A description of the theoretical structure of the warp factor for large N quantum fields

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Abstract

We present a definition of the theoretical structure of the warp factor for large N quantum fields, which is consistent with the known results of the estimated tunneling time of the Einstein-Hilbert-Cartan theory of gravity. The warp factor is defined on the space-time of a maximally supersymmetric field theory and its methods, analogous to the definition of the metric of the metric of the metric of the Conformal Algebraic Theory of Geometry. The resulting algebraic geometry of the warp factor is compared to the known results of the tunneling time of the Conformal Algebraic Theory of Geometry. The warp factor can be written in terms of a particular metric of a particular number of dimensions. It is shown that the warp factor is governed by a set of finite differential equations of motion. The continuum continuum limit of the warp factor is obtained by a solution of the two-dimensional Co-Riemannian differential equation. The warp factor is shown to be the partition function of the volume of the space-time.

1 Introduction

Introduction[1] it was assumed that the warp factor the energy momentum tensor at the origin of the Einstein-Hilbert-Cartan theory is given by the Lorentz algebra, which is a collection of two-part vectors, one of which is the energy momentum tensor. The other vector is the wave function in the Hilbert space-time. In this paper we present a full definition of the theoretical