Quantum Computer in a certain theorem

Masaaki Yamaguchi

A pattern emerge with one condition to being assembled of emelite with all of possibility equation, this assembed with summative of manifold being elemetiled of pieace equation. This equation relate with Euler equation. And also this equation is Euler product oneselves.

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

Zeta function radius with field of mechanism for atom of pole into strong condition of balance, this condition is related with quarks of level controlled for compute with quantum tonnel effective mechanism. Quantum mechanism composed with vector of constance for zeta function and quantum group.Thurston Perelman manifold of system explain to emerge with being controll of quantum levels of quarks. Locality theorem also occupy with atom of levels in zeta function.

$$= \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

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

Cohomology element is constructed with isotopy of D-brane, and this isotopy of symmetry structure is sheaf of manifold, more over this brane of element is double integrate of projection.

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

And global partial defferential equation is integrate of cut in cohomolgy, and this step of defferential D-brane of sheap value is varint of equals, inverse of horizen of cute of section value is reverse of integrate of operators. Three dimension of varint of manifolds in operator of sheaps, and this step of times of value is equal with D-brane of equations. Global differential equation and integrate equation is operator of global scales of horizen cut and add of cut equation are routs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$
= e^{-f}
$$

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

$$
= e^{f}
$$

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

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

Global differential manifold is calucrate with x of x times in non entropy of defferential values, and out of range in differential formula be able to oneselves of global differential compute system. Global integrate manifold is also calucrate with step of resulted with loop of integrate systems. Global differential manifold is newton and laiptitz formula of out of range in deprivate of compute systems. This system of calcurate formula is resulted for reverse of global equation each differential and intergrate in non entropy compute resulted values.

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

$$
\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)} dx = i\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)} dx^N + {}^N i \int \frac{1}{(x\log x)} dx
$$

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

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

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

$$\leq \frac{1}{2}i + x^2$$

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

$$\lim_{x\to\infty}\int\int \frac{1}{(x\log x)^2}dx_m \geq \frac{1}{2}i$$

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

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

$$(f)^{(f)'}$$

$$= (f^f)'$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

however,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= \bigoplus \nabla C_-^+$$

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

$$= \nabla\nabla \int \nabla f dx_m$$

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

This equation is partial integral manifold in global integral equation.

$$\vee \int \frac{C^{+}\nabla M_m}{\Delta(M_{-}^{+}\nabla C_{-}^{+})} = \exists(M_{-}^{+}\nabla R^{+})$$

$$\exists(M_{-}^{+}\nabla C^{+}) = \mathrm{XOR}(\bigoplus \nabla M_{-}^{+})$$

$$-[E^{+}\nabla R^{+}] = \nabla_{+}\nabla_{-}C_{-}^{+}$$

$$\int dx, \partial x, \nabla_i\nabla_j, \Delta x \to E^{+}\nabla M_1, E^{+}\cap R \in M_1, R\nabla C^{+}$$

Zeta function also compose with Rich flow equation cohomological result to equal with locality equaitons.

$$\vee(R + \nabla_i\nabla_j f)^n = \int \frac{\wedge(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^2}{\exists(R+\Delta f)^n}$$

$$\wedge(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^x = \frac{d}{df}\int\int \frac{1}{(y\log y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}dy_m$$

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

$$\vee\int \wedge(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^x = \frac{\wedge(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f)^n}{\exists(R+\nabla_i\nabla_j f\circ g)^n}$$

$$x + y \geq 2\sqrt{xy}, x(x) + y(x) \geq x(x)y(x)$$

$$x^y = (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n$$

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

Therefore zeta function is also constructed with quantum equation too.