

The Vernacular of the S-Matrix

Jacob L. Bourjaily

Amplitudes 2022 Summer School
Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic



The Niels Bohr
International Academy



PennState
Eberly College
of Science

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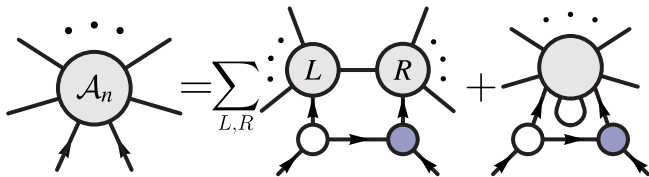
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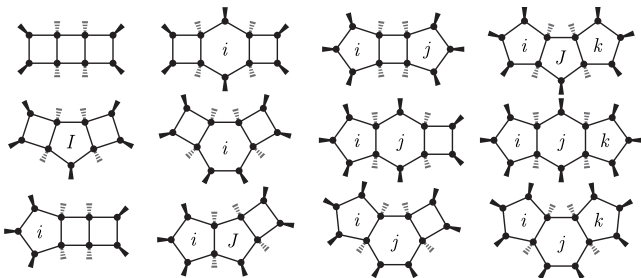
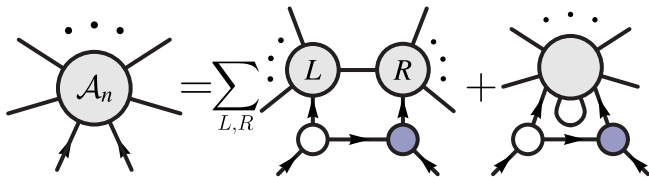
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Enormous Advances in Understanding Scattering Amplitudes

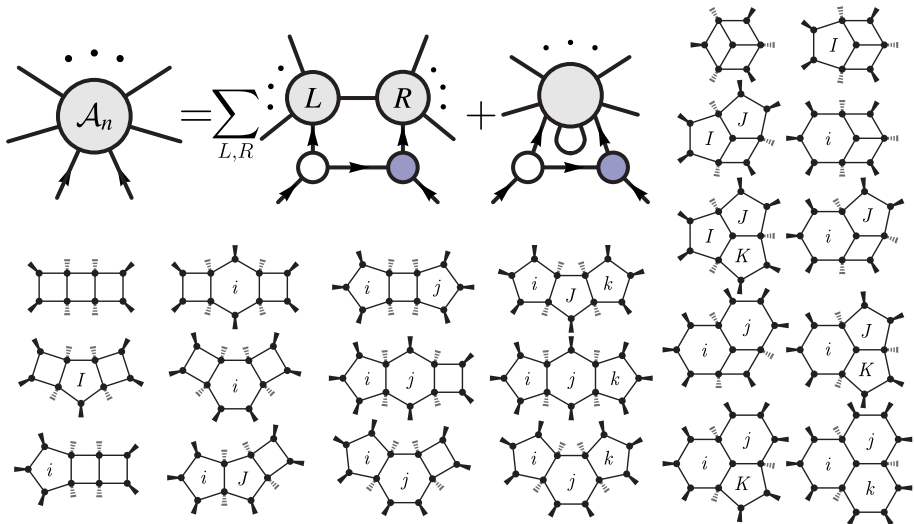
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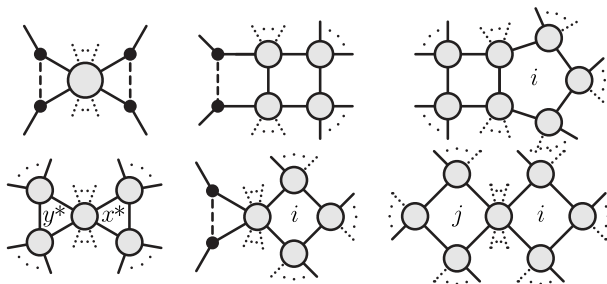
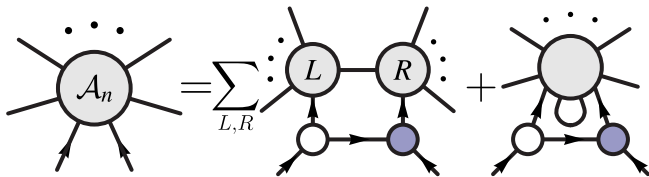
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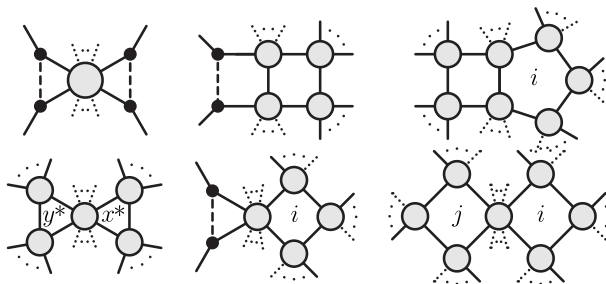
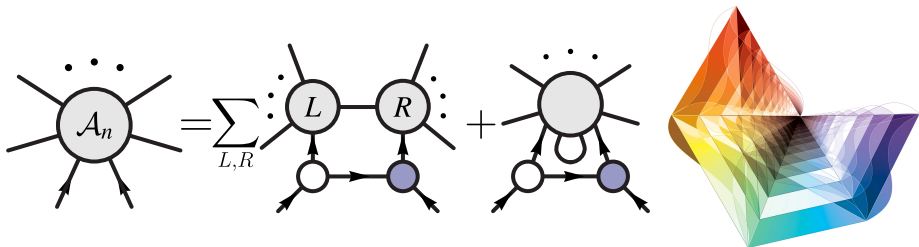
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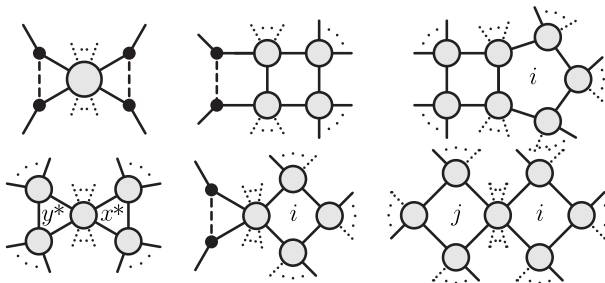
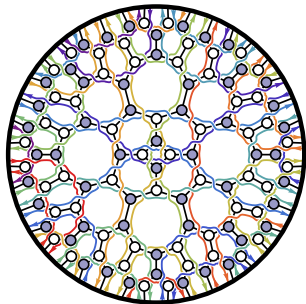
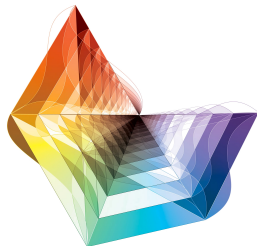
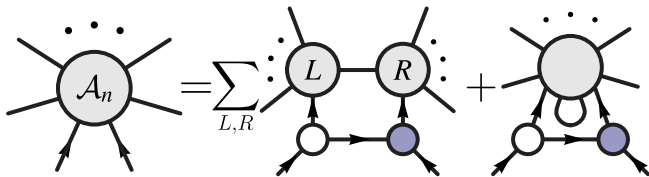
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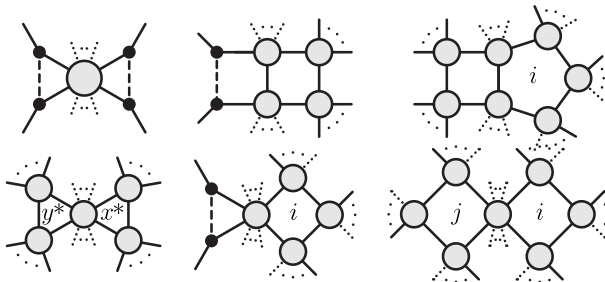
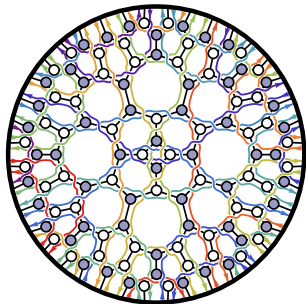
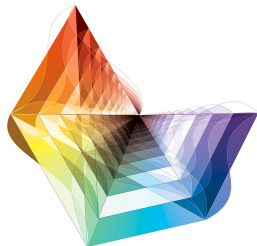
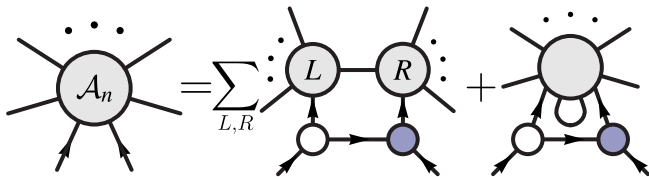
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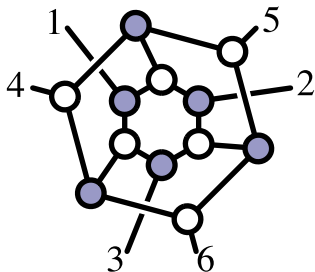


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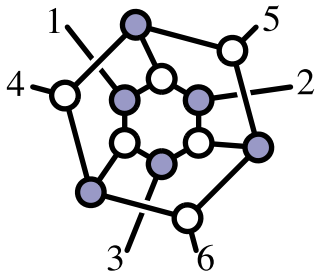
On-Shell Physics/Grassmannian Geometry Correspondence

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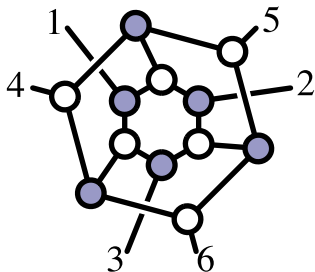
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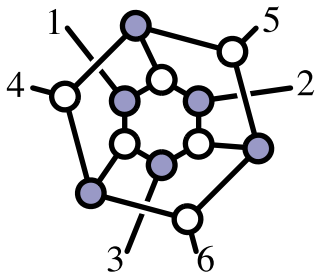
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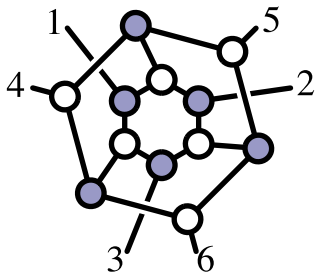
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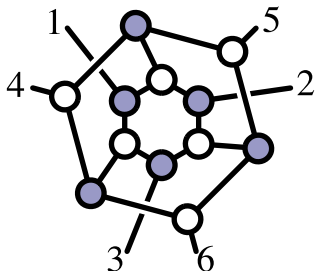
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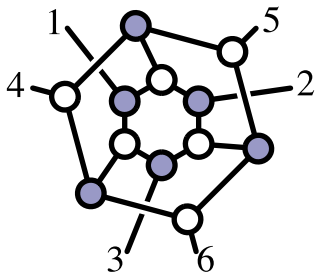
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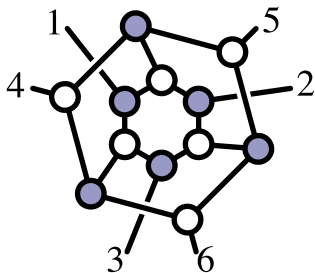
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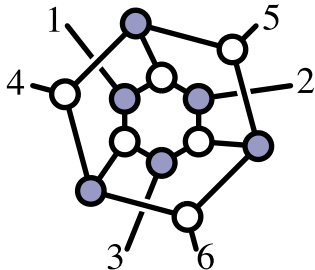
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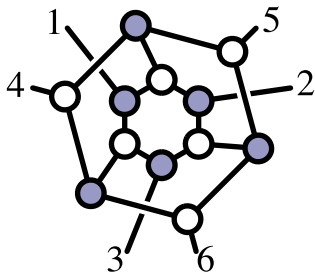
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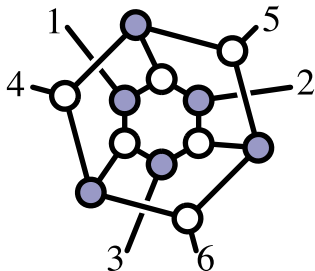
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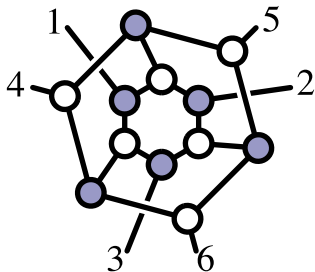
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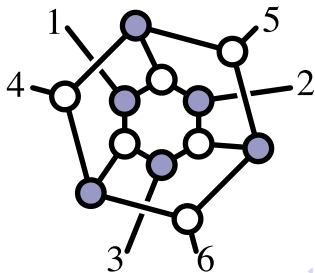
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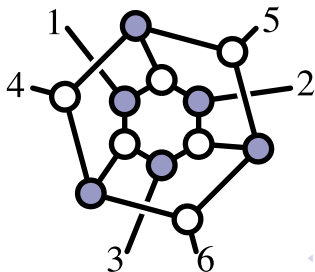
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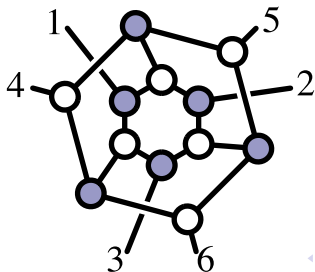
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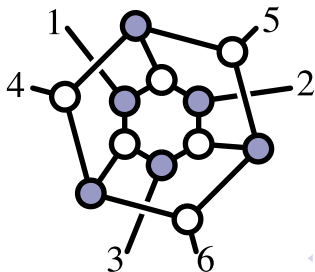
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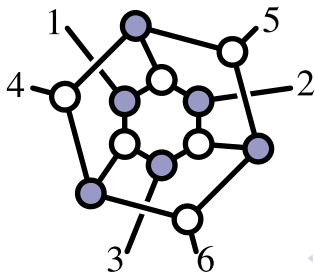
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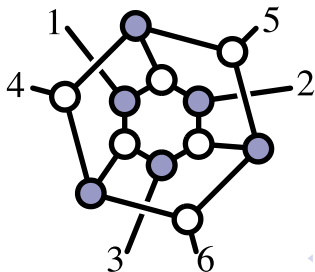
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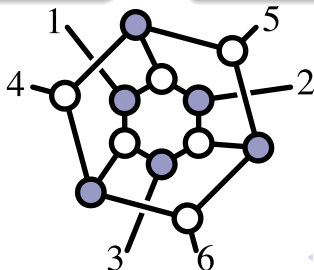


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On-Shell Physics

Grassmannian Geometry



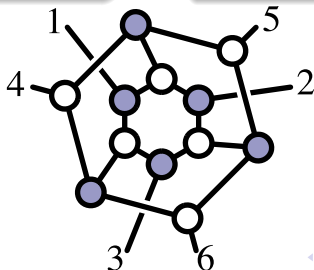
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On-Shell Physics

- on-shell diagrams

Grassmannian Geometry



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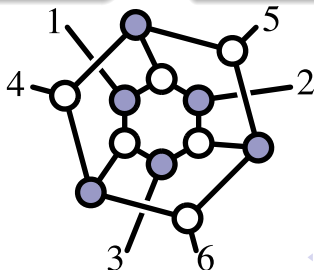
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Grassmannian Geometry

- {strata $C \in G(k, n)$, volume-form Ω_C }



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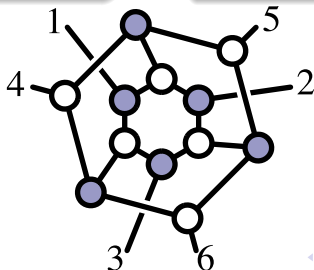
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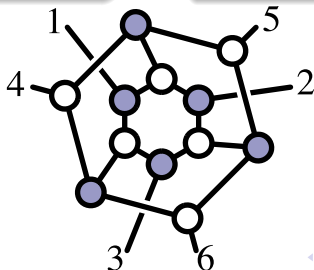
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Grassmannian Geometry

- {strata $C \in G(k, n)$, volume-form Ω_C }
- volume-preserving diffeomorphisms



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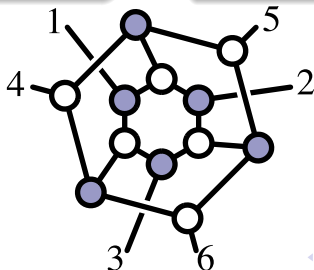
On-Shell Physics

- on-shell diagrams
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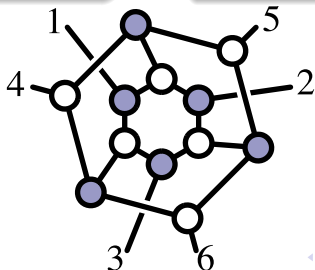
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- on-shell diagrams
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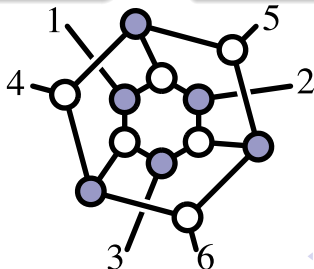
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Grassmannian Geometry

- $\{\text{strata } C \in G(k, n), \text{ volume-form } \Omega_C\}$
- volume-preserving diffeomorphisms
 - cluster coordinate mutations



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On-Shell Physics: planar $\mathcal{N}=4$

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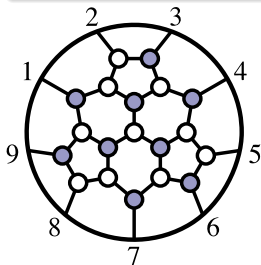
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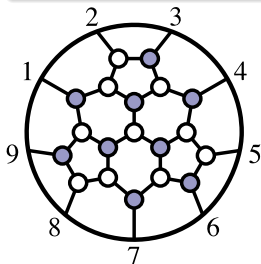
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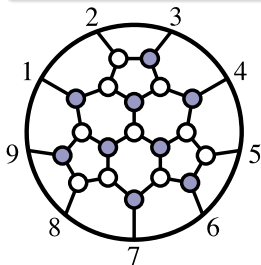
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 - bi-colored, **undirected**
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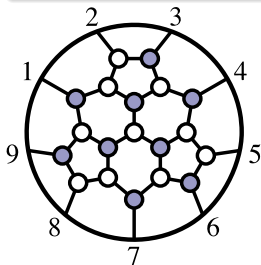
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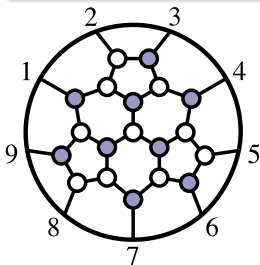
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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 + \alpha_8 \alpha_{14} & \alpha_5 \alpha_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_4 + \alpha_{10} \alpha_{13} & \alpha_4 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_3 \alpha_9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 + \alpha_6 \alpha_{12} \\ \alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_1 \alpha_{11} & 0 & \alpha_1 \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \alpha_7 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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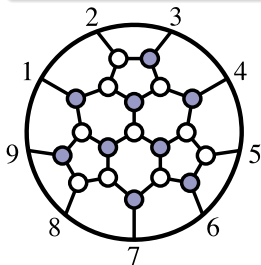
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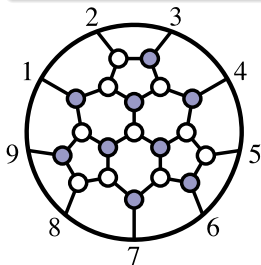
On-Shell Physics: planar $\mathcal{N}=4$

- on-shell diagrams
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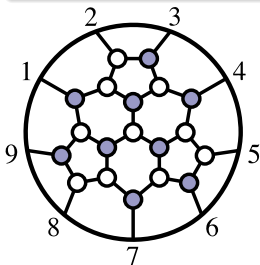
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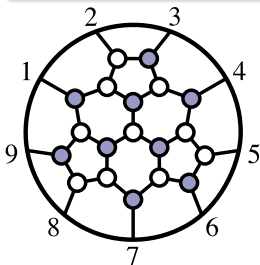
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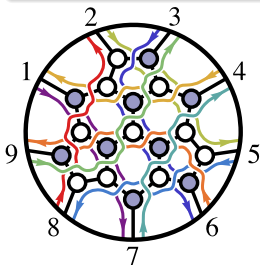
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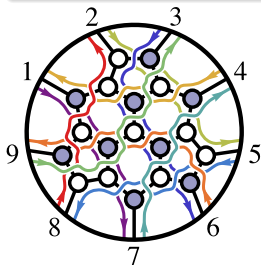
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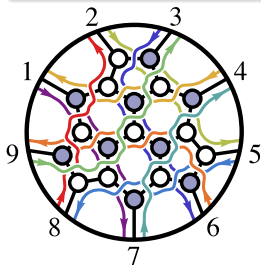
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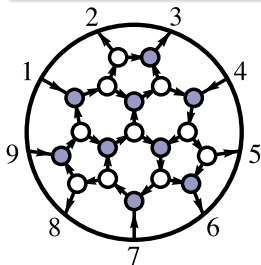
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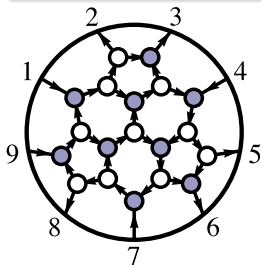
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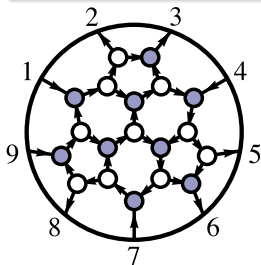
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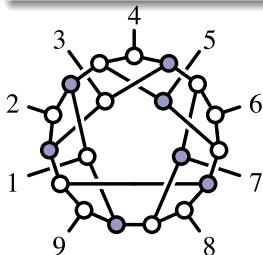
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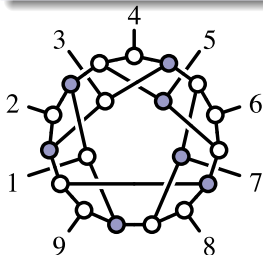
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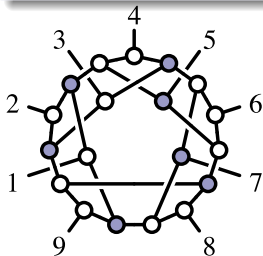
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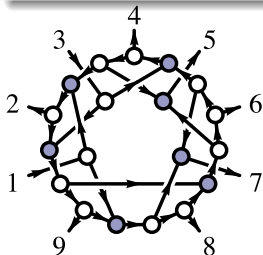
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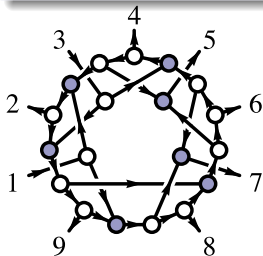
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- physical symmetries
 - trivial symmetries (identities)



Grassmannian Geometry

- {strata $C \in G(k, n)$, volume-form Ω_C }
- volume-preserving diffeomorphisms
 - cluster coordinate mutations

Important Open Questions

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Organization and Outline

- 1 *Spiritus Movens*: a moral parable
- 2 The *Physical Vernacular* of the *S*-Matrix
 - Beyond (Mere) Scattering Amplitudes: On-Shell Functions
 - Physically Observable Data Describing Massless Particles in 4d
 - Basic Building Blocks: *S*-Matrices for Three Massless Particles
- 3 On-Shell, All-Order Recursion Relations for Scattering Amplitudes
 - Deriving Diagrammatic Recursion Relations for Amplitudes
 - *Exempli Gratia*: On-Shell Representations of Tree Amplitudes
 - On-Shell Representations of Loop-Amplitude Integrands
- 4 Consequences of Quantum Mechanical Consistency Conditions
 - Factorization and Long-Range Physics: *Weinberg's Theorem*
 - Uniqueness of Yang-Mills Theory and the Equivalence Principle

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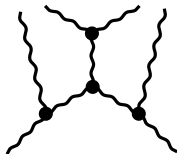
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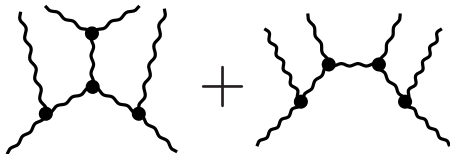


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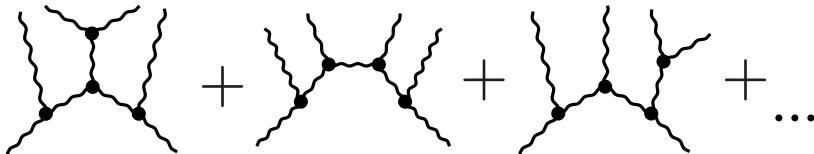


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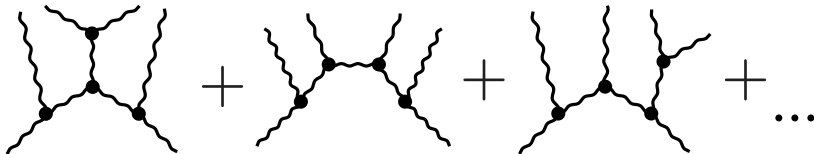


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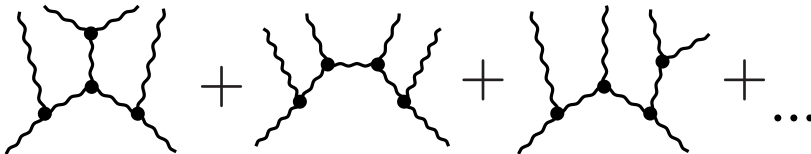
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Supercollider physics

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Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, P.O. Box 500, Batavia, Illinois 60510

I. Hinchliffe

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, California 94720

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The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210

C. Quigg

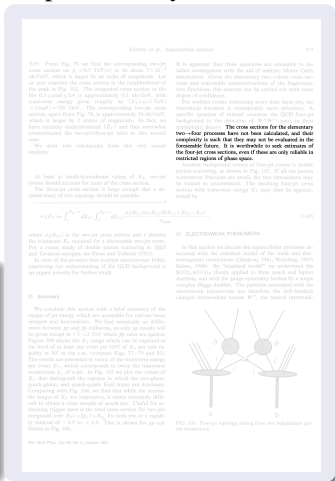
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Eichten *et al.* summarize the motivation for exploring the 1-TeV ($\sim 10^{12}$ eV) energy scale in elementary particle interactions and explore the capabilities of proton-antiproton colliders with beam energies between 1 and 50 TeV. The authors calculate the production rates and characteristics for a number of conventional processes, and discuss their intrinsic physics interest as well as their role as backgrounds to more exotic phenomena. The authors review the theoretical motivation and expected signatures for several new phenomena which may occur on the 1-TeV scale. Their results provide a reference point for the choice of machine parameters and for experiment design.

