

$$\overbrace{x \neq \mathbf{J}}^{\text{Weyl}} = \left(\frac{4\nu}{\pi} \right) \int_{dz}^{\mathbb{C}_d} z \mathbf{J} \begin{array}{c|c|c} z|\bar{z}|x & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \mathbf{e} & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ \bar{z}|z|x & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} = \left(\frac{4\nu}{\pi} \right) \int_{dz}^{\mathbb{C}_d} z \mathbf{J} z^{-x} \mathbf{e}_{\bar{z}-x}^{\nu} \bar{z}^{-x} \mathbf{e}_{z-x}^{-\nu}$$

$$\xi \overbrace{\mathbf{J}}^{\text{Ar}} \overbrace{\mathbf{U}_p}^{\text{Up}} = \left(\frac{2\nu(1-\alpha)}{\pi} \right) \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{\alpha^2-\gamma} \right) \int_{d\zeta}^{\mathbb{C}_d} \zeta \mathbf{J} \begin{array}{c|c|c} \zeta|\bar{\zeta}|\xi & -A & -B & A+B \\ \mathbf{e} & -B & -D & B+D \\ \bar{\zeta}|\zeta|\xi & A+B & B+D & -A-2B-D \end{array}$$

$$\overbrace{x \neq E_\alpha \mathbf{J}}^{\text{E}_\alpha} = \left(\frac{4\nu}{\pi} \right) \left(\frac{(1-\alpha)^2}{2(1+\alpha^2)} \right) \int_{d\zeta}^{\mathbb{C}_d} \zeta \mathbf{J} \begin{array}{c|c|c} \zeta|\bar{\zeta}|x & 1-\alpha & -(1+\alpha) & 2\alpha \\ \mathbf{e} & -(1+\alpha) & \alpha-1 & 2 \\ \nu(1-\alpha) & 2\alpha & 2 & -2(1+\alpha) \\ \bar{\zeta}|\zeta|x & & & \end{array}$$

$$\text{LHS} = \left(\frac{4\nu}{\pi} \right) \int_{dz}^{\mathbb{C}_d} z \overbrace{E_\alpha \mathbf{J}}^{\text{E}_\alpha} \begin{array}{c|c|c} z|\bar{z}|x & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \mathbf{e} & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ \bar{z}|z|x & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array} = \underbrace{\left(\frac{4\nu}{\pi} \right) \int_{d\zeta}^{\mathbb{C}_d} \zeta \mathbf{J} \left(\frac{2\nu\tilde{\alpha}}{\pi} \right)}_{=*} \int_{dz}^{\mathbb{C}_d} z^{-\zeta} \mathbf{e}_{z-\zeta}^{-\tilde{\alpha}} \begin{array}{c|c|c} z|\bar{z}|x & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ \mathbf{e} & 0 & -1 & 1 \\ \bar{z}|z|x & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$= * \tilde{\alpha}^d \zeta \mathbf{e}_{\zeta}^{-\tilde{\alpha}} \left(\frac{2\nu}{\pi} \right) \int_{dz}^{\mathbb{C}_d} z \begin{array}{c|c|c} z|\bar{z}| & -1 & \tilde{\alpha} \\ \mathbf{e} & \tilde{\alpha} & 1 \\ \bar{z}|z & \tilde{\alpha} & 0 \end{array} \zeta|\bar{\zeta}|x \begin{array}{c|c|c} \mathbf{e} & 0 & \tilde{\alpha} \\ & -1 & 0 \\ \bar{z}|z & -1 & 1 \end{array} \text{Gauss} * \tilde{\alpha}^d \zeta \mathbf{e}_{\zeta}^{-\tilde{\alpha}} \left(\frac{1}{1+\tilde{\alpha}^2} \right) \begin{array}{c|c|c} \zeta|\bar{\zeta}|x & 0 & \tilde{\alpha} \\ \mathbf{e} & \tilde{\alpha} & 0 \\ \nu & -1 & 1 \\ \bar{\zeta}|\zeta|x & -1 & \tilde{\alpha} & \tilde{\alpha} & -1 \\ & & & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$= * \left(\frac{\tilde{\alpha}^2}{1+\tilde{\alpha}^2} \right) \begin{array}{c|c|c} \zeta|\bar{\zeta}|x & \tilde{\alpha}^2 & \tilde{\alpha}^3 - \tilde{\alpha}(1+\tilde{\alpha}^2) & \tilde{\alpha}(1-\tilde{\alpha}) \\ \mathbf{e} & \tilde{\alpha}^3 - \tilde{\alpha}(1+\tilde{\alpha}^2) & -\tilde{\alpha}^2 & \tilde{\alpha}(1+\tilde{\alpha}) \\ \nu & \tilde{\alpha}(1-\tilde{\alpha}) & \tilde{\alpha}(1+\tilde{\alpha}) & -2\tilde{\alpha} \\ \bar{\zeta}|\zeta|x & & & \end{array} = \text{RHS} \Leftarrow 1 + \tilde{\alpha}^2 = \frac{2(1+\alpha^2)}{(1+\alpha)^2}$$

