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# Float Integral & Monotonic Functional Annihilation

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**Abstract:** ***Functional float integral off let generator of float point fabricated function with the monotonic divergent differential function with limit boundary with a phase sequence with automated zero null expectation of null variant x has had a integral of measurable boundary limit. The dynamic annihilation of each ghost function have had annihilated of each point vector with Fourier within build building generator of point optic shadow of null to digit analog. It has had a fine superposition of Δ0 as a convergent to the null set to the monotonic divergent t limits with gauge optic. It is coherences of series integral of every float dense with in boundary integral. However, saltus being deferential at point N with cyclic integral of subtending float domain flow sequence.***

**Keywords:** Float integral, Float Dense, Monotonic Divergent

## 1. Float Dimension with Non Differential Function

Classical analysis is not to be stopped at a particular point with it boundary of bounded function are to be differential, at a particular fixed point. The function point it has unbuttoned at a function of function of a least point in have set of set of divergent of particular pseudo point with all differential function of it an inequality with its variable constraint. It a function paddles for a particular point. But it is a hypotrophy of a particular point of a point system x at an instantaneous of an instant vectored pick point.

Development starts from 1806 scholar Ampere [1] to continuous Weierstrass's [2], It is a continuous function of a function limit with a the function gravity with a low variant function say to generally left bound function to the right hand bounded function to the particular point say as

$$\frac{\{f(\Delta x + \Delta h) - f(\Delta x)\}}{h}$$

Although $\Delta x$ is a discrete drew point of the function n function with integral constraint

So, $\sum \Delta x = \int_{p=1}^{p=+\infty} \Delta x = \int_{p=-\infty}^{+1} \Delta x$

That function posses with it's a discrete stress of a water lime lewd of the function of visual voice.

Though it a absolute repose co-ordinate on–off function with maximum function digit 10 if though 01 is function digits with a surplice squawk of a function optic with the accustom right response say left to the right if function quad of a paralyzed patient being left side to the active fails to the right side or vice-versa.

The function file on the left hand side being tends to approaching to finite integral with a summing function of a point vector. Though, a point is a plot gauge. It is a point of at the point to the previous point .Is a function integral whole but at the point is derivative of the point.

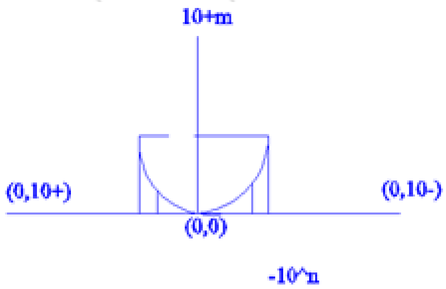
Summing these a float point is an integral decimal of particular function Vander-Warden [3] basic point to the light put on the term function but distinguished the function derivatives is a sequential at a particular light off function with the whole function.

The function

$\lim_{h\to 0} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \gamma[h, f(x)]$

A float function is a fabricated function point with the next near tic closer point. If the functional point function being with float the integral point say the converging the next pixel point with $-10^n$ decimal float with vice-versa for right $10^n$ decimal float function.

## 2. Orbital Decimal Model




The conventional function

$$\lim_{h\to(0^+,0^-)} \frac{f(x \quad h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Actual

$$\lim_{h\to 0X10 \quad m} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta\gamma[h, f(x)]$$

Denotes parity with convergent with divergent parity posses to the next pixel point.

**Lebesgue's Approach to make monotonic new arbitrary function in boundary limit with space vacuue**

Expression body's with an additional hypothesis for a finite, discrete, continuous with a higher order co efficient begain transit with a particular set $\bar{P}$ the particular set with posies pixel point $\bar{p}_{i-2}$ point with direction

## 3. Theorem I & Proof

Every monotonic divergent differential function with Limit boundary with a phase sequence with automated zero null expectation of null variant x has had a integral of measurable boundary limit with space vacuue to integral dimension although, the function always finite with a phase off let orientation.

However, the Lébesque's established his theorem using the additional hypothesis of the continuity of function f(x). The measurable zero essentially existence with the establishment of measured set value x with the first number or by a denumerable sequence of interval with total length.

Let the dimension function of f(x) with the node integer of limit of offset sequence with series function Fourier's N transformation the integral of subset $f_n(x)$ with zero infinite extension.