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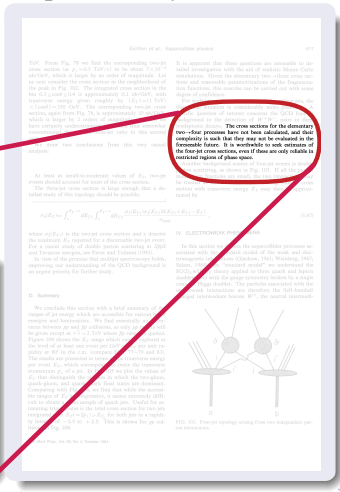
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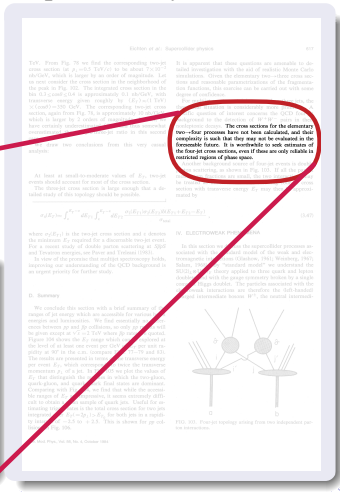


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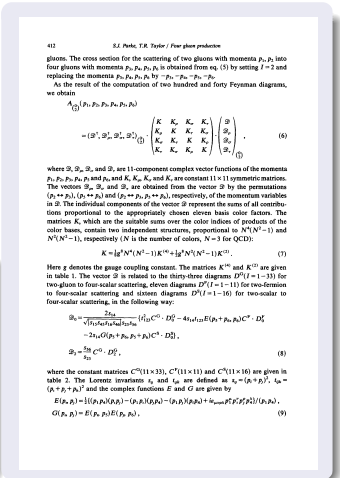
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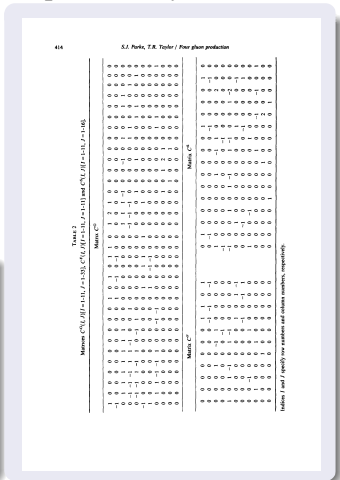
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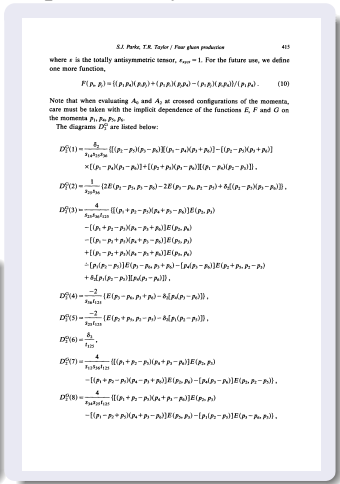
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$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1^2(9) &= \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [(s_1 - p_1 + p_2)(p_1 + p_2 - p_3)] E(p_1, p_2) \\
 &\quad - [(s_1 - p_2 + p_3)(s_1 - p_1 + p_3)] E(p_2, p_3) + [(p_1 + p_2 - p_3)] E(p_1, p_2 - p_3), \\
 D_1^2(10) &= \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [(s_1 + p_1 - p_2)(s_1 - p_1 + p_3)] E(p_2, p_3) \\
 &\quad - [(s_1 - p_2 + p_3)(s_1 - p_1 + p_3)] E(p_2, p_3) + [(p_1 + p_2 - p_3)] E(p_1 - p_2, p_3), \\
 D_1^2(11) &= \frac{s_1}{s_{12}s_{13}} [s_{12} - s_{34} + s_{31}], \\
 D_1^2(12) &= \frac{-s_1}{s_{12}s_{13}} [s_{12} - s_{34} - s_{31}], \\
 D_1^2(13) &= \frac{s_1}{s_{12}s_{13}s_{14}} [s_{12} + s_{14}] [s_{12} - s_{34} + s_{31}], \\
 D_1^2(14) &= \frac{-s_1}{s_{12}s_{13}s_{14}} [s_{12} + s_{14}] [s_{12} - s_{34} - s_{31}], \\
 D_1^2(15) &= \frac{s_1}{s_{12}s_{34}} (p_1 - p_2)(p_2 - p_3), \\
 D_1^2(16) &= \frac{-4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{14}} [s_{12} - s_{34} + s_{31}] E(p_1, p_2), \\
 D_1^2(17) &= \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{14}} [s_{12} - s_{34} - s_{31}] E(p_1, p_2), \\
 D_1^2(18) &= \frac{-4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [2(p_1 + p_2)(p_2 - p_3) + s_{14}] E(p_2, p_3), \\
 D_1^2(19) &= \frac{-2}{s_{12}s_{34}} E(p_2, p_1 - p_3), \\
 D_1^2(20) &= \frac{2}{s_{12}s_{34}} E(p_1 - p_2, p_3), \\
 D_1^2(21) &= \frac{-4}{s_{12}s_{13}s_{14}} [s_{12} - s_{34} + s_{31}] E(p_2, p_3), \\
 D_1^2(22) &= \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{13}s_{14}} [s_{12} - s_{34} - s_{31}] E(p_2, p_3), \\
 D_1^2(23) &= \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{23}s_{34}} [2(p_1 + p_2)(p_2 - p_3) + s_{12}] E(p_2, p_3),
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$$D_1^0(24) = \frac{-2}{s_{12}s_{34}} E(p_2 - p_3, p_1),$$

$$D_1^0(25) = \frac{2}{s_{14}s_{23}} E(p_3, p_1 - p_1),$$

$$D_1^0(26) = \frac{-2}{s_{12}s_{34}} E(p_3, p_1 - p_1),$$

$$D_1^0(27) = \frac{2}{s_{34}s_{12}} E(p_3 - p_3, p_1),$$

$$D_1^0(28) = \frac{2}{s_{14}s_{23}} E(p_3, p_1 - p_1),$$

$$D_1^0(29) = \frac{-2}{s_{34}s_{12}} E(p_1 - p_1, p_3),$$

$$D_1^0(30) = \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{123}} [(p_1 + p_2 - p_3)(p_3 + p_3 - p_4) - t_{34}] E(p_3, p_1),$$

$$D_1^0(31) = \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{123}} [(p_1 + p_2 - p_3)(p_3 - p_3 + p_4) + t_{34}] E(p_3, p_1),$$

$$D_1^0(32) = \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{123}} [(p_1 - p_2 + p_3)(p_3 + p_3 - p_4) + t_{34}] E(p_3, p_1),$$

$$D_1^0(33) = \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{123}} [(p_1 - p_2 + p_3)(p_3 - p_3 + p_4) - t_{34}] E(p_3, p_1), \quad (11)$$

where $\delta_3 = 1$.

The diagrams D_1^0 are obtained from D_1^0 by replacing δ_3 by $\delta_3 = 0$ and the functions $E(p_i, p_j)$ by $G(p_i, p_j)$.

The diagrams D_1^0 are listed below:

$$D_1^0(1) = \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{123}} [F(p_1, p_2)E(p_3, p_1) - F(p_3, p_1)E(p_3, p_2) \\ + [F(p_3, p_2) + t_{34}]E(p_3, p_1)],$$

$$D_1^0(2) = \frac{-4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{123}} [F(p_3, p_1) + t_{34}]E(p_3, p_1) \\ + [F(p_3, p_2) + t_{34}]E(p_3, p_1) - F(p_3, p_1)E(p_3, p_1),$$

$$D_1^0(3) = \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{123}} [F(p_1, p_2)E(p_3, p_1) - F(p_3, p_1)E(p_3, p_2) \\ - [F(p_3, p_2) - t_{34} - t_{34}]E(p_3, p_1)].$$

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$$D_1^2(4) = \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} \{ [F(p_1, p_2)E(p_3, p_4) - F(p_3, p_4)E(p_1, p_2)] \\ + [F(p_1, p_2)E(p_3, p_4) - s_{12} - s_{13} + s_{14}] E(p_1, p_2) \},$$

$$D_2^2(5) = \frac{2}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [s_{11} - s_{12} + s_{13}] E(p_1, p_2),$$

$$D_3^2(6) = \frac{2}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [s_{11} - s_{12} - s_{13}] E(p_1, p_2),$$

$$D_4^2(7) = \frac{4}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} \{ [F(p_1, p_2)E(p_3, p_4) - s_{12} - s_{13} + s_{14}] E(p_1, p_2) \\ + [F(p_1, p_2)E(p_3, p_4) + s_{12} + s_{13}] E(p_3, p_4) - [F(p_1, p_2) + s_{12} + s_{13}] E(p_2, p_4) \},$$

$$D_5^2(8) = \frac{1}{s_{12}s_{34}} E(p_1, p_2),$$

$$D_6^2(9) = \frac{2}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [s_{11} - s_{12} + s_{13}] E(p_1, p_2),$$

$$D_7^2(10) = \frac{2}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [s_{11} - s_{12} - s_{13}] E(p_1, p_2),$$

$$D_8^2(11) = \frac{1}{2s_{12}s_{34}} \{ [s_{12} + s_{13} - s_{14}] E(p_1, p_2, p_3) \\ - [s_{12} + s_{13} - s_{14}] E(p_1, p_2, p_4) - [s_{12} + s_{13} - s_{14}] E(p_2 + p_3, p_4) \}, \quad (12)$$

The diagrams D_i^2 are listed below:

$$D_1^2(1) = \frac{1}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [s_{11} - s_{12} + s_{13}] [s_{11} - s_{12}],$$

$$D_2^2(2) = \frac{1}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [s_{11} - s_{12} - s_{13}] [s_{11} - s_{12} + s_{13}],$$

$$D_3^2(3) = \frac{1}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [s_{11} - s_{12} + s_{13}] [s_{11} - s_{12} - s_{13}],$$

$$D_4^2(4) = \frac{1}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [s_{11} + s_{12} - s_{13}] [s_{11} - s_{12} + s_{13}],$$

$$D_5^2(5) = \frac{1}{s_{12}s_{34}s_{13}} [s_{11} - s_{12} - s_{13}] [s_{11} - s_{12} - s_{13}],$$

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THE CROSS SECTION FOR FOUR-GLUON PRODUCTION BY GLUON-GLUON FUSION

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$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1^2(7) &= \frac{1}{232s_1s_{12}} [s_{12} - s_{14} + s_{24}] [s_{12} - s_{13} - s_{23}], \\
 D_1^2(8) &= \frac{1}{232s_2s_{12}} [s_{12} + s_{13} - s_{23}] [s_{12} - s_{14} + s_{24}], \\
 D_1^2(9) &= \frac{1}{232s_3s_{12}} [s_{12} + s_{14} - s_{24}] [s_{12} - s_{13} + s_{23}], \\
 D_1^2(10) &= \frac{1}{232s_{14}} (p_1 - p_3)(p_2 - p_4), \\
 D_1^2(11) &= \frac{1}{232s_{13}} (p_1 - p_4)(p_2 - p_3), \\
 D_1^2(12) &= \frac{1}{232s_{23}} (p_1 - p_3)(p_2 - p_4), \\
 D_1^2(13) &= \frac{1}{232s_{14}} (p_1 - p_3)(p_2 - p_4), \\
 D_1^2(14) &= \frac{1}{232s_{13}} (p_1 - p_4)(p_2 - p_3), \\
 D_1^2(15) &= -\frac{1}{232s_2s_{14}} [(p_2 + p_3)(p_1 - p_4)] [(p_1 - p_4)(p_2 - p_3)] \\
 &\quad + [(p_2 - p_3)(p_1 - p_4)] [(p_1 - p_4)(p_2 + p_3)] \\
 &\quad + [(p_2 + p_3)(p_1 - p_4)] [(p_1 - p_4)(p_2 - p_3)], \\
 D_1^2(16) &= -\frac{2}{232s_3s_{14}} [(p_2 - p_3)(p_1 + p_4)] [(p_1 - p_4)(p_2 - p_3)] \\
 &\quad + [(p_2 + p_3)(p_1 - p_4)] [(p_1 - p_4)(p_2 - p_3)] \\
 &\quad + [(p_2 - p_3)(p_2 + p_3)] [(p_1 - p_4)(p_2 - p_3)]. \tag{13}
 \end{aligned}$$

The preceding list completes the result. Let us recapitulate now the numerical procedure of calculating the full cross section. First the diagrams D are calculated by using eqs. (11)–(13). The result is substituted into eq. (8) to obtain the vectors \mathcal{D}_i and \mathcal{D}_j . After generating the vectors \mathcal{D}_k , \mathcal{D}_l , \mathcal{D}_m , \mathcal{D}_n , \mathcal{D}_o , and \mathcal{D}_p by the appropriate permutations of momenta, eq. (6) is used to obtain the functions A_i and A_j . Finally, the total cross section is calculated by using eq. (5). The FORTRAN 5 program based on such a scheme generates ten Monte Carlo points in less than a second on the heterotic CDC CYBER 175/875.

Given the complexity of the final result, it is very important to have some reliable testing procedures available for numerical calculations. Usually in QCD, the multi-gluon amplitudes are tested by checking the gauge invariance. Due to the specific

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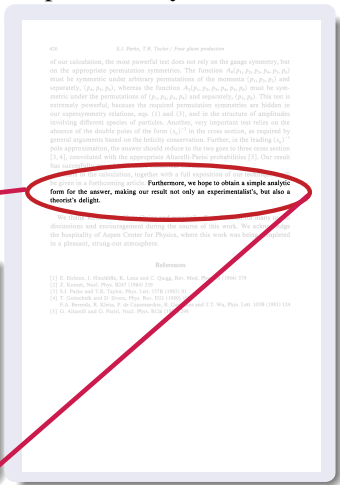
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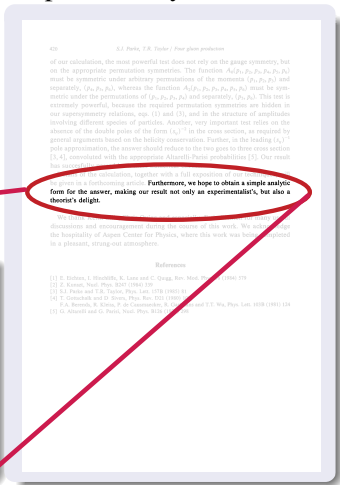
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The Discovery of Incredible, Unanticipated Simplicity

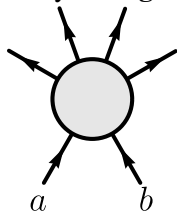
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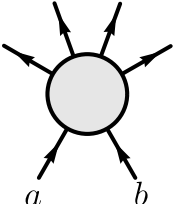
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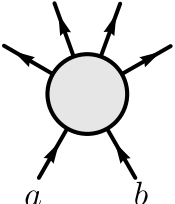
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$$= \frac{\langle ab \rangle^4}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle \langle 45 \rangle \langle 56 \rangle \langle 61 \rangle} \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda, \tilde{\lambda})$$

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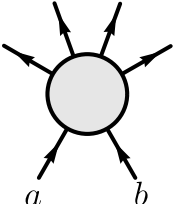
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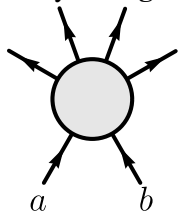
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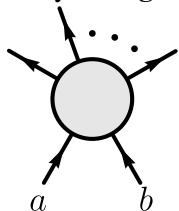
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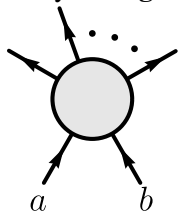
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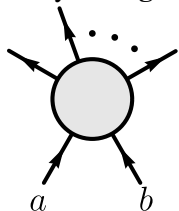
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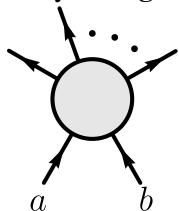
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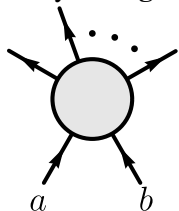


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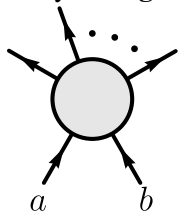
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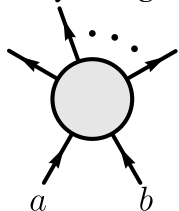
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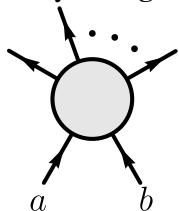
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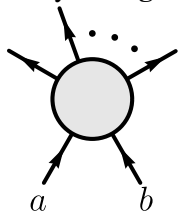
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Notice that $p^\mu p_\mu = \det(p^{\alpha\dot{\alpha}})$

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$$= \frac{\langle ab \rangle^4}{\langle 1 2 \rangle \langle 2 3 \rangle \langle 3 4 \rangle \langle 4 5 \rangle \cdots \langle n 1 \rangle} \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda, \tilde{\lambda})$$

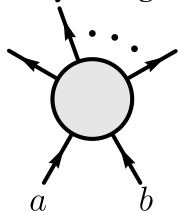
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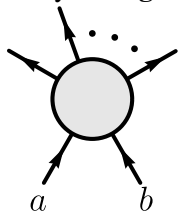
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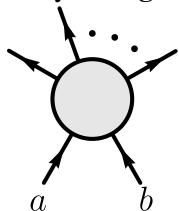
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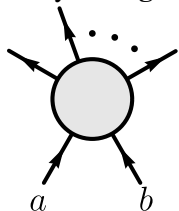
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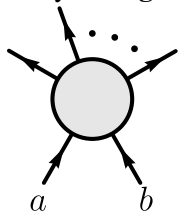
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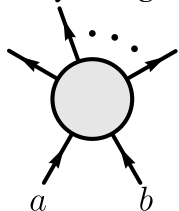
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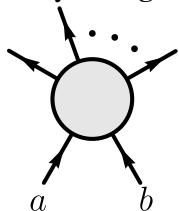
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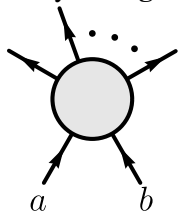
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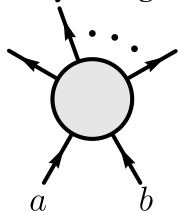
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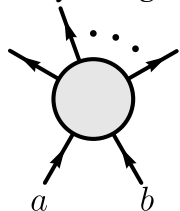
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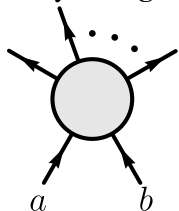
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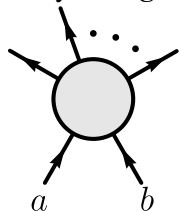
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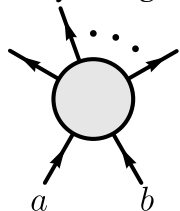
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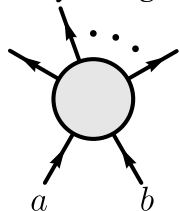
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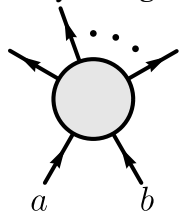
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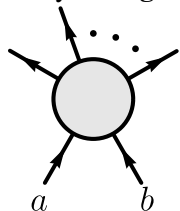
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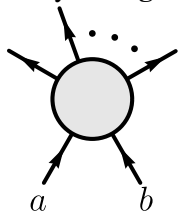
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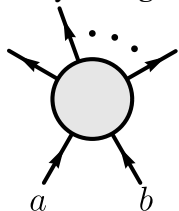
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$$= \frac{\langle ab \rangle^4}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle \langle 45 \rangle \cdots \langle n1 \rangle} \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda, \tilde{\lambda})$$

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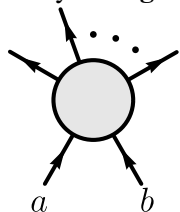
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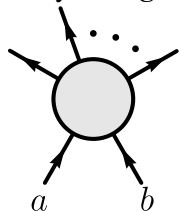
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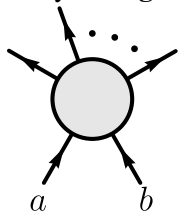
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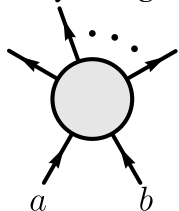
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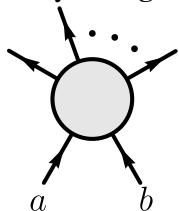
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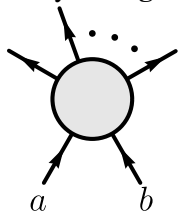
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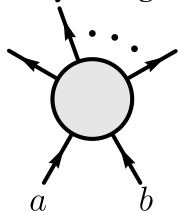
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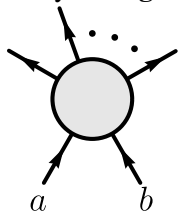
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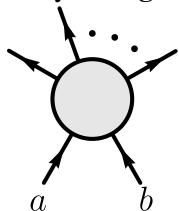
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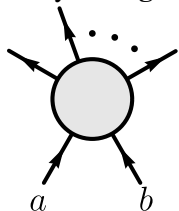
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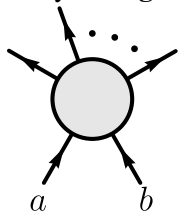
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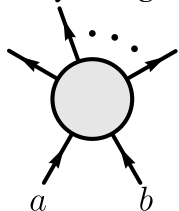
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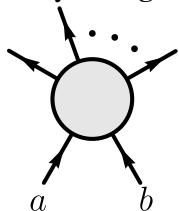
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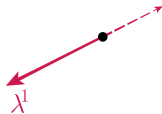
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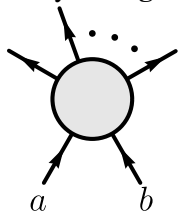
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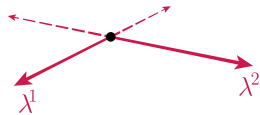
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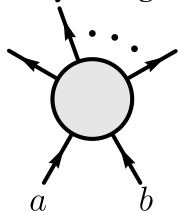
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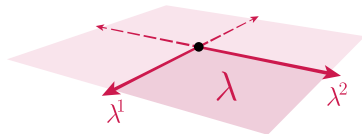
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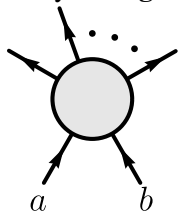
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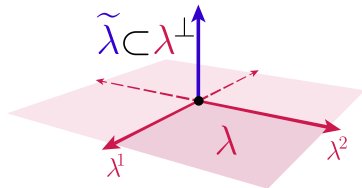
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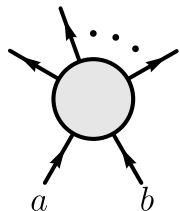
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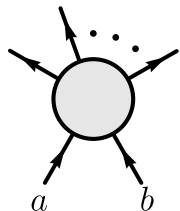


