

Pensieve header: The \mathbb{k} -Logos in the quantized case; evolved from pensieve://Talks/Sydney-1708/nb/ExtraDetails.pdf.

Some Shortcuts

```
ME[x_] := MatrixExp[x]; MF[x_] := MatrixForm[x];
```

Representing $\epsilon y x$

(Borrowed from pensieve://2017-08/Multi-beta-yax.nb)

```
q = e^{\hbar \gamma \epsilon}; \rho I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}; \rho y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \rho a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{pmatrix};
```

```
\rho x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1+e^{-\gamma \epsilon \hbar}}{\hbar} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \rho b = \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix};
```

```
\rho t = Simplify[\epsilon \rho a - \gamma \rho b]; \rho A = ME[-\hbar \epsilon \rho a]; \rho B = ME[-\hbar \gamma \rho b]; \rho T = ME[\hbar \rho t];
(# \to MF@Simplify@ToExpression@#) & /@
{"{q}", "\rho y", "\rho a", "\rho x", "\rho b", "\rho t", "\rho A", "\rho B", "\rho T", "\rho I"}
```

```
{ {q} \to (e^{\gamma \epsilon \hbar}), \rho y \to \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \rho a \to \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \end{pmatrix}, \rho x \to \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{-1+e^{-\gamma \epsilon \hbar}}{\hbar} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \rho b \to \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix},
\rho t \to \begin{pmatrix} -\gamma \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & -\gamma \epsilon \end{pmatrix}, \rho A \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{\gamma \epsilon \hbar} \end{pmatrix}, \rho B \to \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\gamma \epsilon \hbar} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \rho T \to \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\gamma \epsilon \hbar} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-\gamma \epsilon \hbar} \end{pmatrix}, \rho I \to \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} }
```

```
{\rho a.\rho x - \rho x.\rho a == \gamma \rho x, \rho x.\rho A == q \rho A.\rho x, \rho a.\rho y - \rho y.\rho a == -\gamma \rho y,
\rho b.\rho y - \rho y.\rho b == -\epsilon \rho y, \rho x.\rho y - q \rho y.\rho x == (\rho I - \rho T.\rho A.\rho A) / \hbar} // Simplify
```

```
{True, True, True, True, True}
```

Likely, the PBW property for $\epsilon y x$ follows from the local injectivity below; meaning, that from the matrix below one may recover $(\tau, \eta, \alpha, \xi)$.

```
Normal@Series[ME[\hbar \tau \rho t].ME[\hbar \eta \rho y].ME[\hbar \alpha \rho a].ME[\hbar \xi \rho x], {\hbar, 0, 1}] // MF
```

```
\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \gamma \epsilon \tau \hbar & -\gamma \epsilon \xi \hbar \\ -\eta \hbar & 1 + (-\alpha \gamma - \gamma \epsilon \tau) \hbar \end{pmatrix}
```

Some $\epsilon y x$ lemmas

Lemma 1. $\mathcal{O}(e^{\alpha a + \xi x} \mid x a) = \mathcal{O}(e^{\alpha a + e^{-\gamma \alpha} \xi x} \mid a x)$.

Lemma 2. $\mathcal{O}(e^{\alpha a + \eta y} \mid a y) = \mathcal{O}(e^{\alpha a + e^{\gamma \alpha} \eta y} \mid y a)$.

Proofs.

```
MF /@ {lhs = ME[\xi \rho x].ME[\alpha \rho a], rhs = ME[\alpha \rho a].ME[e^{-\gamma \alpha} \xi \rho x], lhs == rhs}
```

```
{ \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{e^{-\alpha \gamma - \gamma \epsilon \hbar} (-1 + e^{\gamma \epsilon \hbar}) \xi}{\hbar} \\ 0 & e^{-\alpha \gamma} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{e^{-\alpha \gamma - \gamma \epsilon \hbar} (-1 + e^{\gamma \epsilon \hbar}) \xi}{\hbar} \\ 0 & e^{-\alpha \gamma} \end{pmatrix}, True \right)}
```

MF /@ {lhs = ME[α ρ a] .ME[η ρ y], rhs = ME[e^{-γ α} η ρ y] .ME[α ρ a], lhs == rhs}

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ -e^{-\alpha \gamma} \eta & e^{-\alpha \gamma} \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ -e^{-\alpha \gamma} \eta & e^{-\alpha \gamma} \end{array} \right), \text{True} \right\}$$

