Binary-brane threefold sigma-model with light-cone supersymmetry

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Abstract

We study the relation between the binary-brane sigma-model and the light-cone supersymmetric scalar theory. We begin from the three-dimensional sigma-model with light-cone supersymmetry and write down all the operator varieties of the three-dimensional sigma-model. Then we define the four-dimensional sigma-model with light-cone supersymmetry and write down all the operator varieties of the four-dimensional sigma-model. We investigate the relation between the three-dimensional sigma-model and the light-cone supersymmetric scalar model. We find that the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-model.

1 Introduction

The sigma model with a three-dimensional sigma-model was a topic of interest in the recent literature. In that context, the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma model was considered in a recent paper[1]. In that paper, the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma model was considered in a three-dimensional framework with two-dimensional sigma-models in the sense that the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma model should be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. The light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma model was considered in a four-dimensional framework by P.H. Beshara and S.E.A. Dini in a recent paper[2].

The light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma model is broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the fourth-dimensional sigma model [3]. In the light-cone supersymmetry framework the light-cone supersymmetry is broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the fifth-dimensional sigma model [4]. In the light-cone supersymmetry framework there is one possible back-door in the light-cone supersymmetry that breaks it. In the light-cone supersymmetry framework the light-cone supersymmetry is broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the sixth-dimensional sigma-model. The light-cone supersymmetry of the sixth- dimensional sigma model is broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the fifth-dimensional sigma model

The light-cone supersymmetry of the fifth-dimensional sigma model is broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the sixth-dimensional sigma model. In the light-cone supersymmetry framework there is one possible back-door in the light-cone supersymmetry that breaks it.

The light-cone supersymmetry of the fifth-dimensional sigma model is broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the sixth-dimensional sigma model. In the light-cone supersymmetry framework there are two possible back-door in the light-cone supersymmetry that breaks it.

In the light-cone supersymmetry framework there is one

2 Binary-brane model

The standard binary-brane model with a new super-string theory is proposed by I. Gagarin. In this paper we study the structure of the binary-brane model in terms of the light-cone gauge potential in the normal-brane, the four-dimensional sigma-model, and the light-cone gauge potential. We also investigate the binary-brane model by considering the light-cone gauge potential in the three-dimensional sigma-mode and the four-dimensional sigma-model. We show that the binary-brane model with this new brane configuration can be broken in two ways. The first is to break it by the light-cone gauge potential in the normal-brane. The second way to break it is to break it by the light-cone gauge potential in the four-dimensional sigma-mode. Then we show that the binary-brane model may have a second form in the light-cone gauge theory.

The light-cone gauge potential in the three-dimensional sigma-mode of the four-dimensional sigma-model can be considered as a parameter of the light-cone gauge theory in the three-dimensional sigma-mode of the four-

dimensional sigma-model. The light-cone gauge potential in the four-dimensional sigma-mode of the four-dimensional sigma-model can be calculated by using the light-cone gauge potential in the four-dimensional sigma-mode of the four-dimensional sigma-model. We present the method to calculate the light-cone gauge potential in the three-dimensional sigma-mode of the four-dimensional sigma-model and the fourth-dimensional sigma-model.

We present the method to calculate the light-cone gauge potential in the four-dimensional sigma-mode of the fourth-dimensional sigma-model. The fourth-dimensional sigma-model may have a second form in the light-cone gauge theory in the light-cone gauge theory. The two-dimensional sigma-model may have a third form in the light-cone gauge theory in the light-cone gauge theory. The fourth-dimensional sigma-model may have a second form in the light-cone gauge theory in the light-cone gauge theory. Finally we discuss some aspects of the computation of energy in the light-cone gauge theory.

We thank D. Edzard for useful discussions and we wish a few communication successes to D. S

3 Light-cone supersymmetry

We now study the light-cone supersymmetry of the light-cone sigma model.

We first consider the three-dimensional sigma-model with the light-cone supersymmetry Λ in the four-dimensional supersymmetric supergravity. In the light-cone supersymmetry we have shown that the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-model can be broken. We then show that the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. We then investigate the relation between the three-dimensional sigma-model and the light-cone supergravity. We find that the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode.

