

consider a verification program. ✓

Cheat Sheet β

<http://drorbn.net/AcademicPensieve/2013-03/>
 initiated 24/3/13; continues 2013-03; modified 7/4/13, 9:11am; completed ?

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

$$\frac{\omega_1}{T_1} \left| \begin{array}{c} H_1 \\ A_1 \end{array} \right. * \frac{\omega_2}{T_2} \left| \begin{array}{c} H_2 \\ A_2 \end{array} \right. = \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{T_1 T_2} \left| \begin{array}{cc} H_1 & H_2 \\ A_1 & A_2 \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{\omega}{u} \left| \begin{array}{c} H \\ \alpha \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\frac{tm_{uv}}{\beta}} \frac{\omega}{w} \left| \begin{array}{c} H \\ (\alpha + \beta) \end{array} \right. \quad R_{ux}^\pm = \frac{1}{\beta} \left| \begin{array}{c} x \\ t_u^{\pm 1} - 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$A \left\{ \frac{\omega}{T} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x & y & H \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\frac{hm_z^{xy}}{\beta}} \frac{\omega}{T} \left| \begin{array}{cc} z & H \\ \alpha + \beta + \langle \alpha \rangle \beta & \gamma \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{\omega}{u} \left| \begin{array}{cc} x & H \\ \alpha & \beta \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\frac{sw_{th}^{ux}}{\beta}} \frac{\omega \epsilon}{T} \left| \begin{array}{cc} x & H \\ \alpha(1 + \langle \gamma \rangle / \epsilon) & \beta(1 + \langle \gamma \rangle / \epsilon) \end{array} \right.$$

β -better calculus:

$$\frac{\omega_1}{T_1} \left| \begin{array}{c} H_1 \\ A_1 \\ \sigma_1 \end{array} \right. * \frac{\omega_2}{T_2} \left| \begin{array}{c} H_2 \\ A_2 \\ \sigma_2 \end{array} \right. = \frac{\omega_1 \omega_2}{T_1 T_2} \left| \begin{array}{cc} H_1 & H_2 \\ A_1 & A_2 \\ \sigma_1 & \sigma_2 \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{\omega}{u} \left| \begin{array}{c} H \\ \alpha \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\frac{tm_{uv}}{\beta_b}} \frac{\omega}{w} \left| \begin{array}{c} H \\ (\alpha + \beta) \end{array} \right. \quad R_{ux}^\pm = \frac{1}{\beta_b} \left| \begin{array}{c} x \\ t_u^{\pm 1} - 1 \\ t_u^{\pm 1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$B \left\{ \frac{\omega}{T} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} x & y & H \\ \alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ \sigma_x & \sigma_y & \sigma \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\frac{hm_z^{xy}}{\beta_b}} \frac{\omega}{T} \left| \begin{array}{cc} z & H \\ \alpha + \sigma_x \beta & \gamma \\ \sigma_x \sigma_y & \sigma \end{array} \right. \quad \frac{\omega}{u} \left| \begin{array}{cc} x & H \\ \alpha & \beta \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\frac{sw_{th}^{ux}}{\beta_b}} \frac{\omega + \alpha}{u} \left| \begin{array}{cc} x & H \\ \sigma_x \alpha & \sigma_x \beta \\ \gamma & \delta + \frac{\alpha \delta - \gamma \beta}{\omega} \end{array} \right.$$

Add dm formulas ✓
 Add Burnu calculus ✓

$$\frac{\omega + \alpha}{\omega} \left| \begin{array}{c} \delta \\ \gamma \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\frac{\delta \beta}{\omega}}$$

A: constraints: * column sums are monomials minus 1. ✓

B: constraints: * sum of column α is $\sigma_x + 1$. ✓
 * $w^{k-1} / \Lambda^k A$ ✓

Put in: copy of 2012-05 / [A Higher Minors Experiment](#) ✓

claim The condition $w^{k-1} / \Lambda^k A$ is preserved.

Claim The condition $w^{k-1} | \Lambda^k A$ is preserved.

$$\begin{array}{l} 2 \times 2: \\ \text{outer} \end{array} \quad \alpha \delta - \gamma \beta + \alpha \frac{\alpha \delta - \gamma \beta}{w} = (w + \alpha) \frac{\alpha \delta - \gamma \beta}{w}$$

$2 \times 2:$ use FOIL: (and FAIL)
inner

$$\left(\frac{w+\alpha}{w} \begin{vmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} \end{vmatrix} + \frac{w+\alpha}{w^2} \left(\begin{vmatrix} \delta_{11} & -\gamma_1 \beta_2 \\ \delta_{21} & -\gamma_2 \beta_2 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} -\gamma_1 \beta_1 & \delta_{21} \\ -\gamma_2 \beta_1 & \delta_{22} \end{vmatrix} \right) \right)$$

See notes in 2012-05 / [A Higher Minors Experiment](#)