this express with function escourt into rout of g conclude with zeta function, and universe of formula is pai of circle of reverse of formation.

$$\pi = \frac{1}{\log x} = \sqrt{g}$$

$$= 1 = \pi r^{2}, r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

After all, this system of neipa and pai number of step function represent with colmogoloph function.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \int \frac{1}{\log x} dx, \pi = \int \log x dx_{m}$$

This equation of facility estimate with fundamantal group of zeta function of being reverse of function, this function equal with antigravity and gravity equation from relate of global differential manifold escourt into non-communication of equation in pandle of pond system.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$i\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x) = i\int x \log x dx, f(x) \circ \pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

This enter facility equal with non-commutative equation.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int x \log x dx$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx$$

This of being up equation equal with same energy of entropy in imaginary and reality formula. Anf this system of feed enter with shanon entropy in pond of function. Moreover, this energy use imaginary pole to equal with integral of shanon entropy and integral of colmogloph entropy.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(chi, x), i\int xlogxdx \cong \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i\int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

This equation computative enter into being antigravity equation.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i$$

This system encall with global integral and differential manifold.

$$\frac{d}{df} F(x, y) = \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

This result equation express imaginary number with degree of light element of formula.

$$i = x^{90^\circ}, x \sin 90^\circ = i$$

$$i = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x = -1$$

This imaginary number of reverse is reverse of imaginary result with

$$\pi(\chi, x)^{f(x)} = i\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} \circ f(x) dx$$

$$= i\int x \log x dx$$

$${}^{f(x)}\pi(\chi, x) = {}^{f(x)} \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$iy = x \sin 90^\circ$$

This equation is

$$y = i, x = 1, ix = y$$

Imaginary pole resolve with Euler of equation. And, caltan idea enter with Imaginary rotation and rout of system.

$$i \sin 90^\circ = -1$$

$$1 \sin 90^\circ = i$$

This number system express imaginary of reverse pole in circle function with dalanversian and alearletter of relate equation.

These equation are concluded of being formula,

$$\pi^e \cong e^\pi$$

This relation of neipia and pai number is mistery of Euler product of integral manifold with anti-gravity and gravity equation stimulation.

This equation mension to become with Heisenberg deprivate manifold.

$$[\hat{\hat{\nabla}}| : \chi \rightarrow \hat{\hat{\not\Box}}]^{\ll(p,q)}$$

And, This equation project with beta function of step equation, moreover, belong with element of gravity and antigravity construct the double accelarate of Hat of quantum manifold.

$$= [\hat{\hat{\nabla}}| : y \rightarrow \hat{\hat{\Box}}]^{\ll\beta(\Box, \not\Box)}$$

D-group is Hashinate of madule entrance.

$$\nabla| : \chi \rightarrow H\Psi^D \rightarrow \bigoplus i\hbar \otimes x_1 \otimes x_2 \cdots$$

Therefore, deltalic of Fastinate from Heisenberg of step function into deprivate manifold in Quantum operator, this equation fastcall from possibility and differential mantescue of equation.

$$\Phi(\delta(H\Psi))^{\nabla} = \overline{\iiint} \mathrm{cohomD}\chi(M)$$

$$= \lim_{n=0}^{\infty} ({}_nP_r f(x)^n g(x)^{n-r})^{\nabla}$$

After all, daybergence operator equal with step of deprivate function, and this function mechanize with dalancate of deprivate manifold.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \hat{\hat{H\Psi}}^{i\hbar^{i\hbar^{\cdots}}}$$

$$= H\Psi^{i\hbar'} = i\hbar^{i\hbar'} = e^{H\Psi \log H\Psi}$$

Zeta function escimat with beta function of remake formula Masaaki Yamaguchi

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ベータ関数は、

$$\beta(p,q)=\frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

このゼータ関数版が、

$$\frac{\zeta(p)\cdot\zeta(q)}{\zeta(p+q)}=\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}=e^{-x\log x}$$

$y=x\log x$ がゼータ関数で、$z=e^{x\log x}$ もゼータ関数で、$e^{-f}dV=\frac{1}{\log x}$ が素数になっていて、$\zeta(s)=\frac{\beta(p,q)}{\log x}$ もゼータ関数で、素数 $=\frac{偶数}{偶数}$ が $\sqrt{2}$ と同じ仕組みになっていて、$y=x^{\log x}$ と $z=e^{x\log x}$ はともにゼータ関数であり、$e^{-f}dV=\frac{1}{\log x}$ は素数分布に関係している。$\zeta(s)=\frac{\beta(p,q)}{\log x}$ はゼータ関数の形をしている。素数 $=\frac{偶数}{偶数}$ は、$\sqrt{2}$ と同様の構造をしている。$\int e^{-f}dV=\int\Gamma^{'}(\gamma)dx_m=\frac{\Gamma}{\log x}$ と、サーストン・ペレルマン多様体である、整数を $\log x$ の奇数で割った結果の偶数が整数の補空間がゼータ関数の奇数性により、

$$\int e^{-f}dV=\int\Gamma^{'}(\gamma)dx_m=\frac{\Gamma}{\log x}$$

これから、

$$||ds^2||=8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3}+\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

この 3 次元多様体のエントロピー値が、

$$\nabla^2\Psi=4\pi G(\rho+\frac{p}{c^2})$$

$$\nabla^2\Psi=4\pi G(\rho+\frac{p}{c^2})+K\frac{\zeta(2n+1)}{\log x}$$

$$8\pi G(\rho+\frac{p}{c^2})+K\frac{\zeta(2n+1)}{\log x}=\frac{R^2}{z^2}$$

$$||ds^2||=e^{R+\frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda\log(R+\frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda)}+\frac{K\zeta(2n+1)}{\log x}$$

と言えて、

$$||ds^2||=e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta+\bar{h}]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}+T^2d^2\psi$$

と、AdS5 多様体となる。

指数関数における、相加相乗平均方程式が、

$$\log Z=\log\frac{p^q\cdot q^p}{(p+q)^{(p+q)}}$$

$$p+q=\sqrt[p+q]{p^q\cdot q^p}$$

$$=\sqrt[q]{p}\cdot\sqrt[p]{q}$$

ゼータ関数におけるシャノンの公式を、非可換代数多様体に使うと、

$$\pi(\chi,x)=[i\pi(\chi,x),f(x)]$$

$$p = x, q = y \to x + y = e^{-x\log x} \cdot e^{-y\log y}$$
$$= e^{-(x\log x + y\log y)}$$
$$= \int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \pi$$

という、ベータ関数のゼータ関数版が、ガンマ関数になり、ガウス関数と帰結して、サーストン・ペレルマン多様体である、ヒルベルト空間で、全ての数学モデルが成り立っている。

$$\frac{e^{x\log x + y\log y}}{e^{x\log(x+y) + y\log(x+y)}}$$
$$= z$$

サラスの公式である、上の数式展開は、素粒子方程式である、益川・小林理論の帰結でもある。

Twister made universe to become with trnade
and This pdf estrade with Leonald Euler product from
Europe of moden mathmatics restruct with number of mystery
レオナルド・オイラーが探していたゼータ関数が、
物理学では、一般相対性理論と特殊相対性理論での g の平方根が 1 であることが
何故かを指し示している証明文になっている Masaaki Yamaguchi

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まず、$\sqrt{g} = 1$ であるのが、$g = 1$ だと、$\sqrt{1} = 1$ は、誰でもわかる。そうでなく、$\sqrt{g} = \frac{1}{x\log x}$ が、ゼータ関数が、自明な零点が 1 でなく、実軸上の $\frac{1}{2}$ に存在していることが、以下の、文と式で証明されている。

Under equations are circle element of step with neipa number represent from antigravity equation of global integral manifold quate with dalanversian equation, this system neipia number of step with circle element also represent with zeta function and squart of g function.

$$\int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \pi$$
$$\pi^e = (\int e^{\cos\theta + i\sin\theta} d\theta)^e$$
$$= (\int e^{i\theta} d\theta)^e$$

This system use with Jones manifold and shanon entropy equatioon.

$$e^f \to f = 1, x\log x = 1, \int e^{-i\theta} d\theta = \pi^e$$

Antigravity equation also represent circle function.

$$\not\Box = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

Dalanversian equation also represent circle function.

$$\Box = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

These function recicle with circle of neipa number step function.

$$\int e^{-\Box} d\Box = \pi^e$$

$$x = \frac{C}{\log x}, C = \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x$$

Euler product represent with reverse of zeta function.

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x}, \pi^e = \int e^{-\Box} d\Box = e^{\pi} \int e^{\cancel{\Box}} d\cancel{\Box}$$

These equations quaote with being represented with being emerged from beta function.

$$\Box = \cancel{\Box} \boxtimes \Psi \to \Box = \Psi \boxtimes \cancel{\Box}$$

$$\frac{d}{dl} \Box (H\Psi)^{\nabla}, \Box \frac{d}{dl} (H\Psi)^{\nabla}$$

These function also emerge from global differential equation.

$$\beta^{\Box - \frac{\Box}{\log x}} = \beta^{\Box - \cancel{\Box}}$$

$${}^{t}\overline{\iiint} \frac{\nabla}{\nabla l} \Box (H\Psi)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

Varint equation estimate with fundament function.

$$= \int \pi(\chi, \Box)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

$$= {}^{\vee}\overline{\iint} \pi(\Box) d\nabla_m$$

These system recicle with under environment of equation.

$$e^{\pi} = e^{\int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy} = x^y = \frac{1}{y^x} = \pi^e \frac{1}{e^{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\Box} d\Box}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\int e^{-\Box} d\Box}{\int e^{\cancel{\Box}} d\cancel{\Box}}$$

$$\pi^e = e^{\pi} \int e^{\cancel{\Box}} d\cancel{\Box}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\cancel{\Box}} d\cancel{\Box}}$$

$$\pi^e = (\int e^{-(\cos\theta + i \sin\theta)} d\theta)^e$$

$$\pi^e = \frac{1}{e^{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\Box} d\Box}$$

$$\not\Box = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

$$\Box = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

$$\int e^{-\Box} d\Box = \pi^e$$

This result with computation escourt with neipa number of step functioon, and circle element of pai also zeta function from logment system.

$$\log e^{\pi} = \log\left(\frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\not\Box} d\not\Box}\right)$$

This section of equation also represent with pai number comment with dalanversian quato with anti-gravity equation.

$$\pi = \frac{\Box}{\not\Box}$$

And this result also represent with pai number represent with beta function of global integral manifold.

$$\pi = e^{\beta}\int \beta dx_m$$

And, spectrum focus of pai number represent with logment function into being emerged from g of squart function, and this express with function escourt into rout of g conclude with zeta function, and universe of formula is pai of circle of reverse of formation.

$$\pi = \frac{1}{\log x} = \sqrt{g}$$

$$= 1 = \pi r^2, r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

After all, this system of neipa and pai number of step function represent with colmogoloph function.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \int \frac{1}{\log x} dx, \pi = \int \log x dx_m$$

This equation of facility estimate with fundamantal group of zeta function of being reverse of function, this function equal with antigravity and gravity equation from relate of global differential manifold escourt into non-communication of equation in pandle of pond system.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$i\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x) = i\int x\log x dx, f(x) \circ \pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)} dx$$

This enter facility equal with non-commutative equation.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int x\log x dx$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx$$

This of being up equation equal with same energy of entropy in imaginary and reality formula. Anf this system of feed enter with shanon entropy in pond of function. Moreover, this energy use imaginary pole to equal with integral of shanon entropy and integral of colmogloph entropy.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(chi, x), i \int xlogxdx \cong \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

This equation computative enter into being antigravity equation.

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i$$

This system encall with global integral and differential manifold.

$$\frac{d}{df} F(x, y) = \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

This result equation express imaginary number with degree of light element of formula.

$$i = x^{90^\circ}, x \sin 90^\circ = i$$

$$i = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x = -1$$

This imaginary number of reverse is reverse of imaginary result with

$$\pi(\chi, x)^{f(x)} = i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} \circ f(x) dx$$

$$= i \int x \log x dx$$

$$^{f(x)}\pi(\chi, x) = {}^{f(x)} \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$iy = x \sin 90^\circ$$

This equation is

$$y = i, x = 1, ix = y$$

Imaginary pole resolve with Euler of equation. And, caltan idea enter with Imaginary rotation and rout of system.

$$i \sin 90^\circ = -1$$

$$1 \sin 90^\circ = i$$

This number system express imaginary of reverse pole in circle function with dalanversian and alearletter of relate equation.

These equation are concluded of being formula,

$$\pi^e \cong e^\pi$$

This relation of neipia and pai number is mistery of Euler product of integral manifold with anti-gravity and gravity equation stimulation.

$$2^2 = e^{x\log x} = 4$$
$$3^3 = e^{x\log x} = 27$$
$$4^4 = e^{x\log x} = 256$$
$$5^5 = e^{x\log x} = 3125$$

$$y = x\log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x\log x}{\log x}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$$
$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \log_x e^{x\log x} = \log_x 4,\ \log_x 27, \log_x 256, \log_x 3125$$
$$y = e^{x\log x} = \sqrt{a}$$
$$e^{e^{x\log x}} = a, e^{(x\log x)^2}$$
$$x^2 = \pm a,\ \lim_{n\to\infty}(x-y) = e^{x\log x}$$
$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int x\log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$
$$y = x\log x, \log x \to (\log x)^{-1}$$
$$||ds^2||\ 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

と宇宙の中の１種の原子をみつける正確さがこの式と、

$$y = \frac{x\log x}{(\log x)} = x$$

と、$x\log x = a$ から $\frac{a}{(\log x)} \to x$ と x を抜き取る。この x　を見つけるのに　$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$ $\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x\log x}{(\log x)} = x$ としてこの x を見つける式がゼータ関数である。

ゼータ関数は、量子暗号にもなっていることと、この式自体が公開鍵暗号文にもなっている。

$$\frac{1}{2} + iy = \frac{x\log x}{\log x}$$

この式が一次独立であるためには。

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, iy = 0$$

がゼータ関数となる必要十分条件でもある。

$$\int Cdx_m = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int Cdx_m = 0^{0'}$$

$$= e^{x\log x}$$

と標数０の体の上の代数多様体でもあり、このオイラーの定数からの大域的微分多様体から数が生まれた。

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$\bigoplus a^f x^{1-f}[I_m]$$

$$= \int e^x x^{1-t} dx_m$$

$$= e^{x\log x}$$

アメリカ大統領を統計で選ぶ選挙は、reco level 理論がゼータ関数として機能する遷移エネルギーの安定軌道をある集団ｘに対数 $\log x$ の組み合わせとして、指数の巨大確率を対数の個数とするこの大統領の素質としての x^n 集団の共通の思考がｎとなるこのｎがどのくらいのエントロピー量かを $H = -Kp\log p$ が表している。

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = (e^f + e^{-f}) \geq (e^f - e^{-f})$$

$$(e^f + e^{-f}) \geq (e^f - e^{-f})$$

この方程式はブラックホールのシュバルツシルト半径から

$$(e^f + e^{-f})(e^f - e^{-f}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F \cdot \int Cdx_m \geq 0$$

$$y = f(g(x)')dx = \int f(x)' g(x)' dx$$

$$y = f(\log x)' dx = f'(x)\frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{f'(x)}{x}$$

$$= 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$= C$$

$$c = f(x)\cdot\log x, dx_m = (\log x)^{-1}$$

$$C = \frac{d}{\gamma}\Gamma = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

となり、ヴェイユ予想の式からも導かれる。

$$= 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$e^{\theta}$$

$$\frac{d}{\gamma}\Gamma = \Gamma^{\gamma^{'}}$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m$$

$$y = f(x) \log x, y^{'} = f^{'}(x) + \frac{f^{'}(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)^{'} dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin \frac{y}{x} = \sin \vec{u} = a + t \sin \vec{u}$$

$$i, -i, 2i, -2i$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (f(b) - f(a)) = f^{'}(c)(b - a)$$

$$\sin(\log x)^{'} dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$y = f(x) \log x, y^{'} = f^{'}(x) + \frac{f^{'}(x)}{x}$$

$$\sin(\log x)^{'} dx = \cos(\log x) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\sin \frac{y}{x} = 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$= e^{\theta}$$

$$^{t}\overline{\iint} \ \Delta(\pi(\chi, x))[I_m]$$

Under equation is average of add and squart formula, dazanier equation is also Rich formula equation.

$$[\cancel{\Box}/\nabla]^{\mu\nu}, \ \nabla\!\!\!\!+ \otimes \Delta$$

$$\boxminus, \sum (\sigma(H(\delta) \times K(\delta)))$$

Under equation also Fuck formula and D-brane, gravity and anti-gravity involved with D-brane, regular matrix of equation is also D-brane, variiint cut integral of quantum equation project with lang-chain system.

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j (\Box \times \cancel{\Box}) d\tau, \sqrt{x_m y_m}$$

$$\boxed{\iint}\mathrm{cohomD}_{\chi}[I_m]$$

$$\bigotimes[S_{D\chi}\otimes h\nu]$$

Quantum physics of equation also construct with zeta function of small deprivation of minimal function, and daia formula of integral manifold also represent with quantum level of geometry function.

$$\ll i\hbar\psi||*||H\Psi\gg$$

$$\int\Delta(\zeta)d\zeta$$

$$\oint\!\!\!\bigcirc\ (I_m)^{\nabla L}$$

$$-2\int\frac{\nabla_i\nabla_j(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)}{\Delta(R+\Delta)}dm$$

And, these equation is Rich flow formula, and Sum and Cup of cap summative equation.

$$\Delta(F(\Delta)\times\Delta(G(\Delta)))=-(F(\Delta)\cup F(\Delta))+(F(\Delta)\cap F(\Delta))$$

$$\sum\Box(\nabla)[I_m]\ \cancel{\nabla},[\nabla/\Box],(\ \cancel{\nabla}+),\chi(x)$$

Therefore, these equation involved with secure product formula.

$$\pi||\int\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla fd\eta||^2=S^m\times S^{m-1}$$

Jones manifold revealed with these equation into being knot theory, beta and gamma function are means to mention of Fucks function.

$$\pi r^2dr_m,(at-t^n+a)=e^f,\rightarrow\frac{\partial^{df}}{d}\frac{(e^f+e^{-f})}{(e^{-f}-e^f)}$$

$$e^f=at^n-t^{n-1}+{}_nC_rx^ny^{n-1}$$

This equation is fuck function from gamma function of global manifold.

$$\frac{1}{2}mt^2-\in x^ny^{n-1}dx_mdy_m$$

Quantum level equation is between gravity and quantum equation with projection of regular matrix equation.

$$\ll i\hbar\psi|*|H\Psi\gg=\oint\cancel{\Box}(\Box\Psi)dm$$

$$\times([\pi(\chi,x),\rfloor])=\chi(y|:\rightarrow x)$$

$$=\chi^{-1}(x)x\chi(y),\Box\Psi=\ \cancel{\nabla}\pi||\int[\times|:x\rightarrow y]||^2d\tau$$

$$\Box|: x \to f(x), \Psi([\pi(\chi, x), \upharpoonleft]) = (\upharpoonleft, \downharpoonleft, \rightarrow, \leftarrow)$$

Gravity and anti-gravity conclude with projection of D-brane result.

$$\sigma(H(\delta) \times K(\delta)) = \oint d\boxtimes$$

After all, These equation based with Thurston Perelman manifold stand with eternal space from general relativity theory. 種数 1 の代数幾何の量子化に m,n を加群した代数幾何の量子化の加群同士で積としての、環を求めると、ベータ関数での種数 3 の多様体となる。これは、サーストン・ペレルマン多様体の一部である幾何構造であり、the elegant universe の本の表紙を表している。綺麗な宇宙である。 代数的計算手法のために $\oplus L$ を使っている。 そのために、冪乗計算と商代数の計算が、乗算で楽に見えるようになっている。 微分幾何の量子化は、代数幾何の量子化の計算になっている。 加減乗除が初等幾何であり、大域的微分と積分が、現代数学の代数計算の 簡易での楽になる計算になっている。 初等代数の計算は、

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$m \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} + n \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = (m+n) \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$m \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} - n \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = (m-n) \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^m} \times \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^n} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^{m+n}}$$

$$\frac{\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^m}}{\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^n}} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L^{\frac{m}{n}}}$$

大域的計算での微分と積分は、

$$\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}\right)^{df} = \left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}\right)^{\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L'}}$$

$$= \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L'}$$

$$\int \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} dx_m$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = n$$

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。

This estern with Gamma function resteamed from being riging to Beta function in Thurston Perelman manifold. This field call all of theorem to architect with Space ideal of quantum level. This theorem will be estern the man to be birth with Japanese person. This person pray with be birth of my son. This pray call work to be being name to say me pray. This pray resteam me to masterbation and this play realized me Gakkari. Aya san kill me to be played.