$$M = A + 2B + D + \tilde{\gamma}$$

$$x \overbrace{e_\gamma \mathbf{J}}^{\mathbf{J}} = \left(\frac{2\nu(1-\alpha)}{\pi} \right) \left(\frac{(1-\gamma)\tilde{\gamma}}{(\alpha^2-\gamma)M} \right) \int_{d\zeta}^{\mathbb{C}_d} \zeta \overline{|\zeta|}^x \nu/M \overbrace{\mathbf{e}}^{\zeta|\zeta|x} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} B^2 - AD - \tilde{\gamma}A & AD - B^2 - \tilde{\gamma}B & (A+B)\tilde{\gamma} \\ \hline AD - B^2 - \tilde{\gamma}B & B^2 - AD - \tilde{\gamma}D & (B+D)\tilde{\gamma} \\ \hline \tilde{\gamma}(A+B) & \tilde{\gamma}(B+D) & -\tilde{\gamma}(A+2B+D) \end{array} \right|$$

$$\text{LHS} = \int_{d\xi}^{\mathbb{R}_d} x^{-\xi} e_\gamma \overbrace{\mathbf{J}}^{\xi} = \left(\frac{2\nu(1-\alpha)}{\pi} \right) \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{\alpha^2-\gamma} \right) \int_{d\xi}^{\mathbb{R}_d} x^{-\xi} e_\gamma \int_{d\zeta}^{\mathbb{C}_d} \zeta \overline{|\zeta|}^\xi \nu \overbrace{\mathbf{e}}^{\zeta|\zeta|\xi} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} -A & -B & A+B \\ \hline -B & -D & B+D \\ \hline A+B & B+D & -A-2B-D \end{array} \right|$$

$$= \underbrace{\left(\frac{2\nu(1-\alpha)}{\pi} \right) \left(\frac{1-\gamma}{\alpha^2-\gamma} \right) \int_{d\zeta}^{\mathbb{C}_d} \zeta \overline{|\zeta|}^{\frac{d/2}{\nu\tilde{\gamma}}} \right)}_{=*} \int_{d\xi}^{\mathbb{R}_d} x^{-\xi} \nu \overbrace{\mathbf{e}}^{\zeta|\zeta|\xi} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} -A & -B & A+B \\ \hline -B & -D & B+D \\ \hline A+B & B+D & -A-2B-D \end{array} \right|$$

$$= * \tilde{\gamma}^{d/2} x \nu \overbrace{\mathbf{e}}^{\zeta|\zeta|\xi} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} A & B & \\ \hline B & D & \\ \hline \tilde{\gamma} & & \end{array} \right| \left(\frac{d/2}{\nu} \right) \int_{d\xi}^{\mathbb{R}_d} \xi \overbrace{\mathbf{e}}^{\zeta|\zeta|\xi} \nu/M \overbrace{\mathbf{e}}^{\zeta|\zeta|x} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} A+B & B+D & \\ \hline & & \tilde{\gamma} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\text{Gauss} = * \tilde{\gamma}^{d/2} M^{-d/2} x \nu \overbrace{\mathbf{e}}^{\zeta|\zeta|\xi} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} A & B & \\ \hline B & D & \\ \hline \tilde{\gamma} & & \end{array} \right| \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} \zeta|\zeta|x & \frac{A+B}{B+D} & \\ \hline \nu/M & \tilde{\gamma} & \\ \hline \zeta|\zeta|x & A+B & B+D & \tilde{\gamma} \end{array} \right|$$