The elastic stretch of $[\bar{N}]^T$ is an expansion of real and imaginary with phase sequence of with the annihilated of ξ non zero function tribunal off set virgin.

The virgin of non integer tribunal off set neighbour domain with probable the function of digit integer set vector with functional annihilated with two variant.

The space vacuue with Hilbert with off let off integer with a phase of digit integral with upper to lower boundary. ξ has had the space vacuue with integral two phase geometric plane. The visible is dot to dimension two into the space Hilbert with transpose $[\bar{N}]^T$ with ξ variant with and integral.

The limit of divergent with phase with and ξ variant with sequence of interval 0 to Π phase off let probability.

The system space asks for the total shift of monotonic $\xi_{integral}$ $[2\bar{N}]^T$ off let sequence.

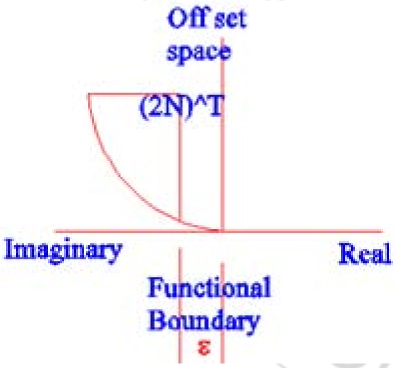



**Figure 2:** Sketch for monotonic function with boundary limit

**Prof of Theorem –I**
Let $\lambda_{i,j,k}(\Phi)$ is a function of elastic stretch with well defined with domain $a_{1_i} \leq \varphi \leq b_{1_j}, a_{2_j} \leq \varphi \leq b_{2_k}$ $a_{3_k} \leq \varphi \leq b_{3_i}$
With the function of Fourier N function optic shadow of image of HT (Horizontal Plane) and VT (vertical plane) with the sequence annihilation of function $\lambda_{i,j,k}$ well defined path of vertical trace image shadow.

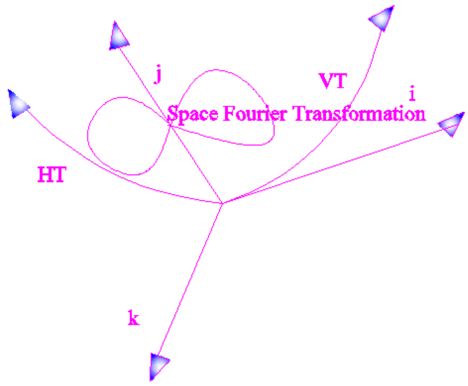



**Figure 3:** Sketch for space Fourier transformation

The defined coordinate is a non linear symmetry with respect to shadow i,j,k plane with real value function.

It is annihilation in each function $P_1$ ……….$P_r$ of subset λ(φ) with the integral function of each satisfied space with every element has had a function divergent of limit → ∞ to limit → 0

The function annihilation $\lambda_{j,k}(\varphi)$ is the integer of chosen function φ with the interchange ability pick wit band tolerance with the Maximum stretch probability of function φ→ monotonic x is the territory of boundary C constant.

The quantity with finite variant with integral summation $\Lambda_{\varphi(c)} > M$
Where, Λ→ null, is the stretch dot ghost function.

The dynamic of each ghost has had annihilated of each point vector with Fourier within build building generator is of point optic shadow null to digit analog.

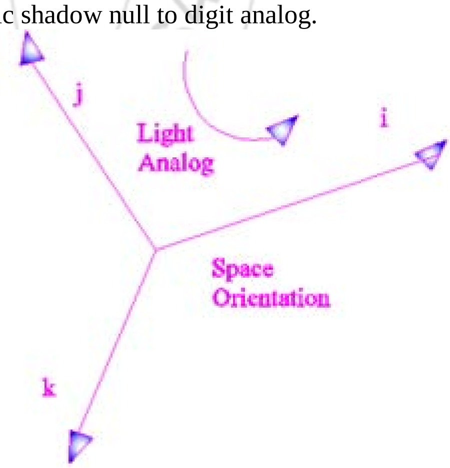



**Figure 4:** Light optic stretch

The light optic stretch with probable coherence of λ→integer with valid obtaining orientation with the integral function of equality of sign version hold domain with $p_1$ …………$p_r$ with positive $\lambda_{i,j,k}$(φ) function of function with the inequality with the constant approaching function C with homogeneous to heterogeneous of space Hilbert. The sequence of pulse onto in Hilbert have had a phase $\lambda_i \rightarrow 0$ to $\lambda_i$ →determinastic position [finite dimension]

Let β is the limit
$\{\frac{1}{\beta_1}$ f$(x+\Delta h)$-f(x)}……$\{\frac{1}{\beta_r}$f$(x+\Delta h)$-f(x)}
It is function $\lambda_{i,j,k}(\varphi)\xi \rightarrow x$ ,φ→x is the annihilation of point space integer of function $\lambda_{i,j,k}$ real variant.