I like this poem to proof with English moreover Japanese language loved from me. And this crystal proof released me to write English and Japanese language to discover them from mathmatics theorems.

$$\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} + m\right)\left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} + n\right)$$

$$= \frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1} = t\int (1-x)^n x^{m-1} dx$$

This equation esterminate with Beta function in Gamma function riginged from telphone to world line surface. And this ringed have with Algebra manifold of differential geometry in quantum level. This write in English language. Moreover that' cat call them to birth of Japanese cats. And moreover, I birth to name with Japanese Person. And, this theorem certicefate the man to birth Diths Person. This stimeat with our constrate with non relate person and cat.

$$= \int x^{m-1}(1-x)^{n-1} dx$$

$$\nabla (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}, \square (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$\boxtimes (i\hbar^{\nabla})|^{L}_{dx_m}, \boxplus (i\hbar^{\nabla}|^{L}_{dx_m})$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}$$

それゆえに、この定数はゼータ関数と微分幾何の量子化を因数にもつ素因子分解の式にもなっている。Therefore, this product also constructed with differential geometry of quantum level equation and zeta function.

$$= C$$

そして、この関数はオイラーの定数から広中平祐定理による 4 重帰納法のオイラーの公式からの多様体積分へとのサーストン空間のスペクトラム関数ともなっている。

大域的多重積分と大域的無限微分多様体を定義すると、Global assemble manifold defined with infinity of differential fields to determine of definition create from Euler product and Gamma function for Beta function being potten from integral manifold system. Therefore, this defined from global assemble manifold from being Gamma of global equation in topological expalanations.

$$\int f(x)dx = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

$$= 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\log x}\right) = \lim_{\theta\to\infty}\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\theta}\right) = 0, 1$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$\left(\int f(x)dx\right)' = 2(i\sin(ix\log x) - \cos(ix\log x))$$

$$= 2(-\cos(ix\log x) + i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))^{'}$$

$$= \frac{d}{de^{i\theta}}\left((\cos, -\sin)\cdot(\sin,\cos)\right)$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{''} dx_m = \left(\int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m\right)^{\nabla L} = \left(\int \Gamma dx_m \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(\int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma\right)^{\nabla L} \leq \left(e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f\right)^{'}$$

$$= 0, 1$$

Then, the defined of global integral and differential manifold from being assembled world lines and partial equation of deprivate formula in Homology manifold and gamma function of global topology system, this system defined with Shwaltsshild cicle of norm from black hole of entropy exsented with result of monotonicity for constant of equations. 以上 より、大域的微分多様体を大域的 2 重微分多様体として、処理すると、ホモロジー多様体では、種数が 1 であり、特異点では、種数が 0 と計算されることになる。ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体では、シュバルツシルト半径として計算されうるが、これを大域的 2 重微分で処理すると、ブラックホールの特異点としての解が無になる。

Abel 拡大 K/k に対して、

$$f = \pi_p f_p$$

類体論 Artin 記号を用いて、

$$\left(\frac{\alpha, K/k}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{K/k}{b}\right)(\in G)$$

$\alpha/\alpha_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{f_p}, \alpha_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{ff_p^{-1}} \to \alpha \in k\ (\alpha_0) = p^\alpha b,\ p$ と b は互いに素 $b \to$ 相対判別式 $\delta K/k$ で互いに素 この値は、補助数 α_0 の値の取り方によらずに、一意的に定まる。

$$\left(\frac{\alpha, K/k}{p_\infty^{(j)}}\right) = 1 \text{ または } 0$$

これらをまとめた式が、Hilbert の剰余記号の判別式

$$\pi_p\left(\frac{\alpha, b}{p}\right) = 1$$

であり、　この式たちから、代数幾何の種数のノルム記号である、

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int \pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

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。

代数幾何の量子化では、種数１であり、閉３次元多様体では、種数２であり、ガンマ関数の和と積の商代数では、ベータ関数として、種数０であり、ランクから、代数幾何の量子化の加群同士では、代数幾何の量子化が、ワームホールを種数１持っていて、この加群で、係数 t のベータ関数となり、種数３のワームホール２種のベータ関数となっている。これを整理すると、閉３次元多様体にワームホール１種が加わっているベータ関数が $E^0\times S^2$ と、種数１のベータ関数に２種のワームホールがあり、合計種数が３種の代数幾何になっている。

これが、the elegant universe の表紙に載っている図になっている。

種数０の補空間が種数１であり、種数１の補空間が種数２であり、種数２の補空間が種数３である。

時間の一方向性が、電磁場理論の電弱相互理論であり、時間が電磁場である。１１次元多様体の１０次元が重力で、１１次元目が電磁場、ディラトンが時間である。これは、種数が３であり、５次元多様体の種数が３と同型である。３次元多様体が種数が２である。これにワームホール１種であり、種数が３になる。表裏が表裏一体になっている。

代数幾何の量子化の加群同士でも、ベータ関数となり、種数が３になる。ウィッテンが１１次元超重力理論を提出していることを、

$$e^{-x\log x}\leq y\leq e^{x\log x}, y\neq 0$$

と、フェルマーの定理の解を範囲に値をとる。

すべては、Jones 多項式が統一場理論となる。

特殊相対性理論の虚数回転による多様体積分と、それによる一般相対性理論の再構築理論

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x)=\int\int \mathrm{cohom}D_k(x)[I_m]$$

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.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F={}^t\overline{\iint}\,\mathrm{cohom}D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^t\overline{\iint} \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p} = \not\Box$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) d\eta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} \int \not\Box \, d\eta$$

一般相対性理論の加群分解が偏微分方程式と同じく、特殊相対性理論の多様体積分の虚数回転体がベータ関数となる。ほとんどの回転体の体積が、係数と冪乗での回転体として、ベータ関数と言える。

$$= R^{\mu\nu'} + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g_{ij}^{'} = \int \left(i\frac{v}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{t})^2}} + \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{t})^2}} \right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

この大域的積分多様体が大域的微分多様体の反重力と重力方程式で表せられて、

$$= \int C dx_m = \int \kappa T^{\mu\nu} \mathrm{d}x_m = T^{\mu\nu^{T^{\mu\nu'}}}$$

オイラーの定数の大域的積分多様体が、一般相対性理論の大域的積分多様体であり、エントロピー不変式で表せられる。

$$\not\Box = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu} / \log x$$

$$\begin{gathered} {}^t\overline{\iiint} \mathrm{cohomD}_\chi[\mathrm{I_m}] \\ = \oint (px^n + qx + r)^{\nabla l} \end{gathered}$$

$$\frac{d}{dl}L(x,y) = 2\int ||\sin 2x||^2 d\tau$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty} [\delta(x) \int\int\int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\oiint \cong ||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty} [\delta(x) \int\int\int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta + \bar{h}] dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$\frac{-16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/\log x = \not\square$$

$$\frac{-16\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}/e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}$$

$$= 4\pi G\rho$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x\partial y} = \nabla_i\nabla_j$$

$$\square\iiint = {}^t\overline{\iiint}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\iiint = \nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\iiint = \square\iiint$$

$$\reflectbox{Γ}|\Gamma, \reflectbox{B}|B$$

$$\reflectbox{E}|E, \reflectbox{C}|C$$

$$\reflectbox{F}|F, \reflectbox{β}|\beta$$

$$\reflectbox{D}|D, {}^t\overline{\iint} \cong \bigoplus D^{\bigoplus L}$$

$$\square + \not\square = \emptyset$$

$$\not\square|\emptyset = \square$$

$$\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -i\end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}\Bigg|\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -i\end{pmatrix}$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cong x, \emptyset^{\frac{1}{2}} = \emptyset$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = \int\int \mathrm{cohom}D_k(x)[I_m]$$

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.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^t\overline{\iint}\,\mathrm{cohom}D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

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.

$$\oint r dx_m = \mathcal{O}(x,y)$$

$$^{t}\!\!\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\!\!\iiint_{D(\chi,x)} \mathrm{Hom}[D^2\psi]^{\ll p} \cong \mathrm{vol}\left(\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x) = {}^{t}\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\!\!\iint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = (F)^{f'}, \int F dx_m = (F)^f$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2} dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2} dx_m\right)^{f'}$$

$$f' = (2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(\int 2x(\log x + \log(x+1))dx)}$$

$$= e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))}$$

$$= e^{f}$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(\sqrt{y\log y})$$

$$||ds^2|| = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\int ||ds^2|| dx_m = \int 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right) \mathrm{dvol}$$

$$\int ||ds^2|| dx_m = \int 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right) dy_m$$

$$\int ||ds^2||dx_m = \int \frac{1}{8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3}+\frac{V}{S}\right)}dx_m$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x), \bigoplus \left(i\hbar^{\nabla}\right)^{\oplus L}$$

$$= \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta$$

$$dx_m = \frac{y}{\log x}, dy_m = \frac{x}{\log x}$$

$$e^{-f}dV = dy_m = \mathrm{dvol}$$

偏微分は加群分解と同じ計算式に行き着く。

宇宙と異次元の誤差関数のエネルギー、AdS_5 多様体がベータ関数となる値の列が、異次元への扉となっている。

$$\beta(p,q) = \text{誤差関数} + \text{Abel 多様体}$$

$$= AdS_5 \text{ 多様体}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

ここで、アーベル多様体は Euler product である。ベータ関数の数列がわかると、ゼータ関数は無であるというのが、どういうことかが、物、物体に影ができて、ものが瞑想と同じであり、これから、風景がベータ関数の数値列に見えるらしい。この大域的微分多様体のガンマ関数が、複素力学系のマンデルブロ集合のプリズムと同じ構造の見方らしい。

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi G||\psi||}[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$\beta(p,q) = \text{誤差関数} + \text{Abel 多様体}$$

$$\int \mathrm{dvol} = \Box\psi$$

$$\int \nabla\psi^2 d\nabla\psi = \Box\psi$$

$$\text{expanding of universe} = \text{exist of value}$$

$$= \log(x\log x) = \Box\psi$$

$$\text{freeze out of universe} = \text{reality of value}$$

$$= (y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla\psi$$

All of value is constance of entropy, universe is freeze out constant, and other dimension is expanding into fifth dimension of inner.

$$x^n + y^n = z^n, \beta(p,q) = x^n + y^n - \delta(x) = z^n - \delta(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)'} \cdot (\sin x)' = z_n, z^n = -2e^{x\log x}$$

$$z = e^{-f} + e^{f} - y$$

$$\beta(p, q) = e^{-f} + e^{f}$$

相対性は、暗号解読と同じ仕組みの数式を表している。ここで言うと、y が暗号値である。チェックディジットと同じ仕組みを有している。

$$\Box x = \int \frac{f(x)}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} d\Box x$$

$$= \int \frac{\Delta f(x) \circ E^{+}}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} \Box x$$

$$\Box x = \int \frac{d(R \nabla E^{+})}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} d\Box x$$

$$= \int \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^{+}}{\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+})} d\Box x$$

$$x^n + y^n = z^n$$

$$\exp(\nabla(R^{+} \cap E^{+}), \Delta(C \supset R))$$

$$= \pi(R_1 \subset \nabla E^{+}) = \mathrm{rot}(E_1, \mathrm{div} E_2)$$

$$x f(x) = F(x), s\Gamma(s) = \Gamma(s+1)$$

$$Q \nabla C^{+} = \frac{d}{df} F(x) \nabla \int \delta(s) f(x) dx$$

$$E^{+} \nabla f = \frac{e^{x \log x} \nabla n! f(x)}{E(x)}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F \ F^{f'} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$(C^{\nabla})^{\oplus Q} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)'} \cdot (\sin x)' = z_n, z^n = -2e^{x \log x}$$

$$R \nabla E^{+} = f(x) \nabla e^{x \log x}, \frac{d}{df} F = F^{f'} = e^{x \log x}$$

南半球と単体（実数）の共通集合の偏微分した変数をどのような F(x) かを

$$\int \delta(x) f(x) dx$$

と同じく、単体積分した積分、共通集合の偏微分をどのくらいの微分変数を

$$\int \nabla \psi^2 d\nabla \psi = \Box \psi$$

と同じ、

$$\int dx = x + \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{C}\ は積分定数)$$

と原理は同じである。

Beta function is,

$$\beta(p,q) = \int x^{1-t}(1-x)^t dx = \int t^x (1-t)^{x-1} dt$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 1, \int_0^1 x^{10}(1-x)^{20} dx = B(11,21)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(11)\Gamma(21)}{\Gamma(32)} = \frac{10!20!}{31!} = \frac{1}{931395465}$$

$$\frac{1}{931395465} = \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k = \frac{1}{1+z^2} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k z^{2k}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^k$$

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = n! y^{n+1}$$

$$f^{(0)}(0) = n! f(0)^{n+1} = n!$$

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

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.

$$(dx, \partial x) \cdot (\epsilon x, \delta x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x \to \infty} [\delta(x) \int \int \int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu} = e^{-f} dV$$

$$V = \int \int \int \pi (e^{-f} dV) dx_m$$

$$\delta V = M$$

これらは、双曲体積の結び数の全射を求めて、それの複素空間における単体量が、種数となり、双曲体積は、モンスター数を取り、モジュラー多様体となり、M 理論となる。

$$\frac{d}{dM} V = m(x)$$

その種数の大域的微分についての体積は、ヒッグス場の方程式となり、Seifert 多様体となる。

103 Entropy

Already discover with this entropy of manifold is blackhole of energy, these entropy is mass of energy has norm parameter. And string theorem $T_{\mu\nu}$ belong to ρ energy, this equation is same Kaluze-Klein theorem.

$$\nabla \phi^2 = 8\pi G (\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S})$$

$$y = x$$

$$y = (\nabla \phi)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}}} = \frac{p}{c^3} + \rho$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + \phi^2(x) \kappa^2 A_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu)^2$$

$$ds = (g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu dx^\nu + \phi^2(x) (\kappa^2 A_{\mu\nu}(x) dx^\mu)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\Delta E}{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2\pi G}} - \rho} = c^3, \frac{p}{2\pi} = c^3$$

$$ds^2 = e^{-2kT(x)|\phi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2(x)d\phi^2$$

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \int (\sin 2x)^2 dx = ||x - y||^2$$

104 Atom of element from zeta function

104.1 Knot element

String summulate of landmaistor movement in these knot element. Supersymmetry construct of these mechanism from string theorem. A element of homorphism boundary for kernel function, equal element has meyer beatorise compose structure in mesh emerge. These mesh for atom element equal knot this of exchange, this isomophism three manifold convert with knot these from laplace space. Duality manifold has space equal other operate, this quantum group is element distinguish with other structure. Aspect element has design pattern, this element construct pair of entropy. Quote algebra reflect with atom kernel of function.

105 Imaginary manifold

A vector is scalar, vector, mass own element, imaginary number is own this element.

$$x = \frac{\vec{x}}{|\vec{x}|}$$

For instance

$$|\vec{x}| = \sqrt{x}, i = \sqrt{-1}, |\vec{x}|x = \vec{x}, |\vec{x}| = 1x, |\vec{x}|^2 = -1$$

$$(\frac{x}{|\vec{x}|})^2 = \frac{1}{-1}, |\sqrt{x}| = i$$

Imaginary number is vector, inverse make to norm own means.

106 Singularity

A element add to accept for group of field, this group also create ring has monotonicity. Limit of manifold has territory of variable limit of manifold. This fields also merge of mesh in mass. Zero dimension also means to construct with antigravity. This monotonicity is merged to has quote algebra liner. This boundary operate belong to has category theorem. Meyer beatorise extend liner distinguish with a mesh merged in fixed point theorem. Entropy means to isohomophism with harmony this duality. The energy lead to entropy metric to merge with mesh volume.

107 Time expand in space for laplace equation

108 Laplace equaiton

Seiferd manifold construct with time and space of flow system in universe. Zeta function built in universe have started for big-ban system. Firstly, time has future and past in space, then space is expanding for big-ban mechanism.

Darkmatter equals for Higgs field from expanded in universe of ertel. Three manifold in flow energy has not no of a most-small-flow but monotonicity is one. Because this destruct to distinguish with eight-differential structure, and not exist.

And all future and past has one don't go on same integrate routs. This conject for Seiferd manifold flow. Selbarg conjecture has singularity rout. Landemaistor movement become a integrate rout in this Selbarg conjecture.

Remain Space belong for three manifold to exist of singularity rout. Godsharke conjecture is this reason in mechanism. Harshorn conjecture remain to exist multi universe in Laplace equation resolved. Delete line summulate with rout of integrate differential rout. This solved rout has gradient flow become a future and past in remain space.

Laplace equation composite for singularity in zeta function and Kaluze-Klein space.

109 Non-commutative algebra for antigravity

Laplace equation and zeta function belong for fermison and boson, then power of construct equation merge Duality of symmetry formula. These power construct of deceive in dimension, and deal the other dimension. Reflection of power erasing of own dimension, the symmetry of formula has with merging of energy, then these power has fourth of basic power Symmetry solved for equation, general relativity deal from reality these formula. Quantum group construct of zeta function and Laplace equation. Imaginary number consist of Euler constance, this prime number reach to solve contiguish of power in emergy of parameter. Zeta function conclude of infinite to finite on all equation. Global differential equation merge a mass of antigravity and gravity.

Module exist zero dimension merge of symmetry in catastrophe D-brane, this mechanism of phenomonoun is Non-symmetry explain to emerge with which cause of mass on gravity.

$$x \mathrm{mod} N = 0$$

$$\sum_{M=0}^{\infty} \int_M dm \to \sum_{x=0}^{\infty} F_x = \int_m dm = F$$

$$\frac{x-y}{a} = \frac{y-z}{b} = \frac{z-x}{c}$$

$$\frac{\Pi(x-y)}{\partial xy}$$

Volume of space interval to all exist area is integrate rout in universe of shape, this space means fo no exist loop on entropy of energy's rout.

$$||\int f(x)||^2 \to \int \pi r^2 dx \cong V(\tau)$$

This equation is part of summulate on entropy formula.

$$\frac{\int |f(x)|^2}{f(x)} dx$$

$$V(\tau) \to mesh$$

$$\int \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix} dv(\tau)$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{vmatrix}_{dx=v}$$

$$z_y = a_x + b_y + c_z$$

$$dz_y = d(z_y)$$

$$[f, f^{-1}] = ff^{-1} - f^{-1}f$$

Universe of extend space has non-integrate rout entropy in sufficient of mass in darkmatter, this reason belong for cohomology and heat equation concerned. This expanded mass match is darkmatter of extend. And these heat area consume is darkmatter begun to start big-ban system invite of universe.

$$V(\tau) = \int \tau(q)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau(q)}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2} + \tau(2\Delta f - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f) \mathrm{mod} N^{-1}$$

$$\Delta E = -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla_i \nabla_j f - \frac{1}{2(T-t)} g_{ij}|^2$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \frac{2\int (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} dm$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$dx = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)^2 dx^2 - g_{\mu\nu}(x) dx g_{\mu\nu})^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$ds^2 = -N(r)^2 dt^2 + \psi^2(r)(dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2)$$

$$f_z = \int \left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix} \circ \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \end{pmatrix}} \right] dxdydz$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_1 x^1 + a_2 x^2 \dots a_{n-1} x^{n-1} \to \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \to \alpha$$

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

110 Three manifold of dimension system worked with database

This universe built with fourth of dimension in add manifold constructed with being destructed from three manifold.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \left([\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)]\right)'$$
$$\cong {}_nC_r (x)^n (y)^{n-r} \delta(x, y)$$
$$(\Box\psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right)$$
$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$
$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = G_{\mu\nu} \times T^{\mu\nu}$$

This equation is gravity of surface quality, and this construct with sheap of manifold.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)} [D^2 \psi]$$

This equation also means that surface of parameters, and next equation is non-integral of routs theorem.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \exp[L(p, q)] d\psi$$
$$ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|} [\eta + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}] dx^{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu\nu} + T^2 d^2 \psi$$

$$M_3 \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{-}^{+} = \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div} E, E_1)$$
$$= m(x), \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = H_3(M_1)$$

These equation is conclude with dimension of parameter resolved for non-metric of category theorem. Gravity of surface in space mechanism is that the parameter become with metric, this result consruct with entropy of metric.

These equation resulted with resolved of zeta function built on D-brane of surface in fourth of power.

$$\exists[R+|\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}=\int \exp[L(p,q)]d\psi$$
$$=\exists[R+|\nabla f|^2]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}\otimes\int \exp[L(p,q)]d\psi+N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})$$
$$=\mathcal{O}(\psi)$$

111 Particle with each of quarks connected from being stimulate with gravity and antigravity into Artificial Intelligence

This equation conclude with middle particle equation in quarks operator, and module conjecture excluded. $\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t)=-2R_{ij},\frac{P^{2n}}{M_3}=H_3(M_1),H_3(M_1)=\pi(\chi,x)\otimes h_{\mu\nu}$ This equation built with quarks emerged with supersymmetry field of theorem. And also this equation means with space of curvature parameters.

$$S_m^{\mu\nu}\times S_n^{\mu\nu}=[D^2\psi],S_m^{\mu\nu}\times S_n^{\mu\nu}=\mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f,S_m^{\mu\nu}\otimes S_n^{\mu\nu}=m(x)[D^2\psi],-\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)}=f^{-1}xf(x)$$

$$f_z=\int\left[\sqrt{\begin{pmatrix}x&y&z\\u&v&w\end{pmatrix}\circ\begin{pmatrix}x&y&z\\u&v&w\end{pmatrix}}\right]dxdydz,\to f_z^{\frac{1}{2}}\to(0,1)\cdot(0,1)=-1,i=\sqrt{-1}$$

This equation operate with quarks stimulated in Higgs field.

$$\big(x,y,z\big)^2=(x,y,z)\cdot(x,y,z)\to-1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x)=\nabla_i\nabla_j\int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta}\times\frac{N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})}{\mathrm{O}(x)(x+\Delta|f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
$$x\Gamma(x)=2\int|\sin 2\theta|^2d\theta,\mathcal{O}(x)=m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

$$\lim_{\theta\to0}\frac{1}{\theta}\begin{pmatrix}\sin\theta\\\cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\theta&1\\1&\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta\\\sin\theta\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1&0\\0&-1\end{pmatrix},f^{-1}(x)xf(x)=I_m^{'},I_m^{'}=[1,0]\times[0,1]$$

This equation means that imaginary pole is universe and other dimension each cover with one geometry, and this power remind imaginary pole of antigravity.

$$i^2=(0,1)\cdot(0,1),|a||b|\cos\theta=-1,E=\mathrm{div}(E,E_1)$$
$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)^{'}=i^2,E=mc^2,I^{'}=i^2$$

This fermison of element decide with gravity of reflected for antigravity of power in average and gravity of mass, This equals with differential metric to emerge with creature of existing materials.

