

On-Shell Diagrams, Recursion Relations, & Combinatorics

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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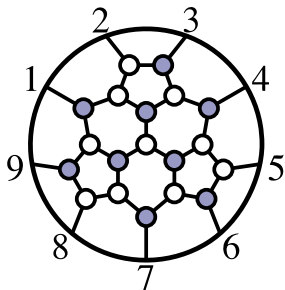


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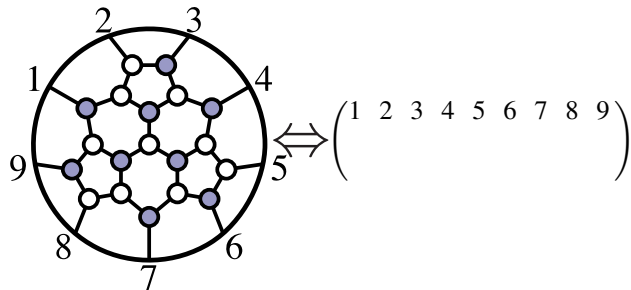


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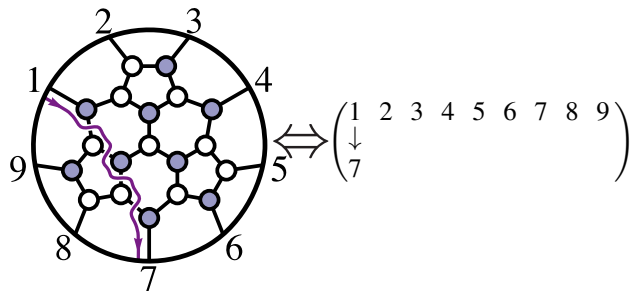
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics



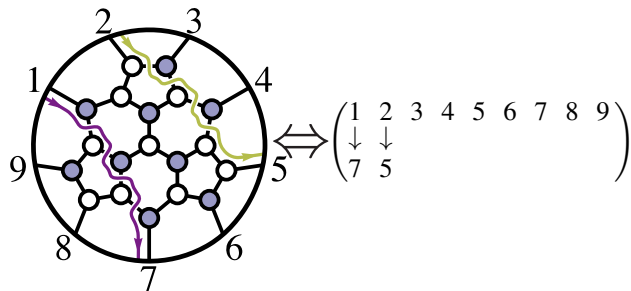
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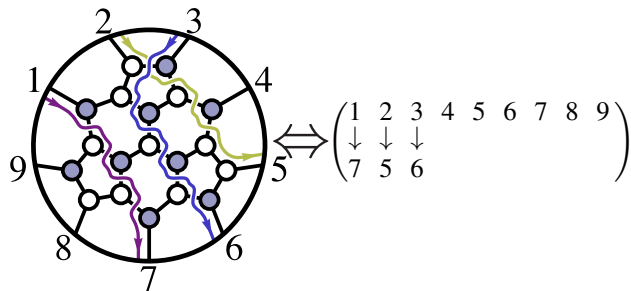
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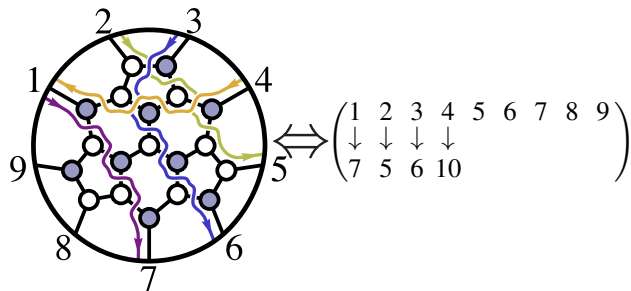
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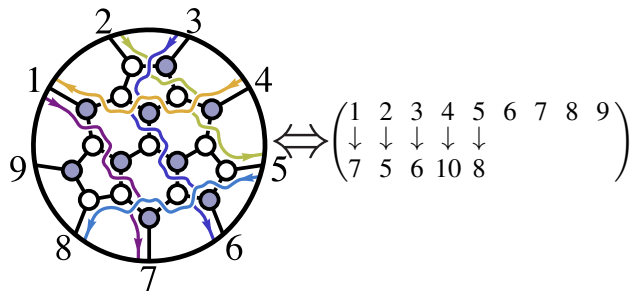
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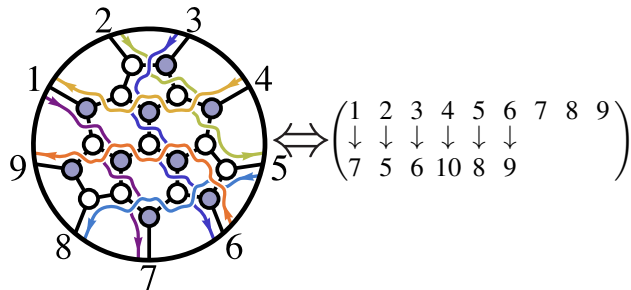
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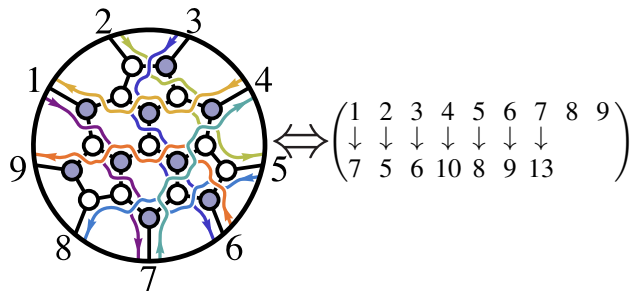
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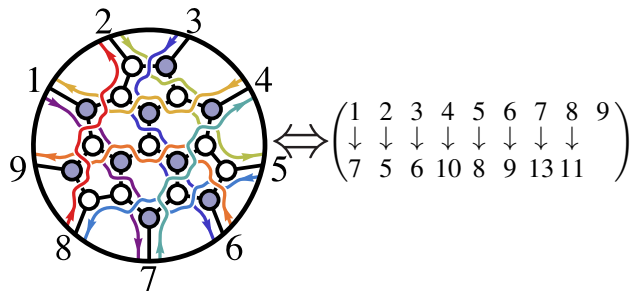
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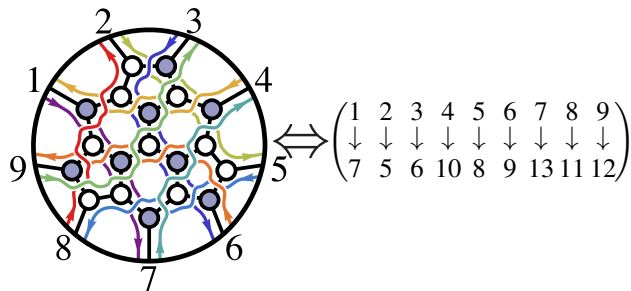
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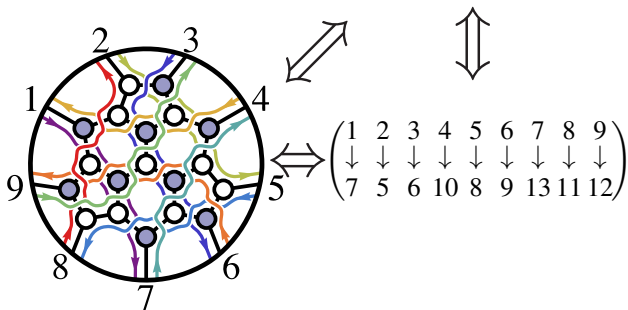


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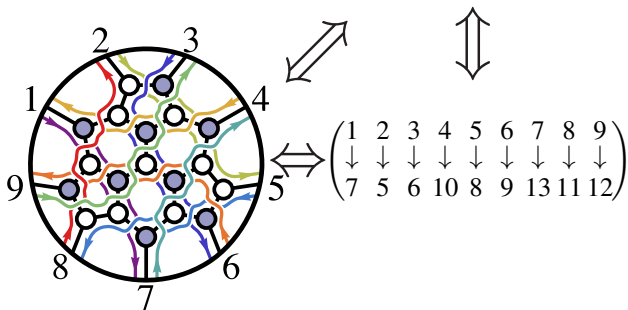
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



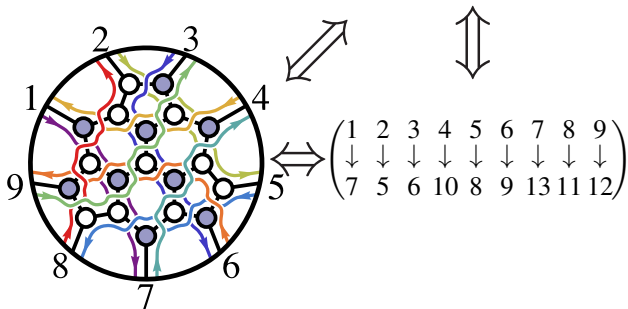
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



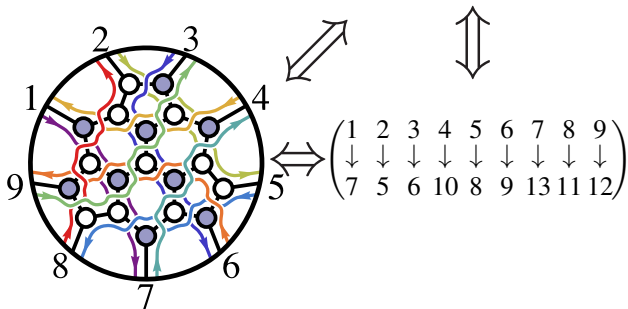
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$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



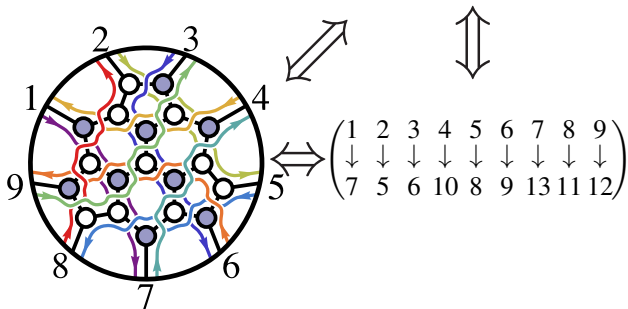
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$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



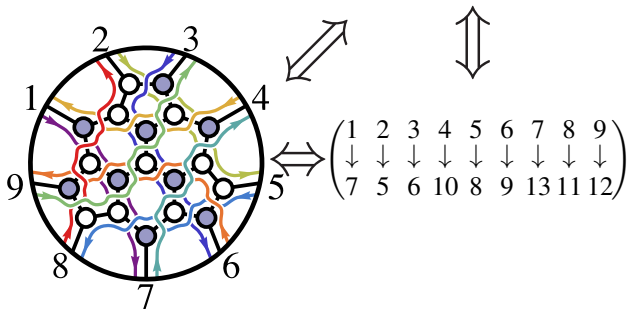
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$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



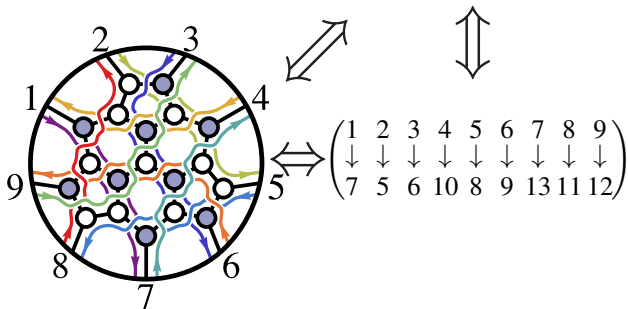
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



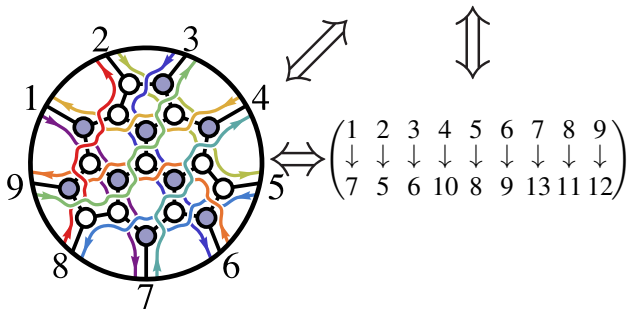
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$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



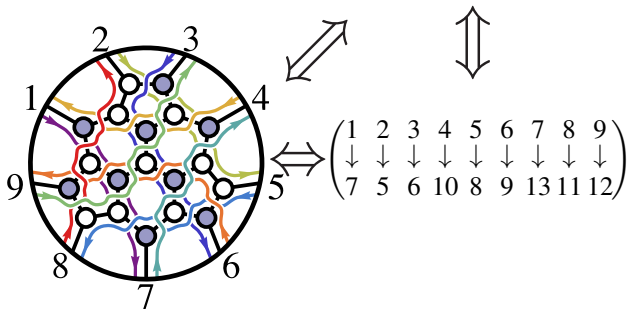
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$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



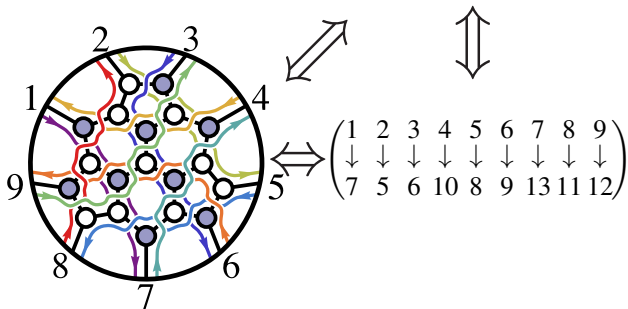
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



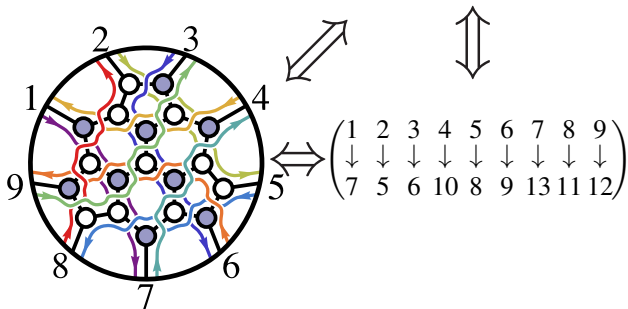
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$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



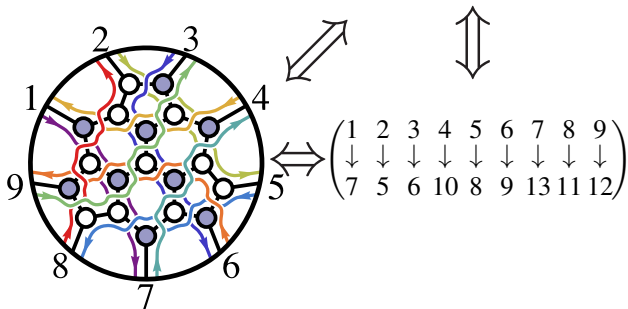
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$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



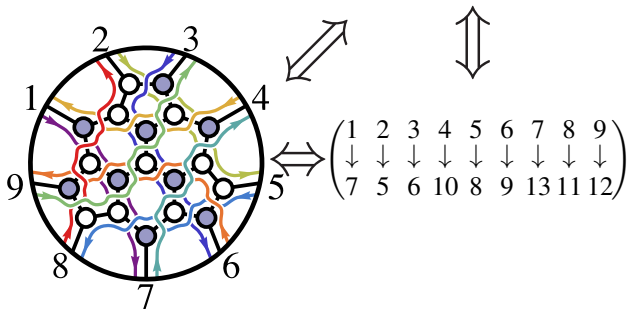
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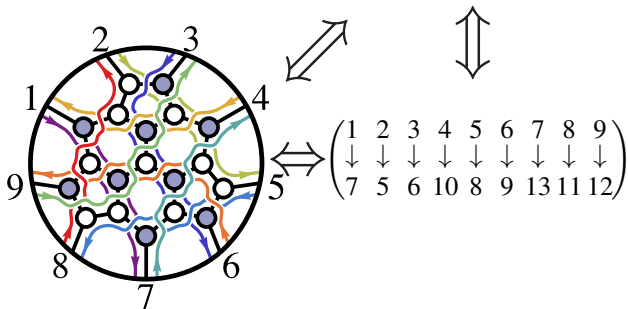
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$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13}) & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12}) & \alpha_6 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



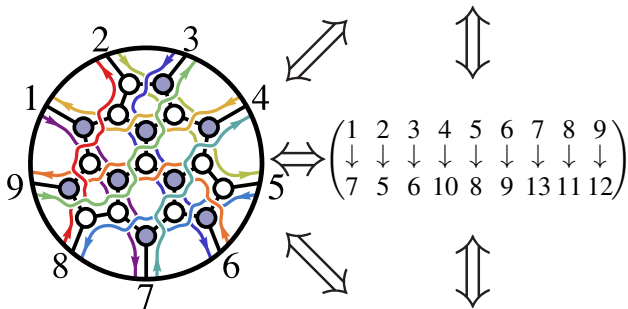
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



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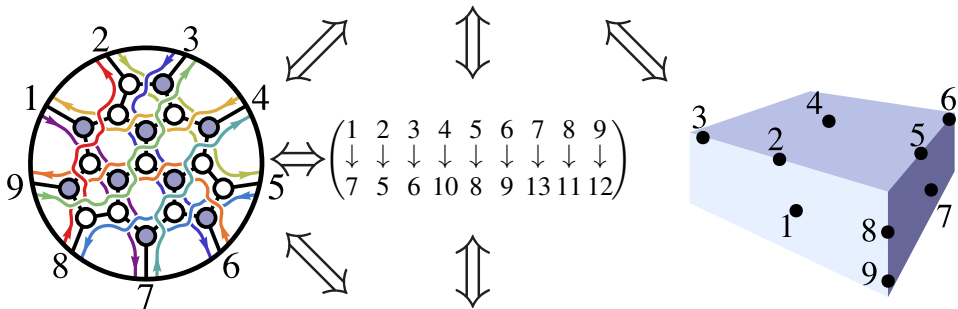
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{d\alpha_{14}}{\alpha_{14}} \delta^{k \times 4} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C(\alpha)^\perp)$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

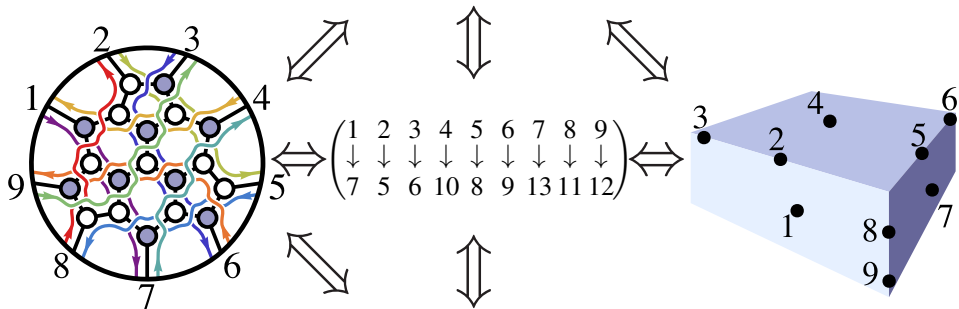
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14}) & \alpha_8 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13}) & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12}) & \alpha_6 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{d\alpha_{14}}{\alpha_{14}} \delta^{k \times 4} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C(\alpha)^\perp)$$

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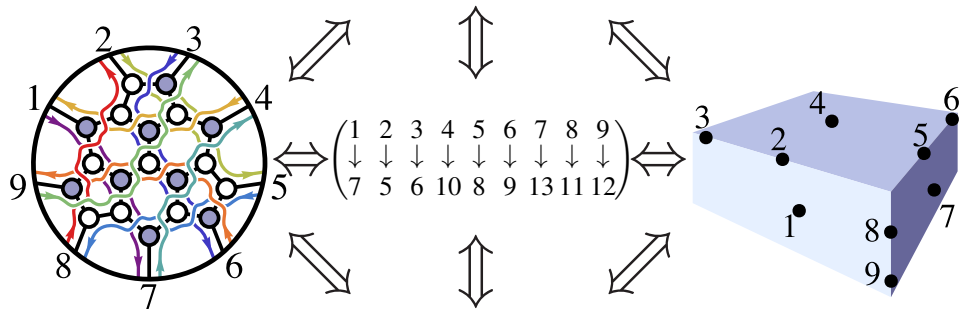
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14}) & \alpha_8 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13}) & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12}) & \alpha_6 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{d\alpha_{14}}{\alpha_{14}} \delta^{k \times 4} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C(\alpha)^\perp)$$

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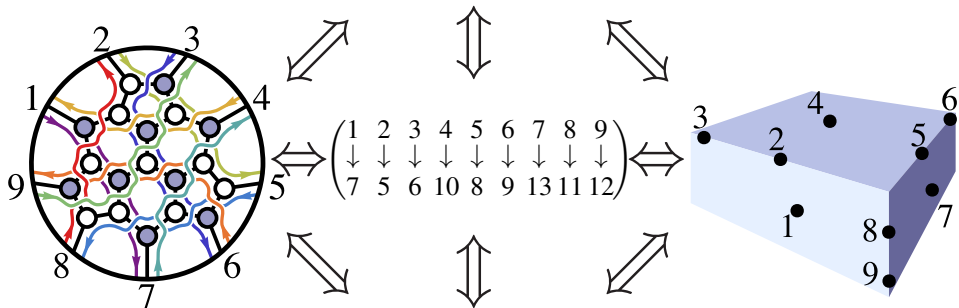
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{d\alpha_{14}}{\alpha_{14}} \delta^{k \times 4} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C(\alpha)^\perp)$$

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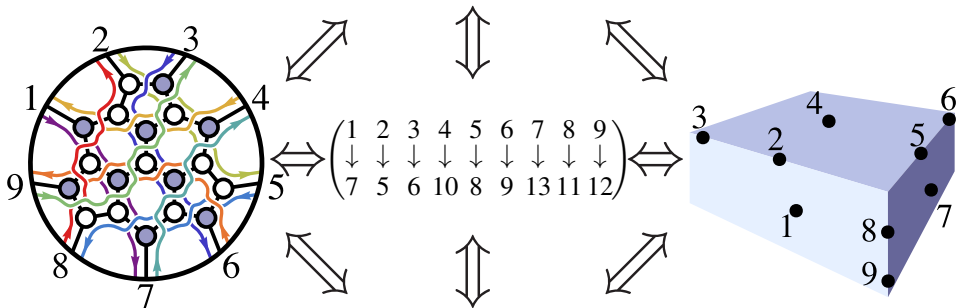
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int_{\sigma} \frac{d^{4 \times 9} C}{GL(4)} \frac{\delta^{k \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{\langle 1234 \rangle \langle 2345 \rangle \langle 3456 \rangle \langle 4567 \rangle \langle 5678 \rangle \langle 6789 \rangle \langle 7891 \rangle \langle 8912 \rangle \langle 9123 \rangle}$$

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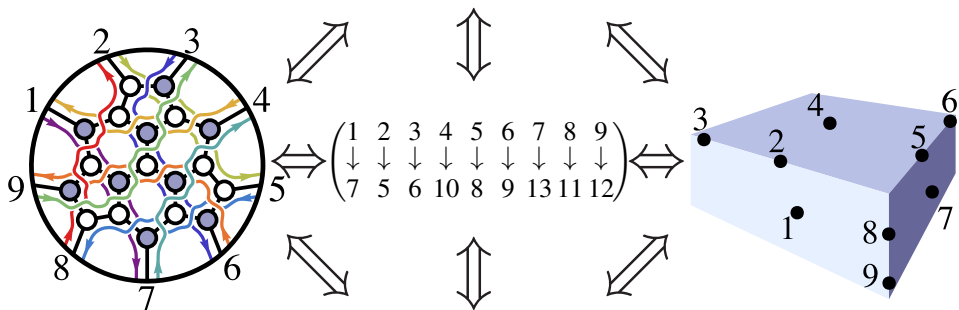
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int_{\sigma} \frac{d^{4 \times 9} C}{GL(4)} \frac{\delta^{k \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{\langle 1234 \rangle \langle 2345 \rangle \langle 3456 \rangle \langle 4567 \rangle \langle 5678 \rangle \langle 6789 \rangle \langle 7891 \rangle \langle 8912 \rangle \langle 9123 \rangle}$$

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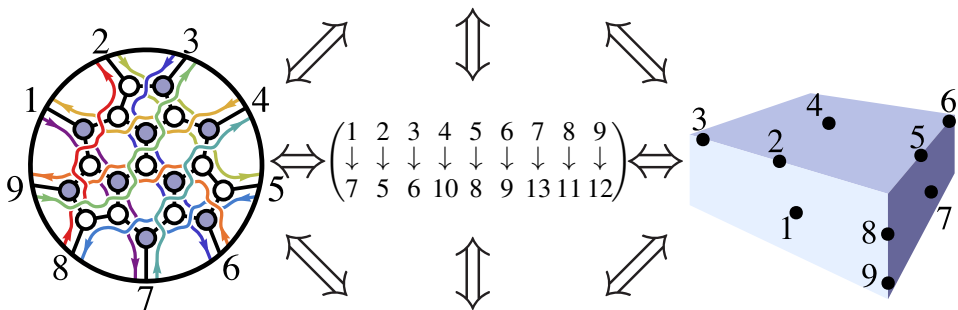
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int_{\sigma} \frac{d^{4 \times 9} C}{GL(4)} \frac{\delta^{k \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{\langle 1234 \rangle \langle 2345 \rangle \langle 3456 \rangle \langle 4567 \rangle \langle 5678 \rangle \langle 6789 \rangle \langle 7891 \rangle \langle 8912 \rangle \langle 9123 \rangle}$$

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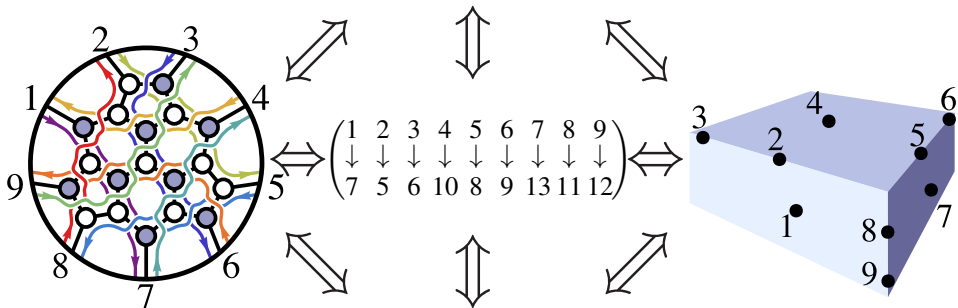
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$$f_\sigma \equiv \int_{\sigma} d^{4 \times 9} C \frac{\delta^{k \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{GL(4) \langle 1234 \rangle \langle 2345 \rangle \langle 3456 \rangle \langle 4567 \rangle \langle 5678 \rangle \langle 6789 \rangle \langle 7891 \rangle \langle 8912 \rangle \langle 9123 \rangle}$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



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Organization and Outline

- 1 On-Shell, Tree-Level Recursion Relations for Scattering Amplitudes
- 2 From On-Shell Physics to the (Positive) Grassmannian
From the Bottom-Up:
 - (Combinatorially) Constructing and Computing On-Shell Functions
 - Asymptotic Symmetries of the S-Matrix: the *Yangian***From the Top-Down:**
 - *Grassmannian* Geometry of (Generalized) Parke-Taylor ‘Amplitudes’
- 3 The *Positroid* Stratification of the Grassmannian
 - A Combinatorial Stratification of the Grassmannian

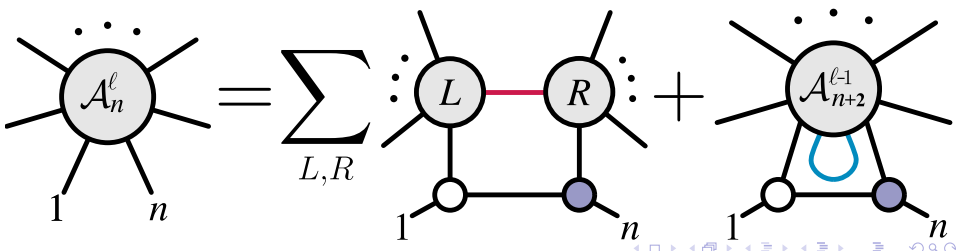
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Diagrams are characterized by ‘ m ’—the number of “minus-helicity” gluons:

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For the bridge terms, we have:

$$m_L + m_R = m + 1.$$



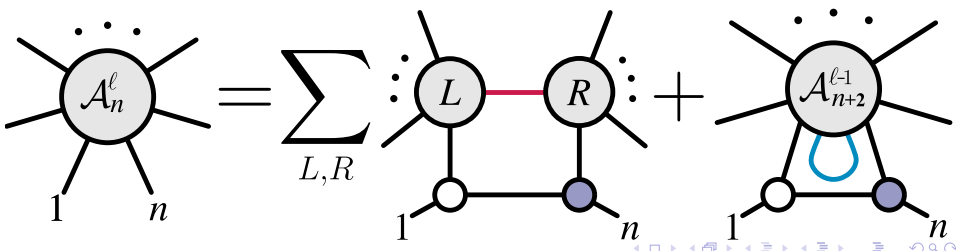
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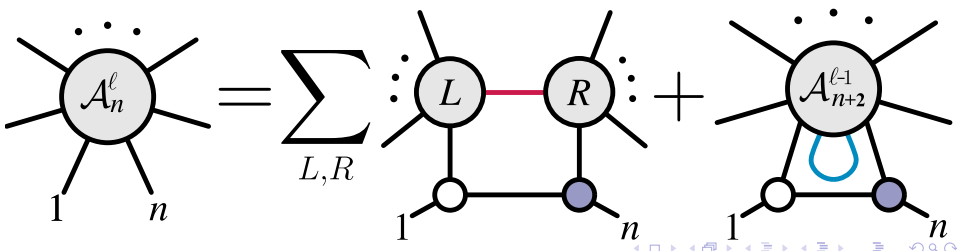
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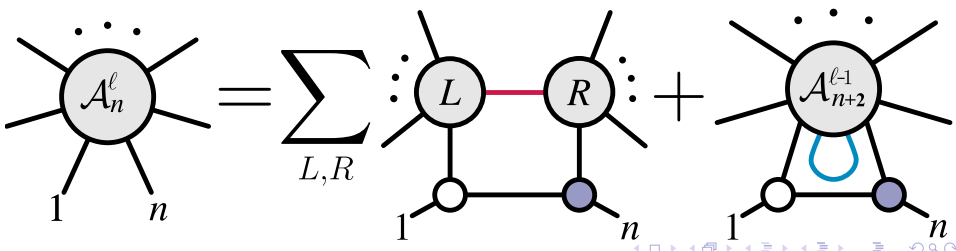
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The BCFW recursion relations realize an incredible fantasy: they **directly** produces the **Parke-Taylor** formula for all amplitudes with $m=2$, $\mathcal{A}_n^{(2)}$! And it generates **very concise** formulae for all other amplitudes—*e.g.* $\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)}$:

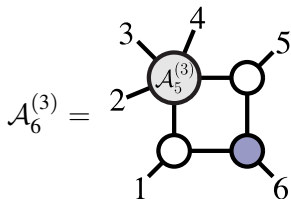
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$$\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)} = \text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2}$$

The diagrammatic equation shows the decomposition of the six-point amplitude $\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)}$ into two terms. The left term is a square diagram with vertices labeled $\mathcal{A}_5^{(3)}$ (top-left, shaded grey), an unlabeled white vertex (top-right), an unlabeled white vertex (bottom-left), and a shaded blue vertex (bottom-right). External legs are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The right term is a rectangle diagram with vertices labeled $\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}$ (top-left, shaded grey), $\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}$ (top-right, shaded grey), an unlabeled white vertex (bottom-left), and a shaded blue vertex (bottom-right). External legs are labeled 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

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The diagrammatic equation shows the decomposition of the six-point amplitude $\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)}$ into three terms. Each term is a tree-level Feynman diagram with six external legs labeled 1 through 6. The first term is a square with a diagonal line from the top-left to the bottom-right vertex. The top-left vertex is shaded gray and labeled $\mathcal{A}_5^{(3)}$. The top-right vertex is white. The bottom-left vertex is white. The bottom-right vertex is shaded blue. The second term is a rectangle with a horizontal line connecting the two top vertices. The left and right vertices are shaded gray and labeled $\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}$. The bottom-left vertex is white and the bottom-right vertex is shaded blue. The third term is a square with a diagonal line from the top-right to the bottom-left vertex. The top-left vertex is shaded blue. The top-right vertex is shaded gray and labeled $\mathcal{A}_5^{(2)}$. The bottom-left vertex is white and the bottom-right vertex is shaded blue.

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- Term 1:** A tree diagram with 6 external legs labeled 1 through 6. It features a central vertex connected to two other vertices, which are further connected to the external legs.
- Term 2:** A tree diagram with 6 external legs labeled 1 through 6. It consists of two internal vertices, each labeled $\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}$, connected by a horizontal line. Each internal vertex is also connected to two external legs.
- Term 3:** A tree diagram with 6 external legs labeled 1 through 6. It consists of two internal vertices, the right one labeled $\mathcal{A}_5^{(2)}$, connected by a vertical line. Each internal vertex is also connected to two external legs.

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The diagrammatic equation shows the 6-point 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 diagram with a central vertex connected to legs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The second term is a diagram with a central vertex labeled $\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}$ connected to legs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The third term is a diagram with a central vertex labeled $\mathcal{A}_5^{(2)}$ connected to legs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

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The equation shows the decomposition of the six-point amplitude $\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)}$ into three tree-level diagrams. Each diagram has external legs labeled 1 through 6. The first diagram is a complex tree-level diagram with a central loop and several internal vertices. The second diagram is a tree-level diagram with a central loop and several internal vertices. The third diagram is a tree-level diagram with a central loop and several internal vertices, where the central loop is shaded and labeled $\mathcal{A}_5^{(2)}$.

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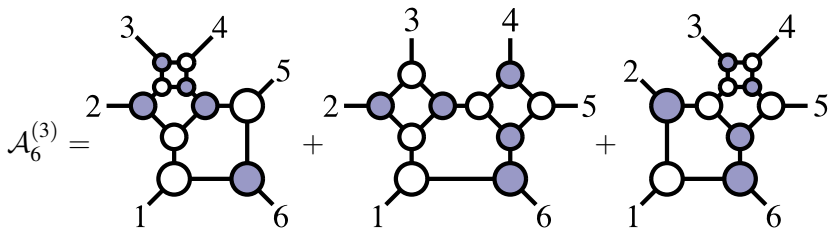
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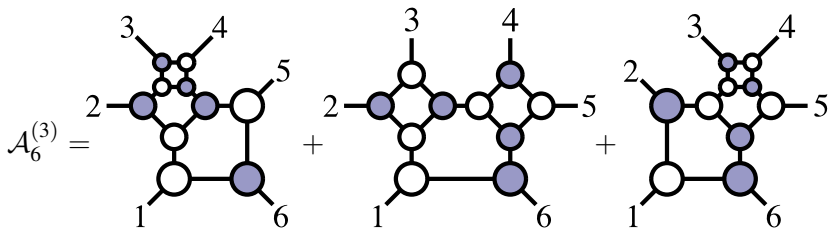
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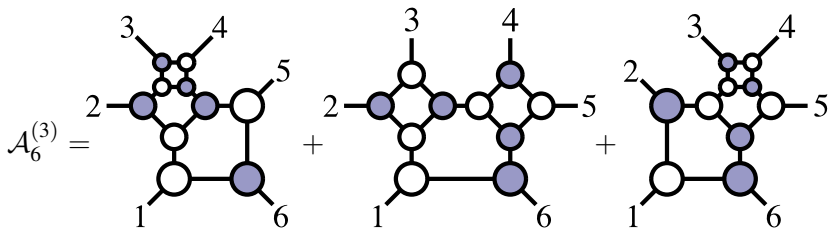
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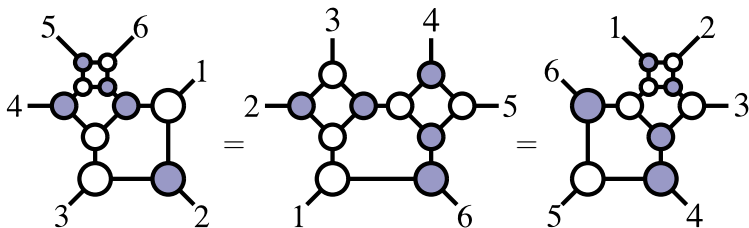


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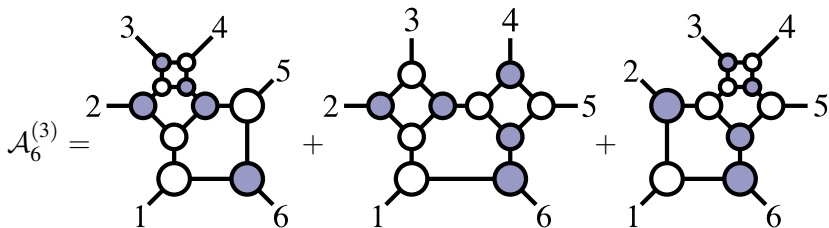


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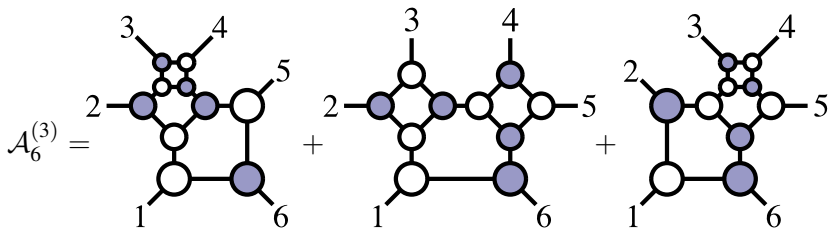
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On-shell diagrams can be altered without changing their associated functions

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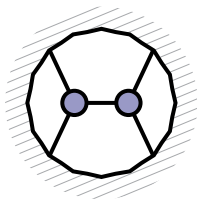
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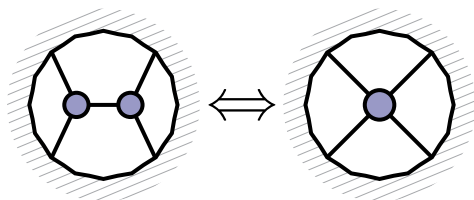
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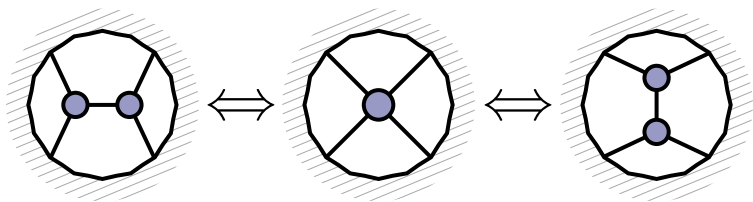
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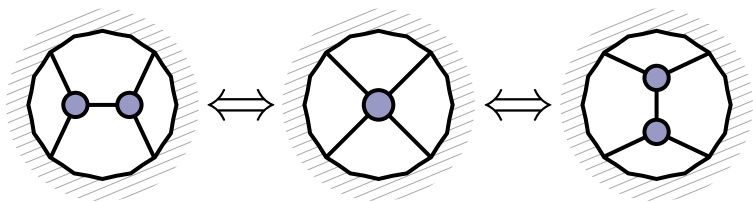
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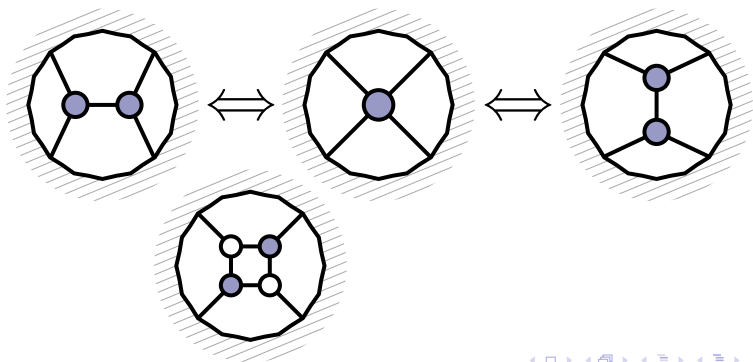
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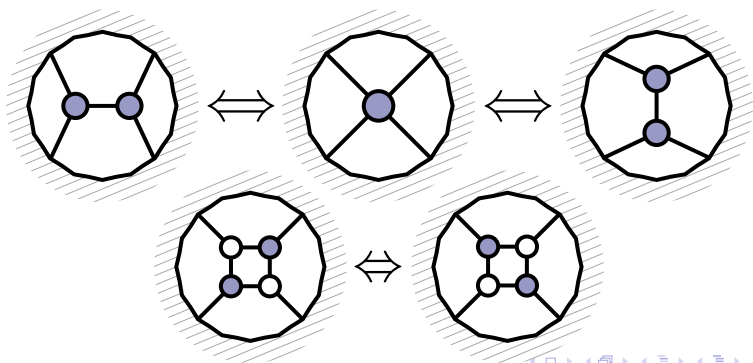
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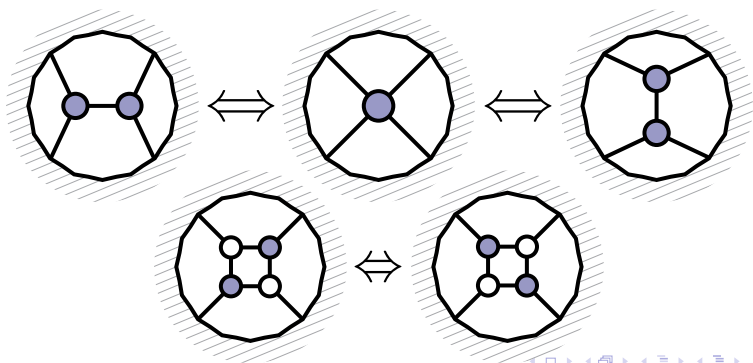
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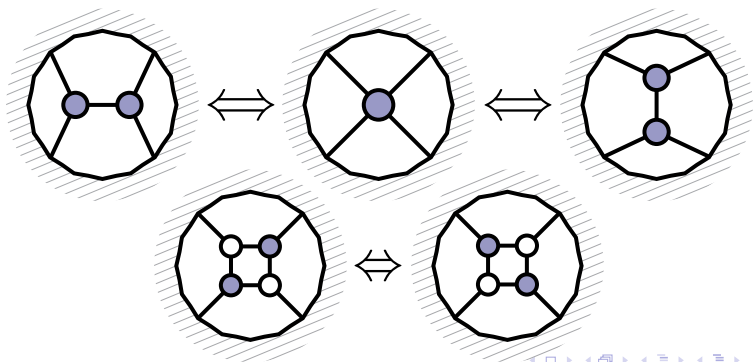
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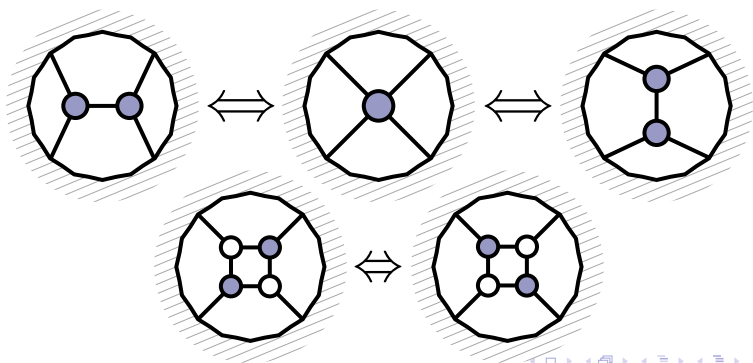


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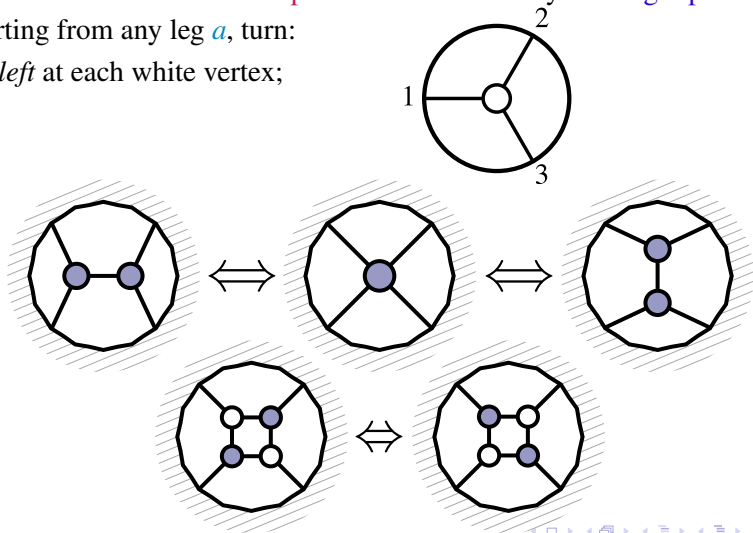


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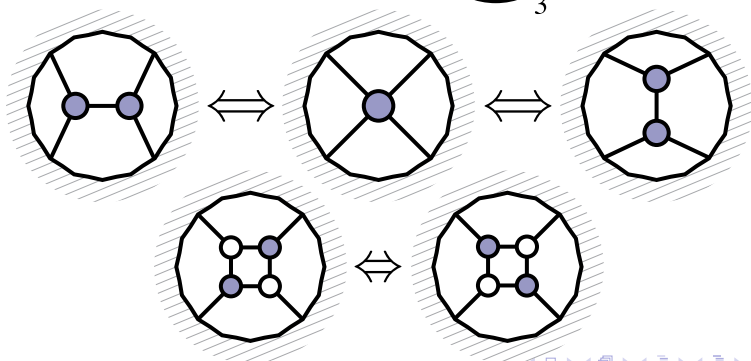
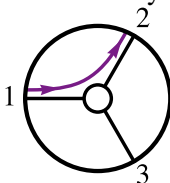


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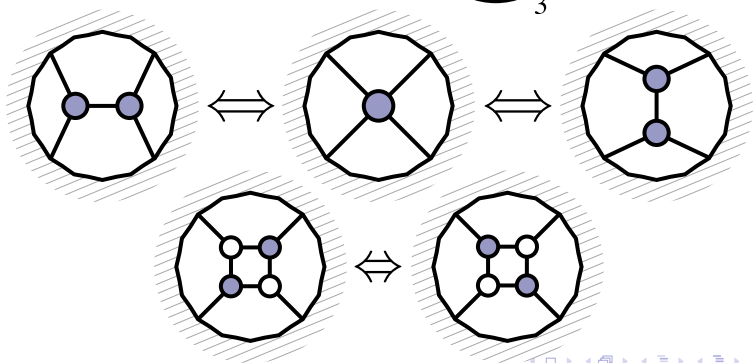
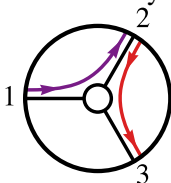


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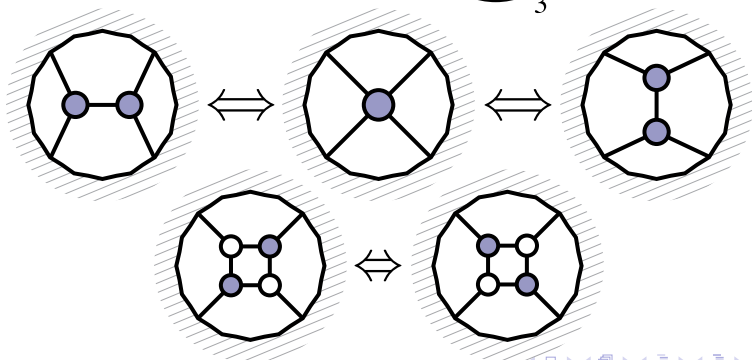
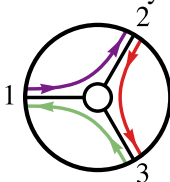


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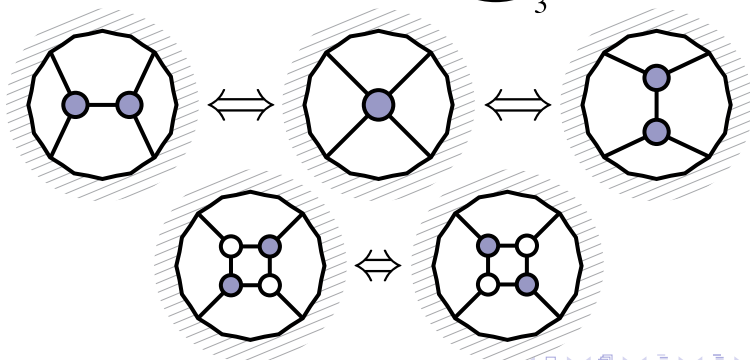
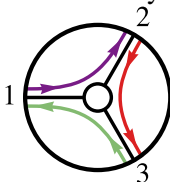


