

永遠のエネルギーの数式

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

$$\nabla = \oint_D M(\square) d\square$$

And, this gravity equal with fundemental group.

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_M \pi(\chi, x) &= \oint_M [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] \\ M(\square) &= x^y + y^x + z^a + u^b + v^c = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Kalavi-Yau manifold.

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

$$\nabla = \oint_D M(\square) dm, T = \Gamma'(\gamma) dx_m$$

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

Circumstance have with gravity equation.

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

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

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

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.

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

$$\begin{aligned}x \boxtimes y &= \bigoplus \nabla w \\ &= (\boxtimes x)^{x+y}\end{aligned}$$

Projection of equation have with box element and category theory.

$$\begin{aligned}(\bigoplus \nabla w) \boxtimes (\bigoplus \nabla w) \\ = \bigoplus (i\hbar \nabla)^{\oplus L}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}(\bigoplus (i\hbar \nabla)^{\oplus L} + m)(\bigoplus (i\hbar \nabla)^{\oplus L} + n) &= \frac{L^{m+1}}{m+1} = \int (x-1)^{t-1} \cdot t^{x-1} dt \\ &= \beta(p, q)\end{aligned}$$

And these equation conclude with beta function.

$$\begin{aligned}\square^{\frac{x+y}{2}-\sqrt{x\cdot y}} &= \square^{\ll o} \\ \square\Psi \boxtimes \square\Psi\end{aligned}$$

Dalanversian equation of zeta function own have with average equation.

$$\boxtimes = \bigsqcup, \bigsqcup^{\frac{1}{2}} = \nabla$$

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

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

Under equations comment with Euler function of circumstance formula

$$\begin{aligned}&= \oint \frac{Z(\zeta)}{\log x} dx_\zeta \\ S &= \pi \oint ||r^2|| dr \\ &= \int e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy \cdot \oint ||r^2|| dr \\ &= 2\pi S \\ e^{2\pi r} &= 1\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\Gamma| : r \rightarrow \chi = \nabla \rightarrow \boxed{\mathbf{Y}} \rightarrow [\Delta, \nabla, d, \partial, \delta, dx_m]$$

$$\rightarrow Y| : m \rightarrow n$$

Gamma function also construct with deprivation of element.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V}[\int \pi(\chi,x)dx_m + \int^N \pi(\chi,x)dy_m][dI_m] \\ \int d\mathbb{X} = \int f(x)d(x \log x) \\ = F \\ \mathbb{X} = \frac{f}{x \log x} \end{aligned}$$

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.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e^f + e^{-f}}{e^f - e^{-f}} &= \frac{\int \Gamma'(\gamma)dx_m}{m(x)} \\ \frac{d}{df}F(x,y) &= m(x,y) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \square_{k=prime}^\infty Z^{\ll D\mathbb{X}}(\zeta)[I_m] \\ = \pi(\mathbb{X} \cdot \mathbb{X}, m) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} {}^t\overline{\int\int\int}_{D\chi}[\pi(\chi,x)| : x \rightarrow 2, | : y \rightarrow \infty][dI_m] \\ = \overline{\int\int\int}[\frac{\mathbb{X}_x \cdot \mathbb{X}_m - \mathbb{X}_y \cdot \mathbb{X}_n}{t - t_1}]d\mathbb{X}_m \end{aligned}$$

These equation equal with beta function.