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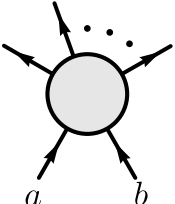
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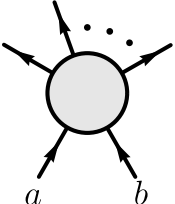
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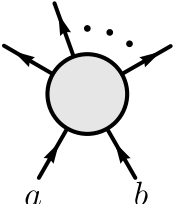
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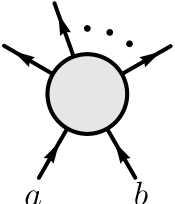


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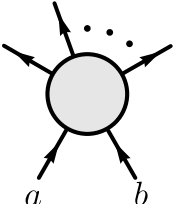


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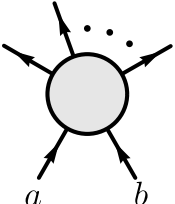


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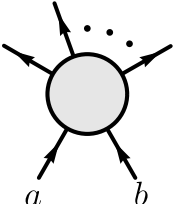


$$= \frac{\langle ab \rangle^4}{\langle 1 2 \rangle \langle 2 3 \rangle \langle 3 4 \rangle \langle 4 5 \rangle \cdots \langle n 1 \rangle} \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda, \tilde{\lambda})$$

This story raises two (perhaps whimsical) questions:

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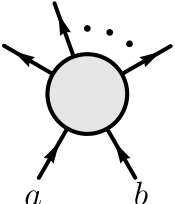
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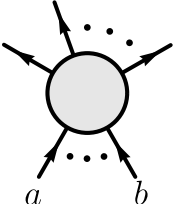
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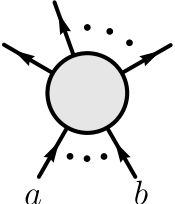
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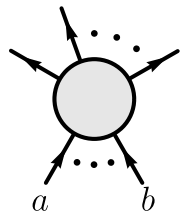


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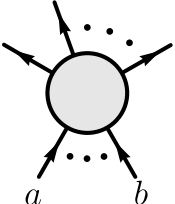


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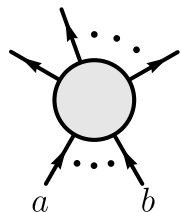
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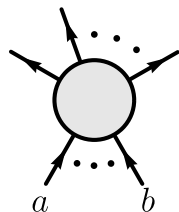


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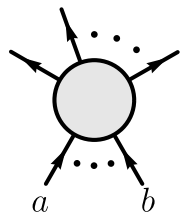


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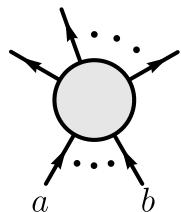


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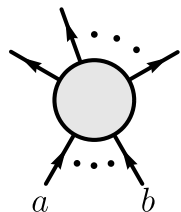


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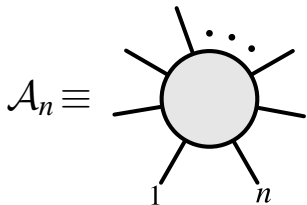
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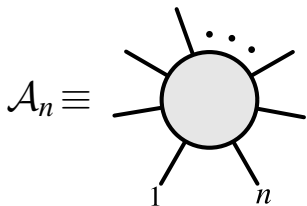
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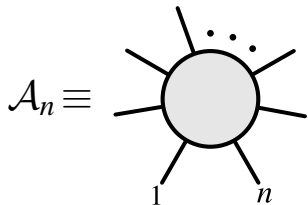
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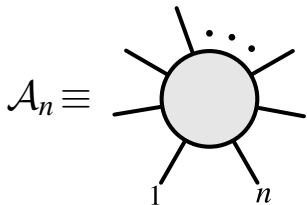
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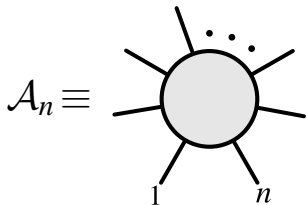


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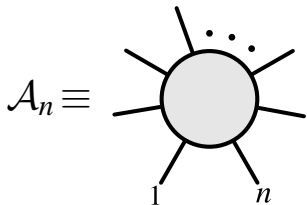


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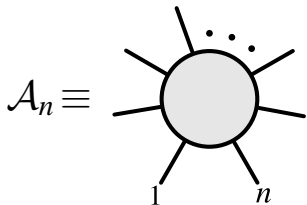


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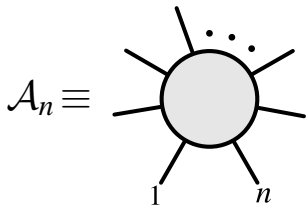


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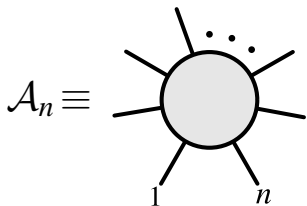


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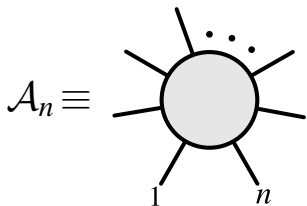


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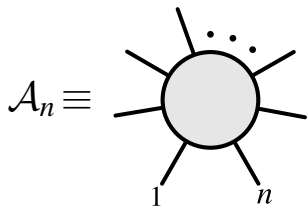


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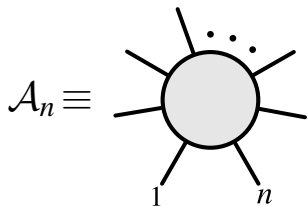


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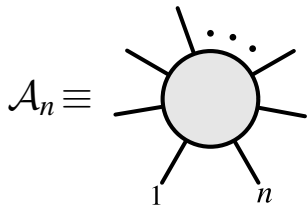


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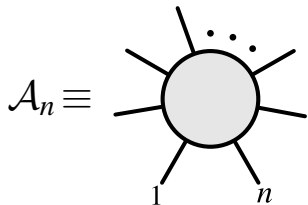


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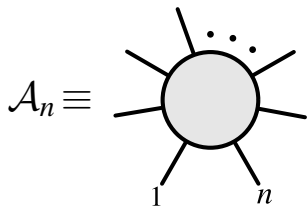


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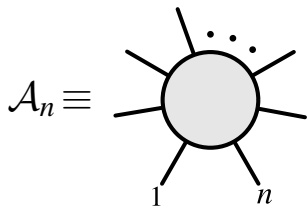
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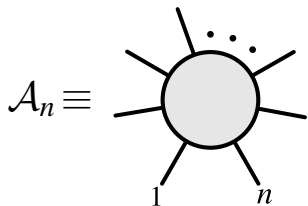
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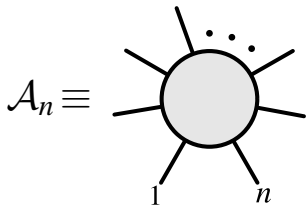
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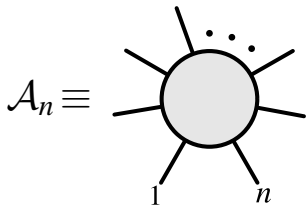
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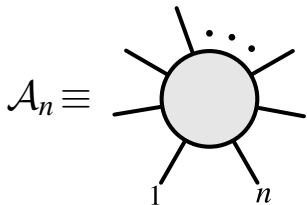
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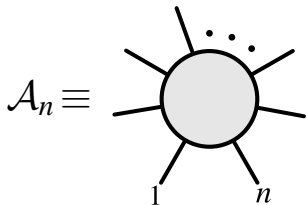
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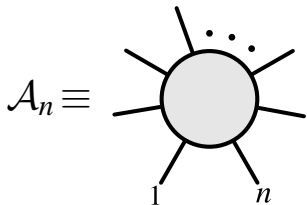
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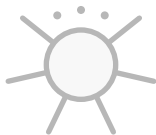
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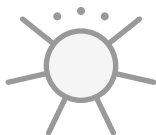
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We are interested in the class of functions involving **only** observable quantities



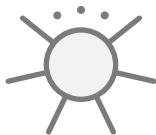
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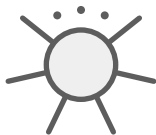
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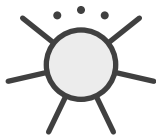
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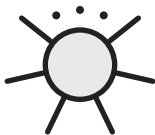
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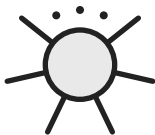
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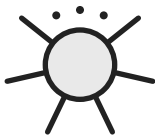
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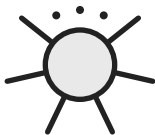
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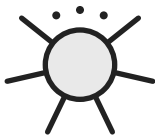
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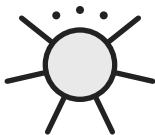
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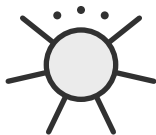
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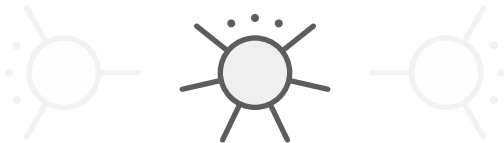
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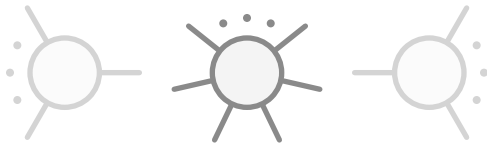
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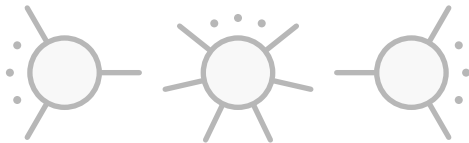
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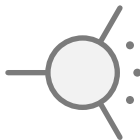
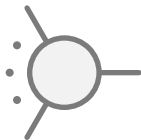
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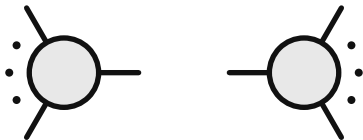
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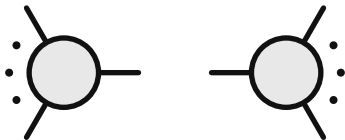
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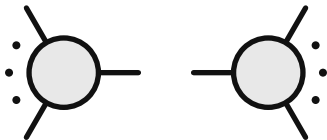
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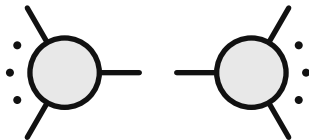
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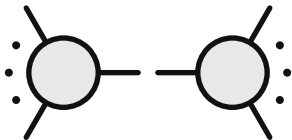
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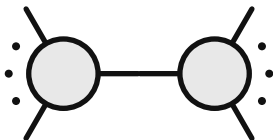
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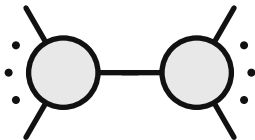
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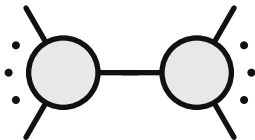
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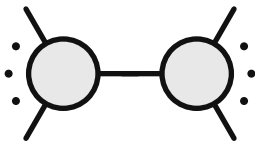
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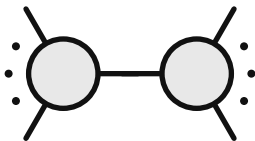
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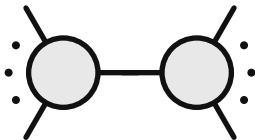
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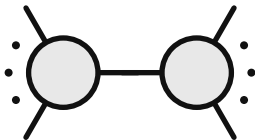
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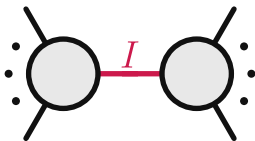
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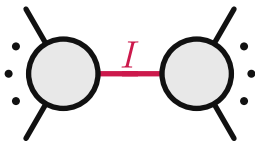
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Internal Particles:

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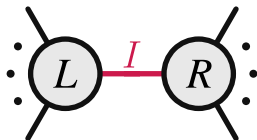
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Internal Particles: **locality** dictates that we multiply each amplitude,

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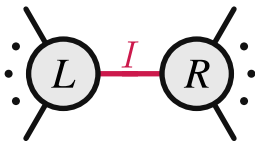


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$$\mathcal{A}_L(\dots, I) \times \mathcal{A}_R(I, \dots)$$

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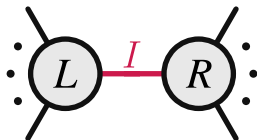


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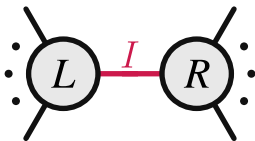


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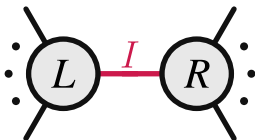


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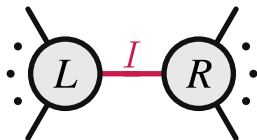


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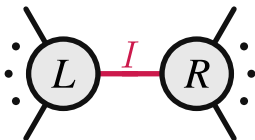


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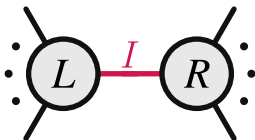


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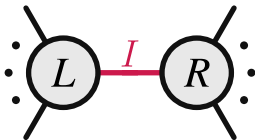


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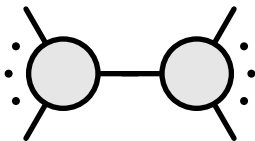
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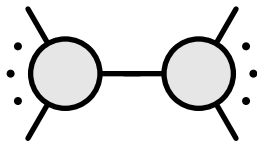
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On-Shell Functions:

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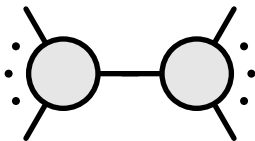
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On-Shell Functions: networks of amplitudes, \mathcal{A}_v , connected by any number of internal particles, $i \in I$, forming a graph Γ called an “**on-shell diagram**”.

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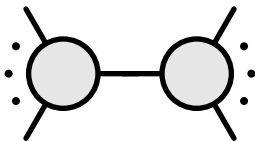


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$$f_{\Gamma} \equiv \prod_{i \in I} \left(\sum_{\substack{h_i, q_i, \\ m_i, \dots}} \int d^{d-1} \text{LIPS}_i \right) \prod_v \mathcal{A}_v$$

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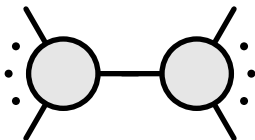


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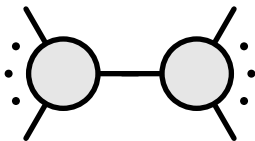
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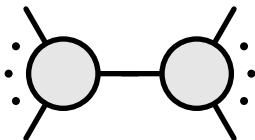
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n_{δ}

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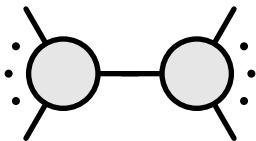
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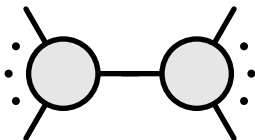
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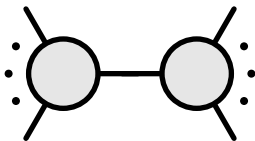
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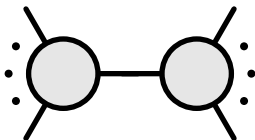
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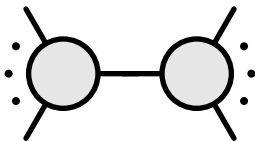
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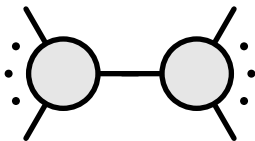
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Broadening the Class of Physically Meaningful Functions

We are interested in the class of functions involving **only** observable quantities



On-Shell Functions: networks of amplitudes, \mathcal{A}_v , connected by any number of internal particles, $i \in I$, forming a graph Γ called an “**on-shell diagram**”.

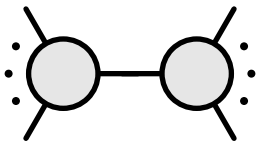
$$f_{\Gamma} \equiv \prod_{i \in I} \left(\sum_{\substack{h_i, q_i, \\ m_i, \dots}} \int d^{d-1} \text{LIPS}_i \right) \prod_v \mathcal{A}_v$$

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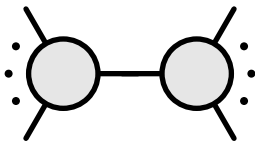
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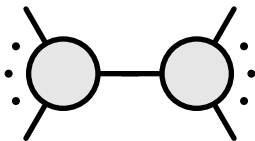
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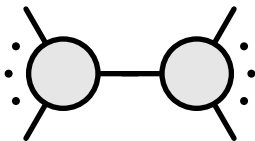
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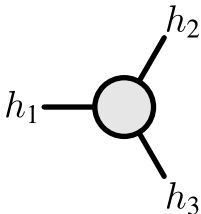
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Building Blocks: the S-Matrix for Three Massless Particles

Momentum conservation and Poincaré-invariance **uniquely** fix the kinematical dependence of the amplitude for three massless particles (to all loop orders!).

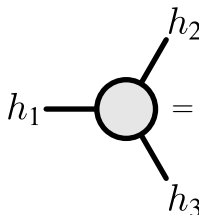
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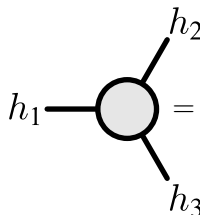


A Feynman diagram showing a central grey circle vertex with three external lines. The left line is labeled h_1 , the top-right line is labeled h_2 , and the bottom-right line is labeled h_3 .

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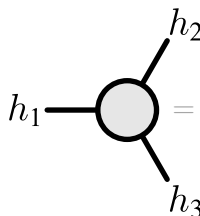
A Feynman diagram showing a central grey circle representing a vertex. Three lines extend from the vertex: one to the left labeled h_1 , one to the top-right labeled h_2 , and one to the bottom-right labeled h_3 . To the right of the diagram is an equals sign followed by the expression $f(\lambda_1 \tilde{\lambda}_1, \lambda_2 \tilde{\lambda}_2, \lambda_3 \tilde{\lambda}_3) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$.

$$\lambda \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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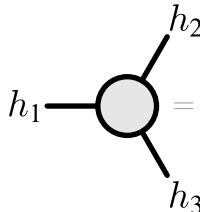
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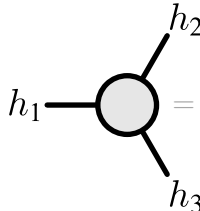


A Feynman diagram showing a central grey circle representing a vertex. Three lines extend from the vertex: one horizontal line to the left labeled h_1 , one diagonal line to the top-right labeled h_2 , and one diagonal line to the bottom-right labeled h_3 .

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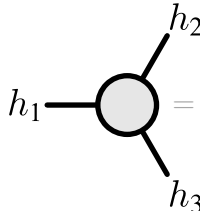
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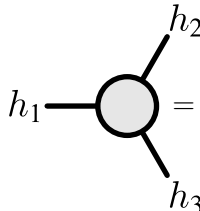
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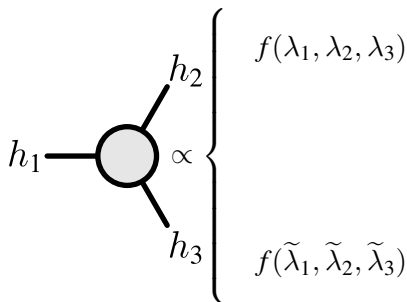
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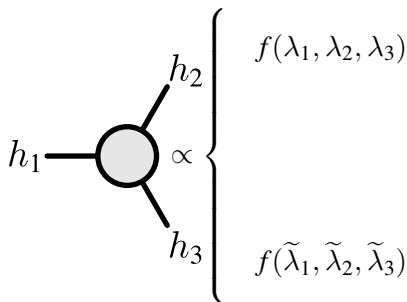
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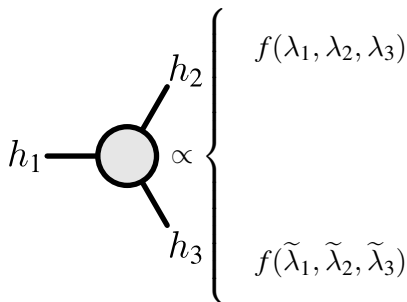
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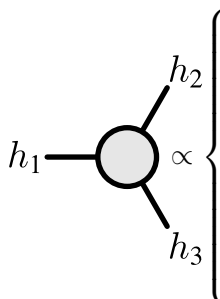
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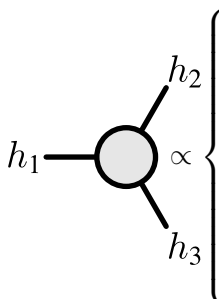
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$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \langle 12 \rangle^{h_3-h_1-h_2} \langle 23 \rangle^{h_1-h_2-h_3} \langle 31 \rangle^{h_2-h_3-h_1} \\ [12]^{h_1+h_2-h_3} [23]^{h_2+h_3-h_1} [31]^{h_3+h_1-h_2} \end{array} \right\} \propto \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda^\perp \equiv (\langle 23 \rangle \langle 31 \rangle \langle 12 \rangle) \triangleright \tilde{\lambda} \\ \lambda \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \text{or} \\ \tilde{\lambda} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\lambda}_1^1 & \tilde{\lambda}_2^1 & \tilde{\lambda}_3^1 \\ \tilde{\lambda}_1^2 & \tilde{\lambda}_2^2 & \tilde{\lambda}_3^2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \tilde{\lambda}^\perp \equiv ([23] [31] [12]) \triangleright \lambda \end{array} \right.$$

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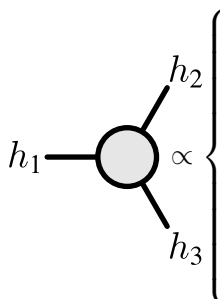
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A Feynman diagram showing a central grey circle vertex with three external lines. The left line is labeled h_1 , the top-right line is labeled h_2 , and the bottom-right line is labeled h_3 . A large curly brace on the right side of the diagram groups the diagram with the equations below it.