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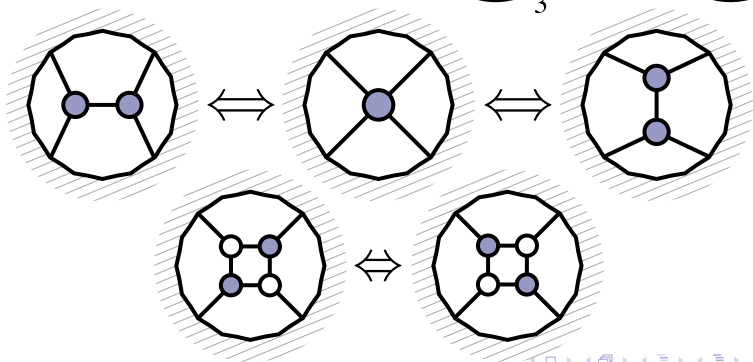
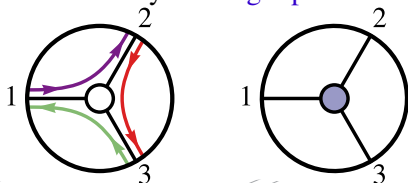


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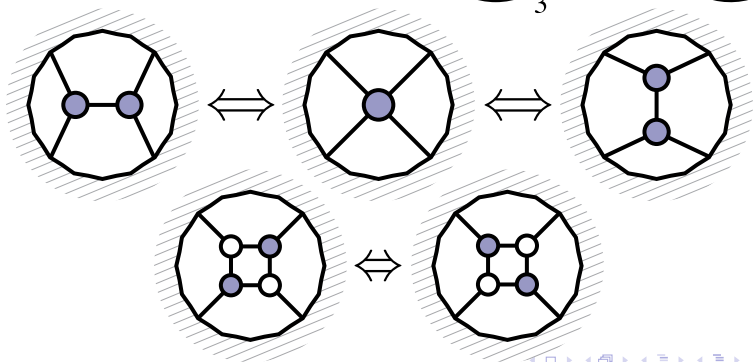
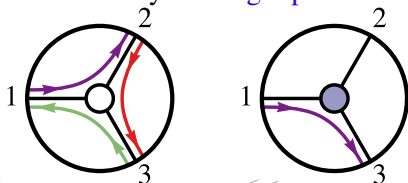


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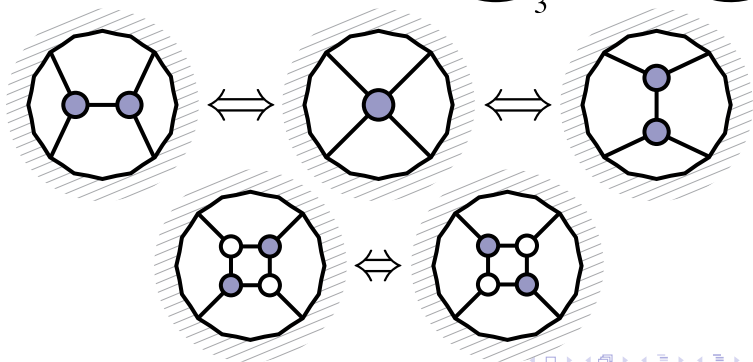
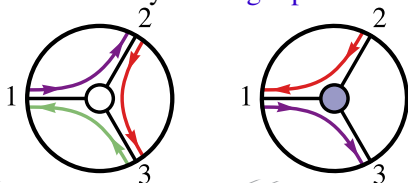


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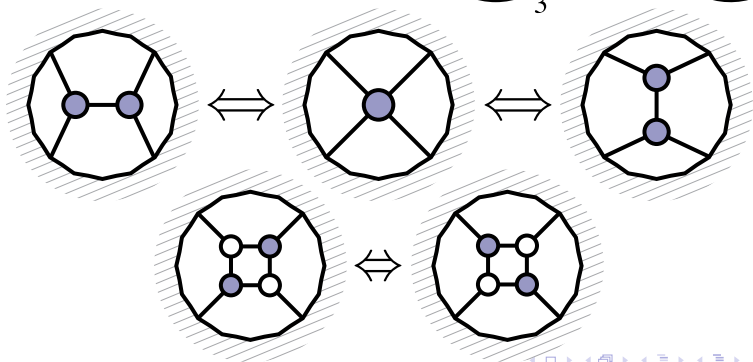
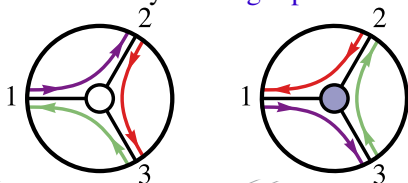


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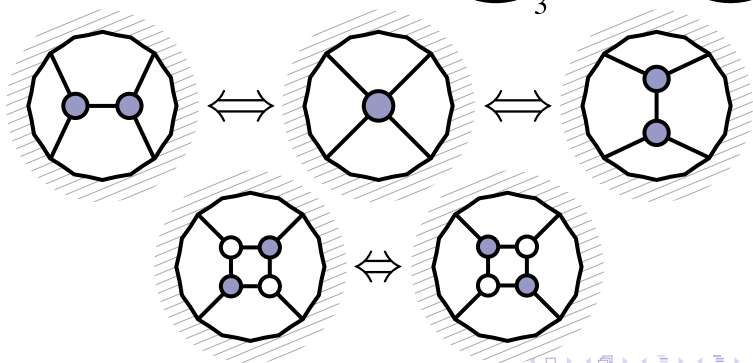
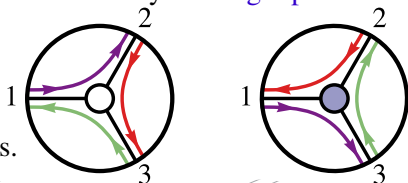
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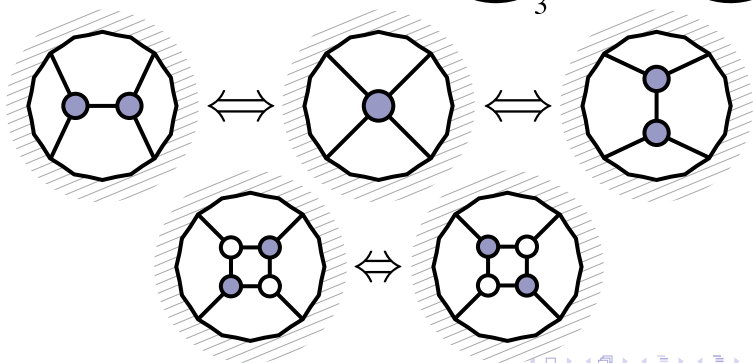
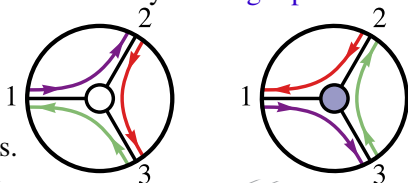
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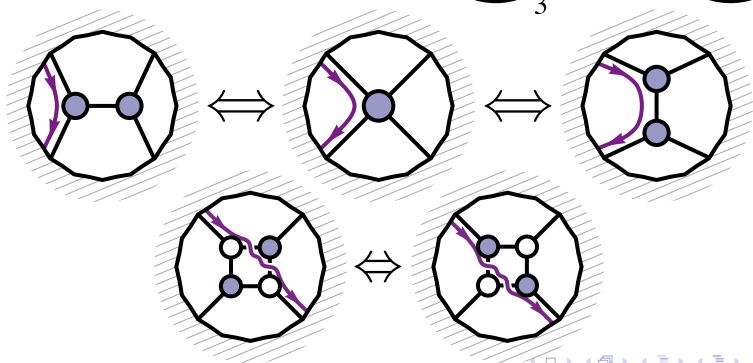
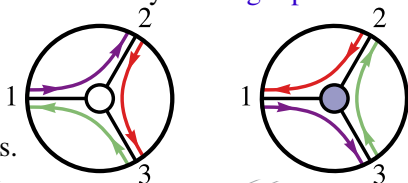
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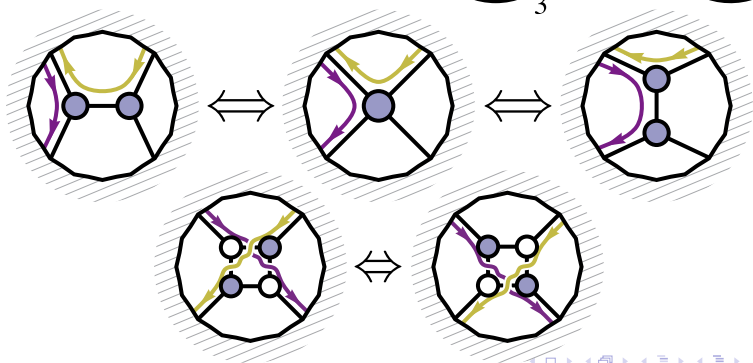
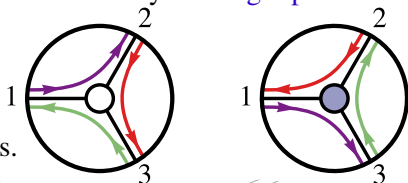
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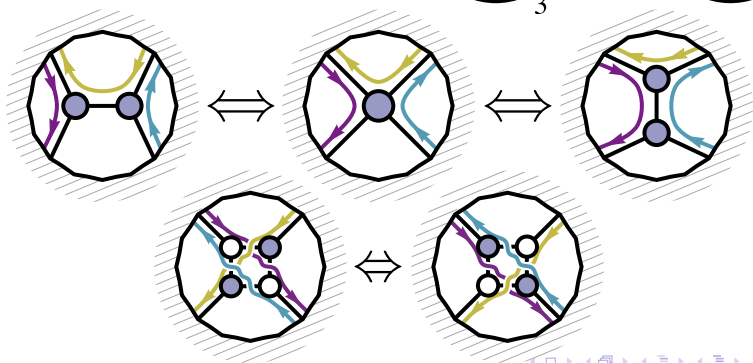
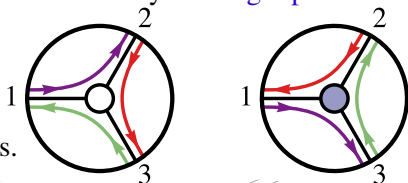
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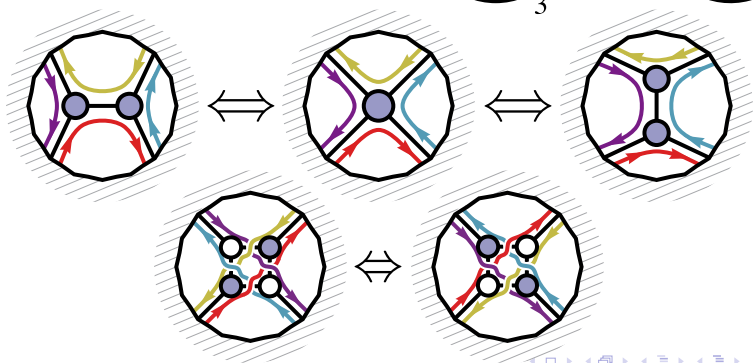
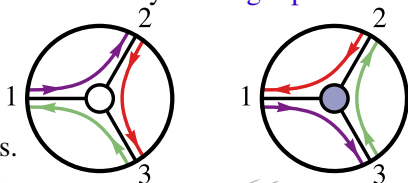
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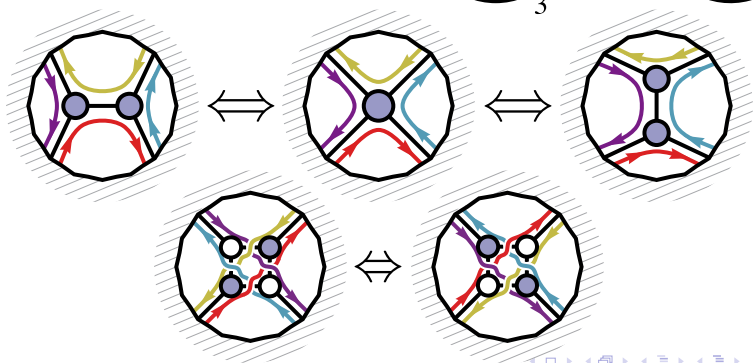
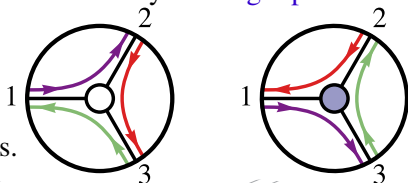
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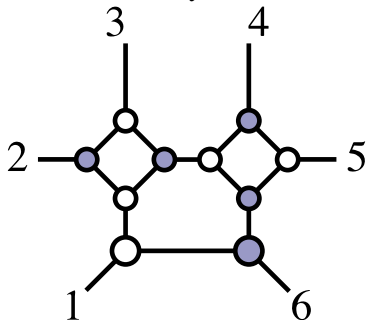
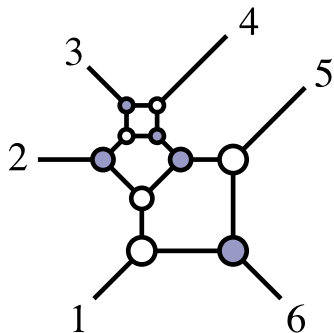
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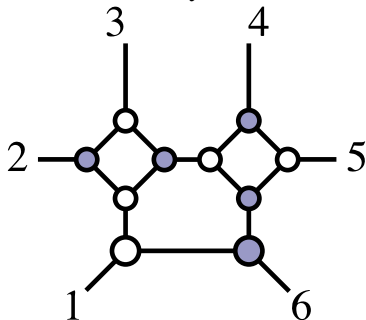
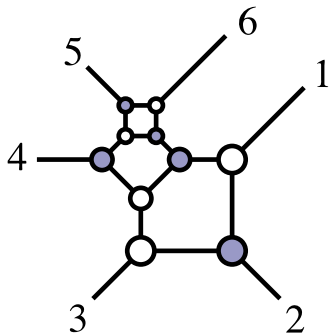
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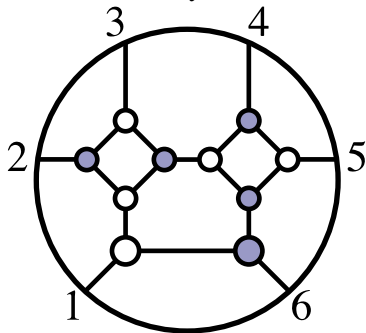
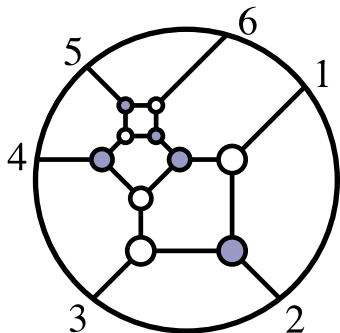
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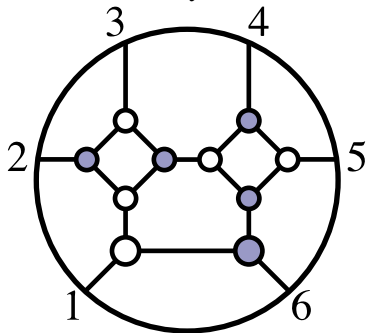
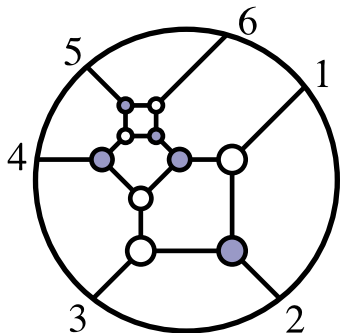
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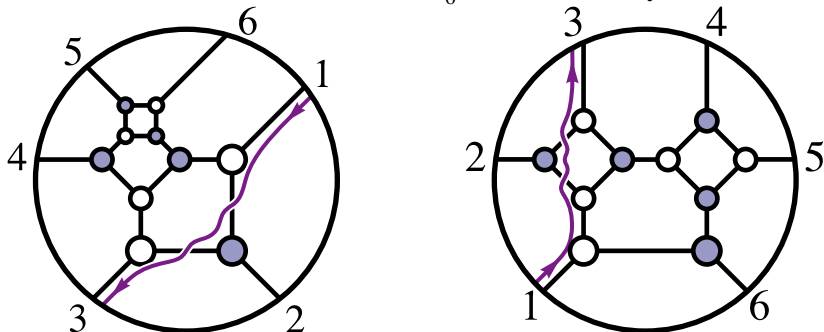
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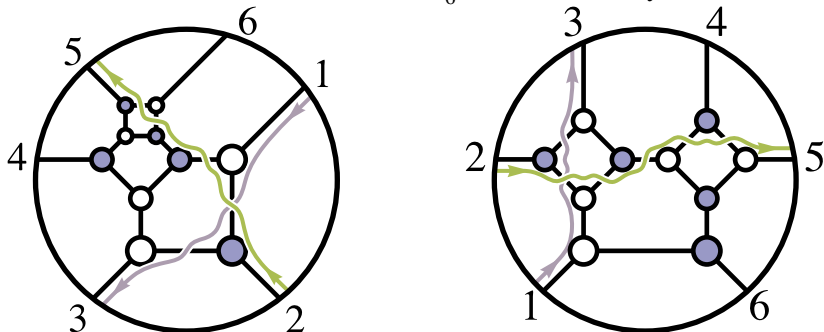
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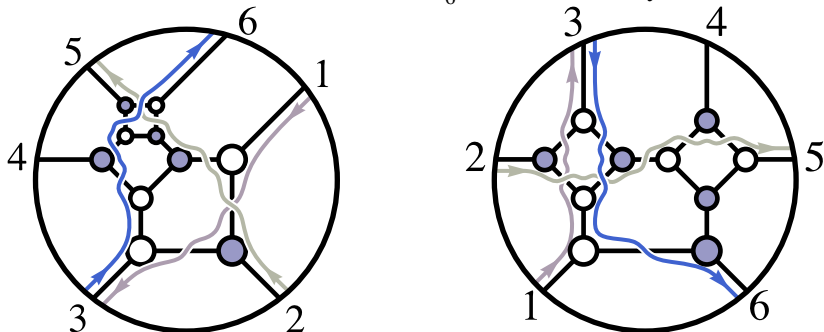
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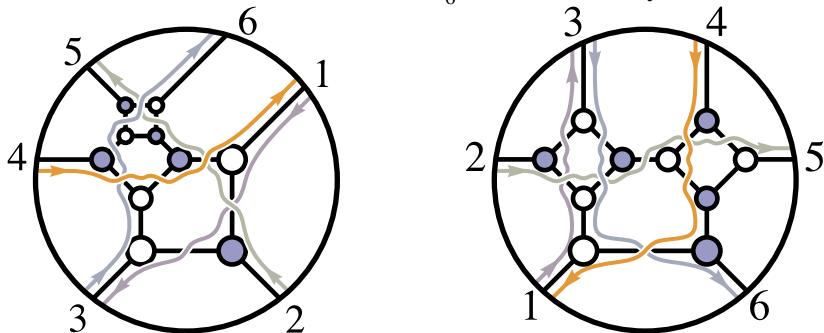
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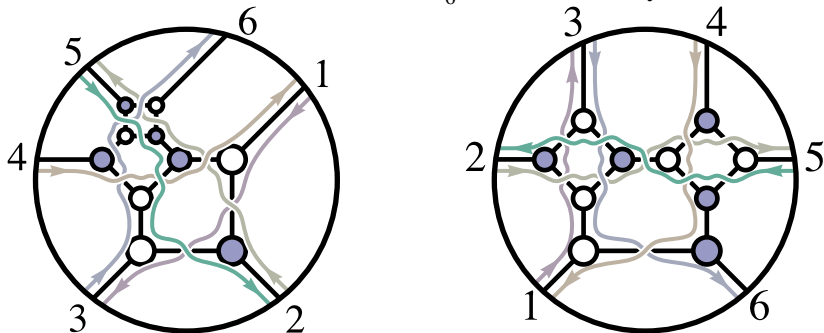
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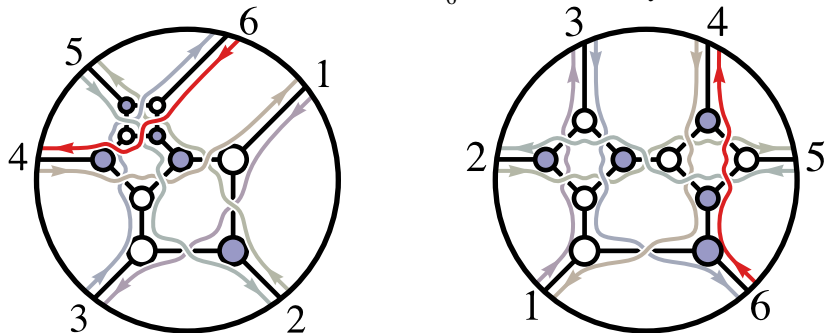
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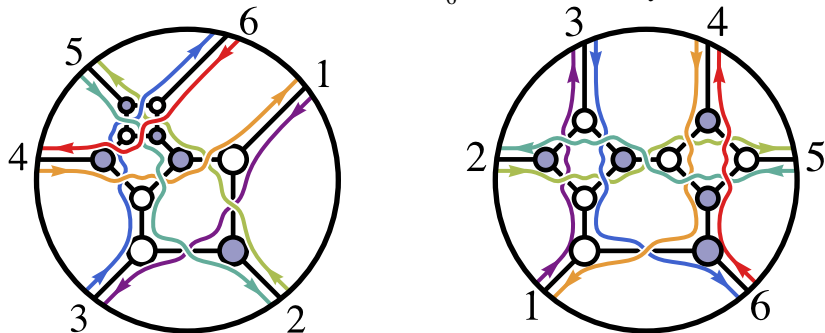
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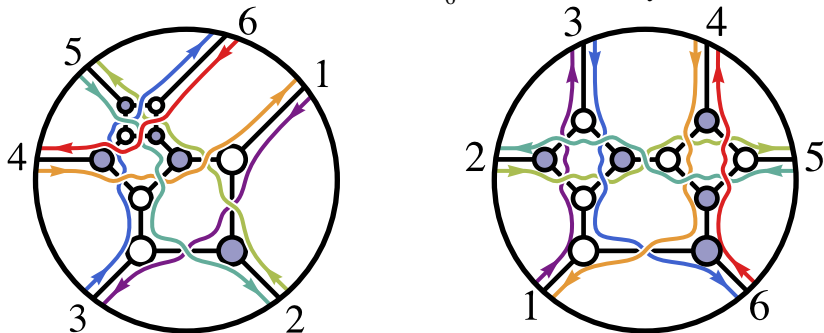
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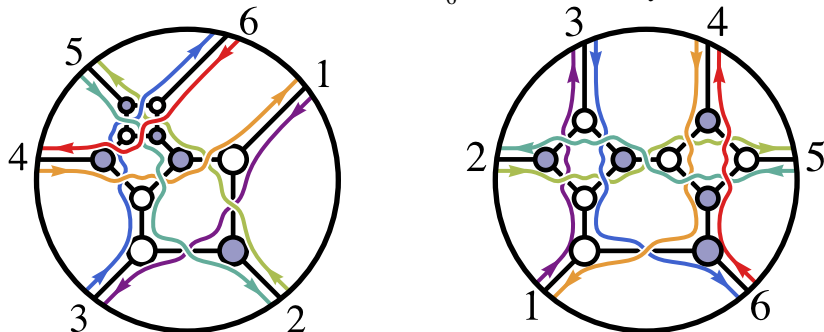
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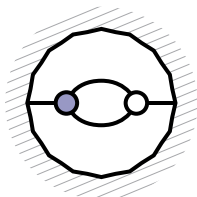
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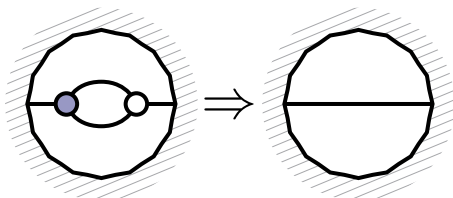
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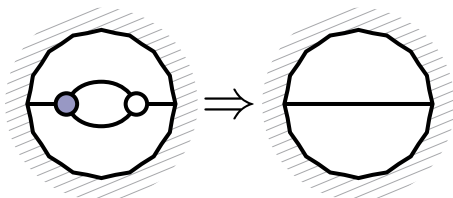
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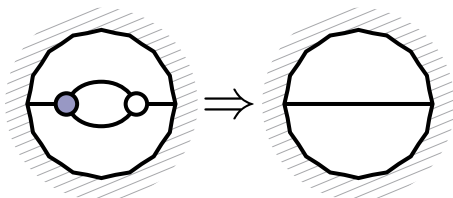


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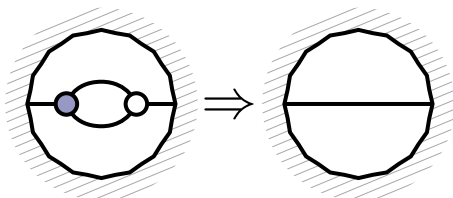


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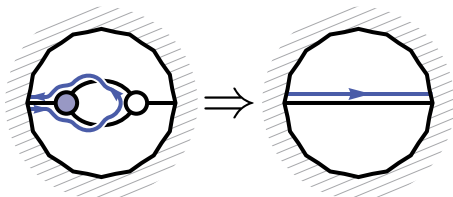


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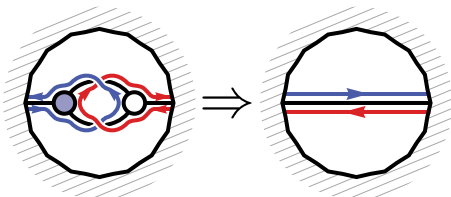


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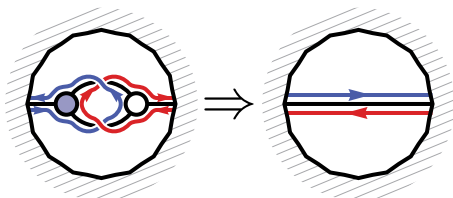
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Such factors of $d\alpha/\alpha$ arising from bubble deletion encode **loop integrands!**



Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

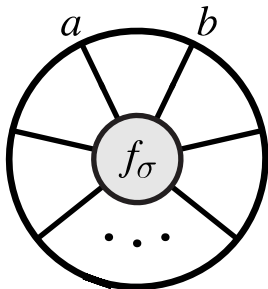
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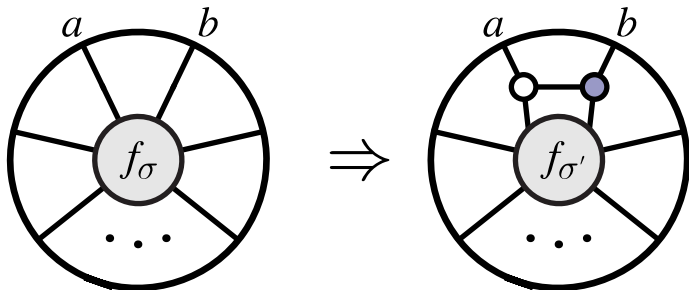
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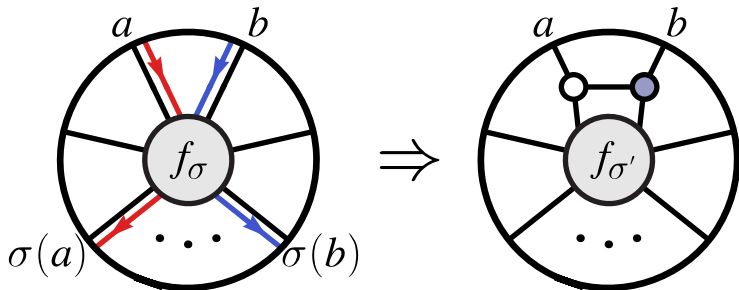
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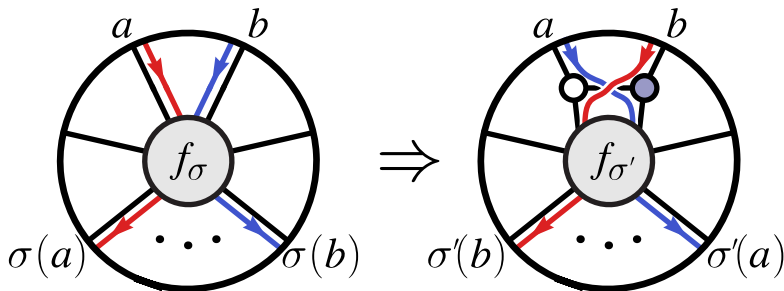
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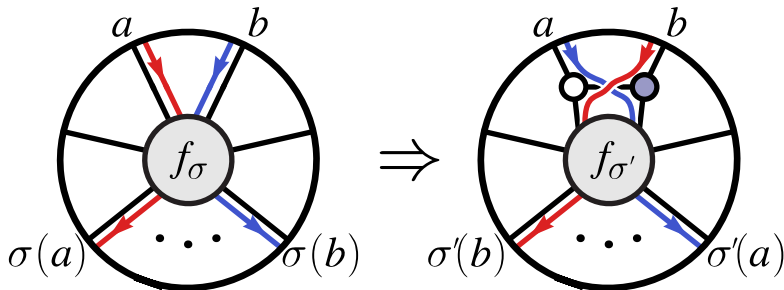
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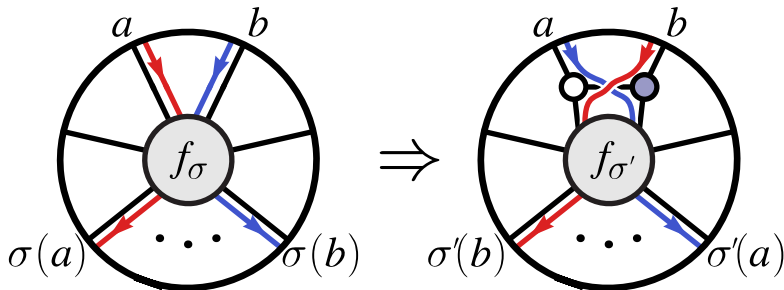
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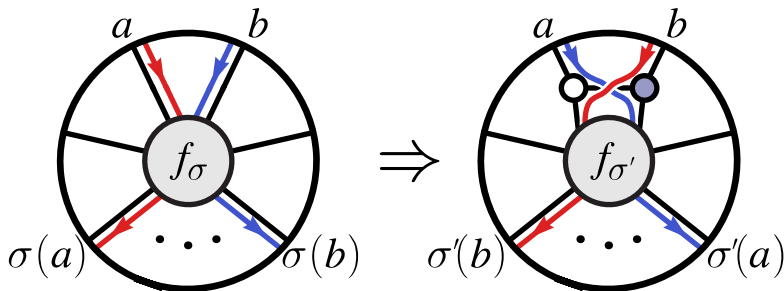
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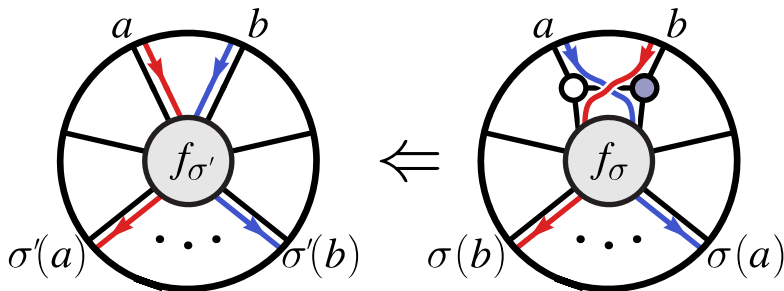
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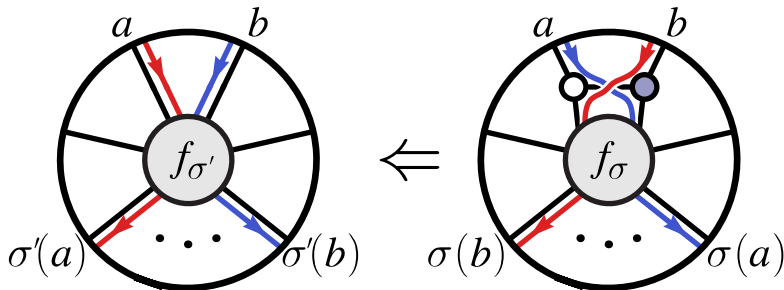
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Read the other way,



Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

Recall that attaching 'BCFW bridges' can lead to very rich on-shell diagrams.

Read the other way, we can 'peel-off' bridges and thereby **decompose** a permutation into transpositions according to $\sigma = (ab) \circ \sigma'$



Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions

'Bridge' Decomposition

$$\sigma: \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 3 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

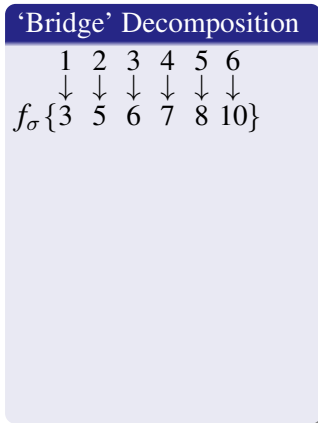
There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions

'Bridge' Decomposition

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ f_{\sigma} \{3 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 10\} \end{array}$$

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

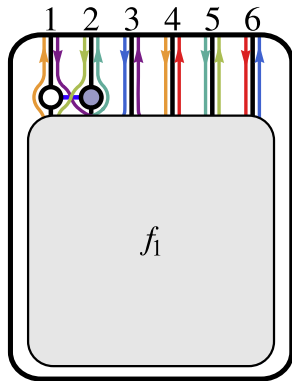
There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:



Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

$$f_0 = \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} f_1$$

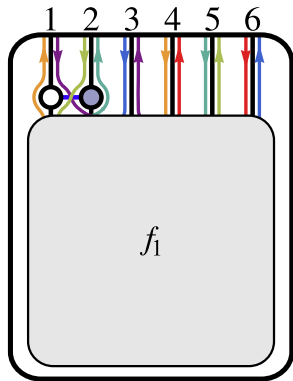


‘Bridge’ Decomposition						
	1	2	3	4	5	6
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
f_1	{3	{5	{6	{7	{8	{10}
						τ
						(1 2)

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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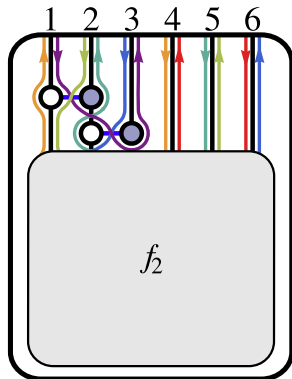


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	τ
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

$$f_0 = \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \frac{d\alpha_2}{\alpha_2} f_2$$

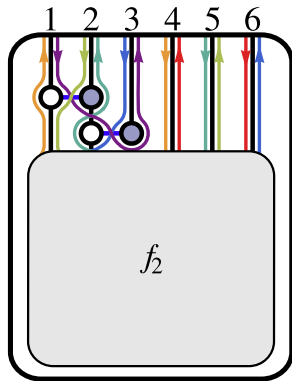


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	τ
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	$(2\ 3)$

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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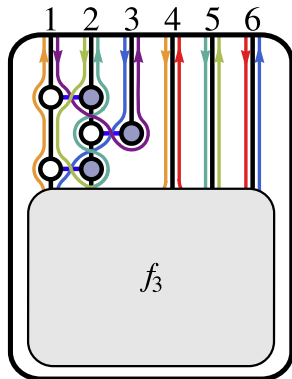


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)

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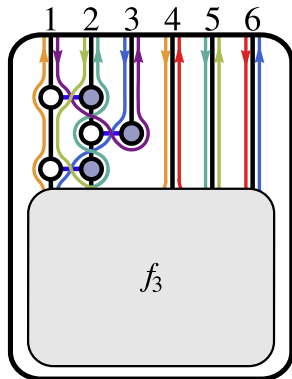


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)

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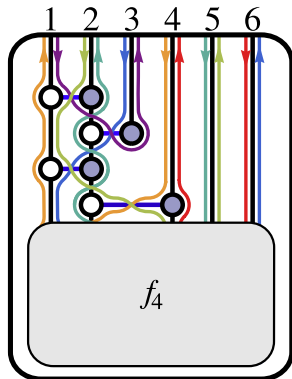


'Bridge' Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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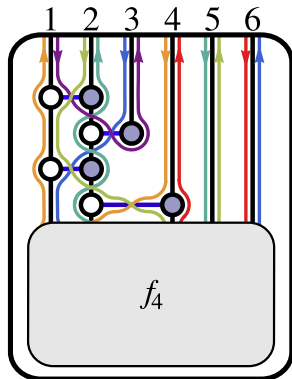


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	

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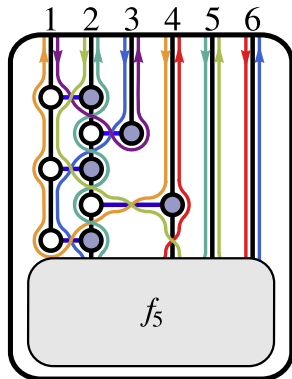


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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$$f_0 = \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \frac{d\alpha_2}{\alpha_2} \frac{d\alpha_3}{\alpha_3} \frac{d\alpha_4}{\alpha_4} \frac{d\alpha_5}{\alpha_5} f_5$$

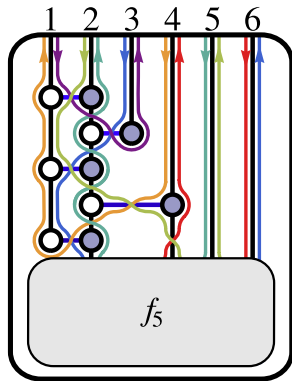


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(2 4)
	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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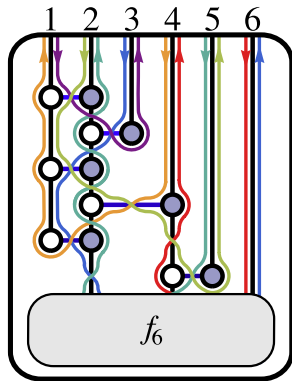


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)

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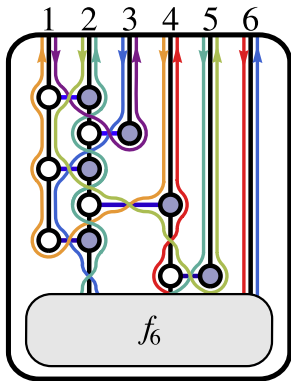


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	

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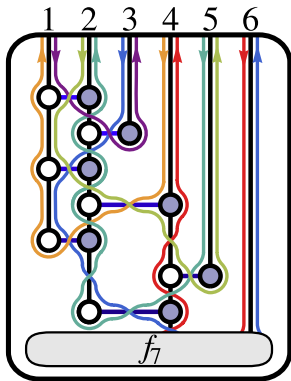


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)

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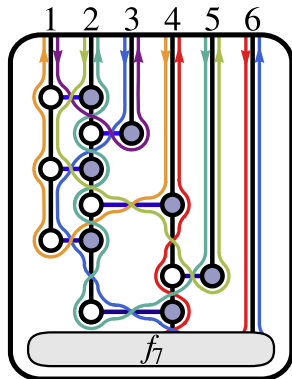


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_7	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	

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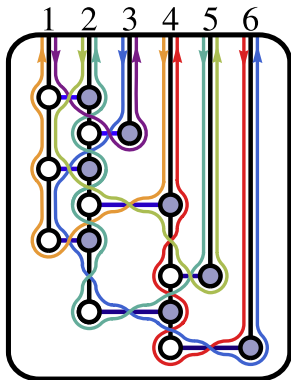


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
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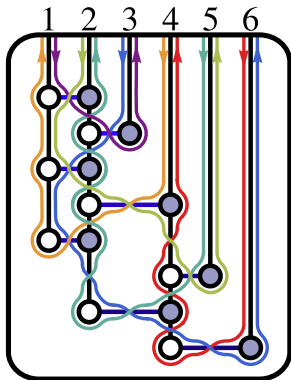


‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_7	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_8	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

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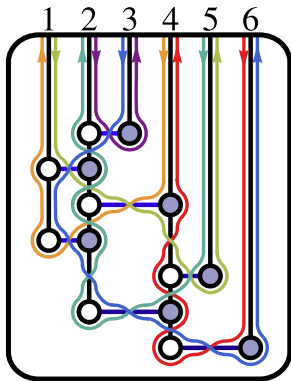
'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_7	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_8	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

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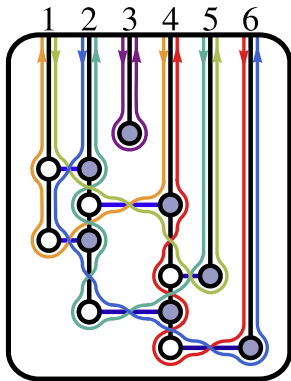
'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(24)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(46)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

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'Bridge' Decomposition

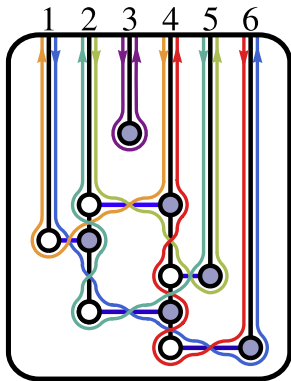
1	2	3	4	5	6	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	τ

f_2	{	5	6	3	7	8	10	}	(12)
f_3	{	6	5	3	7	8	10	}	(24)
f_4	{	6	7	3	5	8	10	}	(12)
f_5	{	7	6	3	5	8	10	}	(45)
f_6	{	7	6	3	8	5	10	}	(24)
f_7	{	7	8	3	6	5	10	}	(46)
f_8	{	7	8	3	10	5	6	}	

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$$f_0 = \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \frac{d\alpha_2}{\alpha_2} \frac{d\alpha_3}{\alpha_3} \frac{d\alpha_4}{\alpha_4} \frac{d\alpha_5}{\alpha_5} \frac{d\alpha_6}{\alpha_6} \frac{d\alpha_7}{\alpha_7} \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8} f_8$$



'Bridge' Decomposition

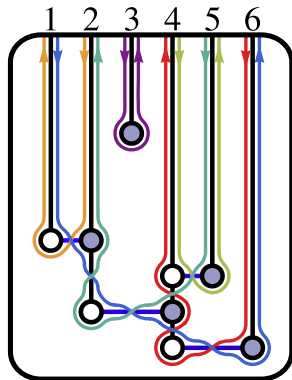
1	2	3	4	5	6	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	τ

f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(24)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(46)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

$$f_0 = \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \frac{d\alpha_2}{\alpha_2} \frac{d\alpha_3}{\alpha_3} \frac{d\alpha_4}{\alpha_4} \frac{d\alpha_5}{\alpha_5} \frac{d\alpha_6}{\alpha_6} \frac{d\alpha_7}{\alpha_7} \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8} f_8$$



'Bridge' Decomposition

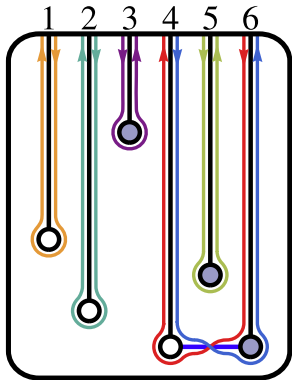
1	2	3	4	5	6	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	τ

f_4	{	6	7	3	5	8	10	}	(1 2)
f_5	{	7	6	3	5	8	10	}	(4 5)
f_6	{	7	6	3	8	5	10	}	(2 4)
f_7	{	7	8	3	6	5	10	}	(4 6)
f_8	{	7	8	3	10	5	6	}	

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'Bridge' Decomposition

1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	

$$f_7 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 6 \ 5 \ 10\} (46)$$

$$f_8 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 10 \ 5 \ 6\}$$

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$$f_8 = \prod_{a=\sigma(a)+n} \left(\delta^4(\tilde{\eta}_a) \delta^2(\tilde{\lambda}_a) \right) \prod_{b=\sigma(b)} \left(\delta^2(\lambda_b) \right)$$

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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{1} & \mathbf{2} & \mathbf{3} & \mathbf{4} & \mathbf{5} & \mathbf{6} \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \quad \tau$$

$$f_8 \{ \mathbf{7} \ \mathbf{8} \ \mathbf{3} \ \mathbf{10} \ \mathbf{5} \ \mathbf{6} \}$$

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$$f_8 = \delta^{3 \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{3 \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times 3} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)$$

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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(46): $c_6 \mapsto c_6 + \alpha_8 c_4$

'Bridge' Decomposition

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$$f_6 = \frac{d\alpha_7}{\alpha_7} \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8} \delta^{3 \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{3 \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times 3} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(24): $c_4 \mapsto c_4 + \alpha_7 c_2$

'Bridge' Decomposition

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \quad \tau$$

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Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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$$f_5 = \frac{d\alpha_6}{\alpha_6} \frac{d\alpha_7}{\alpha_7} \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8} \delta^{3 \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{3 \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times 3} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(45): $c_5 \mapsto c_5 + \alpha_6 c_4$

'Bridge' Decomposition

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \quad \tau$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f_5 \{7 \ 6 \ 3 \ 5 \ 8 \ 10\} \\ f_6 \{7 \ 6 \ 3 \ 8 \ 5 \ 10\} \\ f_7 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 6 \ 5 \ 10\} \\ f_8 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 10 \ 5 \ 6\} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (45) \\ (24) \\ (46) \end{array}$$

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$$f_4 = \frac{d\alpha_5}{\alpha_5} \dots \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8} \delta^{3 \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{3 \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times 3} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(12): $c_2 \mapsto c_2 + \alpha_5 c_1$

'Bridge' Decomposition

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \quad \tau$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f_4 \{6 \ 7 \ 3 \ 5 \ 8 \ 10\} (12) \\ f_5 \{7 \ 6 \ 3 \ 5 \ 8 \ 10\} (45) \\ f_6 \{7 \ 6 \ 3 \ 8 \ 5 \ 10\} (24) \\ f_7 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 6 \ 5 \ 10\} (46) \\ f_8 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 10 \ 5 \ 6\} \end{array}$$

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$$f_3 = \frac{d\alpha_4}{\alpha_4} \dots \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8} \delta^{3 \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{3 \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times 3} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(24): $c_4 \mapsto c_4 + \alpha_4 c_2$

'Bridge' Decomposition

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \quad \tau$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f_3 \{6 \ 5 \ 3 \ 7 \ 8 \ 10\} \\ f_4 \{6 \ 7 \ 3 \ 5 \ 8 \ 10\} \\ f_5 \{7 \ 6 \ 3 \ 5 \ 8 \ 10\} \\ f_6 \{7 \ 6 \ 3 \ 8 \ 5 \ 10\} \\ f_7 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 6 \ 5 \ 10\} \\ f_8 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 10 \ 5 \ 6\} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (24) \\ (12) \\ (45) \\ (24) \\ (46) \end{array}$$

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$$f_2 = \frac{d\alpha_3}{\alpha_3} \dots \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8} \delta^{3 \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{3 \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times 3} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(12): $c_2 \mapsto c_2 + \alpha_3 c_1$

'Bridge' Decomposition

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array} \quad \tau$$

$$\begin{array}{l} f_2 \{5 \ 6 \ 3 \ 7 \ 8 \ 10\} \\ f_3 \{6 \ 5 \ 3 \ 7 \ 8 \ 10\} \\ f_4 \{6 \ 7 \ 3 \ 5 \ 8 \ 10\} \\ f_5 \{7 \ 6 \ 3 \ 5 \ 8 \ 10\} \\ f_6 \{7 \ 6 \ 3 \ 8 \ 5 \ 10\} \\ f_7 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 6 \ 5 \ 10\} \\ f_8 \{7 \ 8 \ 3 \ 10 \ 5 \ 6\} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} (12) \\ (24) \\ (12) \\ (45) \\ (24) \\ (46) \end{array}$$

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$$f_1 = \frac{d\alpha_2}{\alpha_2} \dots \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8} \delta^{3 \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{3 \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times 3} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(23): $c_3 \mapsto c_3 + \alpha_2 c_2$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
1	2	3	4	5	6	τ	
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓		
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(24)
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'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
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f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
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'Bridge' Decomposition

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f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
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f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

