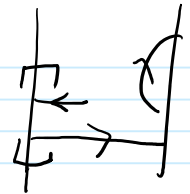


The kk mystery

May 8, 2016 9:29 AM

In abc.nb: $R^{jk} = e^{ajk} \rho$ with $\rho :=$

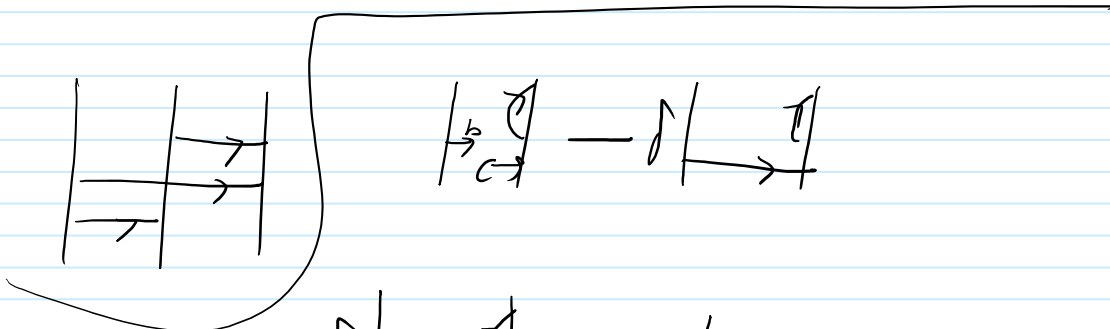
$$\psi(b_j) \left(-c_k + \frac{c_k a_{jk}}{b_j} - \frac{\delta a_{jk} a_{jk}}{b_j^2} \right) + \frac{\phi(b_j) \psi(b_k)}{b_k \phi(b_k)} \left(c_k a_{kk} - \frac{\delta a_{jk} a_{kk}}{b_j} \right)$$



But why would a kk ever arise?

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

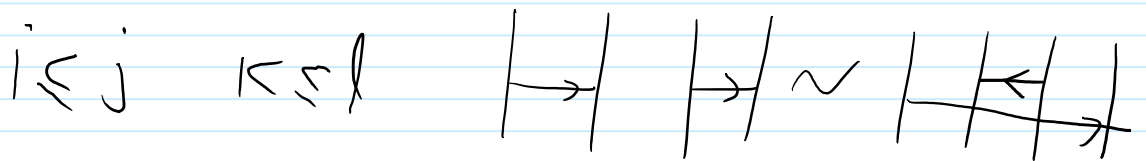
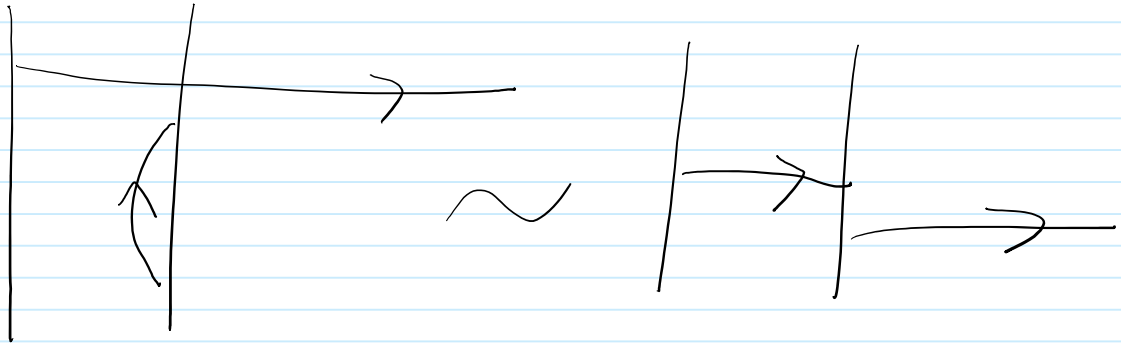
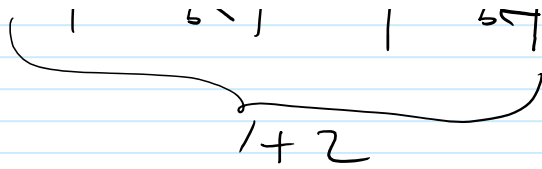
$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$



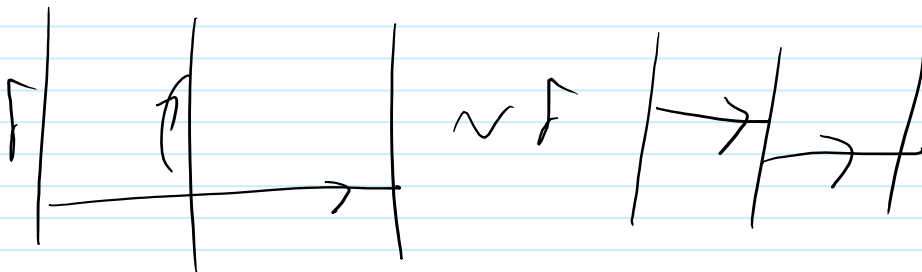
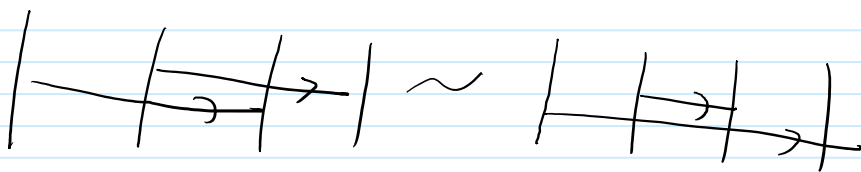
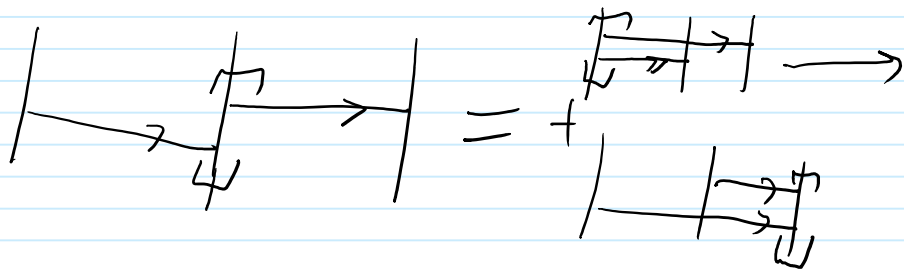
$$2D: \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \rightarrow \\ \hline \end{array}$$



Perhaps I should be sorting towards
 "all arrows point east"?



$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$