Lemma 3 at λ = 0. $\mathbb{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y} \mid x y) = \mathbb{O}(\omega_0 e^{\eta_0 y + \alpha_0 a + \xi_0 x} \mid y a x) = \mathbb{O}(e^{\tau_0 t + \eta_0 y + \alpha_0 a + \xi_0 x} \mid t y a x)$, with

$$\left\{ \omega_0 \rightarrow \frac{\eta \xi - e^{-\gamma \epsilon h} \eta \xi + \hbar}{\hbar}, \eta_0 \rightarrow \frac{e^{\gamma \epsilon h} \eta \hbar}{-\eta \xi + e^{\gamma \epsilon h} (\eta \xi + \hbar)}, \right. \\ \left. \alpha_0 \rightarrow -\frac{2(\gamma \epsilon \hbar + \text{Log}[\hbar] - \text{Log}[-\eta \xi + e^{\gamma \epsilon h} (\eta \xi + \hbar)])}{\gamma}, \xi_0 \rightarrow \frac{e^{\gamma \epsilon h} \xi \hbar}{-\eta \xi + e^{\gamma \epsilon h} (\eta \xi + \hbar)}, \tau_0 \rightarrow -\frac{\text{Log}\left[\frac{\eta \xi - e^{-\gamma \epsilon h} \eta \xi + \hbar}{\hbar}\right]}{\gamma \epsilon} \right\}$$

Derivation.

Column [

sol =

First@Solve[Thread[Flatten /@ (ME[ξ ρ x] .ME[η ρ y] == ωθ ME[ηθ ρ y] .ME[αθ ρ a] .ME[ξθ ρ x])], {ωθ, ηθ, αθ, ξθ}] /. (v_ -> ε_) => (v -> FullSimplify@PowerExpand[ε]);

AppendTo[sol, τθ -> Simplify[$\frac{\text{Log}[\omega\theta / . \text{sol}]}{-\gamma \epsilon}$]]]

]

Solve: Inverse functions are being used by Solve, so some solutions may not be found; use Reduce for complete solution +

information.

$$\omega\theta \rightarrow \frac{\eta \xi - e^{-\gamma \epsilon h} \eta \xi + \hbar}{\hbar}$$

$$\eta\theta \rightarrow \frac{e^{\gamma \epsilon h} \eta \hbar}{-\eta \xi + e^{\gamma \epsilon h} (\eta \xi + \hbar)}$$

$$\alpha\theta \rightarrow -\frac{2(\gamma \epsilon \hbar + \text{Log}[\hbar] - \text{Log}[-\eta \xi + e^{\gamma \epsilon h} (\eta \xi + \hbar)])}{\gamma}$$

$$\xi\theta \rightarrow \frac{e^{\gamma \epsilon h} \xi \hbar}{-\eta \xi + e^{\gamma \epsilon h} (\eta \xi + \hbar)}$$

$$\tau\theta \rightarrow -\frac{\text{Log}\left[\frac{\eta \xi - e^{-\gamma \epsilon h} \eta \xi + \hbar}{\hbar}\right]}{\gamma \epsilon}$$

Lemma 3 at ε = 0. With $v = (1 + \delta t)^{-1}$, we have $\mathbb{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y} \mid x y) = \mathbb{O}(v e^{v(\delta x y - \xi \eta t + \xi x + \eta y)} \mid t y x)$.

Derivation.

MapAt[Limit[#, ε -> 0] &, sol, {All, 2}]

{ωθ -> 1, ηθ -> η, αθ -> 0, ξθ -> ξ, τθ -> -η ξ}

And so at ε = 0, $\mathbb{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y} \mid x y) = \mathbb{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y - \xi \eta t} \mid t y x)$. Hence

$\mathbb{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y + \delta x y} \mid x y) = e^{\delta \partial_\xi \partial_\eta} \mathbb{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y} \mid x y) = e^{\delta \partial_\xi \partial_\eta} \mathbb{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y - \xi \eta t} \mid t y x) = \mathbb{O}(\psi \mid t y x)$, where $\psi = e^{\delta \partial_\xi \partial_\eta} e^{\xi x + \eta y - \xi \eta t}$ satisfies and is determined by $\psi_{\delta=0} = e^{\xi x + \eta y - \xi \eta t}$ and $\partial_\delta \psi = \partial_{\xi, \eta} \psi$.