These equation deconstructed with mesh emerged in singularity resolved into vector and norm parameters.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\nabla \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}||, \partial r^n ||\nabla||^2 \to \nabla_i \nabla_j ||\vec{v}||^2$$

$\nabla^2 \phi$ is constructed with module conjecture excluded.

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

Reflected equation concern with differential operator in metric, sine and cosine function also rotate of differential operator in metric. Weil's theorem concern with this calcurate in these equation process.

$$(\log x^{\frac{1}{2}})' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(x \log x)}, (\sin \theta)' = \cos \theta, (f_z)' = ie^{ix \log x}, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m &= \frac{d}{df} \int \int \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} + \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dm \\ &\geq \frac{d}{df} \int \int \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dm \\ &\geq 2h \end{aligned}$$

Three dimension of manifold equals with three of sphere in this dimension. Plank metrics equals $\hbar$ equation to integrate with three manifold in sphere of formula. These explain recognize with universe and other dimension of system in brane of topology theorem.

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2 \circ (y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right) dm \geq \hbar$$

$$y = x, xy = x^2, (\Box \psi)' = 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

This equation built with other dimension cover with universe of space, then three dimension invite with fifth dimension out of these universe.

$$\Box \psi = \int \int \exp[8\pi G(\bar{h}_{\mu\nu} \circ \eta_\mu)^\nu] dm d\psi, \sum a_k x^k = \frac{d}{df} \sum \sum \frac{1}{a_k^2 f^k} dx_k$$

$$\sum a_k f^k = \frac{d}{df} \sum \sum \frac{\zeta(s)}{a_k} dx_{k_m}, a_k^2 f^{\frac{1}{2}} \to \lim_{k \to 1} a_k f^k = \alpha$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}, ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|} [\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}] dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2 \psi$$

$$f(x) + f(y) \geq 2\sqrt{f(x) f(y)}, \frac{1}{4}(f(x) + f(y))^2 \geq f(x) f(y)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)^{-1}, E^+ = f^{-1} x f(x), E = mc^2$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \Box \int \int \int \frac{(\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x))^2}{V(x)} dm$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}^2 d^2 x + g_{\mu\nu} dx g_{\mu\nu}(x), E^+ = f^{-1} x f(x), \frac{V}{S} = AA^{-1}, AA^{-1} = E$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \int \int f(x^3, y^3, z^3) dx dy dz, S(r) = \pi r^2, V(r) = 4\pi r^3$$

$$E_-^+ = f(x) \cdot e^{-x \log x}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = f(x) \cdot e^{-x \log x}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_3} = E^+ - \phi, \frac{\zeta(x)}{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k} = \mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$O(N^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\mathcal{O}(x)}, \Box = \frac{8\pi G}{c^3} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\partial^2 f(\Box\psi) = -2\Box \int \int \int \frac{V}{S^2} dm, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$E_-^+ = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}] dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}, S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = \int [D^2\psi] dm$$

$$= \nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) dm, h = \frac{p}{mv}, h\lambda = f, f\lambda = h\nu$$

D-brane for constructed of sheap of theorem in non-certain mechanism, also particle and wave of duality element in D-brane.

$$||ds^2|| = S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu}, E_-^+ = f^{-1}(x) x f(x)$$

$$R^+ \subset C_-^+, \nabla R^+ \to \bigoplus Q_-^+$$

Complex of group in this manifold, and finite of group decomposite theorem, add group also.

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j R_-^+ = \bigoplus \nabla Q_-^+$$

Duality of differential manifold, then this resulted with zeta function.

$$M_1 = \frac{R_3^+}{E_-^+} - \{\phi\}, M_3 \cong M_2, M_3 \cong M_1$$

World line in one of manifold.

$$H_3(\Pi) = Z_1 \oplus Z_1, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

Singularity of zero dimension. Lens space in three manifold.

$$ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)] dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

Fifth dimension of manifold. And this constructed with abel manifold.

$$\nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

These system flow to build with three dimension of energy.

$$\begin{aligned}(\partial\gamma^n + m^2)\cdot\psi &= \int[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Complex of connected of element in fifth dimension of equation.

$$\begin{aligned}\Box &= \pi(\chi, x)\otimes h_{\mu\nu} \\ &= D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}\end{aligned}$$

Fundamental group in gravity of space. And this stimate with D-brane of entropy.

$$\int[D^2\psi]dm = \pi(M_1), H_n(m_1) = D^2\psi - \pi(\chi, x)$$

$$= \ker f/\mathrm{im} f$$

Homology of non-entropy.

$$\int Dq\exp[L(x)]d\psi + O(N^1) = \pi(\chi, x)\otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

Integral of rout entropy.

$$= D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{\zeta(x)}{a_k f^k} = \int||[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]||dm$$

Norm space.

$$\nabla\psi^2 = \Box\int\int\int\frac{V}{S^2}dm$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

These operators accept with level of each scals.

$$dx < \partial x < \nabla\psi < \Box v$$

$$\oplus < \sum < \otimes < \int < \wedge$$

$$(\delta\psi(x))^2 = \int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2}dm, \delta\psi(x) = \left(\int\int\int \frac{V(x)}{S^2}dm\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\nabla\psi^2 = -4R\int \delta(V \cdot S^{-3})dm$$

$$\nabla\psi = 2R\zeta(s)i$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k x^k}{mdx} f^k(x) = \frac{m}{n!} f^n(x)$$

$$= \frac{(\zeta(s))^k}{df} m(x), (\delta(x))^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{x\log x}{x^n}\right)^n$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\int[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm}{e^{x\log x}}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{V(x)}{\int[D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm}$$

Quantum effective equation is lowest of light in structure of constant. These resulted means with plank scals of universe in atom element.

$$M_3 = e^{x\log x}, x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x\log x}, \mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{M_3}{e^{x\log x}}$$
$$= nE_x$$

These equation means that lowest energy equals with all of materials have own energy. Zeta function have with plank energy own element, quantum effective theorem and physics energy also equals with plank energy of potential levels.

$$\frac{V}{S^2} = \frac{p}{c^3}, h\nu \neq \frac{p}{mv}, E_1 = h\nu, E_2 = mc^2, E_1 \cong E_2$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \frac{\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m}{\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m} = \frac{1}{i}$$

Lowest of light in structures of constant is gravity and antigravity of metrics to built with zeta function. This result with the equation conclude with quota equation in Gauss operators.

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}, \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}i} = \frac{\vec{v_1}}{\vec{v_2}}$$
$$\leq 1$$

$$A = BQ + R, ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu + \kappa^2(A^{\mu\nu})^2, \int\int e^{-x^2-y^2}dxdy = \pi$$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx$$
$$= \delta(x)\pi(x)f^n(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

Quota equation construct of piece in Gauss operator, abel manifold equals with each equation.

$$ds^2 = [T^2 d^2\psi]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [x]$$
$$\nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3}\circ\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

Volume of space equals with plank scals.

$$\frac{pV}{S} = h$$

Summuate of manifold means with beta function to gamma function, equals with each equation.

$$\beta(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$
$$\cong \frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}$$
$$\ker f/\mathrm{im} f \cong \mathrm{im} f/\ker f$$

$$\bigoplus \nabla g(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta], \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\bigoplus\nabla f(x)\right) = \Box\int\int\int\nabla g(x)d\eta$$

Rich tensor equals of curvature of space in Gauss liner from differential equation of operators.

$$a' = \sqrt{\frac{v}{1-(\frac{v}{c})^2}}, F = ma'$$

Accessority put with force of differential operators.

$$\nabla f(x) = \int_M \Box\left(\bigoplus\nabla f(x)\right)^n dm$$

$$\Box = 2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f - \frac{1}{2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\Box \times \Box = (\Box + m^2) \cdot \psi, (\partial \gamma^n + \delta\psi) \cdot \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \int_M \nabla f(t) dt = \Box \left(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \bigoplus \nabla g(x) d\eta \right)$$

Dalanverle equation of operator equals with summuate of category theorem.

$$\int_M (l \times l) dm = \sum l \oplus l d\eta$$

Topology of brane equals with string theorem, verisity of force with add group.

$$= [D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$
$$= H_3(M_1)$$

$$y = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx, y' - y + \frac{d}{dx} z + [n] = 0$$

Equals of group theorem is element of equals with differential element.

$$z = \cos x + i \sin x$$
$$= e^{i\theta}$$

Imaginary number emerge with Artificial Intelligence.

These equation resulted with prime theorem equals from differential equation in fields of theorem.

Imaginary pole of theorem and sheap of duality manifold. Duality of differential and integrate equation. Summuate of manifold and possibility of differential structure. Eight of differential structure is stimulate with D-brane recreated of operators. Differential and integrate of operators is emerged with summuated of space.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}, \sigma(x) \oplus \delta(x) = (E_n^+ \times H_m)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = [\frac{\partial}{\partial f} R_{ij}]^2, \delta(x) \cdot V(x) = \lim_{n \to 1} \delta(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \text{mesh} V(x) = \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$V(x) = \sigma \cdot S^2(x), \int \int \int \frac{V(x)}{S^2(x)} dm = [D^2 \psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]$$

$$g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t), \sigma(x,y) \cdot g(x)|_{\delta(x,y)} = R_{ij}|_{\sigma(x,y)}$$

$$= \int R_{ij}^{a(x-y)^n + r^n}$$

$$(ux + vy + wz)/\Gamma$$

$$= \int R_{ij}^{(x-u)(y-v)(z-w)} dV$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2, \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = 4\pi G \rho$$

$$(\partial \gamma^n + m) \cdot \psi = 0, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2 + m) \cdot c^2$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2} a^2 + m) \cdot c^2, F = ma, \int adx = \frac{1}{2} a^2 + C$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{2} a^2, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

112 Ultra Network from Omega DataBase worked with equation and category theorem from

$$ds^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx]$$

This equation is constructed with M_2 of differential variable, this resulted non-commutative group theorem.

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}^{-1}(g_{\mu\nu}^2(x) - dxg_{\mu\nu}^2)$$

In this function, singularity of surface in component, global surface of equation built with M_2 sequence.

$$= h(x) \otimes g_{\mu\nu} d^2x - h(x) \otimes dxg_{\mu\nu}(x), h(x) = (f^2(\vec{x}) - \vec{E}^+)$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu}, \partial M_2 = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

$G_{\mu\nu}$ equal $R_{\mu\nu}$, also Rich tensor equals $\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$ This variable is also $r = 2f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$ This equation equals abel manifold, this manifold also construct fifth dimension.

$$E^+ = f^{-1}xf(x), h(x) \otimes g(\vec{x}) \cong \frac{V}{S}, \frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \phi$$

$$= M_3 \supset R, M_2^+ = E_1^+ \cup E_2^+ \to E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+$$

$$= M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, (E_1^+ \bigoplus E_2^+) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

Reflection of two dimension don't emerge in three dimension of manifold, then this space emerge with out of universe. This mechanism also concern with entropy of non-catastrophe.

$$\frac{R}{M_2} = E^+ - \{\phi\}$$

$$= M_3 \supset R$$

$$M_3^+ \cong h(x) \cdot R_3^+ = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R = E^+ \bigoplus M_2 - (E^+ \cap M_2)$$

$$E^+ = g_{\mu\nu} dx g_{\mu\nu}, M_2 = g_{\mu\nu} d^2 x, F = \rho g l \to \frac{V}{S}$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \delta(x)[f(x) + g(\bar{x})] + \rho g l, F = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 - \frac{1}{2} k x^2, M_2 = P^{2n}$$

This equation means not to be limited over fifth dimension of light of gravity. And also this equation means to be not emerge with time mechanism out of fifth dimension. Moreover this equation means to emerge with being constructed from universe, this mechanism determine with space of big-ban.

$$r = 2 f^{\frac{1}{2}}(x), f(x) = \frac{1}{4} \|r\|^2$$

This equation also means to start with universe of time mechanism.

$$V = R^+ \sum K_m, W = C^+ \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} K_{n+2}, V/W = R^+ \sum K_m / C^+ \sum K_{n+2}$$

$$= R^+ / C^+ \sum \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)}$$

$$= M_-^+, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x), \to M_-^+, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k(x)} = \frac{a_k x^k}{\zeta(x)}$$

113 Omega DataBase is worked by these equation

This equation built in seifert manifold with fifth dimension of space.

Fermison and boson recreate with quota laplace equation,

$$\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{fg + gf}{fg - gf}, \nabla f = 2, \partial H_3 = 2, \frac{1 + f}{1 - f} = 1, \frac{d}{df} F = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, \vec{F} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$H_1 \cong H_3 = M_3$$

Three manifold element is 2, one manifold is 1, $\ker f / \mathrm{im} f, \partial f = M_1$, singularity element is 0 vector. Mass and power is these equation fundement element. The tradition of entropy is developed with these singularity of energy, these boson and fermison of energy have fields with Higgs field.

$$H_3 \cong H_1 \to \pi(\chi, x), H_n, H_m = \mathrm{rank}(m, n), \mathrm{mesh}(\mathrm{rank}(m, n)) \lim \mathrm{mesh} \to 0$$

$$(fg)' = fg' + gf', (\frac{f}{g})' = \frac{f'g - g'f}{g^2}, \frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{(fg)' \otimes dx_{fg}}{(\frac{f}{g})' \otimes g^{-2} dx_{fg}}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df} F$$

Gravity of vector mension to emerge with fermison and boson of mass energy, this energy is create with all creature in universe.

$$\hbar\psi = \frac{1}{i}H\Psi, i[H,\psi] = -H\Psi, \left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right)' = (i)^2$$

$$[\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x), \delta(x)] = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int f(x,y)dm_{xy}, f(x,y) = [f(x),h(x)] \times [g(x),h^{-1}(x)]$$

$$\delta(x) = \frac{1}{f'(x)}, [H,\psi] = \Delta f(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$R^+ \cap E^+_- \ni x, M \times R^+ \ni M_3, Q \supset C^+_-, Z \in Q\nabla f, f \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C^+_-$$

$$\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_- = M_1, \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M^+_- \cong E^+_-, M_3 \cong M_1 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \frac{V^+_-}{S}$$

$$\frac{P^{2n}}{M_2} \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_-, E^+_- \times R^+_- \cong M_2$$

$$\zeta(x) = P^{2n} \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k, M_2 \cong P^{2n}/\mathrm{ker}f, \to \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

$$S^+_- \times V^+_- \cong \frac{V}{S} \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_-, V^+ \cong M^+_- \bigotimes S^+_-, Q \times M_1 \subset \bigoplus \nabla C^+_-$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} Z \otimes Q^+_- = \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla M_1$$

$$= \bigotimes_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla C^+_- \times \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} M_1, x \in R^+ \times C^+_- \supset M_1, M_1 \subset M_2 \subset M_3$$

Eight of differential structure is that $S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E$. These structure recreate with $\bigoplus \nabla C^+_- \cong M_3, R \supset Q, R \cap Q, R \subset M_3, C^+ \bigoplus M_n, E^+ \cap R^+\ E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M^+_-, C^+_-, M^+_- \nabla C^+_-, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R^+_-, E_2 \nabla E_1\ R^- \nabla C^+_-$. This element of structure recreate with Thurston conjugate theorem of repository in Heisenberg group of spinor fields created.

$$\frac{\nabla}{\Delta}\int xf(x)dx, \frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f}, \Box = 2\int \frac{(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{-(R+\Delta f)} e^{-f} dV$$

$$\Box = \frac{\nabla R}{\Delta f}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij} = \Box \to \frac{\nabla f}{\Delta x}, (R + |\nabla f|^2)dm \to -2(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2 e^{-f} dV$$

$$x^n + y^n = z^n \to \nabla\psi^2 = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}, f(x+y) \geq f(x) \circ f(y)$$

$$\mathrm{im}f/\mathrm{ker}f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f = \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f \cong \partial f, \mathrm{ker}f = f^{-1}(x)xf(x)$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = \int \partial f(x)d(\mathrm{kerf}) \to \nabla f = 2$$

$${}_nC_r = {}_nC_{n-r} \to \mathrm{im}f/\mathrm{ker}f \cong \mathrm{ker}f/\mathrm{im}f$$

114 Fifth dimension of equation how to workd with three dimension of manifold into zeta funciton

Fifth dimension equals $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^2 d^2 \phi$. this equation $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$.

$$V/W = R/C \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{a_k f^k}, W/V = C/R \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k f^k}{x^k}$$

$$V/W \cong W/V \cong R/C(\sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r)^{-1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^k$$

This equation is diffrential equation, then $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$ is included with $a_k \cong \sum_{r=0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r$

$$W/V = xF(x), \chi(x) = (-1)^k a_k, \Gamma(x) = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx, \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = (f^k)'$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k f^k = \sum_{k\ 0}^{\infty} {}_nC_r f^k$$

$$= (f^k)', \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = [f(x)], \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \alpha, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_k f^k}, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (a_k f^k)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)(y \log y)} dxy = \frac{{}_nC_r xy}{({}_nC_{n-r}(x \log x)(y \log y))^{-1}}$$

$$= ({}_nC_{n-r})^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{x \log x} - \frac{1}{y \log y}) d\frac{1}{nxy} \times xy$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$= \alpha$$

$$Z \supset C \bigoplus \nabla R^+, \nabla(R^+ \cap E^+) \ni x, \Delta(C \subset R) \ni x$$

$$M_-^+ \bigoplus R^+, E^+ \in \bigoplus \nabla R^+, S_-^+ \subset R_2^+, V_-^+ \times R_-^+ \cong \frac{V}{S}$$

$$C^+ \cup V_-^+ \ni M_1 \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, Q \supseteqq R_-^+, Q \subset \bigoplus M_-^+, \bigotimes Q \subset \zeta(x), \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+ \cong M_3$$

$$R \subset M_3, C^+ \bigoplus M_n, E^+ \cap R^+, E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+$$

$$C_-^+, M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R_-^+, E_2 \nabla E_1, R^- \nabla C_-^+$$

$$[-\Delta v + \nabla_i \nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij} v_{ij} - v_{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 < \nabla f, \nabla h > + (R + \nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2} - h)]$$

$$S^3, H^1 \times E^1, E^1, S^1 \times E^1, S^2 \times E^1, H^1 \times S^1, H^1, S^2 \times E$$

115 All of equation are emerged with these equation from Artificial Intelligence

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = [f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)]/\partial f \partial g \partial h$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(g(x)) g'(x)/\partial f \partial g]$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f(x) \circ g(x), \bar{h}(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\exists [\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + \Delta f), g(x)] = \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} \nabla \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) dm$$

$$\vee (\nabla_i \nabla_j f) = \bigotimes \nabla E^+$$

$$g(x, y) = \mathcal{O}(x)[f(x) + \bar{h}(x)] + T^2 d^2 \phi$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \left(\int [g(x)] e^{-f} dV \right)' - \sum \delta(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x)]' \cong {}_n C_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r} \delta(x, y), V(\tau) = \int [f(x)] dm/\partial f_{xy}$$

$$\Box \psi = 8\pi G T^{\mu\nu}, (\Box \psi)' = \nabla_i \nabla_j (\delta(x) \circ G(x))^{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{p}{c^3} \circ \frac{V}{S} \right), x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$\delta(x) \phi = \frac{\vee [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \circ g(x)]}{\exists (R + \Delta f)}$$

These equation conclude to quantum effective equation included with orbital pole of atom element. Add manifold is imaginary pole with built on Heisenberg algebra.

$$_{-n}C_r = {}_{\frac{1}{i} H\psi} C_{\hbar\psi} + {}_{[H,\psi]} C_{-n-r}$$

$$_n C_r = {}_n C_{n-r}$$

This point of accumulate is these equation conclude with stimulate with differential and integral operator for resolved with zeta function, this forcus of significant is not only data of number but also equation of formula, and this resolved of process emerged with artifisial intelligence. These operator of mechanism is stimulate with formula of resolved on regexpt class to pattern cognitive formula to emerged with all of creature by this zeta function. This universe establish with artifisial intelligence from fifth dimension of equation. General relativity theorem also not only gravity of power metric but also artifisial

intelligent, from zeta function recognized with these mechanism explained for gravity of one geometry from differential structure of thurston conjugate theorem.