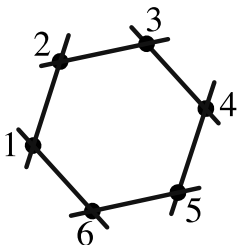
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ \alpha_0\alpha_8 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
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f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
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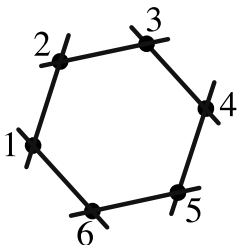
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
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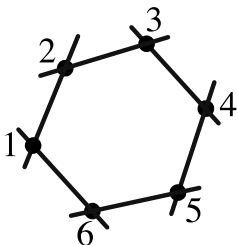
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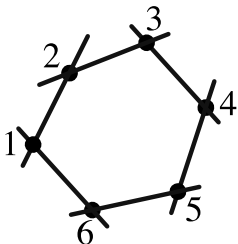
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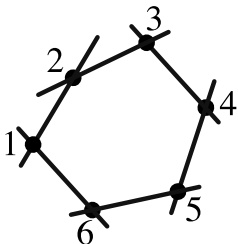
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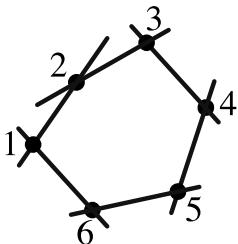
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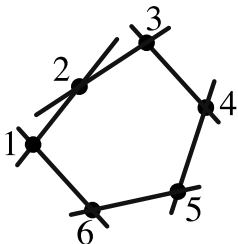
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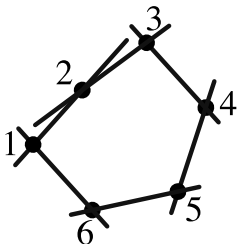
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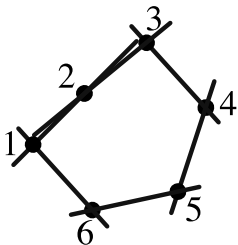
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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
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f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	3	5	6	7	8	10	
f_1	5	3	6	7	8	10	(12)
f_2	5	6	3	7	8	10	(23)
f_3	6	5	3	7	8	10	(12)
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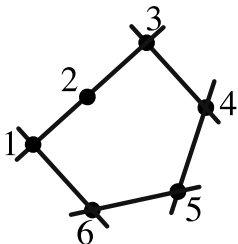
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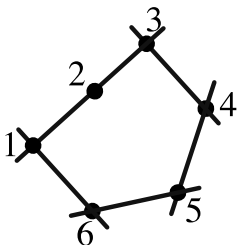


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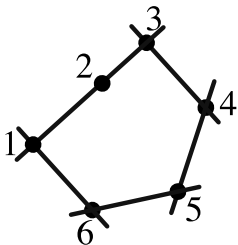


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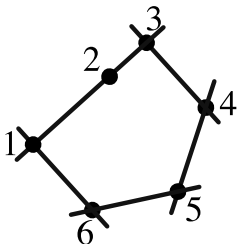
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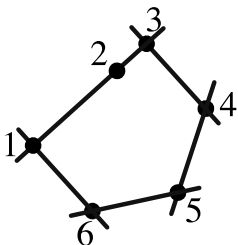


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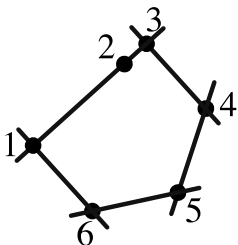
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'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:



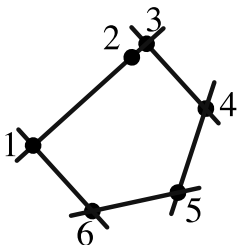
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

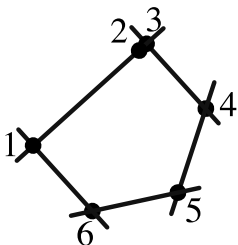


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	(12)
f_1	$\{3$	5	6	7	8	$10\}$	(23)
f_2	$\{5$	6	3	7	8	$10\}$	(12)
f_3	$\{6$	5	3	7	8	$10\}$	(24)
f_4	$\{6$	7	3	5	8	$10\}$	(12)
f_5	$\{7$	6	3	5	8	$10\}$	(45)
f_6	$\{7$	6	3	8	5	$10\}$	(24)
f_7	$\{7$	8	3	6	5	$10\}$	(46)
f_8	$\{7$	8	3	10	5	$6\}$	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

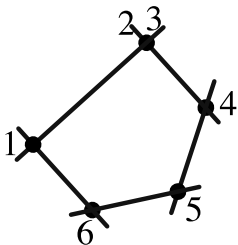


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ	
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow		
	3	5	6	7	8	10		
f_1	{	5	3	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{	5	6	3	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{	6	5	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{	6	7	3	5	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{	7	6	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{	7	6	3	8	5	10}	(4 5)
f_7	{	7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_8	{	7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{	7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:



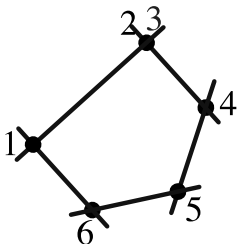
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(24)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(46)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:



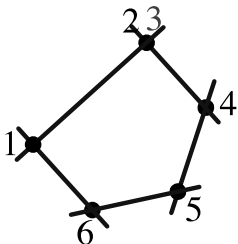
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ	
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow		
	3	5	6	7	8	10		
f_1	{	5	3	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_2	{	5	6	3	7	8	10}	(23)
f_3	{	6	5	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_4	{	6	7	3	5	8	10}	(24)
f_5	{	7	6	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_6	{	7	6	3	8	5	10}	(45)
f_7	{	7	8	3	6	5	10}	(24)
f_8	{	7	8	3	10	5	6}	(46)

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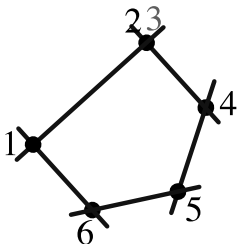


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	(12)
f_1	$\{3$	5	6	7	8	$10\}$	(23)
f_2	$\{5$	6	3	7	8	$10\}$	(12)
f_3	$\{6$	5	3	7	8	$10\}$	(24)
f_4	$\{6$	7	3	5	8	$10\}$	(12)
f_5	$\{7$	6	3	5	8	$10\}$	(45)
f_6	$\{7$	6	3	8	5	$10\}$	(24)
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f_8	$\{7$	8	3	10	5	$6\}$	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:



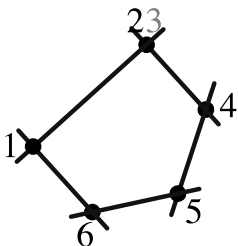
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
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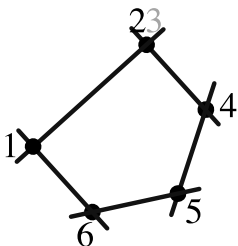


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	3	5	6	7	8	10	
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(4 5)
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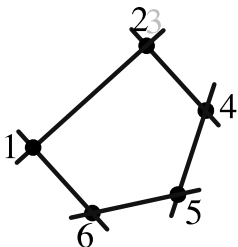
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
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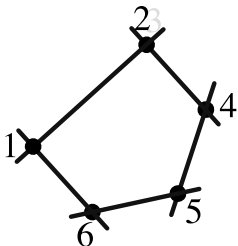


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
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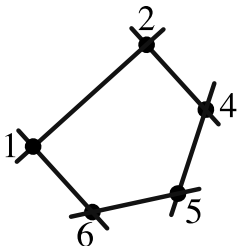
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
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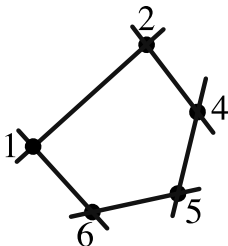


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & & 0 & & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & & & 0 & & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 & \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(23)
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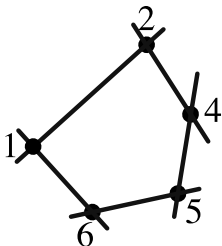
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
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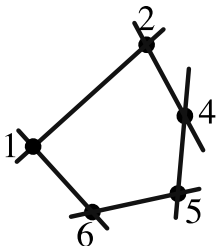


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
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f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(24)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(46)
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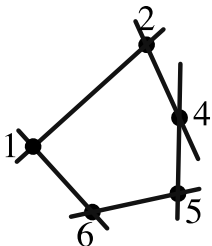


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
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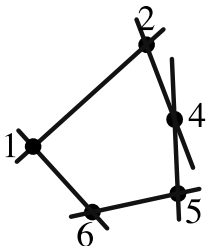


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{3	{5	{6	{7	{8	{10}	$(2\ 3)$
f_2	{5	{6	{3	{7	{8	{10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_3	{6	{5	{3	{7	{8	{10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_4	{6	{7	{3	{5	{8	{10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_5	{7	{6	{3	{5	{8	{10}	$(4\ 5)$
f_6	{7	{6	{3	{8	{5	{10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_7	{7	{8	{3	{6	{5	{10}	$(4\ 6)$
f_8	{7	{8	{3	{10	{5	{6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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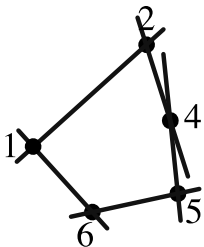


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	3	5	6	7	8	10	
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(4 5)
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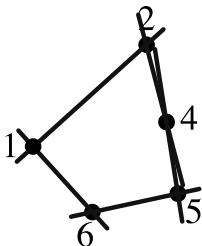
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'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
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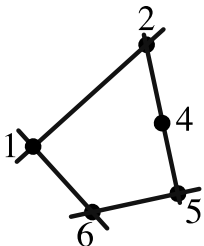


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow 3	\downarrow 5	\downarrow 6	\downarrow 7	\downarrow 8	\downarrow 10	(12)
f_1	5	3	6	7	8	10	(23)
f_2	5	6	3	7	8	10	(12)
f_3	6	5	3	7	8	10	(24)
f_4	6	7	3	5	8	10	(12)
f_5	7	6	3	5	8	10	(45)
f_6	7	6	3	8	5	10	(24)
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Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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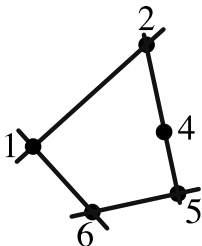


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	3	5	6	7	8	10	
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(4 5)
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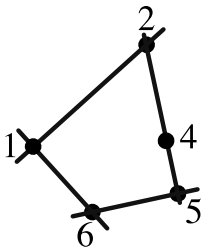
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
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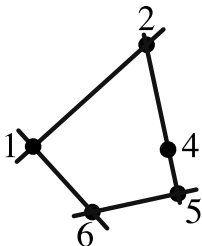
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'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
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f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
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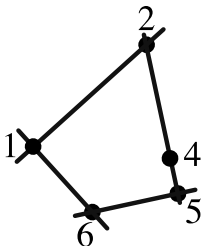


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	$(2\ 3)$
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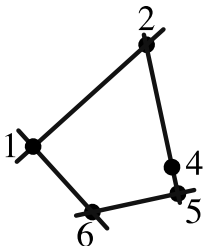
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'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
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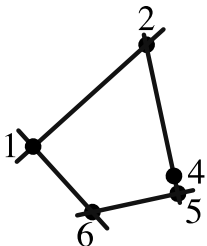


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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
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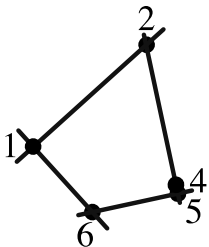


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
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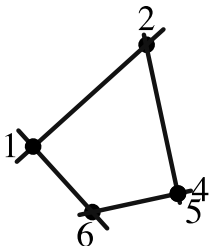


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
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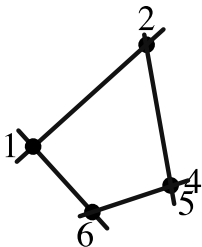


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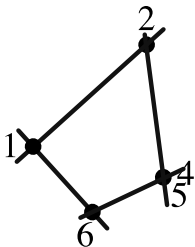
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'Bridge' Decomposition

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f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
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f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
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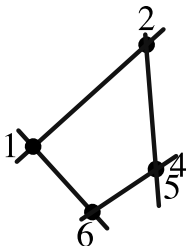


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	$(1\ 2)$
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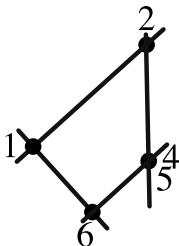


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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
f_1	{3	{5	{6	{7	{8	{10}	(23)
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f_3	{6	{5	{3	{7	{8	{10}	(24)
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f_7	{7	{8	{3	{6	{5	{10}	(46)
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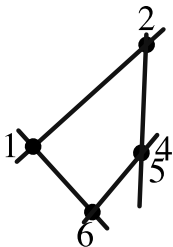


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	$(2\ 3)$
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	$(4\ 5)$
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	$(4\ 6)$
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

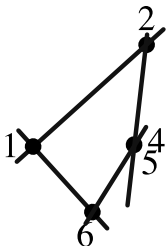


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	$\{3\ 5\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 10\}$
f_1	$\{5\ 3\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 10\}$						$(1\ 2)$
f_2	$\{5\ 6\ 3\ 7\ 8\ 10\}$						$(2\ 3)$
f_3	$\{6\ 5\ 3\ 7\ 8\ 10\}$						$(1\ 2)$
f_4	$\{6\ 7\ 3\ 5\ 8\ 10\}$						$(2\ 4)$
f_5	$\{7\ 6\ 3\ 5\ 8\ 10\}$						$(1\ 2)$
f_6	$\{7\ 6\ 3\ 8\ 5\ 10\}$						$(4\ 5)$
f_7	$\{7\ 8\ 3\ 6\ 5\ 10\}$						$(2\ 4)$
f_8	$\{7\ 8\ 3\ 10\ 5\ 6\}$						$(4\ 6)$

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

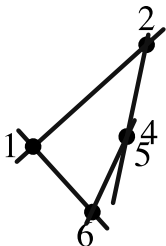


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

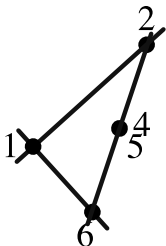


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
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Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

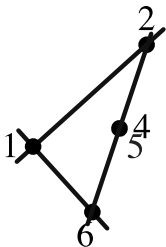


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow 3	\downarrow 5	\downarrow 6	\downarrow 7	\downarrow 8	\downarrow 10	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	$(2\ 3)$
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	$(4\ 5)$
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	$(4\ 6)$
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:



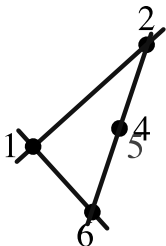
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	$\downarrow 3$	$\downarrow 5$	$\downarrow 6$	$\downarrow 7$	$\downarrow 8$	$\downarrow 10$	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	$\{5$	3	6	7	8	$10\}$	$(2\ 3)$
f_2	$\{5$	6	3	7	8	$10\}$	$(1\ 2)$
f_3	$\{6$	5	3	7	8	$10\}$	$(2\ 4)$
f_4	$\{6$	7	3	5	8	$10\}$	$(1\ 2)$
f_5	$\{7$	6	3	5	8	$10\}$	$(4\ 5)$
f_6	$\{7$	6	3	8	5	$10\}$	$(2\ 4)$
f_7	$\{7$	8	3	6	5	$10\}$	$(4\ 6)$
f_8	$\{7$	8	3	10	5	$6\}$	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

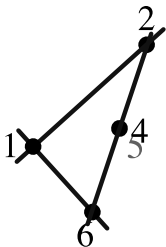


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow 3	\downarrow 5	\downarrow 6	\downarrow 7	\downarrow 8	\downarrow 10	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	$(2\ 3)$
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	$(4\ 5)$
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	$(4\ 6)$
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

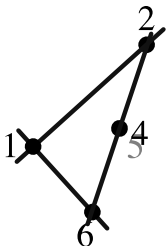


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow 3	\downarrow 5	\downarrow 6	\downarrow 7	\downarrow 8	\downarrow 10	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{ 5	{ 3	{ 6	{ 7	{ 8	{ 10	$(2\ 3)$
f_2	{ 5	{ 6	{ 3	{ 7	{ 8	{ 10	$(1\ 2)$
f_3	{ 6	{ 5	{ 3	{ 7	{ 8	{ 10	$(2\ 4)$
f_4	{ 6	{ 7	{ 3	{ 5	{ 8	{ 10	$(1\ 2)$
f_5	{ 7	{ 6	{ 3	{ 5	{ 8	{ 10	$(4\ 5)$
f_6	{ 7	{ 6	{ 3	{ 8	{ 5	{ 10	$(2\ 4)$
f_7	{ 7	{ 8	{ 3	{ 6	{ 5	{ 10	$(4\ 6)$
f_8	{ 7	{ 8	{ 3	{ 10	{ 5	{ 6	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

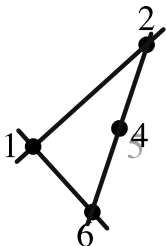


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
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Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

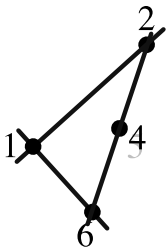


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow 3	\downarrow 5	\downarrow 6	\downarrow 7	\downarrow 8	\downarrow 10	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	$(2\ 3)$
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	$(4\ 5)$
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	$(4\ 6)$
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

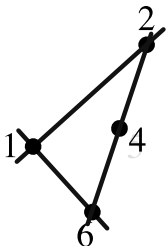


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(24)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(46)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

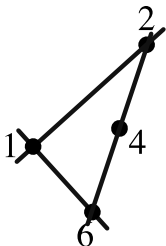


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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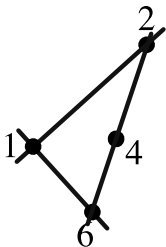


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
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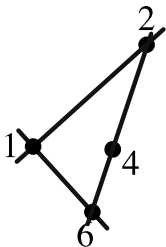


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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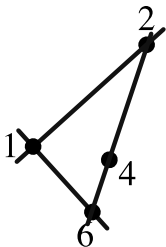


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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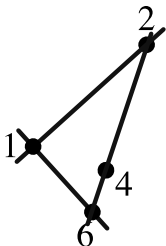


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
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Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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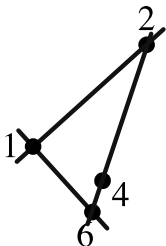


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:

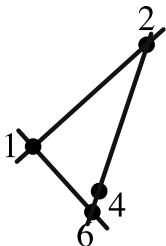


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
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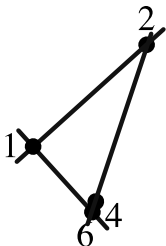


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	3	5	6	7	8	10	(12)
f_1	5	3	6	7	8	10	(23)
f_2	5	6	3	7	8	10	(12)
f_3	6	5	3	7	8	10	(24)
f_4	6	7	3	5	8	10	(12)
f_5	7	6	3	5	8	10	(45)
f_6	7	6	3	8	5	10	(24)
f_7	7	8	3	6	5	10	(46)
f_8	7	8	3	10	5	6	

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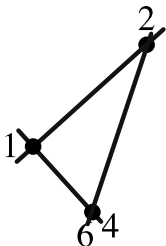


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

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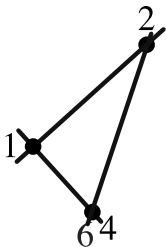


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
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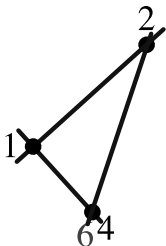


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	3	5	6	7	8	10	
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(4 5)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(2 4)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	(4 6)

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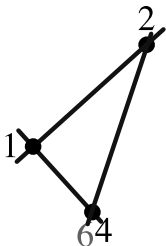


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	3	5	6	7	8	10	
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(4 5)
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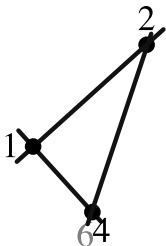


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	3	5	6	7	8	10	
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(2 4)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(4 5)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(2 4)
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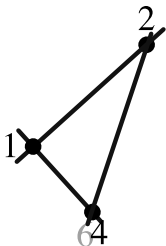


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(24)
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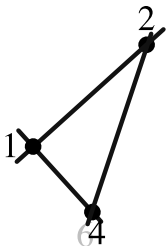


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(23)
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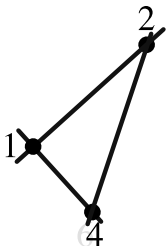


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
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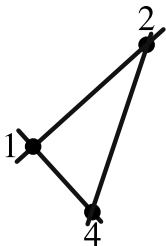


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	(12)
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(23)
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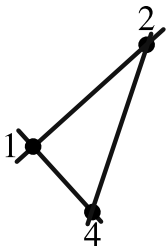


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	$(2\ 3)$
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	$(4\ 5)$
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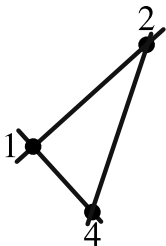


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
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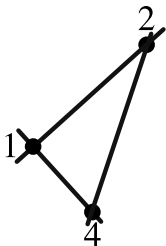


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
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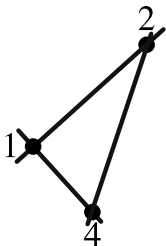


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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	$(2\ 3)$
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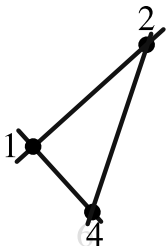


$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
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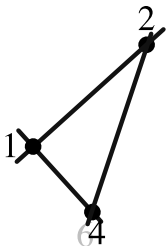
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(46): c_6 \mapsto c_6 + \alpha_8 c_4$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
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f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

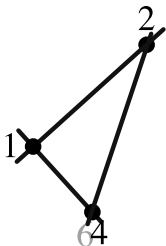
$$(46): c_6 \mapsto c_6 + \alpha_8 c_4$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
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Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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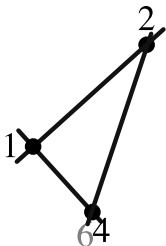
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	3	5	6	7	8	10	
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(23)
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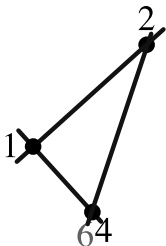
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(46): c_6 \mapsto c_6 + \alpha_8 c_4$$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
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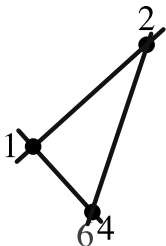
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
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Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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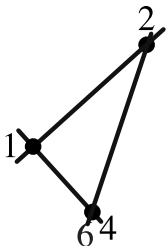
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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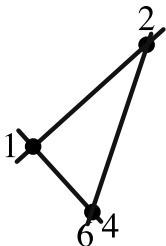
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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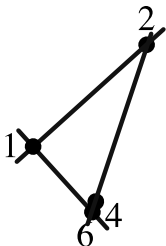
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
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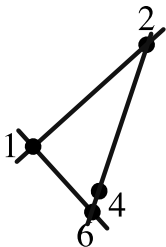
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(24): $c_4 \mapsto c_4 + \alpha_7 c_2$

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
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f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
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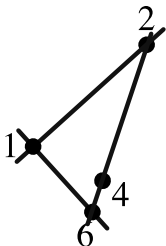
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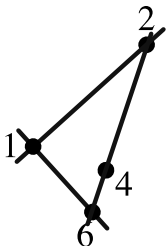
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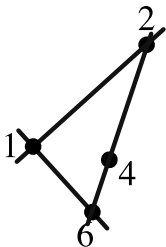
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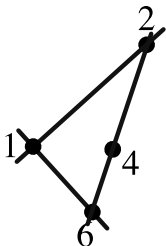
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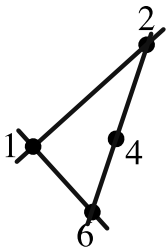
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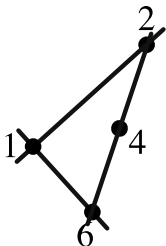
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f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
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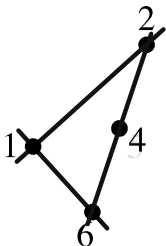
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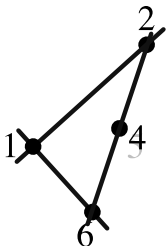
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(45): $c_5 \mapsto c_5 + \alpha_6 c_4$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
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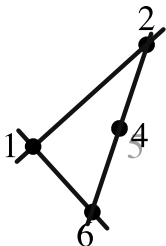
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(45): $c_5 \mapsto c_5 + \alpha_6 c_4$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	{3	{5	{6	{7	{8	{10}	
f_1	{5	{3	{6	{7	{8	{10}	(12)
f_2	{5	{6	{3	{7	{8	{10}	(23)
f_3	{6	{5	{3	{7	{8	{10}	(12)
f_4	{6	{7	{3	{5	{8	{10}	(24)
f_5	{7	{6	{3	{5	{8	{10}	(12)
f_6	{7	{6	{3	{8	{5	{10}	(45)
f_7	{7	{8	{3	{6	{5	{10}	(24)
f_8	{7	{8	{3	{10	{5	{6}	(46)

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

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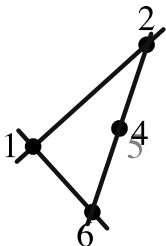
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(45): $c_5 \mapsto c_5 + \alpha_6 c_4$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
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f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(45)
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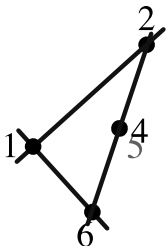
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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
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f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
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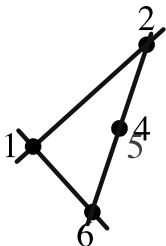
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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow 3	\downarrow 5	\downarrow 6	\downarrow 7	\downarrow 8	\downarrow 10	$(1\ 2)$
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	$(2\ 3)$
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	$(1\ 2)$
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	$(4\ 5)$
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	$(2\ 4)$
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	$(4\ 6)$
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

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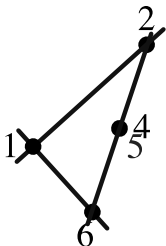
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'Bridge' Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓ 3	↓ 5	↓ 6	↓ 7	↓ 8	↓ 10	(1 2)
f_1	{ 5	{ 3	{ 6	{ 7	{ 8	{ 10	(2 3)
f_2	{ 5	{ 6	{ 3	{ 7	{ 8	{ 10	(1 2)
f_3	{ 6	{ 5	{ 3	{ 7	{ 8	{ 10	(2 4)
f_4	{ 6	{ 7	{ 3	{ 5	{ 8	{ 10	(1 2)
f_5	{ 7	{ 6	{ 3	{ 5	{ 8	{ 10	(4 5)
f_6	{ 7	{ 6	{ 3	{ 8	{ 5	{ 10	(2 4)
f_7	{ 7	{ 8	{ 3	{ 6	{ 5	{ 10	(4 6)
f_8	{ 7	{ 8	{ 3	{ 10	{ 5	{ 6	

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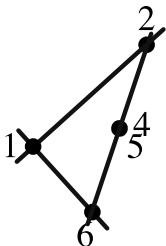
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
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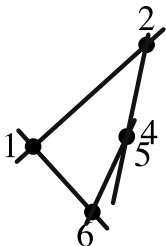
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'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	3	5	6	7	8	10	(12)
f_1	5	3	6	7	8	10	(23)
f_2	5	6	3	7	8	10	(12)
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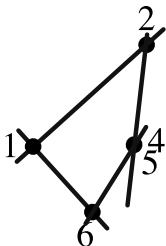
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$(12): c_2 \mapsto c_2 + \alpha_5 c_1$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow 3	\downarrow 5	\downarrow 6	\downarrow 7	\downarrow 8	\downarrow 10	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
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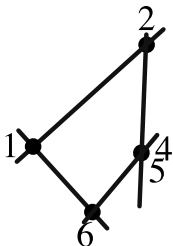
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
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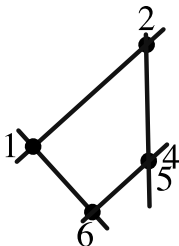
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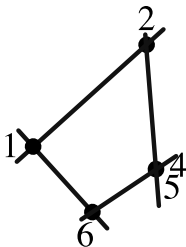
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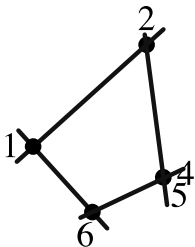
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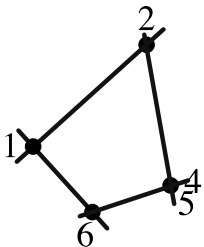
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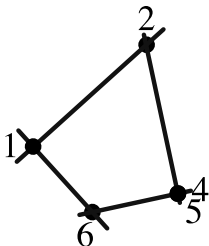
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‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
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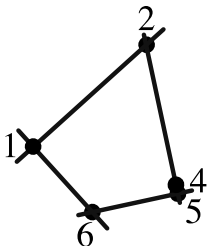
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

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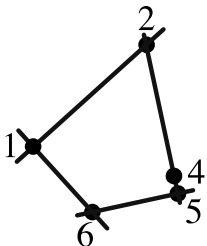
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(24): $c_4 \mapsto c_4 + \alpha_4 c_2$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
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f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(12)
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f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(24)
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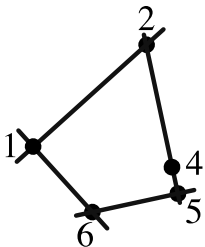
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(24): $c_4 \mapsto c_4 + \alpha_4 c_2$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(2 4)
f_4	{6	7	3	5	8	10}	(1 2)
f_5	{7	6	3	5	8	10}	(4 5)
f_6	{7	6	3	8	5	10}	(2 4)
f_7	{7	8	3	6	5	10}	(4 6)
f_8	{7	8	3	10	5	6}	

Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

There are many ways to decompose a permutation into transpositions—*e.g.*, always choose the **first** transposition $\tau \equiv (ab)$ such that $\sigma(a) < \sigma(b)$:



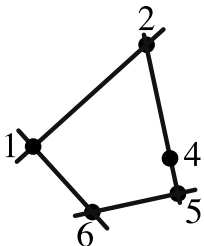
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_5 & 0 & \alpha_4 \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6 \alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(24): $c_4 \mapsto c_4 + \alpha_4 c_2$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
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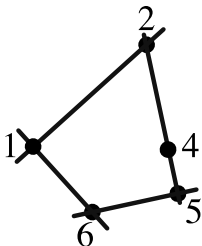
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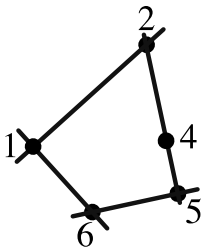
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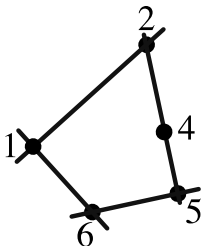
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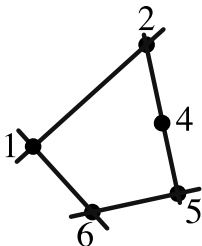
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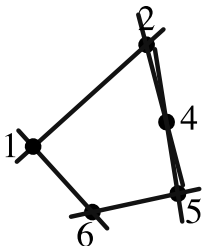
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
	3	5	6	7	8	10	
f_1	5	3	6	7	8	10	(12)
f_2	5	6	3	7	8	10	(23)
f_3	6	5	3	7	8	10	(12)
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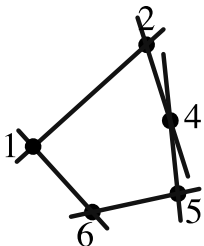
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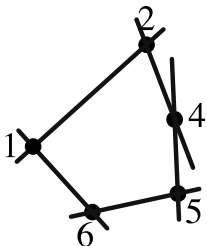
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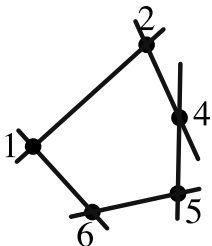
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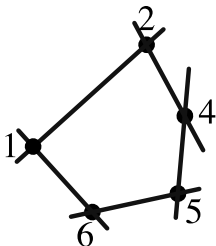
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
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f_1	$\{5\ 3\ 6\ 7\ 8\ 10\}$						(12)
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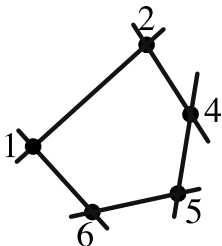
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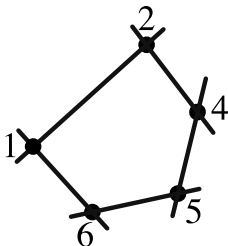
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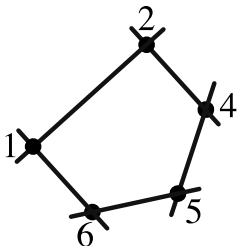
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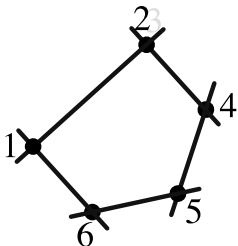
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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

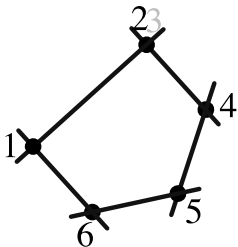
(23): $c_3 \mapsto c_3 + \alpha_2 c_2$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
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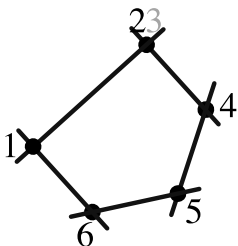
(23): $c_3 \mapsto c_3 + \alpha_2 c_2$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
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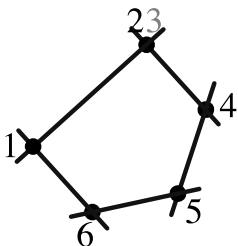
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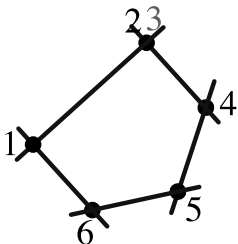
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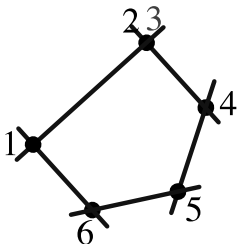
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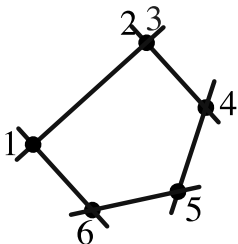
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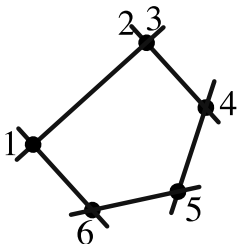
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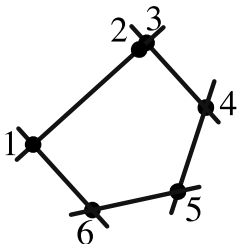
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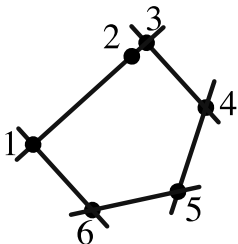
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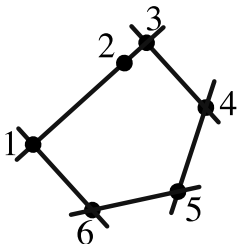
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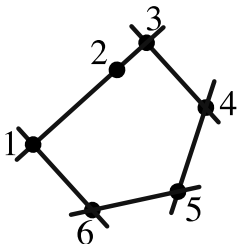
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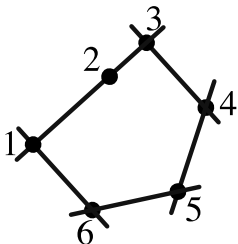
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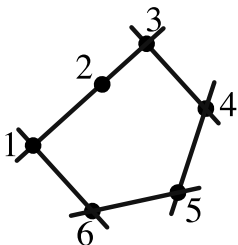
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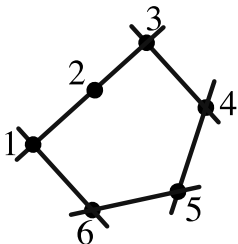
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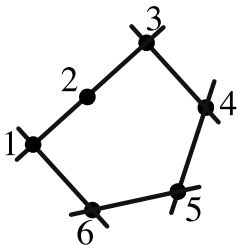
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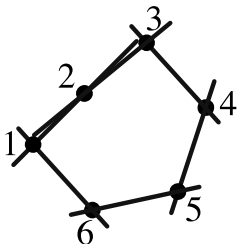
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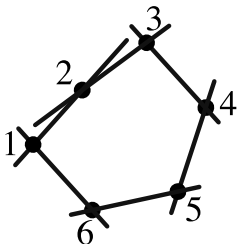
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ \alpha_0\alpha_8 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

(61): $c_1 \mapsto c_1 + \alpha_0 c_6$

‘Bridge’ Decomposition							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(12)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(23)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(12)
f_3	{6	5	3	7	8	10}	(24)
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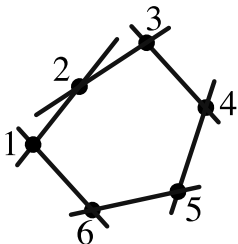
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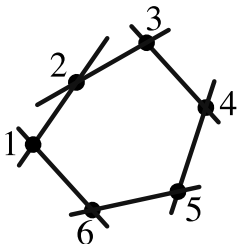
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'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	\downarrow	
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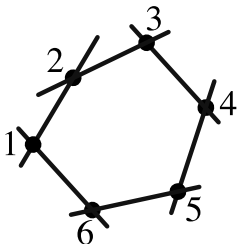
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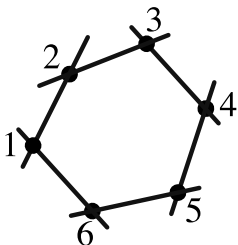
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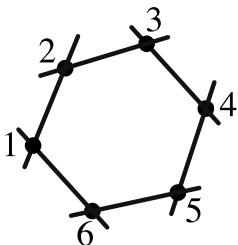
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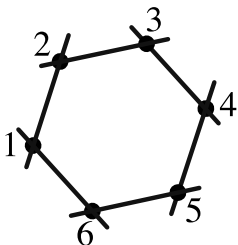
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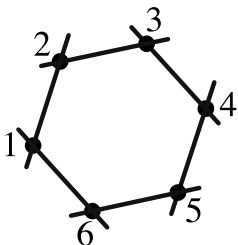
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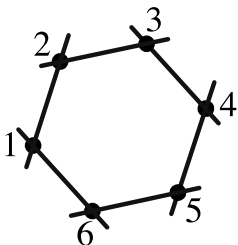
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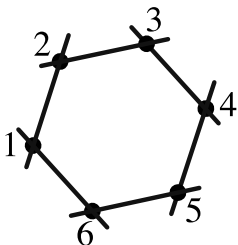
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
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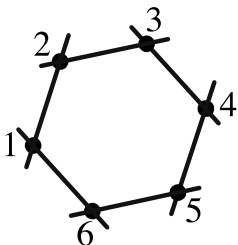


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'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
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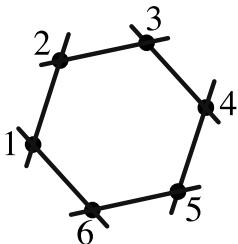
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'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓ 3	↓ 5	↓ 6	↓ 7	↓ 8	↓ 10	(12)
f_1		3	6	7	8	10	(23)
f_2	5	6	3	7	8	10	(12)
f_3	6	5	3	7	8	10	(24)
f_4	6	7	3	5	8	10	(12)
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Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

$$\mathcal{L}_{6,3} \equiv \frac{d\alpha_0}{\alpha_0} \cdots \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8}$$



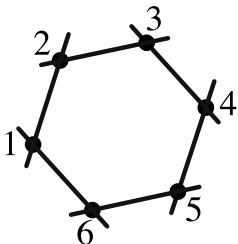
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	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
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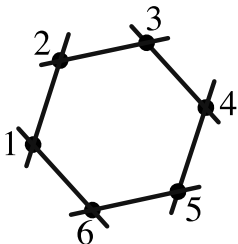
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Canonical Coordinates for Computing On-Shell Functions

$$\mathcal{L}_{6,3} \equiv \frac{d\alpha_0}{\alpha_0} \cdots \frac{d\alpha_8}{\alpha_8} = \frac{d^{3 \times 6} C}{\text{vol}(GL(3)) (123)(234)(345)(456)(561)(612)}$$



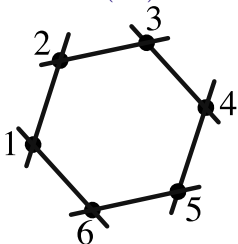
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$$\mathcal{L}_{n,k} \equiv \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \cdots \frac{d\alpha_{k(n-k)}}{\alpha_{k(n-k)}} = \frac{d^{k \times n} C}{\text{vol}(GL(k)) (1 \cdots k) (2 \cdots k+1) \cdots (n \cdots k-1)}$$



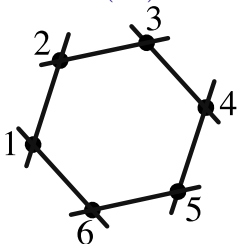
$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ \hline 1 & (\alpha_1 + \alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_2(\alpha_3 + \alpha_5) & \alpha_4\alpha_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_2 & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_7) & \alpha_6\alpha_7 & 0 \\ \alpha_0\alpha_8 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_8 \end{pmatrix}$$

'Bridge' Decomposition

	1	2	3	4	5	6	τ
f_0	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
f_0	{3	5	6	7	8	10}	(1 2)
f_1	{5	3	6	7	8	10}	(2 3)
f_2	{5	6	3	7	8	10}	(1 2)
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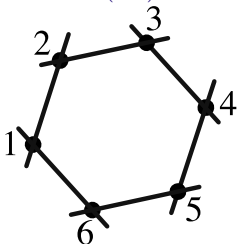
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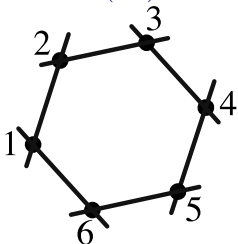
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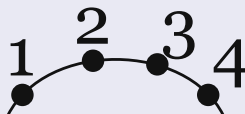
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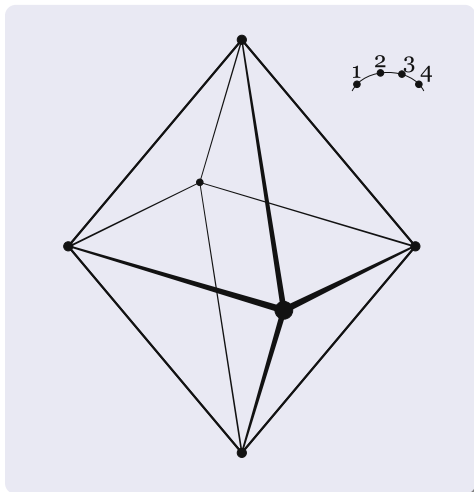
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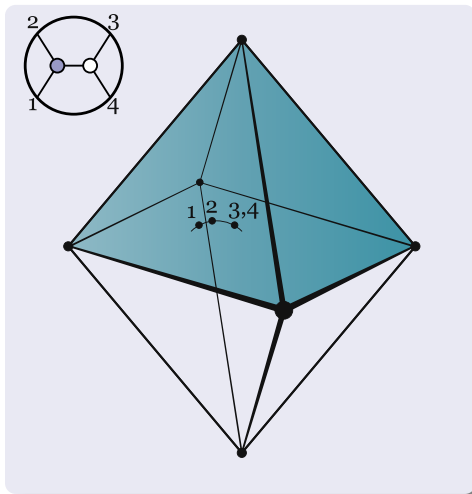
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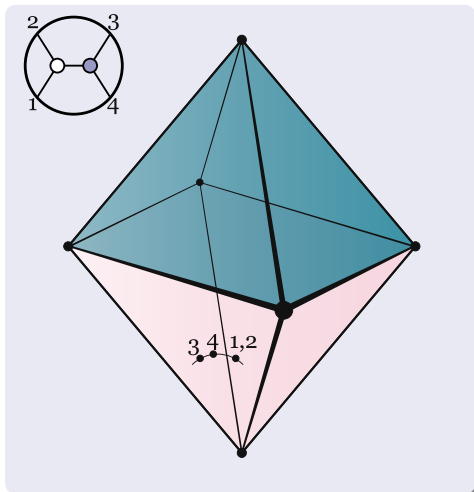
$$A_4^{(2)}(1, 2, 3, 4) :$$

$$\frac{\delta^{2 \times 4}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\alpha_{12} \langle 23 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle \langle 41 \rangle}$$

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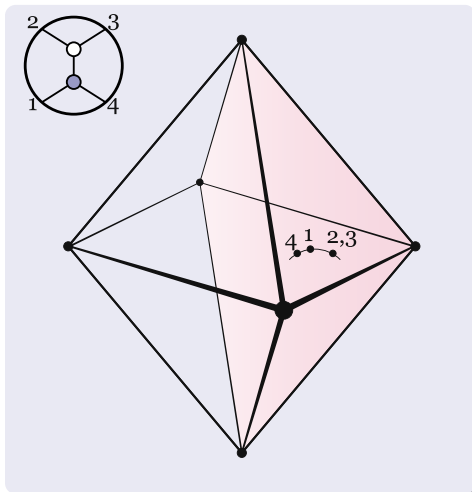
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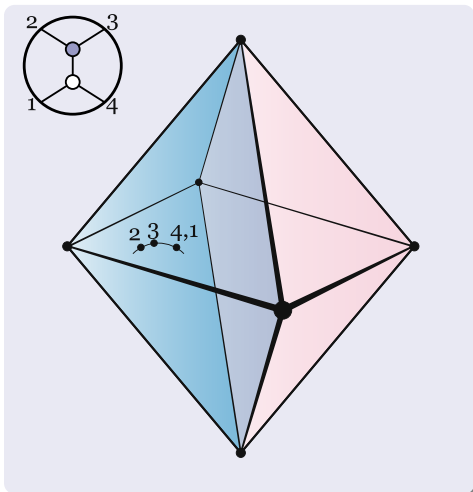
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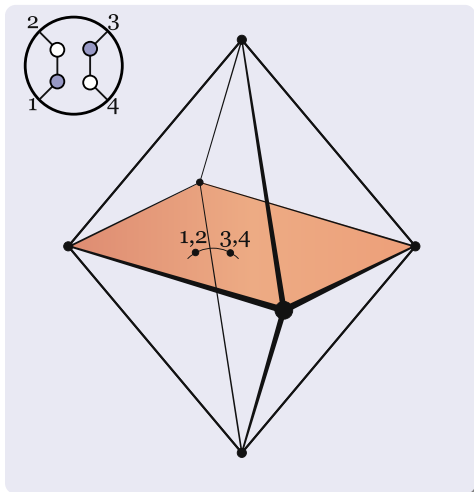
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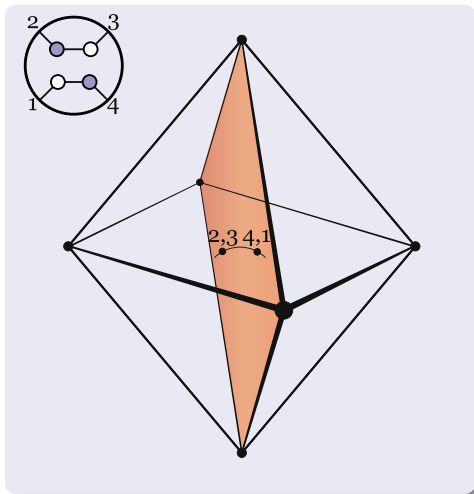
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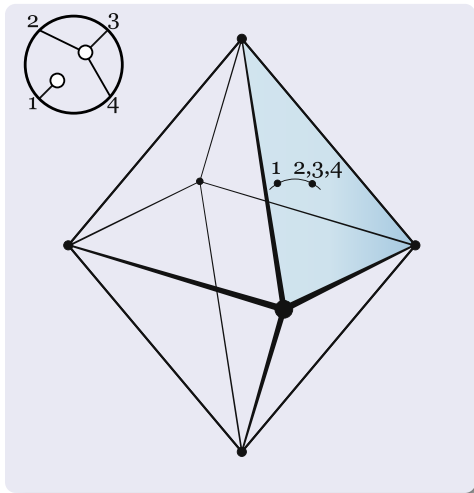
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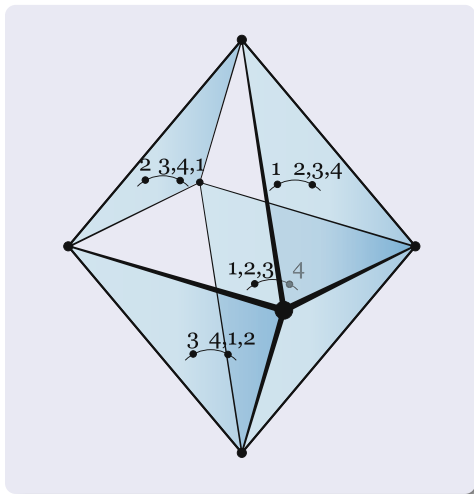
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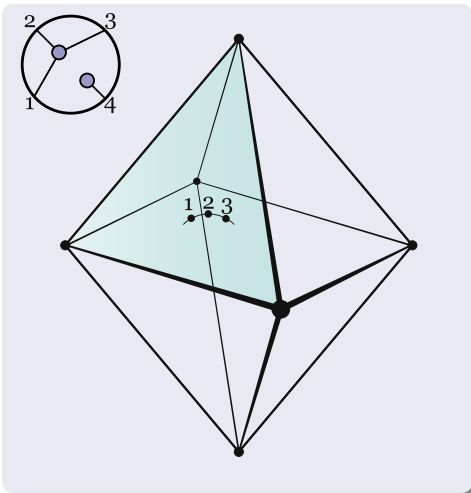
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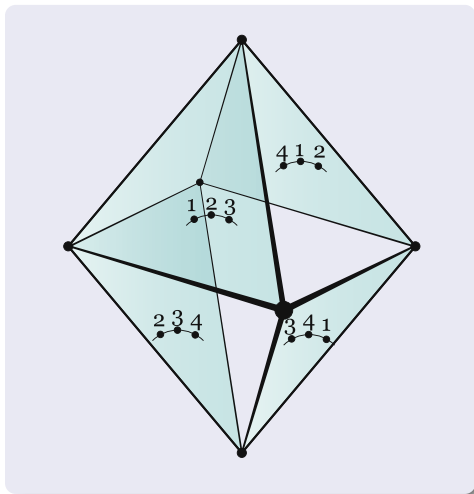
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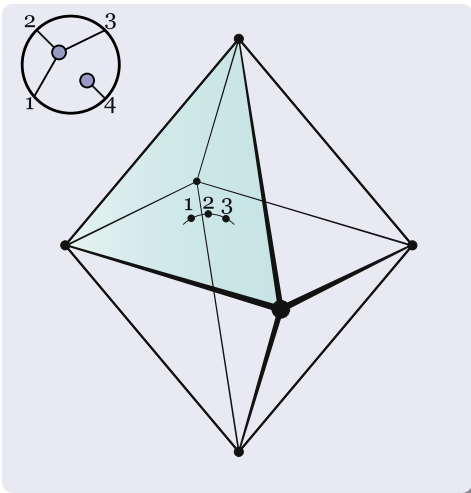
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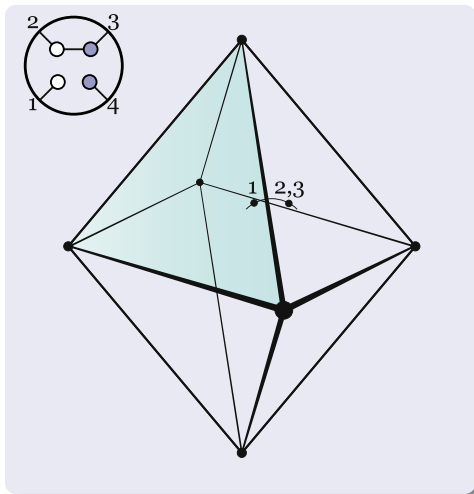
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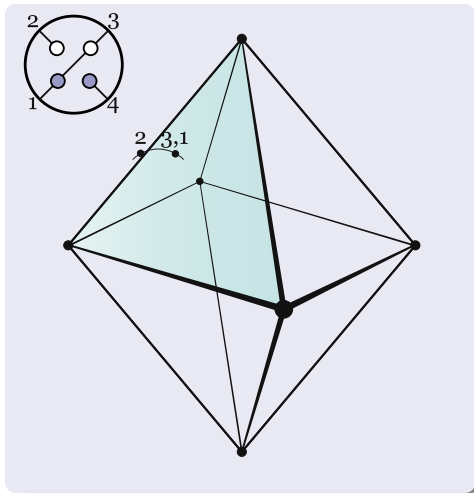
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The Grassmannian Geometry of Scattering Amplitudes

