$$\text{ɂ} \in \,^{\mathrm{Aut(X)}}\backslash\, \Omega \triangle_0^c \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \int_{\flat_\zeta^0}^{\Omega} \zeta\,\text{ɂ} = \int_{dx_1\cdots dx_r}^{\mathbb{R}_+^r} \prod_{i<j} \lceil x_j - x_i \rceil^a \sum_j \sqrt{x_j} e_j \text{ɂ}$$

$$\text{ɂ} \in \,^{K_{\mathbb{R}}}\backslash\, D_{\mathbb{R}} \triangle_0^c \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \int_{\flat_\zeta^0}^{D_{\mathbb{R}}} \zeta\,\text{ɂ} = \int_{dx_1\cdots dx_r}^{0|1^r} \prod_{i<j} \lceil x_j - x_i \rceil^a \prod_j x_j^{(c+b-1)/2} \prod_j \left(1 - x_j\right)^{-1-c-b/2-a(r-1)} \sum_j \sqrt{x_j} e_j \text{ɂ}$$

$$\int_{d\zeta}^{D_{\mathbb{R}}} \zeta\,\text{ɂ} = C \int_{\flat_\zeta^0}^{D_{\mathbb{R}}} {}^{\zeta}_{\mathbb{C}}\Delta_\zeta^{p_{\mathbb{C}}/2}\, \zeta\,\text{ɂ}$$

$$p_{\mathbb{C}}\, r_{\mathbb{C}} = 2 \dim X \times Y + \dim V$$

$$\int_{dz}^{\text{⅂}_{\mathbb{R}}} {}^{z}\text{ɿ} = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\Gamma^{\Omega}_{d/2r}} \int_{dx}^{\Omega} {}^{\sqrt{x}}\text{ɿ}\ {}^{x}\Delta^{(c+b-1)/2}$$

$$d = \dim\ \text{⅂}_{\mathbb{R}} = r\,(1 + a\,(r-1) + c + b)$$

$${}^{\sqrt{x}}\text{ɿ}\ {}^{x}\Delta^{(c+b-1)/2}\ \text{Aut(X)inv}$$

$$\bigwedge_{x}^{\Omega} {}^{\sqrt{x}}_{\mathbb{C}}\Delta_{\sqrt{x}} = {}^{e-x}_{\mathbb{C}}\Delta = {}^{e-x}\Delta^{r_{\mathbb{C}}/r}$$

$${}^{\sqrt{x}}_{\mathbb{C}}\Delta^{p_{\mathbb{C}}/2}_{\sqrt{x}} = {}^{e-x}\Delta^{p_{\mathbb{C}}r_{\mathbb{C}}/2r} = {}^{e-x}\Delta^{\dim(X\times Y)/r + \dim V/2r} = {}^{e-x}\Delta^{1+a\,(r-1)+c+b/2}$$

$${}^{e-\sum_j \sqrt{x_j}e_j}\Delta = \prod_j \left(1 - x_j\right)$$

$$\int_{d\zeta}^{\text{⅂}_{\mathbb{R}}} {}^{\zeta}\text{ɿ} = \int_{d\zeta}^{D_{\mathbb{R}}} {}^{\zeta}\text{ɿ} = C\int_{\text{ɭ}^{0}_{\zeta}}^{D_{\mathbb{R}}} {}^{\zeta}\text{ɿ}\ {}^{\zeta}_{\mathbb{C}}\Delta^{p_{\mathbb{C}}/2}_{\zeta} = C\int_{dx_1\cdots dx_r}^{0|1^r} {}^{\sum_j \sqrt{x_j}e_j}\text{ɿ} \prod_{i<j} \overline{x_j - x_i}^{\,a} \prod_j x_j^{(c+b-1)/2}$$

$$= C\int_{dx_1\cdots dx_r}^{\mathbb{R}_+^r} \prod_{i<j} {}^{\sum_j \sqrt{x_j}e_j}\text{ɿ}\ \overline{x_j - x_i}^{\,a} \prod_j x_j^{(c+b-1)/2} = C\int_{dx}^{\Omega} {}^{\sqrt{x}}\text{ɿ}\ {}^{x}\Delta^{(c+b-1)/2}$$

$$\text{homogeneity} \Rightarrow \bigwedge \text{ɿ} \in {}^{K_{\mathbb{R}}}\!\!\left.\right\rangle \text{⅂}_{\mathbb{R}} \,{}^{c}_{0}\!⊿\, \mathbb{C}$$

$$\pi^{d/2}/C = C^{-1}\int_{d\zeta}^{\text{⅂}_{\mathbb{R}}} e^{-\zeta|\zeta} = \int_{dx}^{\Omega} e^{-\sqrt{x}|\sqrt{x}}\ {}^{x}\Delta^{(c+b-1)/2} = \int_{dx}^{\Omega} e^{-e|x}\ {}^{x}\Delta^{-\dim X/r}\ {}^{x}\Delta^{1+a\,(r-1)/2+(c+b-1)/2}$$

$$= \int_{dx}^{\Omega} {}^{x}\Delta^{-\dim X/r}\ e^{-e|x}\ {}^{x}\Delta^{(1+a\,(r-1)+c+b)/2} = \Gamma^{\Omega}_{(1+a\,(r-1)+c+b)/2} = \Gamma^{\Omega}_{d/2r} \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{\Gamma^{\Omega}_{d/2r}}$$