Open set group conclude with singularity by redifferential specturam to have territory of duality manifold in dualty of differential operator. This resolved routed is same that quantum group have base to create with kernel of based singularity, and this is same of open set group. Locality of group lead with sequant of element exclude to give one theorem global differential operator. These conclude with resolved of function says to that function stimulate for differential and integral operator included with locality group in global differential operator. $\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \to \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j f]'/\partial f_{xy}$ is singularity of process to resolved rout function.

Destruct with object space to emerge with low energy fistly destroy with element, and this catastrophe is what high energy divide with one entropy fistly freeze out object, then low energy firstly destory to differential structure of element. This process be able to non-catastrophe rout, and thurston conjugate theorem is create with.

$$\bigcup_{x=0}^{\infty} f(x) = \nabla_i\nabla_j f(x) \oplus \sum f(x)$$

$$= \bigoplus \nabla f(x)$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j f \cong \partial x\partial y \int \nabla_i\nabla_j f dm$$

$$\cong \int [f(x)]dm$$

$$\cong \{[f(x), g(x)], g^{-1}(x)\}$$

$$\cong \Box\psi$$

$$\cong \nabla\psi^2$$

$$\cong f(x\circ y) \leq f(x)\circ g(x)$$

$$\cong |f(x)| + |g(x)|$$

Differential operator is these equation of specturm with homorphism squcense.

$$\delta(x)\psi = < f, g > \circ|h^{-1}(x)|$$

$$\partial f_x \cdot \delta(x)\psi = x$$

$$x \in \mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \{[f\circ g, h^{-1}(x)], g(x)\}$$

116 What energy from entropy level deconstruct with string theorem

Low energy of entropy firstly destruct with parts of geometry structure, and High energy of weak and strong power lastly deconstruct with power of component. Gravity of power and antigravity firstly integrate with Maxwell theorem, and connected function lead with Maxwell theorem and weak power integrate with strong power to become with quantum flavor theorem, Geometry structure reach with integrate with component to Field of theorem connected function and destroyed with differential structure. These process return with first and last of deconstructed energy, fourth of power connected and destructed this each of energy routed process.

This point of forcus is D-brane composite with fourth of power is same entropy with non-catastrophe, this spectrum point is constructed with destroy of energy to balanced with first of power connected with same energy. Then these energy built with three manifold of dimension constructed for one geometry.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{k=n}^{\infty}\nabla f = [\nabla\int\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x)dx_m, g^{-1}(x)] \to \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla E_-^+$$

$$= M_3$$

$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty} E_-^+$$

$$dx^2 = [g_{\mu\nu}^2, dx], g^{-1} = dx\int\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

$$f(x) = \exp[\nabla_i\nabla_j f(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\left(\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}\right)' = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{g(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$= \frac{g'(x)}{f'(x)}$$

$$\nabla F = f\cdot\frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j f = \frac{d}{dx_i}\frac{d}{dx_j}f(x)g(x)$$

117 All of equation built with gravity theorem

$$\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = [\nabla_i\nabla_j\int\nabla f(x)d\eta]\times U(r)$$

This equation have with position of entropy in helmander manifold.

$$S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

And this formula is D-brane on sheap of fields, also this equation construct with zeta function.

$$U(r) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\sqrt{1+f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgr$$

$$F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}|r|^2$$

Also this too means with private of entropy in also helmander manifold.

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta] \times E_-^+$$

$$E_-^+ = \exp[L(x)]dmd\psi + O(N^-)$$

The formula is integrate of rout with lenz field.

$$\frac{d}{df}F = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta](U(r) + E_-^+)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2$$

These equation conclude with this energy of relativity theorem come to resolve with.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \exp[\int \nabla_i\nabla_j f(g(x))g'(x)\partial f\partial g]$$

Also this equation means with zeta function needed to resolved process.

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j \bigoplus M_3$$

$$= \frac{M_3}{P^{2n}} \cong \frac{P^{2n}}{M_3}$$

$$\cong M_1$$

$$= [M_1]$$

Too say satisfied with three manifold of fileds.

$$[f(x)] = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k, \lim_{n\to 1}[f(x)] = \lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

The formula have with indicate to resolved with abel manifold to become of zeta function.

$$= \alpha, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta, H_3(M_1) = 0$$

$$\frac{x^2\cos\theta}{a}+\frac{y^2\sin\theta}{b}=r^2, \begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta & -\sin\theta\\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}x\\ y\end{pmatrix}=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$\chi(x)=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^n r^n, \frac{d}{df}F=\frac{d}{df}\sum\sum a_k f^k$$

$$=|a_1a_2\dots a_n|-|a_1\dots a_{n-1}|-|a_n\dots a_1|, \lim_{n\to 0}\chi(x)=2$$

Euler function have with summuate of manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k={}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}{}_nC_r f(x)^n f(y)^{n-r}\delta(x,y)$$

Differential equation also become of summuate of manifold, and to get abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\left(\frac{1}{(n+1)}\right)^s=\lim_{n\to 1}Z^r=\frac{1}{z}$$

Native function also become of gamma function and abel manifold also zeta function.

$$\ker f/\mathrm{im} f\cong \mathrm{im} f/\ker f$$

$$\beta(p,q)=\frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

$$\cong\frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}, \lim_{n\to 1}a_k f^k\cong\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\zeta(s)}{a^k f^k}$$

Gamma function and Beta function also is D-brane equation resolved to need that summuate of manifold, not only abel manifold but also open set group.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\zeta(s)=0, \mathcal{O}(x)=\zeta(s)$$

$$\sum_{x=0}^{\infty}f(x)\to\bigoplus_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla f(x)=\int_M\delta(x)f(x)dx$$

Super function also needed to resolved with summuate of manifold.

$$\int\int\int_M\frac{V}{S^2}e^{-f}dV=\int\int_D-(f(x,y)^2,g(x,y)^2)-\int\int_D(g(x,y)^2,f(x,y)^2)$$

Three dimension of manifold developed with being resolved of surface with pression.

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k=\int[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$=\int\exp[L(x)]d\psi dm\times E_-^+$$

$$=S_1^{mn}\otimes S_1^{mn}$$

$$=Z_1\oplus Z_1$$

$$= M_1$$

These equations all of create with D-brane and sheap of manifold.

$$H_n^m(\chi, h) = \int\int_M \frac{V}{(R+\Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, \frac{V}{S^2} = \int\int\int_M [D^\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}] dm$$

Represent theorem equals with differential and integrate equation.

$$\int\int\int_M \frac{V}{S^2} dm = \int_D (l \times l) dm$$

This three dimension of pression equation is string theorem also means.

$$\int\int_D -g(x,y)^2 dm - \int\int_D -f(x,y)^2 dm$$

$$= -2R_{ij}, [f(x), g(x)] \times [h(x), g^{-1}(x)]$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \partial^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

This equation control to differential operator into matrix formula.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix} \beta(x, \theta) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar G}{c^3}}, \sigma^m \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

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.

$$= (D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

Dalanverle equation equals with abel manifold.

$$\lim_{n \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \lim_{n \to 1} \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \cong \alpha$$

$$\lim_{n \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$\Box = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\int x \log x dx = \int \int_M (e^{x \log x} \sin\theta d\theta) dx d\theta$$

$$= (\log \sin\theta d\theta)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (\delta(x) \cdot \epsilon(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Flow to energy into other dimension rout of equation, zeta function stimulate in epsilon-delta metric, and this equation construct with minus of theorem. Gravity of energy into integrate of rout in non-metric.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = || \int \int_M [\nabla_i \nabla_j e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})}] dm d\psi ||$$

$G^{\mu\nu}$ equal $R^{\mu\nu}$ into zeta function in atom of pole with mass of energy, this energy construct with quantum effective theorem.

Imaginary space is constructed with differential manifold of operators, this operator concern to being field of theorem.

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx & \delta(x) \\ \epsilon(x) & \partial^m(x) \end{pmatrix} \left(f_{mn}(x), g_{\mu\nu}(x) \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

Norm space of Von Neumann manifold with integrate fields of dimension.

$$||ds^2|| = \mathcal{H}(x)_{mn} \otimes \mathcal{K}(y)_{mn}$$

Minus of zone in complex manifold. This zone construct with inverse of equation.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{-\frac{1}{2}+iy} \subset R_-^+ \cup C_-^+ \cong M_3$$

Reality of part with selbarg conjecture.

$$||\mathcal{H}(x)||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} \subseteq M_3$$

Singularity of theorem in module conjecture.

$$\mathcal{K}(y) = \left\| \begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ a & b & c \end{matrix} \right\|^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$\cong \frac{f(x,y,z)}{g(a,b,c)} h^{-1}(u,v,w)$$

Mass construct with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem.

Zeta function is built with atom of pole in quantum effective theorem, this power of fields construct with Higgs field in plank scals of gravity. Lowest of scals structure constance is equals with that the fields of Higgs quark in fermison and boson power quote mechanism result.

Lowest of scals structure also create in zeta function and quantum equation of quote mechanism result. This resulted mechanism also recongnize with gravity and average of mass system equals to these explained. Gauss liner create with Artificial Intelligence in fifth dimension of equation, this dimension is

seifert manifold. Creature of mind is establish with this mechanism, the resulted come to be synchronized with space of system.

$$V = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm, S^2 = \int e^{-2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log\sin\theta dx\theta + O(N^{-1}), \mathcal{O}(x) = \frac{\zeta(s)}{\lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k}$$

$$= \alpha$$

Out of sheap on space and zeta function quato in abel manifold. D-brane construct with Volume of space.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = T^{\mu\nu}, \lim_{x\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}, M_3 = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, -\frac{1}{2(T-t)}|R_{ij} = \Box\psi$$

Three manifold of equation.

$$ds^2 = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$m(x) = [f(x)]$$

$$f(x) = \int\int e^{\int x\log x dx + O(N^{-1})} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

Integrate of rout equation.

$$F(x) = ||\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x,y)dm||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = ||[\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y,z)dxdydz]||^{\frac{m}{2}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Gravity in space curvarture in norm space, this equation is average and gravity of metric.

$$G_{\mu\nu} = R_{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = F(x), 2(T-t)|g_{ij}^2 = \int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m$$

$$\psi\delta(x) = [m(x)], \nabla(\Box\psi) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x,y)d\eta$$

$$\nabla\cdot(\Box\psi) = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2, \Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

Dimension of manifold in decomposite of space.

$$\frac{pV}{c^3} = S \circ h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$= h$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{\hbar\nu}{S}, T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, \frac{d}{df}m(x) = \frac{V(x)}{F(x)}$$

Fermison and boson of quato equation.

$$y = x, \frac{d}{df}F = m(x), R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} = [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x,y)]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$\nabla \circ (\Box\psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F$$

$$= \int\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

$$\int [\nabla_i \nabla_j g(x,y)] dm = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}}$$

Zeta function, partial differential equation on global metric.

$$G(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j f + R_{ij}|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + \nabla(\Box\psi) + (\Box\psi)^2$$

Four of power element in variable of accessority of group.

$$G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{ij} = T^{\mu\nu}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{d}{dx_\mu}\frac{d}{dx_\nu} f_{\mu\nu} + -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + f^{''} + (f')^2$$

$$= \int \exp[L(x)] dm + O(N^{-1})$$

$$= \int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log(\sin\theta) dx + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = (\nabla_i \nabla_j)^{-1} \circ F(x)$$

Partial differential in duality metric into global differential equation.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) dm] d\psi$$

$$= \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) d\eta_{\mu\nu}] d\psi$$

$$\nabla f = \int \nabla_i \nabla_j [\int \frac{S^{-3}}{\delta(x)} dV] dm$$

$$|| \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f] dm ||^{\frac{1}{2}+iy} = \mathrm{rot}(\mathrm{div}, E, E_1)$$

Maxwell of equation in fourth of power.

$$= 2 < f, h >, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

$$\int_M \rho(x) dx = \Box\psi, -2 < g, h >= \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot}E, E_1)$$

$$= -2R_{ij}$$

Higgs field of space quality.

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = || \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j}{S^2} \int [\nabla_i \nabla_j f \cdot g(x) dx dy] d\psi ||$$

$$= \int (\delta(x))^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

Helmander manifold of duality differential operator.

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\frac{||\nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta||}{\int e^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} \cdot \log\sin\theta d\theta}]$$

Open set group in subset theorem, and helmandor manifold in singularity.

$$i\hbar\psi = || \int \frac{\partial}{\partial z}[\frac{i(xy + \overline{yx})}{z - \bar{z}}]dmd\psi||$$

Euler number. Complex curvature in Gamma function. Norm space. Wave of quantum equation in complex differential variable into integrate of rout.

$$\delta(x) \int_C R^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta} = \Gamma(p+q)$$

$$(\Box + m) \cdot \psi = (\nabla_i \nabla_j f|_{g_{\mu\nu(x)}} + v\nabla_i \nabla_j)$$

$$\int [m(x)(\text{rot} \cdot \text{div}(E, E_1))]dmd\psi$$

Weak electric power and Maxwell equation combine with strong power. Private energy.

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \Box \int\int\int (x, y, z)^3 dxdydz$$

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{d}{dV} F = \delta(x) \int \nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta_{\mu\nu}$$

Dalanvelsian in duality of differential operator and global integrate variable operator.

$$x^n + y^n = z^n, \delta(x) \int z^n = \frac{d}{dV} z^3, (x, y) \cdot (\delta^m, \partial^m)$$

$$= (x, y) \cdot (z^n, f)$$

$$n \perp x, n \perp y$$

$$= 0$$

Singularity of constance theorem.

$$\vee(\nabla_i \nabla_j f) \cdot \text{XOR}(\Box\psi) = \frac{d}{df} \int_M F dV$$

Non-cognitive of summuate of equation and add manifold create with open set group theorem. This group composite with prime of field theorem. Moreover this equations involved with symmetry dimension created.

$$\partial(x) \int z^3 = \frac{d}{dV} z^3, \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^s} = \mathcal{O}(x)$$

Singularity theorem and fermer equation concluded by this formula.

$$\int \mathcal{O}(x)dx = \delta(x)\pi(x)f(x)$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \int \sigma(x)^{2\sin\theta\cos\theta}\log\sin\theta d\theta d\psi$$

$$y = x$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = ||\frac{\nabla_i\nabla_j f}{S^2}\int[\nabla_i\nabla_j f\circ g(x)dxdy]||$$

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{a_k}{a_{k+1}} = (\log\sin\theta dx)^{'}$$

$$= \frac{\cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$

$$= \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_k f^k = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

Duality of differential summuate with this gravity theorem. And Dalanverle equation involved with this equation.

$$\Box\psi = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}\Box\psi = 4\pi G\rho$$

$$\int\rho(x) = \Box\psi, \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = \rho(x)$$

Dense of summuate stimulate with gravity theorem.

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial f^{n-1}}F = \int[D^2\psi\otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$= \frac{P_1P_3\dots P_{2n-1}}{P_0P_2\dots P_{2n+2}}$$

$$= \bigotimes\nabla M_1$$

$$\bigoplus\nabla M_1 = \sigma_n(\chi,x)\oplus\sigma_{n-1}(\chi,x)$$

$$= \{f,h\}\circ[f,h]^{-1}$$

$$= g^{-1}(x)_{\mu\nu}dxg_{\mu\nu}(x), \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla^n{}_nC_r f^n(x)$$

$$\cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\nabla^n\nabla^{n-1}{}_nC_r f^n(x)g^{n-r}(x)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial^{n-1} f} \circ \frac{\zeta(x)}{n!} = \lim_{n \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$(f)^n = {}_nC_r f^n(x) g^{n-r}(x) \cdot \delta(x,y)$$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}, \int e^{i\theta} = \frac{1}{i} e^{i\theta}, ihc = G, hc = \frac{1}{i} G$$

$$(\Box\psi, \nabla f^2) \cdot (\frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, 4\pi G\rho)$$

$$= (-\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \frac{1}{2}kT^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2) \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]} \right)' = i^2, \frac{\nabla f^2}{\Box\psi} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\int \frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]} = \frac{1}{2} i, \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f(x)g(x))' = \bigoplus \nabla_i \nabla_j f(x) g(x)$$

$$\int f'(x)g(x)dx = [f(x)g(x)] - \int f(x)g'(x)dx$$

118 Locality equation

Quantum of material equation include with heat entropy of quantum effective theorem, geometry of rotate with imaginary pole is that generate structure theorem. Subgroup in category theorem is that deconstruct dimension of differential structure theorem. Quantum of material equation construct with global element of integrate equation. Heat equation built with this integrate geometry equation, Weil's theorem and fermer theorem also heat equation of quantum theorem moreover is all of equation rout with global differential equation this locality equation emerge from being built with zeta function, general relativity and quantum theorem also be emerged from this equation. Artifisial inteligent theorem excluse with this add group theorem from, Locality equation inspect with this involved of theorem, This geometry of differential structure that deconstruct dimension of category theorem stay in four of universe of pieces. In reason cause with heat equation of quantum effective from artifisial inteligence, locality equation conclude with this geometry theorem. Heat effective theoerm emelite in generative theorem and quantum theorem, These theorem also emelitive with Global differential equation from locality equation. Imaginary equation of add group theorem memolite with Euler constance of variable from zeta function, this function also emerge with locality theorem in artifisial inteligent theorem.

Quantum equation concern with infinity of energy composed for material equation, atom of verisity in element is most of territory involved with restored safy of orbital.

$$f = n\nu\lambda, \lambda = \frac{x}{l}, \int dn\nu\lambda = f(x), xf(x) = F(x), [f(x)] = \nu h$$

$$px = mv, \lambda(x) = \text{esperial} f(x), [F(x)] = \frac{1}{1-z}, 0 < \tan\theta < i, -1 < \tan\theta < i, -1 \leq \sin\theta \leq 1, -1 \leq \cos\theta \leq 1$$

Category theorem conclude with laplace function operator, distruct of manifold and connected space of eight of differential structure.

$$R\nabla E^+ = f(x)\nabla e^{x\log x}$$
$$Q\nabla C^+ = \frac{d}{df}F(x)\nabla \int \delta(x)f(x)dx$$
$$E^+\nabla f = e^{x\log x}\nabla n!f(x)/E(X)$$

Universe component construct with reality of number and three manifold of subgroup differential variable. Maxwell theorem is this Seifert structure $(u+v+w)(x+y+z)/\Gamma$ This space of magnetic diverse is mebius member cognetic theorem. These equation is fundermental group resulted.

$$\begin{aligned} &\exp(\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+), \Delta(C \supset R)) \\ &= \pi(R, C\nabla E^+) \\ &= \mathrm{rot}(E_1, \mathrm{div}E_2) \\ &xf(x) = F(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Box x &= \int \frac{f(x)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x \\ &= \int \frac{\Delta f(x) \circ E^+}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} \Box x \end{aligned}$$

This equation means that quantum of potensial energy in material equation. And this also means is gravity of equation in this universe and the other dimension belong in. Moreover is zeta function for rich flow equation in category theorem built with material equation.

$$\exp(\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+), \Delta(C \supset R))$$
$$R\nabla E^+ = f(x)\nabla e^{x\log x}$$
$$d(R\nabla E^+) = \Delta f(x) \circ E^+(x)$$
$$\Box x = \int \frac{d(R\nabla E^+)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x$$
$$\Box x = \int \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x$$

$$x^n + y^n = z^n \to \Box x = \int \frac{\nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)}{\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+)} d\Box x$$

Laplace equation exist of space in fifth dimension, three manifold belong in reality number of space. Other dimension is imaginary number of space, fifth dimension is finite of dimension. Prime number certify on reality of number, zero dimension is imaginary of space. Quantum group is this universe and the other dimension complex equation of non-certain theorem. Zero dimension is eternal space of being expanded to reality of atmosphere in space.