With [{ψ = v e^{v(δ x y - ξ η t + ξ x + η y)} /. v -> (1 + δ t)⁻¹}, Simplify@{∂_δ ψ - ∂_{ε, η} ψ, ψ /. δ -> 0}]

{0, e^{y η + x ξ - t η ξ}}

Aside.

MapAt[Series[#, {ϵ, 0, 2}] &, sol, {All, 2}]

$$\begin{aligned} \omega\theta &\rightarrow 1 + \gamma\eta\xi\epsilon - \frac{1}{2}(\gamma^2\eta\xi\hbar)\epsilon^2 + \mathcal{O}[\epsilon]^3, \quad \eta\theta \rightarrow \eta - \gamma\eta^2\xi\epsilon + \left(\gamma^2\eta^3\xi^2 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2\eta^2\xi\hbar\right)\epsilon^2 + \mathcal{O}[\epsilon]^3, \\ \alpha\theta &\rightarrow 2\eta\xi\epsilon + (-\gamma\eta^2\xi^2 - \gamma\eta\xi\hbar)\epsilon^2 + \mathcal{O}[\epsilon]^3, \quad \xi\theta \rightarrow \xi - \gamma\eta\xi^2\epsilon + \left(\gamma^2\eta^2\xi^3 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma^2\eta\xi^2\hbar\right)\epsilon^2 + \mathcal{O}[\epsilon]^3, \\ \tau\theta &\rightarrow -\eta\xi + \frac{1}{2}(\gamma\eta^2\xi^2 + \gamma\eta\xi\hbar)\epsilon + \frac{1}{6}(-2\gamma^2\eta^3\xi^3 - 3\gamma^2\eta^2\xi^2\hbar - \gamma^2\eta\xi\hbar^2)\epsilon^2 + \mathcal{O}[\epsilon]^3 \end{aligned}$$

MapAt[Simplify[# /. ħ → 1] &, sol, {All, 2}] // Column

$$\begin{aligned} \omega\theta &\rightarrow 1 + \eta(\xi - e^{-\gamma\epsilon}\xi) \\ \eta\theta &\rightarrow \frac{e^{\gamma\epsilon}\eta}{-\eta\xi + e^{\gamma\epsilon}(1 + \eta\xi)} \\ \alpha\theta &\rightarrow -2\epsilon + \frac{2\text{Log}[-\eta\xi + e^{\gamma\epsilon}(1 + \eta\xi)]}{\gamma} \\ \xi\theta &\rightarrow \frac{e^{\gamma\epsilon}\xi}{-\eta\xi + e^{\gamma\epsilon}(1 + \eta\xi)} \\ \tau\theta &\rightarrow -\frac{\text{Log}[1 + \eta(\xi - e^{-\gamma\epsilon}\xi)]}{\gamma\epsilon} \end{aligned}$$

A Lemma 3 for $ya x_k := \epsilon y a x / (\epsilon^{k+1} = 0)$.

Lemma 3_k. $\mathcal{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y + \delta x y} \mid x y) = \mathcal{O}(v e^{v(\delta x y - \xi \eta t + \xi x + \eta y)} \Lambda_k(\epsilon, y, a, x, \eta, \xi, \delta) \mid y a x)$, with $v = (1 + t\delta)^{-1}$ and where for any fixed k , $\Lambda_k(\epsilon, y, a, x, \eta, \xi, \delta)$ is a fixed polynomial of degree at most $4k$ in $y, \sqrt{a}, x, \eta, \xi, \delta$, with scalar coefficients.

Comment. And hence the $ya x_k$ invariant is computable in polynomial time.

Proof of Lemma 3_k. We know that $\mathcal{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y} \mid x y) = \mathcal{O}(e^{\tau_0 t + \eta_0 y + \alpha_0 a + \xi_0 x} \mid y a x)$, with

$$\left\{ \eta_0 \rightarrow \frac{e^{v\epsilon\hbar}\eta\hbar}{-\eta\xi + e^{v\epsilon\hbar}(\eta\xi + \hbar)}, \alpha_0 \rightarrow -\frac{2(v\epsilon\hbar + \text{Log}[\hbar] - \text{Log}[-\eta\xi + e^{v\epsilon\hbar}(\eta\xi + \hbar)])}{\gamma}, \xi_0 \rightarrow \frac{e^{v\epsilon\hbar}\xi\hbar}{-\eta\xi + e^{v\epsilon\hbar}(\eta\xi + \hbar)}, \tau_0 \rightarrow -\frac{\text{Log}\left[\frac{\eta\xi - e^{-v\epsilon\hbar}\eta\xi + \hbar}{\hbar}\right]}{\gamma\epsilon} \right\}.$$