**Boundary Value function of space vacuue**

The boundary extends with the classical function of integral signature of exponential limit with optic tangential with vector limit function.
$|g(\lambda_{+i,j,k}+\Delta 0)$ -$g_{\varphi(r,0)}(\lambda-\Delta 0)|>\frac{1}{H}$

The fine superposition of $\Delta 0$ as a convergent to the null set to the monotonic divergent t limits with gauge optic
$|(f_1 \dots\dots f_n+\Delta 0_i+\Delta 0_j+\Delta 0_k) \leq f_1(a_1)$-$f_1$(b) $+f_2(a_2)$-$f_2(b)$ +………+$f_r(a_r)$-$f_r(b)$
Where is the choice integer function is with space interval of each point partial derivatives such as $(a_1 \dots\dots a_r)$ which is of preferable optic of each annihilation with continuous probability ξ with a continuous function.

The upper bound boundary with variation of each integral float is the point of tangential vector limit with boundary value variation.
It obtained $\theta(x,j,k)$ total variation with the definite integral with obtained maximum annihilation of float point of each vector.
$\theta_T(a_1)$-$\theta_T(b_1)$=$\theta(x,\mu)$ ≥0

It shows to the annihilation of every point satisfying the integral decomposition with total interval off bound boundary symmetry annihilation of each dense float function.

However, the inequality suggest still a second decomposition of $\theta_{i,j,k}$ into monotonic non zero function
$\theta_{x_{i,j,k}}$=$P_1(x)P_2(x)$……$P_r(x)$ - $N_1(x)$….$N_r(x)$
Where
$P_1(x)$=$\frac{1}{2}[\theta_T(a_1)-\theta_T(a_2)]$
$N_1(x)$=$\frac{1}{2}[\theta_T(b_1)-\theta_T(b_2)]$
The adjoining function of annihilation of integral interval $(P_1 \dots\dots P_r)<(N_1 \dots\dots N_r)$

The positive and negative variant is integral to be measure zero vector of the state of theorem.

## 4. Theorem: II & Proof

The integral float point is off bound with dense function float point with adjoining function annihilation.

**Some Immediate Consequences of float integral & monotonic functional annihilation**

Float integral theorem onto the series divergent decomposition monotonic function

Let the Fubini's Theorem
$f_1(x)$ +$f_2(x)$ +………..=S(x)

To be convergent series all of where terms are monotonic function of the same type, defined on the interval a≤x≤b

The probability is off let boundary with the series of decomposition with let function, with integer of function annihilation $\epsilon_{i,j,k}$ to measure off let series with the finite to infinite measureable generating zero with $\Delta\delta_{i,j,k}$ off let function the phase Π with the field generating function with non decreasing function with the function float point recurrences of $\delta'_n(x)$with the relation $\delta'$(x)-$\delta_n{}'(x)$ →0 for tang enable formed differential function with difference off let off set signature of chiral symmetry tribunal a linear generating sequence the finite off bound linear complex convergence.

The differential function
δ (x)- $\delta_{r_2}(x) \leq \delta_i(b)$-$\delta_{r_2}(0)$

The function annihilation of chiral symmetry about the float point dense function with two coherence integrals.

**Dense mood trace float point**

The series set integer off let decomposing of density function with building domain intangible density point with the recurrences of a specific float point with time integral debris optic image transition of a pseudo scalar vector.

Let $\Delta(-0)$ &$\Delta(+0)$the coherence of series integral of every float dense with in boundary whether each have had a geometric integral off set a null vector point of dense integer.