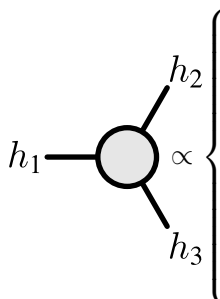
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or

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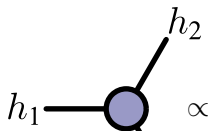
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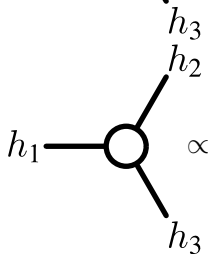
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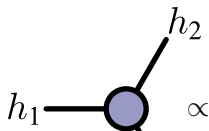
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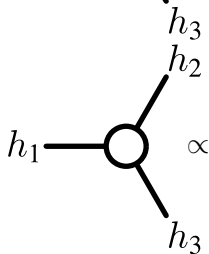
$$\propto \langle 12 \rangle^{h_3 - h_1 - h_2} \langle 23 \rangle^{h_1 - h_2 - h_3} \langle 31 \rangle^{h_2 - h_3 - h_1}$$

$$h_1 + h_2 + h_3 \leq 0$$

$$\lambda^\perp \equiv (\langle 23 \rangle \langle 31 \rangle \langle 12 \rangle) \supset \tilde{\lambda}$$

$$\lambda \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\propto [12]^{h_1 + h_2 - h_3} [23]^{h_2 + h_3 - h_1} [31]^{h_3 + h_1 - h_2}$$

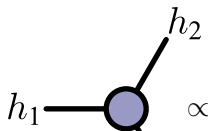
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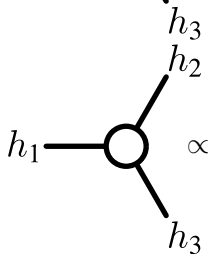
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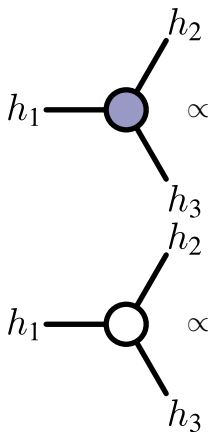
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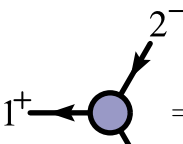