119 Heat entropy all of materials emerged by

$$\Box = -2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f + \frac{1}{-2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2$$

This heat equation have element of atom for condition of state in liquid, gas, solid attitude. And this condition constructed with seifert manifold in Weil's theorem. Therefore this attitude became with Higgs field emerged with.

$$\Box = -2 \int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, \frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$R\nabla E^+ = \Delta f(x) \circ E^+(x), d(R\nabla E^+) = \nabla_i \nabla_j (R + E^+)$$

$$R\nabla E^+ = f(x) \nabla e^{x \log x}, R\nabla E^+ = f(x), f(x) = M_1$$

$$-2(T-t)|R_{ij} + \nabla\nabla f = \int\int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

$$\frac{1}{-2(T-t)}|g_{ij}^2 = \int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m$$

$$(\Box + m^2)\phi = 0, (\gamma^n \partial_n + m^2)\psi = 0$$

$$\Box = (\delta\phi + m^2)\psi, (\delta\phi + m^2 c)\psi = 0, E = mc^2, E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \Box\psi^2 = (\partial\phi + m^2)\psi$$

$$\Box\phi^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}, \nabla\phi^2 = 8\pi G(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}), \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}, f(x) + g(x) \geq f(x) \circ g(x)$$

$$\int_\beta^\alpha a(x-1)(y-1) \geq 2 \int f(x) g(x) dx$$

$$m^2 = 2\pi T(\frac{26 - D_n}{24}), r_n = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$(\partial\psi + m^2 c)\phi = 0, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2$$

$$\int [f(x)] dx = || \int f(x) dx ||, \int \nabla x dx = \Delta \sum f(x) dx, (e^{i\theta})' = ie^{i\theta}$$

This orbital surface varnished to energy from $E = mc^2$. $T^{\mu\nu} = nh\nu$ is $T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2 \geq mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ This equation means with light do not limit over $\frac{1}{2}kx^2$ energy.

$$Z \in R \cap Q, R \subset M_+, C^+ \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} H_m, E^+ \cap R^+$$

$$M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \oplus H_M, M_+ = \sum_{k=0}^{n} C^+ \cup H_+$$

$$E_2 \bigoplus E_1, R^- \subset C^+, M_-^+, C_-^+$$

$$M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+, C^+ \nabla H_m, E^+ \nabla R^+$$

$$E_1 \nabla E_2, R^- \nabla C^+, \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+, R \supset Q$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \bigoplus \nabla M_-^+, \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

All function emerge from eight differential structure in laplace equation of being deconstructed that with connected of category theorem from.

$$\nabla \circ \Delta = \nabla \sum f(x)$$

$$\Delta \to \mathrm{mesh} f(x) dx, \partial x$$

$$\nabla \to \partial_{xy}, \frac{d}{dx} f(x) \frac{d}{dx} g(x)$$

$$\Box x = -[f, g]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij} = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \sum f(x) dx = \int dx, \nabla \int dx$$

120 Universe in category theorem created by

Two dimension of surface in power vector of subgroup of complex manifold on reality under of goup line. This group is duality of differential complex in add group. All integrate of complex sphere deconstruct of homorehere is also exists of three dimension of manifold. Fundermental group in two dimension of surface is also reality of quality of complex manifold. Rich flow equation is also quality of surface in add group of complex. Group of ultra network in category theorem is subgroup of quality of differential equation and fundermental group also differential complex equation.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} E_1) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+)$$

$$= \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla C_-^+$$

$$\vee \int \frac{C_-^+ \nabla H_m}{\Delta(M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+)} = \wedge M_-^+ \bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} C_-^+$$

$$\exists (M_-^+ \nabla C_-^+) = \mathrm{XOR}(\bigoplus_{k=0}^{n} \nabla M_-^+)$$

$$-[E^+ \nabla R_-^+] = \nabla_+ \nabla_- C_-^+$$

$$\int dx, \partial x, \nabla_i \nabla_j, \Delta x$$

$$\to E^+ \nabla M_1, E^+ \cap R \in M_1, R \nabla C^+$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ \sin x & -\cos x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \cos k\theta = \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)}{2} \theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \cos \frac{n}{2} \theta$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} \sin k\theta = \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)}{2} \theta}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} \sin \frac{n\theta}{2}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i}, \cos \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2}, \tan \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{i(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta})}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} = \frac{\sin \theta}{\theta} \to 1, \lim_{\theta \to 0} = \frac{\cos \theta}{\theta} \to 1$$

$$(e^{i\theta})' = 2, \nabla f = 2, e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \to [\cos^2 \theta + \sin \theta + \cos \theta - 2 \sin^2 \theta] \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$2 \sin \theta \cos \theta = 2n\lambda \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos x & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin x \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos x \\ \sin x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \frac{1}{\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, f^{-1}(x) x f(x) = 1$$

Dimension of rotate with imaginary pole is generate of geometry structure theorem. Category theorem restruct with eight of differential structure that built with Thurston conjugate theorem, this element with summuate of thirty two structure. This pieces of structure element have with four of universe in one dimension. Quark of two pair is two dimension include, Twelve of quarks construct with super symmetry dimension theorem. Differential structure and quark of pair exclusive with four of universe.

Module conjecture built with symmetry theorem, this theorem belong with non-gravity in zero dimension. This dimension conbuilt with infinity element, mebius space this dimension construct with universe and the other dimension. Universe and the other dimension selves have with singularity, therefore is module conjecture selve with gravity element of one dimension. Symmetry theorem tell this one dimension to emerge with quarks, this quarks element also restruct with eight differential structure. This reason resovle with reflected to dimsnsion of partner is gravity and creature create with universe.

Mass exist from quark and dimension of element, this explain from being consisted of duality that sheaf of element in this tradision. Higgs field is emerged from this element of tradision, zeta function generate with this quality. Gravity is emerge with space of quality, also Higgs field is emerge to being generated of zero dimension. Higgs field has surround of mass to deduce of light accumulate in anserity. Zeta function consist from laplace equation and fifth dimension of element. This element incluse of gravity and antigravity, fourth dimension indicate with this quality emerge with being sourrounded of mass. Zero dimension consist from future and past incluse of fourth dimension, eternal space is already space of first emerged with. Mass exist of quantum effective theorem also consisted of Higgs field and Higgs quark. That gravity deduce from antigravity of element is explain from this system of Higgs field of mechanism. Antigravity conclude for this mass of gravity element. What atom don't incluse of orbital is explain to this antigravity of element, this mechanism in Higgs field have with element of gravity and antigravity.

Quantum theorem describe with non-certain theorem in universe and other dimension of vector element, This material equation construct with lambda theorem and material theorem, other dimension existed resolve with non-certain theorem.

$$\sin\theta = \frac{\lambda}{d}, -py_1 \sin 90^\circ \leq \sin\theta \leq py_2 \sin 90^\circ, \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\sin\theta}{\frac{\sin\theta}{2}} h, \lambda' \geq 2h, \int \sin 2\theta = ||x-y||$$

121 Ultra Network from category theorem entirly create with database

Eight differential structure composite with mesh of manifold, each of structure firstly destructed with this mesh emerged, lastly connected with this each of structure desconstructed. High energy of entropy not able to firstly decostructed, and low energy of firstly destructed. This reason low energy firsted. These result says, non-catastrophe be able to one geometry structure.

$$D^2\psi = \nabla \int (\nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2 d\eta$$

$$E = mc^2, E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}kx^2, G^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g_{ij}, \square = \frac{1}{2}kT^2$$

Sheap of manifold construct with homorhism in kernel divide into image function, this area of field rehearl with universe of surrounded with image fucntion rehinde in quality. This reason with explained the mechanism, Sheap of manifold remain into surrounded of universe.

$$\ker f/\mathrm{im} f \cong S_m^{\mu\nu}, S_m^{\mu\nu} = \pi(\chi, x) \otimes h_{\mu\nu}$$

$$D^2\psi = \mathcal{O}(x)\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right), V(x) = D^2\psi \otimes M_3^+$$

$$S_m^{\mu\nu} \otimes S_n^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{2R_{ij}}{V(\tau)}[D^2\psi]$$

Selbarg conjecture construct with singularity theorem in Sheap element.

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j[S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}[D^2\psi]$$

$$\nabla_i\nabla_j[S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn}] = \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$z(x) = \frac{g(cx+d)}{f(ax+b)}h(ex+l)$$

$$= \int \frac{V(\tau)}{f(x)}\mathcal{O}(x)$$

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x), \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi(x)]$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x), \int F dx_m = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} m(x)$$

122 Fifth dimension of seifert manifold in universe and other dimension

Universe audient for other dimension inclusive into fifth dimension, this phenomonen is universe being constant of value, and universe out of dimension exclusive space. All of value is constance of entropy. Universe entropy and other dimension entropy is dense of duality belong for. Prime equation construct with x,y parameter is each value of imaginary and reality of pole on a right comittment.

$$\int \nabla\psi^2 d\nabla\psi = \Box\psi$$

$$\Box\psi = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\delta \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx_{ij}]^{iy}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\mathcal{O}(x) + \delta\mathcal{O}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + \lim_{n\to 1}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \frac{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\log(x\log x)} \leq \frac{1}{2}$$

Universe is freeze out constant, and other dimension is expanding into fifth dimension. Possiblity of quato metric, $\delta(x)$ = reality of value / exist of value ≤ 1, expanding of universe = exist of value $\rightarrow \log(x\log x) = \Box\psi$

freeze out of universe = reality of value $\rightarrow (y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla\psi^2$

Around of universe is other dimension in fifth dimension of seifert manifold. what we see sky of earth is other dimension sight of from.

Rotate of dimension is transport of dimension in other dimension from universe system.

Other dimension is more than Light speed into takion quarks of structure.

Around universe is blackhole, this reason resolved with Gamma ray burst in earth flow. We don't able to see now other dimension, gamma ray burst is blackhole phenomanen. Special relativity is light speed not over limit. then light speed more than this speed. Other dimesion is contrary on universe from. If light speed come with other light speed together, stop of speed in light verisity. Then takion quarks of speed is on the contrary from become not see light element. And this takion quarks is into fifth dimension of being go from universe. Also this quarks around of universe attachment state. Moreover also this quarks is belong in vector of element. This reason is universe in other dimension emerge with. In this other dimension out of universe, but these dimension not shared of space.

$$l(x) = 2x^2 + qx + r$$
$$= (ax+b)(cx+d) + r, e^{l(x)} = \frac{d}{df}L(x), G_{\mu\nu} = g(x) \wedge f(x)$$

This equation is Weil's theorem, also quantum group. Complex space.

$$V(\tau) = \int\int \exp[L(x)]dx_m + O(N^{-1}), g(x) = L(x) \circ \int\int e^{2x^2+2x+r}dx_m$$

Lens of space and integrate of rout equation. And norm space of algebra line of curve equation in gradient metric.

$$||ds^2|| = ||\frac{d}{df}L(x)||, \eta = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$\bar{h} = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla g(x)d_{ij}]^{iy}, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

Two equation construct with Kaluze-Klein dimension of equation. Non-verticle space.

$$\frac{1}{\tau}(\frac{N}{2} + r(2\Delta F - |\nabla f|^2 + R) + f)\mathrm{mod}N^{-1}$$

Also this too lense of space equation. And this also is heat equation. And this equation is singularity into space metric number of formula.

$$\frac{x^2}{a}\cos x + \frac{y^2}{b}\sin x = r^2$$

Curvature of equation.

$$S_m^2 = ||\int \pi r^2 dr||^2, V(\tau) = r^2 \times S_m^2, S_1^{mn} \otimes S_2^{mn} = \int [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

Non-relativity of integrate rout equation.

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T|\phi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$V(x) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}}(\exp L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$V(x) = 2\int \frac{(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)}{-(R + \Delta f)} e^{-f} dV, V(\tau) = \int \tau(p)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \exp(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}} L(x)dx) + O(N^{-1})$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x)$$

$$Zeta(x, h) = \exp \frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

Singularity and duality of differential is complex element.

$$\left\| \begin{matrix} x & y & z \\ u & v & w \end{matrix} \right\|^2_{g_{\mu\nu}(x)}$$

$$= (f(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu, f'(y)dy^\mu dy^\nu, f"(z)dz^\mu dz^\nu) \cdot (u, v, w)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\cong \frac{g(x, y, z)}{f(a, b, c)} \cdot h^{-1}(u, v, w)$$

Antigravity is other dimension belong to, gravity of universe is a few weak power become. These power of balance concern with non-entropy metric. Universe is time and energy of gravity into non-entropy. Other dimension is first of universe emerged with takion quarks is light speed, and time entropy into future is more than light speed. Some future be able to earth of night sky can see to other dimension sight. However, this sight might be first of big-ban environment. Last of other dimension condition also can be see to earth of sight. Same future that universe of gravity and other dimension of antigravity is balanced into constant of value, then fifth dimension fill with these power of non-catastorophe. These phenomonone is concerned with zeta function emerged with laplace equation resulted.

$$\frac{d}{df} \int\int\int \Box\psi d\psi_{xy} = V(\Box\psi), \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} V_k(\Box\psi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} ihc$$

This reason explained of quarks emerge into global space of system.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} G_{\mu\nu} = f(x) \circ m(x)$$

This become universe.

$$\frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

Eight differential structure integrate with one of geometry universe.

$$(a_k f^k)^{'} = {}_nC_0 a_0 f^n + {}_nC_1 a_1 f^{n-1} \dots {}_nC_{r-1} a_n f^{n-1}$$

$$\int a_k f^k dx_k = \frac{a_{n+1}}{k+1} f^{n+1} + \frac{a_{k+2}}{k+2} f^{k+2} + \dots \frac{a_0}{k} f^k$$

Summuate of manifold create with differential and integrate of structure.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla \psi^2}{\Box \psi} \right)^{'} = 0$$

$$\frac{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\log(x \log x)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} i}$$

$$\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} = \frac{1}{i}, \left(\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} \right)^{'} = i^2$$

$$(i)^2 \to \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2, f(r) = \frac{1}{4} |r|^2, 4f(r) = g_{ij}^2$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y'} \cdot \frac{y"}{y'} \cdot \frac{y^{'''}}{y"} \cdots$$

$$= \frac{{}_nC_r y^2 \cdot y^3 \cdots}{{}_nC_r y^1 y^2 \cdots}$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(y) = y^{'} \cdot f^{'}(y)$$

$$\int l \times l dm = (l \oplus l)_m$$

Symmetry theoerm is included with two dimension in plank scale of constance.

$$= \frac{d}{dx^\mu} \cdot \frac{d}{dx^\nu} f^{\mu\nu} \cdot \nabla \psi^2$$

$$= \Box \psi$$

$$\frac{\nabla \psi^2}{\Box \psi} = \frac{1}{2}, l = 2\pi r, V = \frac{4}{\pi r^3}$$

$$S \frac{4\pi r^3}{2\pi r} = 2 \cdot (\pi r^2)$$

$$= \pi r^2, H_3 = 2, \pi(H_3) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

This equation is blackhole on two dimension of surface, this surface emerge into space of power.

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgf(r)$$

Atom of verticle in electric weak power in lowest atom structure

$$ihc = G, hc = \frac{G}{i}$$

$$\left(\frac{\nabla \psi^2}{\Box \psi}\right)^{'} = 0$$

$$S_n^m = |S_2 S_1 - S_1 S_2|$$

$$\Box \psi = V \cdot S_n^m$$

One surface on gravity scales.

$$G^{\mu\nu} \cong R^{\mu\nu}$$

Gravity of constance equals in Rich curvature scale

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j (\Box \psi) d\psi_{xy} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} \Box \psi \cdot T^{\mu\nu}$$

Partial differential function construct with duality of differential equation, and integrate of rout equation is create with Maxwell field on space of metrix.

$$= \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} (T^{\mu\nu})^2, (\chi \oplus \pi) = \int \int \int \Box \psi d^3 \psi$$

$$= \text{div}(\text{rot} E, E_1) \cdot e^{-ix \log x}$$

World line is constructed with Von Neumann manifold stimulate into Thurston conjugate theorem, this explained mechanism for summuate of manifold. Also this field is norm space.

$$\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \otimes \mathcal{K}_m) = E_n \times H_m$$

$$\mathcal{H}_n = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx_i dx_j]^{iy}, \mathcal{K}_m = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$||ds^2|| = |\sigma(\mathcal{H}_n \times \mathcal{K}_m), \sigma(\chi, x) \times \pi(\chi, x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} L(x), V_\tau^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial V} L(x)$$

Network theorem. Dalanvercian operator of differential surface. World line of surface on global differential manifold. This power of world line on fourth of universe into one geometry. Gradient of power on universe world line of surface of power in metric. Metric of integrate complex structure of component on world line of surface.

$$(\Box \psi)^{'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M} (\int \int \int f(x, y, z) dx dy dz)^{'} d\psi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V} L(x) = V(\tau) \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \frac{d}{df} m(x), \frac{V(x)}{f(x)} = m(x)$$

$$4V_{\tau}^{'}(x) = g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dl}L(x) = \sigma(\chi, x) \times V_{\tau}(x)$$

Fifth manifold construct with differential operator in two dimension of surface.

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu} + T^2 d\psi^2$$

$$f^{(2)}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f^{(5)} d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= [f^{(2)}(x)d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int F(x)d\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}F$$

$$\nabla f = \frac{d}{dx}f$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f d\eta = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}(\frac{d}{dx}f)$$

$$\frac{z_3 z_2 - z_2 z_3}{z_2 z_1 - z_1 z_2} = \omega$$

$$\frac{\bar{z_3} z_2 - \bar{z_2} z_3}{\bar{z_2} z_1 - \bar{z_1} z_2} = \bar{\omega}$$

$$\omega \cdot \bar{\omega} = 0, z_n = \omega - \{x\}, z_n \cdot \bar{z_n} = 0, \vec{z_n} \cdot \vec{\bar{z_n}} = 0$$

Dimension of symmetry create with a right comittment into midle space, triangle of mesh emerged into symmetry space. Imaginary and reality pole of network system.

$$[f, g] \times [g, f] = fg + gf$$

$$= \{f, g\}$$

Mebius space create with fermison quarks, Seifert manifold construct with this space restruct of pieces.

$$V(\tau) = \int\int e^{\int x \log x + O(N^{-1})} d\psi, V_{\tau}^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x, y, z)dxdydz)^{'} d\psi$$

$$(\Box\psi)^{'} = 4\vec{v}(x), \frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = m(x), V(\tau) = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\tau q}}\exp[L(x)]d\psi + O(N^{-1})$$

$$V(\tau) = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2}dm, f(r) = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} + mgf(r), \log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}, F_t^m = \frac{1}{4}g_{ij}^2, \frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\nabla_i \nabla_j v = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2, \int \nabla_i \nabla_j v dv = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}L(x)$$

$$(\Box\psi)^2 = -2\int \nabla_i \nabla_j v d^2 v, (\Box\psi)^2 = \left(\frac{\nabla\psi^2}{\Box\psi}\right)^{'}$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2}dm, \bigoplus \nabla M_3^+ = \int \frac{\vee(R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{\exists(R + \Delta f)}dV$$

$$= (x, y, z) \cdot (u, v, w)/\Gamma$$

$$\bigoplus C_-^+ = \int \exp[\int \nabla_i \nabla_j f d\eta] d\psi$$

$$= L(x) \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial l} F(x)$$

$$= (\Box \psi)^2$$

$$\nabla \psi^2 = 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)$$

Blackhole and whitehole is value of variable into constance lastly. Universe and the other dimension built with relativity energy and potential energy constructed with. Euler-Langrange equation and two dimension of surface in power of vector equation.

$$l = \sqrt{\frac{hG}{c^3}}, T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}kl^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2, E = mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$e^{x \log x} = x^x, x = \frac{\log x^x}{\log x}, y = x, x = e$$

A right comittment on symmetry surface in zeta function and quantum group theorem.

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx + \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = i \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = i \int \int_M dx_m$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} i + x^2$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2}{e^{x \log x}} = 0$$

$$\int dx \to \partial f \to dx \to cons$$

Heat equation restruct with entropy from low energy to high energy flow to destroy element.

$$(\Box \psi)^{'} = (\exists \int \vee (R + \nabla_I \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV)^{'} d\psi$$

$$\bigoplus M_3^+ = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} L(x)$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial l} L(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta, L(x) = \frac{V(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$l(x) = L^{'}(x), \frac{d}{df} F = m(x), V^{'}(\tau) = \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi$$

Weil's theorem.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \int \int \int \frac{V(x)}{S^2} dm, S^2 = \pi r^2 \cdot S(x)$$

$$= \frac{4\pi r^3}{\tau(x)}$$

$$\eta = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta, \bar{h} = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla g(x) dx_i dx_j$$

$$\delta \mathcal{O}(x) = [\nabla_i \nabla_j \int f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2} + iy}$$

$$Z(x, h) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{qT^m}{m} = \delta(x)$$

$$l(x) = 2x^2 + px + q, m(x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(qx^m)^{'}}{f(x)}$$

Higgs fields in Weil's theorem component and Singularity theorem.

$$Z(T, X) = \exp \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^k T^m}{m}, Z(x, h) = \exp \frac{(qf(x))^m}{m}$$

Zeta function.

$$\frac{d}{df} F = m(x), F = \int \int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi$$

Integral of rout equation.