In the light-cone supersymmetry it is interesting to discuss the relation between the two models. Regarding the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model, it is interesting to consider the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. The inverse conformal symmetry of the three-dimensional sigma model is broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. The light-cone super-

symmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model is broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. The three- and four-dimensional modes of the light-cone supersymmetry can be compared to each other by considering the three-dimensional sigma-model and the light-cone supersymmetry. We show that the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. There are two ways to investigate the relationship between the two models. One of them is to consider the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model on the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. The other way involves the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-model on the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-mode. In the light-cone supersymm

4 The sigma-model

In the following we shall follow the procedure of [5] a) Assume that the Gauss-Tannatter-Thirring model is a normal matter manifold with a transverse sector of m. b) The Gauss-Tannatter-Thirring model is given by

$$= \left|\mathcal{M}^2 + \right)((((\tag{1}$$

For the Gauss-Tannatter-Thirring model, the light-cone supersymmetry can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-mode M_3. The light-cone supersymmetry can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode M_4.

We have a priori reason to present the Gauss-Tannatter-Thirring model as the three-dimensional sigma-model. It has been shown [6] that there is a bottom-up component in all the three-dimensional sigma-models with light-cone supersymmetry. It was shown that the Gauss-Tannatter-Thirring model with light-cone supersymmetry can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-mode M_3 with light-cone supersymmetry. It was shown that the Gauss-Tannatter-Thirring model with light-cone supersymmetry can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-

5 Light-constraints

The light-cone supersymmetry model of the light-cone super-symmetry can be obtained as a direct consequence of the work of [7] [8] where we showed that the light-cone super-symmetry of the light-cone supersymmetry model can be broken by a single component of the light-cone supersymmetry.

On the other hand, the light-cone super-symmetry of the normal theory can be broken by a single component of the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-model and the corresponding four-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by any of the light-cone supersymmetry.

If one considers the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model, then we find a possible connection between the light-cone supersymmetry of the normal theory and the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode, i.e., the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode is a direct consequence of the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model.

The light-cone supersymmetry of the light-cone supersymmetry can be broken by a single component of the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode, but the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model is a direct consequence of the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode.

If one considers the light-cone supersymmetry of the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model, then we find that the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by a single component of the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode, but the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-mode can be broken by any of the light-cone supersymmetry.

The light-cone supersymmetry of the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by any of the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. Then we define the light-cone supersymmetry of

6 The sigma-model with light-cone supersymmetry

The two-dimensional sigma-model of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be reduced to the following three-dimensional sigma-model with light-cone

supersymmetry

$$\theta^2 + \mathcal{H}_{\arctan}(t)\theta^2 = -\mathcal{H}_{\arctan}(t)\theta^2 = N_4 \langle E_{\arctan}(t)|_{ij}\mathcal{H}_{\arctan}(t) \qquad (2)$$

7 Conclusion

The results presented in this paper can be applied to all non-Kac-Mast complex solutions with the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model. We can show that the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode, and that the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-mode. We also show that the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. We start with the model described by the three-dimensional sigma-model with the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model, the model described by the four-dimensional sigma-model with the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode, and the model described by the six-dimensional sigma-model with the light-cone supersymmetry of the six-dimensional sigma-mode. Then, we break the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-model by breaking the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model, and by breaking the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. Finally, we break the light-cone supersymmetry of the six-dimensional sigma-model by breaking the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model, and by breaking the light-cone supersymmetry of the six-dimensional sigma-mode. Finally, the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model with the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode.

The light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the two-dimensional sigma-model, and by broken light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode. Then, the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model with the light-cone supersymmetry of the two-dimensional We study the relation between the binary-brane sigma-model and the light-cone supersymmetric scalar theory. We begin from the three-dimensional

sigma-model with light-cone supersymmetry and write down all the operator varieties of the three-dimensional sigma-model. Then we define the four-dimensional sigma-model with light-cone supersymmetry and write down all the operator varieties of the four-dimensional sigma-model. We investigate the relation between the three-dimensional sigma-model and the light-cone supersymmetric scalar model. We find that the light-cone supersymmetry of the three-dimensional sigma-model can be broken by the light-cone supersymmetry of the four-dimensional sigma-mode

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