

Deriving the controlled-sum formulas

April-22-12
10:41 AM

From <http://www.math.toronto.edu/~drorbn/Talks/GWU-1203>:

$$tm_z^{xy} : \begin{array}{c|c} \omega & \dots \\ \hline t_x & \alpha \\ t_y & \beta \\ \vdots & \gamma \end{array} \mapsto \begin{array}{c|c} \omega & \dots \\ \hline t_z & \alpha + \beta \\ \vdots & \gamma \end{array}, \quad \begin{array}{c|c|c} \omega_1 & H_1 & \omega_2 & H_2 \\ \hline T_1 & \alpha_1 & T_2 & \alpha_2 \\ \hline \omega_1 \omega_2 & H_1 & H_2 & \\ \hline T_1 & \alpha_1 & 0 & \\ \hline T_2 & 0 & \alpha_2 & \end{array},$$

$$hm_z^{xy} : \begin{array}{c|ccc} \omega & h_x & h_y & \dots \\ \hline \vdots & \alpha & \beta & \gamma \end{array} \mapsto \begin{array}{c|ccc} \omega & h_z & & \dots \\ \hline \vdots & \alpha + \beta + \langle \alpha \rangle \beta & & \gamma \end{array},$$

here
 $\langle \alpha \rangle = \sigma_x - 1$

$$sw_{xy}^{th} : \begin{array}{c|cc} \omega & h_y & \dots \\ \hline t_x & \alpha & \beta \\ \vdots & \gamma & \delta \end{array} \mapsto \begin{array}{c|cc} \omega \epsilon & h_y & \dots \\ \hline t_x & \alpha(1 + \langle \gamma \rangle / \epsilon) & \beta(1 + \langle \gamma \rangle / \epsilon) \\ \vdots & \gamma / \epsilon & \delta - \gamma \beta / \epsilon \end{array},$$

$\langle \gamma \rangle = \sigma_y - 1 - \alpha$

where $\epsilon := 1 + \alpha$, $\langle \alpha \rangle := \sum_i \alpha_i$, and $\langle \gamma \rangle := \sum_{i \neq x} \gamma_i$, and let

Let $\alpha' = w\alpha$, $\beta' = w\beta$ etc. Then

hm:

$$\beta' \text{ world } \left\{ \begin{array}{c|cc} \omega & x & y \\ \hline \alpha' & \beta' & \gamma' \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} \omega & z & \\ \hline & \langle + \sigma_x \beta \rangle & \gamma \end{array}$$

$$\beta \text{ world } \left\{ \begin{array}{c|cc} \omega & x & y \\ \hline \alpha'/w & \beta'/w & \gamma'/w \end{array} \right. \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c|cc} \omega & z & \\ \hline \frac{\alpha'}{w} + \frac{\beta'}{w} + \langle \frac{\alpha'}{w} \rangle \frac{\beta'}{w} & & \frac{\gamma'}{w} \end{array}$$

Recall that $\langle \alpha \rangle = \sigma_x - 1$ & $\langle \alpha' \rangle = w\sigma_x - w$.

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} \omega & y & \\ \hline x & \alpha' & \beta' \\ 1 & \gamma' & \delta' \end{array}$$

in β' -world

\downarrow β' to β

Asides:

$$1 + \frac{w\sigma_y - w - \alpha'}{w} = \frac{w\sigma_y}{w}$$

↓ β' to β

w	y	—
x	α'/w	β'/w
1	r'/w	δ'/w

↓ sw_{xy}^{th}

$$1 + \frac{w\sigma_y - w\alpha'}{w + \alpha'} = \frac{w\sigma_y}{w + \alpha'}$$

$w(1 + \frac{\alpha'}{w})$	y	—
x	$\left[1 + (\sigma_y - 1 - \frac{\alpha'}{w}) / (1 + \frac{\alpha'}{w})\right] \cdot (\frac{\alpha'}{w} \beta')$	
1	$\frac{r'}{w} / (1 + \frac{\alpha'}{w})$	$\frac{\delta'}{w} - \frac{r'\beta'}{w\alpha'} / (1 + \frac{\alpha'}{w})$

$w + \alpha'$	y	—
x	$(w\sigma_y / w + \alpha') (\frac{\alpha'}{w} \beta')$	
1	$\frac{r'}{w + \alpha'}$	$\frac{\delta'}{w} - \frac{r'\beta'}{w} / (w + \alpha')$

↓ β to β'

$w + \alpha'$	y	—
x	$\sigma_y (\alpha' \beta')$	
1	r'	$[(w + \alpha')\delta' - r'\beta'] / w$