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \nabla| : \chi \rightarrow \nabla_i \nabla_j \Gamma'(\gamma) d\gamma_{r_m} \\ & \rightarrow \nabla \square \Psi \\ & \boxtimes (H\Psi_{D\chi}) \ll^{D\psi} \\ & = \oint \frac{Z'(\zeta)}{2\pi i} [dN] \\ & = \frac{[f(x)g'(x) - g(x)f'(x)] - [F(x)G(x)]}{x \log x} \\ & = \frac{i\pi(\chi, x)}{\log x} = \Delta f - \nabla g \\ & = (\frac{d}{df Fg}) \cdot (g(f)) \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(x, y) = (F^f(x, y) f'(x, y) \\ & = \frac{\partial}{\partial f} F(g(x, y)) \end{aligned}$$

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.

$$\bigcirc^N (\boxtimes \cdot \boxtimes)_D = \Delta_{D\chi(*^\nabla)^{\ll D}}$$

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

$${}^t\!\!\!\int\!\!\!\int D\pi(\chi,x)_m = \ll |\emptyset|/\square \gg$$

$y = e^n$, if n select with prime number, then y is productivity number,

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
& (e^f + e^{-f} \geq e^f - e^{-f})' \\
& = e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^f + e^{-f} \\
& R'_{ij} = -R_{ij} \\
& = -2R_{ij} \geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

極限值は、0 であり、

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

である。

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bigoplus (i\hbar\nabla)^{\oplus L} = e^{-f} \\
& L^{\nabla\oplus L} - L^{\nabla\oplus L^{-1}} \leq L^{\nabla\oplus L} + L^{\nabla\oplus L^{-1}} \leq e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f \\
& \left(L^{\nabla\oplus L} + L^{\nabla\oplus L^{-1}} \right)^{df} = \sin\theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
& \int C dx_m = \int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x \right) d\text{vol} \\
& = -2R_{ij} = 2 \frac{d}{df} F \\
& \frac{d}{df} F + \int C dx_m \geq \frac{d}{df} F - \int C dx_m \\
& = e^{x \log x} + \frac{1}{e^{x \log x}} \leq e^{x \log x} - \frac{1}{e^{x \log x}} \\
& \geq \sin\theta \\
& \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
& \cong \cos\theta \geq \frac{1}{2} \\
& \frac{d}{df} F + \int C dx_m \geq \frac{d}{df} F - \int C dx_m \\
& = 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x)) \\
& = 2(-\sin(x \log x) + i \cos(x \log x)) \\
& = \left(\frac{1}{2}i - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\
& = e^{-\theta} \\
& = \cos\theta + i \sin\theta \\
& = \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
& = e^{i\theta}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &\geq \frac{1}{2}i, \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ &= e^{-\theta} + e^{i\theta}\end{aligned}$$

オイラーの定数を多様体積分した値は、2 倍の値のゼータ関数の指数作用であり、

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

正常な細胞のヒッグス場のエネルギーからオイラーの定数のガンマ関数の大域的積分多様体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。

$$\begin{aligned}\beta(p, q) &= \int ||\sin^2 \theta|| d\tau \\ (\sin \theta &\geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})\end{aligned}$$

の $\theta \geq 60$ 度の範囲である。以下は、この値が生成される元の式たちである。

$$\begin{aligned}\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &\geq \frac{1}{2}i, \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &\geq \frac{1}{2}i \\ &\geq \sin \theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$\sin 30^\circ = \cos 60^\circ$. これを一般座標変換すると、

$$\begin{aligned}\int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m &\geq \frac{1}{2} \\ &\geq \cos \theta \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ \int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x \right) d\text{vol} &\geq C \geq \cos 30^\circ \geq \frac{1}{2} \\ \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log &= C\end{aligned}$$

$C = 0.571....$ であり、

$$\begin{aligned}\int C dx_m &= \int ||\sin^2 \theta|| d\tau \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ &= \int e^{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta} \int \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta\end{aligned}$$

である。

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

$$= 1$$

これは、以下の式から、この式の構造がどうなっているかが分かる。

$$\begin{aligned} L^{\nabla \oplus L} - L^{\nabla \oplus L^{-1}} &\leq L^{\nabla \oplus L} + L^{\nabla \oplus L^{-1}} \leq e^f - e^{-f} \leq e^{-f} + e^f \\ \left(L^{\nabla \oplus L} + L^{\nabla \oplus L^{-1}} \right)^{df} &= \sin \theta \geq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

1 Hilbert manifold in Mobius 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 duality of twister into created of surface built. These fields is used for relativity theorem and quantum physics.

