

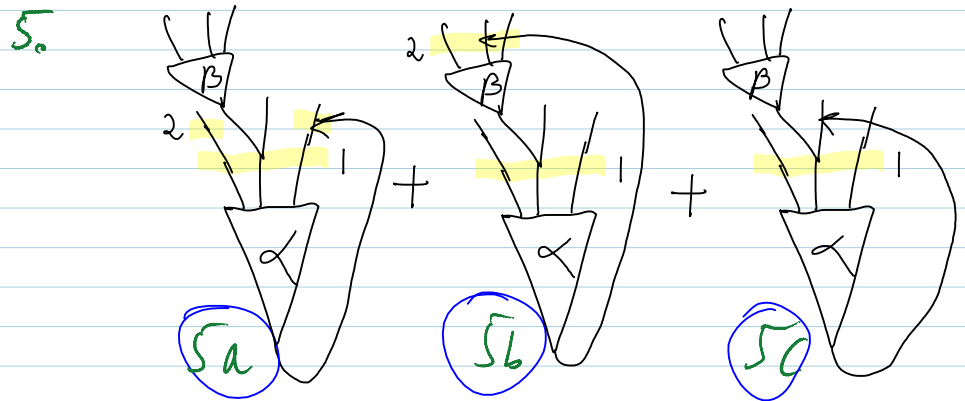
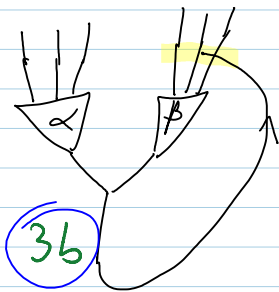
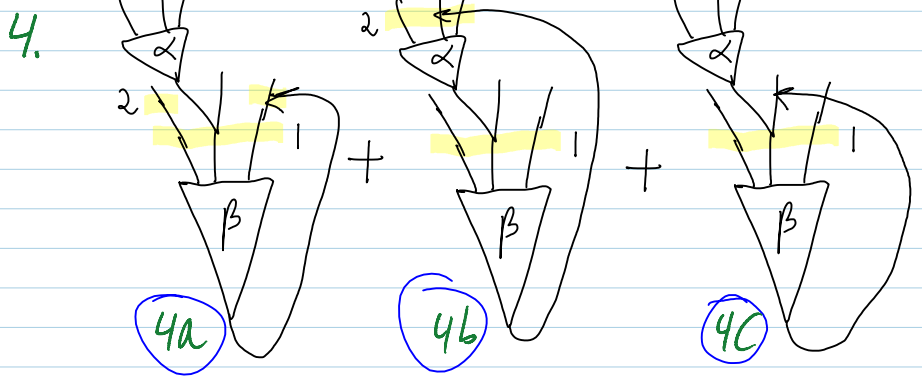
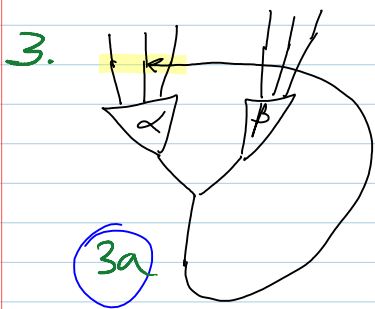
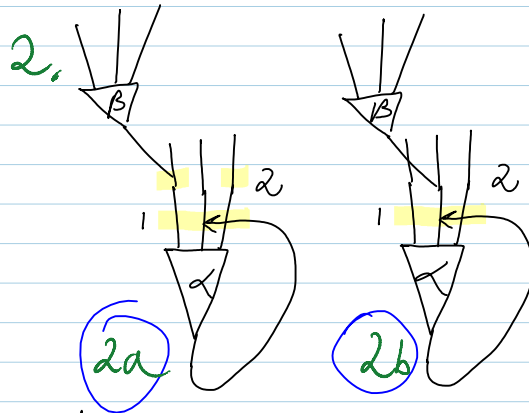
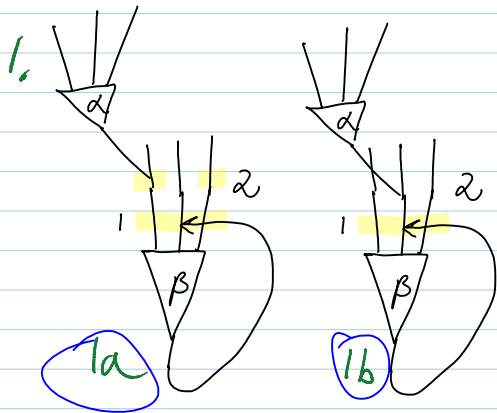
Compare with 2013-04.

claim with  $\text{ad}_u^\gamma := \text{der}(u \rightarrow [\gamma, u])$ ,

$$(\text{div}_u \beta) // \text{ad}_u^\alpha - (\text{div}_u \alpha) // \text{ad}_u^\beta = \text{div}_u([\alpha, \beta] + \text{ad}_u^\alpha(\beta) + \text{ad}_u^\beta(\alpha))$$

1
2
3
4
5

Proof Take  $\alpha = \begin{array}{c} \text{|||} \\ \triangle \\ \alpha \end{array}$ ,  $\beta = \begin{array}{c} \text{|||} \\ \triangle \\ \beta \end{array}$  and then



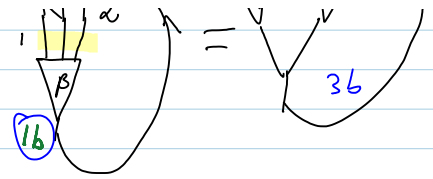
We have:  $1b = 4c - 3b \iff$

$2b = 5c + 3a$



$$2b = 5c + 3a$$

$$1a = 4a \quad 2a = 5a$$



$4b = 5b$  — using the cyclic property of CW!

So

$$1-2 = 1a + 1b - 2a - 2b =$$

$$= 4a + 4b - 3b - 5a - 5b - 3a + (4b - 5b)$$

$$= -3 + 4 - 5$$