Consider all the *iterated factorizations* of the Parke-Taylor Amplitude:

$$A_4^{(2)}(1, 2, 3, 4) :$$

$$\frac{\delta^{2 \times 4}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\alpha_{12} \langle 31 \rangle}$$

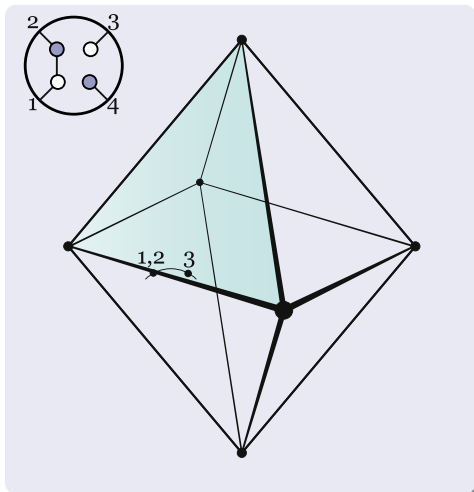
$$\lambda \in G(2, 4) \quad \lambda_a \in \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda_3^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{41} \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{43} \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_1 \longrightarrow \alpha_{12} \lambda_2$$



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$$\frac{\delta^{2 \times 4}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 1 2 \rangle \alpha_{3 2}}$$

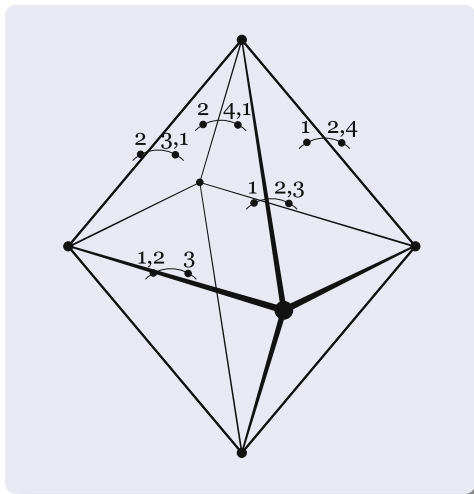
$$\lambda \in G(2, 4) \quad \lambda_a \in \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & 0 \\ \lambda_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{4 1} \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{4 3} \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_3 \longrightarrow \alpha_{3 2} \lambda_2$$



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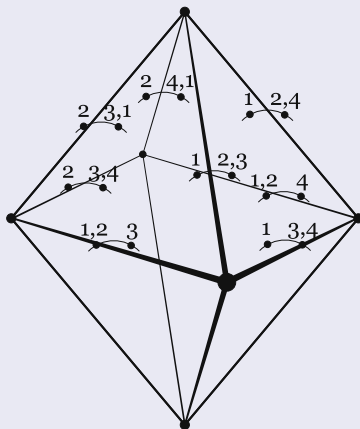
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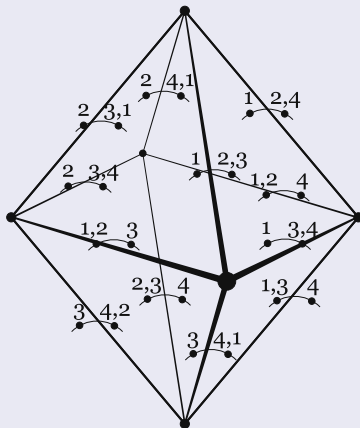
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Consider all the *iterated factorizations* of the Parke-Taylor Amplitude:

$$\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}(1, 2, 3, 4) :$$

$$\frac{\delta^{2 \times 4}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 1 2 \rangle \alpha_{32}}$$

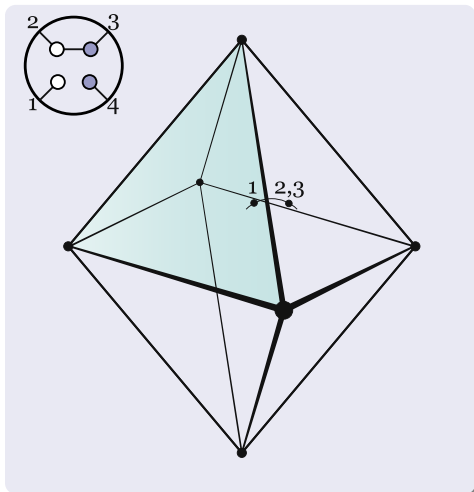
$$\lambda \in G(2, 4) \quad \lambda_a \in \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & 0 \\ \lambda_1^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{41} \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{43} \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_3 \longrightarrow \alpha_{32} \lambda_2$$



The Grassmannian Geometry of Scattering Amplitudes

Consider all the *iterated factorizations* of the Parke-Taylor Amplitude:

$$A_4^{(2)}(1, 2, 3, 4) :$$

$$\frac{\delta^{2 \times 4}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 12 \rangle}$$

$$\lambda \in G(2, 4) \quad \lambda_a \in \mathbb{P}^1$$

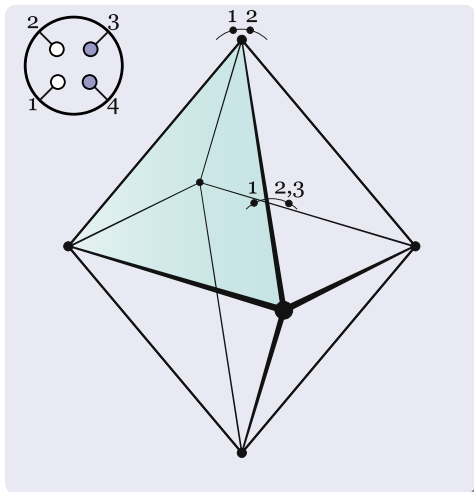
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & 0 & 0 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{41} \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{43} \lambda_3$$

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$$\lambda_3 \longrightarrow \alpha_{31} \lambda_1$$



The Grassmannian Geometry of Scattering Amplitudes

Consider all the *iterated factorizations* of the Parke-Taylor Amplitude:

$$\mathcal{A}_4^{(2)}(1, 2, 3, 4) :$$

$$\frac{\delta^{2 \times 4}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 23 \rangle \alpha_{31}}$$

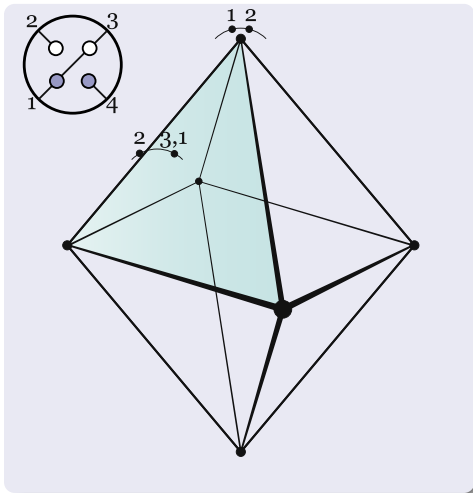
$$\lambda \in G(2, 4) \quad \lambda_a \in \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{41} \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{43} \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_3 \longrightarrow \alpha_{31} \lambda_1$$



The Grassmannian Geometry of Scattering Amplitudes

Consider all the *iterated factorizations* of the Parke-Taylor Amplitude:

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$$\lambda \in G(2, 4) \quad \lambda_a \in \mathbb{P}^1$$

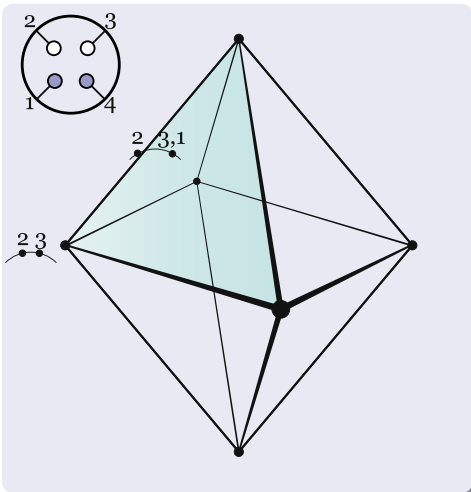
$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{41} \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{43} \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_1 \longrightarrow \alpha_{13} \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_1 \longrightarrow \alpha_{12} \lambda_2$$



The Grassmannian Geometry of Scattering Amplitudes

Consider all the *iterated factorizations* of the Parke-Taylor Amplitude:

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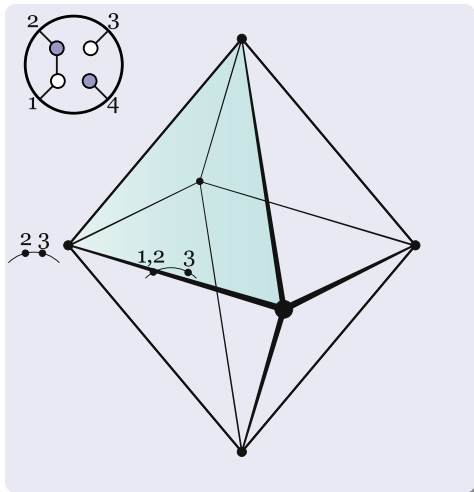
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The Grassmannian Geometry of Scattering Amplitudes

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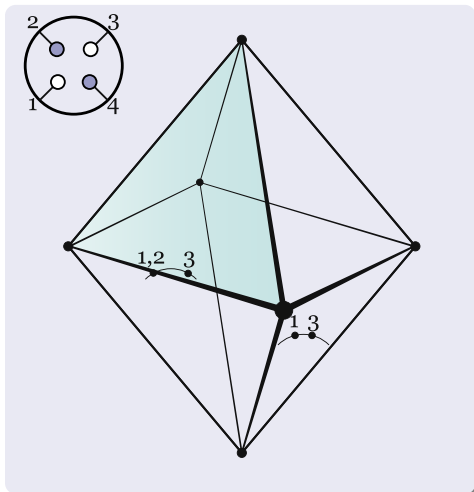
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & 0 & \lambda_3^1 & 0 \\ \lambda_1^2 & 0 & \lambda_3^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{41} \lambda_1$$

$$\lambda_4 \longrightarrow \alpha_{43} \lambda_3$$

$$\lambda_2 \longrightarrow \alpha_{21} \lambda_1$$

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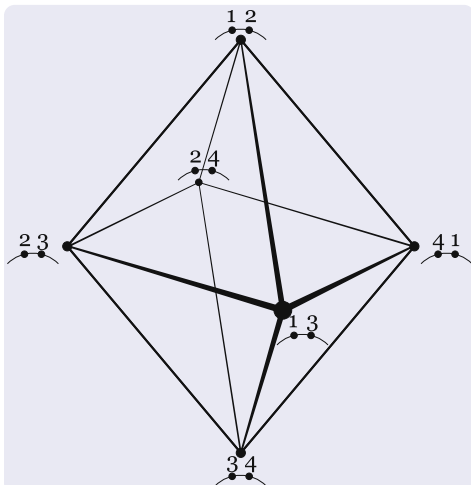
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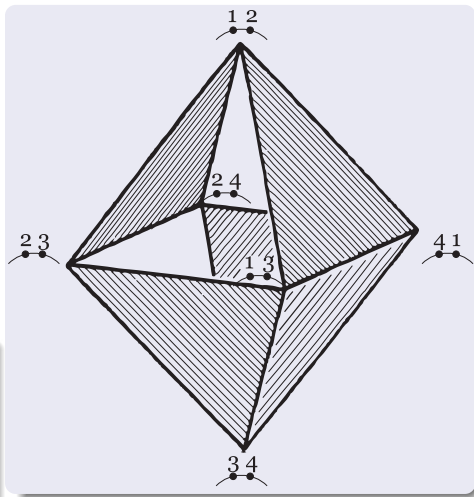
$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

ADVANCES IN MATHEMATICS 44, 279–312 (1982)

Geometry in Grassmannians and
 a Generalization of the Dilogarithm

I. M. GELFAND AND R. D. MACPHERSON

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 91440 Bures-sur-Yvette, France



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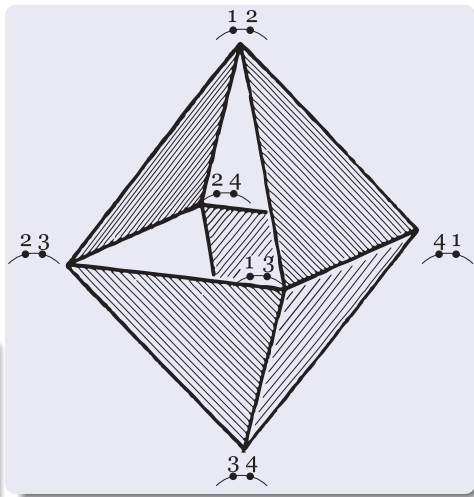
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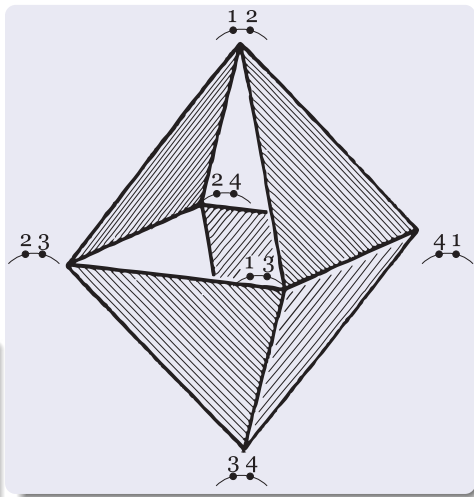
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Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

Amplitudes with 2 negative-helicity gluons

$$\mathcal{A}_n^{(2)} = \frac{\delta^{2 \times 4}(\lambda, \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda, \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 1 2 \rangle \langle 2 3 \rangle \langle 3 4 \rangle \cdots \langle n 1 \rangle}$$

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

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$\tilde{\lambda}_{2\text{-plane}}$

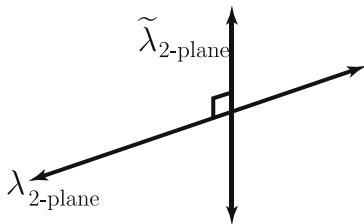
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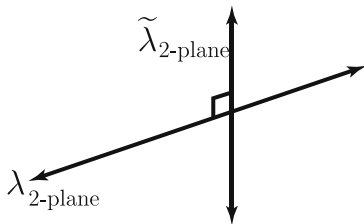
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Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

Amplitudes with m negative-helicity gluons:

$$\mathcal{A}_n^{(m)} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\delta^{m \times 4}(\mathbf{C} \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{m \times 2}(\mathbf{C} \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 1 \cdots m \rangle \langle 2 \cdots m+1 \rangle \cdots \langle n \cdots m-1 \rangle}$$

$$\mathbf{C} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1^1 & c_2^1 & c_3^1 & \cdots & c_n^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_1^m & c_2^m & c_3^m & \cdots & c_n^m \end{pmatrix}$$



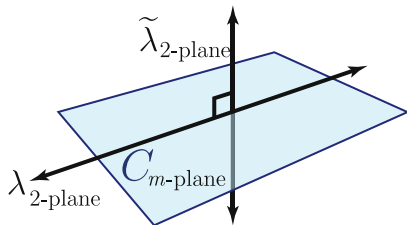
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In order for momentum conservation, $\delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$, to be part of the constraints, we must have that $C \supset \lambda$

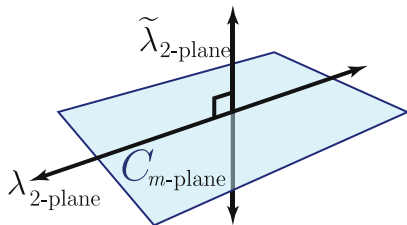
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$$\mathbf{C} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1^1 & c_2^1 & c_3^1 & \cdots & c_n^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_1^m & c_2^m & c_3^m & \cdots & c_n^m \end{pmatrix}$$



In order for momentum conservation, $\delta^{2 \times 2}(\boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\lambda}})$, to be part of the constraints, we must have that $C \supset \boldsymbol{\lambda}$, imposed via $\delta^{2 \times (n-m)}(\boldsymbol{\lambda} \cdot \mathbf{C}^\perp)$

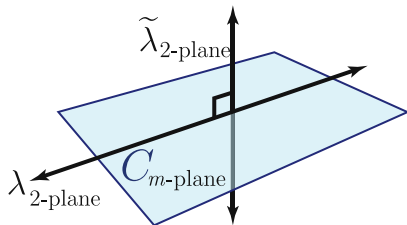
Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

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$$\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{3 \times 2}(C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times 3}(\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{\langle 1 2 3 \rangle \langle 2 3 4 \rangle \langle 3 4 5 \rangle \langle 4 5 6 \rangle \langle 5 6 1 \rangle \langle 6 1 2 \rangle}$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1^1 & c_2^1 & c_3^1 & \cdots & c_n^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ c_1^m & c_2^m & c_3^m & \cdots & c_n^m \end{pmatrix}$$



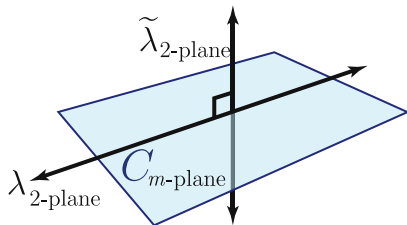
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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1^1 & c_2^1 & c_3^1 & c_4^1 & c_5^1 & c_6^1 \\ c_1^2 & c_2^2 & c_3^2 & c_4^2 & c_5^2 & c_6^2 \\ c_1^3 & c_2^3 & c_3^3 & c_4^3 & c_5^3 & c_6^3 \end{pmatrix}$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

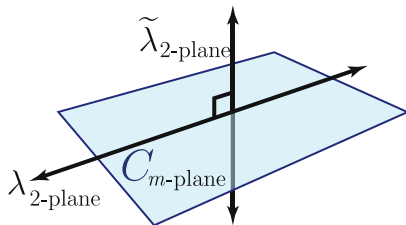
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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1^1 & c_2^1 & c_3^1 & c_4^1 & c_5^1 & c_6^1 \\ c_1^2 & c_2^2 & c_3^2 & c_4^2 & c_5^2 & c_6^2 \\ c_1^3 & c_2^3 & c_3^3 & c_4^3 & c_5^3 & c_6^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim(C) = 3 \times 6 - 3 \times 3 = 9$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

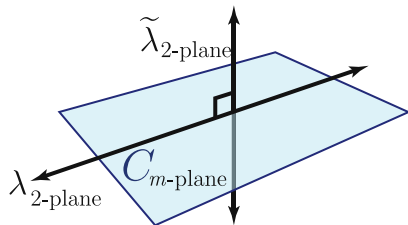
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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1^1 & c_2^1 & c_3^1 & c_4^1 & c_5^1 & c_6^1 \\ c_1^2 & c_2^2 & c_3^2 & c_4^2 & c_5^2 & c_6^2 \\ c_1^3 & c_2^3 & c_3^3 & c_4^3 & c_5^3 & c_6^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim(C) = 3 \times 6 - 3 \times 3 = 9 = 8 + 1$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

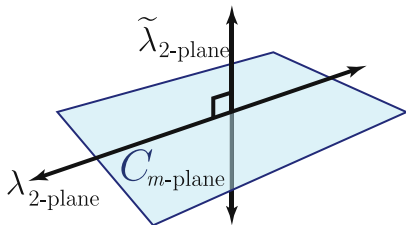
Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

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$$\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)} \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{3 \times 2}(C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times 3}(\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{\langle 1 2 3 \rangle \langle 2 3 4 \rangle \langle 3 4 5 \rangle \langle 4 5 6 \rangle \langle 5 6 1 \rangle \langle 6 1 2 \rangle}$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ c_1^3 & c_2^3 & c_3^3 & c_4^3 & c_5^3 & c_6^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim(C) = 3 \times 6 - 3 \times 3 = 9 = 8 + 1$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

Amplitudes with 3 negative-helicity gluons—e.g.,

$$\oint \frac{d\tau \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)}$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ c_1^3 & c_2^3 & c_3^3 & c_4^3 & c_5^3 & c_6^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dim(C) = 3 \times 6 - 3 \times 3 = 9 = 8 + 1$$



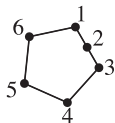
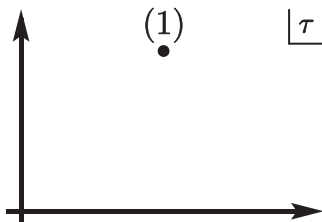
Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

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Amplitudes with 3 negative-helicity gluons—e.g.,

$$\oint_{\langle 123 \rangle = 0} \frac{d\tau \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)}$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c_4^3 & c_5^3 & c_6^3 \end{pmatrix}$$



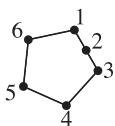
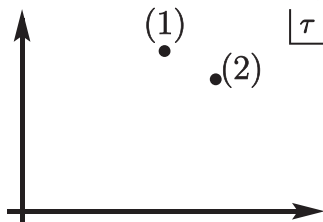
Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

Amplitudes with 3 negative-helicity gluons—e.g.,

$$\oint_{\langle 234 \rangle = 0} \frac{d\tau \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)}$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ c_1^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_5^3 & c_6^3 \end{pmatrix}$$



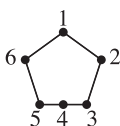
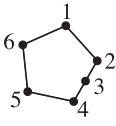
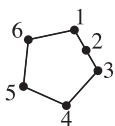
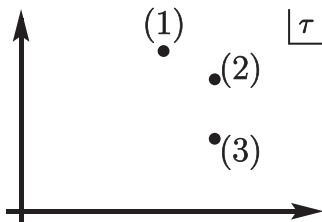
Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

Amplitudes with 3 negative-helicity gluons—e.g.,

$$\oint_{\langle 345 \rangle = 0} \frac{d\tau}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)} \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ c_1^3 & c_2^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_6^3 \end{pmatrix}$$



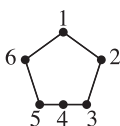
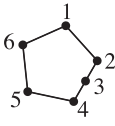
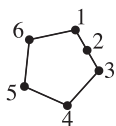
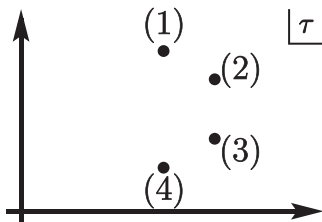
Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

Amplitudes with 3 negative-helicity gluons—e.g.,

$$\oint_{\langle 456 \rangle = 0} \frac{d\tau \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)}$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ c_1^3 & c_2^3 & c_3^3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



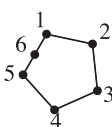
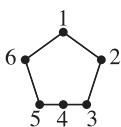
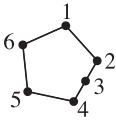
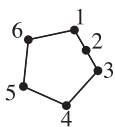
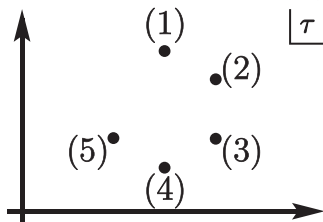
Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

Amplitudes with 3 negative-helicity gluons—e.g.,

$$\oint_{\langle 561 \rangle = 0} \frac{d\tau}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)} \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})$$

$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ 0 & c_2^3 & c_3^3 & c_4^3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



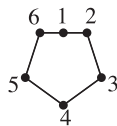
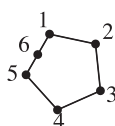
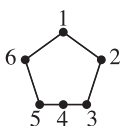
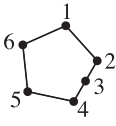
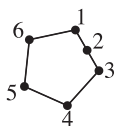
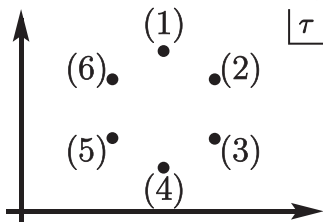
Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

Amplitudes with 3 negative-helicity gluons—e.g.,

$$\oint_{\langle 612 \rangle = 0} \frac{d\tau \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)}$$

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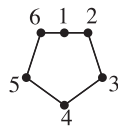
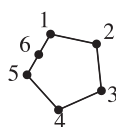
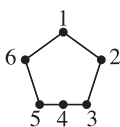
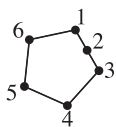
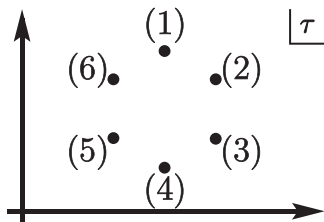
Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

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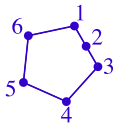
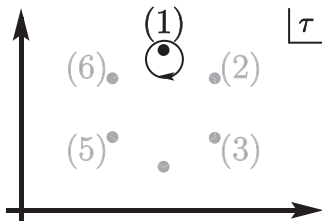
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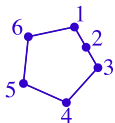
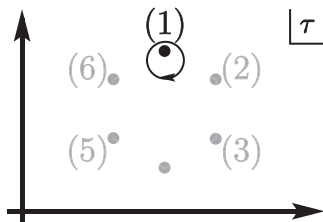
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$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & [56] & [64] & [45] \end{pmatrix}$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

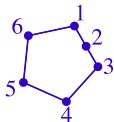
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1



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

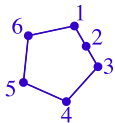
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$$\oint_{\langle 123 \rangle = 0} \frac{d\tau \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)}$$

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1

$\langle 23 \rangle [56]$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

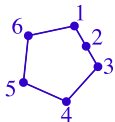
Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

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$$\oint_{\langle 123 \rangle = 0} \frac{d\tau \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)}$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & [56] & [64] & [45] \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\langle 23 \rangle [56] [6|(5+4)|3]}$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

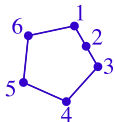
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$$\frac{1}{\langle 23 \rangle [56] [6|(5+4)|3] s_{456}}$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

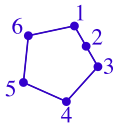
Recall the natural desire to generalize the Parke-Taylor formula according to:

Amplitudes with 3 negative-helicity gluons—e.g.,

$$\oint_{\langle 123 \rangle = 0} \frac{d\tau \delta^{3 \times 4}(C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{2 \times 2}(\lambda \cdot \tilde{\lambda})}{\langle 123 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 234 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 345 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 456 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 561 \rangle(\tau) \cdot \langle 612 \rangle(\tau)}$$

$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc|cc} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & [56] & [64] & [45] \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\langle 23 \rangle [56] [6|(5+4)|3] s_{456} \langle 1|(6+5)|4 \rangle}$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

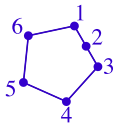
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$$(1) \Leftrightarrow \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc|cc|c} \lambda_1^1 & \lambda_2^1 & \lambda_3^1 & \lambda_4^1 & \lambda_5^1 & \lambda_6^1 & \\ \lambda_1^2 & \lambda_2^2 & \lambda_3^2 & \lambda_4^2 & \lambda_5^2 & \lambda_6^2 & \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & [56] & [64] & [45] & \end{array} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\langle 23 \rangle [56] [6|(5+4)|3] s_{456} \langle 1|(6+5)|4 \rangle [45] \langle 12 \rangle}$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

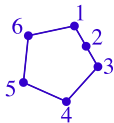
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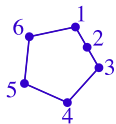
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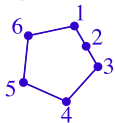
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$$\mathcal{A}_6^{(3)}(+, -, +, -, +, -) = (1 + r^2 + r^4) \frac{\langle 2|(4+6)|5 \rangle^4}{\langle 23 \rangle [56] [6|(5+4)|3] s_{456} \langle 1|(6+5)|4 \rangle [45] \langle 12 \rangle}$$



Parke-Taylor 'Amplitudes' and Grassmannian Residues

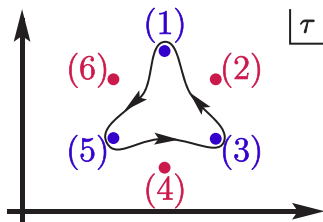
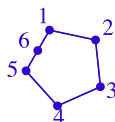
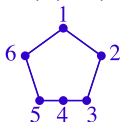
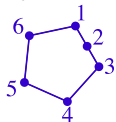
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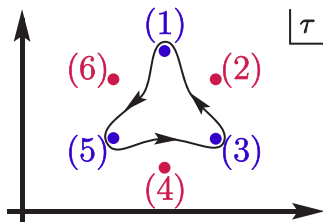
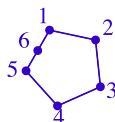
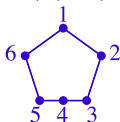
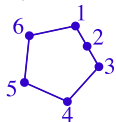
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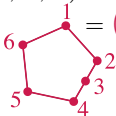
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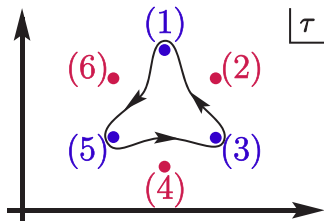
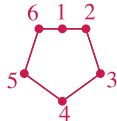
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A complete, $GL(k)$ -invariant description of any contour of $\mathcal{L}_{n,k}$ would be a list of all the ranks of spaces spanned by all **consecutive chains** of columns.

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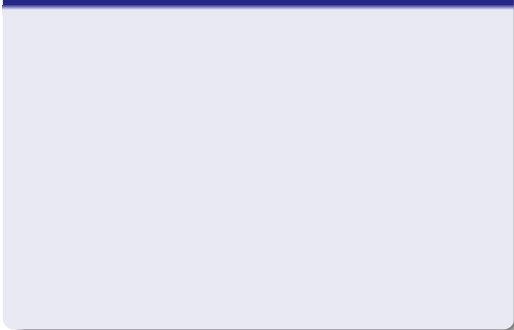
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$$|1 \cdots 2|$$

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$$|1 \cdots n-2|$$

$$\vdots$$

$$|1 \cdots 2|$$

$$|1 \cdots 1|$$

Classifying the Iterated Residues of the Volume-Form $\mathcal{L}_{n,k}$

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Ranks of Consecutive Chains of Columns

$$|1 \cdots n-1|$$

$$|1 \cdots n-2|$$

$$\vdots$$

$$|1 \cdots 2|$$

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Ranks of Consecutive Chains of Columns

$$\begin{array}{c} |1 \cdots n| \\ |1 \cdots n-1| \\ |1 \cdots n-2| \\ \vdots \\ |1 \cdots 2| \\ |1 \cdots 1| \end{array}$$

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Ranks of Consecutive Chains of Columns

$$\begin{array}{cc}
 & |2 \cdots n+1| \\
 |1 \cdots n| & |2 \cdots n| \\
 |1 \cdots n-1| & |2 \cdots n-1| \\
 |1 \cdots n-2| & |2 \cdots n-2| \\
 \vdots & \vdots \\
 |1 \cdots 2| & |2 \cdots 2| \\
 |1 \cdots 1| &
 \end{array}$$

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Ranks of Consecutive Chains of Columns

				$ n \cdots 2n $
			\vdots	\vdots
	$ 2 \cdots n+1 $		\ddots	
$ 1 \cdots n $	$ 2 \cdots n $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n $	$ n \cdots n $
$ 1 \cdots n-1 $	$ 2 \cdots n-1 $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n-1 $	
$ 1 \cdots n-2 $	$ 2 \cdots n-2 $	\ddots		
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots		
$ 1 \cdots 2 $	$ 2 \cdots 2 $			
$ 1 \cdots 1 $				

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Ranks of Consecutive Chains of Columns

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 |1 \cdots 2n| & |2 \cdots 2n| & \cdots & |n-1 \cdots 2n| & |n \cdots 2n| \\
 \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\
 |1 \cdots n| & |2 \cdots n| & \ddots & |n-1 \cdots n| & |n \cdots n| \\
 |1 \cdots n-1| & |2 \cdots n-1| & \ddots & |n-1 \cdots n-1| & \\
 |1 \cdots n-2| & |2 \cdots n-2| & \ddots & & \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & & \\
 |1 \cdots 2| & |2 \cdots 2| & & & \\
 |1 \cdots 1| & & & &
 \end{array}$$

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Ranks of Consecutive Chains of Columns

$ 1 \cdots 2n $	$ 2 \cdots 2n $	\cdots	$ n-1 \cdots 2n $	$ n \cdots 2n $
\vdots	\ddots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots
$ 1 \cdots n $	$ 2 \cdots n $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n $	$ n \cdots n $
$ 1 \cdots n-1 $	$ 2 \cdots n-1 $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n-1 $	
$ 1 \cdots n-2 $	$ 2 \cdots n-2 $	\ddots		
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots		
$ 1 \cdots 2 $	$ 2 \cdots 2 $			
$ 1 \cdots 1 $				

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k	k	\cdots	k	k
\vdots	\ddots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots
k	$ 2 \cdots n $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n $	$ n \cdots n $
$ 1 \cdots n-1 $	$ 2 \cdots n-1 $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n-1 $	
$ 1 \cdots n-2 $	$ 2 \cdots n-2 $	\ddots		
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots		
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$ 1 \cdots 1 $				

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k	k	\cdots	k	k
\vdots	\ddots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots
k	$ 2 \cdots n $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n $	$ n \cdots n $
$ 1 \cdots n-1 $	$ 2 \cdots n-1 $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n-1 $	
$ 1 \cdots n-2 $	$ 2 \cdots n-2 $	\ddots		
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots		
$ 1 \cdots 2 $	$ 2 \cdots 2 $			
$ 1 \cdots 1 $				

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Ranks of Consecutive Chains of Columns

k	k	\cdots	k	k
\vdots	\ddots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots
k	$ 2 \cdots n $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n $	$ n \cdots n $
$ 1 \cdots n-1 $	$ 2 \cdots n-1 $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n-1 $	$ n \cdots n-1 $
$ 1 \cdots n-2 $	$ 2 \cdots n-2 $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n-2 $	
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots		
$ 1 \cdots 2 $	$ 2 \cdots 2 $	\ddots		
$ 1 \cdots 1 $	$ 2 \cdots 1 $			
$ 1 \cdots 0 $				

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Ranks of Consecutive Chains of Columns

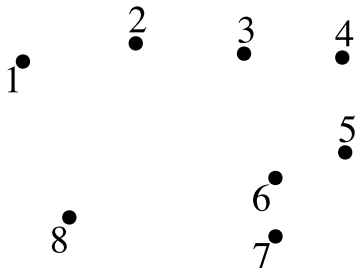
k	k	\cdots	k	k
\vdots	\ddots	\ddots	\vdots	\vdots
k	$ 2 \cdots n $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n $	$ n \cdots n $
$ 1 \cdots n-1 $	$ 2 \cdots n-1 $	\ddots	$ n-1 \cdots n-1 $	0
$ 1 \cdots n-2 $	$ 2 \cdots n-2 $	\ddots	0	
\vdots	\vdots	\ddots		
$ 1 \cdots 2 $	$ 2 \cdots 2 $	\ddots		
$ 1 \cdots 1 $	0			
0				

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$

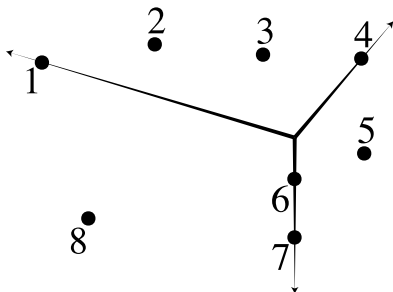
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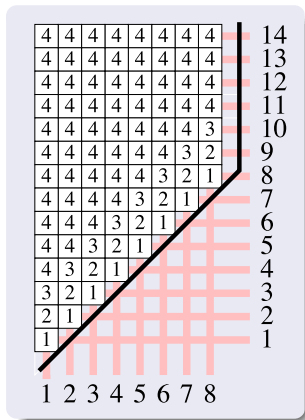
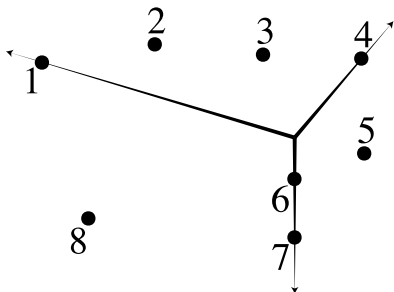
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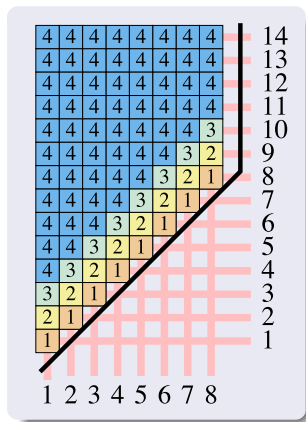
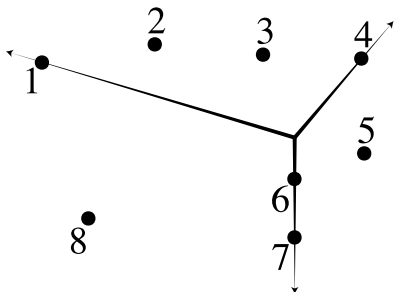
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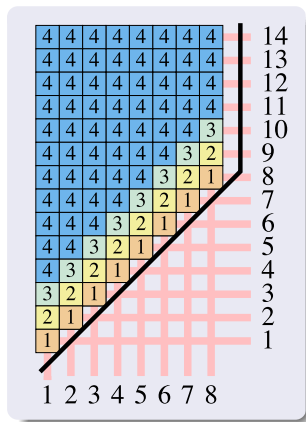
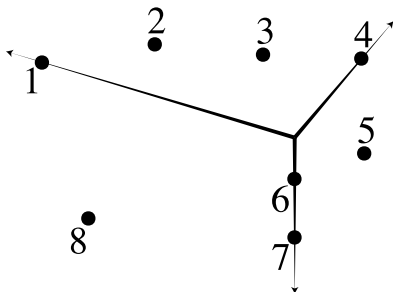
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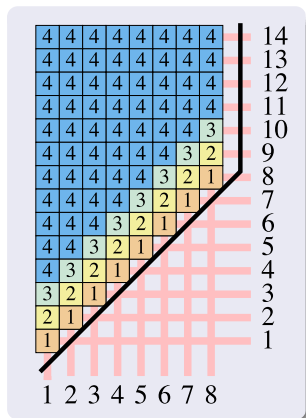
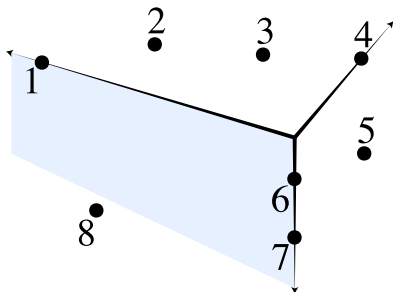
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Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:



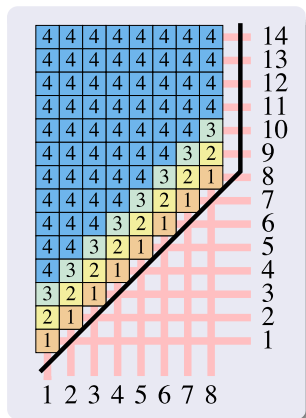
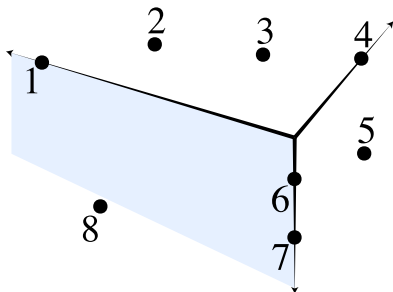
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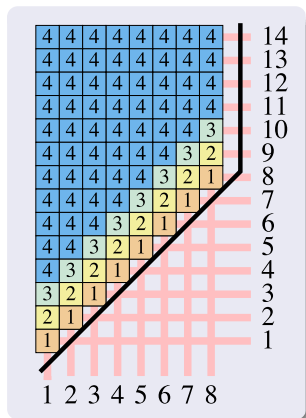
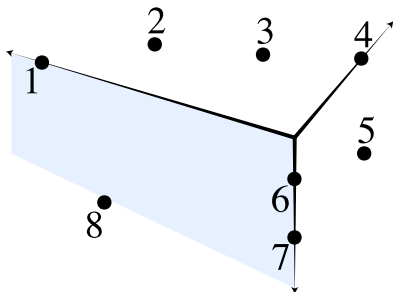
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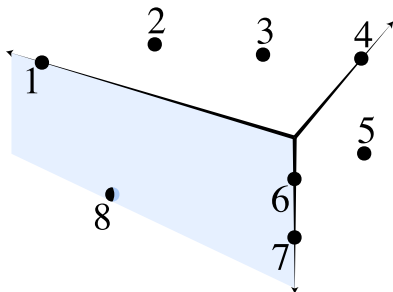
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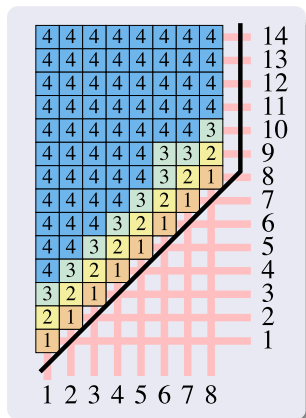
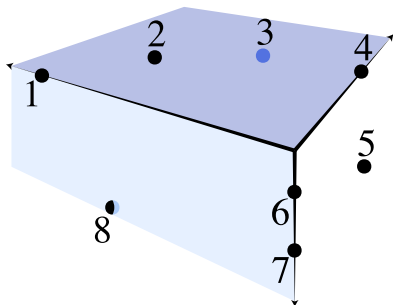
Take a generic $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:



4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	14
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	13
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	12
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	10
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	9
4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	8
4	4	4	4	3	2	1		7
4	4	4	3	2	1			6
4	4	3	2	1				5
4	3	2	1					4
3	2	1						3
2	1							2
1								1