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

This norm is component of fields in Hilbert manifold of space theorem rebuilt with Mobius 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 conbult 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 fermion of cone in hyper function.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sigma^m\left[\begin{matrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{matrix}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}=\begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Symmetry space time.

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

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

Differential Volume in AdS_5 graviton of fundamental rout of group.

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

Quarks of other dimension.

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

Universe of rout, Volume in expanding space time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 AdS_5 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 AdS_5 space time. Relativity theorem is this system of circustance nature equation. AdS_5 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. AdS_5 space time out of over this element begin with infinite assentance. Every element acknowlege is imaginary equation before mass and spiritual envy.

$$\begin{aligned}
T^2 d^2 \psi &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k f^k &= [T^2 d^2 \psi] \\
\frac{d}{dL} V(\tau) &= \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M (\sqrt[5]{x^2}) d\Lambda + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M N (\sqrt[3]{x})^{\oplus N} d\Lambda \\
{}^M(\vee(\wedge f \circ g)^N)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \\
||ds^2|| &= \mathcal{O}(x)[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2 \psi \\
\mathcal{O}(x) &= e^{-2\pi T|\psi|} \\
G^{\mu\nu} &= R_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \Lambda g_{ij}(x) + T^{\mu\nu}
\end{aligned}$$

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.

大域的微分多様体は、世界線を求めている。どの無限階線形微分でも、大域的微分多様体を施すと、世界線になり、大域的微分多様体の大域的 2 重微分多様体は、特異点を求めている。トポロジーのホモロジーとコホモロジーがこの性質を担っている。

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

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

大域的積分多様体は、曲平面を求めている。木星の大善が、永遠の生命エネルギーであるのと、地球から宇宙へのロケットの発射の角度が、60 度より、相似した構造にもなっているのを言えることから、宇宙から異次元への移行の角度も、60 度と言える。

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

は、拡大のグラフも縮小のグラフも、値は、同一である。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。

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

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

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

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

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

宇宙の周りは、マンデルブロー集合でのベータ関数になっている構造である。

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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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..

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

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.

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{df}F(v_{ij}, h) &= \int e^{-f} dV[-\Delta v + \nabla_i \nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij} v_{ij} - v_{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 \langle \nabla f, \nabla h \rangle + (R + \nabla f^2)(\frac{v}{2} - h)] \\ &= \frac{d}{df}F = \frac{2 \int (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} dm\end{aligned}$$

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

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

Quote group classify equivalent class to own element of group.

$$A = BQ + R \quad (2)$$

$$[x] = A dx^n = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} x^n dx \quad (3)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These function is

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

Replace equation resolve on zeta function.

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

$$\int C dx_m = \int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx + \log x \right) d\text{vol} \quad (15)$$

■

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

■

$$\int C dx_m = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m \quad (17)$$

■

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. 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.

$$T' = \frac{t'}{\log t} dt + C (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

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 succeeded 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 succeeded 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を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 circulate with twigled of pole in step function from Naipia number of assembled from equalation of defined are escorted 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 levl 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、

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

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

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

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

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

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

C の値は、C = 0.5772156... 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、

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

ゼータ関数を多重積分すると、

$$= \int \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \int \log x d\text{vol}$$

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、

$$\begin{aligned} F = \Gamma &= \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx \\ &= \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx_m - \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx_m \\ &\quad \int x^{1-t} e^{-x} dV = \int x^{1-t} dm \\ &\quad \int x^{1-t} e^{-x} dV = \int x^{1-t} d\text{vol} \\ f = \gamma = \Gamma' &= \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx \\ &= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma^{-1} - \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx_m \\ &= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma^{-1} - (\gamma)' \end{aligned}$$

