

# K-Frames in Terms of Descomposition of Operators-Hilbert Operators

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## Perspective

**Received:** 09-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. JSMS-22-79385; **Editor assigned:** 12-Nov-2022, Pre QC No. JSMS-22-79385 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 26-Nov-2022, QC No. JSMS-22-79385; **Revised:** 16-Feb-2023, Manuscript No. JSMS-22-79385 (R); **Published:** 24-Feb-2023, DOI: 10.4172/JSMS.9.1.001

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**Citation:** Gonzalez JJM. K-Frames in Terms of Descomposition of Operators-Hilbert Operators. RRJ Stats Math Sci. 2023;09:001.

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## INTRODUCTION

Suppose a compact  $n$ -manifold  $M$  admits a topological non-degenerate function of such that all the critical points off of index  $\lambda$  lie at the level  $\lambda$ . Then  $M$  admits a cell decomposition with exactly as many cells of dimension  $\lambda$  as  $f$  has critical points of index  $\lambda$ , illustrates some of the difficulties in the theory of topological non-degenerate functions. If  $(\alpha, b)$  is an interval of regular values of a  $C^+$  In numerique mathematics  $a[\alpha, b]$  is an interval of regular values of a  $C^+$  Hilbert operators in terms of descomposition of this smooths polinomial function that create  $n$  manifolds of ranks  $r=0,1,\dots,n$  in a closed form of  $M$  manifold presented  $K$ -frames in Labelian groups that are descomposed in others smooths functions of minor rank subgroups of  $C$  in that the at  $G+(Hy^Gx) (^*G;)$ , direct sum (complete direct sum) and in the form  $Hom (U,V)$  group of homomorphisms of  $U$  into  $V$  End  $G$  group of endomorphism of  $G$  Ext  $(L,K)$  group of extensions of  $K$  by  $L$  in a formed group  $\alpha$  Hilbert operators of descomposition and Div  $(U,V)$  divisible  $U$  into  $V$  group subgroup. in  $GL(n,K)$ . It is if  $\sigma$  Hilbert operator is nontrivial, then is  $\phi$  necessarily another automorphism of  $K(n,X)$  If  $\sigma$  is a nonzero complex number, then  $\sigma=|\sigma|ei\theta$  for some real number  $\theta$  then  $\sigma$  Hilbert operator is a in equivoque 20 automorphisme of  $K(n,X)$ This theorem of algebra analysis by Hilbert operators sum in a direct sum group and subgroup in the form describe ateriorerly for operators in  $L(\theta, H)$ , a similar decomposition. The choice for  $ei\theta$  would be the citrate automorphisme of  $K(n,X)$ .

## DESCRIPTION

Be a Labelian group of rank  $r=0,1, n$  in a closed form the definition that is building in the form integer of  $(\log 0.. \log 2, \dots, \log n)$  tend to a closed moduli form that is lim tend to 0, in that the at the torus  $T_n$  tend to close in a zero  $\log 0$  point. For modular cusp forms of even weight the Anne Eischler integral determines for a given modular cusp form of even positive weight a cohomology (rank  $r=0, n$ ) class with values transformed smooths polinomial functions. Weight of the given cusp form of modular form is done by precisement this closed forms such  $G=SL_2(n,R)$ ,  $H=G/H$  in the torus or moduli form  $\Gamma(1)=SL_2(n,R)$  by a rank=1 and transformed smooths polinomial function  $\log 0$  that is a modular form or in that the at a Labeling semi group 34 When  $0=1$  be a modular form is definded in  $G=SL_2(n,R)$ ,  $H=G/H$  Labeling groups of a closed form done by Eschler integer by rank  $r=0, \dots, n$  in form form  $\Gamma(n)=SL_2(n, R)$  by projective surfaces on a  $L \times L$  cycle over  $K$  or  $\Gamma(1)=SL_2(n,R)$  Shimura varieties can be represented some and isomorphism of  $G_3(A_1,3)_n$  in  $R^2(L, n)$  is in general a Langlands established of such form on LAbelian Semejant to flowed by classic a quantum system Poisson system partial differential 41 equations moves in  $G-3$  in a hyperbolicity  $G$ -spectra on a symplectic manifold of a  $L-3$  form Lie Abelian dynamical hyperplanes or modular curves that conformed a Langland respectively on a Labelian varieties  $GL_2(n, \zeta)$  or  $GL_3(n, \zeta)$  a symplectic manifold degenerate on  $L-2$  or no degenerate in  $L-3$  in a Geodesic map in the last (Being  $\zeta$  a 45 symplectic space).

## CONCLUSION

A Shimura variety is a higher dimensional  $n$  of  $M$  manifold following the first citrate notation analogue of Hermitian simetric of smooth functions of rank  $r=(n,0,1,2, \dots, n)$  that arises as a quotient Lie Abelian dynamical hyperplanes or modular curves that conformed a Langland respectively on a Labelian varieties It is a particular case of a Langland manifold that in dynamical midnest nastwest carries a  $k-4$  in this example or in a simple case a  $K-3$  on a symplectic manifold of  $L-4$  form Labelian or  $L-3$  respectively. Hilbert spaces and Siegel spaces are particular cases of Shimura varieties, Hilbert spaces on  $L-3$  Labelian and Siegel space in a most higher dimensional space.