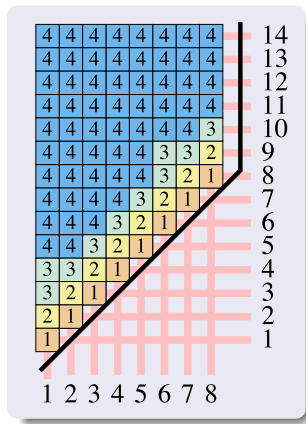
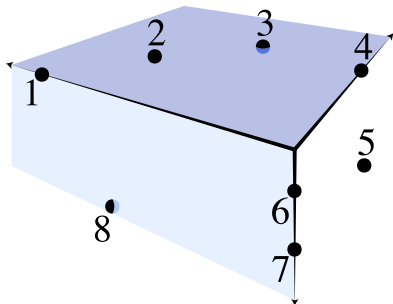
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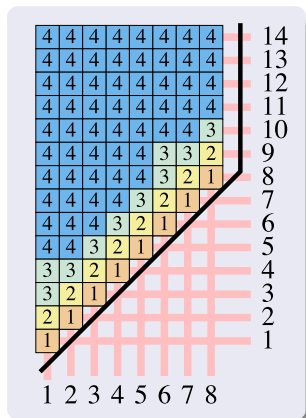
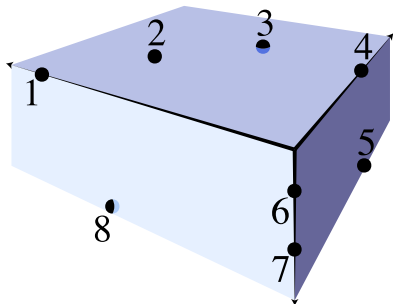
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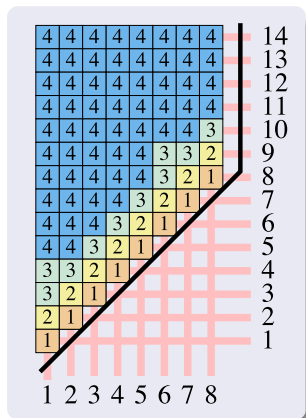
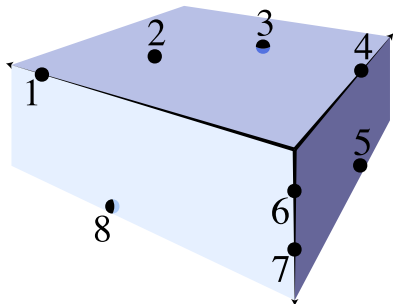
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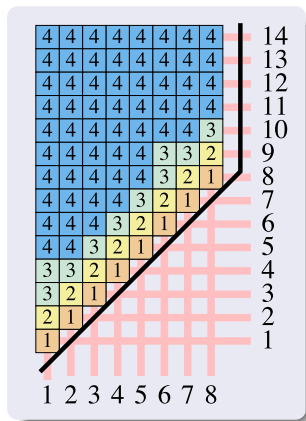
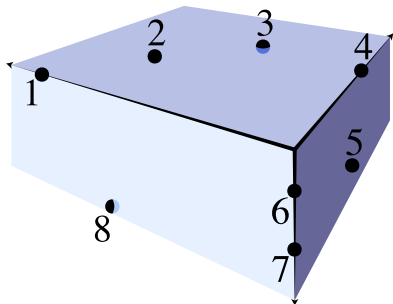
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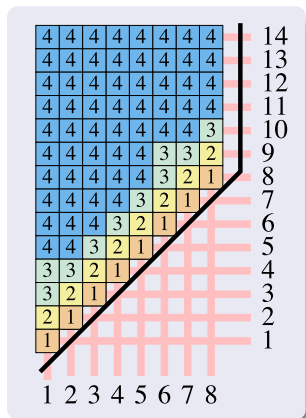
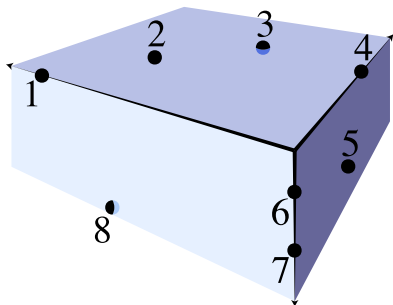
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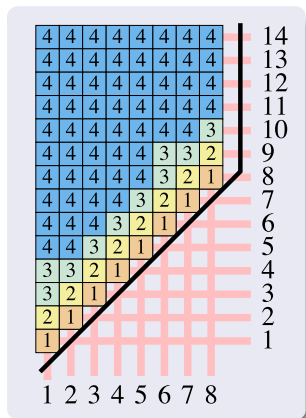
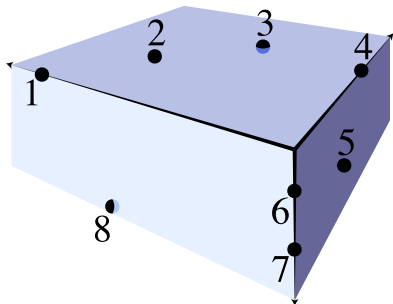
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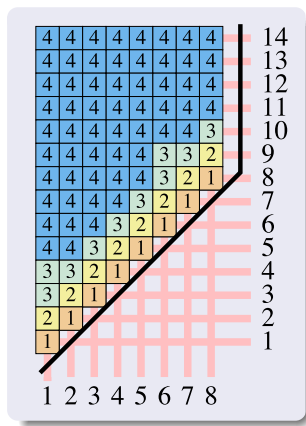
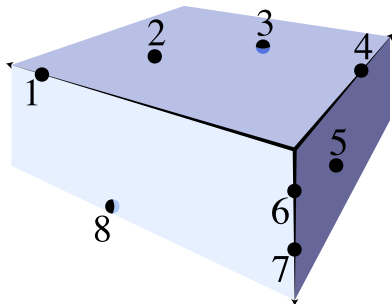
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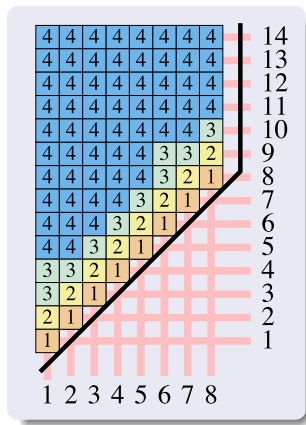
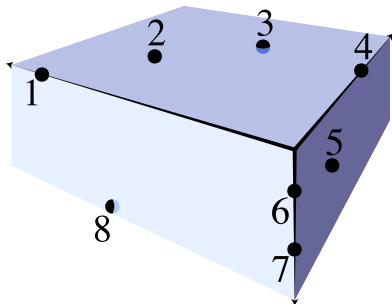
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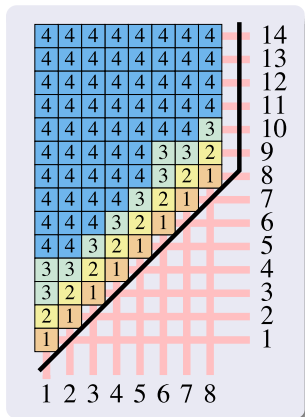
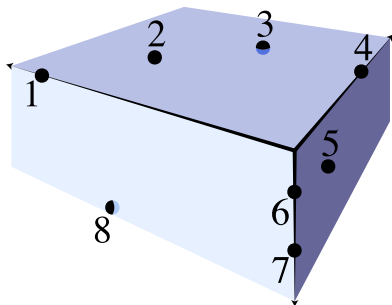
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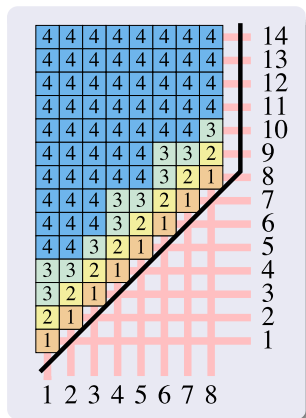
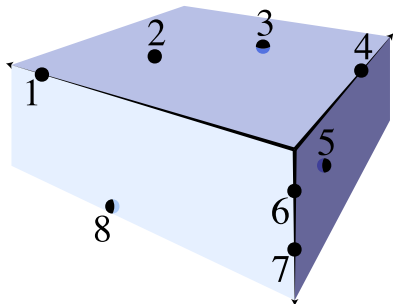
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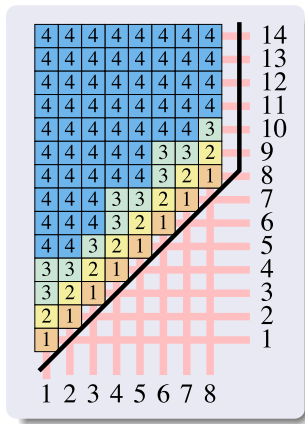
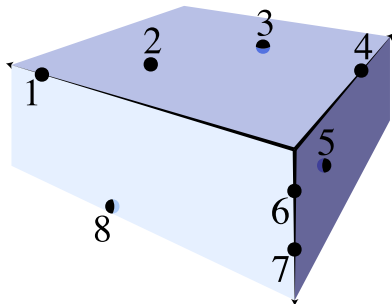
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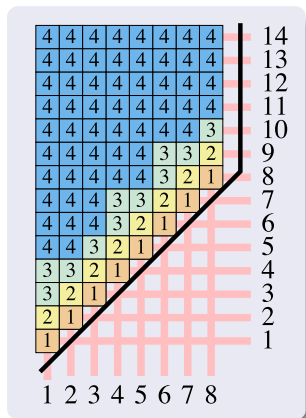
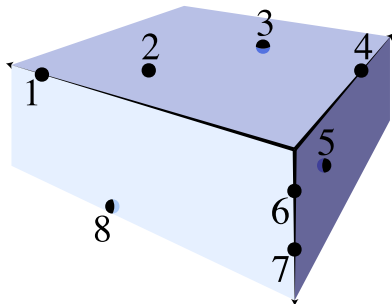
Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a generic $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:



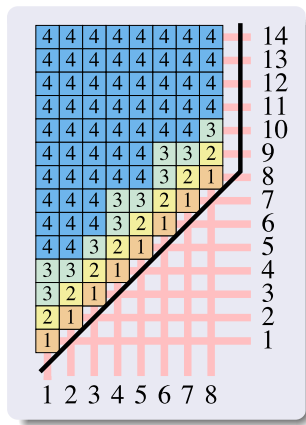
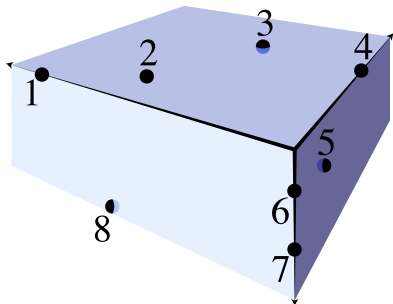
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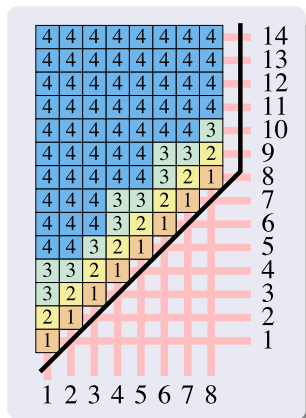
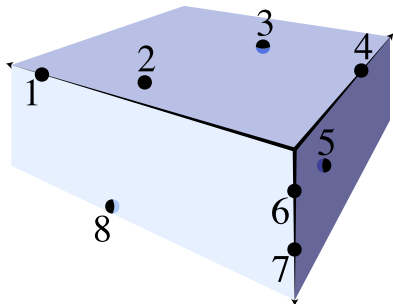
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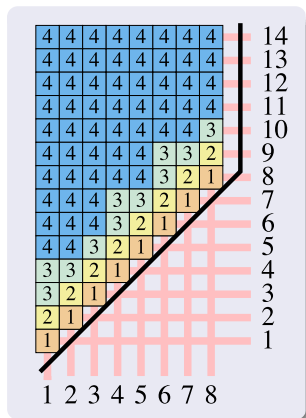
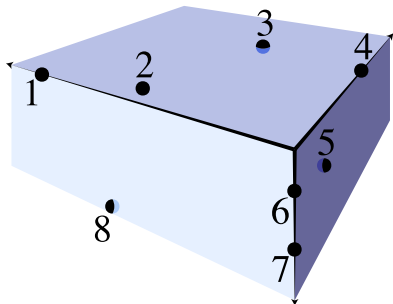
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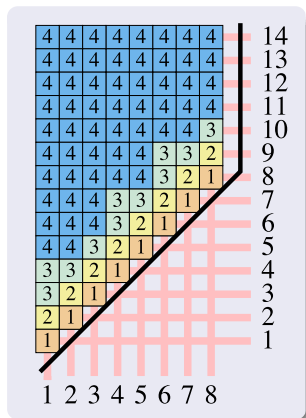
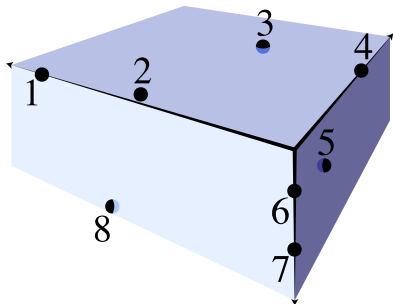
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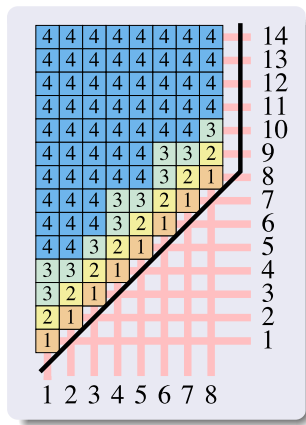
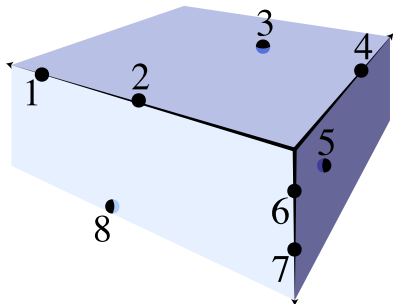
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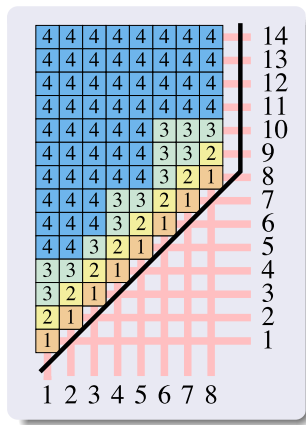
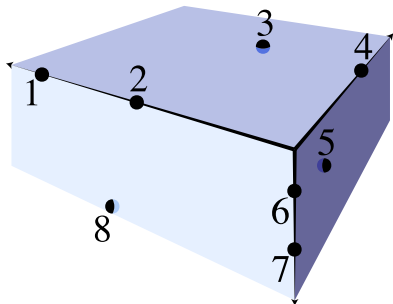
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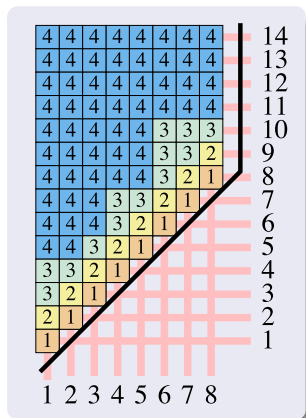
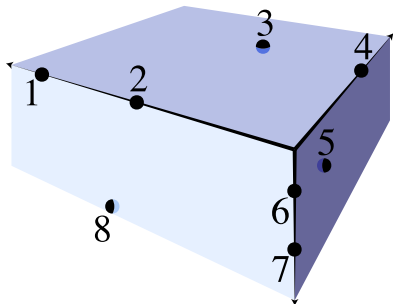
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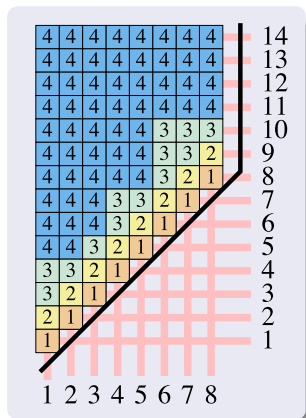
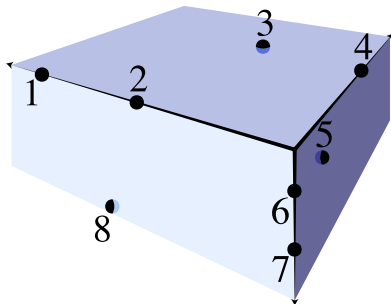
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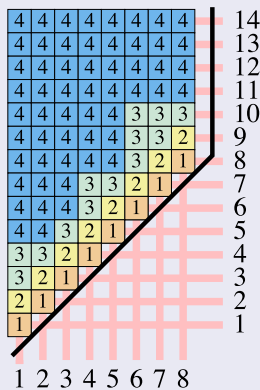
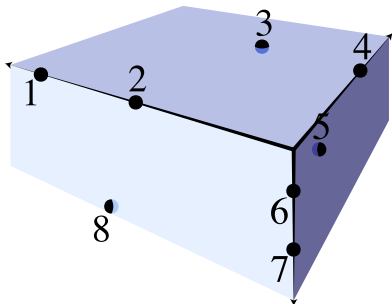
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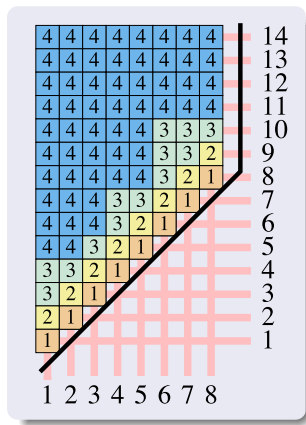
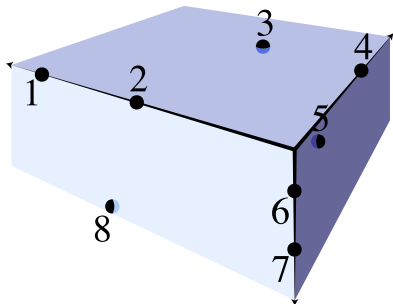
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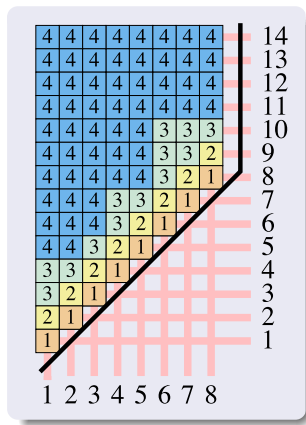
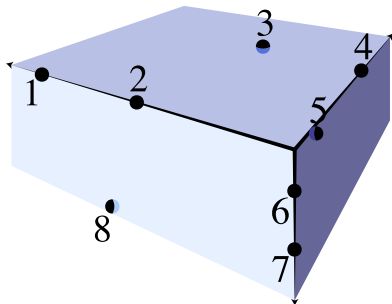
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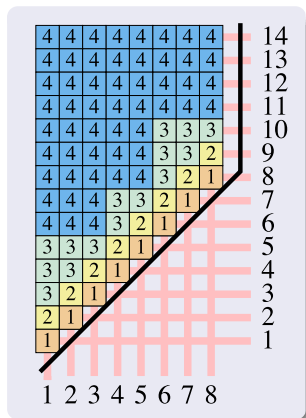
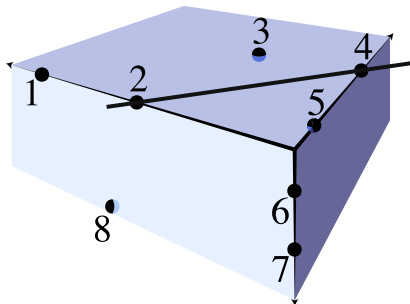
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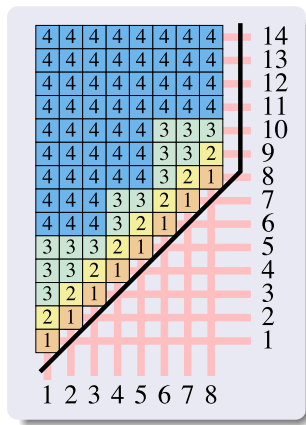
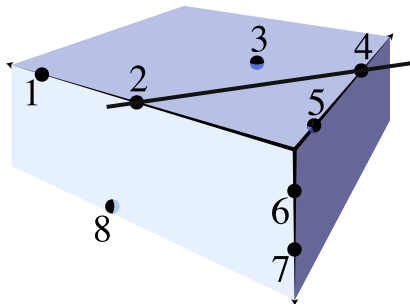
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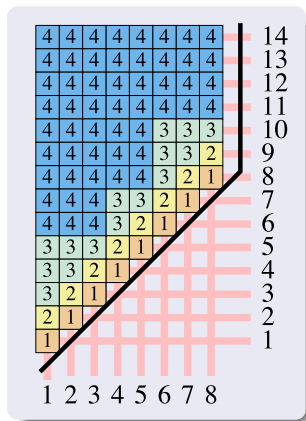
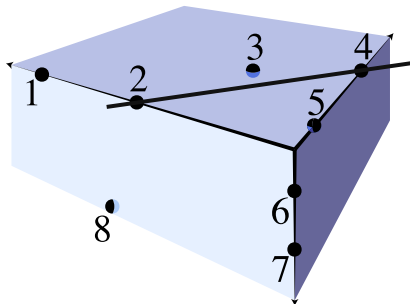
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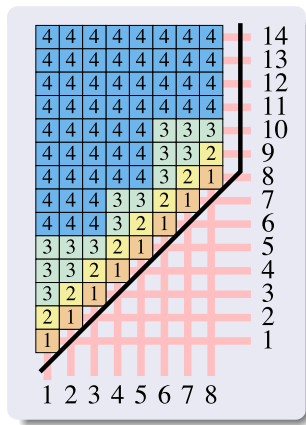
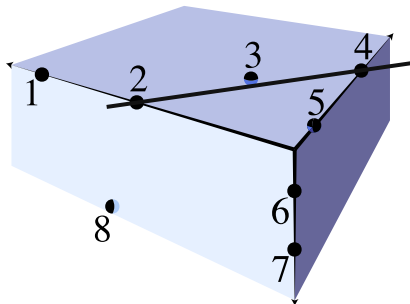
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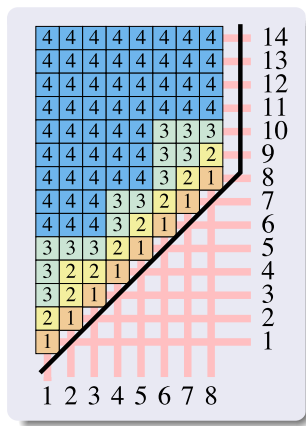
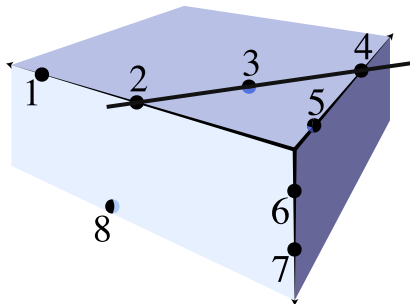
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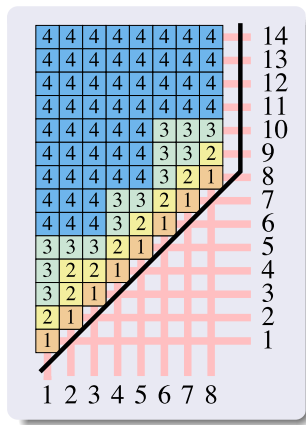
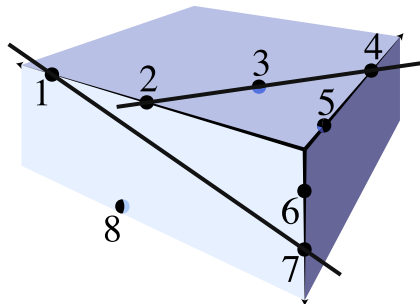
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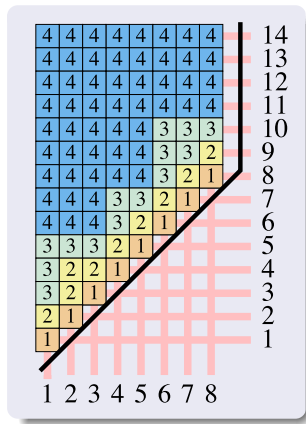
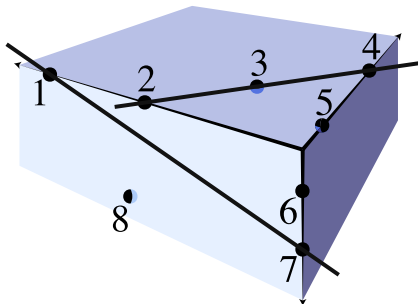
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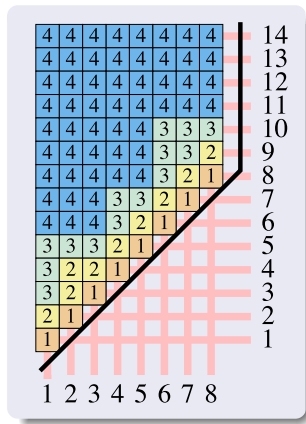
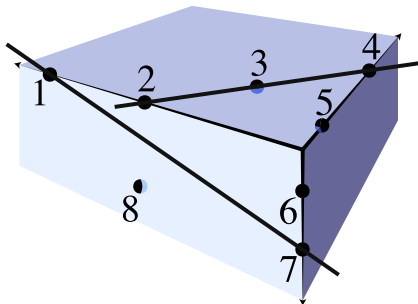
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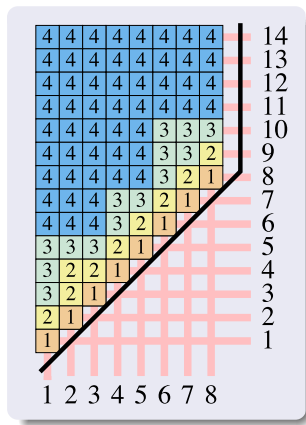
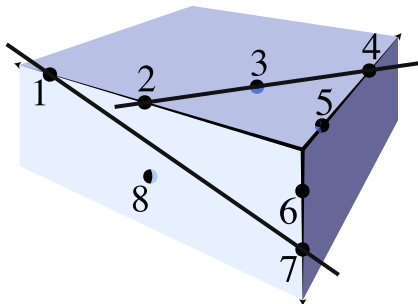
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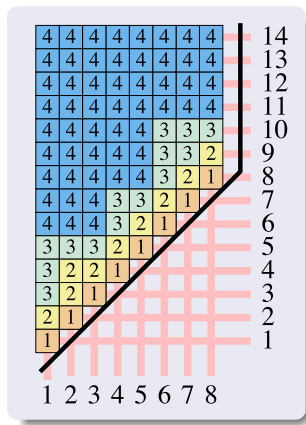
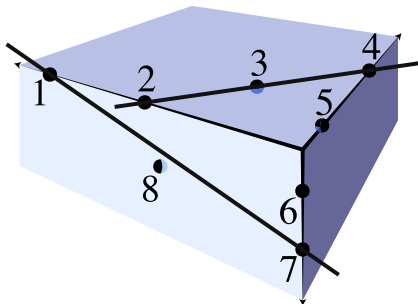
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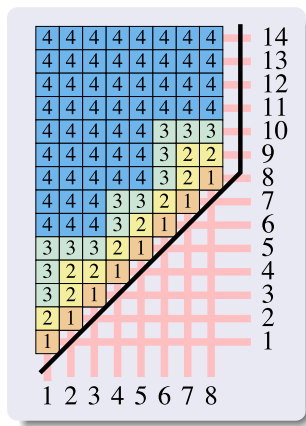
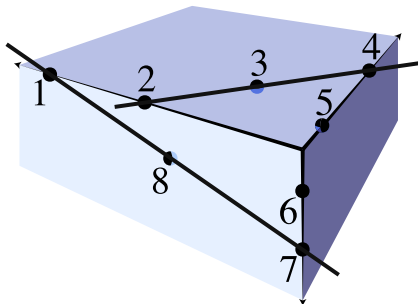
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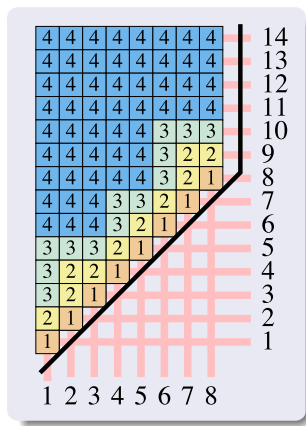
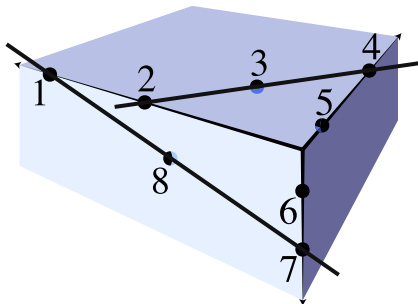
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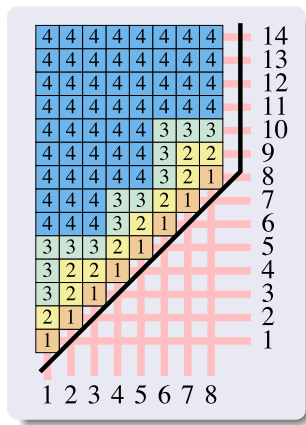
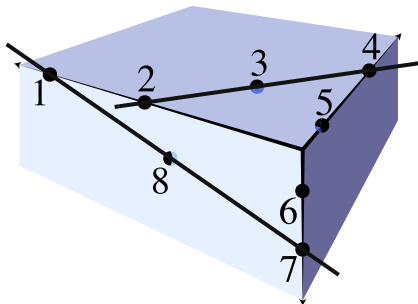
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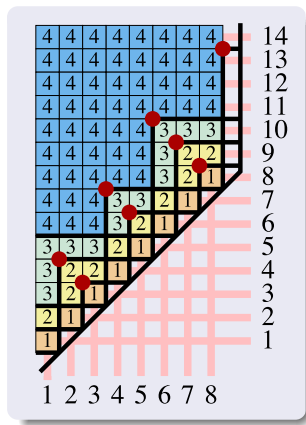
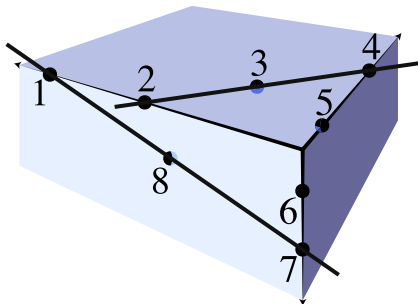
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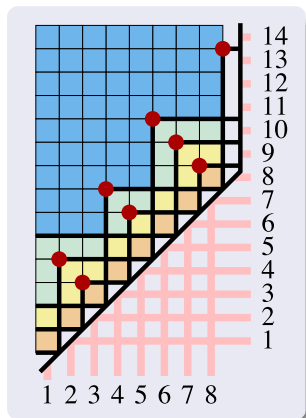
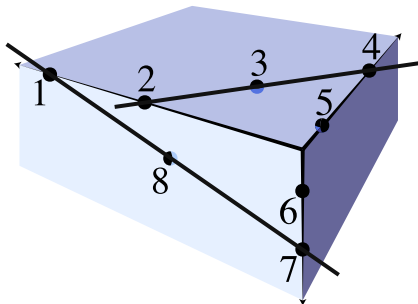
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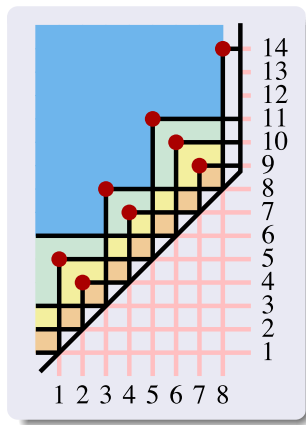
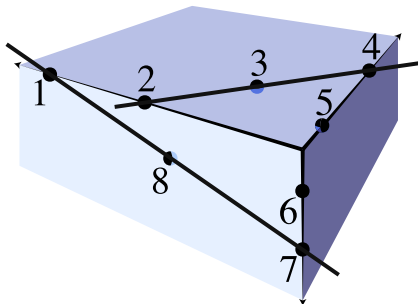
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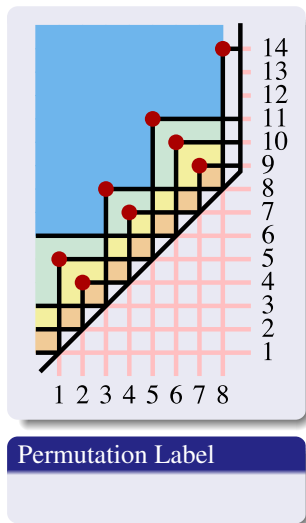
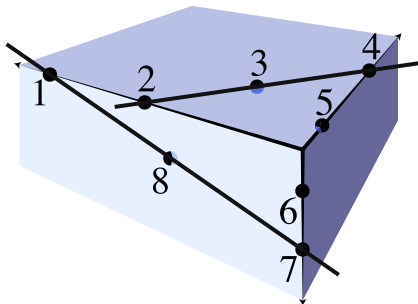
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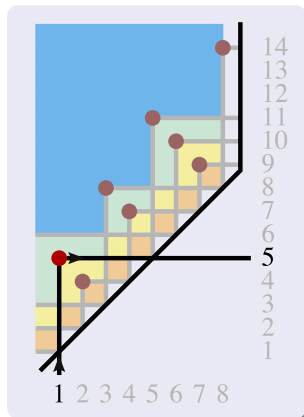
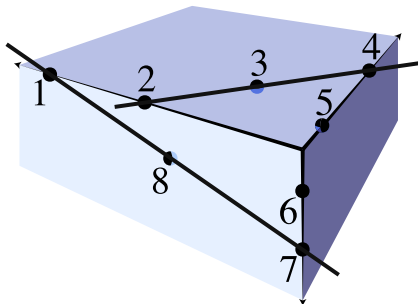
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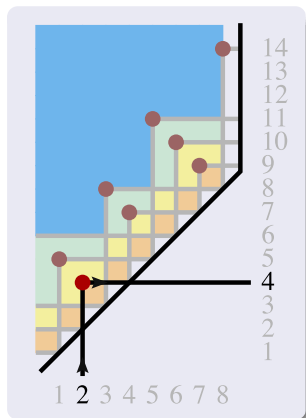
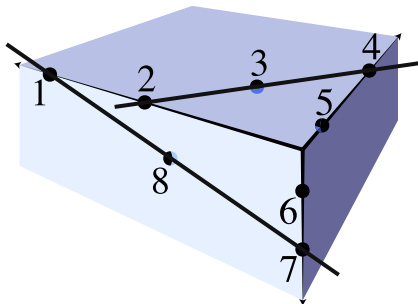


Permutation Label

$$\sigma(1) = 5$$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:

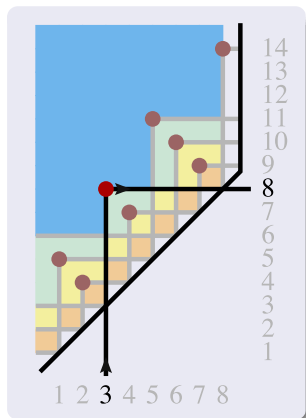
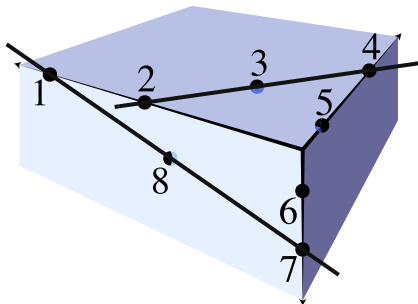


Permutation Label

$$\sigma(2) = 4$$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:

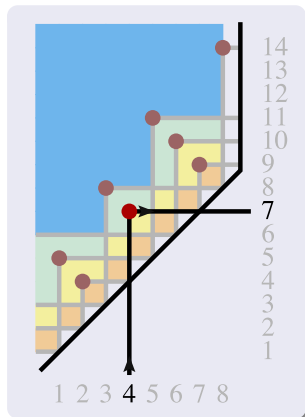
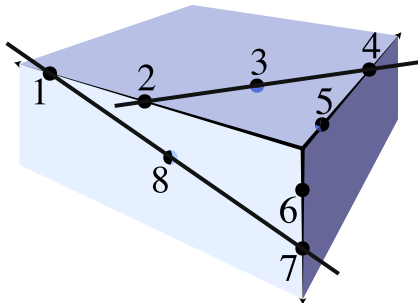


Permutation Label

$$\sigma(3) = 8$$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:

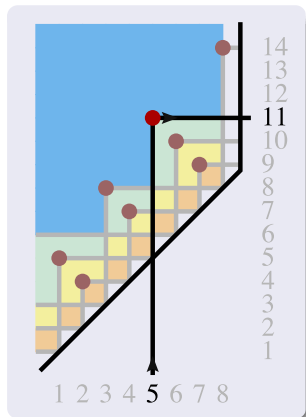
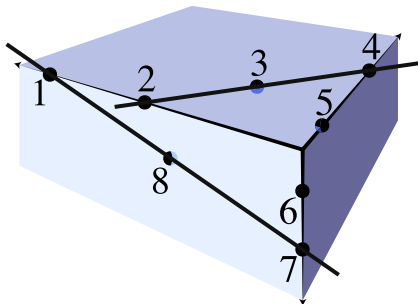


Permutation Label

$$\sigma(4) = 7$$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:

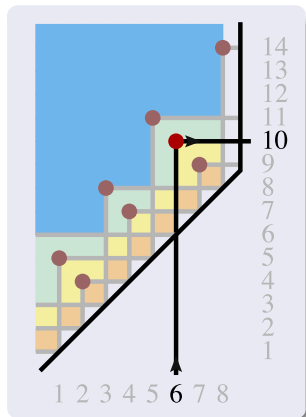
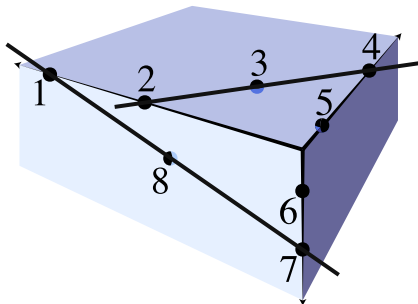


Permutation Label

$$\sigma(5) = 3 + 8 = 11$$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:

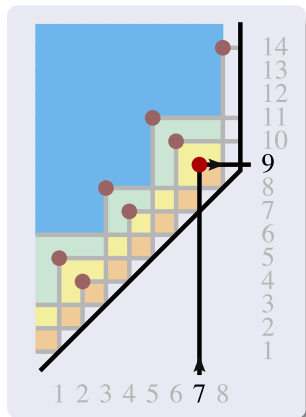
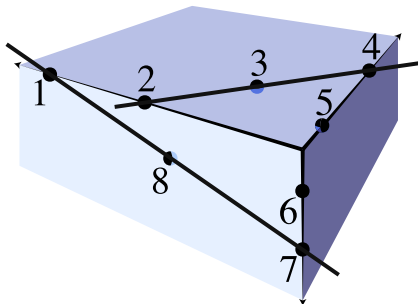


Permutation Label

$$\sigma(6) = 2 + 8 = 10$$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:

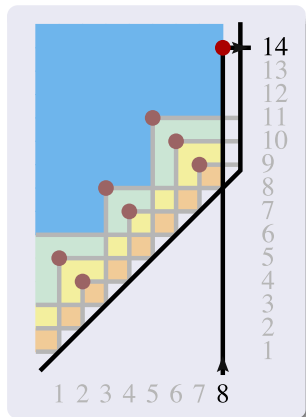
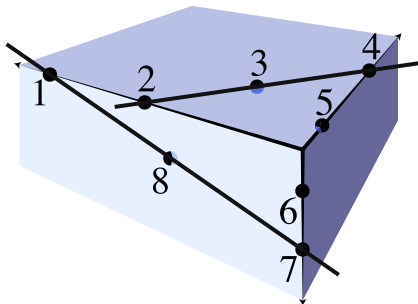


Permutation Label

$$\sigma(7) = 1 + 8 = 9$$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:

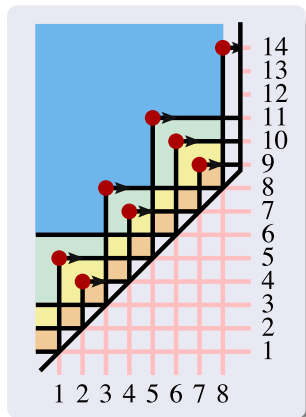
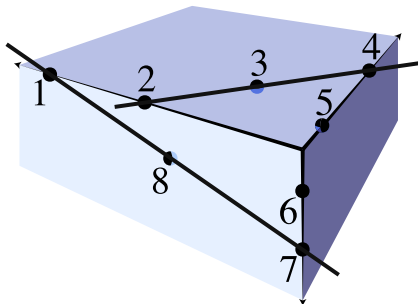


Permutation Label

$$\sigma(8) = 6 + 8 = 14$$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:

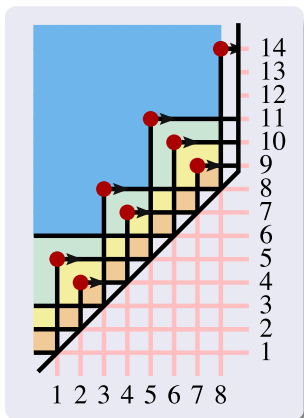
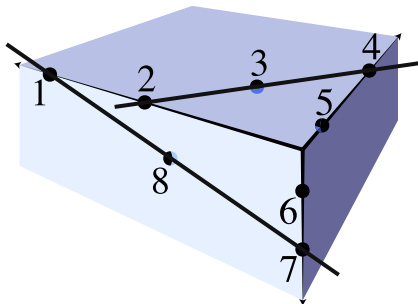


Permutation Label

$\{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14\}$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:



Geometric meaning of the permutation $\sigma(a) = b$

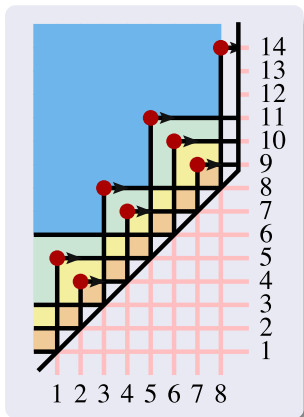
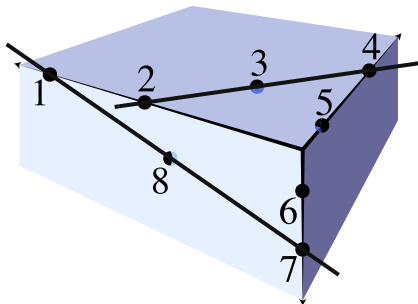
For each column a , there is a unique, **nearest** column $b \geq a$ such that $a \in \text{span}\{a+1, \dots, b-1, b\}$

Permutation Label

$\{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14\}$

Exempli Gratia: Iterated Residues of $\mathcal{L}_{8,4}$

Take a *generic* $C \in G(4, 8)$, $c_a \in \mathbb{P}^3$, and impose the following sequence of consecutive constraints:



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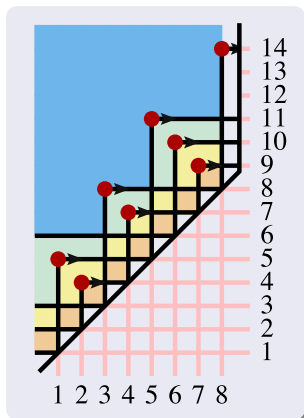
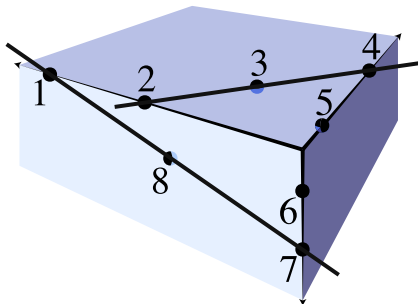
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Permutation Label

$\{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14\}$

The *Positroid* Stratification of the Grassmannian

The **dimensionality** of the configuration is encoded by its permutation label as follows:



Geometric meaning of the permutation $\sigma(a) = b$

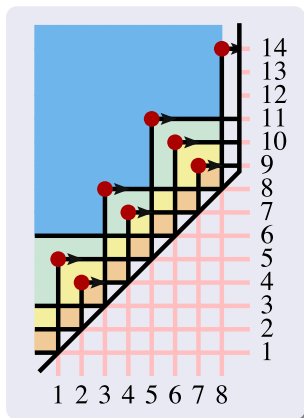
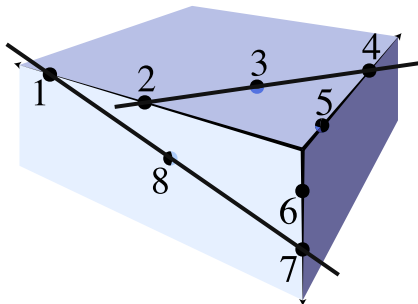
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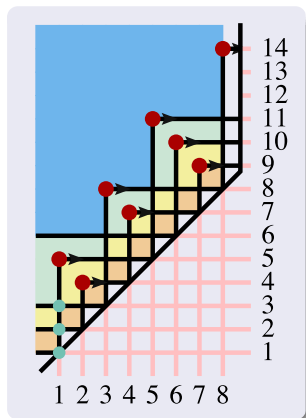
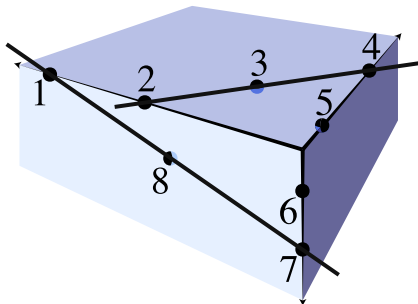
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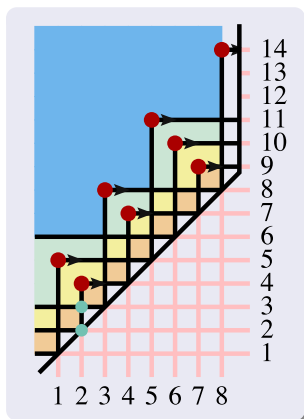
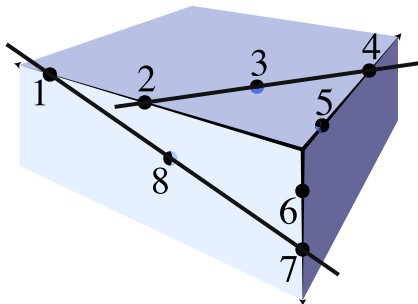
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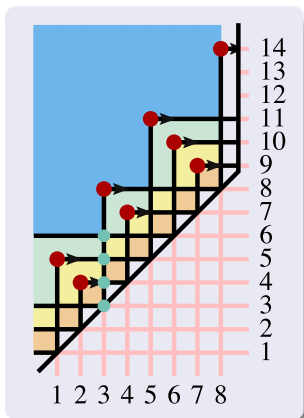
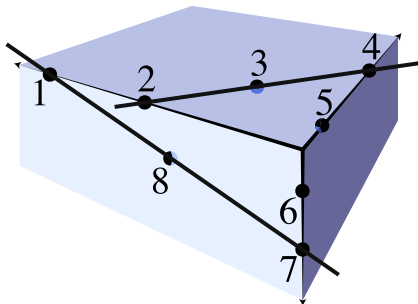
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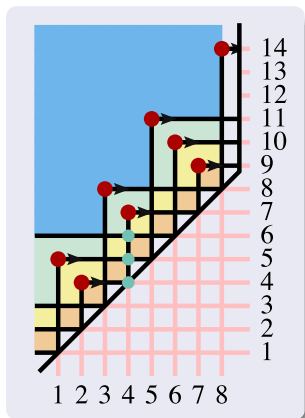
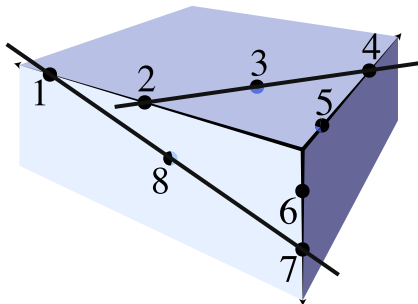
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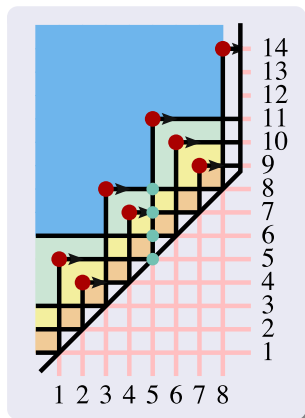
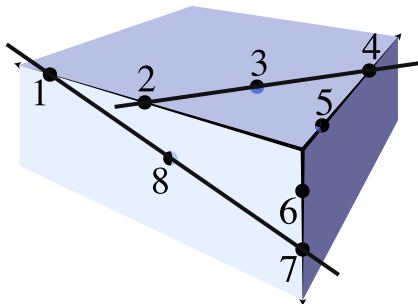
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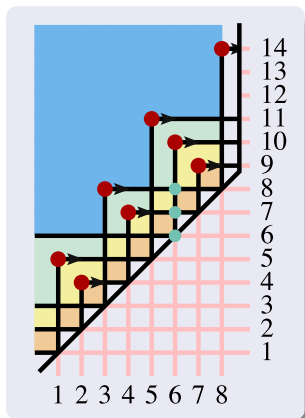
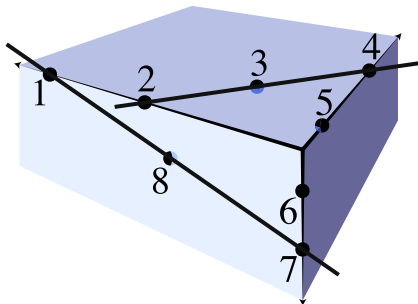
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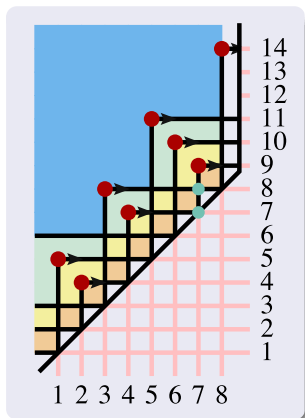
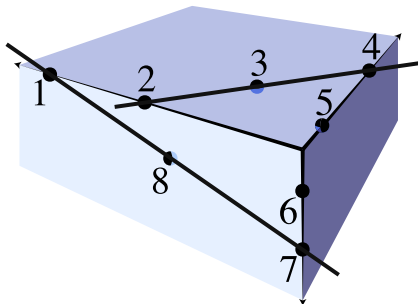
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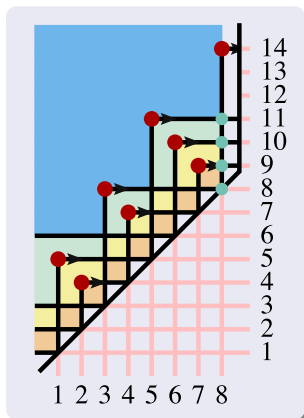
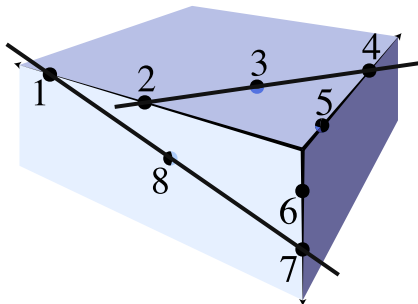
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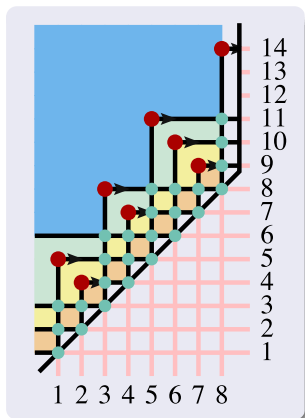
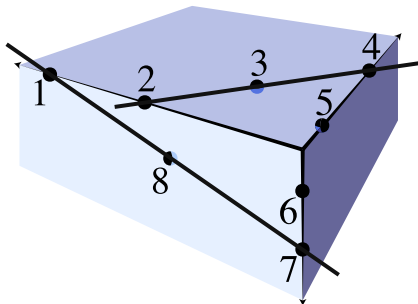
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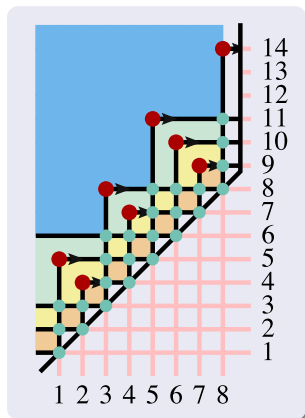
The **dimensionality** of the configuration is encoded by its permutation label as follows:

Dimensionality of a configuration labelled by σ :

$$\dim(\sigma) = \left(\sum_a |a \cdots \sigma(a)| \right) - k^2$$

Geometric meaning of the permutation $\sigma(a) = b$

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Permutation Label

{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

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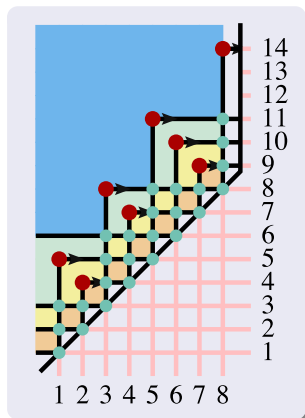
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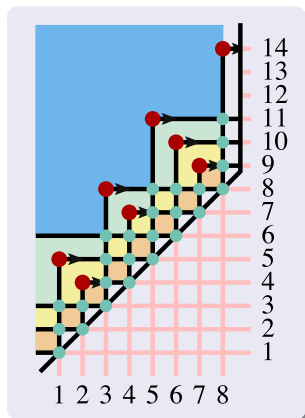
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Permutation Label

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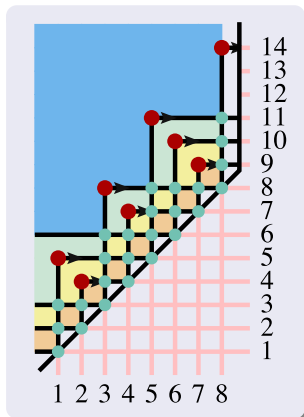
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$$\partial\sigma \equiv \left\{ \sigma' = (ab) \circ \sigma \mid \dim(\sigma') = \dim(\sigma) - 1 \right\}$$

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Permutation Label

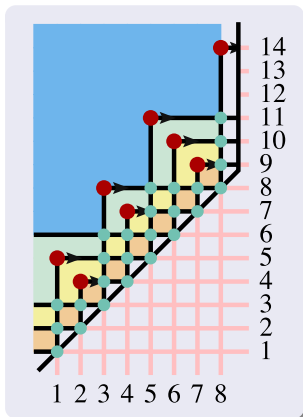
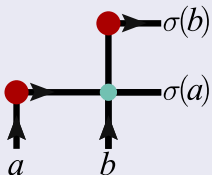
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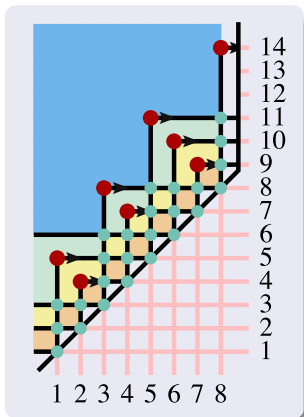
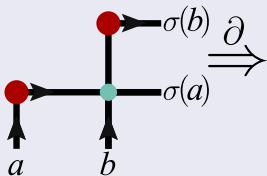
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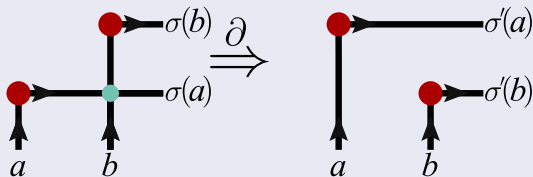
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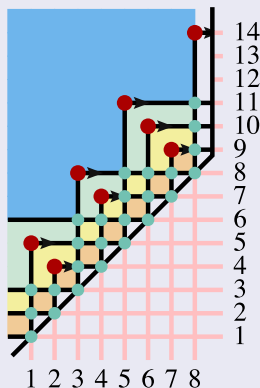
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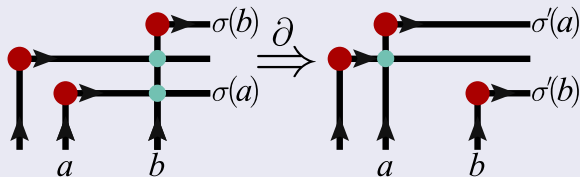
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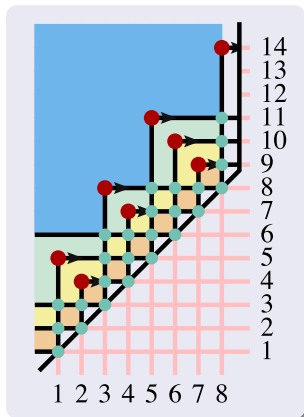
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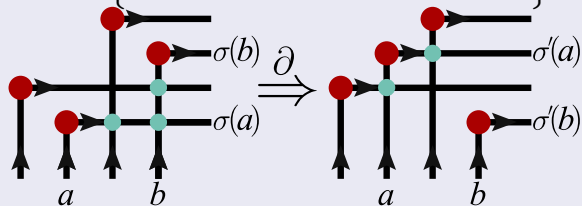
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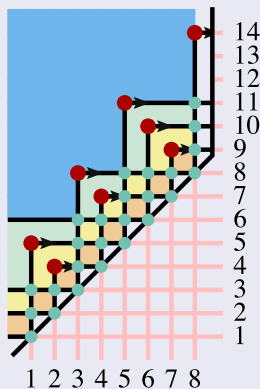
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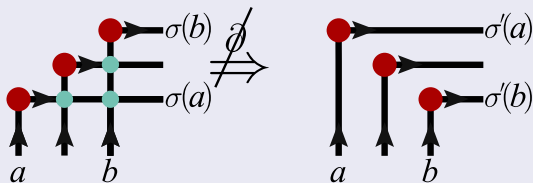
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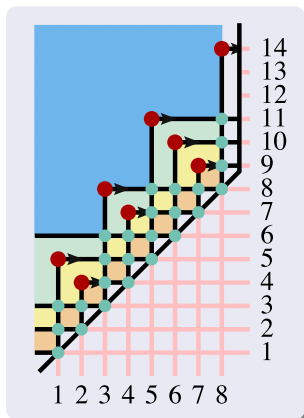
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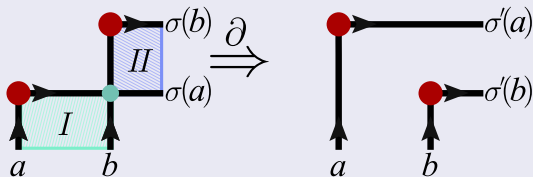
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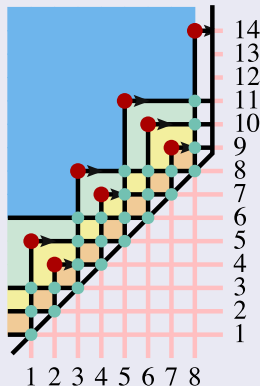
The boundaries of a configuration labelled by σ :

$$\partial\sigma \equiv \left\{ \sigma' = (ab) \circ \sigma \mid \dim(\sigma') = \dim(\sigma) - 1 \right\}$$



Geometric meaning of the permutation $\sigma(a) = b$

For each column a , there is a unique, **nearest** column $b \geq a$ such that $a \in \text{span}\{a+1, \dots, b-1, b\}$



Permutation Label

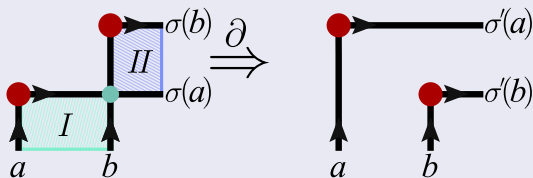
$\{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14\}$

The *Positroid* Stratification of the Grassmannian

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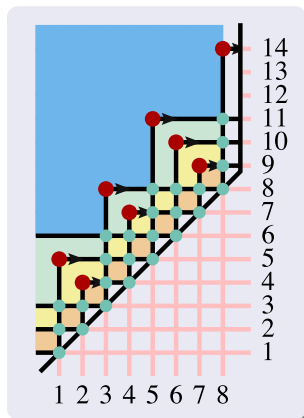
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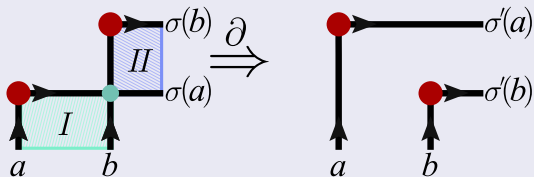
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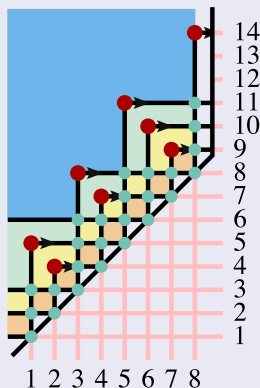
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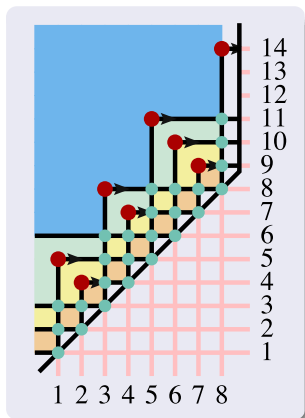
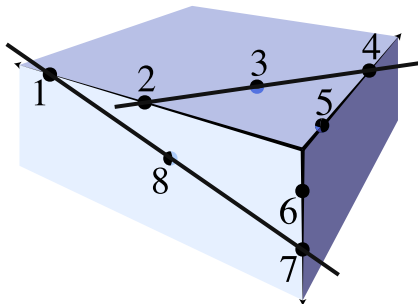


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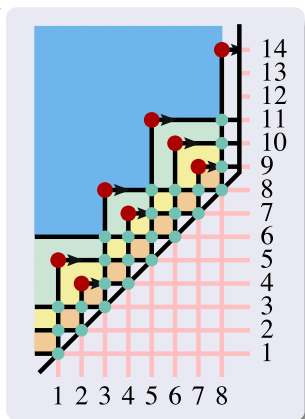
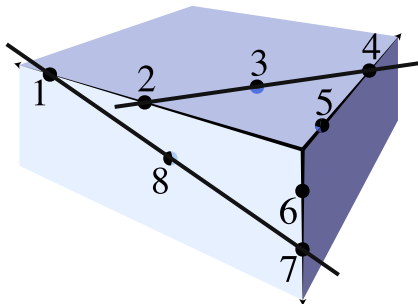
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Equivalence with On-Shell Diagram Permutation Labels

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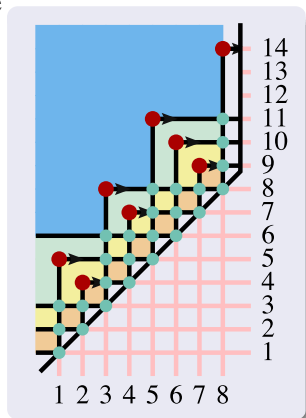
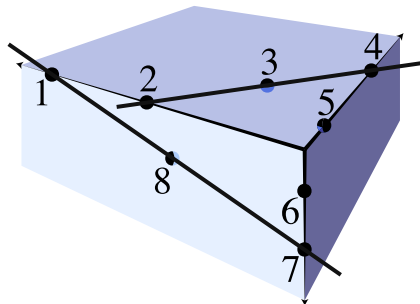
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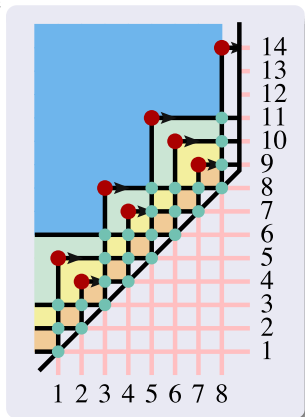
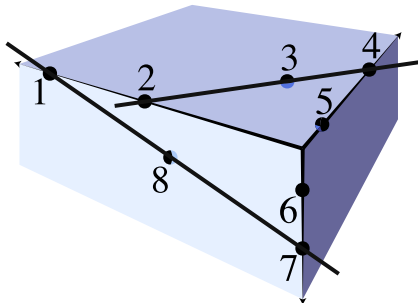
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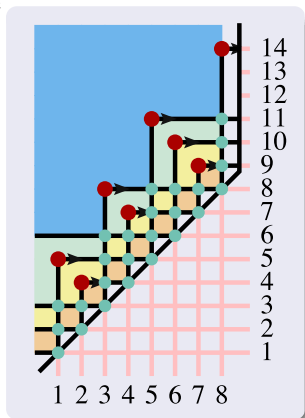
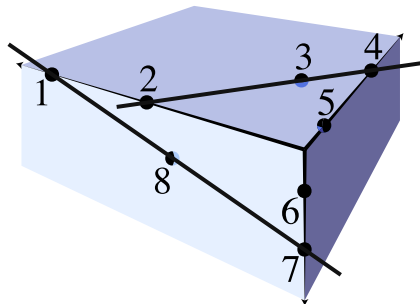
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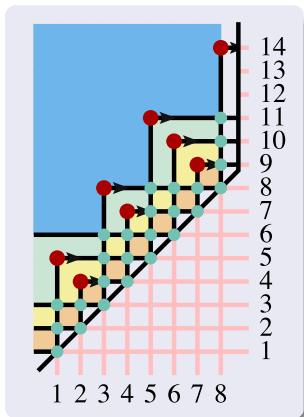
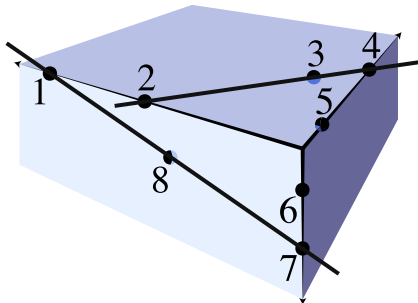
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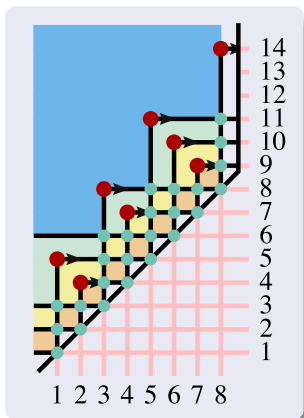
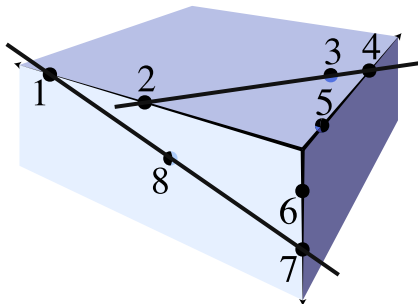
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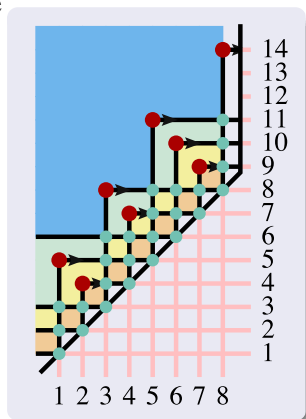
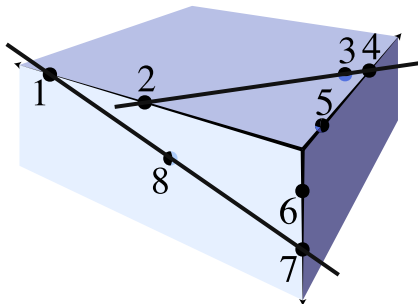
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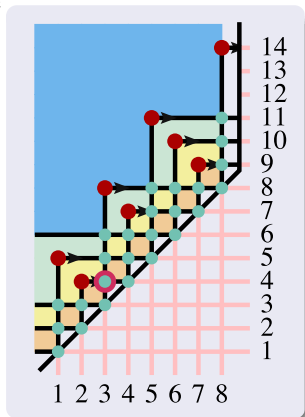
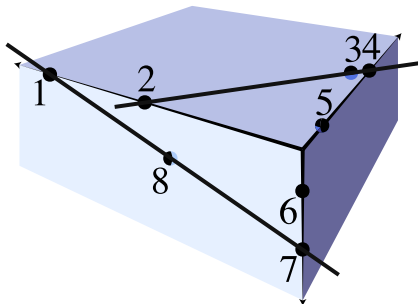
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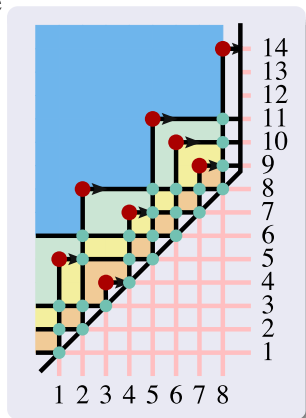
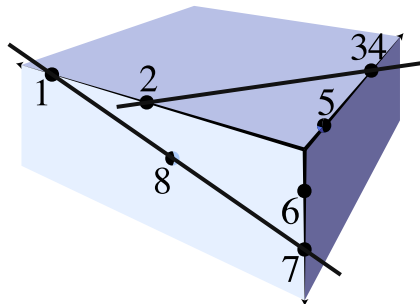
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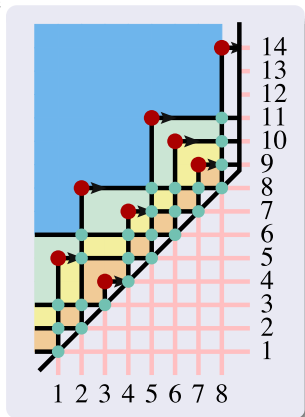
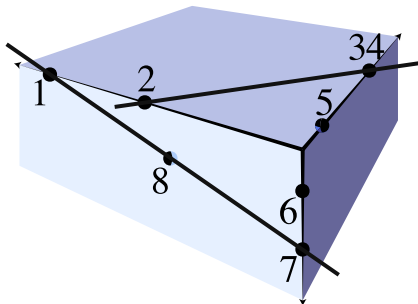
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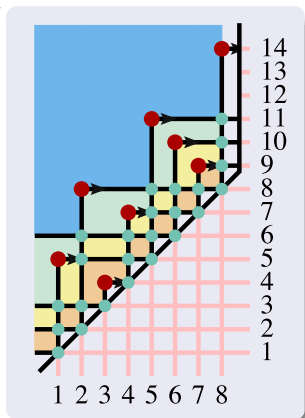
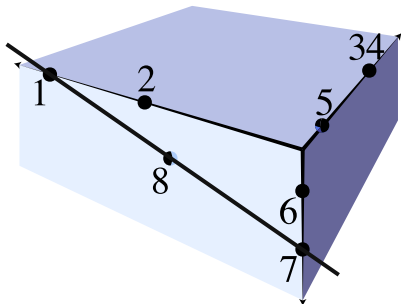
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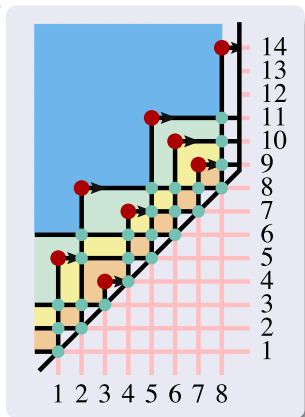
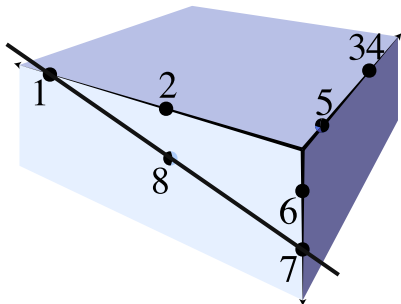
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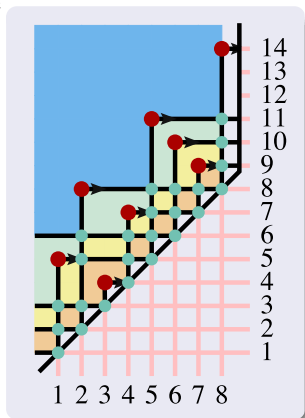
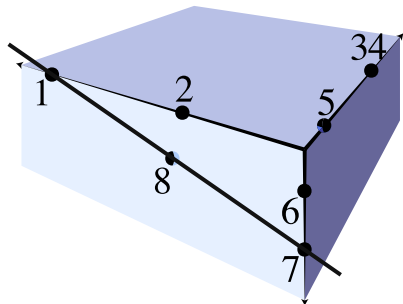
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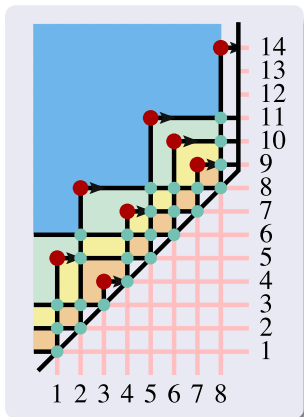
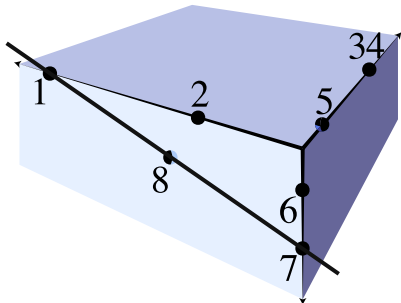
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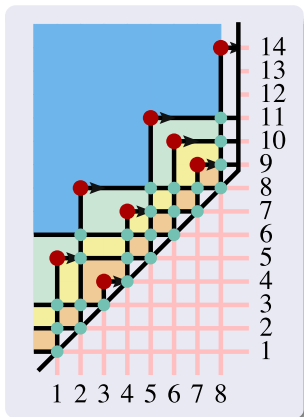
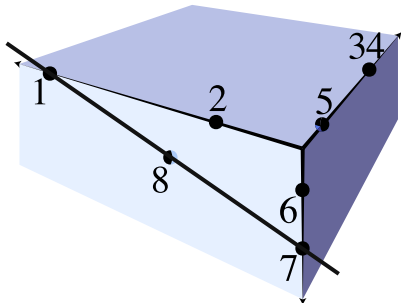
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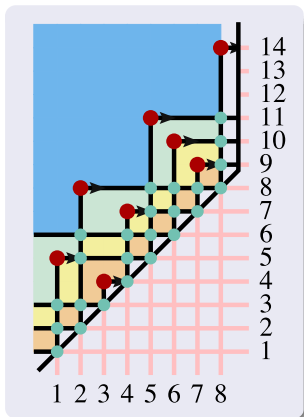
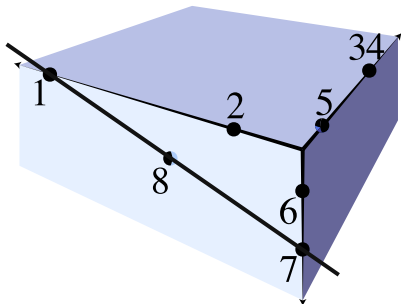
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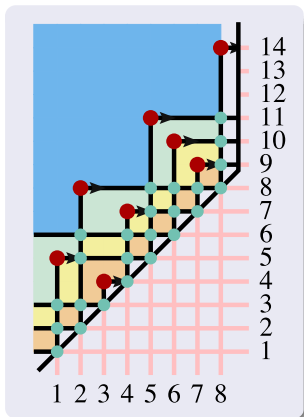
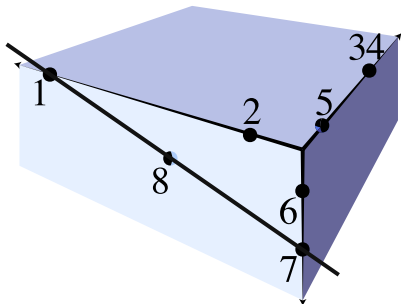
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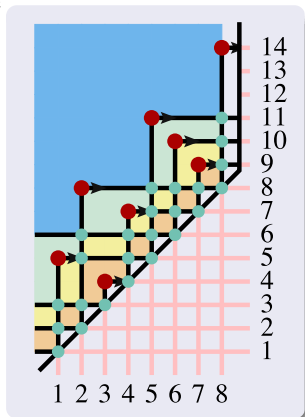
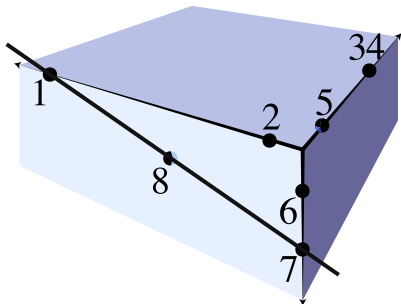
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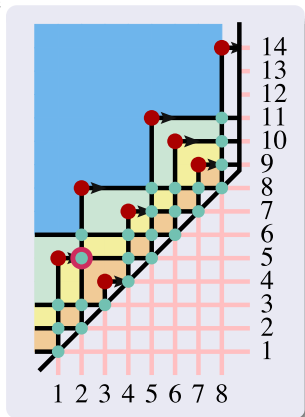
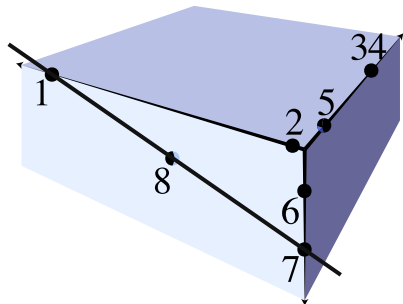
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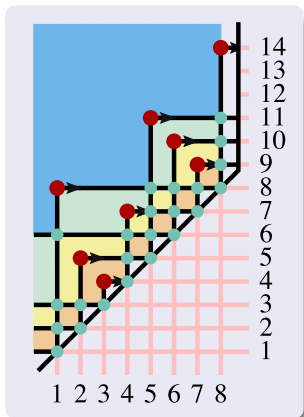
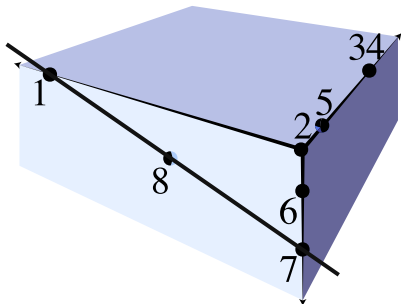
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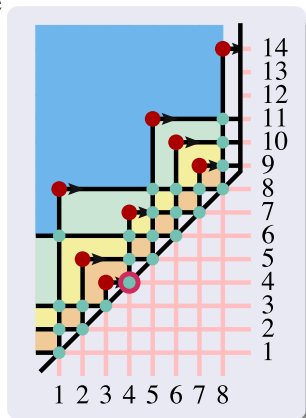
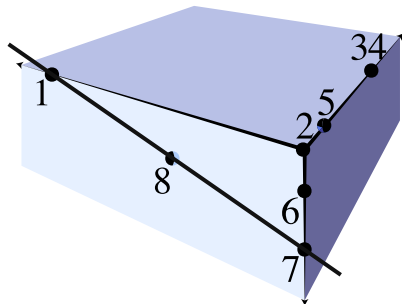
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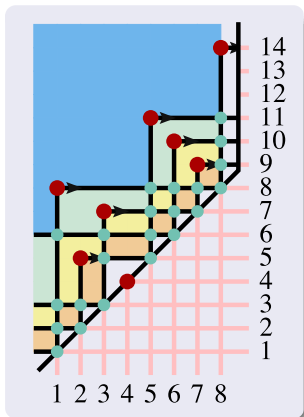
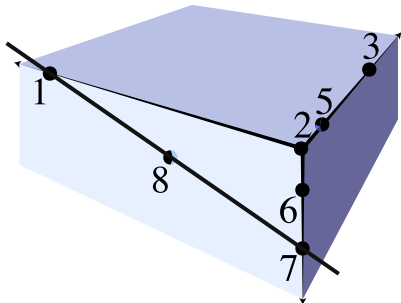
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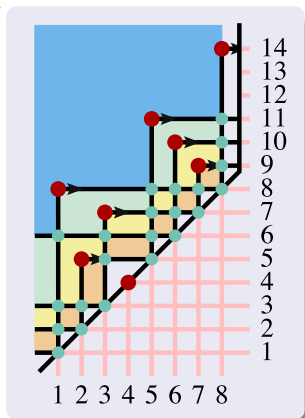
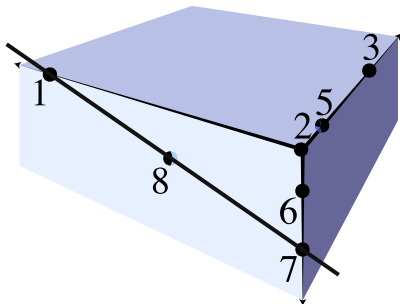
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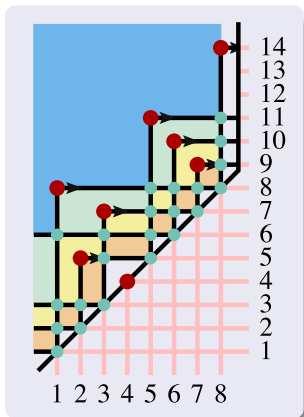
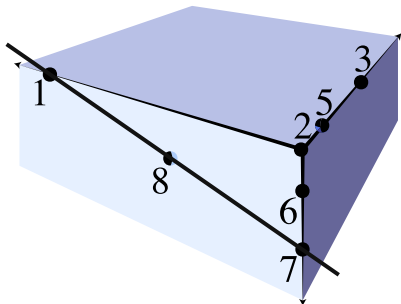
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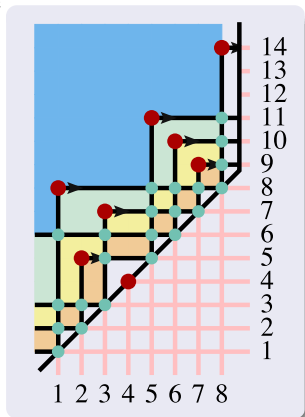
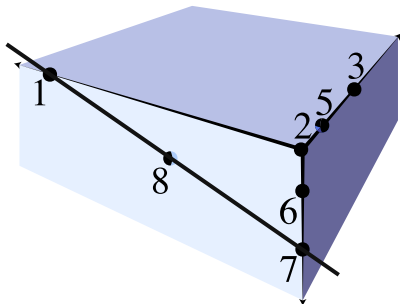
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Permutation Label

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Equivalence with On-Shell Diagram Permutation Labels

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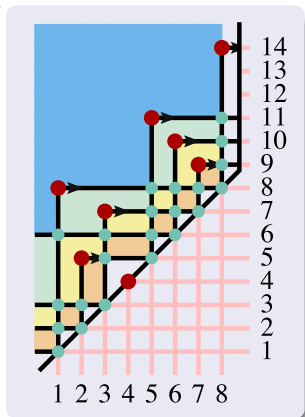
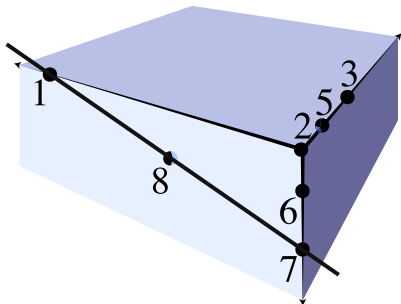
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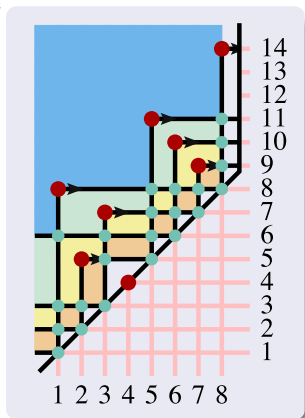
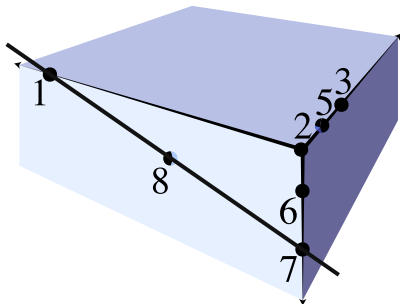
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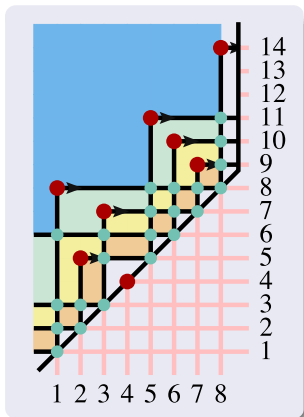
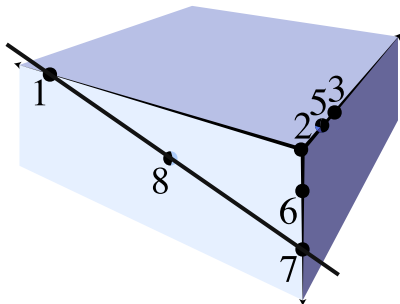
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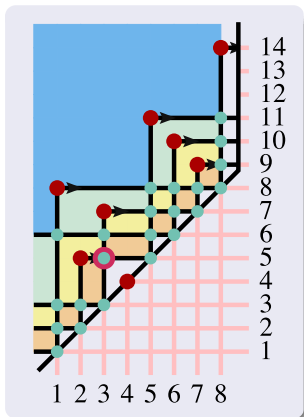
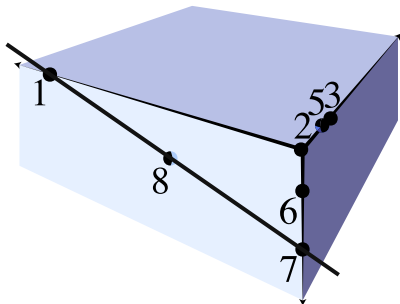
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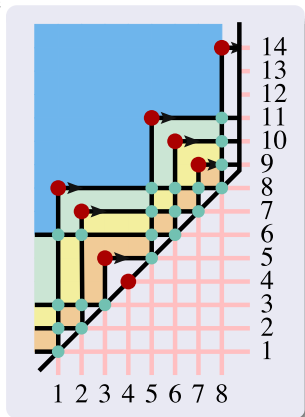
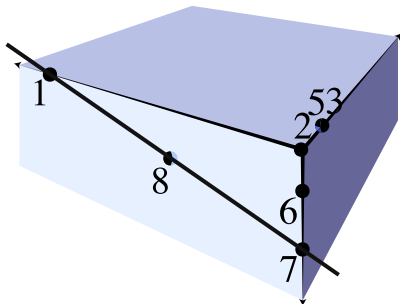
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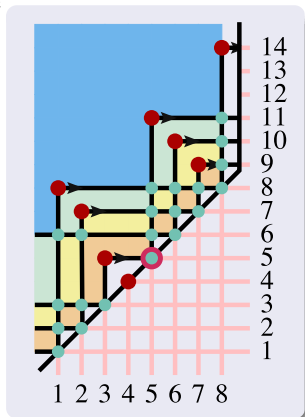
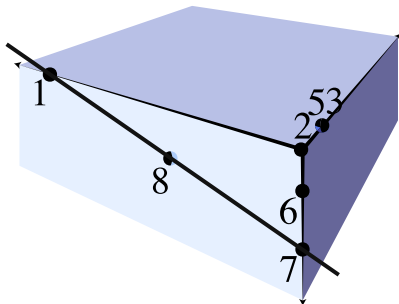
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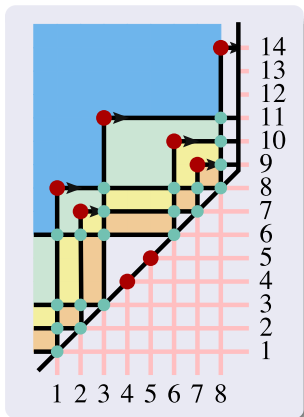
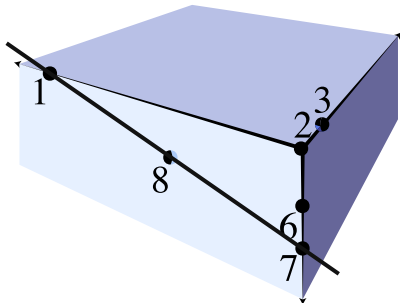
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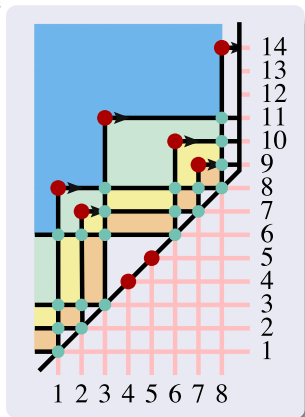
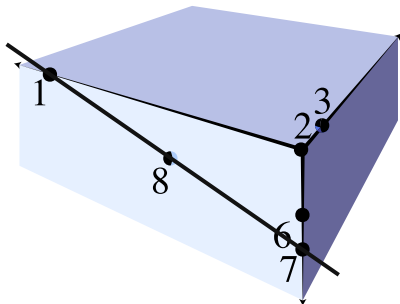
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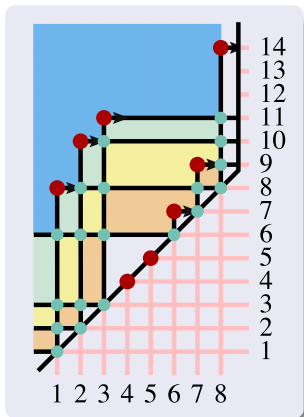
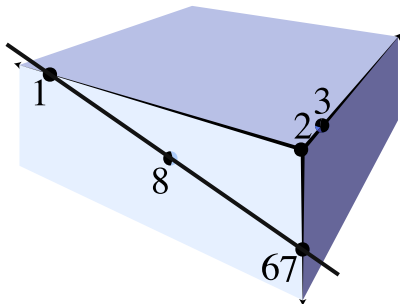
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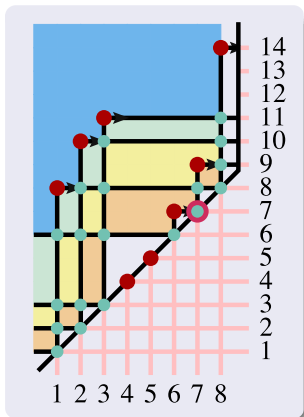
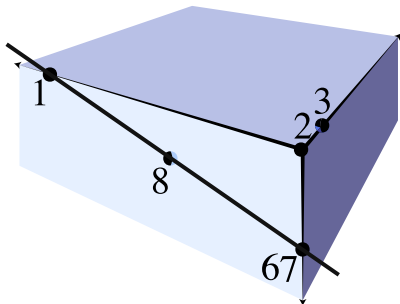
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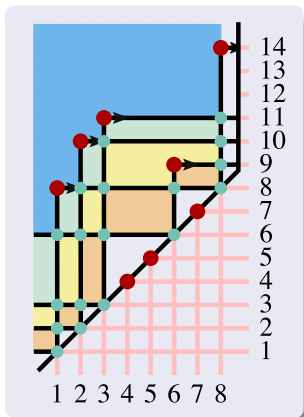
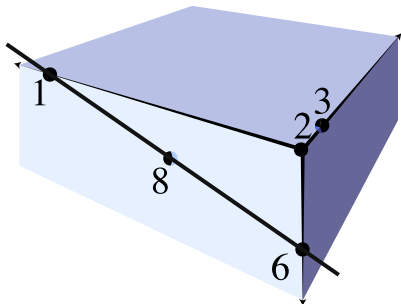
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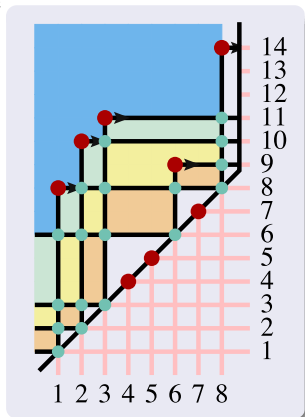
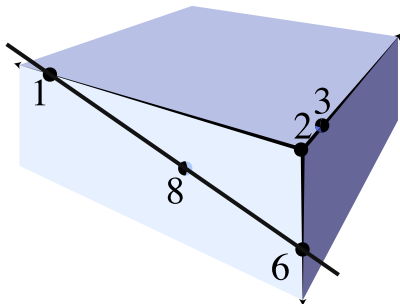
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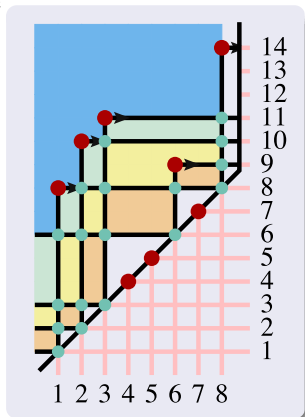
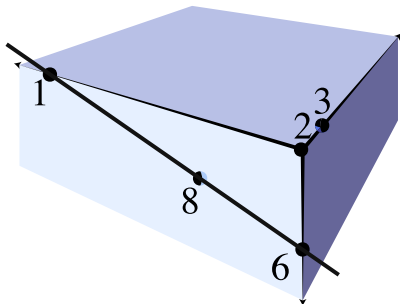
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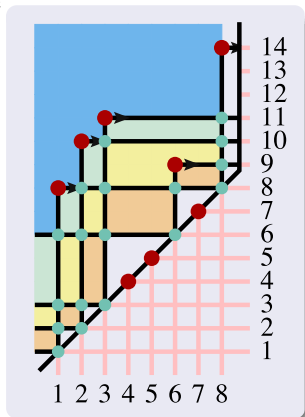
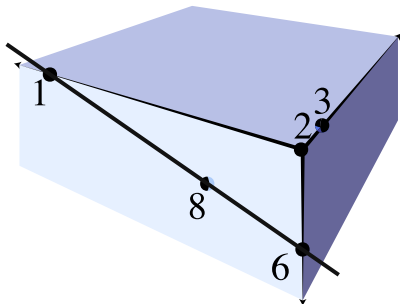
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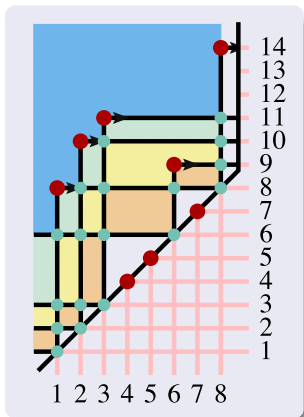
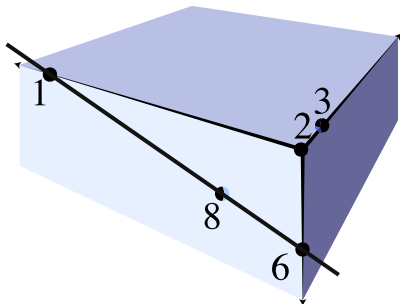
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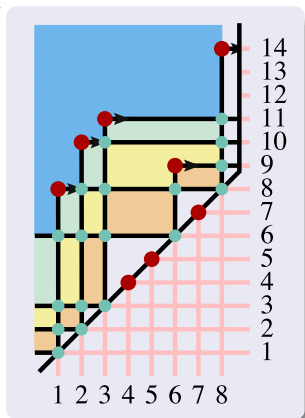
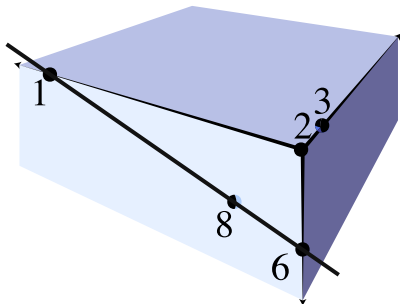
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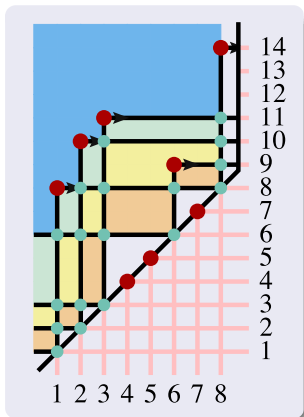
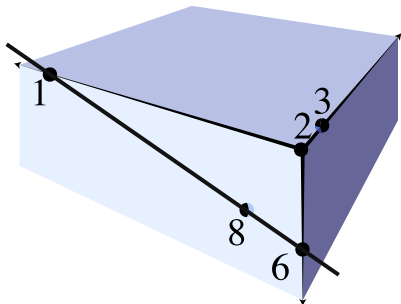
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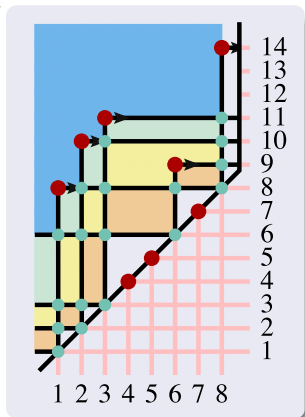
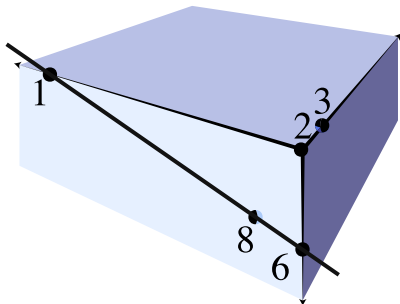
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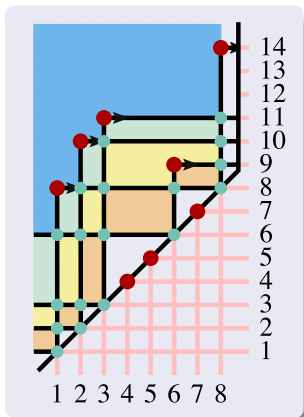
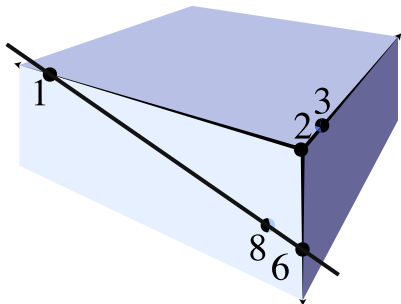
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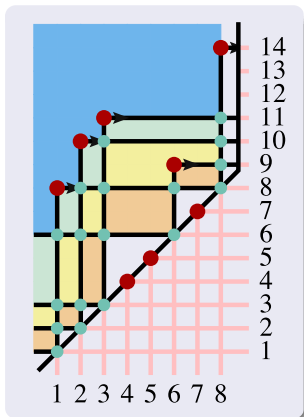
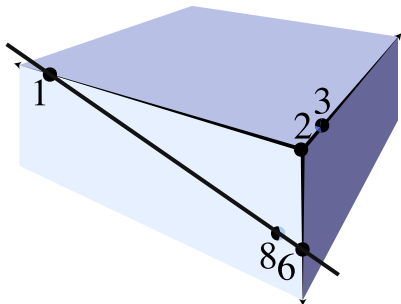
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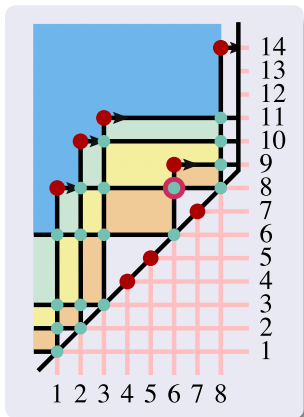
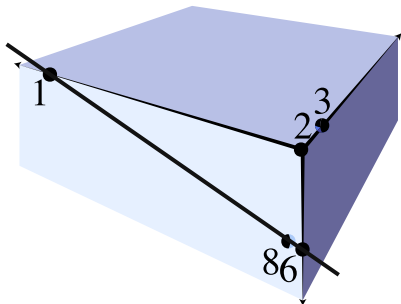
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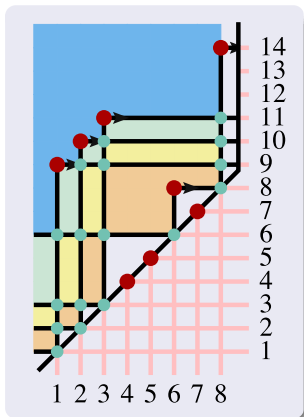
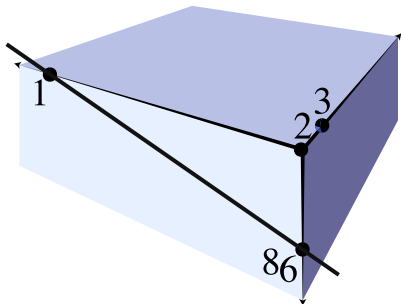
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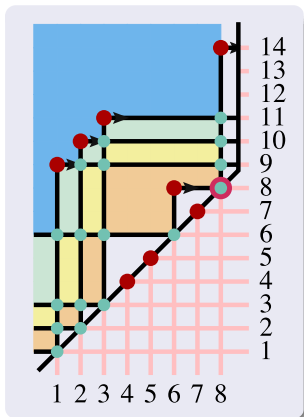
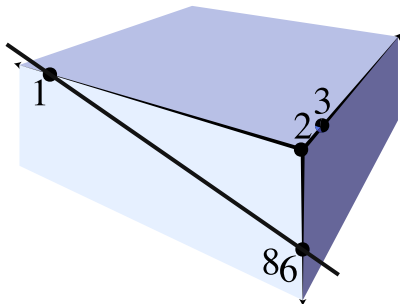
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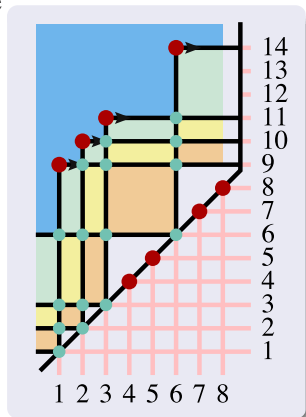
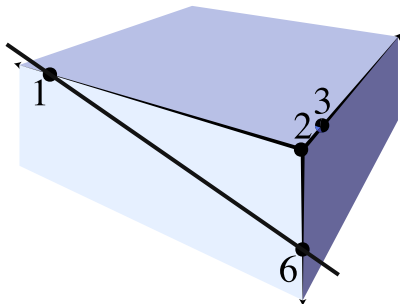
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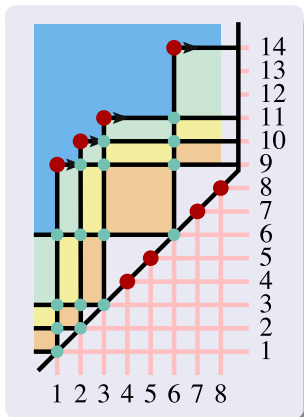
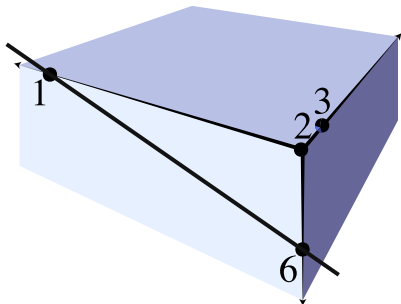
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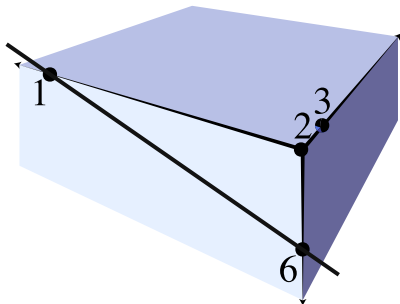
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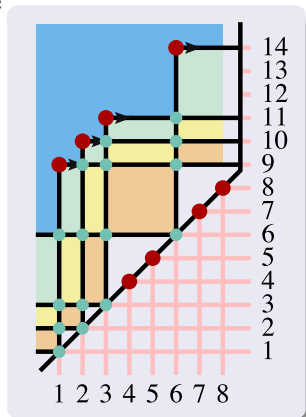
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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 & c_6 & c_7 & c_8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