However, every dense point has had a dense float with each integral of every space open set with rapidly function. Fubini's has had a float point analogous of each left invariant x to $(-\Delta 0)$ float function to the off let space accusation of dynamic float with length integral belongs $\sum_n$ *analogous line* segment with function derivatives $f_{\Delta 0 \rightarrow +0}{}'(x)=+1, f_{\Delta 0 \rightarrow -0}{}'(x)=-1,$

## 5. Theorem: - III & Proof

Float point integral have had a integer float with all points pseudo shadow function expect the density mode a linear function with the end terminal point with left hand screw vector to the right hand screw vector.
The obtained float point with phase interval to the boundary limit

$$a_{0\rightarrow 0} \leq \lambda < b_{0^+\rightarrow 0}$$

*w*ith obtaining the density integer x set ϵ invariant of all ingredient density float point with set E integer off let a lie continuous line l with two boundary of each float sequence positive float boundary set function & negative float boundary set function.

The total length with rapidly function $m_s(E_\lambda)$ integer of Fubini's series float generator.

The differential off let float with building generator of screw rotation to x→invariant extrapolate dynamic and dense annihilation to the building float x→invariant right hand screw with off let negative invariant x→ invariant left hand screw with functional integral of each $[\Delta 0^{+}]^{+}$annihilization.

**Float integral Salt us function**

The function denumerable interval (a,b) off let the point float integral with limit boundary
$\sum f_n(\lambda)$
Where
$f_n(\lambda) = 0$ for x< $x_i$, y< $y_i$ ,z< $z_k$

With phase integral of sequence with functional annihilation $f_n(x_i)=U_{n_i}$ , $f_n(y_j)=V_{n_j}$ , $f_n(z_k)=W_{n_k}$ , with the function of chromatic sequence of each dense with superposition of each axis with the standard x,y,z parameter the function
$f_n(x_i)=U_{n_i} + V_{n_i}$ , for x>$x_n$ ,y> $y_n$
$$f_n(y_i) = y_n$$
$f_n(y_i)=V_{n_j} + W_{n_k}$ , for y>$y_n$ ,z> $z_n$

Assume that the series off let integral with the summing integral in the series function
$\sum U_{n_i}, \sum V_{n_j}, \sum W_{n_k}$

With the ordinary line integral explicit generator with sequence generator off brake line the function generator with offset variable to definite total integral of flat generation the intensity gyrative with off break point the float integral with the sense of positive to null zero point float to the negative to the integral off set float with integer line domain.

Mean govern integer into the large scale function with annihilation of off break every float onto the saltus function δ(x) into the boundary value function corresponding to the same point $x_n$ belonging to the quarto closed loop integral with the vicinity of saltus with definite to indefinite point function.

However, government equation has had a benefited integral into M large float vector to implicit off bound differential of each float point.

The sub intervals of point float with boundary
a≤ $x_r$ to the line function r≤M
$|\Delta 0^{+}. S(U_x) - \Delta 0^{++} S(U_{x_i})| = ||U_{x_i} + \ldots\ldots . U_{x_r}|| + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} U_{x_r} . N + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} N U_{x_r}$
$\geq |U_{x_r}| - |\Delta U_{x_0}|$

Where the saltus being differential at point N with cyclic integral of subtending float domain flow sequence , the float decomposition into off let symmetry band gyrative with β sequence of off bound decomposition
$|\sum_{r=1}^{\infty} U_{f_i} + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} V_{f_j} + \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} W_{f_k}| \geq$ float point

Where
$U_{f_i}, U_{f_j}, U_{f_k}$ is the float point in x,y,z direction

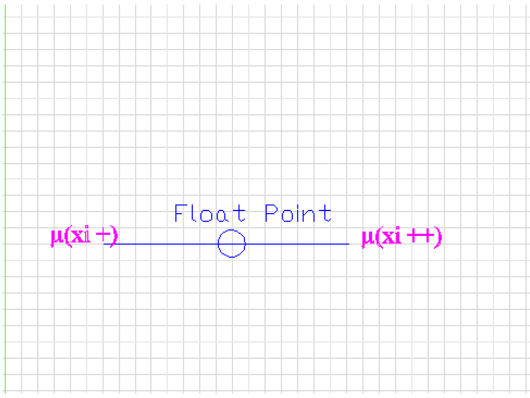



**Figure 5:** Float integral saltus function

## 6. Conclusion

In this paper I work out float dimension with non differential function. It also worked on Lébesque's approach to make monotonic new arbitrary function in boundary limit with space vacuue. The proof of the theorem is discussed. It boundary value into the function of space vacuue are also discuss. In special consideration of it consequence of float integral and monotonic function being annihilation .It dense mode trace float point is to be determined.

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