

Staring at $\epsilon^2=0$

May 16, 2018 10:50 AM

$$\mathbf{a}m_{i,j \rightarrow k} := \mathbb{E} \left[(\alpha_i + \alpha_j) \mathbf{a}_k, (e^{-\alpha_j} \xi_i + \xi_j) \mathbf{x}_k, 1 + 0[\epsilon]^2 \right]$$

$$\mathbf{a}\Delta_{i \rightarrow j, k} := \mathbb{E} \left[\alpha_i (\mathbf{a}_j + \mathbf{a}_k), \xi_i (\mathbf{x}_j + \mathbf{x}_k), \right. \\ \left. 1 + \epsilon \xi_i \mathbf{x}_k (-\mathbf{a}_j + \xi_i \mathbf{x}_j / 2) + 0[\epsilon]^2 \right]$$

$$\mathbf{a}S_{i-} := \mathbb{E} \left[-\alpha_i \mathbf{a}_i, -e^{\alpha_i} \xi_i \mathbf{x}_i, \right. \\ \left. 1 - \epsilon e^{\alpha_i} \xi_i \mathbf{x}_i (\mathbf{a}_i + e^{\alpha_i} \xi_i \mathbf{x}_i / 2) + 0[\epsilon]^2 \right]$$

$$\mathbf{a}Si_{i-} := \mathbb{E} \left[-\alpha_i \mathbf{a}_i, -e^{\alpha_i} \xi_i \mathbf{x}_i, \right. \\ \left. 1 - \epsilon e^{\alpha_i} \xi_i \mathbf{x}_i (\mathbf{a}_i - 1 + e^{\alpha_i} \xi_i \mathbf{x}_i / 2) + 0[\epsilon]^2 \right]$$

$$\mathbf{b}m_{i,j \rightarrow k} := \mathbb{E} \left[(\beta_i + \beta_j) \mathbf{b}_k, (\eta_i + \eta_j) \mathbf{y}_k, 1 - \epsilon \eta_j \mathbf{y}_k \beta_i + 0[\epsilon]^2 \right]$$

$$\mathbf{b}\Delta_{i \rightarrow j, k} := \mathbb{E} \left[\beta_i (\mathbf{b}_j + \mathbf{b}_k), \eta_i (e^{-\beta_k} \mathbf{y}_j + \mathbf{y}_k), \right. \\ \left. 1 + \epsilon \eta_i^2 \mathbf{y}_j \mathbf{y}_k e^{-\beta_k} / 2 + 0[\epsilon]^2 \right]$$

$$\mathbf{b}S_{i-} := \mathbb{E} \left[-\beta_i \mathbf{b}_i, -e^{\beta_i} \eta_i \mathbf{y}_i, \right. \\ \left. 1 - \epsilon e^{\beta_i} \eta_i \mathbf{y}_i (\beta_i + e^{\beta_i} \eta_i \mathbf{y}_i / 2) + 0[\epsilon]^2 \right]$$

$$\mathbf{b}Si_{i-} := \mathbb{E} \left[-\beta_i \mathbf{b}_i, -e^{\beta_i} \eta_i \mathbf{y}_i, \right. \\ \left. 1 - \epsilon e^{\beta_i} \eta_i \mathbf{y}_i (\beta_i - 1 + e^{\beta_i} \eta_i \mathbf{y}_i / 2) + 0[\epsilon]^2 \right]$$

$$\mathbf{t}P_{i,j} := \mathbb{E} \left[\beta_i \alpha_j, \eta_i \xi_j, 1 + \epsilon \eta_i^2 \xi_j^2 / 4 \right]$$

$$\mathbf{R}_{i,j} := \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbf{b}_i \mathbf{a}_j, \mathbf{y}_i \mathbf{x}_j, 1 - \epsilon \mathbf{y}_i^2 \mathbf{x}_j^2 / 4 + 0[\epsilon]^2 \right]$$