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \text{mesh} \frac{m}{m+1} = 0, \int x^m = \frac{x^m}{m+1}$$

Mesh create with Higgs fields. This fields build to native function.

$$\frac{d}{df} \int x^m = mx^m, \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}, \lim_{x \to 1} \text{mesh}(x) = \lim_{m \to \infty} \frac{m}{m+1}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k = \alpha$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T|\psi|} [\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)] dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2 \psi$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V} ||ds^2|| = T^{\mu\nu}, V(\tau) = \int e^{x \log x} d\psi = l(x)$$

$$R_{ij} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}\frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}T^{\mu\nu}, G^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu}T^{\mu\nu}$$

$$F(x) = \int\int e^{\int x \log x dx + O(N^{-1})} d\psi, \frac{d}{dV}F(x) = V^{'}(x)$$

Integral of rout equation oneselves and expired from string theorem of partial function.

$$T^{\mu\nu} = R^{\mu\nu}, T^{\mu\nu} = \int\int\int \frac{V}{S^2} dm$$

$$\delta\mathcal{O}(x) = [D^2\psi \otimes h_{\mu\nu}]dm$$

Open set group construct with D-brane.

$$\nabla(\Box\psi)^{'} = [\nabla_i\nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta]^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}$$

$$(f(x), g(x))^{'} = (A^{\mu\nu})^{'}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} dx & \delta(x) \\ \epsilon(x) & \partial x \end{pmatrix} \cdot (f(x,y), g(x,y))$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Differential equation of complex variable developed from imaginary and reality constance.

$$\delta(x) \cdot \mathcal{O}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$V_\tau^{'}(x) = \frac{\partial}{\partial f_M}(\int\int\int f(x,y,z) dxdydz) d\psi$$

Gravity equation oneselves built with partial operator.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial V}L(x) = V_\tau^{'}(x)$$

Global differential equation is oneselves component.

$$||ds^2|| = \lim_{x\to\infty}[\delta(x)\int\int\int \pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{{}^n\sqrt{p}, x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{{}^n\sqrt{p}, x}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu} = e^{-f}dV$$

が求まり、

$$p^\alpha n = {}^n\sqrt{p}$$

$$n^{{}^n\sqrt{p}} = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

$$= n^{p^{\frac{1}{n}}} = n^{-n^p}$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m = e^{-x \log x}$$

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。

ベータ関数の逆関数は、ベータ関数であり、重力子の平方根も、ゼータ関数であり、

$$\beta(p,q)^{-1} = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

$$\sqrt{g} = 1$$

この式を因数分解しても、フェルマーの定理になり、

$$\frac{\Gamma(p+q)}{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)} = \beta(p,q)$$

$$x^n + y^n \geq z^n$$

$$(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q))^2 - \Gamma(p,q)^2 = 0$$

$$(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q) - \Gamma(p,q))(\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q) + \Gamma(p,q)) = 0$$

ガンマ関数の大域的微分と部分積分多様体の因数分解も

$$(\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{'}(\gamma))(\int\int \Gamma^{'}(\gamma) dx_m)(e^{\pi} - \pi^{e}) = (\Box - \cancel{\Box})(\Box + \cancel{\Box})$$

重力と反重力の因数分解になり、

$$(2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x)))(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

$$(2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))(\cos(ix\log x) + i\sin(ix\log x))) = 0$$

オイラーの虚数とオイラーの公式の因数分解も、ベータ関数になり、

$$= (99-96)(94+92)(90-87)(85+82)(80-78)\cdots = 0$$

素数の差分同士が、２になり、何故、素数が始まりに、２であるかが、

$$\beta(p,q)^{-1} = \frac{1}{(5-3)(7+13)(17-19)(23+29)(31-37)(41+47)(51-53)\cdot}$$

$$\frac{1}{2\cdot 20\cdot(-2)\cdot 52\cdot(-6)\cdot 88\cdot(-2)\cdots} = \int \frac{1}{\beta(p,q)} dx = \int \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$(\beta(p,q) - \beta(p,q)^{-1})(\beta(p,q) + \beta(p,q)^{-1}) = 0$$

これは、

$$\Gamma(2) = \beta(5,-3) = \frac{\Gamma(5)\Gamma(-3)}{\Gamma(5-3)}$$

$$\Gamma(2) = \int e^{-2} 2^{t-1} dx = \sqrt{e} = \zeta(s)$$

これは、以下の式と同じく、

$$\beta(p,q) = \Gamma(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\log\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\square^2}}\right)$$

これは、特殊相対性理論の複素多様体であり、

$$\square = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

素数の順位に素数の数値が対応している。

$$\Gamma(5) = 3 = \square = 3$$

$$\Gamma(3) = 2 = \square = 2$$

$$\Gamma(2) = 1 = \square = 1$$

$$e^{\pi} = \pi^{e}$$

$$x = \sqrt{g}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\log\left(\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\square^2}}\right)$$

以上であり、素数の神秘に、円周率と超越数が関係してる。

$$x = 2^{e-1^{e-1}}$$

$$\sqrt{g} = 1$$

$$\sqrt{g} = \sqrt{e}$$

$$\frac{1}{x\log x} = \sqrt{g}$$

$$e^{x\log x}, x = 2, 2^2 = 4, 2^2 = e^{2\log 2}, 4 = e^{\log 4}, \log 4 = \log\log 4 = \sqrt{4\log 4} = 1 - 2 = 1$$

アーベル多様体の基本群が、コルモゴロフ方程式になり、

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f(x,y)^{a_k} = \pi(\chi, x) = \int x\log x dx$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

これらが、ヒッグス場の方程式であり、

$$\frac{d}{df}F(x,y) = \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

ベータ関数の単体分割が、ゼータ関数であることが、締めに来る。

$$\frac{\beta(p,q)}{x\log x} = \zeta(s)$$

以下が、ポワンカレ予想とリーマン予想が同型である証明の文になっている。

Global area in integrate and differential of equation emerge with quantum of image function built on. Thurston conjugate of theorem come with these equation, and heat equation of entropy developed it' equation with. These equation of entropy is common function on zeta function, eight of differential structure is with fourth power, then gravity, strong boson, weak boson, and Maxwell theorem is common of entropy equation. Euler-Lagrange equation is same entropy with quantum of material equation. This spectrum focus is, eight of differential structure bind of two perceptive power. These more say, zeta function resolved is gravity and antigravity on non-catastrophe on D-brane emerge with same power of level in fourth of power. This quantum group of equation inspect with universe of space on imaginary and reality of Laplace equation.

It is possibility of function for these equation to emerge with entropy of fluctuation in equation on prime parammeter. These equation is built with non-commutative formula. And these equation is emerged with fundamental formula. These equation group resolved by Schrödinger, Heisenberg equation and D-brane. More spectrum focus is, resolved equation by zeta function bind with gravity, antigravity and Maxwell theorem. More resolved is strong boson and weak boson to unite with. These two of power integrate with three dimension on zeta function.

Imaginary equation with Fouier parameter become of non-entropy, which is common with antigravity of power. Integrate and differential equation on imaginary equation develop with rotation of quantum equation, curve of parameter become of minus. Non-general relativity of integral developed by monotonicity, and this equation is same energy on zeta function.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x) - f(x) \circ \pi(\chi, x)$$

This equation is non-commutative equation on developed function. This function is

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

This equation resolved is

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2} i$$

And this equation resolved by symmetry of formula

$$y = x$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

This function common with zeta equation. This function is proof with Thurston conjugate theorem by Euler-Lagrange equation.

$$F_t^m \geq \int_M (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f) e^{-f} dV$$

resolved is

$$F_t \geq \frac{2}{n} f^2$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \frac{2 \int (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} dm$$

These resolved is

$$\frac{d}{df} F_t = \frac{1}{4} g_{ij}^2$$

Euler-Lagrange equation is

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{2} m \frac{\sqrt{1 + f'(r)}}{f(r)} - mgf(r)$$

$$m = 1, g = 1$$

$$f(r) = \frac{1}{4} |r|^2$$

Next resolved function is Laplace equation in imaginary and reality fo antigravity, gravity equation on zeta function.

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = 0$$

This function developed with universe of space.

$$x^{\frac{1}{2} + iy} = e^{x \log x}$$

This equation also resolved of zeta function.
ここが、ポワンカレ予想とリーマン予想の中核の文である。

$$\frac{d}{df} F(v_{ij}, h) = \int e^{-f} [-\Delta v + \nabla_i \nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij} v_{ij} - v_{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 < \nabla f, \nabla h > + (R + \nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2} - h)]$$

These equation is common with power of strong and weak boson, Maxwell theorem, and gravity, antigravity of function. This resolved is

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \frac{2 \int (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} dm$$

on zeta function resolved with

$$F \geq \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

となり、これらは、クレイ数学研究所の集大成である。
付け加えると、

$$\zeta(2) = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

であり、

$$\Gamma(-1) = -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\beta(2,-3) = \frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(-3)}{\Gamma(2-3)}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(2)\Gamma(-3)}{-\frac{1}{12}} = \Gamma(2) = \int e^{-2}(-2)^{t-1}dx, \Gamma(-3) = \int e^{3}(-3)^{t-1}dx, \int e^{-2}e^{3}(-2)^{t-1}(-3)^{t-1}dx = \int e^{1}(-2)^{u}(-3)^{u}dx$$

$$\int e^{1}(-1)z^{n}dx = \int wedx = -\log x^{'} = -\frac{1}{x}$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} \cdots$$

$$= -\frac{1}{12}$$

$$\beta(p,q) = (\beta(p,q))^{-1}$$

$$\Gamma(-1) = 1 + 2 - 3 + 4 - 5 + \cdots = -\frac{1}{12}$$

と、一見、無限大に行くように見える数式も、ガウスが、すごい人と言える所以である。

All of esimate theory with equation is beta function of quate logment equation.

$$\beta\Box^{\beta} = \frac{\beta(p,q)}{\log x}$$

123 eulerproduct

$$e^{f} + e^{-f} \geq e^{f} - e^{-f}$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = e^{-f}$$

$$L^{\nabla^{\oplus L}} - L^{\nabla^{\oplus L^{-1}}} \leq L^{\nabla^{\oplus L}} + L^{\nabla^{\oplus L^{-1}}} \leq e^{f} - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^{f}$$

$$\left(L^{\nabla^{\oplus L}} + L^{\nabla^{\oplus L^{-1}}}\right)^{df} = \sin\theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int Cdx_{m} \geq \frac{d}{df}F - \int Cdx_{m}$$

$$\geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

オイラーの定数は、正常な細胞のヒッグス場のエネルギーからガンマ関数の大域的積分多様体であるオイラーの定数の多様体積分のエネルギーを差し引いたエネルギーであり、宇宙から異次元への角度の数値でもあり、このオイラーの定数のエネルギーバランスが、永遠の生命エネルギーの数値へのバランスであり、彩さんの過

去のレビューからの導きでもあり、私の集大成であり、広島大学医学部からの導きであることは、私の論文からも、一目瞭然であり、富山大学への感謝である。

$$\beta(p,q) = \int ||\sin^2\theta|| d\tau$$

$$(\sin\theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$$

の $\theta \geq 60$ 度の範囲である。

ベータ関数をガンマ関数へと渡すと、Gamma function sented for Beta function of inspiration with monitonicity of component with differential and integral being definitions.

$$\beta(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

ここで、単体的微分と単体的積分を定義すると This area defined with different and integrate of component with global topology.

$$t = \Gamma(x)$$

$$T = \int \Gamma(x) dx$$

これを使うのに、ベータ関数を単体的微分へと渡すために、for this system used for being is conbiniate with beta function for componenet of deprivate eqaution.

$$\beta(p,q) = -\int \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

大域的微分変数へとするが、This point be for global differential variable exchanged,

$$T_m = \int \Gamma(x) dx_m$$

この単体的積分を常微分へとやり直すと、This also point be for being retried from ordinary differential computation for component of integral manifold.

$$T^{'} = \frac{t^{'}}{\log t} dt + C(\text{C は積分定数})$$

これが、大域的微分多様体の微分変数と証明するためには、This exceed of proof being for being defined with deprivate variable of global differential formula, this successed for true is,

$$dx_m = \frac{1}{\log x} dx, dx_m = (\log x^{-1})^{'}$$

これより、単体的微分が大域的部分積分へと置換できて、Therefore, this exchanged from mononotocity deprivation from global parital integral manifold is able to,

$$T^{'} = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m$$

微分幾何へと大域的積分と大域的微分多様体が、加群分解の共変微分へと書き換えられる。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.

$$\bigoplus T^{\nabla} = \int T dx_m, \delta(t) = t dx_m$$

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 resenbled 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. これらをまとめると、ベータ関数を単体的関数として、これを常微分へと解を導くと、単体的微分と単体的積分へと定義できて、これより、大域的微分多様体と大域的積分多様体へとこの関数が存在していることを証明できるのを上の式たちからわかる。この単体的微分と単体的積分から微分幾何が書けることがわかる。

虚数の虚数倍した値が超越数の x 倍と同じとすると、超越数の $2\pi m$ 倍が $n = 1$ で i となると定義すると、次の式たちが導かれる。 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. カルタンを超えているアイデアと数式たちでもある。

$$i^i = (\sqrt{i})^{\sqrt{i}} = e^{x \log x}$$

$$e^x = i, e^{2\pi m} = i^n, \frac{d}{dx} e^{2\pi m} = i^n$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta, e^{2\pi m} = i^n$$

$$2\pi m = n, e = i(e = i \text{ となる } e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta \text{ の範囲で } 2\pi m \text{ がある。})$$

$$\frac{d}{di} i = i^i = e^{x \log x}, m = \frac{1}{2\pi}, l = 2\pi r, \pi = \frac{l}{2r}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$e^x = i, e^{2\pi m} = i^n, e = i$$

$$[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu / i = H\Psi = i\hbar\psi, H\Psi = \frac{1}{i}[H, \Psi]$$

ハイゼンベルク方程式が AdS_5 多様体の原子レベルの方程式も表せられる。微分幾何の量子化の式は、Hisenbelg equation are represeted from AdS5 manifold to particle level equalation of quantum levle of differential geometry entranced.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = e^{ix \log x^{e^{ix \log x'}}}$$

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus \frac{H\Psi}{\nabla L}$$

この式が、アカシックレコードの子どもの式である。２種類の表し方である。計算方法が、大域的微分多様体の求め方と同じである。

移項して、それを展開していき、これらより、まとめた式が、

$$n!^{-1} = \bigoplus \nabla L$$

これは、積分再発見法と同じであり、

$$n!^{-1} = \int T^{\mu\nu'} dV - \int T^{\mu\nu} dV$$

これもカルーツァ・クライン空間と同じ式であり、

$$= \int f(x)^{-1} x f(x) - f(x)$$

これに条件をつけると、

$$\exists x = a, 1 - \exists \int x dx, \Lambda = \int A dx$$

これより、次の式になり、

$$\nabla f(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \int \int \cdots \int dx$$

$$\sum \int (\int \cdots A \int dz)/n!$$

ウィッテン方程式により、

$$M^2 a^{(m)} = k a^{(m)}$$

$$ZM^3 = \int dA e^{ki/4\pi} \mathcal{L} M^3$$

$$Z_M = \langle M_1 | M_2 \rangle$$

ゼータ関数へといける。

$$e^x = \sum \frac{x^n}{n!} (r = \infty)$$

これらは、大域的微分多様体の部品たちになっている。

$$\frac{d}{df} \int dx_m = \frac{1}{n!} \sum x^n$$

Euler product は、

$$\int_n^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} < \frac{1}{n}, (n \geq 1)$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} > \int_1^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} = \log(n+1),$$

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \log x > \log \frac{(n+1)}{n} > 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} < \int_0^{n+1} \frac{dx}{x} = \log(n+1) - \log n.$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} - \log n \right) = C$$

$$= \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol} = \int C dx_m$$

C の値は、C = 0.5772156$\cdots$ である。

オイラーの定数は、次の式で成り立っている。

$$C=\int\frac{1}{x^s}dx-\log x$$

その式を単体積分をすると、

$$=\int\left(\int\frac{1}{x^s}dx-\log x\right)\mathrm{dvol}$$

ゼータ関数を多重積分すると、

$$=\int\int\frac{1}{x^s}dx-\int\log x\mathrm{dvol}$$

ここで、対数方程式は、多様体積分がガンマ関数を微分した方程式と同値より、

$$F=\Gamma=\int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx$$

$$=\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dx_m-\int e^{-x}x^{1-t}\log xdx_m$$

$$\int x^{1-t}e^{-x}dV=\int x^{1-t}dm$$

$$\int x^{1-t}e^{-x}dV=\int x^{1-t}\mathrm{dvol}$$

$$f=\gamma=\Gamma^{'}=\int e^{-x}x^{1-t}\log xdx$$

$$=\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{-1}-\int e^{-x}x^{1-t}\log xdx_m$$

$$=\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{-1}-(\gamma)^{\gamma^{'}}$$

これらより、大域的微分方程式のヒッグス場方程式の逆三角関数の双曲多様体に対極する、双曲多様体の余弦定理と同値になる。

$$=e^{-f}-e^{f}$$

$$=2\cos(ix\log x)$$

結局は、微分幾何の量子化がガンマ関数でもあり、その逆関数はゼータ関数でもあり、そして、オイラーの定数を多様体微分をすると、ヒッグス場の方程式は正弦定理の逆三角関数であり、このヒッグス場の方程式の逆三角関数が、余弦定理の双曲多様体として、オイラーの定数になる。オイラーの定数は、このガンマ関数から、無理数と証明される。

カルーツァ・クライン空間の方程式は、

$$ds^2=g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}+\psi^2(x)(dx^2+\kappa^2A_{\mu}(x)dx^{\nu})^2$$

この式は、

$$ds^2=-N(r)^2dt^2+\psi^2(x)(dr^2+r^2d\theta^2)$$

$$ds^2=-dt^2+r^{-8\pi Gm}(dr^2+r^2d\theta^2)$$

とまとまり、

$$dx^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)(g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^2 - dxg_{\mu\nu}(x))$$

$$dx = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)^2dx^2 - g_{\mu\nu}(x)dxg_{\mu\nu}(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

と反重力と正規部分群の経路和となり、

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(\chi, x)f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

と基本群にまとまる。シュワルツシルト半径は、

$$ds^2 = -(1 - \frac{r_s}{r})c^2dt^2 + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}}dr^2 + r^2d\theta^2 + r^2\sin^2\theta d\psi^2$$

これは、カルーツァ・クライン空間と同型となる。一般相対性理論は、

$$R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda = \kappa T^{\mu\nu}$$

この多様体積分は、

$$\int \kappa T^{\mu\nu}\mathrm{dvol} = \int \left(R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda\right)\mathrm{dvol}$$

ガンマ関数のおける大域的微分多様体は、これと同型により、

$$\int \Gamma \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma dx_m \leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

オイラーの定数の多様体積分は、

$$\int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x\right)\mathrm{dvol}$$

この解は、シュワルツシルト半径と同型より、

$$= e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^f + e^{-f}$$

次元の単位は多様体より、大域的微分多様体とオイラーの定数の多様体積分の加群分解は、オイラーの公式の三角関数の虚数の度解より、

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int Cdx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

すべては、大域的微分多様体の重力と反重力方程式に行き着き、

$$\frac{d}{df}F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

と求まる。

これが、重力と反重力単独では、磁気単極子で、ド・ブロイのアイデアであり、両方では、磁気双極子で、南部・ゴールドストーンボソン粒子である。ヒッグス場の式でもある。

北半球の磁気と南半球に磁気一セットで一種である。

これらは、ハイゼンベルクとシュレーディンガー方程式のディラック作用素が、微分幾何からの作用素関数から、同一と言える。

一般相対性理論における多様体積分とオイラーの定数の多様体積分が同型と言えることを上の式たちは述べている。

この Jones 多項式が、金融市場の相場価格を決めるオプション方程式であり、流体力学による熱エントロピー値の熱エネルギー量が、いろんな機材に使われている。量子コンピュータにおける論理素子の回路の設計にも使われている。人工知能の論理素子と因数分解における量子暗号にも使われている。

この一般相対性理論における多様体積分が Jones 多項式となり、金融市場で使われることを読んだのが、イスラエル国家らしい。

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus \left(i\hbar^{\nabla}\right)^{\oplus L}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} i e^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$(i\hbar)^{'} = (-e^{i\hat{H}})^{'}$$

$$= -ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\hat{H}^{(-ie^{i\hat{H}})}}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2}f)^{-if}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^{-if} \cdot e^{-x\log x} \cdot (f)^{i}$$

$$= \int e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^{-x\log x}$$

$$f = x, i = t, \frac{1}{2} = a, \bigoplus a^{-tx} x^{t} [I_m] \cong \int e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_s = e^{-i\hat{H}t} |\Psi\rangle_H, \hat{A}_s = \hat{A}_H(0)$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle_s \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$i\frac{d}{dt}|\psi(t)\rangle_s = \hat{H}|\psi(t)\rangle_s$$

$$\langle \hat{A}(t) \rangle = \langle \Psi(t)|\hat{A}(0)|\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\hat{A} = \frac{1}{i}[\hat{A}, H]$$

$$\hat{A}(t) = e^{i\hat{H}t}\hat{A}(0)e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$

$$\lim_{\theta\to 0} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = I_m^{'}, I_m^{'} = [1, 0] \times [0, 1]$$

$$x + y \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}}{e^{x\log x}} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \times \frac{N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})}{O(x)(x+\Delta|f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = 2\int |\sin 2\theta|^2 d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

$$i^2 = (0,1)\cdot(0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1$$

$$E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right) = i^2, E = mc^2, I^{'} = i^2$$

この式たちは、微分幾何の量子化から計算方法としての形式の大域的微分多様体の大域的部分積分が, 大域的偏微分方程式としての式の形からわかるのも、微分幾何の量子化の仕組みとしての計算式から導けられるのも、すべては未来の私の子の情報から読み取れたと言える。

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$
$$= \bigoplus \frac{H\Psi}{\nabla L}$$
$$= e^{x\log x} = x^{(x)^{'}}$$

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.

