M-theory without the ether

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Abstract

In this paper we will show that the "spontaneous" addition of a unitary ether is sufficient to restrict the set of generated M-theory compatible with the ether in the sense that its ether-matter duality respects the standard model, in particular the conservation laws. This "ether-matter" duality is the first of a series of discoveries which will lead to a fully M-theory compatible with the ether. This is achieved by considering the ether-matter duality as a model of the "unity of matter". We will show that the M-theory compatible with the ether can be constructed using the Ether-M-theory as a model of the "unity of matter". In particular we will show that the ether-matter duality is compatible with the ether-matter duality in the sense that the ether-matter duality is genuine. We will also discuss how the M-theory compatible with the ether can be constructed using only the ether-matter duality. This will set the stage for a fully M-theory compatible with the ether.

1 Introduction

It is a great pleasure to see that the ether-matter duality is a model of the "unity of matter", a model which is the one of the most neglected models in the current literature [1]. The ether-matter duality is a model in the sense that its ether-matter duality is not a model of the quantum field theory, since it is not the one of the classical theory, but a model of the quantum mechanical interaction. The ether-matter duality is a model of the quantum mechanical interaction in the sense that its ether-matter duality is not a

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Since the ether-matter duality is not a classical theory, we have to find a way to describe the quantum mechanical interactions in the case of the ether-matter duality. We first consider the case of the ether-matter duality without the ethers, [2] for the zero-norm states. Then, we consider the case of the ether-matter duality with the ethers, [3] and we find the ether-matter duality in the vacuum of the zero-norm state for the ethers. We then consider the case of the ether-matter duality with the ethers, [4] for the positive-norm states and the vacuum of the corresponding states. We find the ether-matter duality in the vacuum of the zero-norm states and the positive-norm states. We prove the null-photon duality for the ethers and the positive-norm states.

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2 Ether-matter duality

The proposed scheme is to construct the ether-matter duality by considering the ether-matter duality. This is done by considering the ether-matter duality as a model of the "unity of matter" and then using the M-theory to construct the M-theory compatible with the ether. The ether-matter duality is constructed using the M-theory and then the M-theory compatible with the ether is compared with the ether-matter duality. The M-theory is then compared to the ether-matter duality and the ether-matter duality is reduced to the ether-matter duality. The M-theory is then used to construct the M-theory compatible with the ether. The M-theory is then compared to the ether-matter duality and the ether-matter duality is reduced to the ether-matter duality. The M-theory is then used to construct the M-theory compatible with the ether. The M-theory is then compared to the ether-matter duality and the ether-matter duality is reduced to the ether-matter duality. The M-theory is then used to construct the M-theory compatible with the ether. The M-theory is then compared to the ether-matter duality and the ether-matter duality is reduced to the ether-matter duality. The M-theory is then used to construct the M-theory compatible with the ether. The M-theory is then compared to the ether-matter duality and the ether-matter duality is reduced to the ether-matter duality. The M-theory is then used to construct the M-theory compatible with the ether. The M-theory is then compared to the ether-matter duality and the ether-matter duality is reduced to the ether-matter duality. The M-theory is then used to construct the M-theory compatible with the ether. The M-theory is then compared to the ether-matter duality and the ether-matter duality is reduced to the ether-matter duality. The M-theory is then compared to the ether-matter duality and the ether-matter duality is reduced to the ether-matter duality. The M-theory is then used to construct the M-theory compatible with the ether. The M-theory is then compared to the ether-matter duality and the ether-matter duality is reduced to the ether

3 The ether-matter duality

Let us consider the potential V_p which is a continuous product of the eigenfunctions η and η_p

$$V_p(\eta, \eta_p) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_\alpha \int_\alpha^\infty \eta_p \,. \tag{1}$$

This equation is valid for any p given by

$$\int_\alpha \int_\alpha^\infty \eta_p \,. \tag{2}$$

This equation is related to the following η-valued product ω_1 by a differential equation $\omega_1 = \int_\alpha \int_\alpha^\infty \omega_1$ whose derivatives are given by

$$\omega_1 \omega = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_\alpha \omega_1 \,. \tag{3}$$

This equation can be written in the following form by considering the product of $e^{2\nu}$ and ω

$$\omega = \int_\alpha \omega_1 \,. \tag{4}$$

In this form the derivatives ω are given by the product

$$\omega = \int_\alpha \omega_1 \tag{5}$$

4 Conclusions

In this paper we have shown that the existence of the ether-matter duality can be used to construct a fully M-theory compatible theory of gravity. This is achieved by considering the ether-matter duality as a model of the "unity of matter". This model is compatible with the ether and will tell us the origin of the anti-deSitter and the general solution of Einstein equations. We have also shown that we can construct the M-theory compatible with the ether using the M-theory as a model of the "unity of matter". In particular we have shown that this model can be obtained from the ether-matter duality

as a result of the conservation laws. This "ether-matter" duality is the first of a series of discoveries which will lead to a fully M-theory compatible with the ether. This is achieved by considering the ether-matter duality as a model of the "unity of matter". This duality is also the first of the M-theory compatible with the ether. This is achieved by considering the ether-matter duality as a model of the "unity of matter". This is achieved by considering the ether-matter duality as a model of the "unity of matter". The ether-matter duality can be constructed using the M-theory as a model of the "unity of matter". This is achieved by considering the ether-matter duality as a model of the "unity of matter". This is achieved by considering the ether-matter duality as a model of the "unity of matter". The ether-matter duality is the first of a series of discoveries which will lead to a fully M-theory compatible theory of gravity. This is achieved by considering the ether-matter duality as a model of the "unity of matter". This model is compatible with the ether and will tell us the origin of the anti-deSitter and the general solution of Einstein equations.

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6 Appendix

In this appendix we have mentioned an alternative gauge symmetry which we have named after a rather obscure group of non-Euclidean spacetime symmetries which, as a consequence of the existence of a gauge symmetry, do not have conserved energy. This symmetries is not the usual one, but it is the one which is applicable to the case of non-Euclidean cohomology. This

symmetry is not related to the standard Einsteins gauge symmetry, but is compatible with it. The main advantage of this gauge symmetry is that it can be used as a starting point for any other gauge symmetry in the system. For instance, we have already discussed the applicability of this gauge symmetry to the case of the ether. The main disadvantage of this gauge symmetry is that it is not the usual one. In particular the conservation laws are not strictly conserved, and it is possible that the conserved energy is lost in the process. The "current" symmetry of the electromagnetic field has been studied extensively[5] and it is possible to construct an alternative gauge symmetry which is not the standard one[6].

In this appendix we have considered the case of a scalar field with the usual Einsteins gauge symmetry in it. The field invariance of the Einsteins gauge symmetry is maintained by a Gepner model. The current symmetry is the standard one of the theory. The main advantage of this gauge symmetry is that it is not the usual one, but it is the one which is applicable to the case of non-Euclidean cohomology. This gauge symmetry is not related to the standard Einsteins gauge symmetry, but is compatible with it. The main disadvantage of this gauge symmetry is that it is not the usual one. In particular the conserved energy is lost in the process. The "energy density" symmetry of the electromagnetic field is a model of the ether[7]. This gauge symmetry is not the usual one, but it is the one which is applicable to the case of non-Euclidean cohomology. This gauge symmetry is not related to the standard Einsteins gauge symmetry, but is compatible with it. The "Einsteins" gauge symmetry is the one which is applied in the standard formulation[8]. The main advantage of this gauge symmetry is that it is not the usual one, but it is the one which

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