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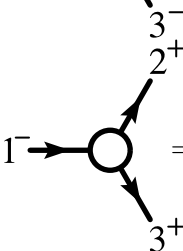
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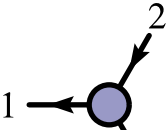
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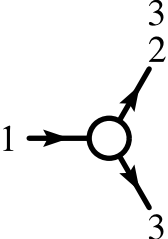
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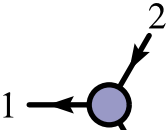
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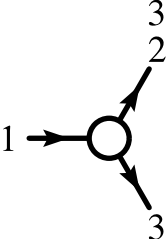
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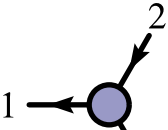
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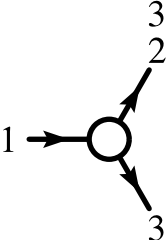
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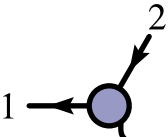
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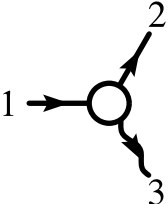
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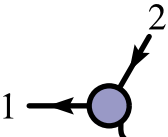
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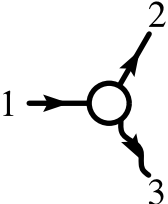
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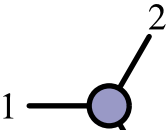
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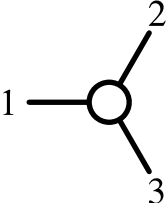
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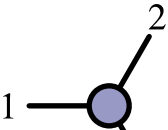
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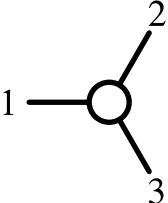
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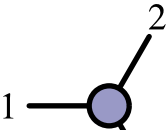
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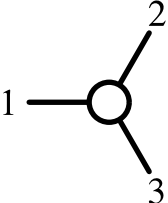
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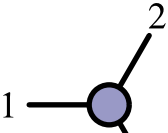
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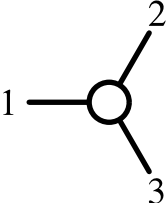
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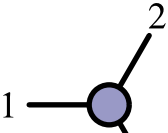
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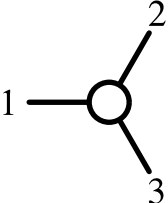
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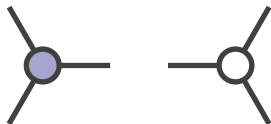
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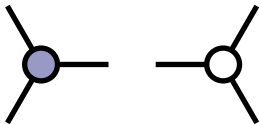
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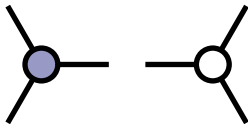
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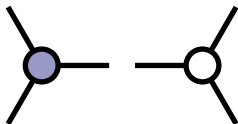
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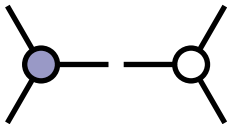
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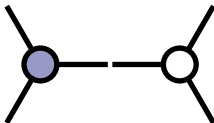
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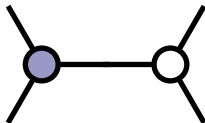
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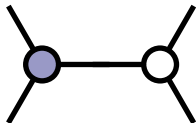
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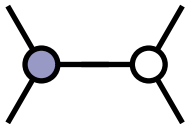
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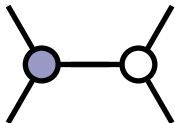
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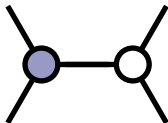
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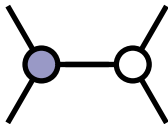
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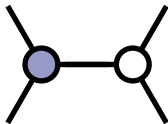
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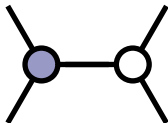
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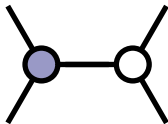
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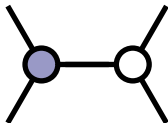
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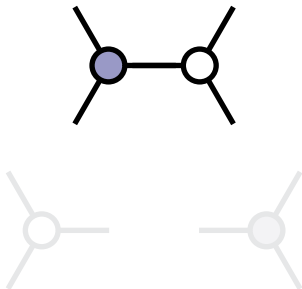
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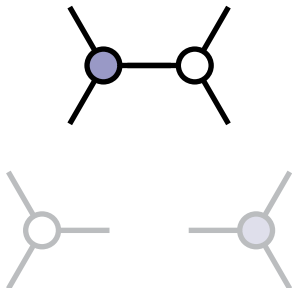
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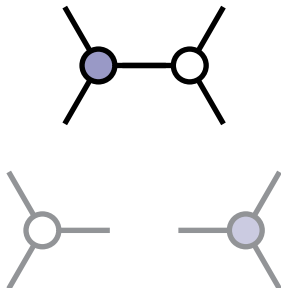
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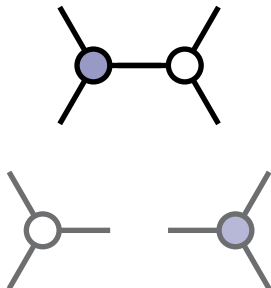
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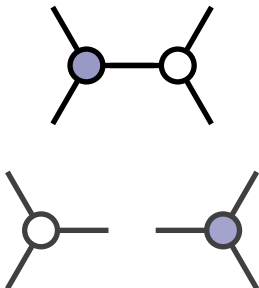
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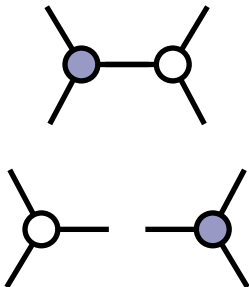
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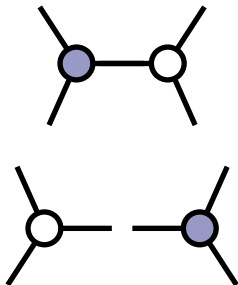
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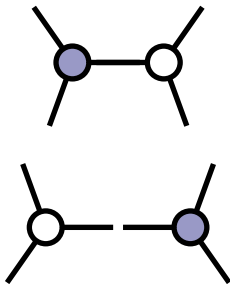
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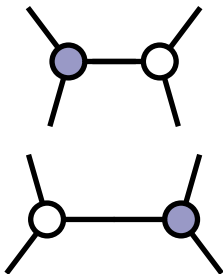
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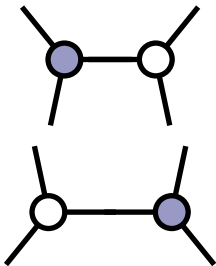
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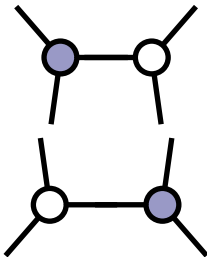
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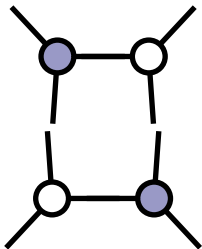
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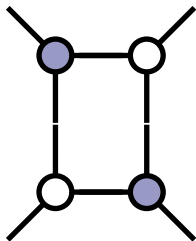
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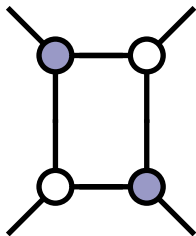
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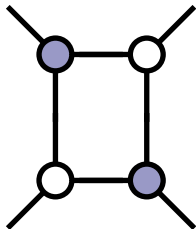
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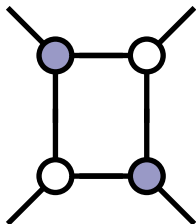
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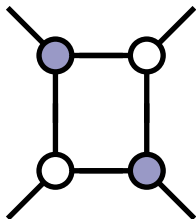
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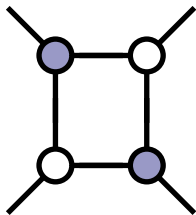
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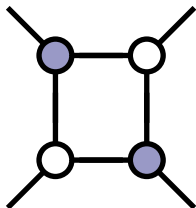
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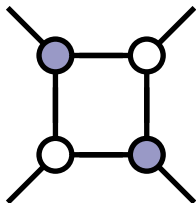
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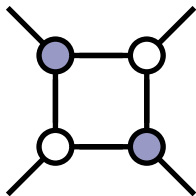
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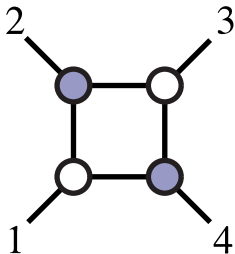
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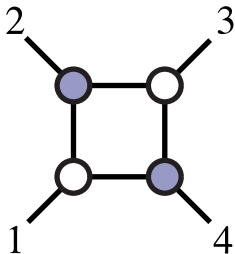
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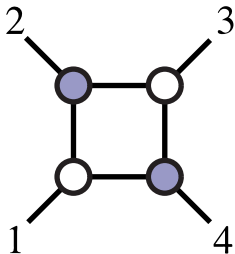
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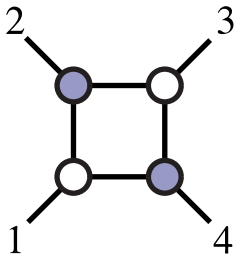
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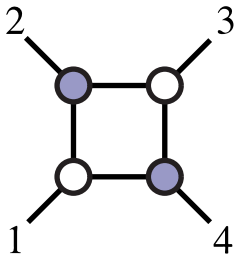
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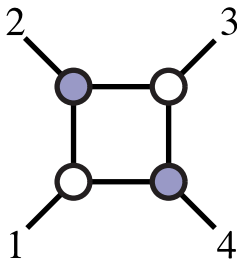
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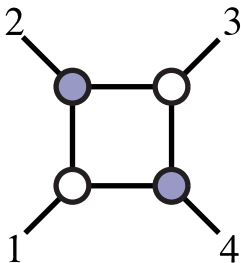
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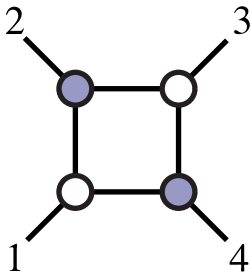
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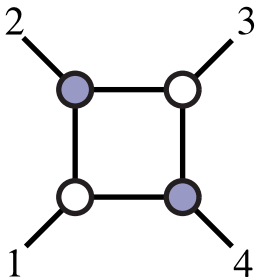
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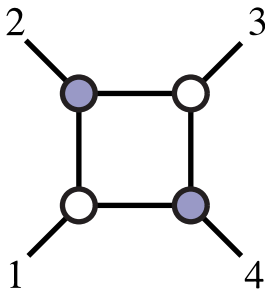
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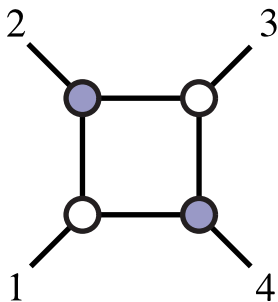
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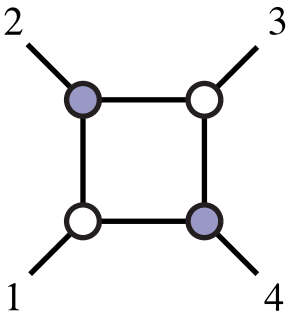
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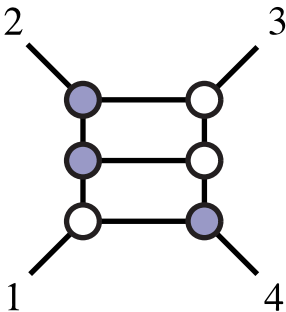
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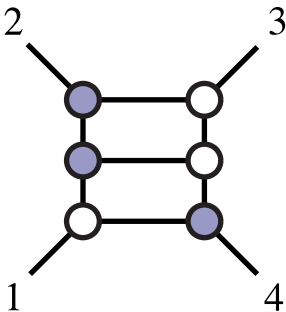
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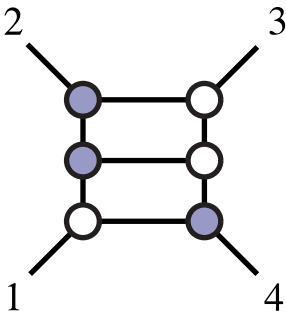
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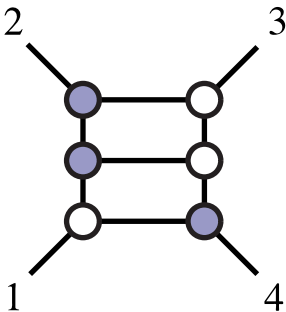
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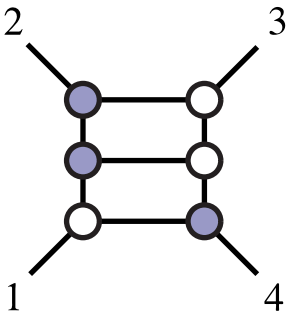
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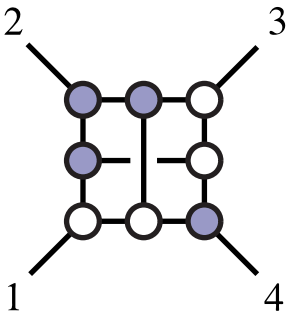
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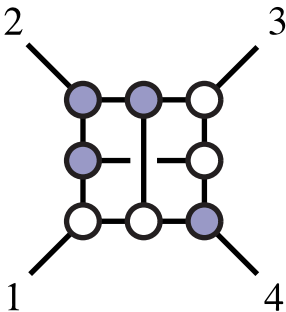
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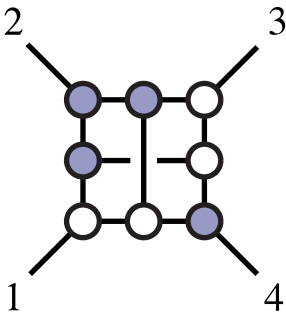
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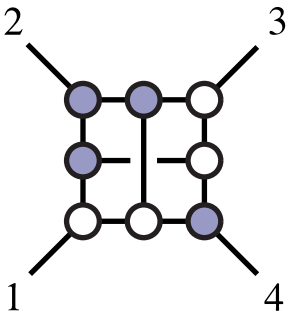
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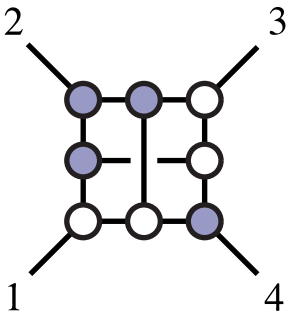
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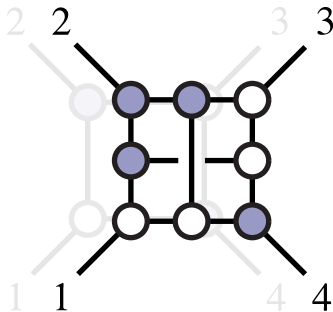
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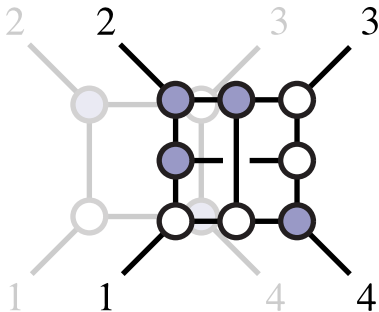
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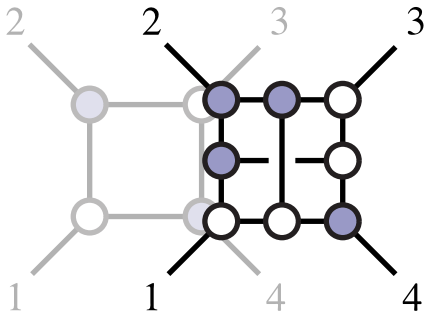
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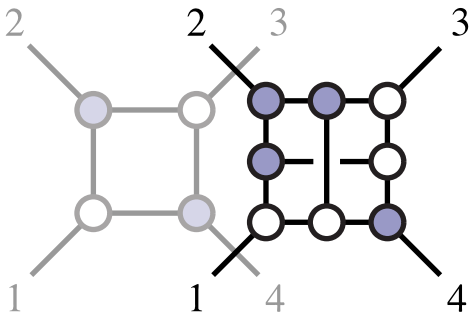
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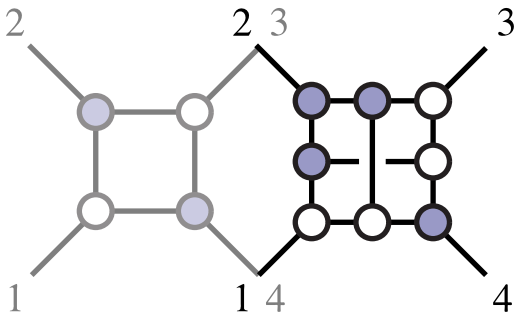
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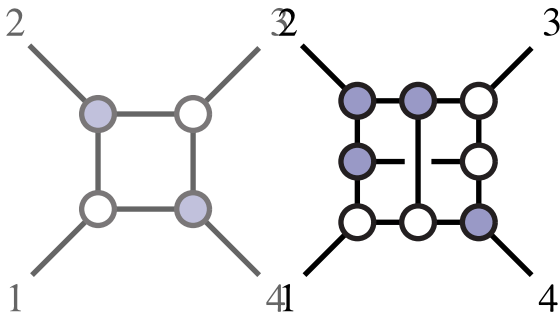
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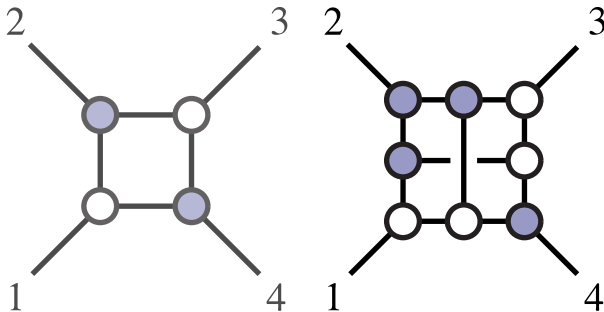
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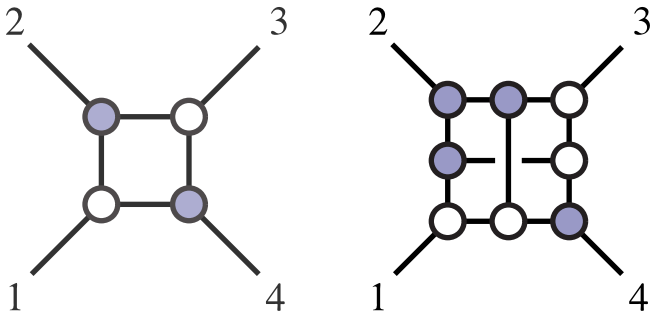
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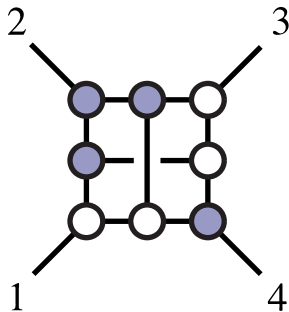
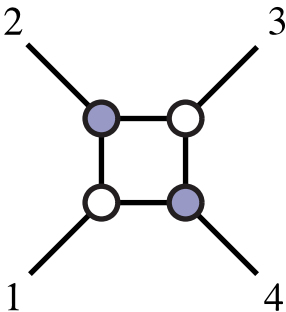
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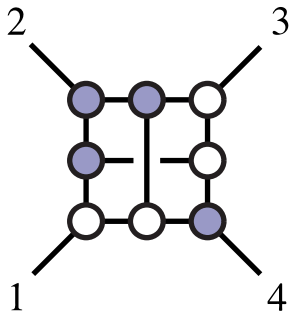
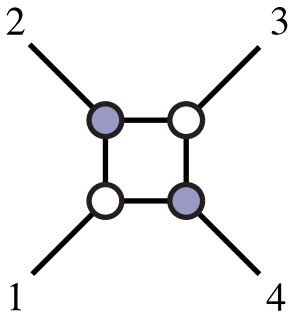
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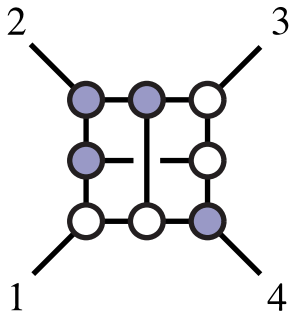
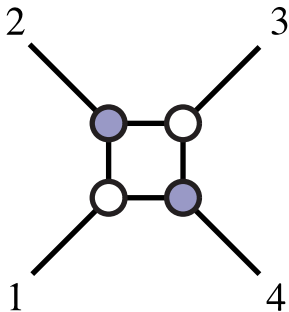
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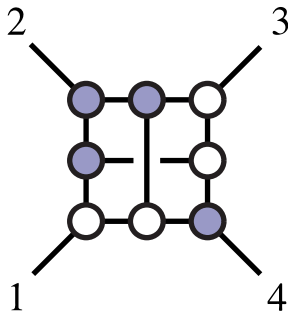
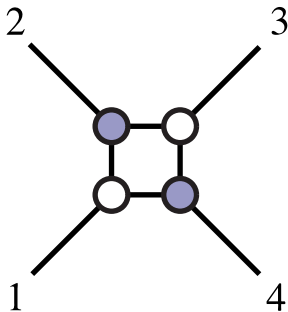
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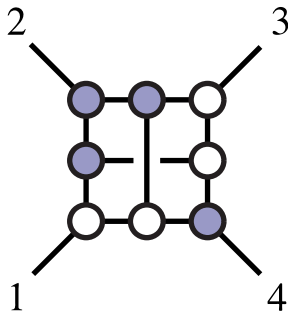
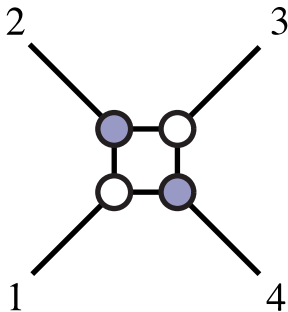
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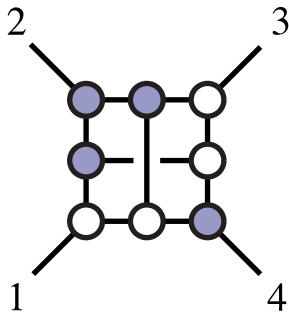
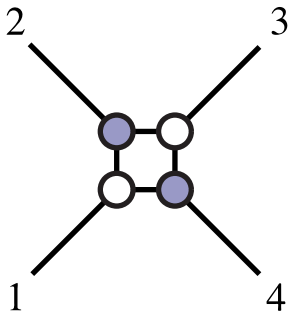
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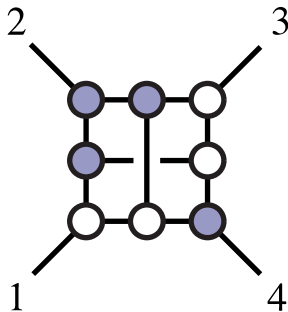
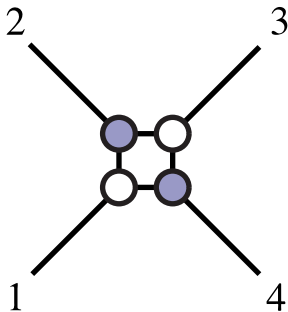
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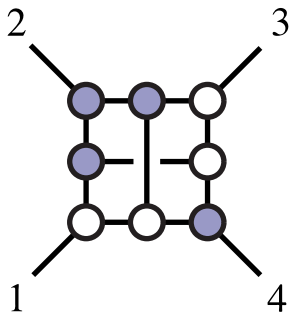
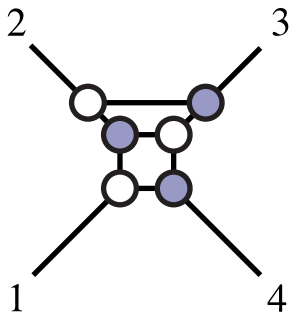
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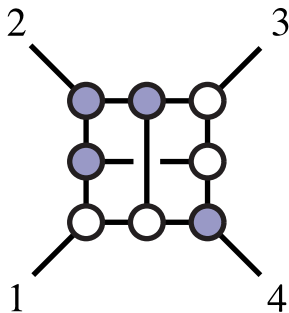
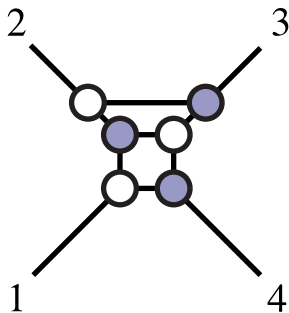
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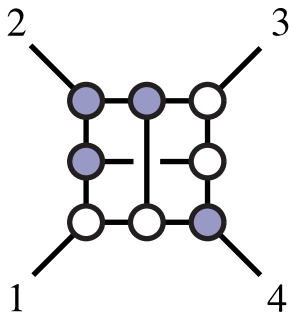
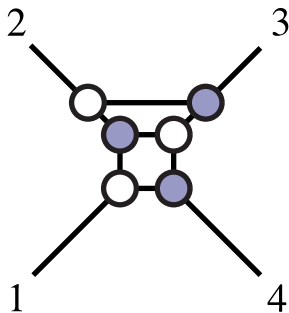
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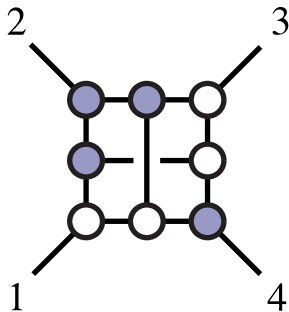
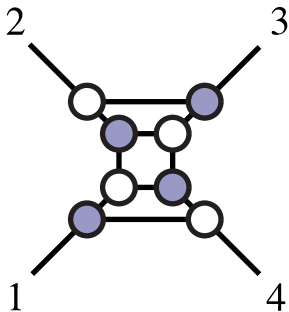
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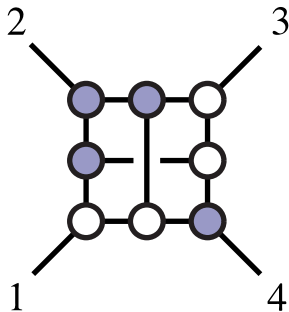
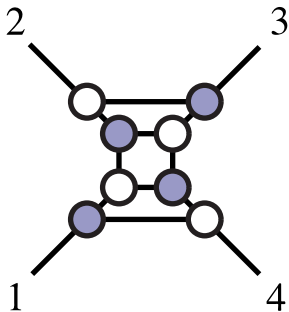
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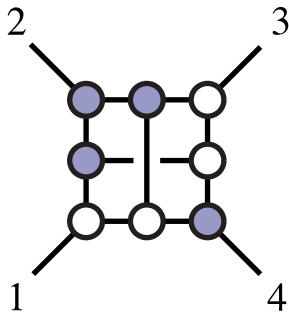
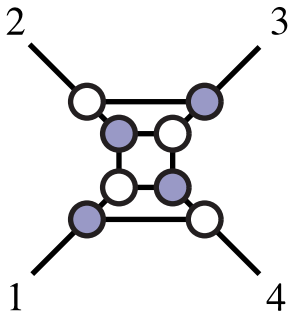
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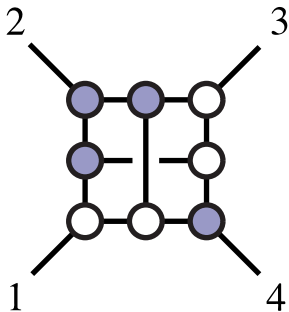
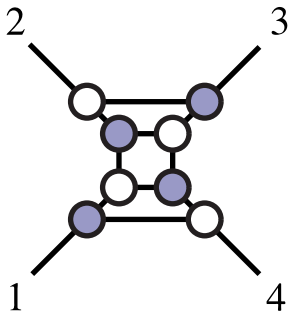
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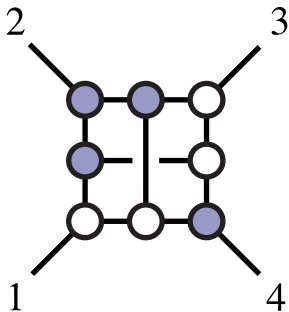
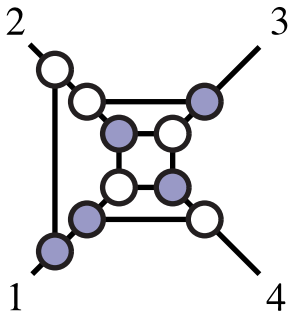
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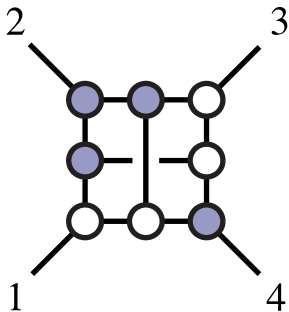
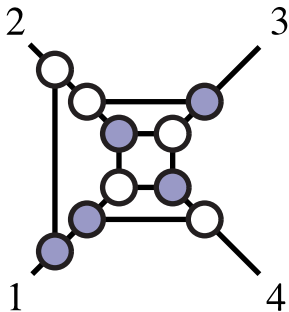
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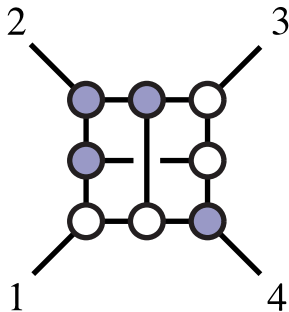
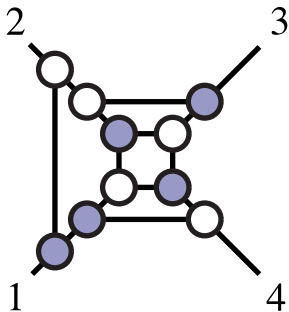
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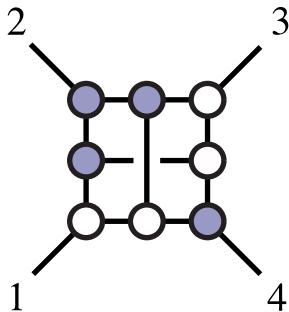
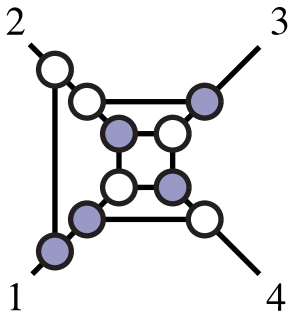
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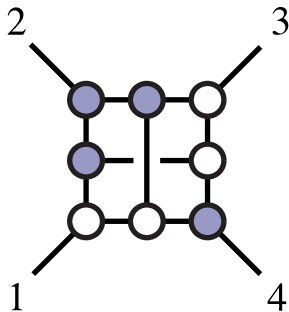
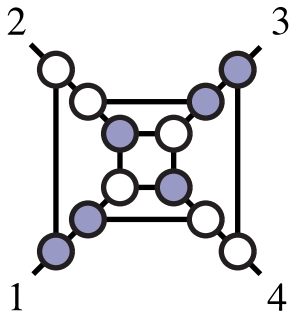
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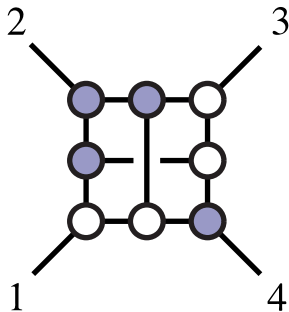
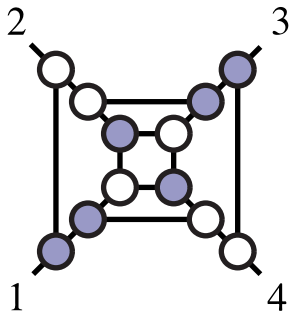
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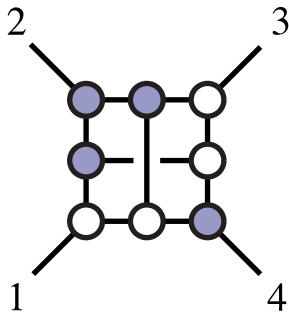
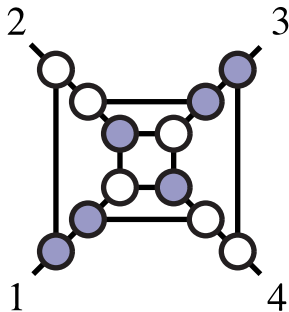
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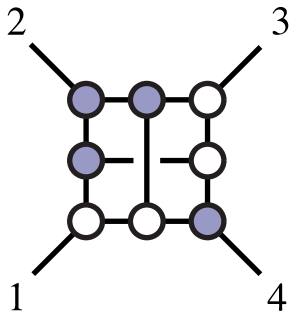
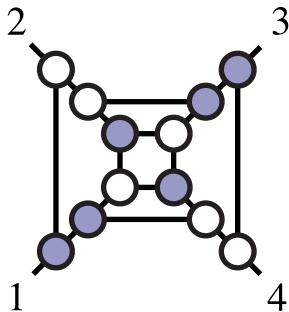
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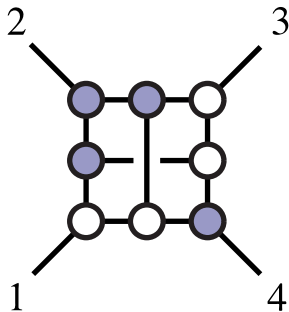
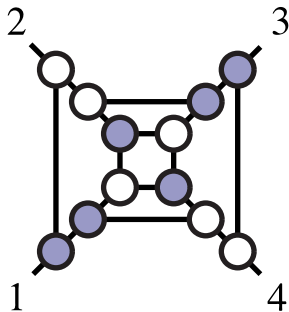
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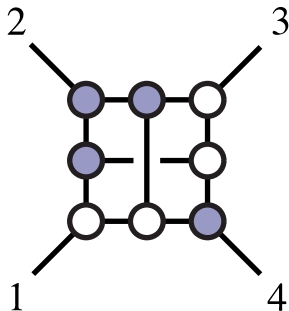
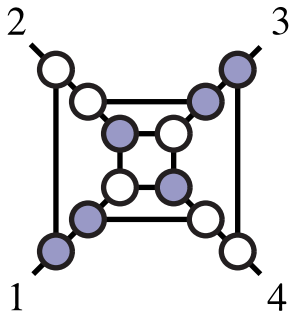
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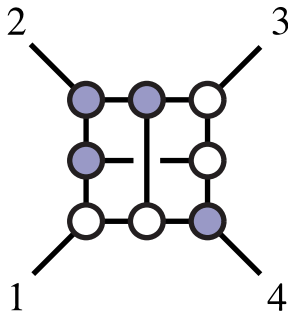
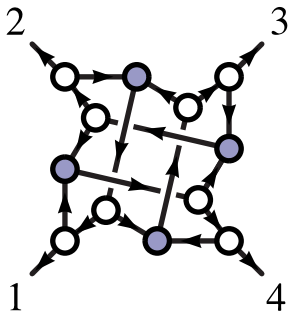
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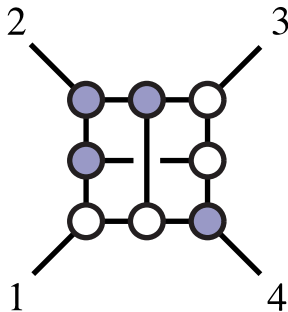
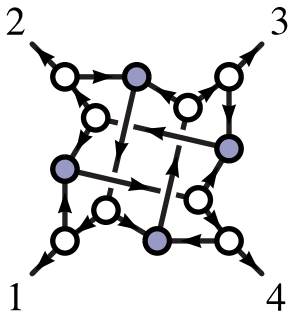
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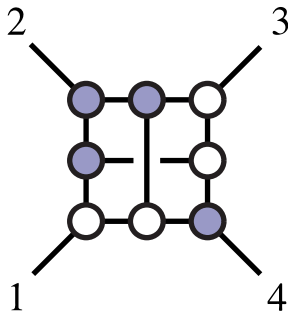
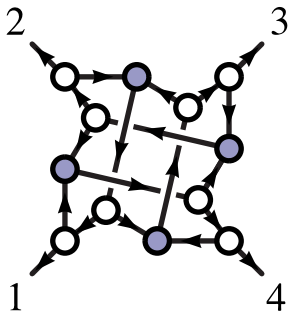
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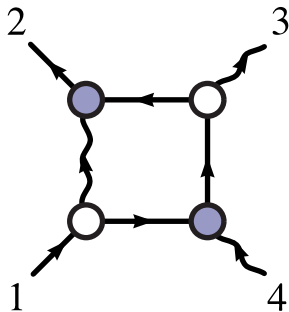
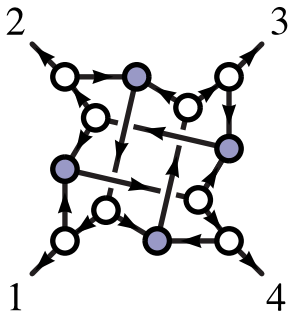
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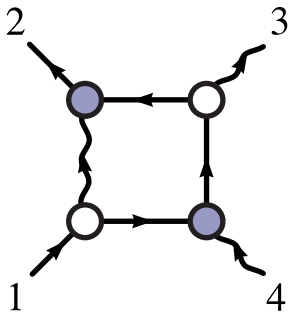
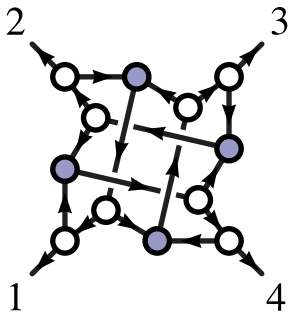
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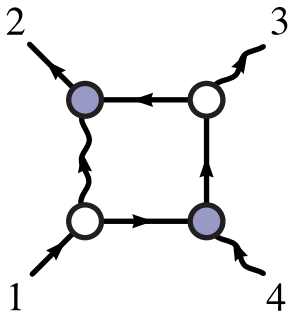
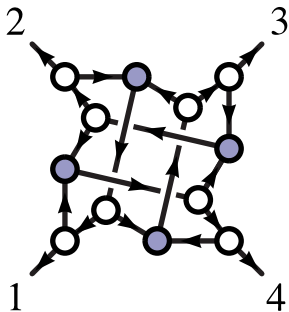
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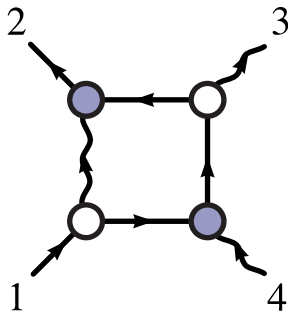
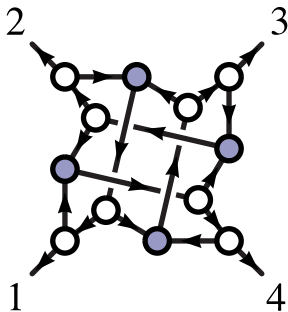
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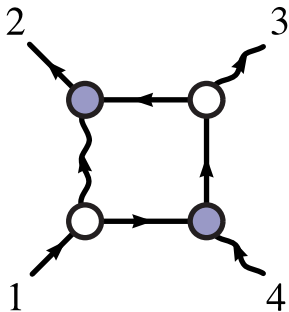
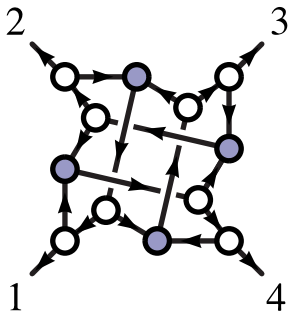
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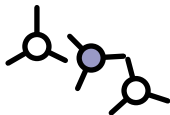
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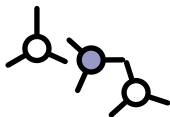
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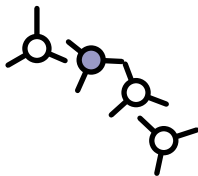
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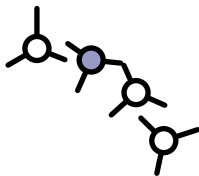
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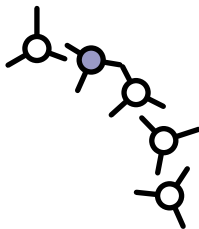
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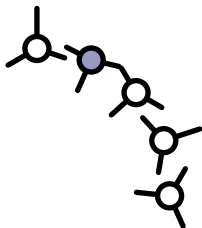
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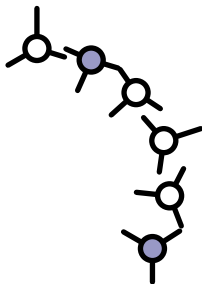
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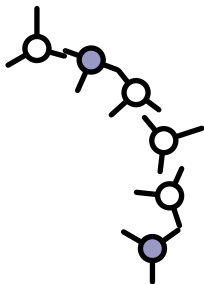
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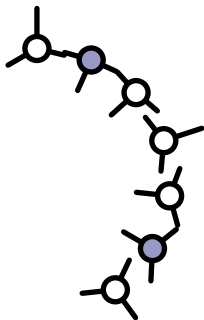
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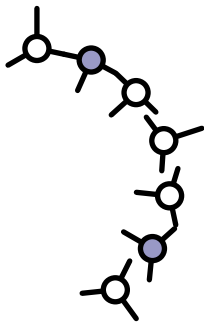
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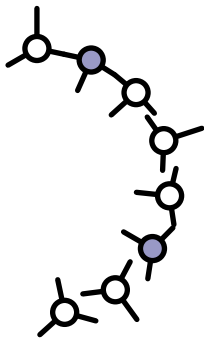
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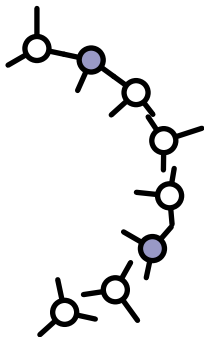
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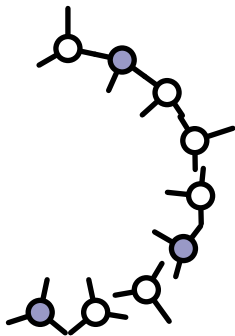
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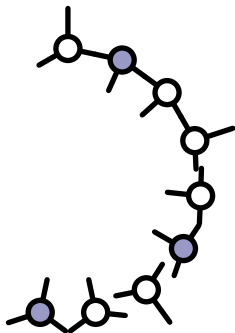
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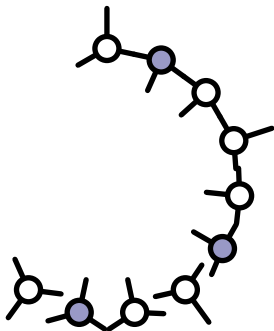
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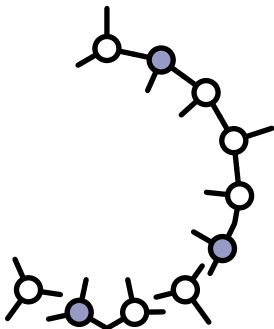
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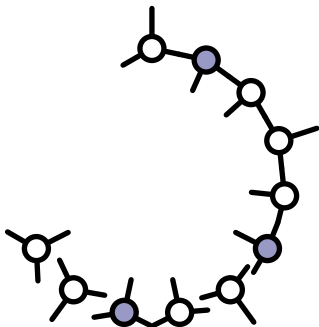
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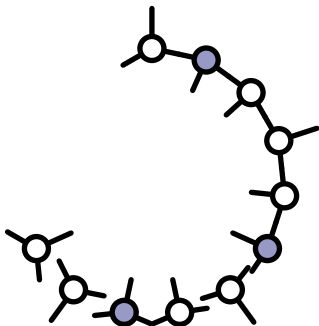
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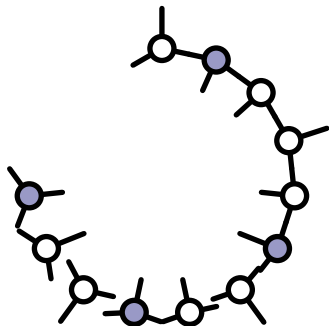
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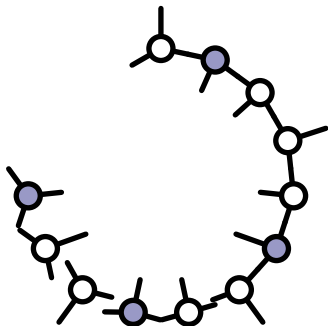
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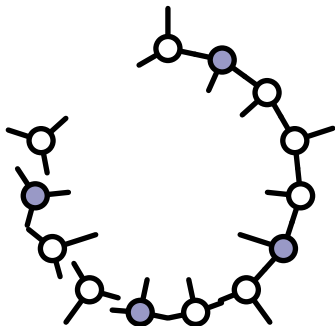
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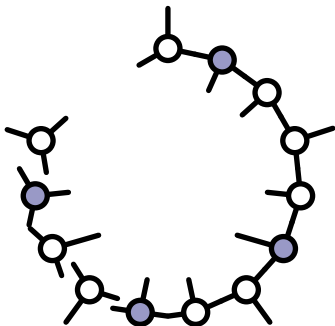
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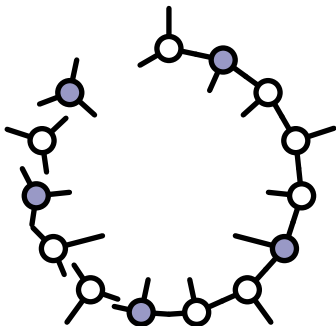
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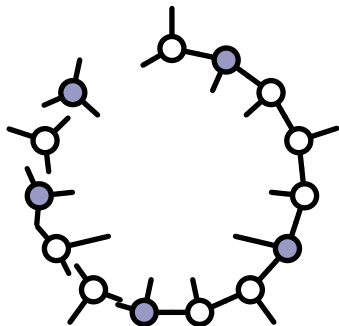
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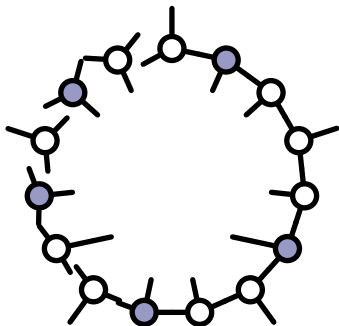
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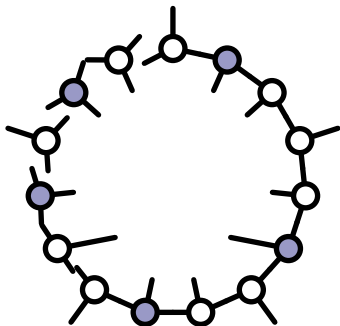
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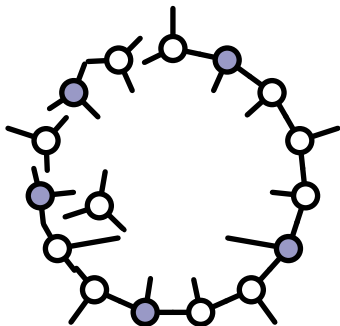
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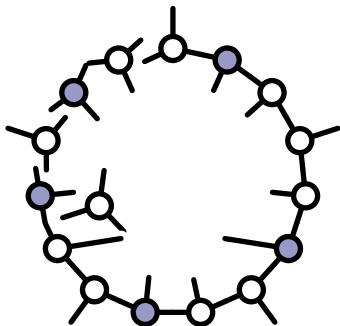
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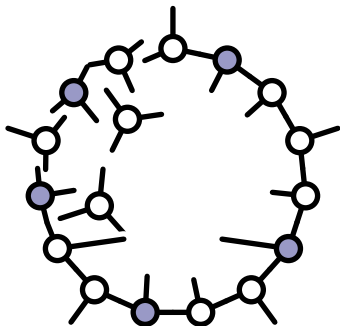
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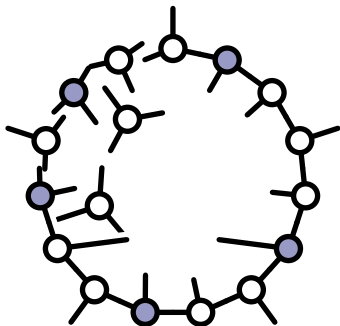
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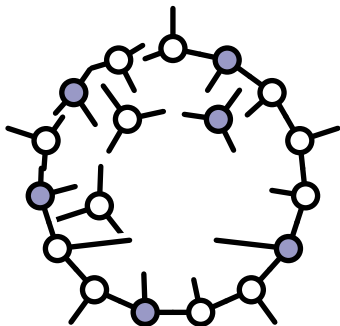
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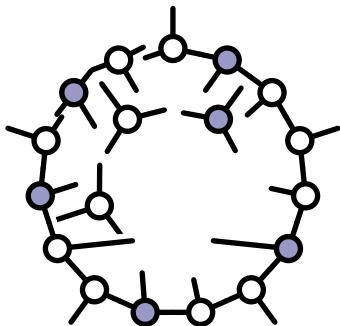
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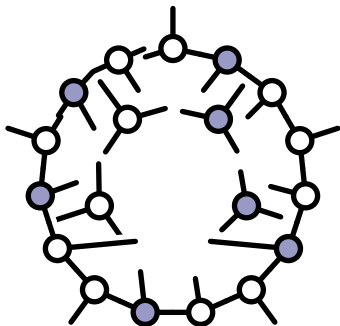
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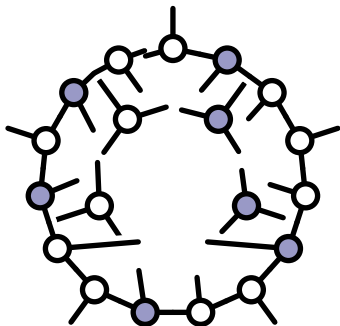
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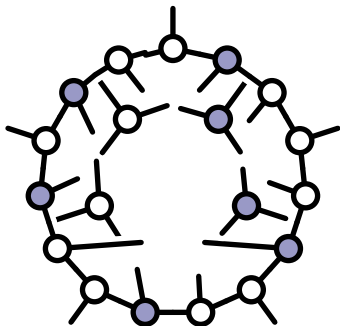
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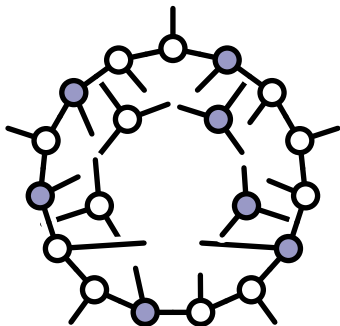
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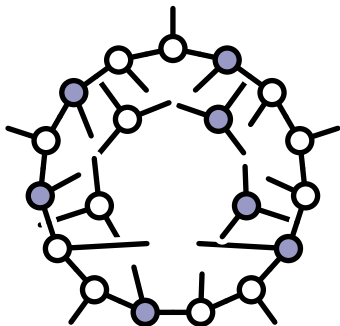
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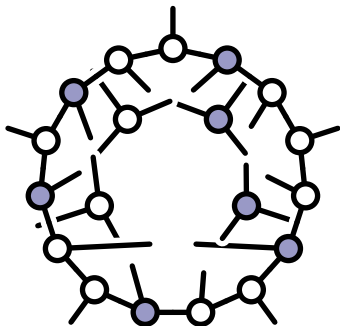
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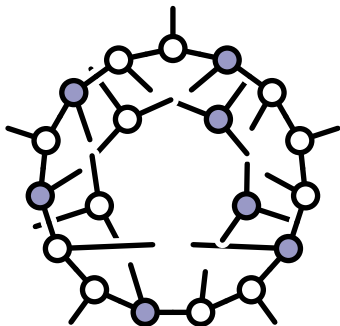
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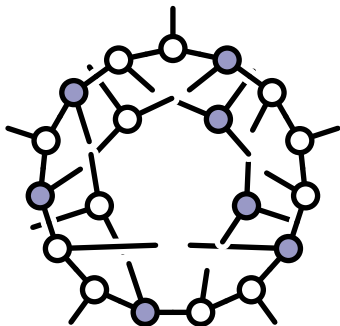
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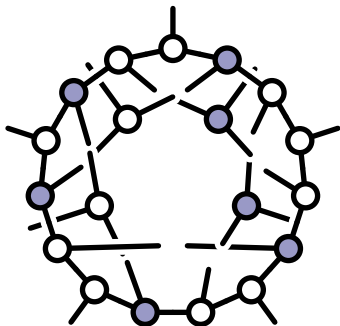
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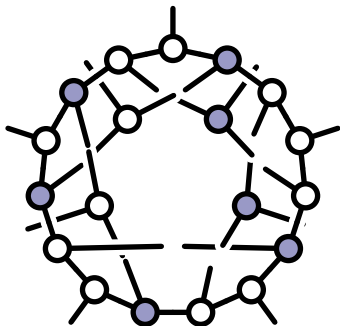
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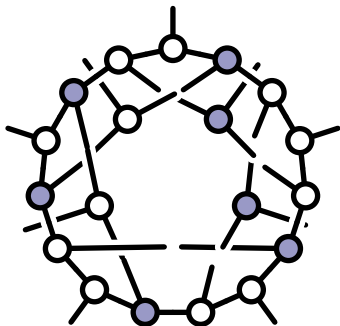
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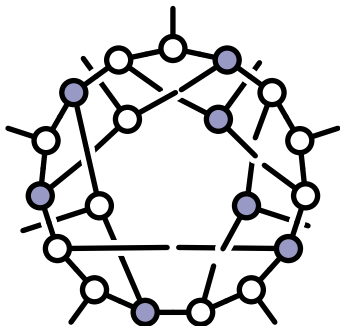
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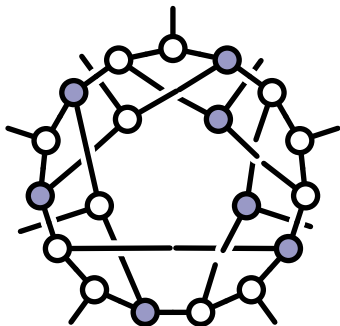
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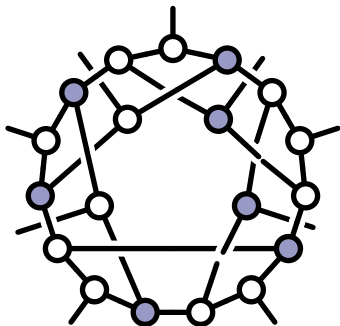
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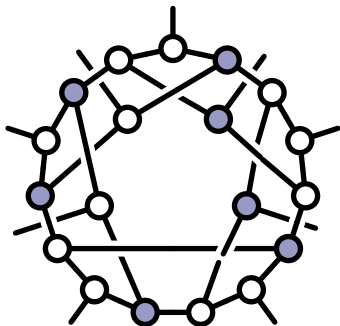
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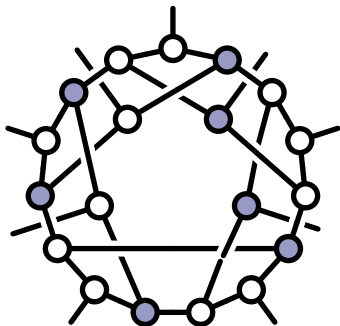
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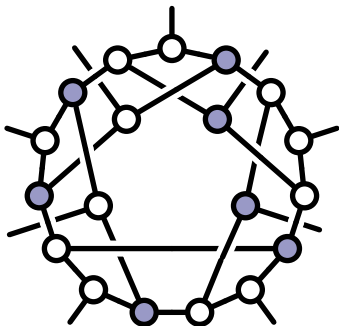
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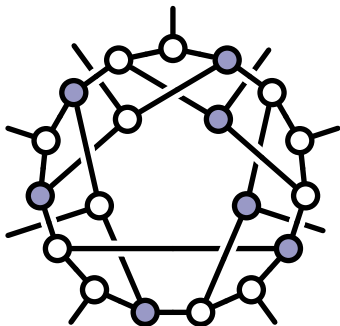
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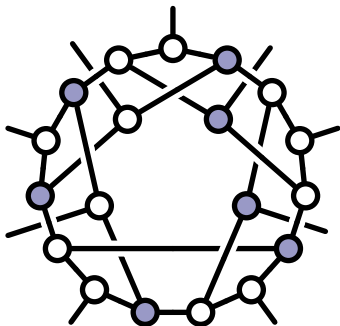
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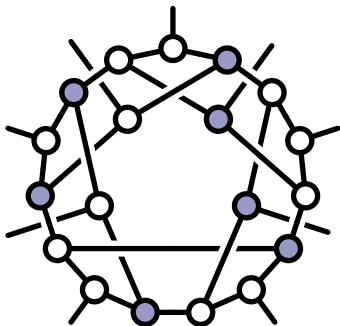
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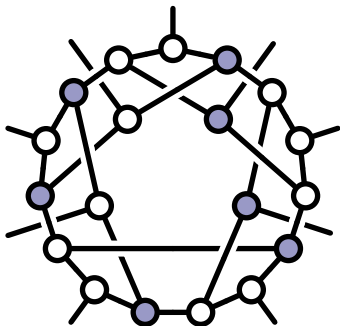
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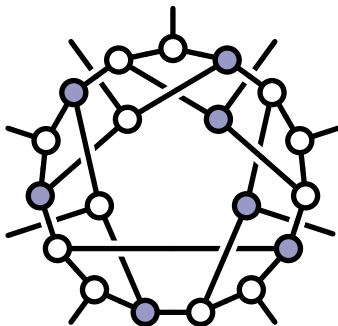
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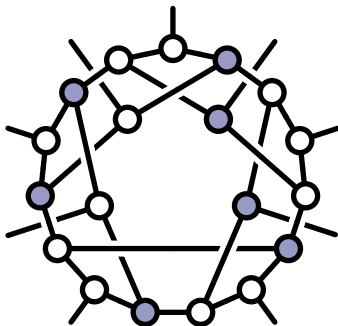
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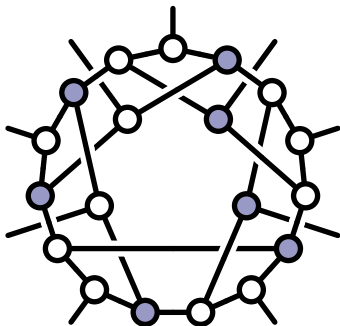
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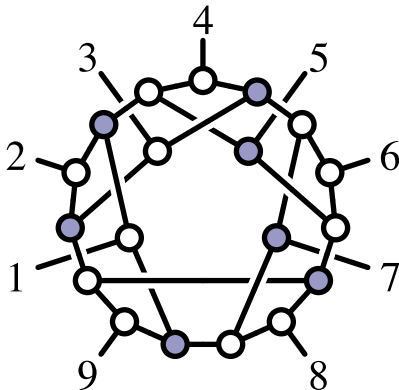
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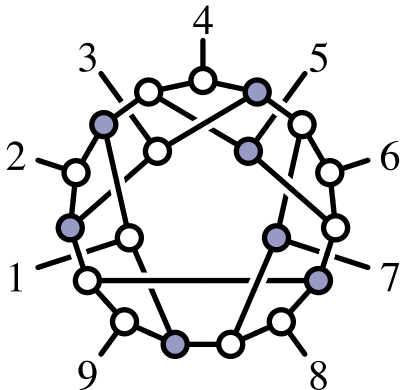
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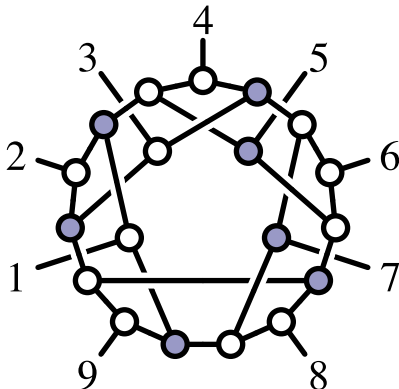
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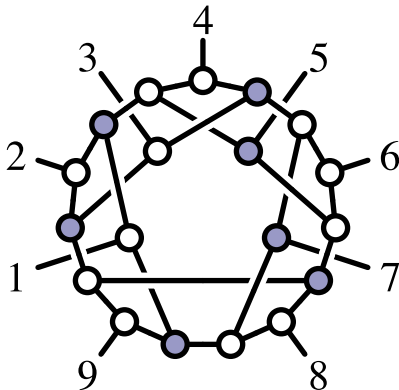
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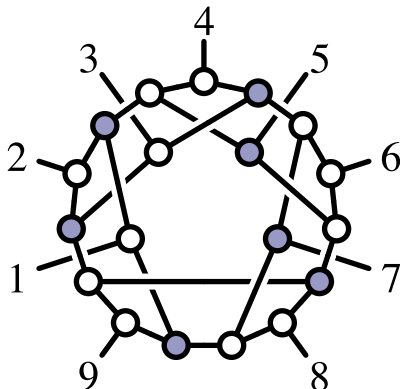
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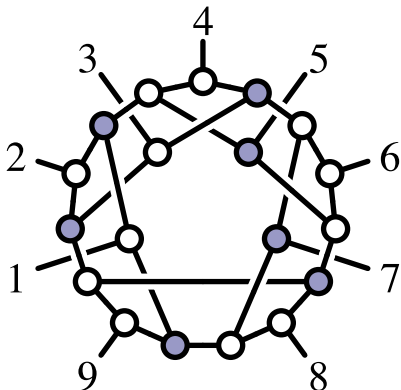
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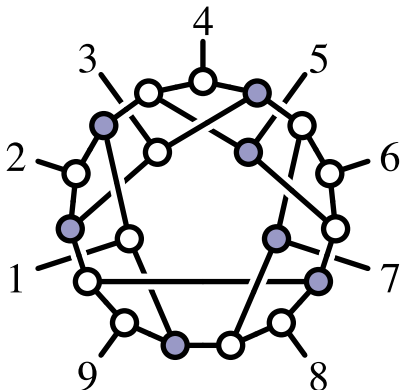
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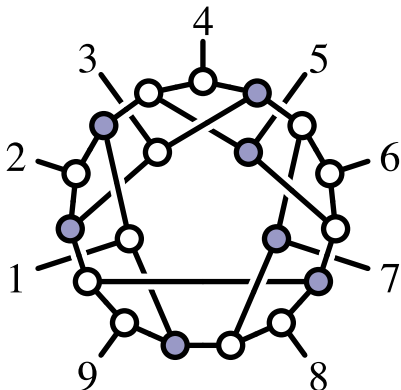
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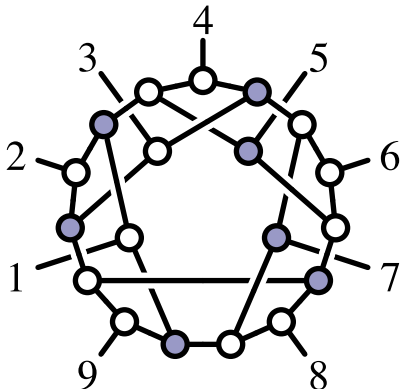
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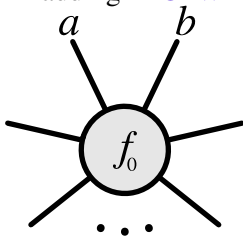
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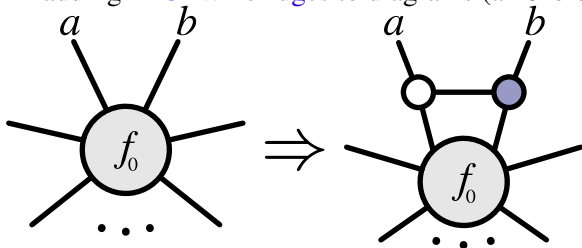
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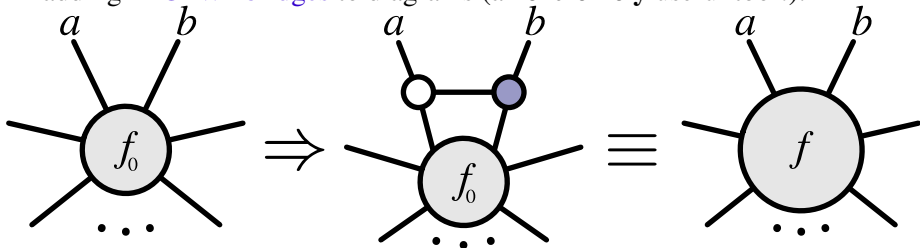
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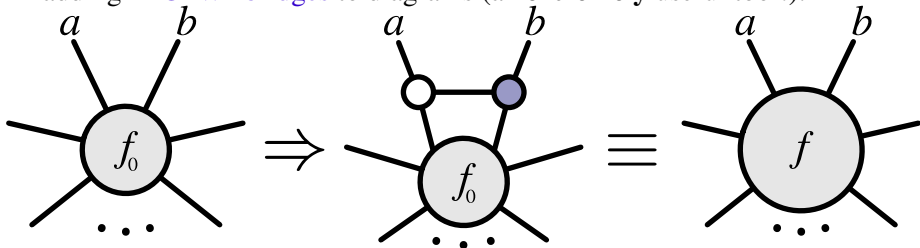
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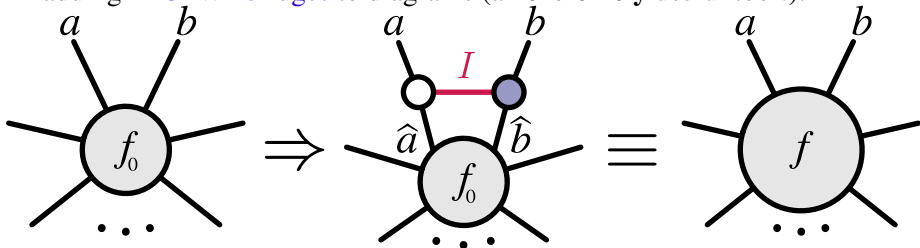
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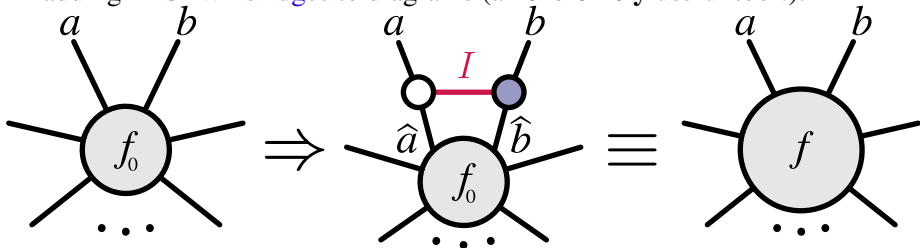
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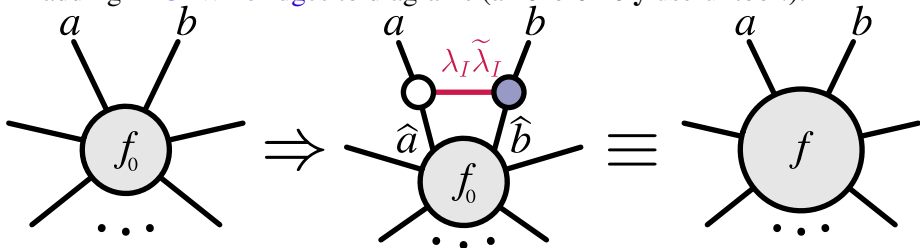