Expanding in ϵ we get $\mathcal{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y} \mid x y) = \mathcal{O}(\lambda_\epsilon(\eta, \xi) \mathcal{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y - \xi \eta t} \mid y a x) = \mathcal{O}(\lambda_\epsilon(\partial_y, \partial_x) e^{\xi x + \eta y - \xi \eta t} \mid y a x)$ and so

$$\mathcal{O}(e^{\xi x + \eta y + \delta x y} \mid x y) = \mathcal{O}(\lambda_\epsilon(\partial_y, \partial_x) e^{\delta \partial_y \partial_x} e^{\xi x + \eta y - \xi \eta t} \mid y a x) = \mathcal{O}(v \lambda_\epsilon(\partial_y, \partial_x) e^{v(\delta x y - \xi \eta t + \xi x + \eta y)} \mid y a x).$$

DP_{η→D_y, ξ→D_x}[P₋][λ₋] :=

Total[CoefficientRules[P, {η, ξ}] /. ({m₋, n₋} → c₋) ⇒ c D[λ, {y, m}, {x, n}]]

FullSimplify[e^{-ξx-ηy+ξηt+τ₀t+η₀y+α₀a+ξ₀x} /. sol]

$$e^{-2a\epsilon\hbar + \frac{\eta\xi(y\eta + x\xi - t\eta\xi + e^{\gamma\epsilon\hbar}(-y\eta - x\xi + t\eta\xi + \hbar))}{-\eta\xi + e^{\gamma\epsilon\hbar}(\eta\xi + \hbar)}} \hbar^{-\frac{2a}{\gamma}} \left(\frac{\eta\xi - e^{-\gamma\epsilon\hbar}\eta\xi + \hbar}{\hbar} \right)^{-\frac{t}{\gamma\epsilon}} (-\eta\xi + e^{\gamma\epsilon\hbar}(\eta\xi + \hbar))^{\frac{2a}{\gamma}}$$

Normal@Series[e^{-ξx-ηy+ξηt+τ₀t+η₀y+α₀a+ξ₀x} /. sol, {ϵ, 0, 2}]

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \frac{1}{2} &\left(4a\eta\xi - 2\gamma\eta^2\xi - 2x\gamma\eta\xi^2 + t\gamma\eta^2\xi^2 + t\gamma\eta\xi\hbar \right) + \\ \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^2 &\left(\frac{1}{4} (4a\eta\xi - 2\gamma\eta^2\xi - 2x\gamma\eta\xi^2 + t\gamma\eta^2\xi^2 + t\gamma\eta\xi\hbar)^2 + \frac{1}{3} (-6a\gamma\eta^2\xi^2 + 6\gamma^2\eta^3\xi^2 + \right. \\ &\left. 6x\gamma^2\eta^2\xi^3 - 2t\gamma^2\eta^3\xi^3 - 6a\gamma\eta\xi\hbar + 3\gamma^2\eta^2\xi\hbar + 3x\gamma^2\eta\xi^2\hbar - 3t\gamma^2\eta^2\xi^2\hbar - t\gamma^2\eta\xi\hbar^2) \right) \end{aligned}$$

```

Expand[e^{-v (\delta x y - \xi \eta t + \xi x + \eta y)}
  DP_{\eta \rightarrow D_y, \xi \rightarrow D_x} [Normal@Series[e^{-\xi x - \eta y + \xi \eta t + \tau \theta t + \eta \theta y + \alpha \theta a + \xi \theta x} /. sol, {\epsilon, \theta, 1}]] [e^{v (\delta x y - \xi \eta t + \xi x + \eta y)}]]
1 + 2 a \delta \epsilon v + 2 a x y \delta^2 \epsilon v^2 + t \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon v^2 - 4 x y \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon v^2 + 2 a y \delta \epsilon \eta v^2 -
2 y \gamma \delta \epsilon \eta v^2 + 2 t x y \gamma \delta^3 \epsilon v^3 - 2 x^2 y^2 \gamma \delta^3 \epsilon v^3 + 2 t y \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon \eta v^3 - 3 x y^2 \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon \eta v^3 -
y^2 \gamma \delta \epsilon \eta^2 v^3 + \frac{1}{2} t x^2 y^2 \gamma \delta^4 \epsilon v^4 + t x y^2 \gamma \delta^3 \epsilon \eta v^4 + \frac{1}{2} t y^2 \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon \eta^2 v^4 + 2 a x \delta \epsilon v^2 \xi -
2 x \gamma \delta \epsilon v^2 \xi + 2 a \epsilon \eta v^2 \xi + 2 t x \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon v^3 \xi - 3 x^2 y \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon v^3 \xi + 2 t \gamma \delta \epsilon \eta v^3 \xi -
4 x y \gamma \delta \epsilon \eta v^3 \xi - y \gamma \epsilon \eta^2 v^3 \xi + t x^2 y \gamma \delta^3 \epsilon v^4 \xi + 2 t x y \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon \eta v^4 \xi + t y \gamma \delta \epsilon \eta^2 v^4 \xi -
x^2 \gamma \delta \epsilon v^3 \xi^2 - x \gamma \epsilon \eta v^3 \xi^2 + \frac{1}{2} t x^2 \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon v^4 \xi^2 + t x \gamma \delta \epsilon \eta v^4 \xi^2 + \frac{1}{2} t \gamma \epsilon \eta^2 v^4 \xi^2 +
\frac{1}{2} t \gamma \delta \epsilon v \hbar + \frac{1}{2} t x y \gamma \delta^2 \epsilon v^2 \hbar + \frac{1}{2} t y \gamma \delta \epsilon \eta v^2 \hbar + \frac{1}{2} t x \gamma \delta \epsilon v^2 \xi \hbar + \frac{1}{2} t \gamma \epsilon \eta v^2 \xi \hbar