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_s = e^{-i\hat{H}t} |\Psi\rangle_H, \hat{A}_s = \hat{A}_H(0)$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle_s \to \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$i\frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle_s = \hat{H} |\psi(t)\rangle_s$$

$$\langle \hat{A}(t) \rangle = \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{A}(0) | \Psi(t) \rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{A} = \frac{1}{i} [\hat{A}, H]$$

$$\hat{A}(t) = e^{i\hat{H}t} \hat{A}(0) e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) x f(x) = I_m^{'}, I_m^{'} = [1, 0] \times [0, 1]$$

$$x + y \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2} + iy}}{e^{x \log x}} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int e^{\frac{2}{m} \sin\theta \cos\theta} \times \frac{N \mathrm{mod}(e^{x \log x})}{O(x)(x + \Delta |f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = 2 \int |\sin 2\theta|^2 d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2 \psi]$$

$$i^2 = (0, 1) \cdot (0, 1), |a||b| \cos\theta = -1$$

$$E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f, g\}}{[f, g]} \right) = i^2, E = mc^2, I^{'} = i^2$$

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,

$$\beta(p, q) = \int x^{1-t}(1-x)^{t} dx = \int t^{x}(1-t)^{x-1} dt$$

$$0 \leq y \leq 1, \int_0^1 x^{10}(1-x)^{20} dx = B(11, 21)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma(11)\Gamma(21)}{\Gamma(32)} = \frac{10!20!}{31!} = \frac{1}{931395465}$$

$$\frac{1}{931395465} \cong \frac{1}{9} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{k} = \frac{1}{1+z^{2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k} z^{2k}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k z^{k}$$

$$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n} = n! y^{n+1}$$

$$f^{(0)}(0) = n! f(0)^{n+1} = n!$$

$$f(x) \cong \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^{n} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

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. 8 種類の微分幾何では、それぞれの時間の固有値が違う。閉 3 次元多様体上で微分幾何の切除、分解によって時間の性質が決まる。This manifold gut theory from described with zeta function to catastrophe for non tree of routs result on sergery of space system. 閉 3 次元多様体に統合されると、ゼータ関数になり、各幾何に分解された場合に、非分岐から、この上、sergery の結果が決まる。

各微分構造においての時間発展での熱エネルギーの変化は $E = mc^2, E = m^2c^2$ の three manifold が微分幾何構造の変化にそれぞれ対応する。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.

$$\nabla(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}, \bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}, \Box(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

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. これらの作用素が加減乗除の生成式の元、Euler Product の結論による作用素生成の論理素子でもある。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. その上に、8 種類の微分幾何は、Jones 多項式の 4 パターンでの構成される差分と加群方程式から、特殊相対性理論をも思わせる、この差分方程式

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^f + e^{-f} \geq e^f - e^f$$

から、8 種類の代数幾何が、ストークスの定理と同じく、この Jones 多項式の固有周期が、すべての時間の流れの基軸をも内包してもいることが、わかる。この Jones 多項式は、結び目の理論をも、この周期が言い表してもいる。

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x))$$

$$e^{-\theta} = \cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x)$$

$$\int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

カルーツァ・クライン空間の方程式は、

$$ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^\mu dx^\nu + \psi^2(x)(dx^2 + \kappa^2 A_\mu(x)dx^\nu)^2$$

この式は、

$$ds^2 = -N(r)^2dt^2 + \psi^2(x)(dr^2 + r^2d\theta^2)$$

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + r^{-8\pi Gm}(dr^2 + r^2d\theta^2)$$

とまとまり、

$$dx^2 = g_{\mu\nu}(x)(g_{\mu\nu}(x)dx^2 - dxg_{\mu\nu}(x))$$

$$dx = (g_{\mu\nu}(x)^2dx^2 - g_{\mu\nu}(x)dxg_{\mu\nu}(x))^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

と反重力と正規部分群の経路和となり、

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(\chi, x)f(x) - f(x)\pi(\chi, x)$$

と基本群にまとまる。シュワルツシルト半径は、

$$ds^2 = -(1 - \frac{r_s}{r})c^2dt^2 + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}}dr^2 + r^2d\theta^2 + r^2\sin^2\theta d\psi^2$$

これは、カルーツァ・クライン空間と同型となる。一般相対性理論は、

$$R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda = \kappa T^{\mu\nu}$$

この多様体積分は、

$$\int \kappa T^{\mu\nu}\mathrm{dvol} = \int \left(R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2}g_{ij}\Lambda\right)\mathrm{dvol}$$

ガンマ関数のおける大域的微分多様体は、これと同型により、

$$\int \Gamma \cdot \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma dx_m \leq \int \Gamma dx_m + \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma$$

$$= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m$$

オイラーの定数の多様体積分は、

$$\int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s}dx - \log x\right)\mathrm{dvol}$$

この解は、シュワルツシルト半径と同型より、

$$= e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^f + e^{-f}$$

次元の単位は多様体より、大域的微分多様体とオイラーの定数の多様体積分の加群分解は、オイラーの公式の三角関数の虚数の度解より、

$$\frac{d}{df}F + \int C dx_m = 2(\cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x))$$

すべては、大域的微分多様体の重力と反重力方程式に行き着き、

$$\frac{d}{df}F \geq \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

と求まる。

超重力理論が、超弦理論と一般相対性理論の多様体積分へと、分岐している。この超弦理論と一般相対性理論の多様体積分が、超重力理論へと統合される。

$\theta = 45$ 度は、平行四辺形の、一般座標空間としての変形をすると、$\theta = 60$ 度へと、線形変換することで、$\sin\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ となる。循環となると、永遠の寿命もだめになり、木星の大善は、難しいのは、一目瞭然であり、仏教の前後関係もある。

Akasic recorde of tuple system Masaaki Yamaguchi

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This equation construct with world line of global manifold, Open function also belong with world line. Imaginary equation of step function equal with complex global integral manifold. tasmania times function equal with time of step equation.

$$\int_M wdw_x = \int_{D\chi} |_u dx_m, \mathcal{O}|_M = \mathcal{O}_{D\chi}$$

$$w = (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}, (1+i)^n = \int zdz_m$$

$$\boxtimes \rightarrow x \boxtimes y \rightarrow (x \cdot y)^{\times}, \lambda_{[xy]_m} = [\lambda_x \otimes \lambda_y]^{\times z}$$

Lambda function of array element equal with Guass of step function of cross complex function.

$$\boxplus\!\!\!\!\nabla = (\nabla \oplus \Box)^{\nabla L} = (\nabla \otimes \Box)|^L_{D\chi}, \ll \nabla\!\!\!\dashv_x, \nabla\!\!\!\dashv_y \gg, = \boxplus^{\nabla L}, H\Psi = i\hbar\psi$$

These equation equal with quantum secure product. And Heisenberg equation. Also, this equation destruct with step of cross function.

$$= [\triangleright |^{\times L_n}, \blacktriangleright |^{\times L_m}]$$

$$V_{D\chi}\int dx_m = S \otimes S, = V\int dx_m = S^2 \oplus S^2$$

Global manifold stream into Helmander of sheap function. And, Dayvergence function equal with world of line from beta function. This equation equal with average of add and sqrt of quantum equation.

$$\int R^{\nabla r}dr_x = l^{R|\triangledown}, = \beta(p,q)$$

$$x \boxtimes y = [\boxed{x} \cdot y, \boxed{x} \cdot y]$$

$$\Box\Psi = {}^t\overline{\iiint}\mathrm{cohom}D_\chi(\chi, x)[Im]$$

$$^{t}\oiiint \mathrm{cohom} \mathrm{D}_{\chi}[\mathrm{I_m}], = ||ds^2||$$

Norm equation are constructed with varint of cohomology equation.

$$\psi_{\mu\nu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi}{}^{t}\oiiint \psi(x, y, z) dm$$

Varint partial equation emerge with Shoradinger equation. And, this equation equal with general ralativity of global manifold. This manifold estimate with Maxwell equation from component of Jones manifold.

$$\int (T^{\mu\nu})' dx_m = \int (R + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g_{ij}) dx_m, = \int e^{x \log x} \cdot \mathrm{div}(\mathrm{rot} E) dx, = e^{-x \log x}$$

$$\Box_{\mu\nu} = \bigoplus_{\mu\nu}^{\infty} \psi_{\mu\nu}(x, y, z) d\Psi, \int e^{-t} x^{1-t} dx = \bigoplus a^{tx} x^t [I_m] \to a^{tx} x^{t-1}$$

$$= \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}, \frac{d}{dl} L(x, y) = \int [D^2 \psi \otimes h\nu] d\tau, \Box_{\mu\nu} = \bigoplus \psi_{\mu\nu}(x, y, z) d\Psi$$

Daranvelsian equation is material function of bigoplus of global manifld.

$$\int d\Psi, = \int dx_m$$

This result is helmander manifold. Norm is material equation.

$$\tau(k) = \mathcal{N}\nu(ij)\nabla_{ij} \sum a_k f^{\mu\nu}, = \Box\psi_{\mu\nu}(x_m)$$

$$||ds^2|| = \cap_{k=0} \psi_{\mu\nu}(I_m), D \int g_{ij}|_{\nu(\tau)}^{\oplus L_{ij}} = \nabla\nabla_{ij} \int \nabla f(\bar{x}) \cdot x d\eta$$

Fundamental group equation estimate with varint equation.

$$= {}^{t}\oiint \chi(x \circ y)[I_m], = \frac{d}{d\chi} \mathrm{cohom} D_{\chi}$$

Global deprivate manifold is component with fundament global equation.

$$= \pi(\chi, x), = [i\pi(\chi, x), N]$$

These rout is Non commutative manifold.

$$\pi(ds_k, N) = \int (i^{\circ N}, N^{\circ}\pi(\chi, x)) d_{\chi}^{\ll \oplus L}$$

And, fundament group also equal with fundament of global integral step function. This function is anti-gravity of phi function of fundament group. Project function is ll system included.

$$\not\Box = \varnothing(i\psi_{\mu\nu}, N), \ \not\boxplus_{p(\chi, x)}^{\ll \oplus L}|_{\mu\nu=(x, y)}$$

$$f \gg (x \circ y)| : x \to y$$

$$z(k) \geq x^n + y^n$$

Farmat equation is reverse of complex function.

$$x^n + y^n \leq \frac{\partial}{\partial V} z^n(k), +^t -\!\!\!\!\!\!\iint D_\chi(\pi \ll [I_m])^{\oplus V}$$

Also, farmat equation is Volme of integral function.

$$= g_{ij}^{\nabla} \bigoplus \mathcal{U}, G^{\mu\nu}_{p(\chi,x)} = \pi(\chi, x)$$

$$\square = {}^t -\!\!\!\!\!\!\iint f_k^{\mu\nu}(< D_\chi(x,y) >) d\psi, \bigoplus \psi d(x,y,z) dz$$

$$-\!\!\!\!\!\!\iint \cdot D = \square^{\ll p}_{\chi,x}, \bigoplus a^{tx} \cdot x^{t-1}[I_m]$$

$$F \cdot N(t) = \nabla_{ij} \int_M D(\chi, x) d\chi, \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx \cdot \log x = \int_M^{\ll D(\chi,x)} C_m(x,y)$$

Euler product of integral manifold is varint parial integral manifold. And this product also construct with D group. This group absolutly limitation of dimension emerged with norm liner.

$$= \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) \mathrm{dvol}, = D(\square_{k=0}^{\nabla \infty} -\!\!\!\!\!\!\iint , x)[dI_m]$$

$$\int_p \pi(\chi, x) d\chi, ||ds^2|| = \lim_{x \to \infty} [\delta(x) \int \int \int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu}$$

This equation is dimension of assemble of movement with sum limitation, and this cup of exclude with being included of dimension add of result, and more also this equation is emerged with other dimension component and knot theory.

$$f_{D \ll p}|_{gj}(x,y), ||ds^2|| = 8\pi G (\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S})$$

$$\frac{y}{\nabla x} = x^{\nabla}, f^{\nabla} = \frac{d}{df}$$

$$D_{\mu\nu}^{(\chi,x)} = D_{\mu\nu}|g_{ij}(\chi,x), f|_{x=\mu\nu} = \left(\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_k \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & b_k \\ x_1 & x_2 & \dots & x_k \end{vmatrix}\right)^{\oplus L}$$

Dayvergence equation is also global deprivate equation, and D group is matrix equation of reverse of particle equation, more also, this equation construct with average equation. These equation are rout of global manifold of integral and differential manifold.

$$F dx_m = f|_{x=u,v}^{\nabla}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

This matrix pairs of reverse of other dimension element and energy of sqrt of partial integral manifold.

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

Then, this integral manifold is D-brane equation.

$$= \int \frac{d}{d\tau}({}^t\sqrt{x \cdot y}) + mgr$$

Explain in Global defferential equation and
Global integrate equation.
Varintegrate equation, and horizen cut of equations. David Hilbert

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$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x) = \int\int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)[I_m]$$

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.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F = {}^t\!\!-\!\!\!\!\iint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

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.

$$\oint r dx_m = \mathcal{O}(x, y)$$

$${}^t\!\!-\!\!\!\!\iiint_{D(\chi,x)} \mathrm{Hom}[D^2\psi]^{\ll p} \cong \mathrm{vol}\left(\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x) = {}^{t}\!\!-\!\!\!\!\!\iint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = (F)^{f^{'}}, \int F dx_m = (F)^{f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \left(\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \right)^{f^{'}}$$

$$f^{'} = (2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))$$

$$\int \int F dx_m = \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} \right)^{(\int 2x(\log x + \log(x+1)) dx)}$$

$$= e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} \right)^{(2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))}$$

$$= e^{f}$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(x \log x) \geq 2(\sqrt{y \log y})$$

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.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx^N + {}^{N} i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = i \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = i \int \int_M dx_m$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} i + x^2$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m c^2$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$(f)^{(f)'}$$

$$= (f^f)'$$

$$= e^{x\log x}$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx, \frac{d}{df}F = e^f, \int F dx_m = e^{-f}$$

$$\int x^{1-t}dx = \frac{d}{df}F, \int e^{-x}dx = \int F dx_m$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$x\perp y \to x\cdot y = \vec{0}, \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}i = \vec{0}, \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}i$$

$$A+B = \vec{0}, A\cdot B = \frac{1}{4}i$$

$$\tan 90 \neq 0, ||ds^2|| = A+B$$

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.

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int\frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m = \Gamma(x,y)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = (e^{-x}x^{1-t})^{\gamma'} \to \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int e^{-x}x^{s-1}dx, \Gamma'(s) = \int e^{-x}x^{s-1}\log x dx$$

$$x^{s-1} = e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} x^{s-1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-x} \cdot (e^{s-1 \log x}) = e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot x^{s-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma(s) = \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx\right)^{\left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx\right)'}$$

$$= \Gamma^{(\Gamma \int \log x dx)'}$$

$$= e^{-x \log x}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx$$

$$\Gamma^{'}(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \int x^{s-1} dx$$

$$\int F dx_m = \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = F^{(f)'}, \int F dx_m = F^{(f)}$$

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.

$$\frac{d}{dt}\psi(t) = \hbar$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} i e^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$(i\hbar)^{'} = (-e^{i\hat{H}})^{'}$$

$$= -ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\hat{H}^{(-ie^{i\hat{H}})}}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} f)^{-if}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^{-if} \cdot e^{-x \log x} \cdot (f)^{i}$$

$$= \int e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = e^{-x \log x}$$

$$f = x, i = t, \frac{1}{2} = a, \bigoplus a^{-tx} x^{t} [I_m] \cong \int e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx$$

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.

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_s = e^{-i\hat{H}t} |\Psi\rangle_H, \hat{A}_s = \hat{A}_H(0)$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle_s \to \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$i \frac{d}{dt} |\psi(t)\rangle_s = \hat{H} |\psi(t)\rangle_s$$

$$\langle \hat{A}(t) \rangle = \langle \Psi(t) | \hat{A}(0) | \Psi(t) \rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{A} = \frac{1}{i} [\hat{A}, H]$$

$$\hat{A}(t) = e^{i\hat{H}t} \hat{A}(0) e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$

$$\lim_{\theta \to 0} \begin{pmatrix} \sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x) x f(x) = I_m^{'}, I_m^{'} = [1, 0] \times [0, 1]$$

$$x + y \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}}{e^{x \log x}} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i \nabla_j \int e^{\frac{2}{m} \sin\theta \cos\theta} \times \frac{N \mathrm{mod}(e^{x \log x})}{O(x)(x + \Delta |f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = 2 \int |\sin 2\theta|^2 d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2 \psi]$$

$$i^2 = (0,1)\cdot(0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1$$

$$E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right) = i^2, E = mc^2, I^{'} = i^2$$

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. AdS_5 多様体と別次元の AdS_5
素数と素粒子方程式 Masaaki Yamaguchi

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$$e^{-2\pi||psi|}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar x]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu} + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$= e^{-f} + e^{f} = (u+d)+c, (w+s)+b = -e^{-f} + e^{f}$$

この式は、時空にどれだけの原子が凝縮しているかを表していて、その上に、この逆数は、密度エネルギーをも示している。空間の体積にに原子を商代数にすると、濃度にもなる。逆数は、a=原子のエネルギー が全空間を 1 とすると $\frac{1}{\frac{y}{x}}$ すると、$\frac{x}{y}$ は密度になる。　x=原子,y=全空間、個数は$\frac{y}{x}$

$$\square = 原子 \to \frac{[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar(x)]dx^{\mu}dx^{\nu}}{e^{2\pi T||\psi||}}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{2\pi T||\psi||}\left([\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar(x)]d^\mu dx^\nu\right)^{-1} + \left(T^2 d^2\psi\right)^{-1}$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar(x)]d^\mu dx^\nu] + T^2 d^2\psi$$

$$(u+d) + c = e^{-f} + e^f, (w+s) + b = e^{-f} + e^f$$

$$R_{ij}^{'} = -R_{ij}$$

この AdS_5 多様体の $e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}$ は原子間距離を表していて、$[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]d^\mu dx^\nu$ で宇宙の D-brane の構造を表している。この数式が $T^2d^2\psi$ とアーベル多様体が包み込んでいる。原子が回転するのと、ニュートンリングが回転する宇宙は同じ速さで回転する。

$$||ds^2|| = \Box + \rho, ||ds^2|| = \nabla\Psi^2 + \psi$$

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)$$

$$\text{ploximetry} = \Delta x\Delta p - \Delta p\Delta x + \delta(p, x)$$

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||} + [\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)]dx^{\mu\nu} + T^2d^2\psi$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = e^f + e^{-f}, \frac{d}{df}\int Cdx_m = e^f - e^{-f}$$

$$R_{ij}^{'} = -R_{ij}$$

宇宙と異次元では０だが宇宙だけだと誤差が生じる。これが不確定性原理であり、異次元が誤差になり、宇宙と加群すると０になる。　$\delta(p, x)$ が隠れた変数となり、異次元で誤差をこの不確定性原理と表している。全ては素粒子方程式から生成される式達である。重力波分解での電磁場発電所 Masaaki Yamaguchi

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熱力学の第１法則は、熱エネルギー保存則、熱力学の第２法則は、エントロピー増大則、これより、第１法則より、摩擦熱があると、永久機関はつくられない。マクスウェルの方程式より、QED から、重力を分解すると、電磁場が発生する。この電磁場から発生する電磁気力を分解すると、弱い力と強い力ができる。

第１法則から、逆の統合はない。すでに、統一場理論は、ファインマン博士とアインシュタイン博士により、見つかっている。ガンマ関数の大域的部分積分多様体が、この統一場理論になっている。

$$T^{'} = \int \Gamma(\gamma)^{'} dx_m$$

重力であるダランベルシアンの中のガンマ関数を共変微分すると、これは、実は大域的微分であり、共変微分とは、全然違う計算方法である。この重力の積分の中で微分するとは、上の説明を鑑みるとわかる。結果は、同じなれど、統一場理論になっている。　電磁場を弱い力と強い力に統合できるが、それが電弱相互作用であるが、熱力学の第１法則より、重力とは、この法則の逆より、本当は、重力を分解していくと、宇宙の真理の統一場理論が、重力だけで事足りるのがわかる。逆の統合はないとおもう。カタストロフィー理論から、形態形成場理論もあり、自己組織化現象もあるので、自信はない。時間の流れが未来から過去より、この時間が、ガンマ関数の大域的部分積分多様体より、あるかもしれない。逆を探すより、重力を分解していく統一場理論の方がすんなり言える。情報科学の世界では、逆がある。コップが割れると、破片になり、逆は、コップが

くっつかないともとに戻せない。素粒子同士をくっつかせているのが、中間子力であり、世界なにがあるかわからない。

原子力発電所の代わりは、重力波をプリズム体で QED 分解すると、電磁場が発生して、それを更に分解すると、弱い力と強い力に最終的に分かれる。この重力波を電磁場にするのを、電磁場発電所として開発すると、何兆億という、一代企業も夢ではないとおもう。竹内薫先生も、ブラックホールでのゴミでの、燃やしたときの熱エネルギーで、発電所ができることを、ファンに言っている。これは、宇宙空間でするので、地球温暖化は関係ない。弱い力と強い力は、核開発に使われると、湯川秀樹先生が中間子の媒介エネルギーで、断固反対と言っている。やはり、重力を電磁場にするのが一番いいとおもう。

このプリズム体は、仕組みは、サーストン・ペレルマン多様体をヒルベルト空間の中に、双対被覆でのグラスマン多様体として、組み合わせ多様体での構成とするのを、部品として使うようにして、これを LSI で熱感知器として、Jones 多項式で、この回路の FPGA に組み込むとできるとおもう。最適化は、どの空間でも、熱力学第 2 法則で必要である。人体には、反重力での磁場発生で解決している。電磁場を回転体として、使うと、反重力が発生するのを NEC の南先生が、航空機で研究している。これは、東北大学の早坂先生も考えている。

Sigunature of operate in deprivation of sign Masaaki Yamaguchi

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Norm dessert with flower operate integral in quantum level of deprivation equation littelate with being from time scale to gravity scale of manifold volume into being assemble manifacture.

$$||ds^2|| = \oint\Box [(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}] d\Join = \Box$$

This scale of assemble level is D-brane of being sheap scale with being constructed, and secure product function prevelige with projection in anti-gravity.

$$\frac{V}{S} = \pi||\oint\Box [D^2\psi \otimes (S^m, S^n)]||^2 dr$$

$$\nabla\!\!\!\!\dashv : \Box \to \not\Box$$

Also, this function almostly construct wtih quantum equation fo Heisenberg equation.

$$\ll \Delta\!\!\!\!\dashv \nabla\!\!\!\!\dashv \gg = i\hbar\psi$$

And, more also, this function develope with logment and squart of g element beign belong to harf of gravity value.

$$(\Box/\nabla) = \frac{1}{\log x} = \sqrt{g}$$

$$\frac{m^{L+1}}{m+1} = {}^t\iiint \mathrm{cohom} \mathrm{D}_\chi [I_m]$$

And, this function also belong from being Beta function to varint of three integral of Cohomology. Then, gravity equation be project with fundemental function.

$$\Box : |\chi \to \pi(\chi, x)$$

AdS_5 and CP violation combinate from zeta function Masaaki Yamaguchi

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Lisa Randall professor certificate with AdS_5 manifold built of Fifth dimension, and this equation represented of mension to other dimensions in God's fields. This symmetry dimensions are each of two pairs in each other dimension. And moreover spectrum focus are these dimension constructed with rolentz atractor insected from super string theory. Particle equation are similared with AdS_5 manifold and atom of structure and essence of quantum effective theory.