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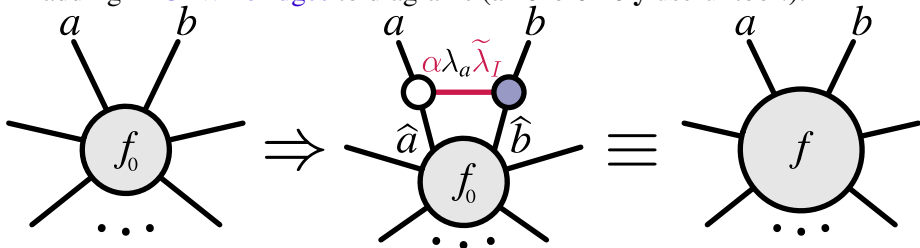


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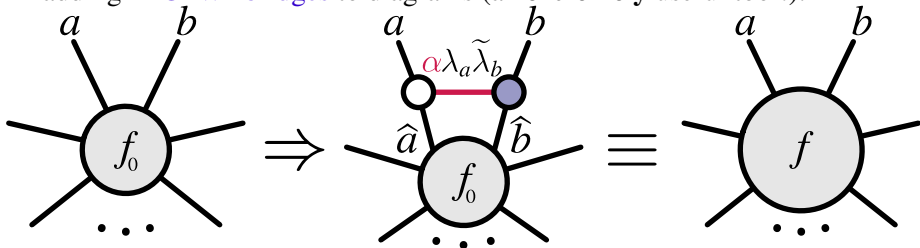


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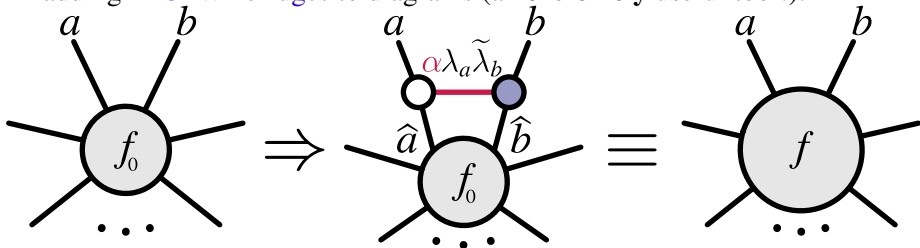


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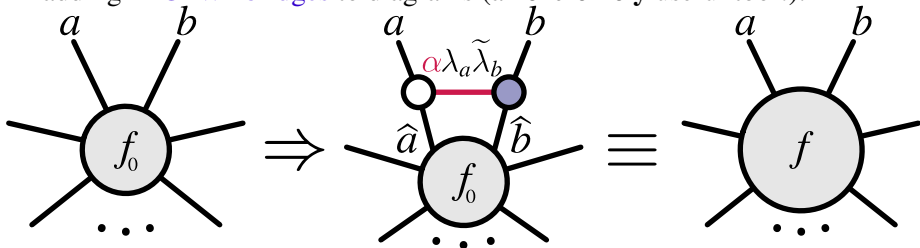


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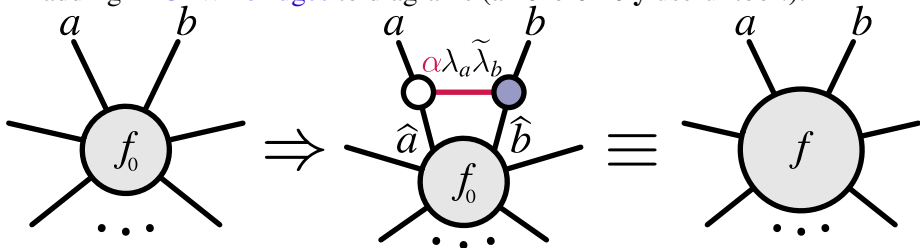


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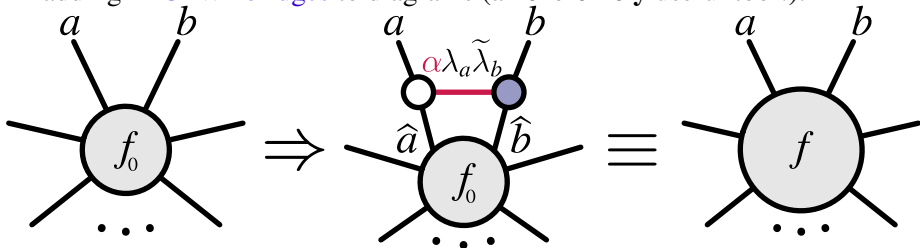
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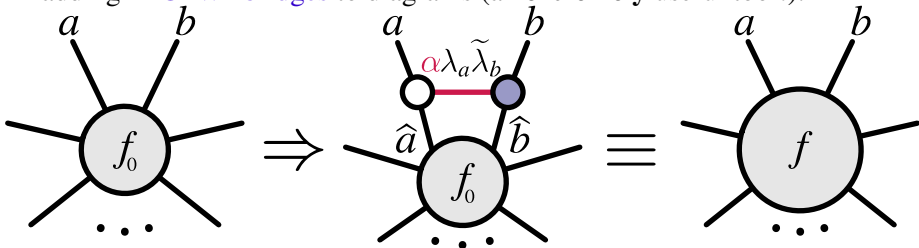
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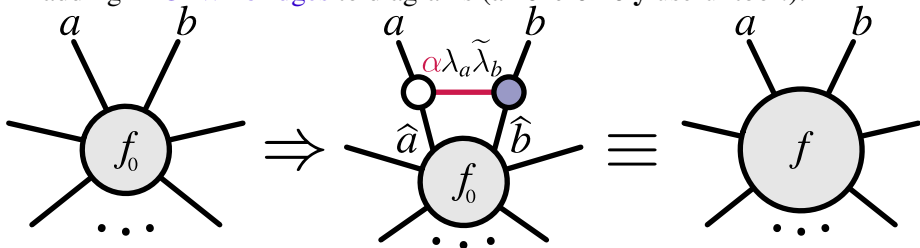
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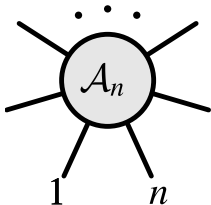
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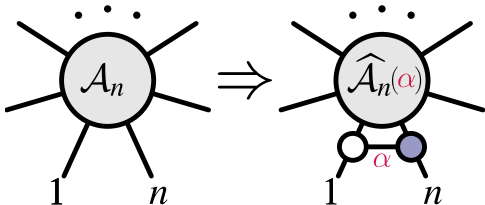
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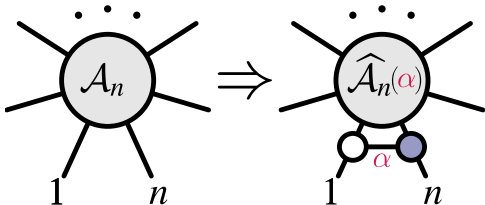
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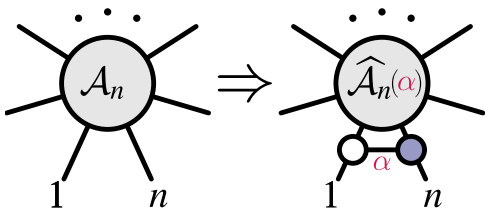
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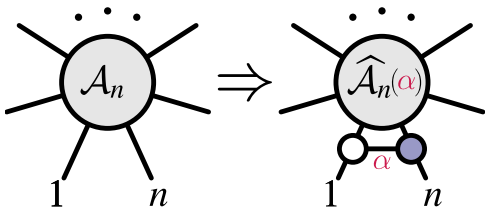