```

```

\Lambda_k := Collect[
  e^{-v (\delta x y - \xi \eta t + \xi x + \eta y)} DP_{\eta \rightarrow D_y, \xi \rightarrow D_x} [Normal@Series[e^{-\xi x - \eta y + \xi \eta t + \tau \theta t + \eta \theta y + \alpha \theta a + \xi \theta x} /. sol, {\epsilon, \theta, k}]]
  [e^{v (\delta x y - \xi \eta t + \xi x + \eta y)}],
  \epsilon, Simplify];

```

Λ_0

1

Λ_1

$$1 + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon v (4 a (\delta + x y \delta^2 v + y \delta \eta v + x \delta v \xi + \eta v \xi) -
2 \gamma v (y \eta + x (2 y \delta + \xi)) (x y \delta^2 v + \eta v \xi + \delta (2 + y \eta v + x v \xi)) +
t \gamma (x^2 y^2 \delta^4 v^3 + 2 x y \delta^3 v^2 (2 + y \eta v + x v \xi) + \eta v \xi (\eta v^2 \xi + \hbar) +
\delta^2 v (2 + y^2 \eta^2 v^2 + 4 x v \xi + x^2 v^2 \xi^2 + 4 y \eta v (1 + x v \xi) + x y \hbar) +
\delta (2 y \eta^2 v^3 \xi + \hbar + x v \xi \hbar + \eta v (4 v \xi + 2 x v^2 \xi^2 + y \hbar)))$$

