

Cheat Sheet β

The original β -calculus: With $\epsilon := 1 + \alpha$, $\langle \alpha \rangle := \sum_v \alpha_v$, and $\langle \gamma \rangle := \sum_{v \neq u} \gamma_v$,

$$\frac{\omega_1}{T_1} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} H_1 & \\ \hline A_1 & \end{array} \right| * \frac{\omega_2}{T_2} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} H_2 & \\ \hline A_2 & \end{array} \right| \stackrel{\beta}{=} \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{T_2} \left| \begin{array}{c|cc} H_1 & H_2 & \\ \hline A_1 & 0 & \\ T_2 & 0 & A_2 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{\omega}{u} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} H & \\ \hline \alpha & \\ v & \beta \\ T & \gamma \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\frac{tm_{uv}^{uv}}{\beta}} \frac{\omega}{w} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} H & \\ \hline (\alpha + \beta) // \left(\begin{array}{c} u,v \\ \rightarrow w \end{array} \right) & \\ T & \gamma \end{array} \right|$$

$$R_{ux}^\pm = \frac{1}{\beta} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} & x \\ \hline u & t_u^{\pm 1} - 1 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{\omega}{T} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & H & \\ \hline \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\frac{hm_z^{xy}}{\beta}} \frac{\omega}{T} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} z & H \\ \hline \alpha + \beta + \langle \alpha \rangle \beta & \gamma \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{\omega}{u} \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} x & H & \\ \hline \alpha & \beta & \\ T & \gamma & \delta \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\frac{sw_{th}^{ux}}{\beta}} \frac{\omega \epsilon}{T} \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} x & H & \\ \hline \alpha(1 + \langle \gamma \rangle / \epsilon) & \beta(1 + \langle \gamma \rangle / \epsilon) & \\ \gamma / \epsilon & \delta - \gamma \beta / \epsilon & \end{array} \right|$$

Constraints. • Column sums are monomials minus 1.

β -better calculus:

$$\frac{\omega_1}{T_1} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} H_1 & \\ \hline A_1 & \end{array} \right| * \frac{\omega_2}{T_2} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} H_2 & \\ \hline A_2 & \end{array} \right| \stackrel{\beta_b}{=} \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{T_2} \left| \begin{array}{c|cc} H_1 & H_2 & \\ \hline \omega_2 A_1 & 0 & \\ T_2 & 0 & \omega_1 A_2 \\ - & \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{\omega}{u} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} H & \\ \hline \alpha & \\ v & \beta \\ T & \gamma \\ - & \sigma \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\frac{tm_{uv}^{uv}}{\beta_b}} \frac{\omega}{w} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} H & \\ \hline (\alpha + \beta) // \left(\begin{array}{c} u,v \\ \rightarrow w \end{array} \right) & \\ T & \gamma \\ - & \sigma \end{array} \right|$$

$$R_{ux}^\pm = \frac{1}{\beta_b} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} & x \\ \hline u & t_u^{\pm 1} - 1 \\ - & t_u^{\pm 1} \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{\omega}{T} \left| \begin{array}{ccc|c} x & y & H & \\ \hline \alpha & \beta & \gamma & \\ - & \sigma_x & \sigma_y & \sigma \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\frac{hm_z^{xy}}{\beta_b}} \frac{\omega}{T} \left| \begin{array}{c|c} z & H \\ \hline \alpha + \sigma_x \beta & \gamma \\ - & \sigma_x \sigma_y & \sigma \end{array} \right|$$

$$\frac{\omega}{u} \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} x & H & \\ \hline \alpha & \beta & \\ T & \gamma & \delta \\ - & \sigma_x & \sigma \end{array} \right| \xrightarrow{\frac{sw_{th}^{ux}}{\beta_b}} \frac{\omega + \alpha}{u} \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} x & H & \\ \hline \sigma_x \alpha & \sigma_x \beta & \\ T & \gamma & \delta + \frac{\alpha \delta - \gamma \beta}{\omega} = \frac{(\omega + \alpha) \delta - \gamma \beta}{\omega} \\ - & \sigma_x & \sigma \end{array} \right|$$

Constraints. • Sum of column x is $(\sigma_x - 1)w$. • Likely, $\omega^{k-1} \mid \Lambda^k A$.

From 2012-05/A Higher Minors Experiment:

$$\frac{1}{w^2} \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} (w+\alpha)\delta_{11} - \gamma_1 \beta_1 & (w+\alpha)\delta_{12} - \gamma_1 \beta_2 & \\ \hline (w+\alpha)\delta_{21} - \gamma_2 \beta_1 & (w+\alpha)\delta_{22} - \gamma_2 \beta_2 & \end{array} \right| =$$

$\begin{matrix} \alpha & \beta_1 & \beta_2 \\ \gamma_1 & \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \gamma_2 & \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} \end{matrix}$
 starting A

$$\frac{1}{w^2} \left[-\gamma_1(w+\alpha) \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \\ \hline \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} & \end{array} \right| - \gamma_2(w+\alpha) \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} & \\ \hline \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \end{array} \right| + (w+\alpha)^2 \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} & \\ \hline \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} & \end{array} \right| \right]$$

$$= \frac{w+\alpha}{w^2} \left[\underbrace{w \left| \begin{array}{cc|c} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} & \\ \hline \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} & \end{array} \right|}_{\text{divisible by } w} + \underbrace{\left| \begin{array}{cc|c} \alpha & \beta_1 & \beta_2 \\ \hline \gamma_1 & \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \gamma_2 & \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} \end{array} \right|}_{\text{div by } w^2} \right]$$

div by w^2

div by $w+\alpha$.

To do. • Consider a verification program. • Add dm formulas. • Add Burau calculus. • Add the conjugation relation. • Add the MVA formula