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。

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^{-f} - e^f \\ &= 2 \cos(ix \log x) \end{aligned}$$

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、

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

この式は、

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= -N(r)^2 dt^2 + \psi^2(x) (dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2) \\ ds^2 &= -dt^2 + r^{-8\pi G m} (dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2) \end{aligned}$$

とまとめ、

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

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、

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

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、

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

オイラーの定数の多様体積分は、

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

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。

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ー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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x\Gamma(x)=2\int|\sin2\theta|^2d\theta,\mathcal{O}(x)=m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

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

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

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

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。

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

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.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}\psi(t) &= \hbar \\ &= \frac{1}{2}ie^{i\hat{H}} \\ (i\hbar)' &= (-e^{i\hat{H}})' \\ &= -ie^{i\hat{H}} \\ \psi(x) &= e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2}e^{i\hat{H}(-ie^{i\hat{H}})} \\ &= (\frac{1}{2}f)^{-if} \\ &= (\frac{1}{2})^{-if} \cdot e^{-x\log x} \cdot (f)^i \\ &= \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = e^{-x\log x} \\ f=x, i=t, \frac{1}{2}=a, \bigoplus a^{-tx}x^t[I_m] &\cong \int e^{-x}x^{t-1}dx \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x\Gamma(x)=2\int|\sin2\theta|^2d\theta,\mathcal{O}(x)=m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{df}F &= m(x) = e^f + e^{-f} \\ &= 2i \sin(ix \log x)\end{aligned}$$

Beta function is,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma &= \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx \\ \gamma &= \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx \\ &= \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m \\ &= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma\end{aligned}$$

Eight differential geometry are each intersect with own level of concept from expalanation of Euler product system. This component of three manifold 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 $E = mc^2, E = m^2 c^2$ 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 developoyed from this extermaination.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma + \int C dx_m &= 2(\cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x)) \\ e^{-\theta} &= \cos(ix \log x) - i \sin(ix \log x)\end{aligned}$$

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

カルーツァ・クライン空間の方程式は、

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

この式は、

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

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

とまとめ、

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

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

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、

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

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、

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

オイラーの定数の多様体積分は、

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

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。

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

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。

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

$${}^t\prod\prod\prod\mathrm{cohom}D_{\chi}[I_m]$$

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

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

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

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、タブルスペースを形成している。This function estermenate 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ブルスペースの池になっている。And this manifold from fundemental group estermenate with also this manifold estimate relativity of acasic record.

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \int Cdx_m = \int (\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x) d\text{vol}$$

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.

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。

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + m \right) \left(\bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} + n \right) \\ &= \frac{n^{L+1}}{n+1} = t \int (1-x)^n x^{m-1} dx \\ & \int x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \\ & \nabla (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L}, \square (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} \\ & \boxtimes (i\hbar^\nabla)|_{dx_m}^L, \boxplus (i\hbar^\nabla)|_{dx_m}^L \end{aligned}$$

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

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..

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

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.

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{df} F(v_{ij}, h) &= \int e^{-f} dV [-\Delta v + \nabla_i \nabla_j v_{ij} - R_{ij} v_{ij} - v_{ij} \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 \langle \nabla f, \nabla h \rangle + (R + \nabla f^2) \left(\frac{v}{2} - h \right)] \\ &= \frac{d}{df} F = \frac{2 \int (R + \nabla_i \nabla_j f)^2}{-(R + \Delta f)} dm \end{aligned}$$

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、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 of the cut-off manifold 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 expressed 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ても、ヴェイユ予想がこのダランベルシアン of the cut-off manifold 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ミュラの方程式を放出しても、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 escorted 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 professors are one of abstract theorem and the other of visual manifold theorem.

2 Hilbert manifold in Mobius 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 duality of twister into created of surface built. These fields is used for relativity theorem and quantum physics.