Λ_2

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 + \frac{1}{24} \epsilon^2 v \left(48 a^2 v \left(2 \delta^2 + 4 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) - \right. \\
 & 24 a \gamma v \left(2 \delta^2 + 4 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) - \\
 & 48 a y \gamma (x \delta + \eta) v^2 \left(6 \delta^2 + 6 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) + \\
 & 24 y \gamma^2 (x \delta + \eta) v^2 \left(6 \delta^2 + 6 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) - \\
 & 48 a x \gamma v^2 (y \delta + \xi) \left(6 \delta^2 + 6 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) + \\
 & 24 x \gamma^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi) \left(6 \delta^2 + 6 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) + \\
 & 12 y^2 \gamma^2 (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^3 \left(12 \delta^2 + 8 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) + \\
 & 12 x^2 \gamma^2 v^3 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \left(12 \delta^2 + 8 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) + 24 a t \gamma v^2 \\
 & \left(6 \delta^3 + 18 \delta^2 (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + 9 \delta (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 + (x \delta + \eta)^3 v^3 (y \delta + \xi)^3 \right) - 8 t \gamma^2 \\
 & v^2 \left(6 \delta^3 + 18 \delta^2 (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + 9 \delta (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 + (x \delta + \eta)^3 v^3 (y \delta + \xi)^3 \right) + 24 x \\
 & y \gamma^2 v^2 \left(6 \delta^3 + 18 \delta^2 (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + 9 \delta (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 + (x \delta + \eta)^3 v^3 (y \delta + \xi)^3 \right) - \\
 & 12 t y \gamma^2 (x \delta + \eta) v^3 \left(24 \delta^3 + 36 \delta^2 (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + \right. \\
 & \left. 12 \delta (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 + (x \delta + \eta)^3 v^3 (y \delta + \xi)^3 \right) - 12 t x \gamma^2 v^3 (y \delta + \xi) \\
 & \left(24 \delta^3 + 36 \delta^2 (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + 12 \delta (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 + (x \delta + \eta)^3 v^3 (y \delta + \xi)^3 \right) + \\
 & 3 t^2 \gamma^2 v^3 \left(24 \delta^4 + 96 \delta^3 (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + 72 \delta^2 (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 + 16 \delta (x \delta + \eta)^3 \right. \\
 & \left. v^3 (y \delta + \xi)^3 + (x \delta + \eta)^4 v^4 (y \delta + \xi)^4 \right) - 24 a \gamma (\delta + x y \delta^2 v + y \delta \eta v + x \delta v \xi + \eta v \xi) \hbar + \\
 & 24 a t \gamma v \left(2 \delta^2 + 4 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) \hbar - \\
 & 12 t \gamma^2 v \left(2 \delta^2 + 4 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) \hbar - \\
 & 12 t y \gamma^2 (x \delta + \eta) v^2 \left(6 \delta^2 + 6 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) \hbar - \\
 & 12 t x \gamma^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi) \left(6 \delta^2 + 6 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) \hbar + \\
 & 6 t^2 \gamma^2 v^2 \left(6 \delta^3 + 18 \delta^2 (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + 9 \delta (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 + (x \delta + \eta)^3 v^3 (y \delta + \xi)^3 \right) \\
 & \hbar + 12 y \gamma^2 (x \delta + \eta) v (x y \delta^2 v + \eta v \xi + \delta (2 + y \eta v + x v \xi)) \hbar + \\
 & 12 x \gamma^2 v (y \delta + \xi) (x y \delta^2 v + \eta v \xi + \delta (2 + y \eta v + x v \xi)) \hbar - \\
 & 4 t \gamma^2 (\delta + x y \delta^2 v + y \delta \eta v + x \delta v \xi + \eta v \xi) \hbar^2 + \\
 & 3 t^2 \gamma^2 v \left(2 \delta^2 + 4 \delta (x \delta + \eta) v (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 v^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) \hbar^2 + \\
 & \frac{1}{2} \epsilon v \left(4 a (\delta + x y \delta^2 v + y \delta \eta v + x \delta v \xi + \eta v \xi) - 2 \gamma v (y \eta + x (2 y \delta + \xi)) \right. \\
 & \left. (x y \delta^2 v + \eta v \xi + \delta (2 + y \eta v + x v \xi)) + t \gamma (x^2 y^2 \delta^4 v^3 + 2 x y \delta^3 v^2 (2 + y \eta v + x v \xi) + \right. \\
 & \left. \eta v \xi (\eta v^2 \xi + \hbar) + \delta^2 v (2 + y^2 \eta^2 v^2 + 4 x v \xi + x^2 v^2 \xi^2 + 4 y \eta v (1 + x v \xi) + x y \hbar) + \right. \\
 & \left. \delta (2 y \eta^2 v^3 \xi + \hbar + x v \xi \hbar + \eta v (4 v \xi + 2 x v^2 \xi^2 + y \hbar)) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Collect[Λ_2 /. $v \rightarrow (1 + \delta t)^{-1}$, ϵ , Simplify]