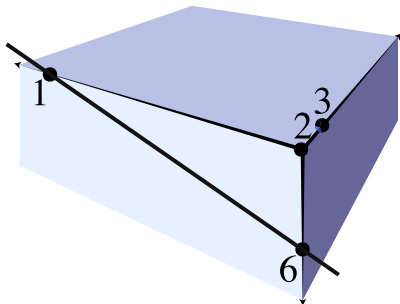


Permutation Label

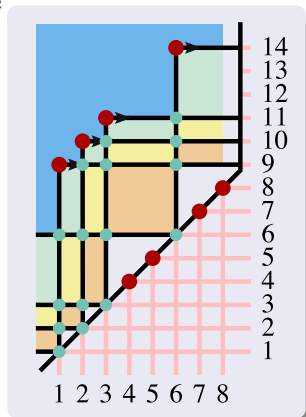
{9, 10, 11, 4, 5, 14, 7, 8}

Equivalence with On-Shell Diagram Permutation Labels

As for permutations labeling on-shell diagrams, we can decompose σ into adjacent transpositions:



$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 & c_6 & c_7 & c_8 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

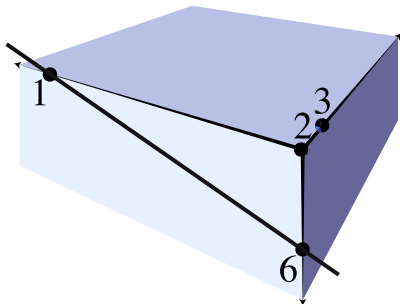


Permutation Label

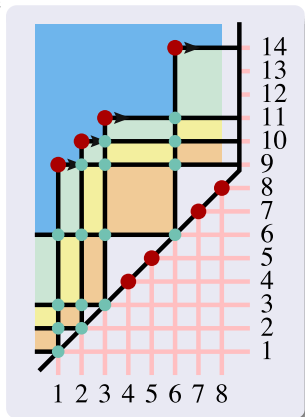
{9, 10, 11, 4, 5, 14, 7, 8}

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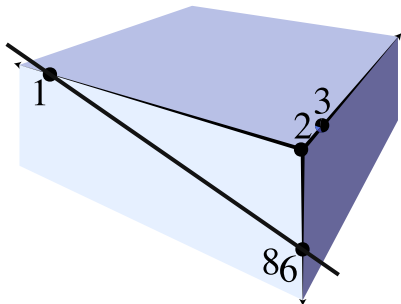


Permutation Label

{9, 10, 11, 4, 5, 14, 7, 8}

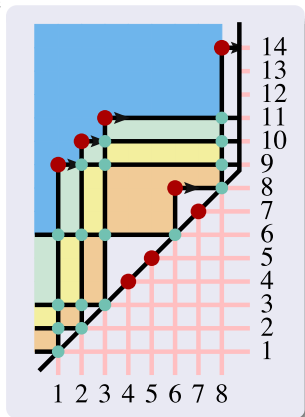
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(68): $c_8 \mapsto c_8 + \alpha_9 c_6$

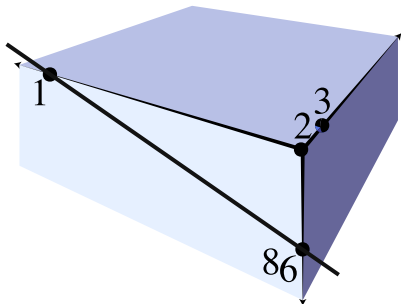


Permutation Label

{9, 10, 11, 4, 5, 8, 7, 14}

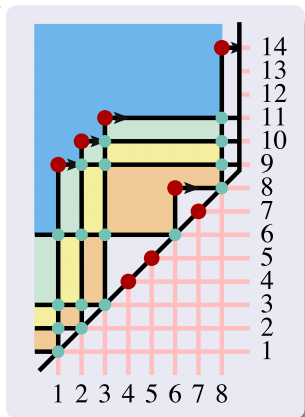
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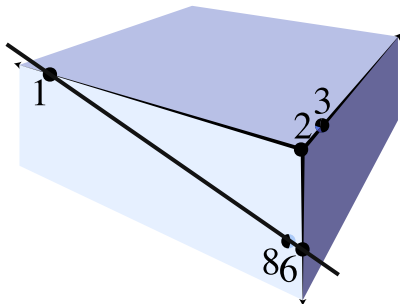


Permutation Label

{9, 10, 11, 4, 5, 8, 7, 14}

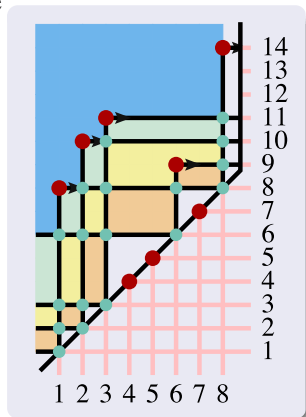
Equivalence with On-Shell Diagram Permutation Labels

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(16): $c_6 \mapsto c_6 + \alpha_8 c_1$

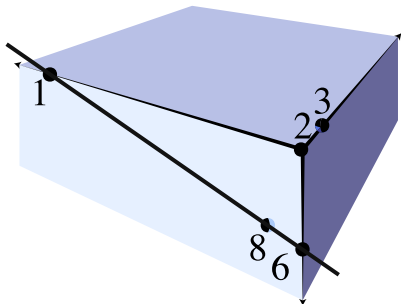


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

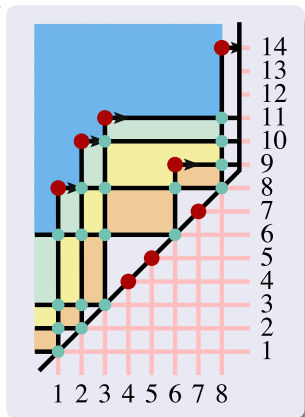
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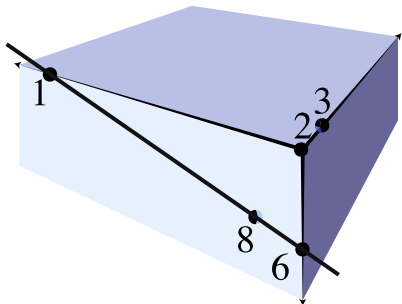


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

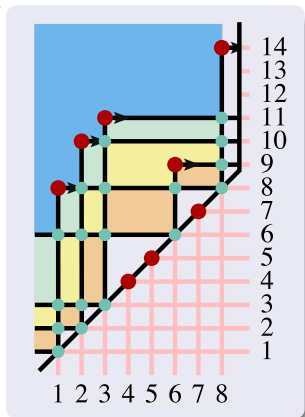
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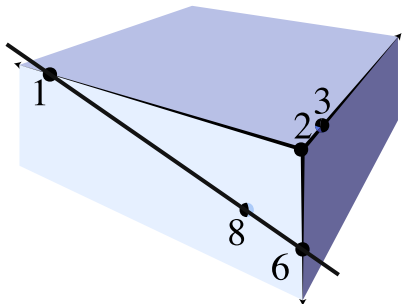


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

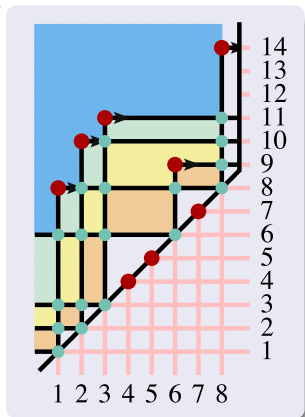
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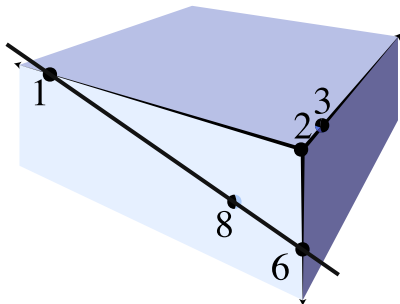


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

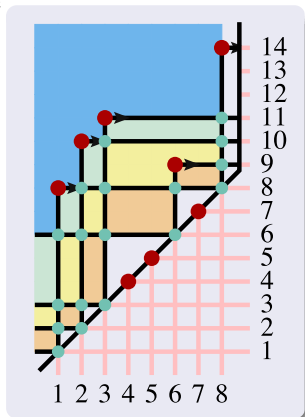
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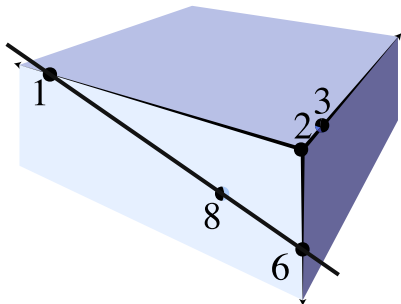


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

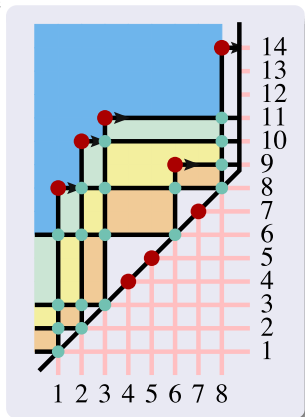
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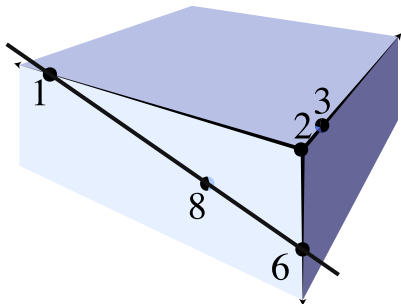


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

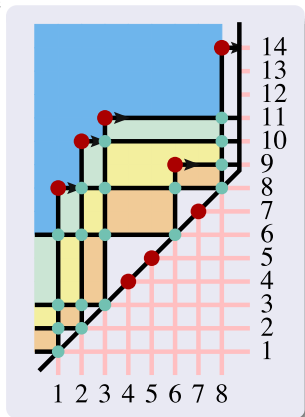
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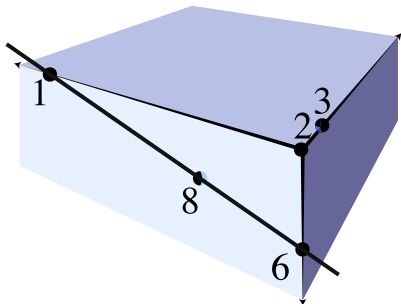


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

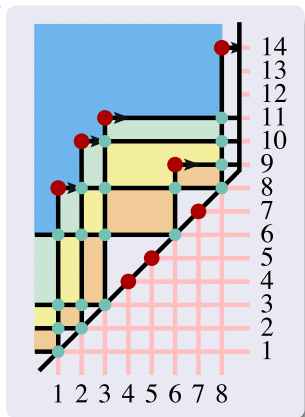
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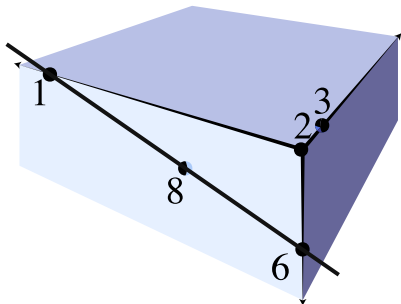


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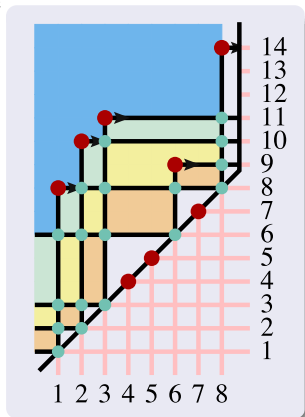
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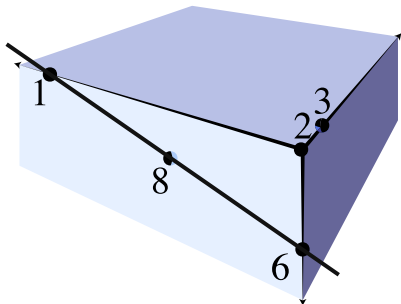


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

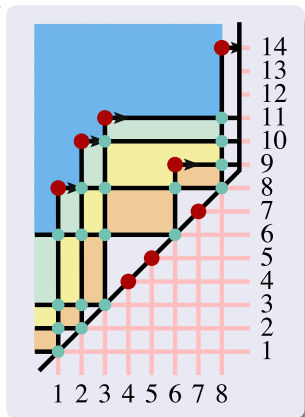
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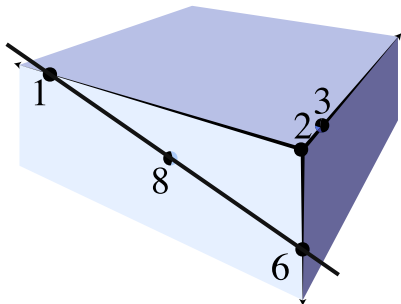


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

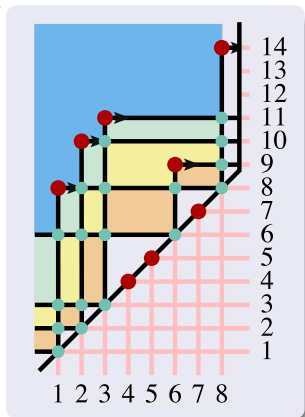
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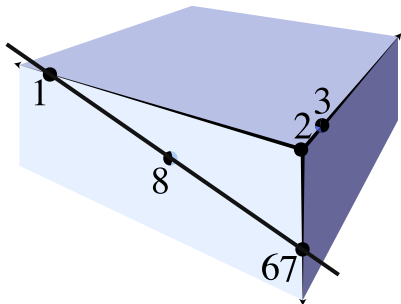


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 9, 7, 14}

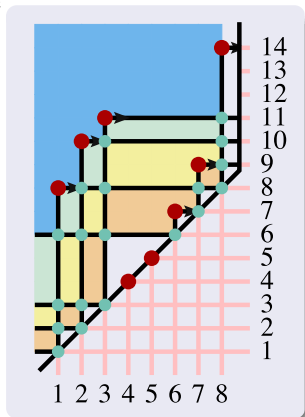
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(67): $c_7 \mapsto c_7 + \alpha_7 c_6$

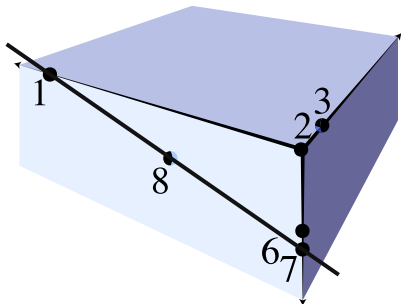


Permutation Label

{8, 10, 11, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14}

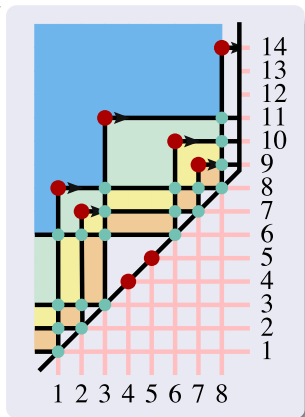
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(26): $c_6 \mapsto c_6 + \alpha_6 c_2$

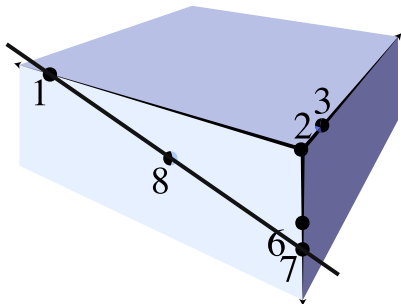


Permutation Label

{8, 7, 11, 4, 5, 10, 9, 14}

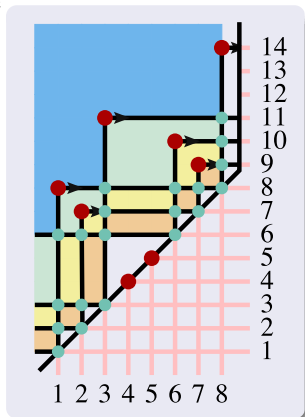
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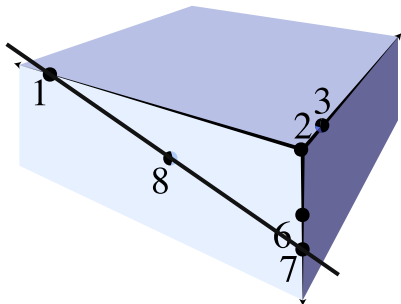


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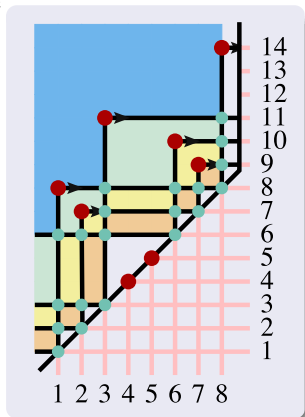
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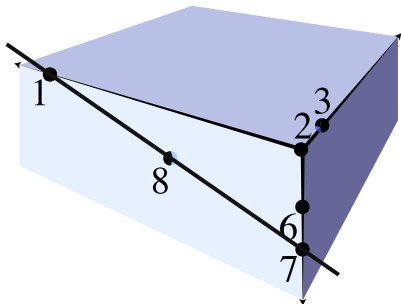


Permutation Label

{8, 7, 11, 4, 5, 10, 9, 14}

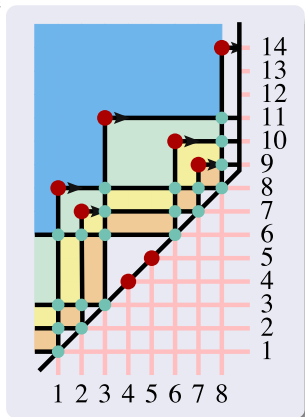
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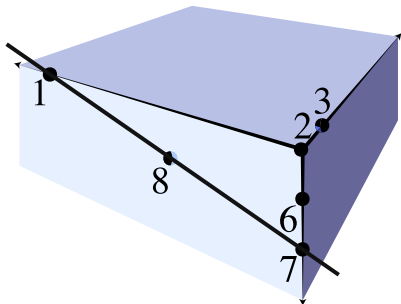


Permutation Label

{8, 7, 11, 4, 5, 10, 9, 14}

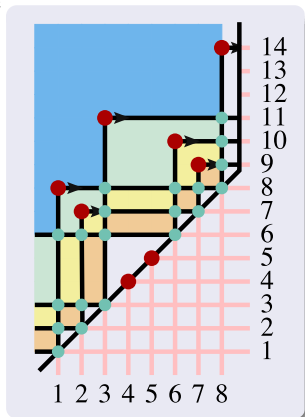
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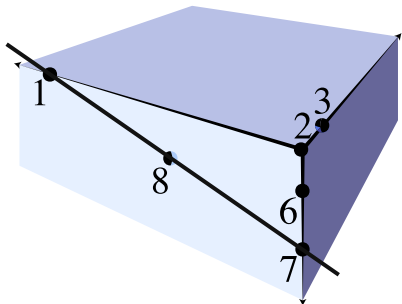


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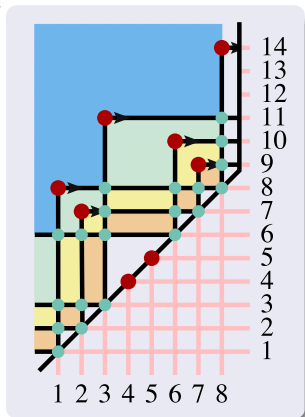
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(26): $c_6 \mapsto c_6 + \alpha_6 c_2$

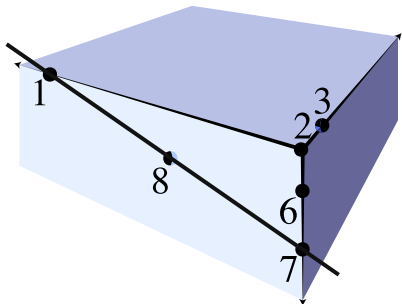


Permutation Label

{8, 7, 11, 4, 5, 10, 9, 14}

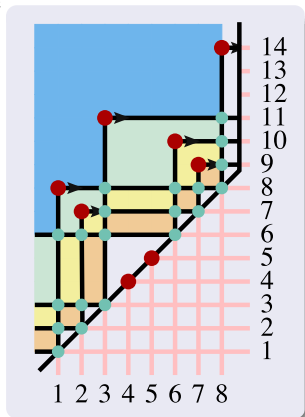
Equivalence with On-Shell Diagram Permutation Labels

As for permutations labeling on-shell diagrams, we can decompose σ into adjacent transpositions:



$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 & c_6 & c_7 & c_8 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_7 \alpha_8 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_9 \end{pmatrix}$$

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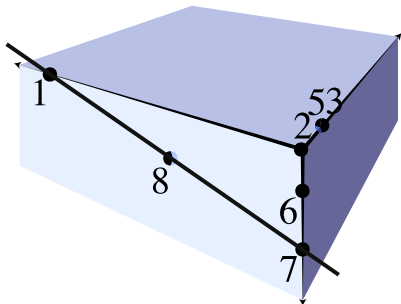


Permutation Label

{8, 7, 11, 4, 5, 10, 9, 14}

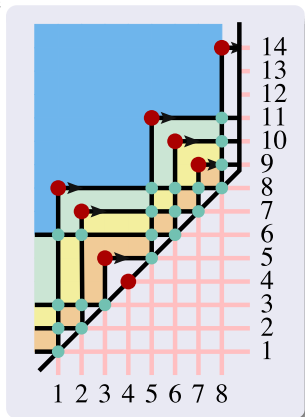
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(35): $c_5 \mapsto c_5 + \alpha_5 c_3$

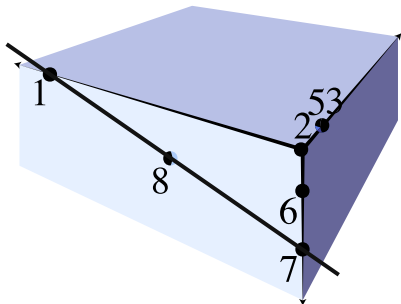


Permutation Label

{8, 7, 5, 4, 11, 10, 9, 14}

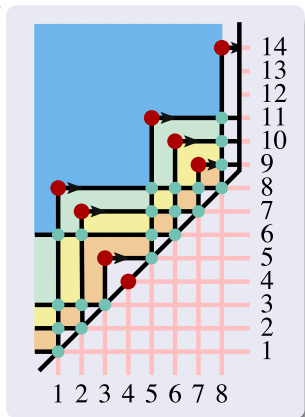
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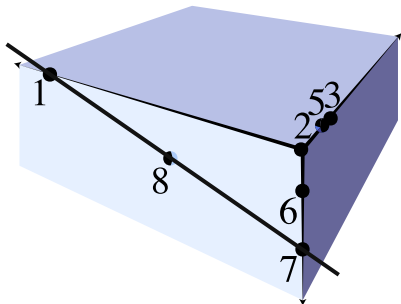


Permutation Label

{8, 7, 5, 4, 11, 10, 9, 14}

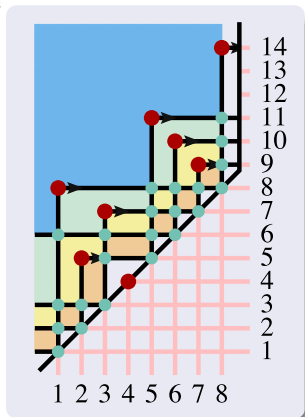
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(23): $c_3 \mapsto c_3 + \alpha_4 c_2$

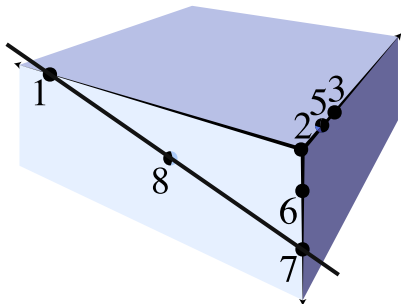


Permutation Label

{8, 5, 7, 4, 11, 10, 9, 14}

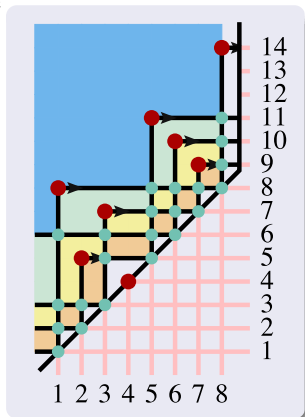
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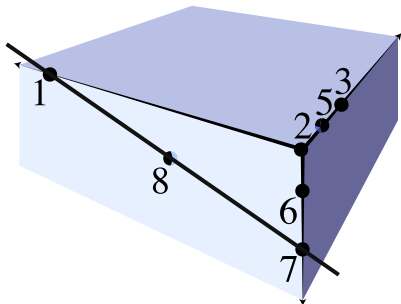


Permutation Label

{8, 5, 7, 4, 11, 10, 9, 14}

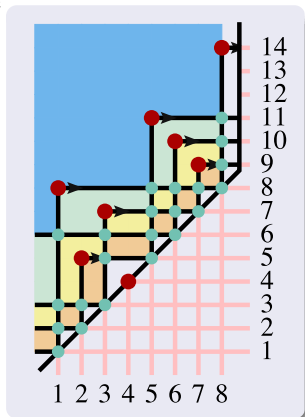
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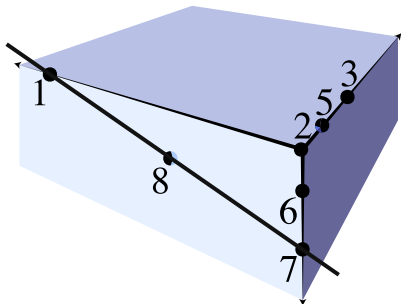


Permutation Label

{8, 5, 7, 4, 11, 10, 9, 14}

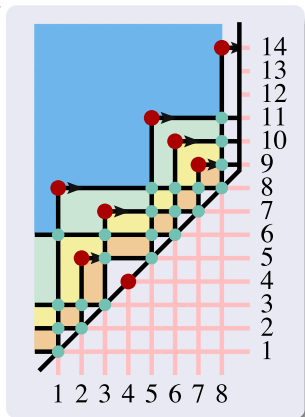
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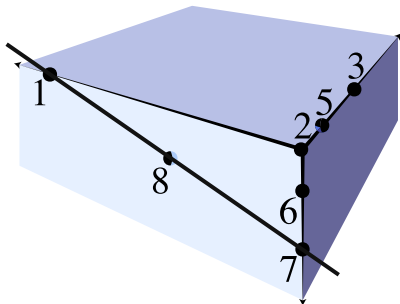


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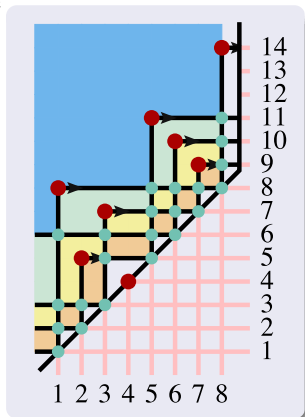
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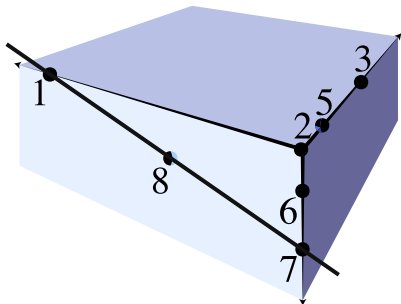


Permutation Label

{8, 5, 7, 4, 11, 10, 9, 14}

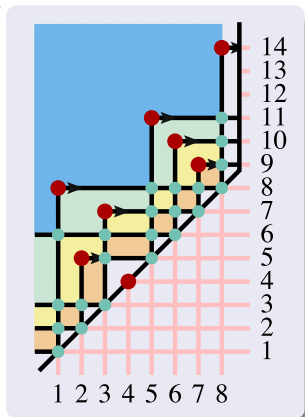
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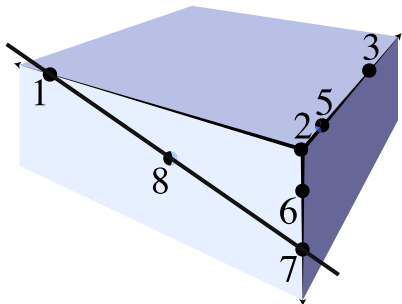


Permutation Label

{8, 5, 7, 4, 11, 10, 9, 14}

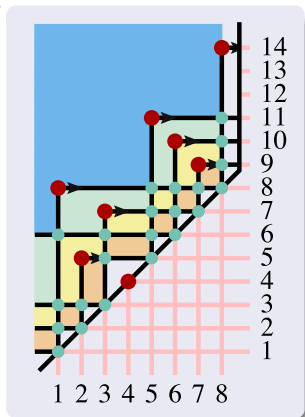
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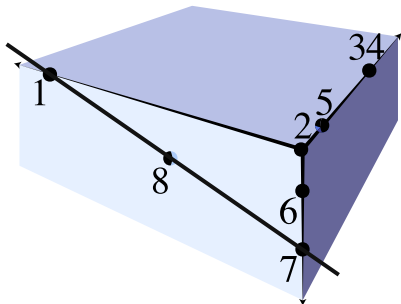


Permutation Label

{8, 5, 7, 4, 11, 10, 9, 14}

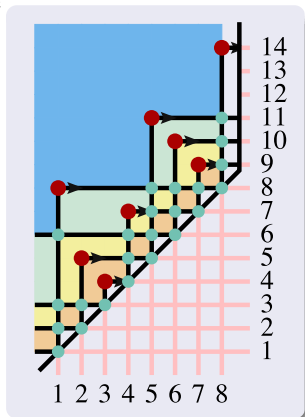
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(34): $c_4 \mapsto c_4 + \alpha_3 c_3$

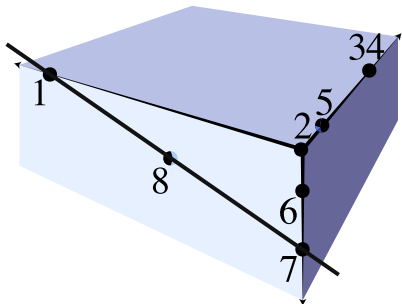


Permutation Label

{8, 5, 4, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

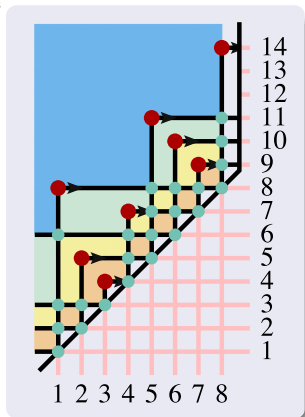
Equivalence with On-Shell Diagram Permutation Labels

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$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 & c_6 & c_7 & c_8 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_7 \alpha_8 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_3 \alpha_4 & 0 & \alpha_6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_9 \end{pmatrix}$$

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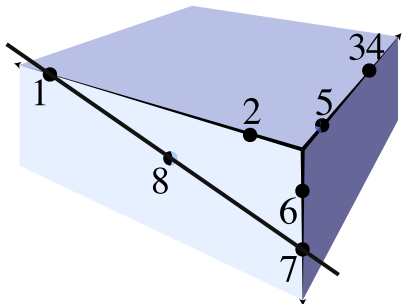


Permutation Label

{8, 5, 4, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

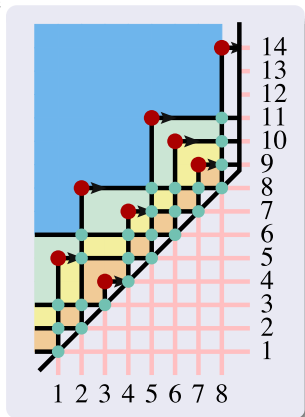
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(12): $c_2 \mapsto c_2 + \alpha_2 c_1$

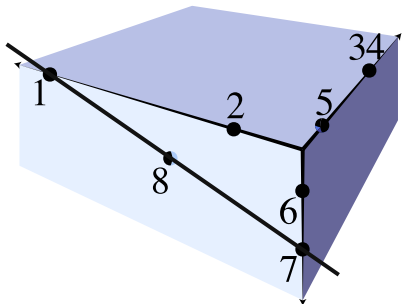


Permutation Label

{5, 8, 4, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

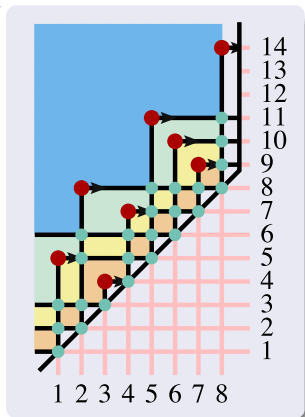
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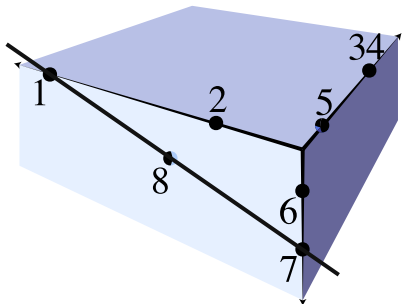


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{5, 8, 4, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

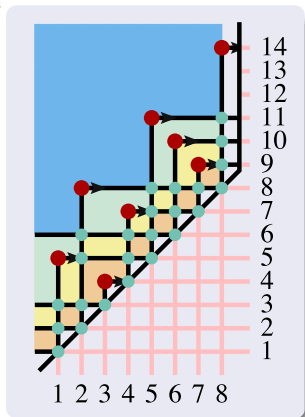
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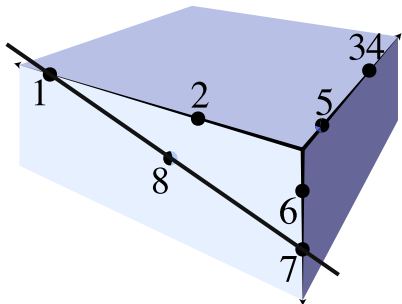


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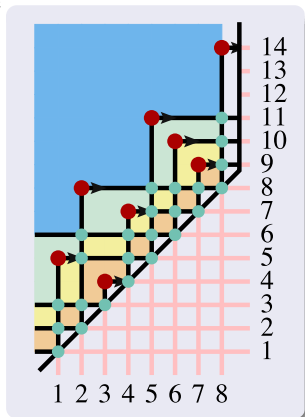
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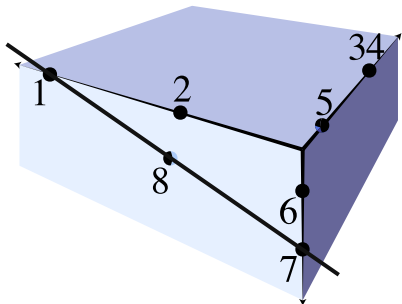


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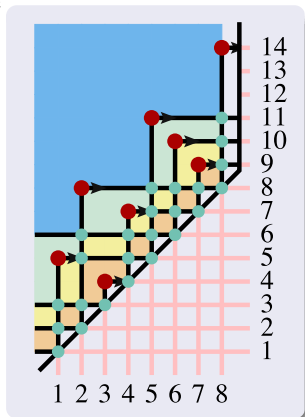
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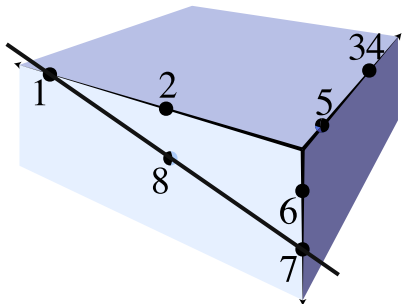


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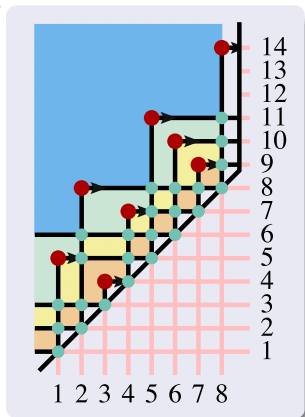
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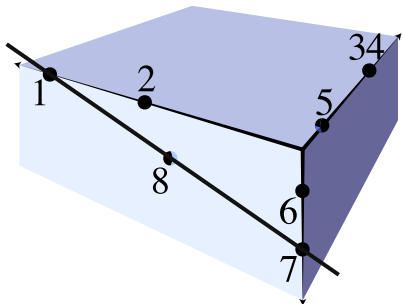


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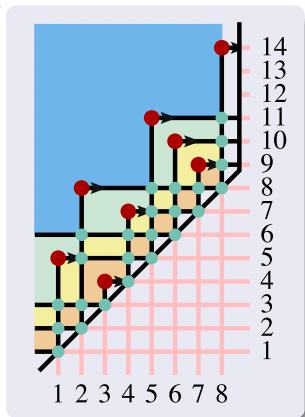
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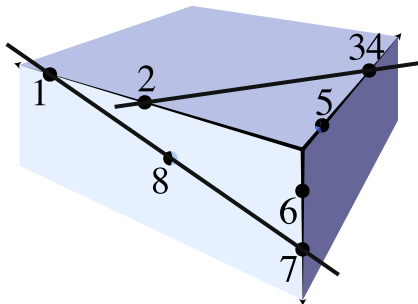


Permutation Label

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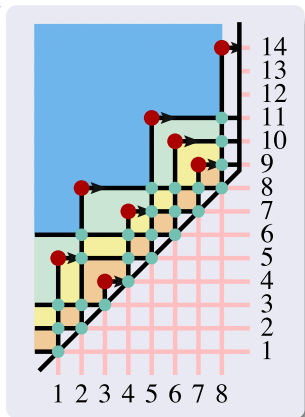
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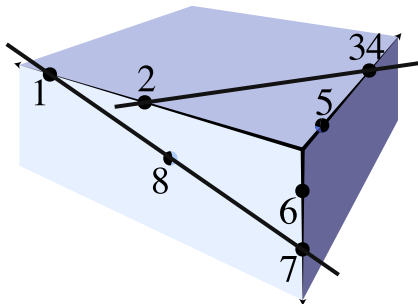


Permutation Label

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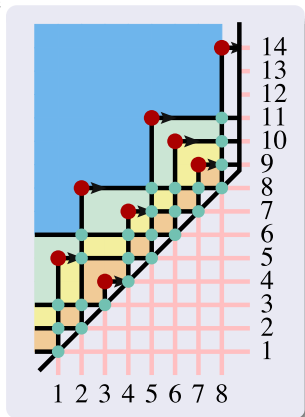
Equivalence with On-Shell Diagram Permutation Labels

As for permutations labeling on-shell diagrams, we can decompose σ into adjacent transpositions:



$$C \equiv \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 & c_4 & c_5 & c_6 & c_7 & c_8 \\ \hline 1 & \alpha_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_7 \alpha_8 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_3 \alpha_4 & 0 & \alpha_6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_3 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_9 \end{pmatrix}$$

(12): $c_2 \mapsto c_2 + \alpha_2 c_1$

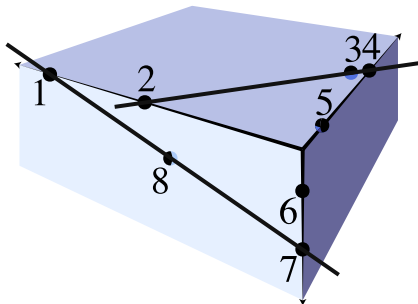


Permutation Label

{5, 8, 4, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

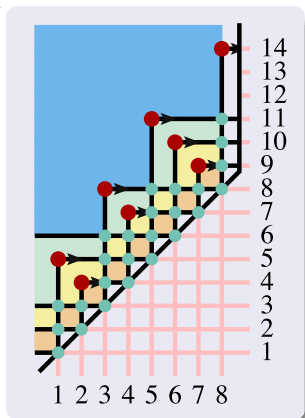
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(23): $c_3 \mapsto c_3 + \alpha_1 c_2$

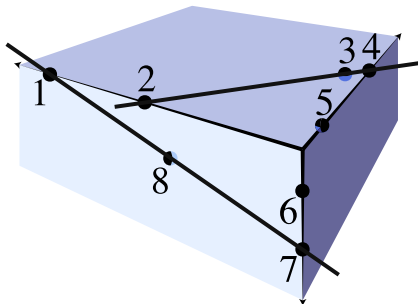


Permutation Label

{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

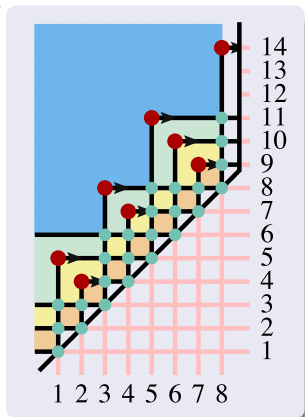
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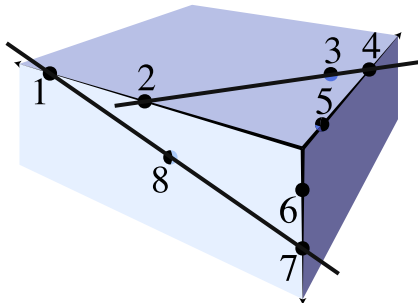


Permutation Label

{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

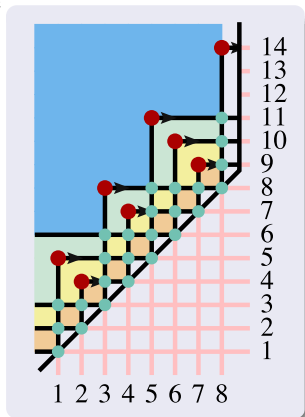
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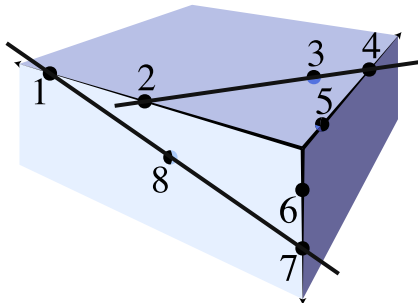


Permutation Label

{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

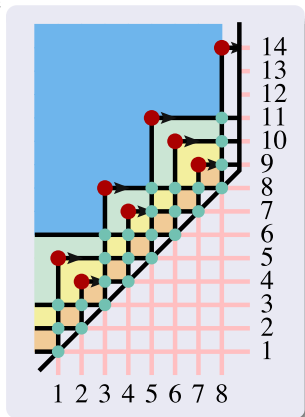
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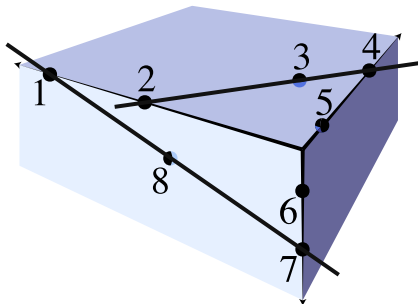


Permutation Label

{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

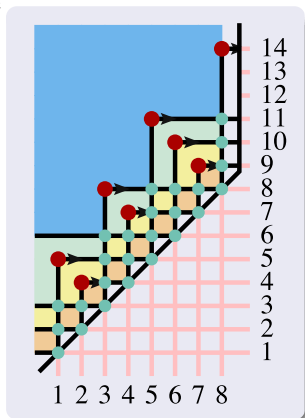
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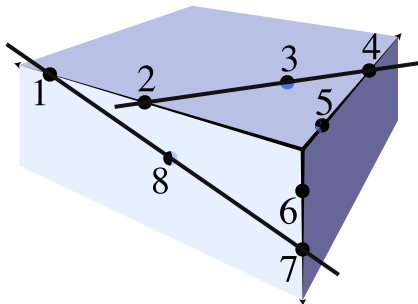


Permutation Label

{5, 4, 8, 7, 11, 10, 9, 14}

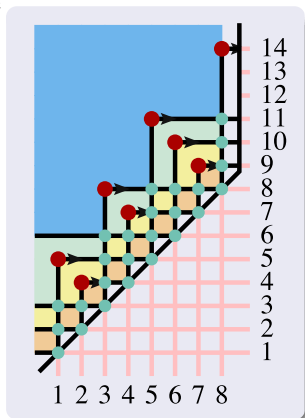
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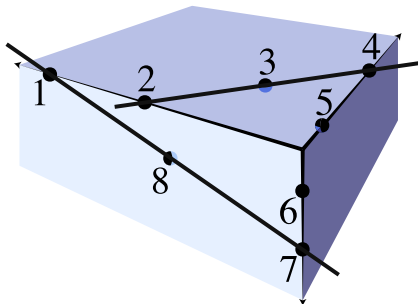


Permutation Label

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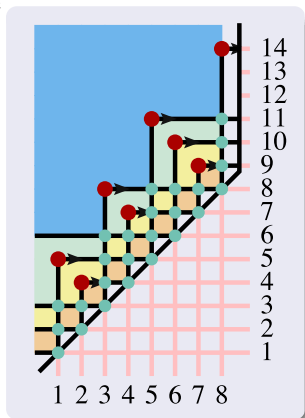
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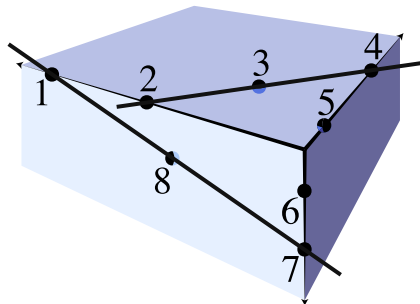


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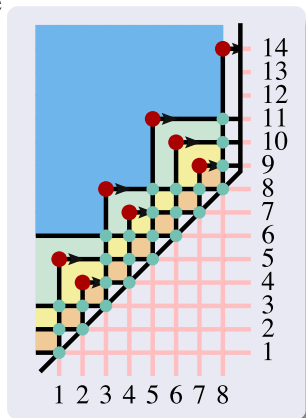
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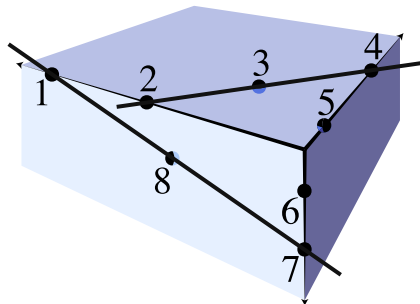


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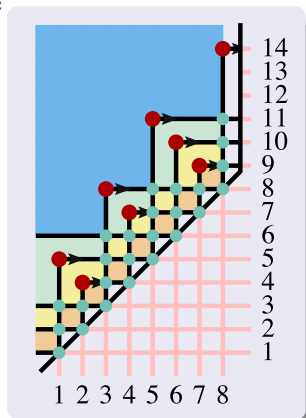
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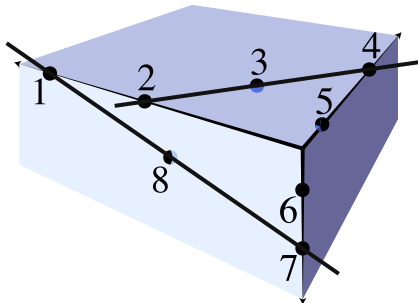


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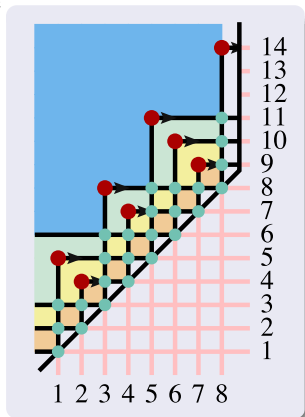
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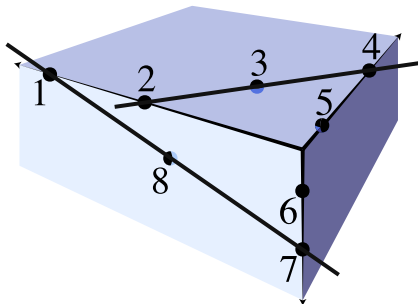