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

This norm is component of fields in Hilbert manifold of space theorem rebuilt with Mobius 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 conbult 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 fermion of cone in hyper function.

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

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

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

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

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

$$=\lim_{x\rightarrow\infty}\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}a_kf^k$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sigma^m\left[\begin{smallmatrix}\delta(x)&-1\\1&\epsilon(x)\end{smallmatrix}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}=\begin{pmatrix}i&0\\0&-i\end{pmatrix}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Symmetry space time.

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

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

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.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} (g_{ij})^2 &= \frac{1}{24} (F_t^m)^2 \\ m^2 &= 2\pi T \left(\frac{26 - D_n}{24} \right) \end{aligned}$$

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 conbult 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 conbult 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.

$$\begin{aligned} ||ds^2|| &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [\delta(x) \int \int \int \pi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{n \sqrt{p}, x}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} d\tau]^{\mu\nu} \\ e^{i\theta} &= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \\ e^{x \log x} &= x^{\frac{1}{2} + iy}, x \log x = \log(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \\ &= \log \cos \theta + i \log \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
M(\vee(\wedge f \circ g)^N)^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int_M \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \\
||ds^2|| &= \mathcal{O}(x)[\eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(x)]dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2\psi \\
\mathcal{O}(x) &= e^{-2\pi T|\psi|} \\
G^{\mu\nu} &= R_{\mu\nu} T^{\mu\nu} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} \Lambda g_{ij}(x) + T^{\mu\nu}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

D-brane and anti-D-brane equations is

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

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リー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值として、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ずと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。

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{vmatrix} D^m & dx \\ dx & \sigma^m \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ y \end{vmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \sigma^m \begin{bmatrix} \delta(x) & -1 \\ 1 & \epsilon(x) \end{bmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}} &= \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix} \\ (D^m, dx) \cdot (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \times (dx, \partial^m) \cdot (\cos \theta, \sin \theta) & \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} f(x, y, z) \right)^{3'} &= A^{\mu\nu} \\ \frac{d}{dt} g_{ij}(t) &= -2R_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

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_2 Mg,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 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 Masaaki Yamaguchi

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

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.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^t\mathop{\mathchoice{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}}^{\!\!\!\!\!\!}\!\!\!\!\!\! \operatorname{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f}F = {}^t\mathop{\mathchoice{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}}^{\!\!\!\!\!\!}\!\!\!\!\!\! \operatorname{cohom} D_k(x)^{\ll p} = \mathop{\mathchoice{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}}^{\!\!\!\!\!\!}\!\!\!\!\!\!$$

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

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。

$$\begin{aligned} &= R^{\mu\nu'} + \frac{1}{2}\Lambda g'_{ij} = \int \left(i \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{t})^2}} + \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{v}{t})^2}} \right) \mathrm{dvol} \\ &= \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m \end{aligned}$$

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。

$$\mathop{\mathchoice{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}}^{\!\!\!\!\!\!}\!\!\!\!\!\! = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T^{\mu\nu}/\log x$$

$$\begin{aligned} & {}^t\mathop{\mathchoice{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}{\int\!\!\int\!\!\int}}^{\!\!\!\!\!\!}\!\!\!\!\!\! \operatorname{cohom} D_\chi[\operatorname{I}_m] \\ &= \oint (px^n+qx+r)^{\nabla l} \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\mathbb{T}|\Gamma,\mathfrak{A}|B$$