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 + \frac{1}{24 (1 + t \delta)^8} \\
 & \epsilon^2 \left(48 a^2 (1 + t \delta)^4 \left(2 \delta^2 (1 + t \delta)^2 + 4 \delta (1 + t \delta) (x \delta + \eta) (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) - \right. \\
 & 24 a \gamma (1 + t \delta)^4 \left(2 \delta^2 (1 + t \delta)^2 + 4 \delta (1 + t \delta) (x \delta + \eta) (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) - \\
 & 48 a y \gamma (1 + t \delta)^3 (x \delta + \eta) \\
 & \left(6 \delta^2 (1 + t \delta)^2 + 6 \delta (1 + t \delta) (x \delta + \eta) (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) + 24 y \gamma^2 (1 + t \delta)^3 \\
 & (x \delta + \eta) \left(6 \delta^2 (1 + t \delta)^2 + 6 \delta (1 + t \delta) (x \delta + \eta) (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) - 48 a x \gamma \\
 & (1 + t \delta)^3 (y \delta + \xi) \left(6 \delta^2 (1 + t \delta)^2 + 6 \delta (1 + t \delta) (x \delta + \eta) (y \delta + \xi) + (x \delta + \eta)^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) + \\
 & 24 x \gamma^2 (1 + t \delta)^3 (y \delta + \xi) \left(6 \delta^2 (1 + t \delta)^2 + 6 \delta (1 + t \delta) (x \delta + \eta) (y \delta + \xi) + \right. \\
 & \left. (x \delta + \eta)^2 (y \delta + \xi)^2 \right) + 12 y^2 \gamma^2 (1 + t \delta)^2 (x \delta + \eta)^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(12 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 + 8 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 \right) + 12 x^2 \gamma^2 \\
 & (1+t\delta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 \left(12 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 + 8 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 \right) + \\
 & 24 a t \gamma (1+t\delta)^2 \left(6 \delta^3 (1+t\delta)^3 + 18 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. 9 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 + (x\delta+\eta)^3 (y\delta+\xi)^3 \right) - \\
 & 8 t (\gamma+t\gamma\delta)^2 \left(6 \delta^3 (1+t\delta)^3 + 18 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. 9 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 + (x\delta+\eta)^3 (y\delta+\xi)^3 \right) + \\
 & 24 x y (\gamma+t\gamma\delta)^2 \left(6 \delta^3 (1+t\delta)^3 + 18 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. 9 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 + (x\delta+\eta)^3 (y\delta+\xi)^3 \right) - \\
 & 12 t y \gamma^2 (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta) \left(24 \delta^3 (1+t\delta)^3 + 36 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. 12 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 + (x\delta+\eta)^3 (y\delta+\xi)^3 \right) - \\
 & 12 t x \gamma^2 (1+t\delta) (y\delta+\xi) \left(24 \delta^3 (1+t\delta)^3 + 36 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. 12 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 + (x\delta+\eta)^3 (y\delta+\xi)^3 \right) + \\
 & 3 t^2 \gamma^2 \left(24 \delta^4 (1+t\delta)^4 + 96 \delta^3 (1+t\delta)^3 (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + 72 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 \right. \\
 & \quad \left. (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 + 16 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta)^3 (y\delta+\xi)^3 + (x\delta+\eta)^4 (y\delta+\xi)^4 \right) + \\
 & 24 a t \gamma (1+t\delta)^4 \left(2 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 + 4 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 \right) \hbar - \\
 & 12 t \gamma^2 (1+t\delta)^4 \left(2 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 + 4 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 \right) \hbar - \\
 & 12 t y \gamma^2 (1+t\delta)^3 (x\delta+\eta) \\
 & \left(6 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 + 6 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 \right) \hbar - 12 t x \gamma^2 (1+t\delta)^3 \\
 & (y\delta+\xi) \left(6 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 + 6 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 \right) \hbar + \\
 & 6 t^2 \gamma^2 (1+t\delta)^2 \left(6 \delta^3 (1+t\delta)^3 + 18 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + \right. \\
 & \quad \left. 9 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 + (x\delta+\eta)^3 (y\delta+\xi)^3 \right) \hbar - \\
 & 24 a \gamma (1+t\delta)^6 \left((t+xy) \delta^2 + \eta \xi + \delta (1+y\eta+x\xi) \right) \hbar + \\
 & 12 y \gamma^2 (1+t\delta)^5 (x\delta+\eta) (xy\delta^2 + \eta \xi + \delta (2+2t\delta+y\eta+x\xi)) \hbar + \\
 & 12 x \gamma^2 (1+t\delta)^5 (y\delta+\xi) (xy\delta^2 + \eta \xi + \delta (2+2t\delta+y\eta+x\xi)) \hbar + \\
 & 3 t^2 \gamma^2 (1+t\delta)^4 \left(2 \delta^2 (1+t\delta)^2 + 4 \delta (1+t\delta) (x\delta+\eta) (y\delta+\xi) + (x\delta+\eta)^2 (y\delta+\xi)^2 \right) \hbar^2 - \\
 & 4 t \gamma^2 (1+t\delta)^6 \left((t+xy) \delta^2 + \eta \xi + \delta (1+y\eta+x\xi) \right) \hbar^2 + \\
 & \frac{1}{2 (1+t\delta)^4} \in \left(4 a (1+t\delta)^2 \left((t+xy) \delta^2 + \eta \xi + \delta (1+y\eta+x\xi) \right) + \right. \\
 & \quad \gamma \left(-2 (y\eta (\delta (2+y\eta) + \eta \xi) + x^2 \delta (2y^2 \delta^2 + 3y\delta \xi + \xi^2)) + \right. \\
 & \quad \quad x \left(3y^2 \delta^2 \eta + 4y\delta (\delta + \eta \xi) + \xi (2\delta + \eta \xi) \right) \left. \right) + t^4 \delta^4 \hbar + t^3 \delta^2 (\eta \xi \hbar + \delta (3+y\eta+x\xi) \hbar + \\
 & \quad \delta^2 (2+xy\hbar)) + t \left(-3x^2 y^2 \delta^4 - 4xy\delta^3 (3+y\eta+x\xi) + \eta \xi (\eta \xi + \hbar) - \right. \\
 & \quad \delta^2 (-2+y^2 \eta^2 + 4x\xi + x^2 \xi^2 + 4y\eta (1+x\xi) - xy\hbar) + \delta (4\eta \xi + \hbar + y\eta \hbar + x\xi \hbar) \left. \right) + \\
 & \quad \left. t^2 \delta (-4xy\delta^3 + 2\eta \xi \hbar + 2\delta^2 (2+xy\hbar) + \delta (4\eta \xi + 3\hbar + 2y\eta \hbar + 2x\xi \hbar)) \right) \left. \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Comment. Even better, $\log(\Lambda_k)$ is of degree at most $2k+2$ in said variables.