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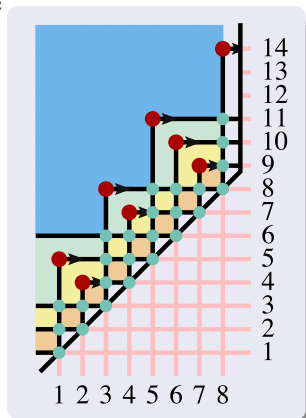
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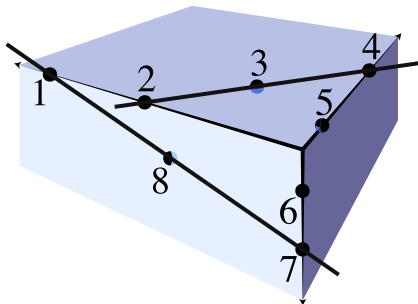


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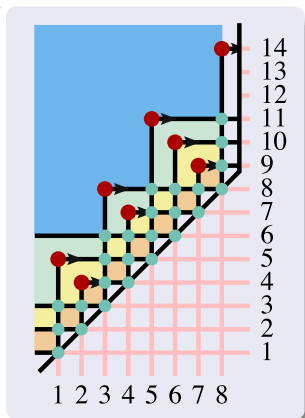
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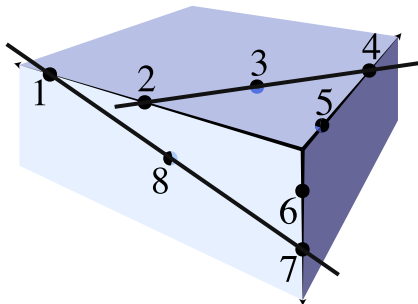


Permutation Label

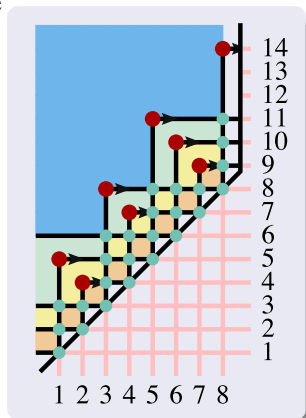
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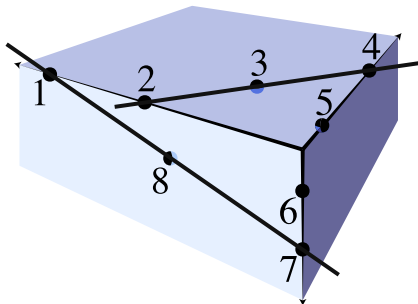


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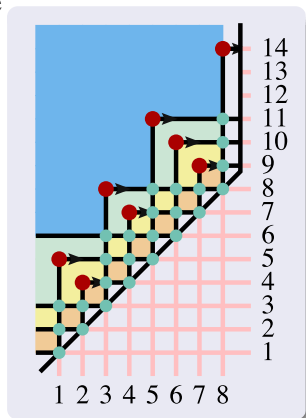
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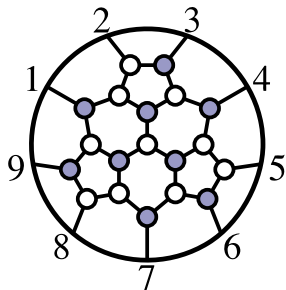
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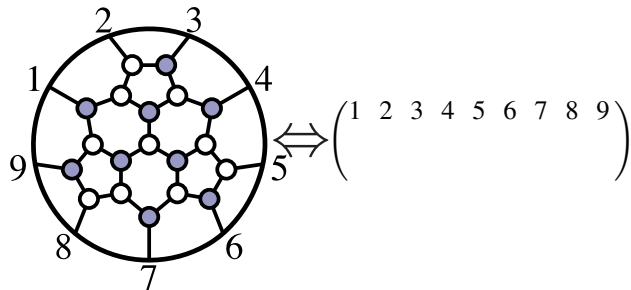
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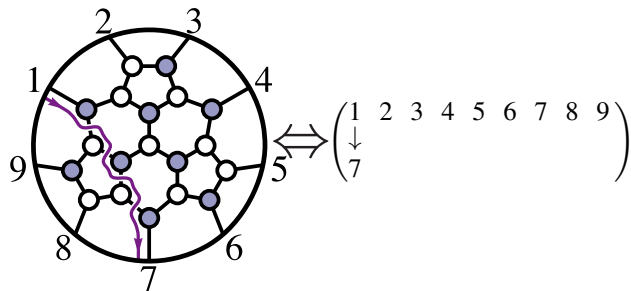
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics



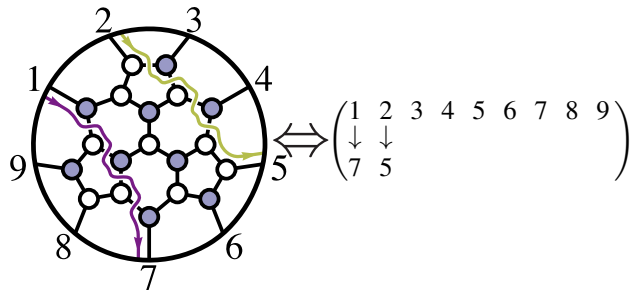
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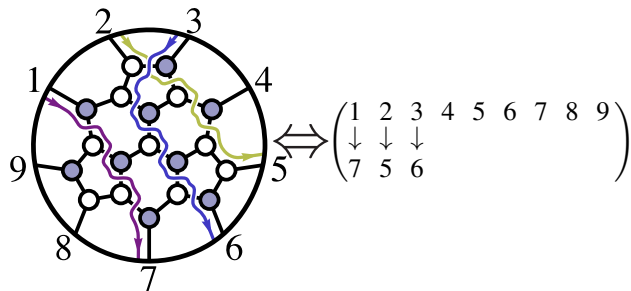
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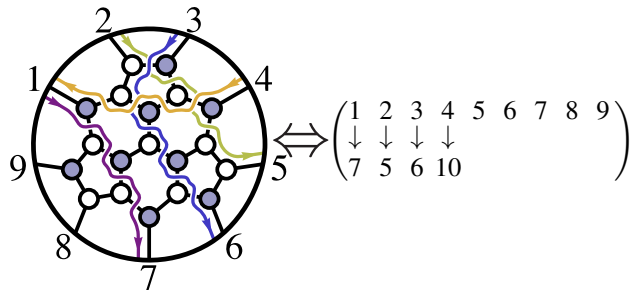
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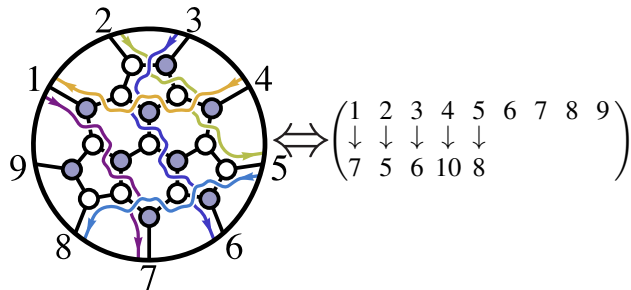
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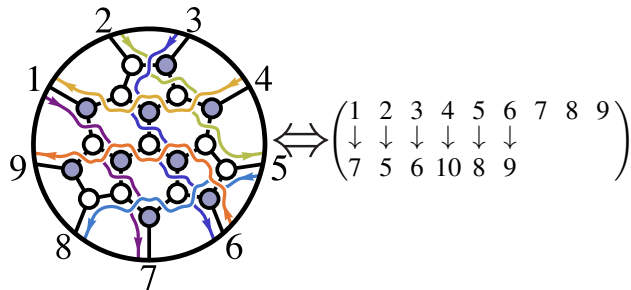
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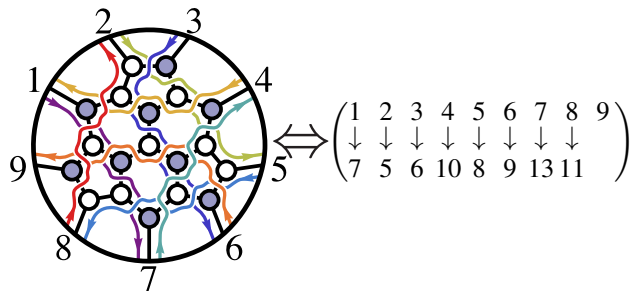
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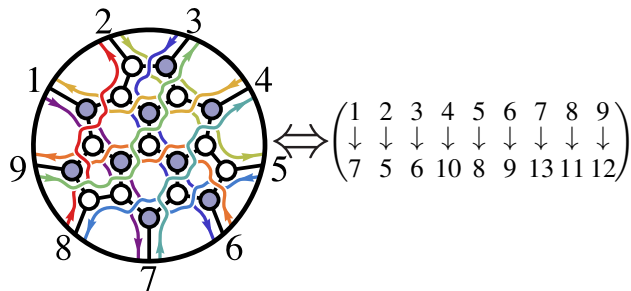
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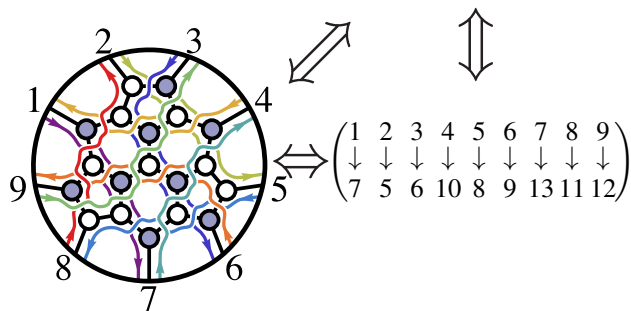


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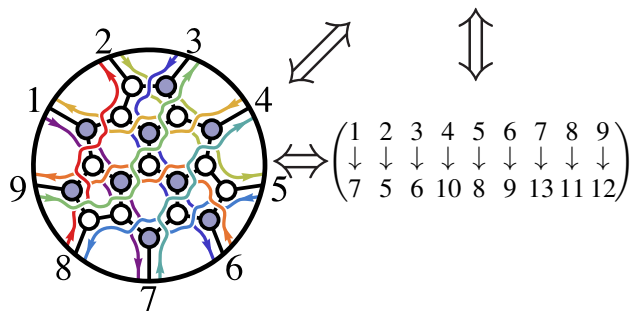
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$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



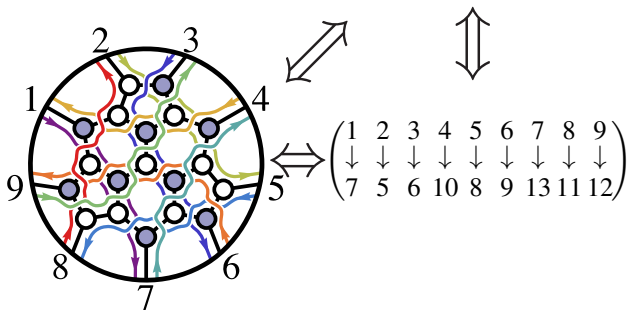
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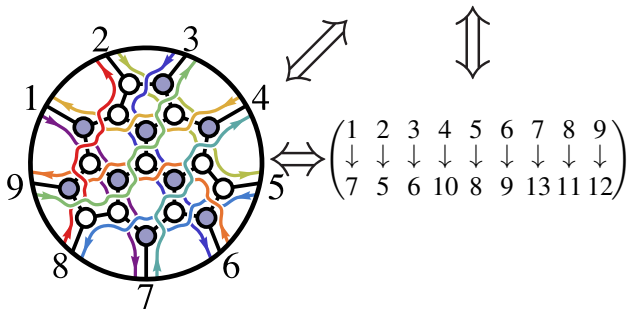
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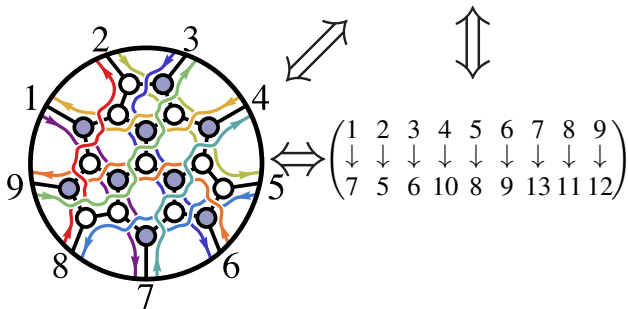
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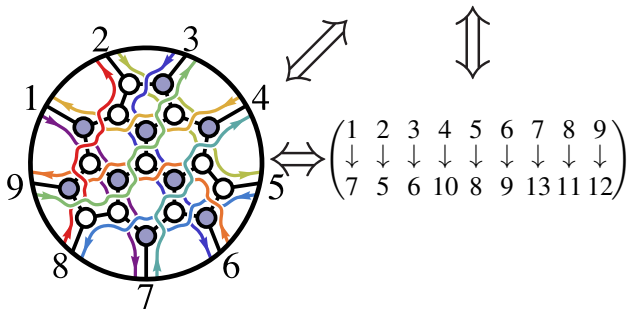
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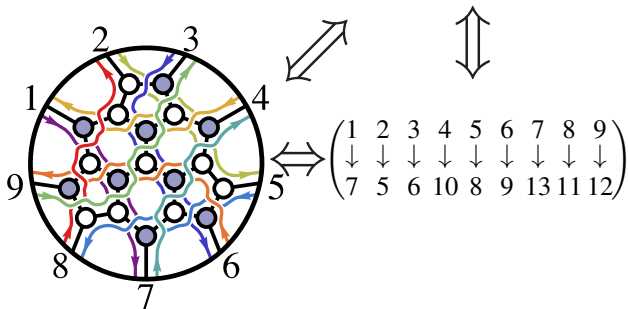
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



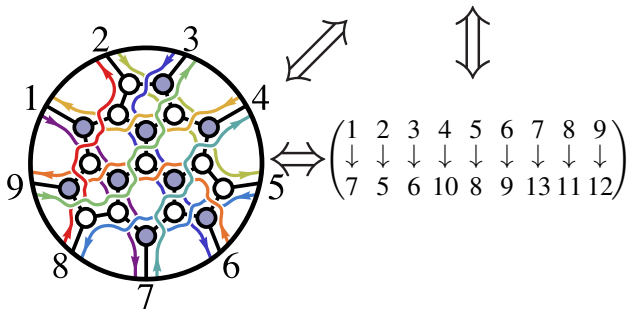
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



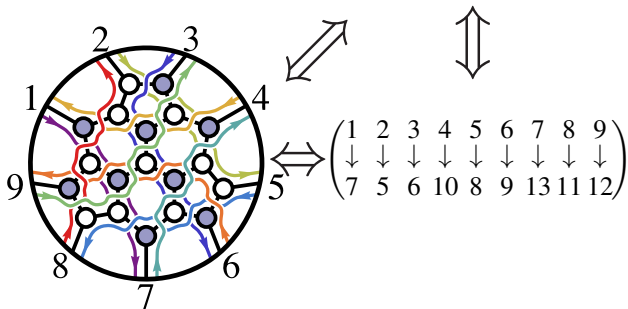
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



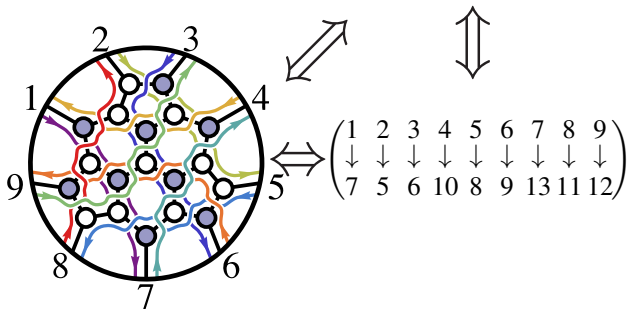
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



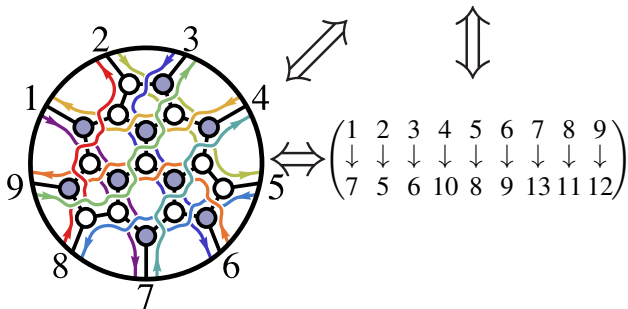
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



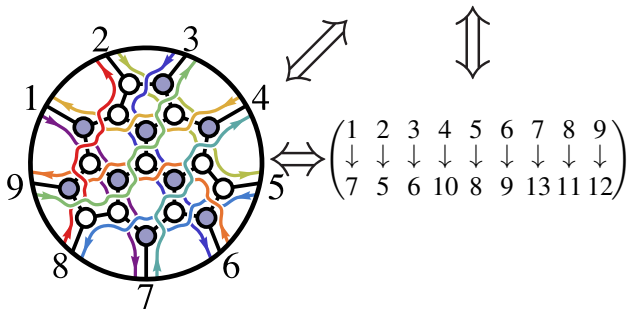
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



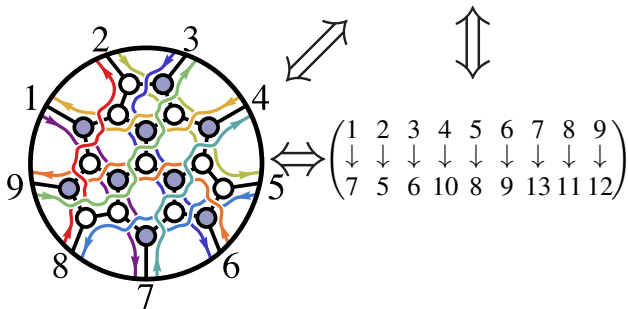
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & \alpha_3 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4,9)$$



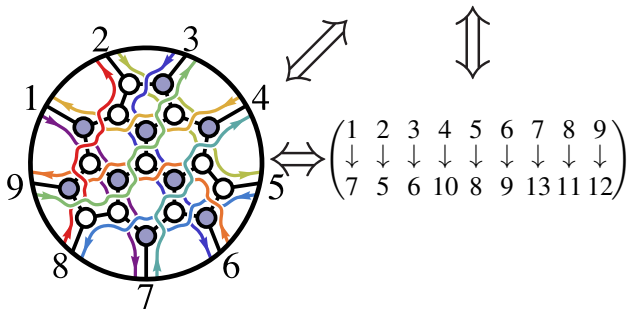
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_4 & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12}) & \alpha_6 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



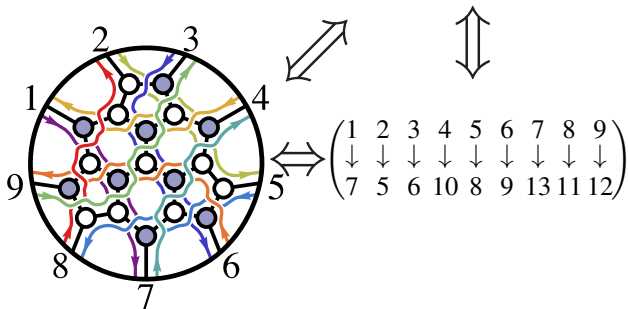
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & \alpha_5 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13}) & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12}) & \alpha_6 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



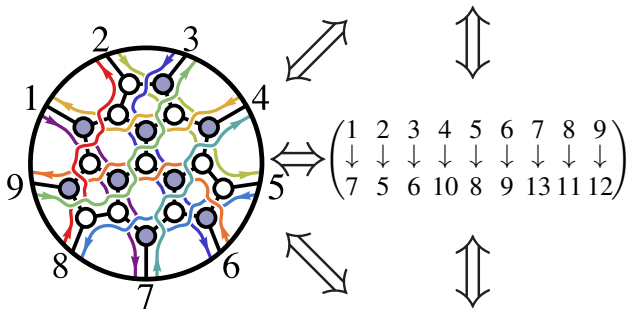
The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 \alpha_2 \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

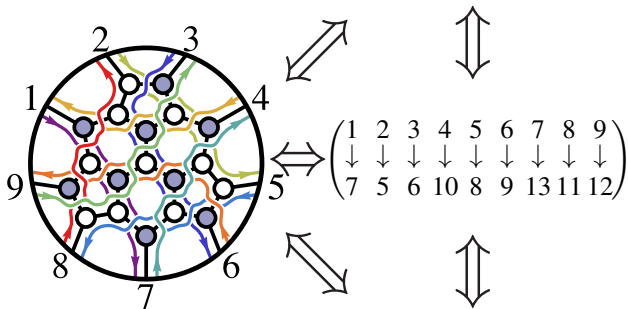
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14}) & \alpha_8 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13}) & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12}) & \alpha_6 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{d\alpha_{14}}{\alpha_{14}} \delta^{k \times 4} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C(\alpha)^\perp)$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14}) & \alpha_8 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13}) & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12}) & \alpha_6 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$

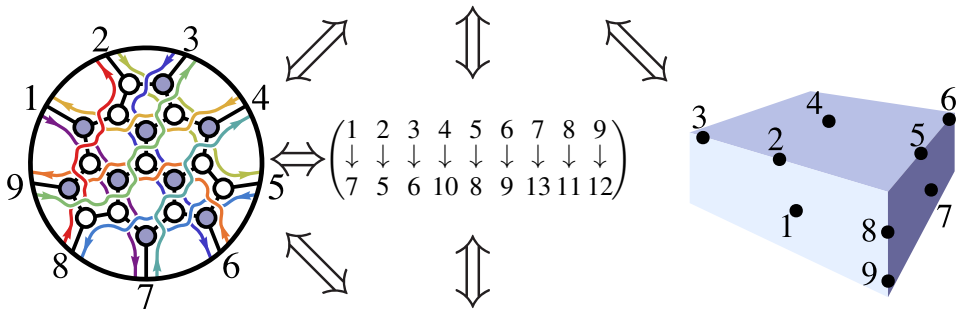


$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 7 & 5 & 6 & 10 & 8 & 9 & 13 & 11 & 12 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$f_\sigma \equiv \int \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{d\alpha_{14}}{\alpha_{14}} \delta^{k \times 4}(C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2}(C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)}(\lambda \cdot C(\alpha)^\perp)$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

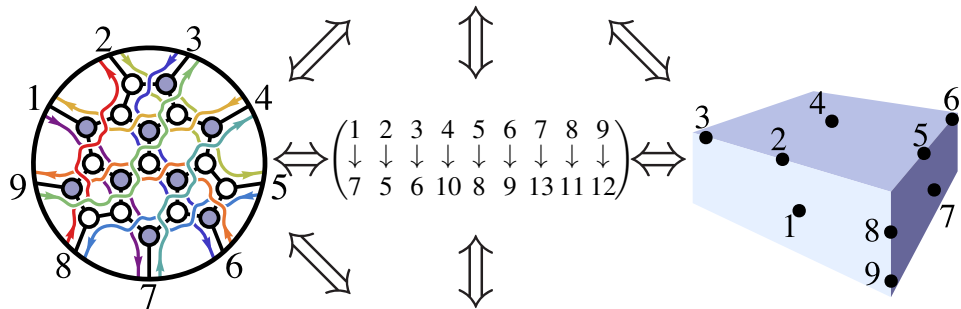
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14}) & \alpha_8 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13}) & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12}) & \alpha_6 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{d\alpha_{14}}{\alpha_{14}} \delta^{k \times 4} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C(\alpha)^\perp)$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

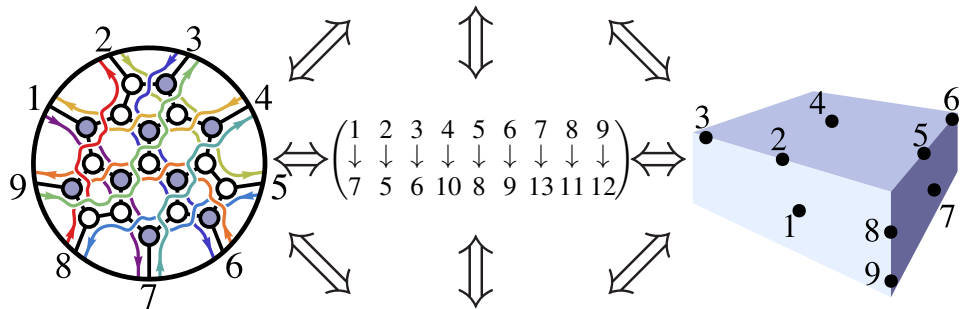
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14}) & \alpha_8 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13}) & \alpha_{10} & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12}) & \alpha_6 \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{d\alpha_{14}}{\alpha_{14}} \delta^{k \times 4} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C(\alpha)^\perp)$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

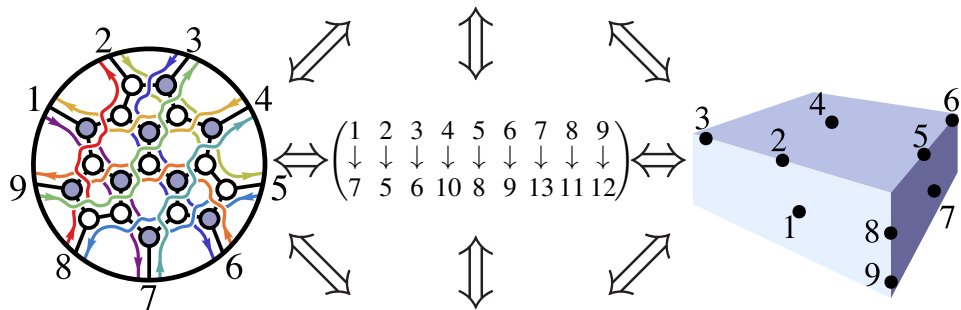
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$$f_\sigma \equiv \int \frac{d\alpha_1}{\alpha_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \frac{d\alpha_{14}}{\alpha_{14}} \delta^{k \times 4}(C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2}(C(\alpha) \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)}(\lambda \cdot C(\alpha)^\perp)$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

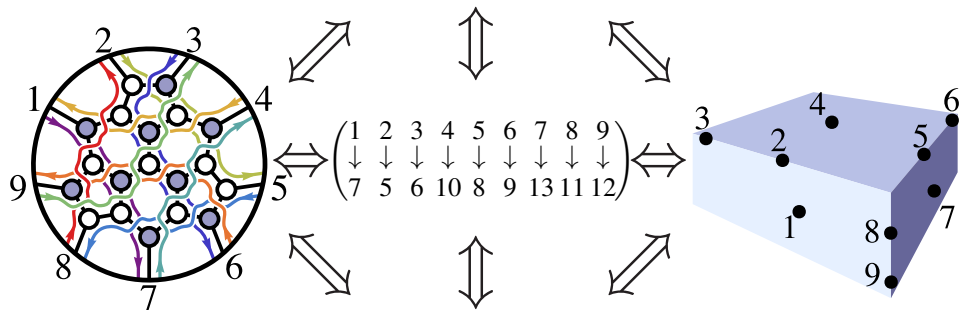
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int_{\sigma} \frac{d^{4 \times 9} C}{GL(4)} \frac{\delta^{k \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{\langle 1234 \rangle \langle 2345 \rangle \langle 3456 \rangle \langle 4567 \rangle \langle 5678 \rangle \langle 6789 \rangle \langle 7891 \rangle \langle 8912 \rangle \langle 9123 \rangle}$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

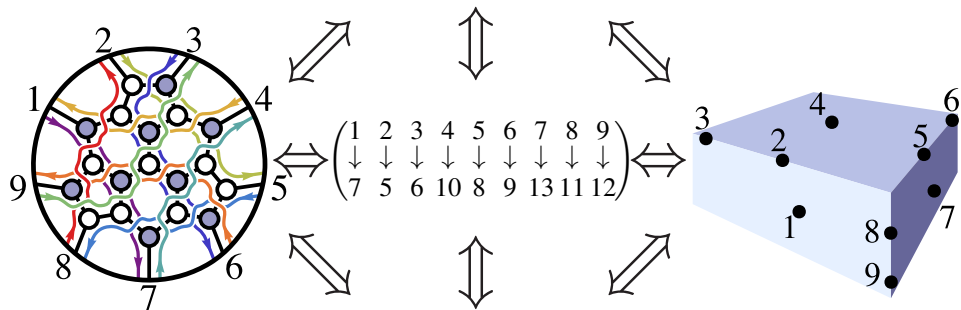
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int_{\sigma} d^{4 \times 9} C \frac{\delta^{k \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{GL(4) \langle 1234 \rangle \langle 2345 \rangle \langle 3456 \rangle \langle 4567 \rangle \langle 5678 \rangle \langle 6789 \rangle \langle 7891 \rangle \langle 8912 \rangle \langle 9123 \rangle}$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

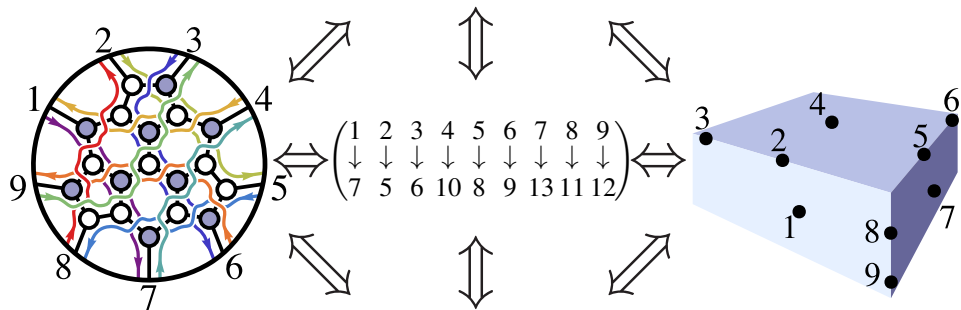
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int_{\sigma} \frac{d^{4 \times 9} C}{GL(4)} \frac{\delta^{k \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{\langle 1234 \rangle \langle 2345 \rangle \langle 3456 \rangle \langle 4567 \rangle \langle 5678 \rangle \langle 6789 \rangle \langle 7891 \rangle \langle 8912 \rangle \langle 9123 \rangle}$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

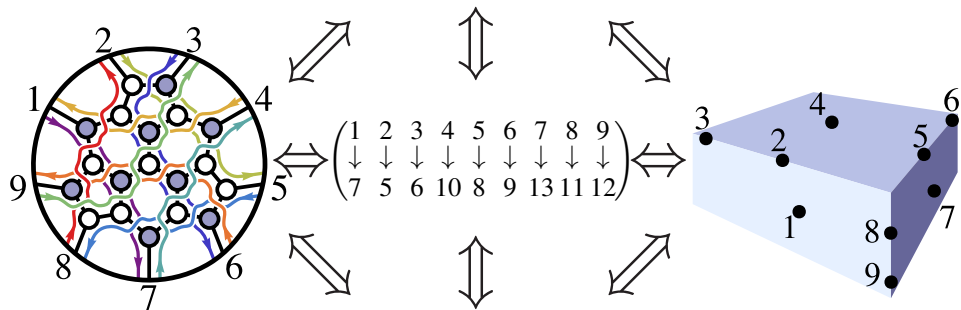
$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int_{\sigma} d^{4 \times 9} C \frac{\delta^{k \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{GL(4) \langle 1234 \rangle \langle 2345 \rangle \langle 3456 \rangle \langle 4567 \rangle \langle 5678 \rangle \langle 6789 \rangle \langle 7891 \rangle \langle 8912 \rangle \langle 9123 \rangle}$$

The Combinatorics and Geometry of On-Shell Physics

$$C(\alpha) \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \alpha_8 & (\alpha_5 + \alpha_{14} \alpha_8) & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_{10} & (\alpha_4 + \alpha_{13} \alpha_{10}) & \alpha_7 & \alpha_4 & 0 & 0 \\ -\alpha_9 & \alpha_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \alpha_6 & (\alpha_3 + \alpha_{12} \alpha_6) \\ -\alpha_9 & 0 & \alpha_1 & \alpha_{11} & \alpha_1 & 0 & -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & -\alpha_7 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \in G_+(4, 9)$$



$$f_\sigma \equiv \int_{\sigma} d^{4 \times 9} C \frac{\delta^{k \times 4} (C \cdot \tilde{\eta}) \delta^{k \times 2} (C \cdot \tilde{\lambda}) \delta^{2 \times (n-k)} (\lambda \cdot C^\perp)}{GL(4) \langle 1234 \rangle \langle 2345 \rangle \langle 3456 \rangle \langle 4567 \rangle \langle 5678 \rangle \langle 6789 \rangle \langle 7891 \rangle \langle 8912 \rangle \langle 9123 \rangle}$$

GRASSMANNIAN GEOMETRY OF SCATTERING AMPLITUDES

NIMA ARKANI-HAMED

JACOB BOURJAILY

FREDDY CACHAZO

ALEXANDER GONCHAROV

ALEXANDER POSTNIKOV

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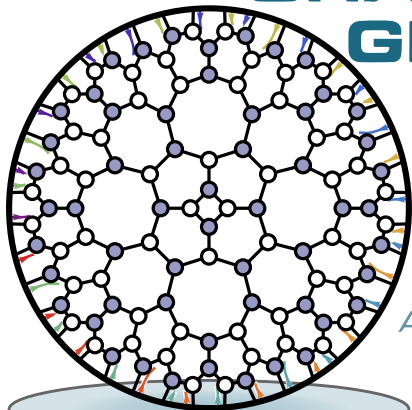
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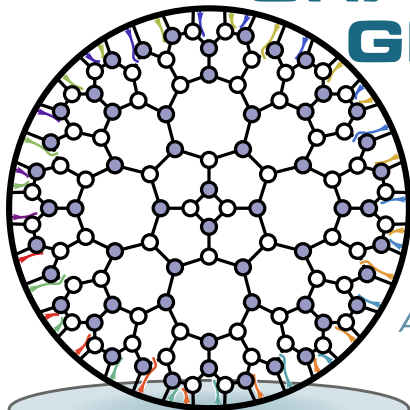
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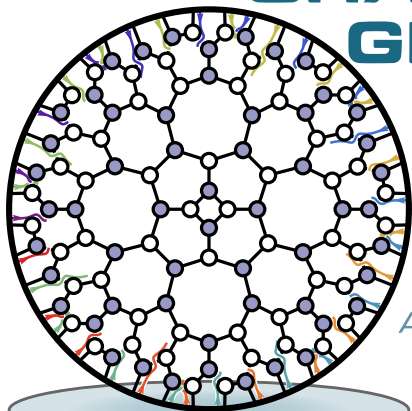
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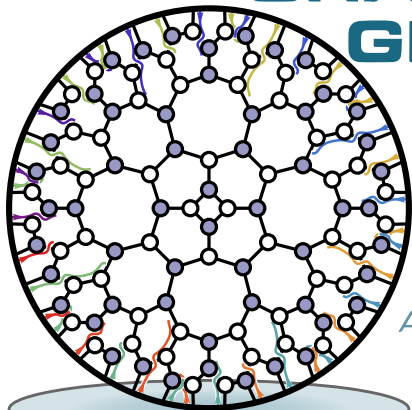
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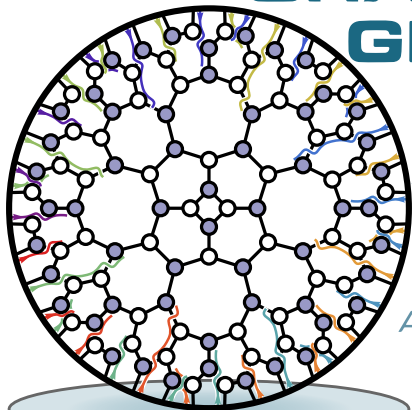
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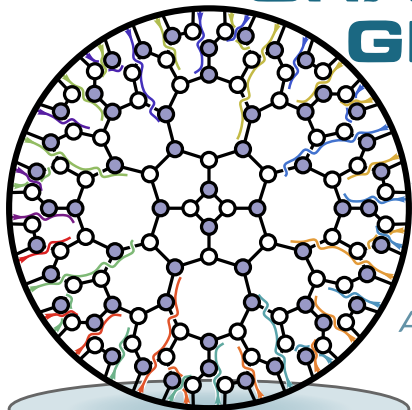
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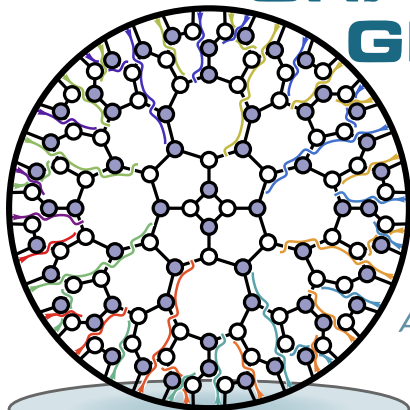
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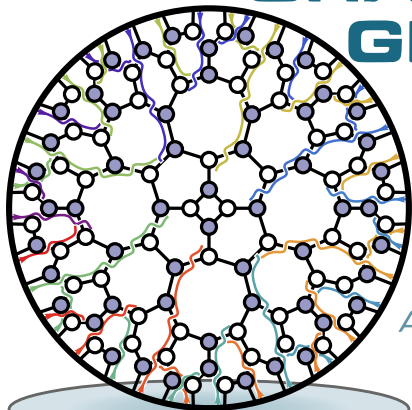
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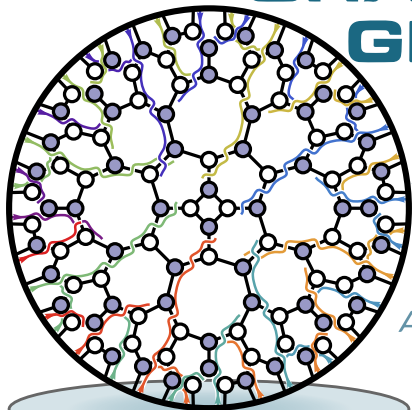
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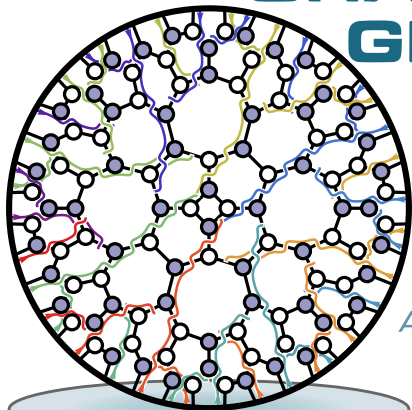
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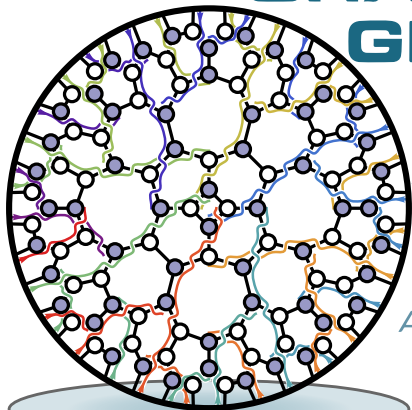
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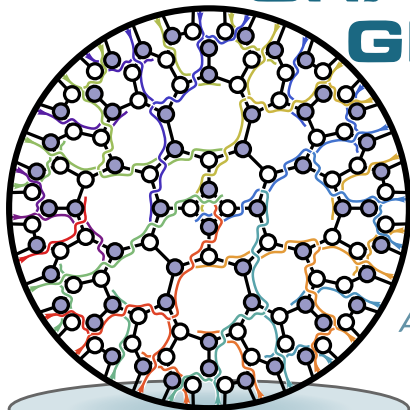
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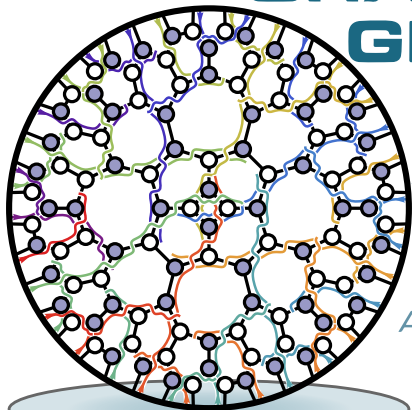
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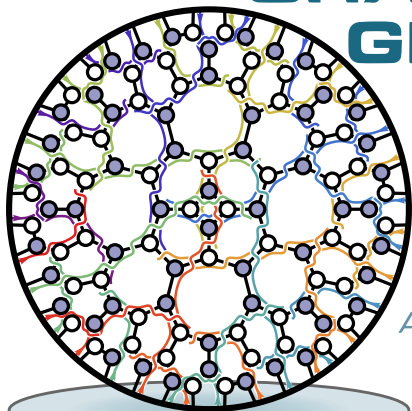
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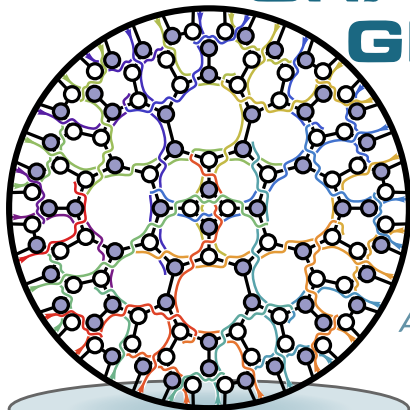
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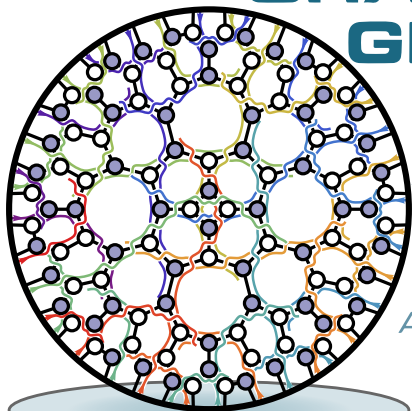
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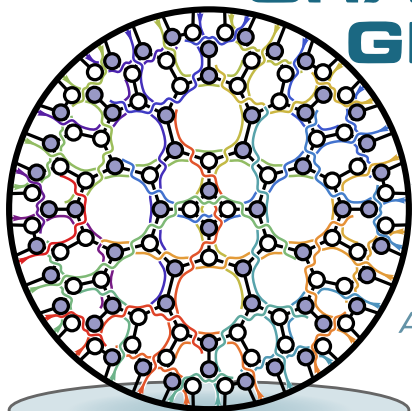
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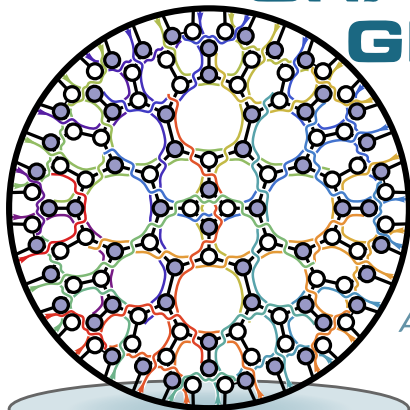
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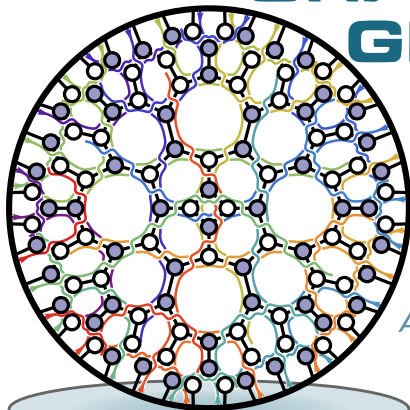
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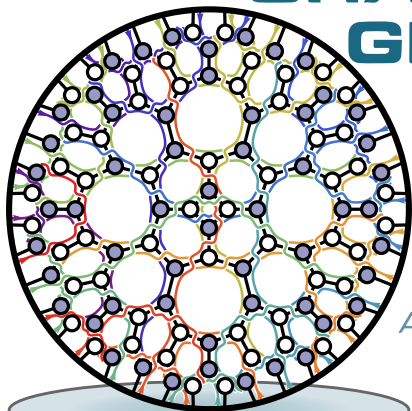
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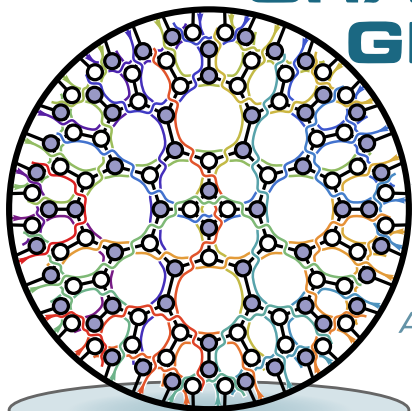
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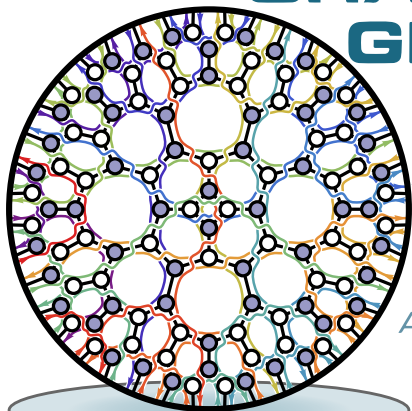
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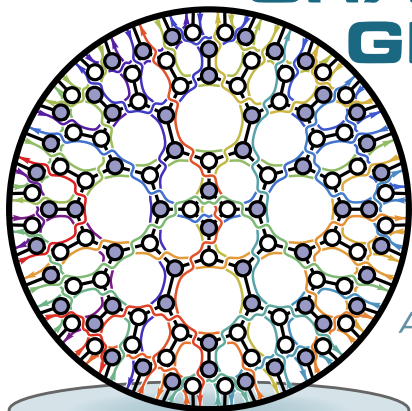
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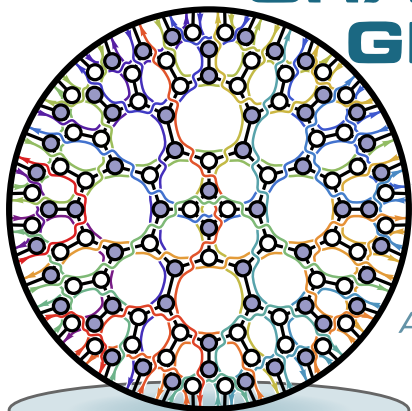
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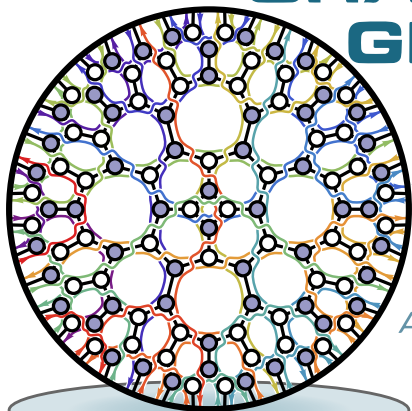
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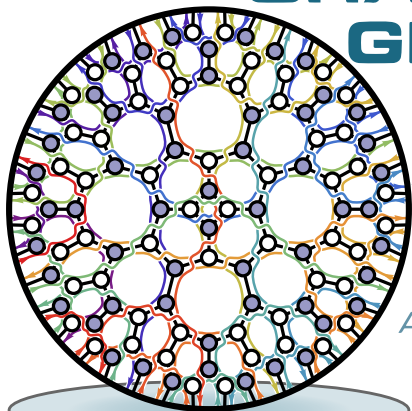
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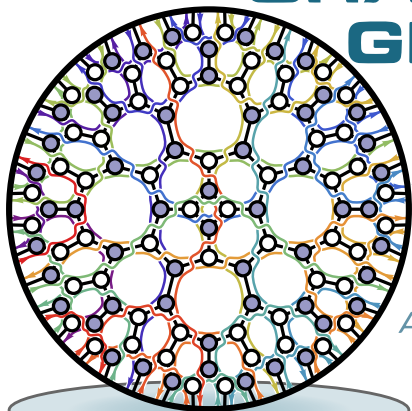
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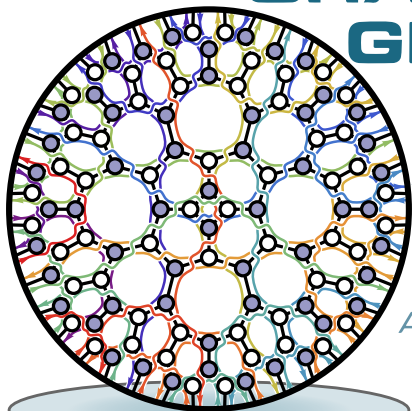
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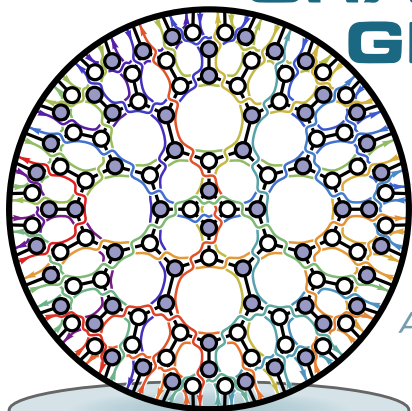
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