$$\mathfrak{A}|E,\mathbb{O}|C$$

$$\mathfrak{A}|F,\mathfrak{d}|\beta$$

$$\mathbb{Q}|D,{}^t\overline{\int\int}\cong\bigoplus D^{\oplus L}$$

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

$$\not\Box|_{\emptyset}=\Box$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{df}F &= (F)^{f'}, \int F dx_m = (F)^f \\
\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &= \left(\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \right)^{f'} \\
f' &= (2x(\log x + \log(x+1))) \\
\int \int F dx_m &= \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} \right)^{(\int 2x(\log x + \log(x+1)) dx)} \\
&= e^{-f} \\
\frac{d}{df}F &= \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} \right)^{(2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))} \\
&= e^f
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
||ds^2|| &= 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right) \\
\int ||ds^2|| dx_m &= \int 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right) \text{dvol} \\
\int ||ds^2|| dx_m &= \int 8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right) dy_m \\
\int ||ds^2|| dx_m &= \int \frac{1}{8\pi G \left(\frac{p}{c^3} + \frac{V}{S} \right)} dx_m
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{df}F &= m(x), \bigoplus \left(i\hbar \nabla \right)^{\oplus L} \\
&= \nabla_i \nabla_j \int \nabla f(x) d\eta
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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。

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta(p,q) &= \text{誤差関数} + \text{Abel 多様体} \\
&= AdS_5 \text{ 多様体}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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、ということが、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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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。

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \exp(\nabla(R^+ \cap E^+), \Delta(C \supset R)) \\ &= \pi(R_1 \subset \nabla E^+) = \text{rot}(E_1, \text{div} E_2) \\ & xf(x) = F(x), s\Gamma(s) = \Gamma(s+1) \\ & Q\nabla C^+ = \frac{d}{df} F(x) \nabla \int \delta(s) f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

と同じ、

$$\int dx = x + C (C \text{ は積分定数})$$

と原理は同じである。

Beta function is,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In example script is,

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

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

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

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

in first value condition compute with

result, C consumer sartified,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

And this pole of transport of dimension belong with vector of time has with one rout of sequecense. 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.

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

$$\square\psi = 8\pi GT^{\mu\nu}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}\square(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2) &= [6\pi(\chi, x) \circ f(x), \sigma(x)] \\ &= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{df}F &= \int e^{-f}[-\Delta v + R_{ij}v_{ij} + \nabla_i \nabla_j f + v \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 \langle f, h \rangle + (R + \nabla f)(\frac{v}{2} - h)] \\ &= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)]\end{aligned}$$

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 essence 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 attractor, 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.

$$\begin{aligned}i &= (1,0) \cdot (1,0), e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \\ e^{-i\theta} &= \cos \theta - i \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta &= \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} \\ \sin i\theta &= \frac{e^{-\theta} - e^{\theta}}{2} \\ \pi(\chi, x) &= \cos \theta + i \sin \theta\end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
R(\alpha) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \\
R(\alpha)MR(-\alpha) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha & 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \\ 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha & -\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha \end{pmatrix} \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \cos 2\alpha & \sin 2\alpha \\ \sin 2\alpha & -\cos 2\alpha \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -1 \\ 1 & -\sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ \sin \alpha \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & \sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & -\cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
\lim_{\theta \rightarrow 0} \begin{pmatrix} \sin \theta \\ \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \theta & 1 \\ 1 & \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\
f^{-1}xf(x) &= 1 \\
(\log x)' &= \frac{1}{x}, x^n + y^n = z^n \\
x^n &= -y^n + c, nx^{n-1} = -ny^{n-1}y' \\
y' &= \frac{nx^{n-1}}{ny^{n-1}} \\
&= \frac{x^{n-1}}{y^{n-1}} = -\frac{y}{x} \cdot \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^n \\
-\frac{\cos x}{(\cos x)'} (\sin x)' &= z_n \\
z^n &= -2e^{x \log x} \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = a, \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(y) = b, \lim_{x, y \rightarrow \infty} \{f(x) + f(y)\} &= a + b \\
\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = c, \delta \int z^n &= \frac{d}{dV} x^3 \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} &= c - \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(y) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) + \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(y) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) \\
z^n &= \cos n\theta + i \sin n\theta \\
&= -2e^{x \log x}
\end{aligned}$$

These equation is gravity and antigravity equation.

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{d}{d\sigma} \left[\frac{(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)}{2} \right] \\
&= \sigma(\downarrow\downarrow) + \sigma(\uparrow\uparrow) + \sigma(\downarrow\uparrow) + \sigma(\uparrow\downarrow) + \sigma(\Leftarrow) + \sigma(\Rightarrow)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &= \sigma(\lrcorner) \\
\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m &= \sigma(\lrcorner) \\
\sigma(\leftharpoonup) + \sigma(\rightharpoonup) &= \int e^{-f} [-\Delta v + R_{ij} v_{ij} + \nabla_i \nabla_j v + v \nabla_i \nabla_j + 2 \langle f, h \rangle + (R + \nabla f)(v - \frac{h}{2})] \\
\sigma(\lrcorner) &= \sigma(\lrcorner + \lrcorner + \rightrightarrows) \\
\sigma(1) &= \sigma(\lrcorner + \lrcorner + \leftrightsquigarrow)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{weak electric theorem} = \sigma(1)$$

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

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

Euler equation represet form,

$$\begin{aligned}
C &= \int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x \\
&= \int \left(\int \frac{1}{x^s} dx - \log x \right) d\text{vol} \\
&= \int \int \frac{1}{x^s} d\text{vol} - \int \log x d\text{vol}
\end{aligned}$$

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.

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m - \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx_m \\
\int x^{1-t} e^{-x} dV &= \int x^{1-t} dm, \int x^{1-t} e^{-x} dV = \int x^{1-t} d\text{vol}, f = \gamma = \Gamma' = \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} \log x dx \\
&= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma^{-1} - (\gamma)^{\gamma'} \\
&= e^{-f} - e^f \\
&= \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m - \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \\
&= 2 \cos(ix \log x)
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

This entropy value also consist with atom in balckhole.

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

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.

$$\begin{aligned} & e^{-2\pi ||psi||} [\eta_{\mu\nu} + \hbar x] dx^\mu dx^\nu + T^2 d^2 \psi \\ & = e^{-f} + e^f = (u + d) + c, (w + s) + b = -e^{-f} + e^f \end{aligned}$$

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 $\frac{1}{x}$ すると、 $\frac{x}{y}$ は密度になる。 x=原子,y=全空間、個数は $\frac{y}{x}$

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

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

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

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

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

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 $T^2 d^2\psi$ 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。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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。

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

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

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

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

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

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。

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

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。

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

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。

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

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.

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

And global partial differential equation is integrate of cut in cohomology, and this step of differential D-brane of sheaf value is variant of equals, inverse of horizon of cut of section value is reverse of integrate of operators. Three dimension of variant of manifolds in operator of sheaves, 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 horizon cut and add of cut equation are roots.

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
f' &= (2x(\log x + \log(x+1))) \\
\int \int F dx_m &= \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} \right)^{(\int 2x(\log x + \log(x+1)) dx)} \\
&= e^{-f} \\
\frac{d}{df} F &= \left(\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} \right)^{(2x(\log x + \log(x+1)))} \\
&= e^f \\
\log(x \log x) &\geq 2(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\end{aligned}$$

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

Global differential manifold is calculate with x of x times in non entropy of differential values, and out of range in differential formula be able to themselves of global differential compute system. Global integrate manifold is also calculate 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 calculate formula is resulted for reverse of global equation each differential and intergrate in non entropy compute resulted values.

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi(\chi, x) &= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] \\
\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx &= i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx^N + {}^N i \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx \\
\int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx &= i \int x \log x dx - \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)} dx \\
\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &= i \frac{1}{2} x^2 \\
\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &= i \int \int_M dx_m \\
&\leq \frac{1}{2} i + x^2 \\
E &= -\frac{1}{2} m v^2 + m c^2 \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &\geq \frac{1}{2} i \\
\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &= \frac{1}{2} i \\
\frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m &= \left(\int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m \right)^{(f)'} \\
&= (f)^{(f)'}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= (f^f)'$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \Gamma(\Gamma \int \log x dx)' \\
&= e^{-x \log x}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Gamma(s) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} dx \\
\Gamma'(s) &= \int_0^\infty e^{-x} x^{s-1} \log x dx \\
\frac{d}{df} F &= \int x^{s-1} dx \\
\int F dx_m &= \int e^{-x} dx \\
\frac{d}{df} F &= F^{(f)'}, \int F dx_m = F^{(f)}
\end{aligned}$$

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,

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

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.

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{d}{dt} \psi(t) &= \hbar \\
&= \frac{1}{2} i e^{i\hat{H}} \\
(i\hbar)' &= (-e^{i\hat{H}})' \\
&= -i e^{i\hat{H}} \\
\psi(x) &= e^{-i\hat{H}t}, \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\hat{H}(-ie^{i\hat{H}})} \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2} f\right)^{-if}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-if} \cdot e^{-x \log x} \cdot (f)^i \\
&= \int e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx, \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = e^{-x \log x}
\end{aligned}$$

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

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$x\Gamma(x)=2\int|\sin2\theta|^2d\theta, \mathcal{O}(x)=m(x)[D^2\psi]$$

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

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

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

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.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma &= m(x) \\ &= e^{-x \log x} \\ \sin ix &= \frac{e^{-x} + e^x}{2i} \\ \frac{d}{df}F &= m(x) = e^f + e^{-f} \\ &= 2i \sin(ix \log x)\end{aligned}$$

Hyper circle function is constructed with sheap of manifold in Beta function of reverse system emerged from Gamma fuction 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 fuction is more also D-brane and anti-D-brane built with supplicant values. Higgs fileds is more also pair of universe and other dimension each other value elements.

My son in acasicrecord demonstrate with being have with quantum level of differential structure equation. I have with same equation already from being on my father and my doctors of professors give me hints with this qlds equation explanade with global differential manifold.

$$\begin{aligned}H\Psi &= \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} (1) \\ &= i\hbar\psi \\ \frac{d}{df}F &= m(x) (2) \\ &= \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} dx_m + \frac{d}{df} \int \int \frac{1}{(y \log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dy_m (3) \\ \bigoplus (i\hbar^\nabla)^{\oplus L} &= \int e^{-x} x^{1-t} dx_m (4) \\ &= \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m (5) \\ &= e^f + e^{-f} (6) \\ \frac{d}{d\gamma} \Gamma^{-1} &= e^f - e^{-f} (7)\end{aligned}$$

(1) is my son in acasicrecord with his idea, (2),(3) are myself equation. (4),(5) are my son and me with tagge of ideas equation. (6),(7) are Takashima Aya and me, and my son in acasicrecode with tolio equations. These references from Grisha professor and Takeuchi Kaoru. I read with this references being hint from these professors.

[reference Lisa Randall, Toshihide Masuoka, Makoto Kobayashi]

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、仏教の前後関係でもある。

These equation and theorem are product with number, this element histroy is

$$\lim_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e$$

$$C = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} e^{x \log x}}{\log 2}, \int C dx_m = n, \int e^{-x^2 - y^2} dx dy = \pi$$

$$S = \pi r^2, V = \pi \left| \int \sin 2x dx \right|^2 dx, V - \int \sin x dx = \beta(p, q), \beta(p, q) = \bigoplus (i\hbar \nabla)^{\oplus L} = \frac{d}{df} F(x, y)$$

$$= \int \Gamma'(\gamma) dx_m = (x, y) \cdot (x, y) = e^{ix}$$

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x = \frac{d}{df} e^{ix} = \sin(i \log x) + i \cos(i \log x)$$

$$= n$$

This develop and limitation element escourt into Euler product emerged from general of Euler equation. And, this equation built with Higgs field and zeta function from gamma function of partial integral deprivation manifold.