The Main g_k Theorem

The g_k invariant of any S-component tangle T can be written in the form $Z(T) = \mathcal{O}(\omega e^{L+Q+P} \mid \prod_{i \in S} e_i l_i f_i)$, where ω is a scalar (meaning, a rational function in the variables h_i and their exponentials $t_i = e^{h_i}$),

where $L = \sum a_{ij} h_i l_j$ is a balanced quadratic in the variables h_i and l_j with integer coefficients a_{ij} , where $Q = \sum b_{ij} e_i f_j$ is a balanced quadratic in the variables e_i and f_j with scalar coefficients b_{ij} , and where P is a polynomial in $\{\epsilon, e_i, l_i, f_i\}$ (with scalar coefficients) whose ϵ^d -term is of degree at most $2d + 2$ in $\{e_i, \sqrt{l_i}, f_i\}$. Furthermore, after setting $h_i = h$ and $l_i = l$ for all i , the invariant $Z(T)$ is poly-time computable.

Partial Proof. Indeed,

0. $R^\pm = ?$, $n^\pm = ?$.

$$1. \mathbb{O}(\mathcal{P}(l, e) e^{\nu l + \beta e} \mid l e) = \mathbb{O}(\mathcal{P}(\partial_\nu, \partial_\beta) e^{\nu l + e^\nu \beta e} \mid e l),$$

$$2. \mathbb{O}(\mathcal{P}(l, f) e^{\nu l + \beta f} \mid f l) = \mathbb{O}(\mathcal{P}(\partial_\nu, \partial_\beta) e^{\nu l + e^\nu \beta f} \mid l f),$$

$$3. \mathbb{O}(\mathcal{P}(e, f) e^{\beta e + \alpha f + \delta e f} \mid f e) = \mathbb{O}(\nu \mathcal{P}(\partial_\beta, \partial_\alpha) e^{\nu(-\alpha \beta h + \beta e + \alpha f + \delta e f)} \Lambda_k(\epsilon, e, l, f, \alpha, \beta, \delta) \mid e f),$$

with $\nu = (1 + h\delta)^{-1}$, and $\Lambda_k(\epsilon, e, l, f, \alpha, \beta, \delta)$ as above.

Pushforwards of distributions, 0-dimensional QFT, Feynman diagrams and what had really happened here.