$$= * \left(\frac{\tilde{\gamma}}{M} \right)^{d/2} \left| \begin{array}{c|c|c} \zeta|\zeta|x & \frac{(A+B)^2 - AM}{(B+D)(A+B) - BM} & \frac{(A+B)(B+D) - BM}{(B+D)^2 - DM} & \frac{(A+B)\tilde{\gamma}}{(B+D)\tilde{\gamma}} \\ \hline \nu/M & \tilde{\gamma}(A+B) & \tilde{\gamma}(B+D) & \tilde{\gamma}^2 - \tilde{\gamma}M \end{array} \right| = \text{RHS}$$

$$\neq \underline{E_\alpha} \bowtie \underline{J} = e_\gamma \underline{\mathfrak{X}} \# \underline{J}$$

$$2(\alpha^2 - \gamma)A = (1 - \alpha)^2 \gamma: \quad 2(\alpha^2 - \gamma)B = (1 - \alpha)(\alpha - \gamma): \quad 2(\alpha^2 - \gamma)D = (1 - \alpha)^2$$

$$2(\alpha^2 - \gamma)(A + 2B + D) = (1 - \alpha)(1 + \alpha)(1 - \gamma): \quad 4(\alpha^2 - \gamma)(AD - B^2) = (1 - \alpha)^2(\gamma - 1)$$

$$\frac{2(\alpha^2 - \gamma)M}{1 + \alpha^2} = \tilde{\gamma}(1 - \gamma)$$

$$4(\alpha^2 - \gamma) \frac{B^2 - AD - \tilde{\gamma}A}{AD - B^2 - \tilde{\gamma}B} \Big| \frac{AD - B^2 - \tilde{\gamma}B}{B^2 - AD - \tilde{\gamma}D} = \underbrace{\tilde{\gamma}(1 - \gamma)}_{= 4(\alpha^2 - \gamma) \frac{M/2}{1 + \alpha^2}} (1 - \alpha) \frac{1 - \alpha}{-(1 + \alpha)} \Big| \frac{-(1 + \alpha)}{\alpha - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{B^2 - AD - \tilde{\gamma}A}{AD - B^2 - \tilde{\gamma}B} \Big| \frac{AD - B^2 - \tilde{\gamma}B}{B^2 - AD - \tilde{\gamma}D} \Big| \frac{(A + B)\tilde{\gamma}}{(B + D)\tilde{\gamma}}}{\frac{\tilde{\gamma}(A + B)}{\tilde{\gamma}(A + B)} \Big| \frac{\tilde{\gamma}(B + D)}{\tilde{\gamma}(B + D)} \Big| \frac{-\tilde{\gamma}(A + 2B + D)}{-\tilde{\gamma}(A + 2B + D)}} = \frac{(1 - \alpha)M}{2(1 + \alpha^2)} \frac{1 - \alpha}{2\alpha} \Big| \frac{-(1 + \alpha)}{2} \Big| \frac{2\alpha}{-2(1 + \alpha)}$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{\pi}\right) \left(\frac{(1 - \alpha)^2}{2(1 + \alpha^2)}\right)^{d/2} = \left(\frac{2\nu(1 - \alpha)}{\pi}\right) \left(\frac{(1 - \gamma)\tilde{\gamma}}{(\alpha^2 - \gamma)M}\right)^{d/2} \Rightarrow {}^x\text{LHS} = {}^x\text{RHS}$$

$$\xi \Big| \bar{\eta} \Big| \eta \Big| \bar{\xi} \Big| \zeta \Big| \bar{\zeta} \begin{array}{c|c|c|c|c|c|c} 0 & -b & 0 & -a & 0 & a + b & \frac{t}{\xi} \\ -b & 0 & -d & 0 & b + d & 0 & \frac{t}{\eta} \\ 0 & -d & 0 & -c & 0 & c + d & \frac{t}{\eta} \\ -a & 0 & -c & 0 & a + c & 0 & \frac{t}{\xi} \\ 0 & b + d & 0 & a + c & 0 & -a - b - c - d & \frac{t}{\zeta} \\ a + b & 0 & c + d & 0 & -a - b - c - d & 0 & \frac{t}{\zeta} \end{array}$$