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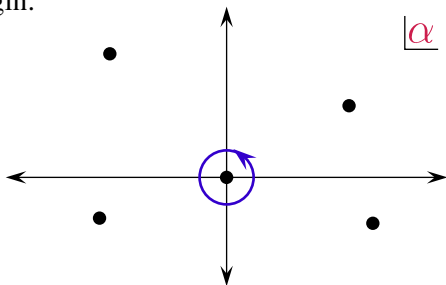
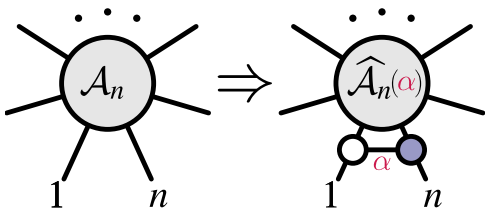


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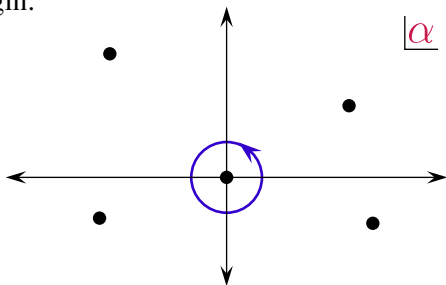
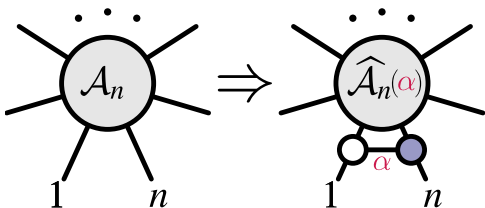


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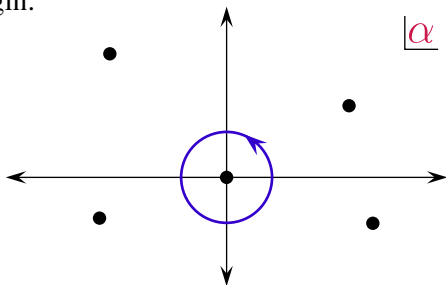
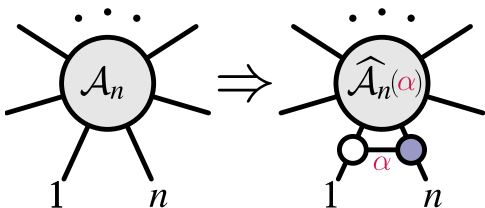


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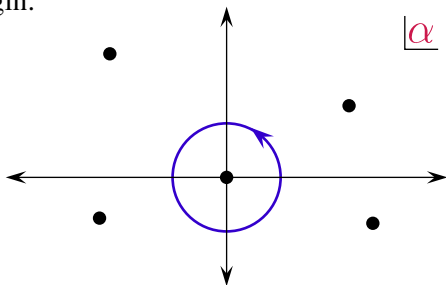
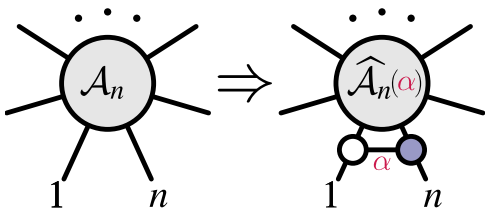


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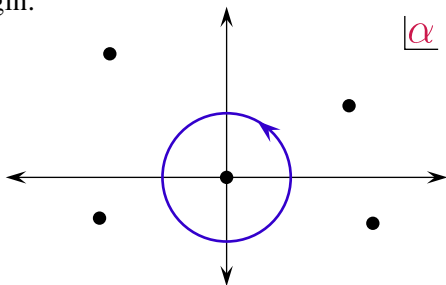
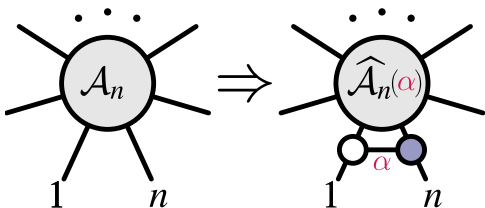


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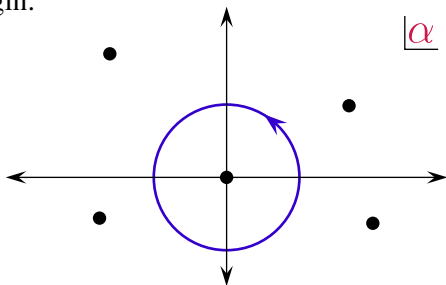
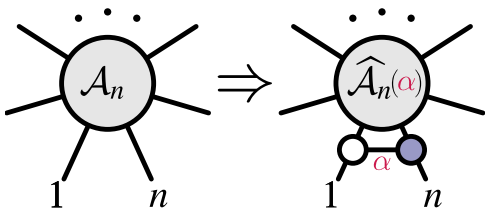


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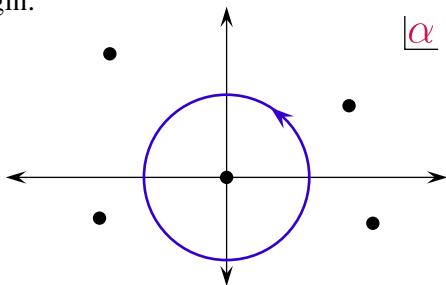
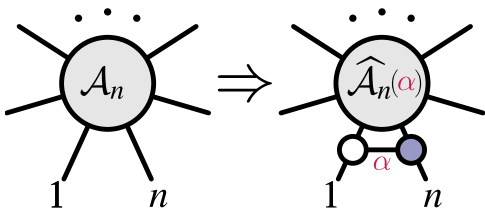


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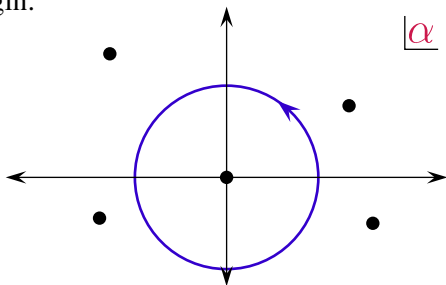
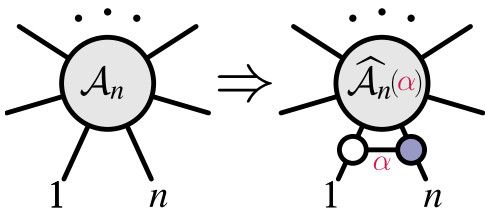


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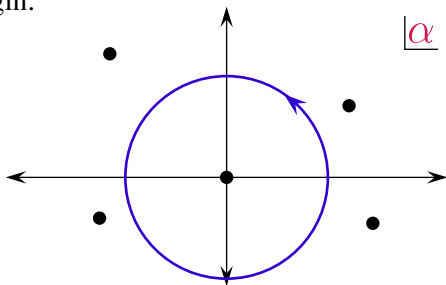
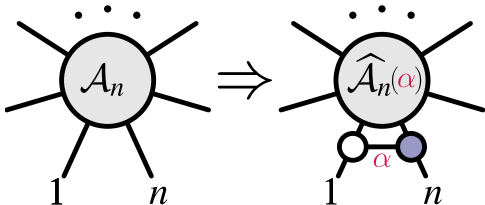


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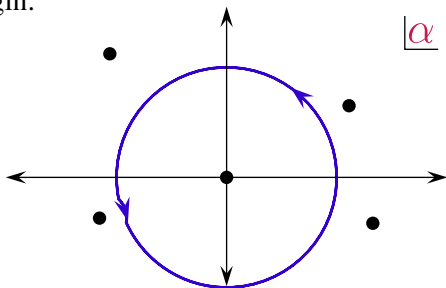
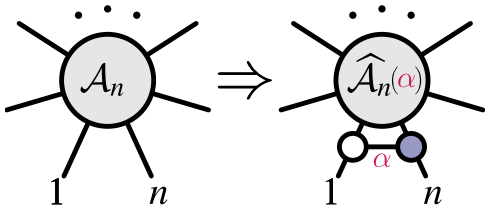


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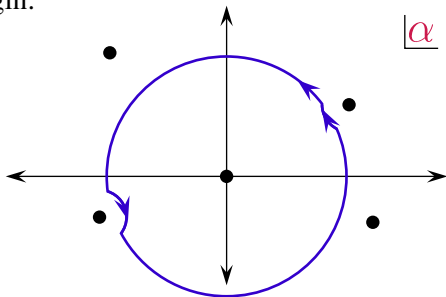
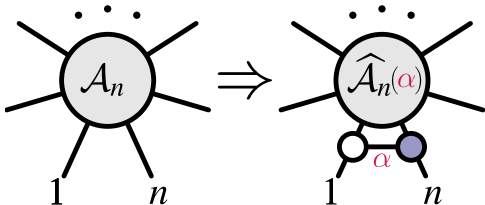


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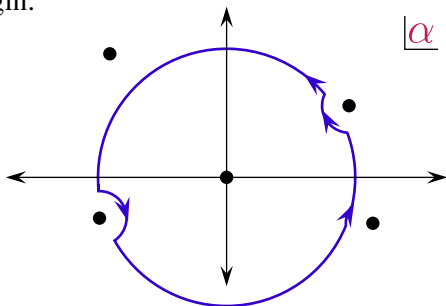
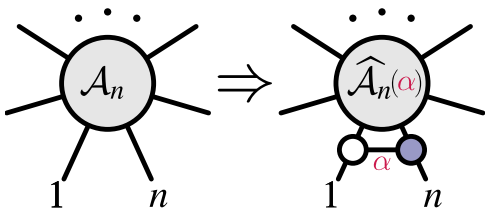


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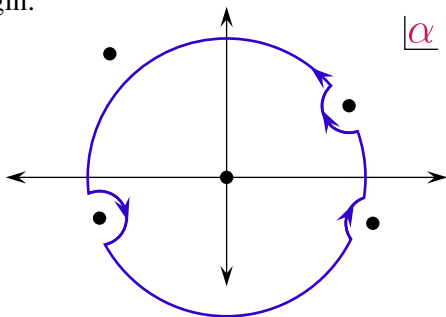
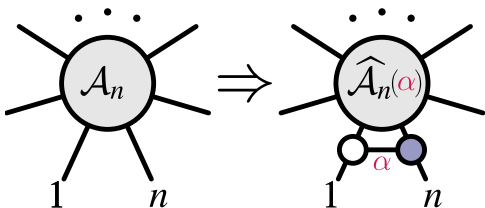


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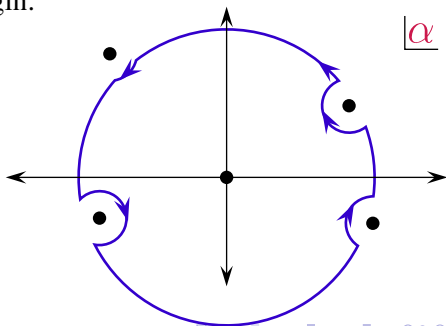
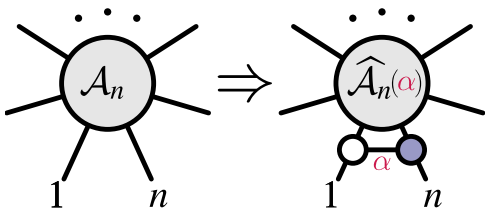


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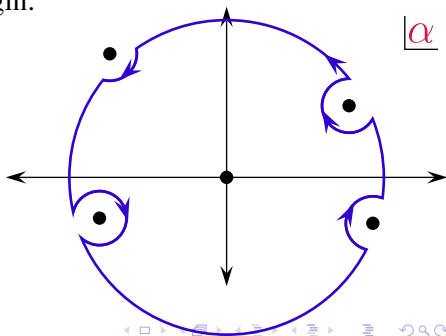
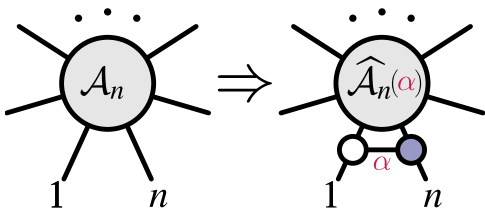


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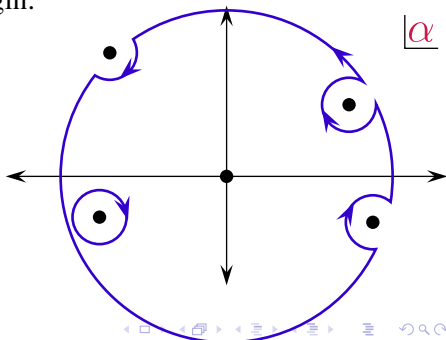
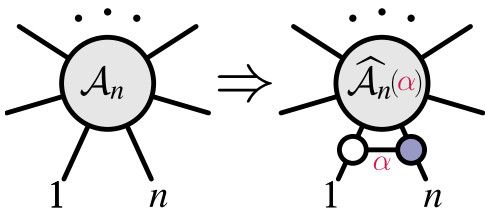


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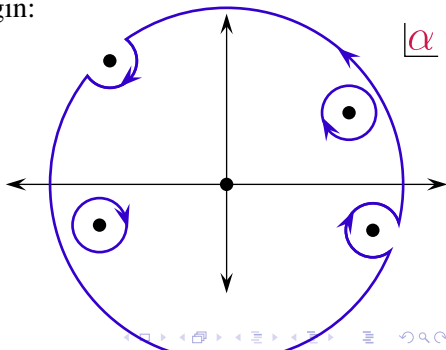
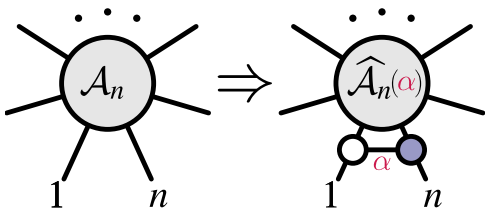


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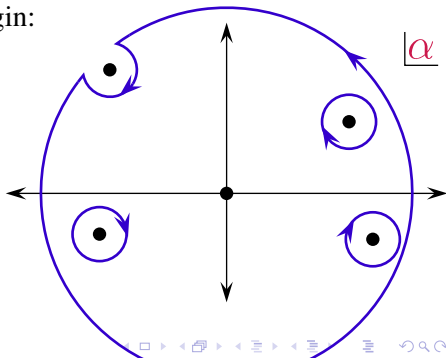
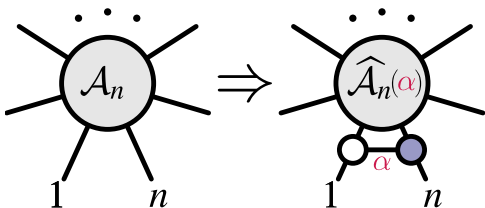


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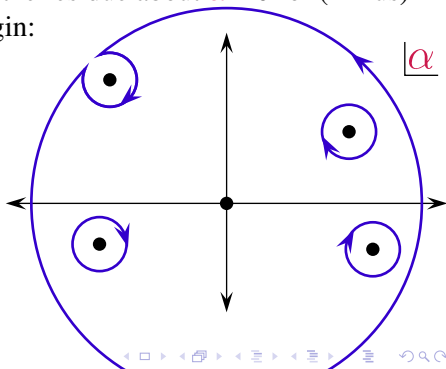
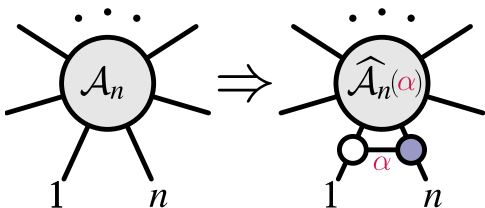


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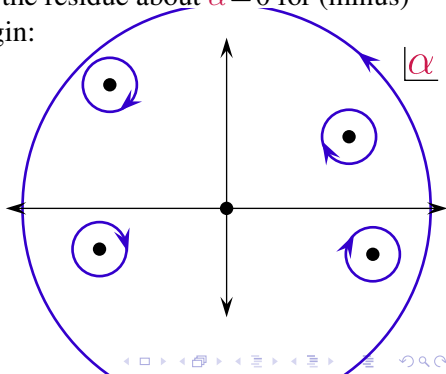
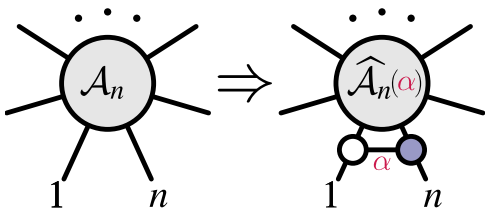


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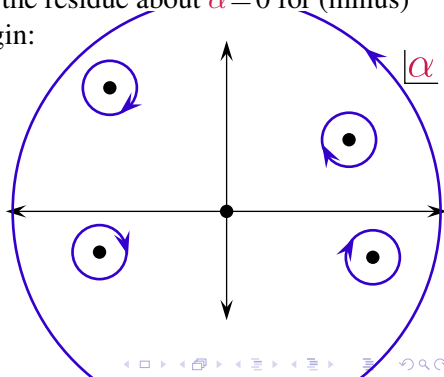
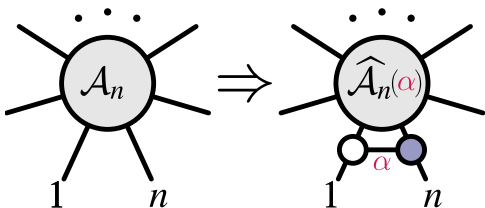


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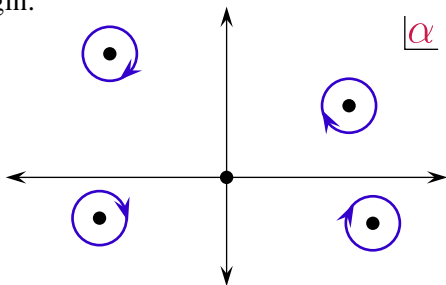
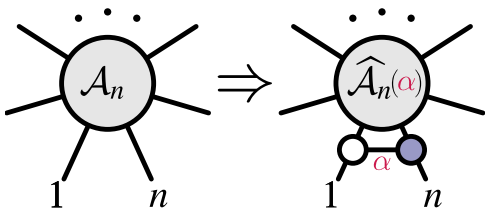


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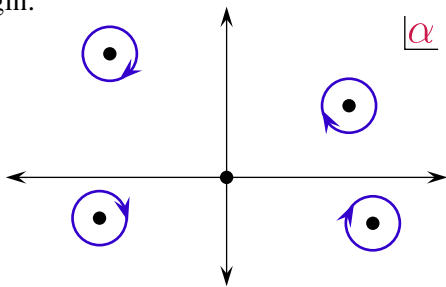
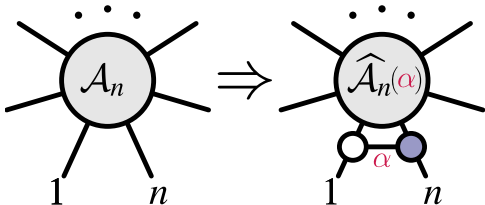


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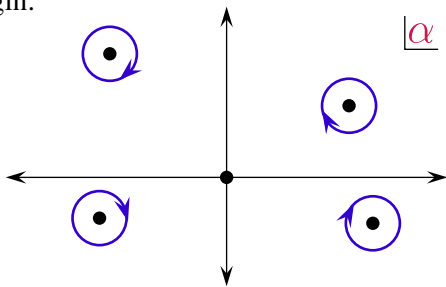
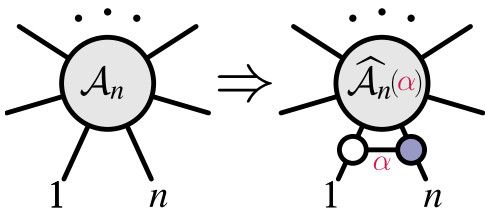


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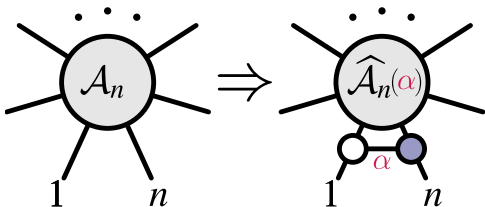


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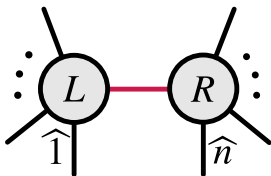


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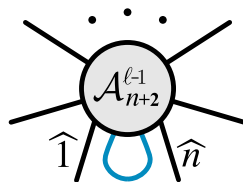
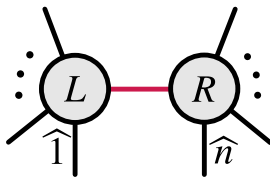


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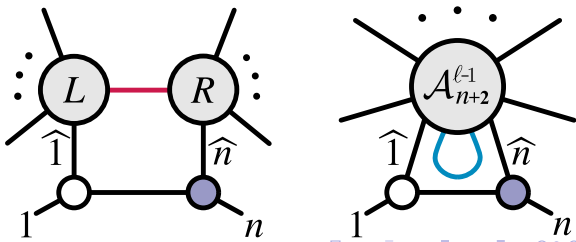


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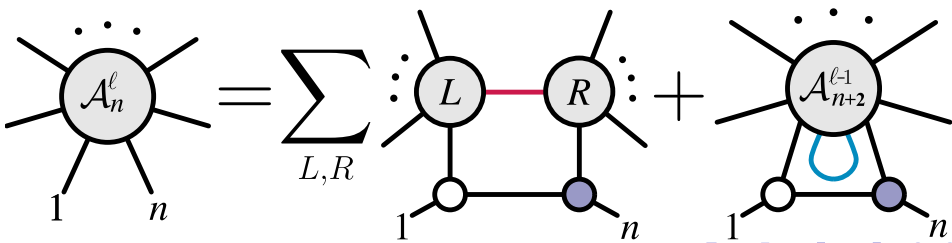


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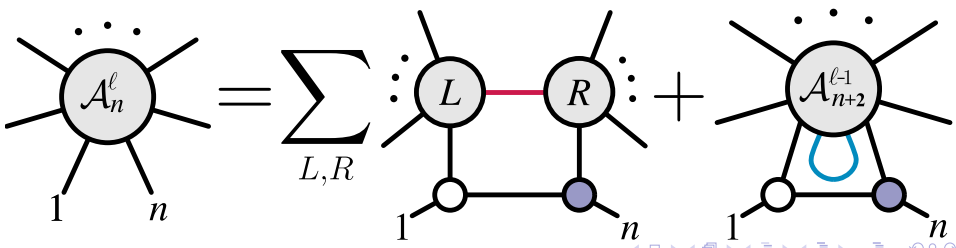
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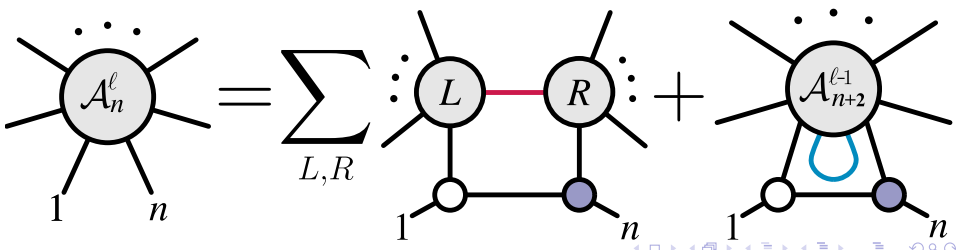


