

We solve the Wronskian equation as described in Arutyunov: “Bethe Ansatz”, section 8.6 “Wronskian solution”, subsection 8.6.7 “TQ-relations and quantum spectral curve for gl_2 ”.

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In[26]:= NN := 4 (*Fundamental spin chain length*)

In[55]:= M1 := 2 (*Parametrizes Young diagram of relevant multiplet*)
M2 := NN + 1 - M1

In[57]:= Q1[u_] := u^M1 (1 + Sum[a1[k] / u^k, {k, 1, M1}])
Q2[u_] := u^M2 (1 + Sum[a2[k] / u^k, {k, 1, M2}])

In[59]:= T[u_] := (Q1[u - η] × Q2[u + η] - Q1[u + η] × Q2[u - η]) / ((NN - 2 M1 + 1) η) (*Transfer matrix*)

In[60]:= LHS := Product[u - u[j], {j, 1, NN}] (NN - 2 M1 + 1) η
RHS := Q1[u] × Q2[u + η] - Q2[u] × Q1[u + η]

In[62]:= e[i_] := