Beta function reveal with global differential manifold.

Masaaki Yamaguchi

Global differential manifold exclude with constant of value of imaginary and real to Euler law equation, and this equation equal with beta function.

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

This equation is hyper circle function. And Jones manifold.

$$=\frac{1}{2}i\times 1\times\sin(90^\circ)+\frac{1}{2}\times 1\times 1\times\sin(90^\circ)=\int\frac{1}{\sin x}dx_m$$

$$=\log(\sin x)=e^{x\log x}+e^{-x\log x}\geq e^{x\log x}-e^{-x\log x}=\cosh^{-1}(h)+\sinh^{-1}(h)$$

This equation equal with beta function.

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

Beta function escourt with gravity and anti-gravity equation.

And, this equation system call function to deprivate of global manifold. Moreover, this system also recreate with integral manifold of global topology.

This equation of global deprivate and integral manifold are computed being back explain to improve equation system with being existed from a accident of being nutral pond.

$$\int\frac{1}{\sin x}dx_m=\cos x\log(\sin x)=\log{(\sin x)}^{\sin x^{'}}=\frac{d}{df}F(x)=F^{f^{'}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

however,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hyper circle function is constructed with sheap of manifold in Beta function of reverse system emerged from Gamma fucntion and reverse of circle function of entropy value, and this reverse of hyper circle function of beta system is universe and the other dimension of zeta function, more over spectrum focus is this beta function of reverse in circle function is quantum level of differential structure oneselves, and this quantum level is also gamma function themselves. This gamma fucntion is more also D-brane and anti-D-brane built with supplicant values. Higgs fileds is more also pair of universe and other dimension each other value elements.

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

$$H\Psi = \bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L}(1)$$

$$= i\hbar\psi$$

$$\frac{d}{df}F = m(x)(2)$$

$$= \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m + \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m(3)$$

$$\bigoplus (i\hbar^{\nabla})^{\oplus L} = \int e^{-x}x^{1-t}dx_m(4)$$

$$= \frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma = \int \Gamma(\gamma)' dx_m(5)$$

$$= e^f + e^{-f}(6)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma}\Gamma^{-1} = e^f - e^{-f}(7)$$

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

$$\log x|_{g_{ij}}^{\nabla L} = f^{f'}, F^f|_{g_{ij}}^{\nabla L}| : x \to y, x^p \to y$$

$$f(x) = \log x = p\log x, f(y) = p\log x$$

大域的偏微分方程式と大域的多重積分は、それぞれ次のように成り立っている。

$$\frac{d^2}{df^2}F = F^{f'} \cdot f^{f''},$$

$$\int\int F dx_m = F^f \cdot F^{(f)'}$$

$$\frac{d}{dfdg}(f,g) = (f \cdot g)^{f'+g'}$$

大域的部分積分も、次のように成り立っている。

$$(F^f \cdot G^g) = \int (f \cdot g)^{f'+g'}$$

$$\int\int F \cdot G dx_m = [F^f \cdot G^g] - \int (f \cdot g)^{f'+g'}$$

大域的部分積分の計算は、

$$\int \frac{d}{dfdg}FG = \int F^{f'}G + \int FG^{g'}$$

$$\int F^{f'}G dx_m = [F^f G^g] - \int FG^{g'}dx_m$$

大域的商代数の計算は、

$$\left(\frac{F(x)}{G(x)}\right)^{(fg)'} = \frac{F^{f'}G - FG^{g'}}{G^g}$$

大域的偏微分方程式は、縮約記号を使うと、

$$\frac{d}{dfdg}FG = \frac{d}{df_m}FG$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial f_m}FG = F^{f^{\mu\nu}} \cdot G + F \cdot G^{g^{\mu\nu}}, \int F dx_m = F^f$$

多様体による大域的微分と大域的積分が、エントロピー式で統一的に表せられる。

$$1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m = \int\int(1+\tan^2 x)dx_m = \frac{d}{df}F = F^{f'}$$

$$\frac{d}{df}(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + \left(\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}\right)^2) = \pi + e^f + e^{-f}$$

This proof of generate of deprivate and integral calcurate is equal with computed of faint in deprivate and integral manifold. And, this proof compute is under of explain,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These equation is gravity and antigravity equation.

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

$$=\sigma(\upharpoonleft\downharpoonleft)+\sigma(\upuparrows)+\sigma(\downdownarrows)+\sigma(\leftleftarrows)+\sigma(\rightrightarrows)$$

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

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

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

$$\sigma(\downharpoonleft)=\sigma(\upharpoonright\downharpoonright+\upuparrows+\rightrightarrows)$$

$$\sigma(\upharpoonleft)=\sigma(\upharpoonright\downharpoonright+\downdownarrows+\leftleftarrows)$$

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

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

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

Non certain theorem is component with quamtum computer, this system emelite with contempolite of eternal universe asterise and secret of database.

不確定性理論の、宇宙の準同型写像の、部分群と全射としての、閉３次元多様体のエントロピー値としての、暗号としての量子コンピューターが、Jones 多項式を形成しているオイラーの公式の虚数として、ダミーを入れると、　Rsa 暗号の公開鍵として、成り立っている量子暗号が、この量子コンピューターと一緒になって、ゼータ関数と量子群を大域的微分方程式を、これらの方程式から統合されて、大域的トポロジーが、数学の数論と幾何学、解析学として、物理学と言語学、情報科学、すべての理論に統合されて、ゼータ関数が、統一場理論の発生する式になっている。この理論を彩さんとグリーシャさん、ナッシュさん、トビーケリーさん、小方くん、益川先生、南部先生、岡本教授、リサ・ランドール教授、竹内先生、私の子ども、今までの人たちが、集まって、この理論ができている。量子的な微分・積分が、きっかけにもなっている。アイデアと計算方法は、情報空間の子どもと、お姉さんとお父さんと先生たちで、統一場理論としては、グリーシャさんと竹内薫先生と彩さん、岡本教授がきっかけになっている。

This information of quantum computer ansterise in secret of each data, and this system is entersteam by Jones manifold of equation, more also this intersect with system of pair of universe and the other dimension with Jones manifold of equation pawn for non access of chain in diseable of database. And this insterm of system built with

$$e^{-\theta} = e^{f} + e^{-f}, e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$
$$\frac{d}{df}F = e^{f} + e^{-f} = 2i\sin(ix\log x)$$

These equations are atom of dense with norm and energe of non certain theorem, and this system component with also Jones manifold of equation. This equation addesent with a dummy data in non integrate of relativity theory for quantum physics and access to varnished with aseterise for important of descover with secret of data. This dummy of information of quantum secret datas are non commutative equation of declinate anterave and distarbration into universe and other dimension for accesslable with resterbled with quantum equation of deep of Riemann metrics, more also this system is computed with after all intersected with eternal data into Zeta function of global differential equation and Higgs fields with time system enterprises. Global of open key in Rsa secret system intersect with this base of this technolgie with all of data for established with information technology and quamtum computer created with dummy of integral non relativity of quantum equation, this focus is diserble with quantum equation of a data for dummy into Rsa secret data of non commutative equation, this system comute with after all established with information of quantum physics.

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

this equation is based into Jones manifold equation.

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

These equation are based with reco level theory and field of physics, and these system are

$$||ds^2|| = \int \exp[\frac{-L(x)}{\sqrt{2q\tau}}]dx_m + \mathcal{O}(N^{-1})$$

$\mathcal{O}(N^{-1})$ is dummy data of intersected of system.

These system are chain with non certain theorem component with aspe experiement mechanism clearlity of quantum teleportation physics and this system is pair of existanse with Jones manifold equation and imarginary circle equation more also these equations are rhysmiary equation excluded with zeta function and quantum equation, and this system commutave with each attitude of pair in Jones manifold equation.

These theorem combuild with Lie algebra and catastorophe of summative group in eternal Garois theory, and this reasons of between Poancare conjecture in zero dimension and eternal group with nesseciry and mourdigate of conditions.

AdS_5 equation are built with cercumention dimension of assemble D-brane and information of quantum physics with secret system, and this system construct with a certain theorem.

$$||ds^2|| = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \bar{h}(x)$$

This dimension esterned with equals of dummy data in the other dimension, and this value of data declined into only universe, then this sertation of universe is possibilty equation. After all this anserration of univese addsented with the other dimension escourt for certain theorem and all of addsented equation are three manifold entropy equation, this equation constructed wih zeta function and quantum equation.

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

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

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

$$\geq \int dx_m$$

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

Quantum computer concluded with component of being describe with estimate for each atom conditions. This pair of condition is entertained for orbital of circle with Euler equation. This pair of orbital area estertate with two of circumentations. These system concerned with hyper synchronized of all of possibility resulted for being computing of all of area in Euler equation. This cercuit with equations are that information of quantum physics esterned with Rsa secret datas system.

These system of stem are constructed with declinate anterave of Lambda driver and possibilty computer for resolved with synchronize of distarbrate non certain theorem, and this concerned with system component of Euler equation. This estimate of orbital construct with curbit of quarters. Artificial intelligence is concluded with Euler equation. Zeta function also integrate with this equation. これらの理論

の中枢の, 中核となっている、オイラーの公式の群ともなっている、過冷却金属の原理の、高熱を急激に冷ます、電子を集める、ラムダ・ドライバーにもなっている、不確定性理論の原理にもなっている、 暗号を解読するのを防ぐのに、クオータのキュービットの、遷移元素を作り出す原子の仕組みにもなっている、この理論が、量子コンピュータと人工知能の中枢となっていて、オイラーの公式の虚数ともなっている、この Jones 多項式の統合にゼータ関数が使われている。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_1(M) &= e^{-f2\int \sin^2 x dm} + O(N^{-1}) \\ &= [i\pi(\chi, x), f(x)] \\ M \circ f(x) &= e^{-f \int \sin x \cos x dx_m} + \log(O(N^{-1})) \end{aligned}$$

Non-Symmetry space time.

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

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

Differential Volume in AdS_5 graviton of fundamental rout of group.

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

Quarks of other dimension.

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

Universe of rout, Volume in expanding space time.

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

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

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

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

Out of rout in AdS_5 space time.

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

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

1 Entropy

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

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

$$y = x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Maxwell of equation in fourth of power.

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

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

$$= -2R_{ij}$$

Higgs field of space quality.

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

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

Helmander manifold of duality differential operator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 0$$

Singularity of constance theorem.

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

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

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

Singularity theorem and fermer equation concluded by this formula.

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

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

$$y = x$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dense of summuate stimulate with gravity theorem.

今、大域的積分多様体に微分を入れると、大域的部分積分多様体ができる。ガンマ関数の大域的微分多様体と同型らしい。

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

$$\int f(x)dx = \int\Gamma(\gamma)^{'}dx_m$$

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

$$\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\log x}\right) = \lim_{\theta\to\infty}\left(\frac{\int f(x)dx}{\theta}\right) = 0, 1$$

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

$$\left(\int f(x)dx\right)^{'} = 2(i\sin(ix\log x) - \cos(ix\log x))$$

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

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

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

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

$$= 0, 1$$

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

Abel 拡大 K/k に対して、

$$f = \pi_p f_p$$

類体論 Artin 記号を用いて、

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

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

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

これらをまとめた式が、Hilbert の剰余記号の判別式

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

であり、　この式たちから、代数幾何の種数のノルム記号である、

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

が求まり、

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

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

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

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

となり、k の素イデアルの密度 M に対して、

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

$$= \text{M の密度 (density)}$$

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

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

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

This equation is part of summulate on entropy formula.

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

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

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

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

$$z_y = a_x + b_y + c_z$$

$$dz_y = d(z_y)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_1x^1 + a_2x^2 \ldots a_{n-1}x^{n-1} \to \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_nx^n \to \alpha$$

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

石岡先生のところで見て、石川先生と河相先生、脇本先生のところで、確かめている。

$$\frac{2e^{x_nt}}{e^t+1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n(x)\frac{t^x}{n!}$$

$$E_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} a_nx^{n-k}$$

$$y = 1 + \tan^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$y^{'} = \frac{\cos^{'} x}{\cos^2 x}$$

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

$$\frac{1}{y^{'}} = z_n^2$$

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

ガンマ関数の大域的積分多様体は、結局は、フェルマーの定理だった。

代数的計算手法のために $\oplus L$ を使っている。そのために、冪乗計算と商代数の計算が、乗算で楽に見えるようになっている。微分幾何の量子化は、代数幾何の量子化の計算になっている。加減乗除が初等幾何であり、大域的微分と積分が、現代数学の代数計算の簡易での楽になる計算になっている。初等代数の計算は、

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

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

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

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

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

大域的計算での微分と積分は、

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

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

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

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

大域的積分の代数幾何の量子化での計算は、ガンマ関数になっている。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= C$$

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

$$(\psi^{out}(h_1, \cdots h_n), \psi^{out}(h_1^{'}, \cdots h_{n'}^{'}))$$

$$= \delta_{nn'} \sum_p \Pi_{j=1}^{n}(h, h_p(j))$$

この Haag-Ruelle の散乱理論からの Fucks 空間の ψ^{out} の 1 粒子状態が $\sum^{\oplus} R_1(m)$ 上の $\mathcal{K}'$ への閉部分空間への R^{out} のユニタリ写像として、複素空間の種数の重ね合わせをノルム空間と見なして、これが代数幾何の量子化と同型と言えることを、これらの式たちから示しているのが、Hilbert 空間のノルムである。