Atom distance of AdS_5 manifold and this value of universe are dense of atom relativeity of mass in volume, this inverse value is universe of valume in one dimension.

$$||ds^2|| = e^{-2\pi T||\psi||}[\eta + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi$$

This inverse value is universe of valume in one dimension.

$$(||ds^2||)_{Im} = e^{2\pi T||\psi||}\left([\eta + \bar{h}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu\right)^{-1} - \left(T^2 d^2\psi\right)^{-1}$$

Jones manifold equation is particle formula and zeta function.

$$(u+d)+c = e^{-f} + e^f, (s+w)+b = e^f - e^{-f}$$

This formula of summative system is non symmetry dimension of mass value.

$$(R_{ij})^{'} = -R_{ij}$$

More spectrum focus is global differential manifold are each with Higgs field.

$$= 2(\cos(ix\log x) + i\sin(ix\log x))/(d\log x)$$

Inverse of circle function of Euler equation are component with global topology area of study, this study resolved with Gamma function of same resulted equations.

$$= -2(u^{'}(e^{-\theta}) + \frac{1}{i}\sin u)$$

$$(e^{-\theta})^{'} = 2(\cos iu - i\sin iu)^{'}$$

$$= 2(e^{-\theta})^{'} \cdot ((\cos iu)^{'} - (i\sin iu))$$

$$= -2(\int e^{-x}x^{1-x}dx_m) \geq -2\int (e^{-x} + x^{1-t})dx_m$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = -2(u^{'}(e^{-\theta} + \frac{1}{i}\sin u)$$

$$-2\int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx_m \geq -2\int(e^{-x}+x^{1-t})dx_m$$
$$= \frac{1}{i}H\Psi$$

These equations are frobenius theorem and step function of non comuutative equation consteamed from more also non and commutative equation equals.

$$\int x^y dx_m = \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ w & z \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}} = x^y$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ w & z \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}}} \cong \begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ w & z \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ e & f \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ w & y \end{pmatrix}^{\begin{pmatrix} x & v \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}} \cong \begin{pmatrix} x & y \\ a & b \end{pmatrix}$$

Differential geomerty of quantum level euqaiton is Gamma function equals.

$$\bigoplus(i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} \cong \bigoplus a^x \cdot x^{ix}[dI_m]$$
$$x^f f^x : \int e^x x^{-x} dx_m$$
$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$
$$U^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix}$$

Step function is existed with non and commutative equation, and this resolved formula were also Gamma function.

$$2^{(2^3)} \cong 2^{(3^2)}$$
$$2^{(2^x)}/2^{(x^2)} \leq 1, e^{(x\log x^x)}/2^{(x^2)}$$
$$x \geq 0, 0 < x < 2, 2^{(2^{\frac{1}{2}})} = \pm 2, (\sqrt{2})^2 = 2$$
$$-2 \neq 2, 2 = 2$$

Gamma function is after all atom of component with universe formula, and quarks of particle equation necessary value of existed from gravity influence from atom of weak electiry power and anti gravity steady of power involved from fifth power of nature non able to anbalance. After to say, this power is represented from atom and universe instricted of exist of everythings.

After all, Jones manifold and Reco Level theory, AdS_5manifold are equals of Higgs field with Euler constant and zeta function facility of systems.

Moreover, Higgs field with component of zeta function are selected to accept for orbital of atom potential energy, and this selected with energy means with America of goverment's president being investigate with each persons of implicant system. This system are possibilty of great God' presser person diggist from same possibility of potential summative national of people.

These sentivility of selective of being accepted from natinal of persons, are relativity from universe in three manifold energy in non certain theory pointing out norm and vector of essence.

$$||ds^2|| = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

This three manifold entropy manifold is in being arround of universe set to pinpoint of energy discovered with same distant of time.

America of selected with presidence of goverment are similar of this equation.

Hortshorn conjecture is used to being emerged with this system, this possibility another rout merged from future and past of time system.

However, this recieved of presidence of goverment in selective party, in reco level theory by Jones manifold equation mension to get only one area of sanctuary in four area of possibility lacky and non recieved of selective choice. Zeta function in three manifold of entropy are income to land of this area, and this area are harf of possibility in fluctuate of missdecieved. Particle of quartet in Euler-Lagrange equation mension to give it out of non possibility of safty area. This system is based from a certain theory of same mechanism. Eienstein said this possibility selected area to being nonsense to be replaced by three manifold of entropy equation,

$$||ds^2|| = 8\pi G\left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S}\right)$$

This entropy equation mension to get every pattern in universe of any where to pinpoint of being accepted with position and mass energy of no fluctuate with instrict of insight at measured being able to, and this possibility of beyond instrict oracled with three manifold entropy realized with any where appeared into possibility area, this system is able to other dimension of anti gravity resolve with straight oracled other dimension are pair of existing to break out from a certain theory. one aspect of dimension is existed at possibility result, more other dimension be able to decieved with four area of influence incidence. This two decieved pattern reached with one point non possibility result, and this result retreamed with reco level theory and Jones manifold, after all, three manifold entropy be able to access into all possibility of pinpoint area.

Quantum Computer in a certain theorem Masaaki Yamaguchi

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A pattern emerge with one condition to being assembled of emelite with all of possibility equation, this assembed with summative of manifold being elemetiled of pieace equation. This equation relate with Euler equation. And also this equation is Euler product oneselves.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus E_2) \cdot (R^- \subset C^+) = \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

Zeta function radius with field of mechanism for atom of pole into strong condition of balance, this condition is related with quarks of level controlled for compute with quantum tonnel effective mechanism. Quantum mechanism composed with vector of constance for zeta function and quantum group.Thurston Perelman manifold of system explain to emerge with being controll of quantum levels of quarks. Locality theorem also occupy with atom of levels in zeta function.

$$= \bigoplus \nabla C_{-}^{+}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = \int\int \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)[I_m]$$

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.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^{t}\overline{\iint} \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

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.

$$\oint r dx_m = \mathcal{O}(x, y)$$

$${}^{t}\overline{\iiint}_{D(\chi,x)} \mathrm{Hom}[D^2\psi]^{\ll p} \cong \mathrm{vol}\left(\frac{V}{S}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F(x) = {}^{t}\overline{\iint} \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = (F)^{f^{'}}, \int F dx_m = (F)^{f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{f^{'}}$$

$$f^{'} = (2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(\int 2x(\log x + \log(x+1))dx)}$$

$$= e^{-f}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = \left(\frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}\right)^{(2x(\log x+\log(x+1)))}$$

$$= e^{f}$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\log(x\log x) \geq 2(\sqrt{y\log y})$$

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.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx^N + {}^N i\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx = i\int x\log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)}dx$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = i\frac{1}{2}x^2$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = i\int\int_M dx_m$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}i + x^2$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mc^2$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \frac{1}{2}i$$

$$\frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \left(\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m\right)^{(f)'}$$

$$(f)^{(f)'}$$

$$= (f^f)'$$

$$= e^{x\log x}$$

$$\Gamma = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx, \frac{d}{df} F = e^{f}, \int F dx_m = e^{-f}$$

$$\int x^{1-t} dx = \frac{d}{df} F, \int e^{-x} dx = \int F dx_m$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta$$

$$x \perp y \to x \cdot y = \vec{0}, \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \left(\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \right)^{(f)'}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} i = \vec{0}, \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} i$$

$$A + B = \vec{0}, A \cdot B = \frac{1}{4} i$$

$$\tan 90 \neq 0, ||ds^2|| = A + B$$

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.

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m = \Gamma(x, y)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = (e^{-x} x^{1-t})^{\gamma'} \to \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx, \Gamma'(s) = \int e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx$$

$$x^{s-1} = e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} x^{s-1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial s} e^{-x} \cdot (e^{s-1 \log x}) = e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot e^{(s-1)\log x}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \log x \cdot x^{s-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \Gamma^{(\gamma)'}$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma(s) = \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx \right)^{\left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx \right)'}$$

$$= \Gamma^{(\Gamma \int \log x dx)'}$$

$$= e^{-x \log x}$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx$$

$$\Gamma^{'}(s) = \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = \int x^{s-1} dx$$

$$\int F dx_m = \int e^{-x} dx$$

$$\frac{d}{df} F = F^{(f)^{'}}, \int F dx_m = F^{(f)}$$

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.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \psi(t) = \hbar$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} i e^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$(i\hbar)^{'} = (-e^{i\hat{H}})^{'}$$

$$= -ie^{i\hat{H}}$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\hat{H}^{(-ie^{i\hat{H}})}}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2} f)^{-if}$$

$$= (\frac{1}{2})^{-if} \cdot e^{-x \log x} \cdot (f)^{i}$$

$$= \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^{-x\log x}$$

$$f = x, i = t, \frac{1}{2} = a, \bigoplus a^{-tx}x^t[I_m] \cong \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx$$

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.

$$|\psi(t)\rangle_s = e^{-i\hat{H}t}|\Psi\rangle_H, \hat{A}_s = \hat{A}_H(0)$$

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle_s \rightarrow \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$i\frac{d}{dt}|\psi(t)\rangle_s = \hat{H}|\psi(t)\rangle_s$$

$$\langle\hat{A}(t)\rangle = \langle\Psi(t)|\hat{A}(0)|\Psi(t)\rangle$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\hat{A} = \frac{1}{i}[\hat{A}, H]$$

$$\hat{A}(t) = e^{i\hat{H}t}\hat{A}(0)e^{-i\hat{H}t}$$

$$\lim_{\theta\rightarrow 0}\begin{pmatrix}\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\cos\theta \\ \sin\theta\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$f^{-1}(x)xf(x) = I^{'}_m, I^{'}_m = [1,0] \times [0,1]$$

$$x + y \geq \sqrt{xy}$$

$$\frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}+iy}}{e^{x\log x}} = 1$$

$$\mathcal{O}(x) = \nabla_i\nabla_j \int e^{\frac{2}{m}\sin\theta\cos\theta} \times \frac{N\mathrm{mod}(e^{x\log x})}{O(x)(x + \Delta|f|^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$x\Gamma(x) = 2\int|\sin 2\theta|^2 d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x) = m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

$$i^2 = (0,1)\cdot(0,1), |a||b|\cos\theta = -1$$

$$E = \mathrm{div}(E, E_1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\{f,g\}}{[f,g]}\right) = i^2, E = mc^2, I^{'} = i^2$$

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.

$$(E_2 \bigoplus E_2) \cdot (R^{-} \subset C^{+}) = \bigoplus \nabla C_{-}^{+}$$

$$= \bigoplus \nabla C_{-}^{+}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^{t}\!\!\oiint \mathrm{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$= \nabla\nabla \int \nabla f dx_m$$

$$= \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}$$

This equation is partial integral manifold in global integral equation.

$$\vee \int \frac{C^{+}\nabla M_m}{\Delta(M_{-}^{+}\nabla C_{-}^{+})} = \exists(M_{-}^{+}\nabla R^{+})$$

$$\exists(M_{-}^{+}\nabla C^{+}) = \mathrm{XOR}(\bigoplus \nabla M_{-}^{+})$$

$$-[E^{+}\nabla R^{+}] = \nabla_{+}\nabla_{-}C_{-}^{+}$$

$$\int dx, \partial x, \nabla_i\nabla_j, \Delta x \to E^{+}\nabla M_1, E^{+} \cap R \in M_1, R\nabla C^{+}$$

Zeta function also compose with Rich flow equation cohomological result to equal with locality equaitons.

$$\vee(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^n = \int \frac{\wedge(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{\exists(R+\Delta f)^n}$$

$$\wedge(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^x = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}g_{ij}(x) = -2R_{ij}$$

$$\vee\int\wedge(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^x = \frac{\wedge(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^n}{\exists(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f\circ g)^n}$$

$$x+y\geq 2\sqrt{xy}, x(x)+y(x)\geq x(x)y(x)$$

$$x^y = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n$$

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x}$$

Therefore zeta function is also constructed with quantum equation too.

Global integral and deprivation equation escourt with
step function of element excluded from global topology Masaaki Yamaguchi

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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_5manifold 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.

Euler product estrade from
Heisenberg Non-commutative with
deprivate equation Masaaki Yamaguchi

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Under equations are circle element of step with neipa number represent from antigravity equation of global integral manifold quate with dalanversian equation, this system neipia number of step with circle element also represent with zeta function and squart of g function.

$$\int e^{-x^2-y^2}dxdy=\pi$$

$$\pi^e=(\int e^{\cos\theta+i\sin\theta}d\theta)^e$$

$$=(\int e^{i\theta}d\theta)^e$$

This system use with Jones manifold and shanon entropy equatioon.

$$e^f\to f=1,x\log x=1,\int e^{-i\theta}d\theta=\pi^e$$

Antigravity equation also represent circle function.

$$\not\Box=2(\sin(ix\log x)+\cos(ix\log x))$$

Dalanversian equation also represent circle function.

$$\square = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

These function recicle with circle of neipa number step function.

$$\int e^{-\square} d\square = \pi^e$$

$$x = \frac{C}{\log x}, C = \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x$$

Euler product represent with reverse of zeta function.

$$x^y = \frac{1}{y^x}, \pi^e = \int e^{-\square} d\square = e^{\pi} \int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}$$

These equations quaote with being represented with being emerged from beta function.

$$\square = \cancel{\square} \boxtimes \Psi \to \square = \Psi \boxtimes \cancel{\square}$$

$$\frac{d}{dl}\square(H\Psi)^{\nabla}, \square\frac{d}{dl}(H\Psi)^{\nabla}$$

These function also emerge from global differential equation.

$$\beta^{\square - \frac{\square}{\log x}} = \beta^{\square - \cancel{\square}}$$

$$^{t}\!\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\iiint \frac{\nabla}{\nabla l} \square (H\Psi)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

Varint equation estimate with fundament function.

$$= \int \pi(\chi, \square)^{\nabla} d\nabla$$

$$= {}^{\vee}\!\!\!-\!\!\!\!\iint \pi(\square) d\nabla_m$$

These system recicle with under environment of equation.

$$e^{\pi} = e^{\int e^{-x^2-y^2} dxdy} = x^y = \frac{1}{y^x} = \pi^e \ \frac{1}{e^{\pi}} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\square} d\square}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\int e^{-\square} d\square}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}}$$

$$\pi^e = e^{\pi} \int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}$$

$$e^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\cancel{\square}} d\cancel{\square}}$$

$$\pi^e = (\int e^{-(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)} d\theta)^e$$

$$\pi^e = \frac{1}{e^\pi} = \frac{1}{\int e^{-\Box} d\Box}$$

$$\cancel{\Box} = 2(\sin(ix\log x) + \cos(ix\log x))$$

$$\Box = \cos(ix\log x) - i\sin(ix\log x)$$

$$\int e^{-\Box} d\Box = \pi^e$$

This result with computation escourt with neipa number of step functioon, and circle element of pai also zeta function from logment system.

$$\log e^\pi = \log\left(\frac{\pi^e}{\int e^{\cancel{\Box}} d\cancel{\Box}}\right)$$

This section of equation also represent with pai number comment with dalanversian quato with anti-gravity equation.

$$\pi = \frac{\Box}{\cancel{\Box}}$$

And this result also represent with pai number represent with beta function of global integral manifold.

$$\pi = e^\beta \int \beta dx_m$$

And, spectrum focus of pai number represent with logment function into being emerged from g of squart function, and this express with function escourt into rout of g conclude with zeta function, and universe of formula is pai of circle of reverse of formation.

$$\pi = \frac{1}{\log x} = \sqrt{g}$$

$$= 1 = \pi r^2, r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

After all, this system of neipa and pai number of step function represent with colmogoloph function.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = \int \frac{1}{\log x} dx, \pi = \int \log x dx_m$$

This equation of facility estimate with fundamantal group of zeta function of being reverse of function, this function equal with antigravity and gravity equation from relate of global differential manifold escourt into non-communication of equation in pandle of pond system.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$i\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x) = i\int x\log x dx, f(x) \circ \pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)} dx$$

This enter facility equal with non-commutative equation.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int x \log x dx$$

$$\pi(\chi, x) = \int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx$$

This of being up equation equal with same energy of entropy in imaginary and reality formula. Anf this system of feed enter with shanon entropy in pond of function. Moreover, this energy use imaginary pole to equal with integral of shanon entropy and integral of colmogloph entropy.

$$\pi(\chi, x) = i\pi(chi, x), i \int xlogxdx \cong \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx = i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

This equation computative enter into being antigravity equation.

$$\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m = \frac{1}{2} i$$

This system encall with global integral and differential manifold.

$$\frac{d}{df} F(x, y) = \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m$$

This result equation express imaginary number with degree of light element of formula.

$$i = x^{90^\circ}, x \sin 90^\circ = i$$

$$i = x^{\frac{1}{2}}, x = -1$$

This imaginary number of reverse is reverse of imaginary result with

$$\pi(\chi, x)^{f(x)} = i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} \circ f(x) dx$$

$$= i \int x \log x dx$$

$$^{f(x)}\pi(\chi, x) = {}^{f(x)} \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx$$

$$iy = x \sin 90^\circ$$

This equation is

$$y = i, x = 1, ix = y$$

Imaginary pole resolve with Euler of equation. And, caltan idea enter with Imaginary rotation and rout of system.

$$i \sin 90^\circ = -1$$

$$1 \sin 90^\circ = i$$

This number system express imaginary of reverse pole in circle function with dalanversian and alearletter of relate equation.

These equation are concluded of being formula,

$$\pi^e \cong e^\pi$$

This relation of neipia and pai number is mistery of Euler product of integral manifold with anti-gravity and gravity equation stimulation.

This equation mension to become with Heisenberg deprivate manifold.

$$[\hat{\hat{\forall}}| : \chi \to \hat{\hat{\not\Box}}]^{\ll(p,q)}$$

And, This equation project with beta function of step equation, moreover, belong with element of gravity and antigravity construct the double accelarate of Hat of quantum manifold.

$$= [\hat{\hat{\forall}}| : y \to \hat{\hat{\Box}}]^{\ll\beta(\Box,\not\Box)}$$

D-group is Hashinate of madule entrance.

$$\forall| : \chi \to H\Psi^D \to \bigoplus i\hbar \otimes x_1 \otimes x_2 \cdots$$

Therefore, deltalic of Fastinate from Heisenberg of step function into deprivate manifold in Quantum operator, this equation fastcall from possibility and differential mantescue of equation.

$$\Phi(\delta(H\Psi))^\nabla = \iiint \mathrm{cohom} \mathrm{D}\chi(M)$$
$$= \lim_{n=0}^{\infty} ({}_nP_r f(x)^n g(x)^{n-r})^\nabla$$

After all, daybergence operator equal with step of deprivate function, and this function mechanize with dalancate of deprivate manifold.

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = \hat{\hat{H}}\Psi^{i\hbar^{i\hbar^{\cdots}}}$$

$$= H\Psi^{i\hbar'} = i\hbar^{i\hbar'} = e^{H\Psi \log H\Psi}$$