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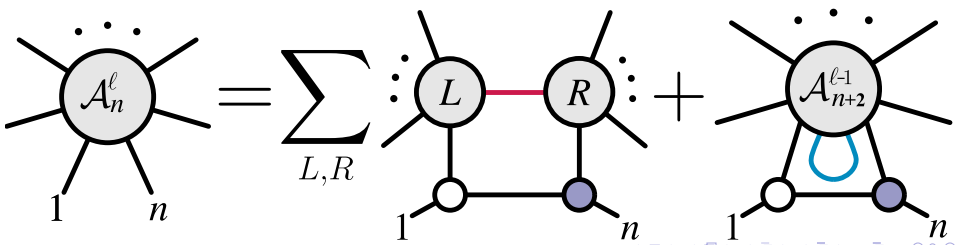
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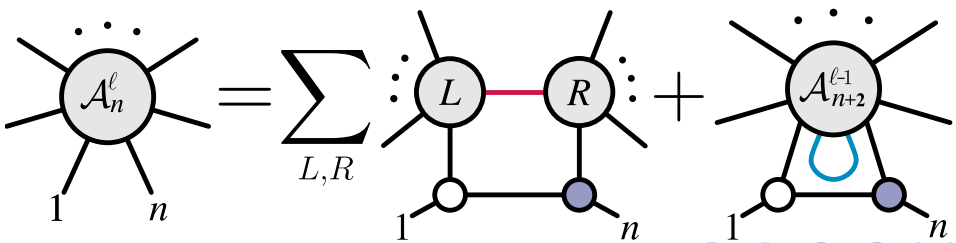
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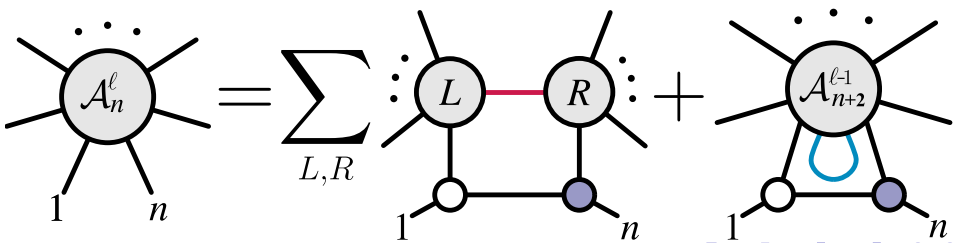
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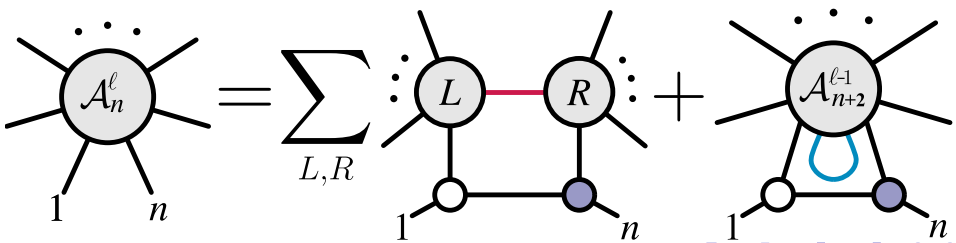
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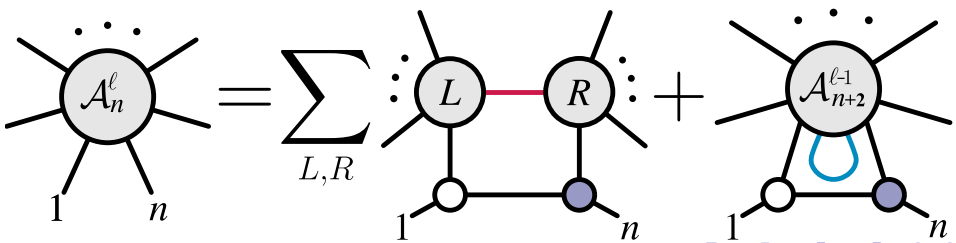
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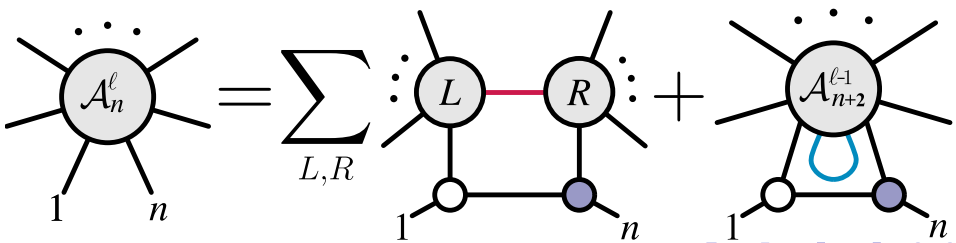
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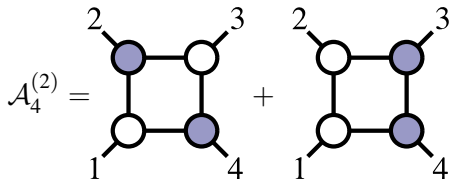
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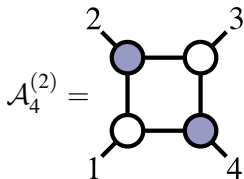
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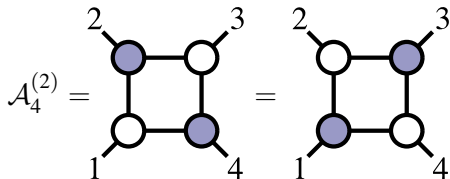
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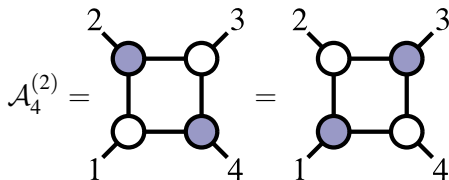
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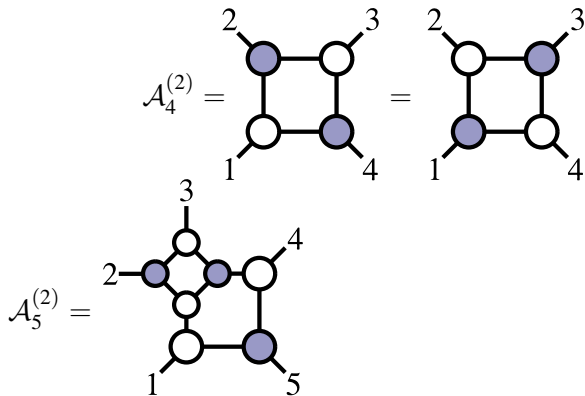
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The diagrams show the decomposition of a four-point loop amplitude $\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}$ into two terms, each representing a four-point tree amplitude $\mathcal{A}_4^{(1)}$ with one internal propagator shaded. The second diagram shows a five-point tree amplitude $\mathcal{A}_5^{(2)}$ with one internal propagator shaded and labeled $\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}$.

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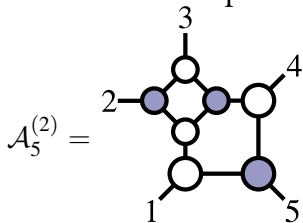
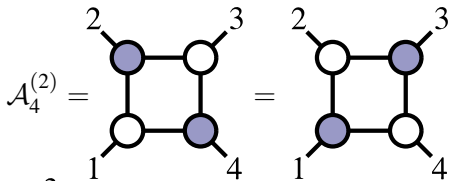
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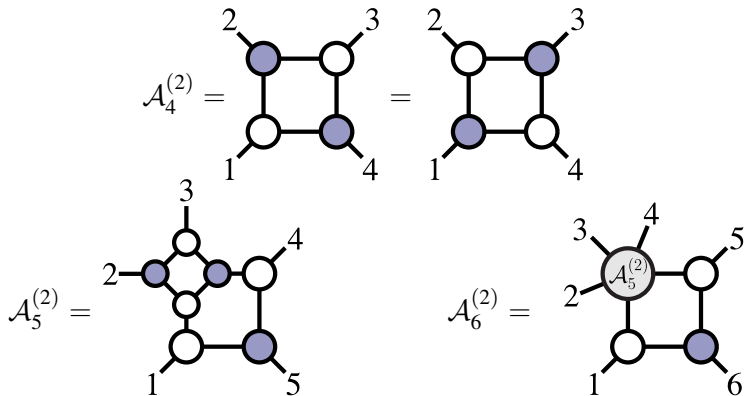
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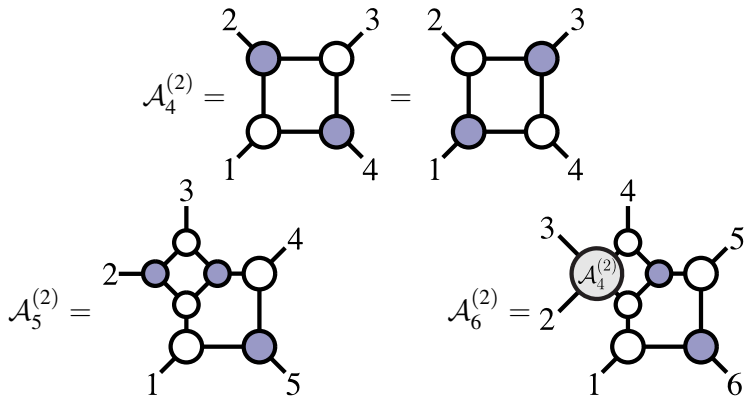
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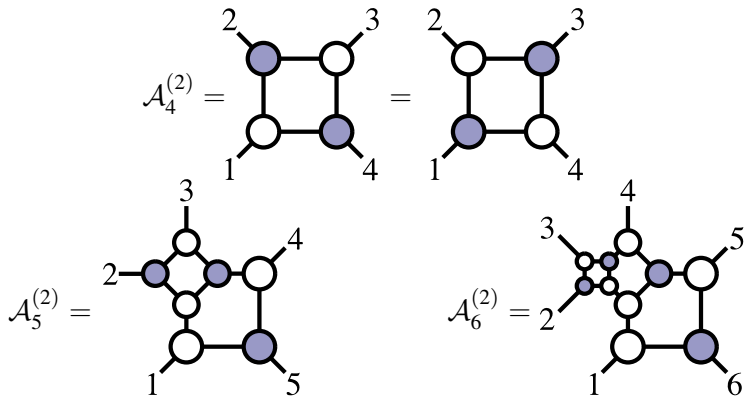
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$$\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: A square with vertices 2 (top-left, blue), 3 (top-right, white), 1 (bottom-left, white), 4 (bottom-right, blue).} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 2: A square with vertices 2 (top-left, white), 3 (top-right, blue), 1 (bottom-left, blue), 4 (bottom-right, white).} \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_5^{(2)} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 3: A pentagon with vertices 2 (left, blue), 3 (top, white), 4 (right, white), 1 (bottom-left, white), 5 (bottom-right, blue).} \end{array}$$

$$\mathcal{A}_6^{(2)} = \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 4: A hexagon with vertices 2 (left, blue), 3 (top-left, white), 4 (top, white), 5 (right, white), 1 (bottom-left, white), 6 (bottom-right, blue).} \end{array}$$

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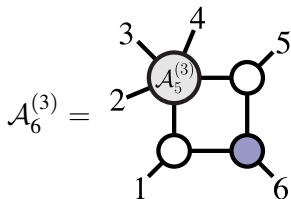
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$$\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)} = \text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2}$$

The diagrammatic equation shows the decomposition of the six-point tree amplitude $\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)}$ into two terms. The left term is a box diagram with external legs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. It consists of two vertices, each labeled $\mathcal{A}_5^{(3)}$. The right term is a chain diagram with external legs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. It consists of two vertices, each labeled $\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}$.

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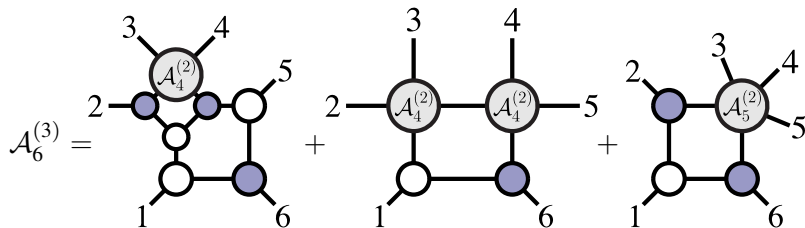
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The diagrammatic equation shows the six-point tree amplitude $\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)}$ as a sum of three terms. Each term is a diagram with six external legs labeled 1 through 6. The first term is a box diagram with a shaded vertex labeled $\mathcal{A}_5^{(3)}$ and an unshaded vertex. The second term is a chain of two shaded vertices labeled $\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}$. The third term is a box diagram with a shaded vertex labeled $\mathcal{A}_5^{(2)}$ and an unshaded vertex.

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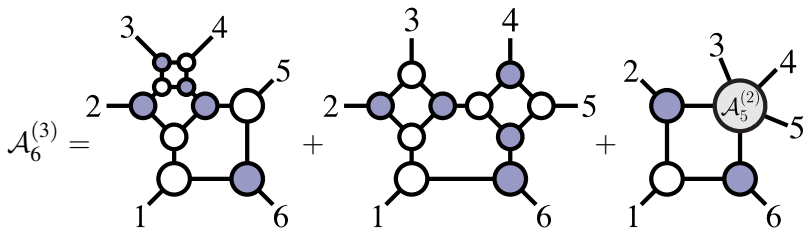
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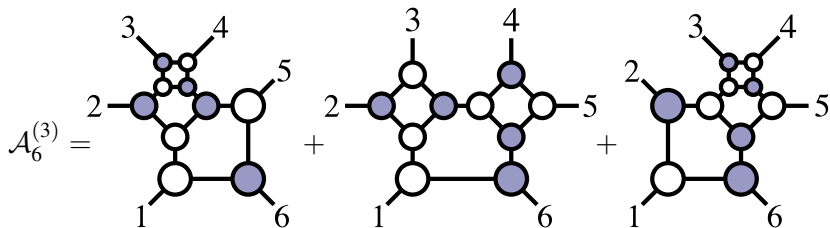
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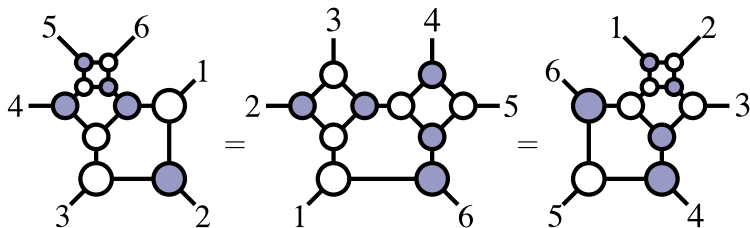
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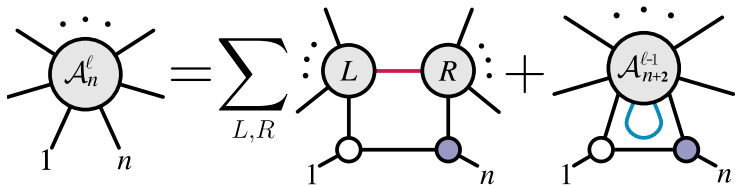
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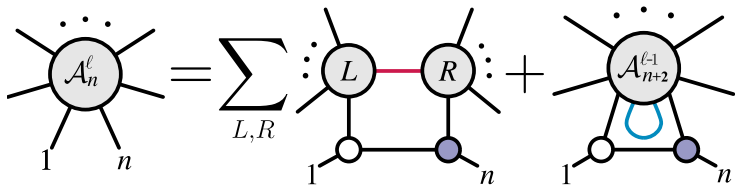
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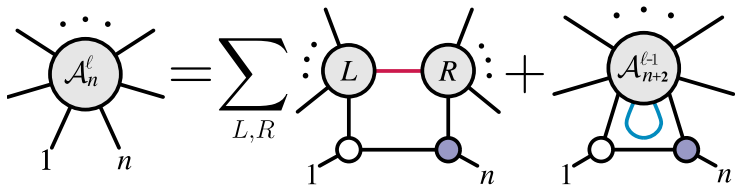
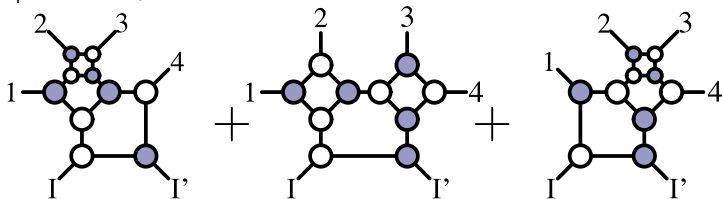
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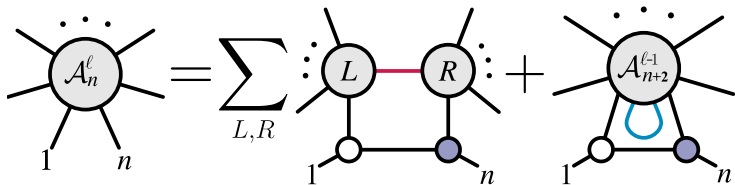
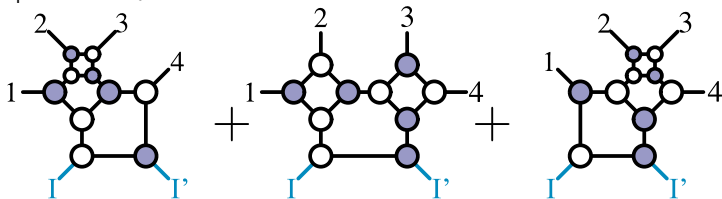
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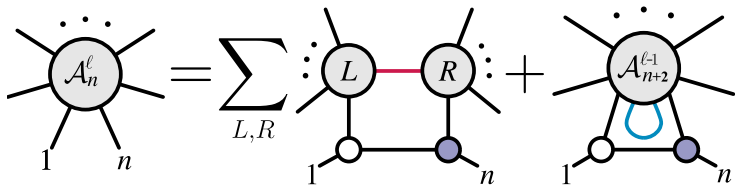
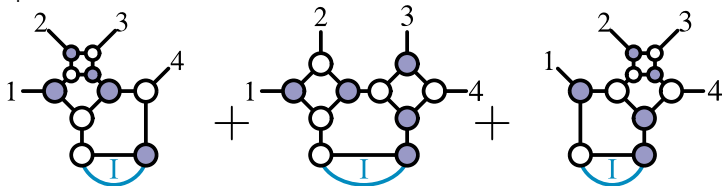
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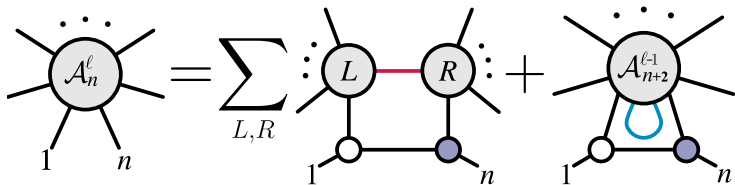
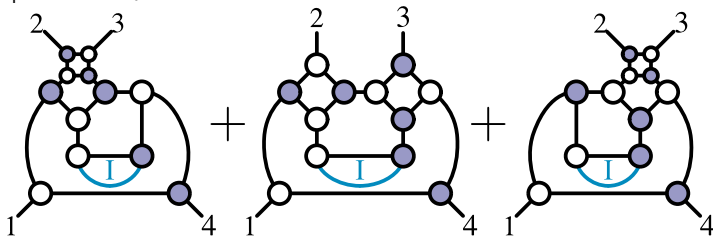
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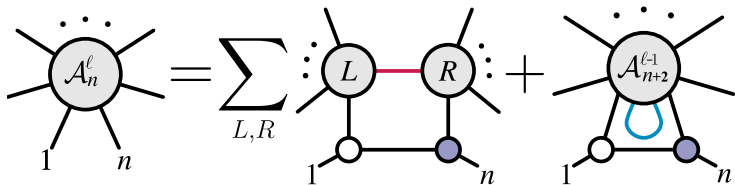
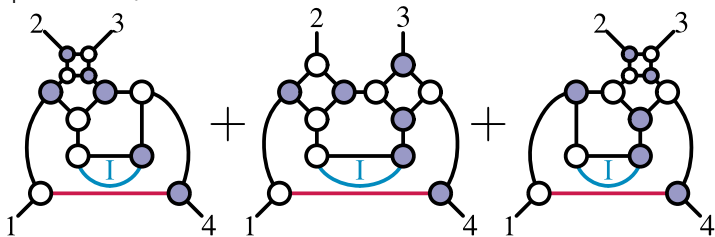
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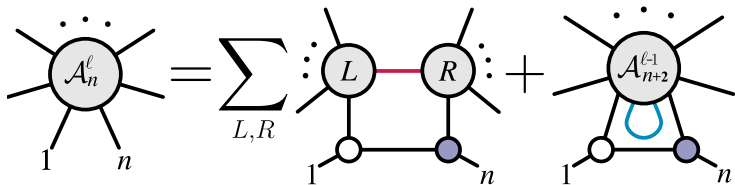
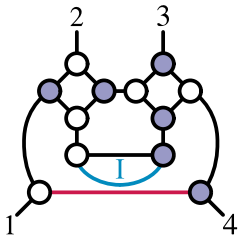
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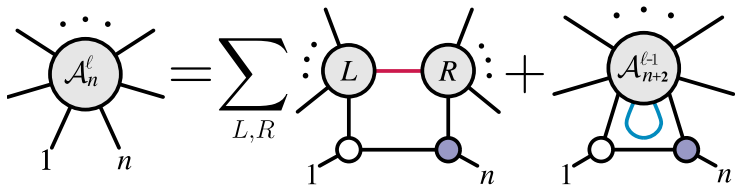
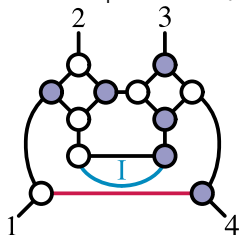
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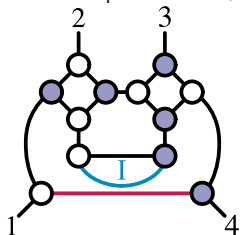
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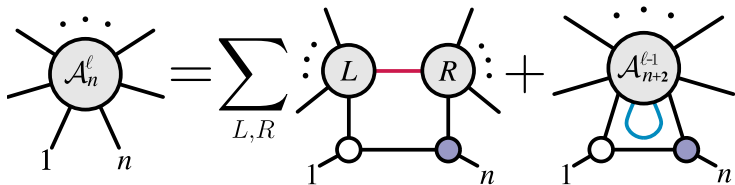
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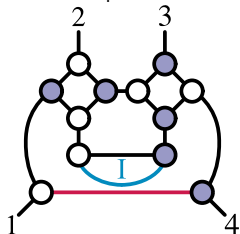
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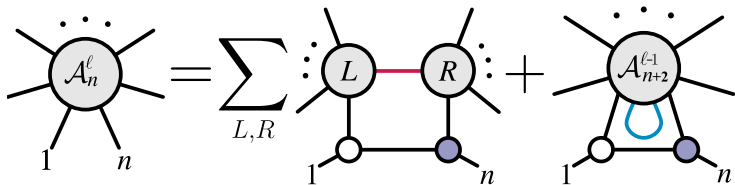
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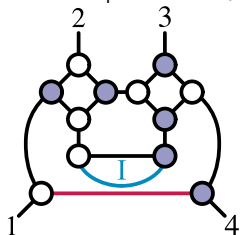
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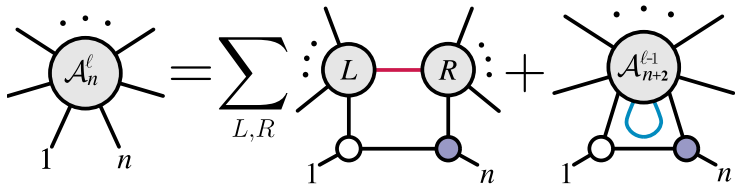
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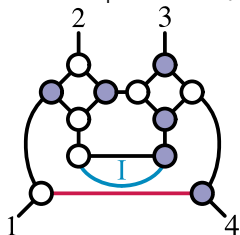
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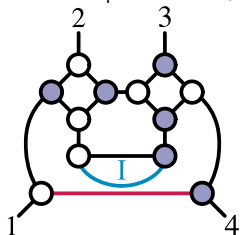
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Channeling Some Consequences of Factorization

In [[arXiv:0705.4305](https://arxiv.org/abs/0705.4305)], Benincasa and Cachazo described how elementary considerations of **locality** and **unitarity** **strongly** restricts the choice of coupling constants, and hence possible quantum field theories.

Channeling Some Consequences of Factorization

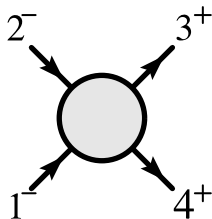
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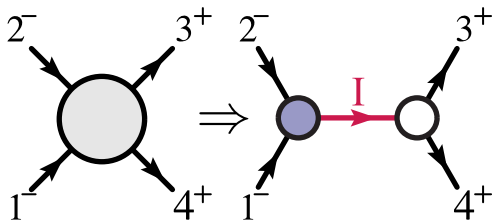
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$$\sim f^{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4} \sqrt{f^{q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4}} \left(\frac{\langle 12 \rangle^3}{\langle 2 \mathbf{I} \rangle \langle \mathbf{I} 1 \rangle} \frac{[34]^3}{[\mathbf{I} 3][4 \mathbf{I}]} \right)^\sigma$$

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Quantum Consistency Conditions from Cauchy's Theorem

Using Cauchy's theorem to relate the three factorization channels to each other, Benincasa and Cachazo prove in [\[arXiv:0705.4305\]](#) following:

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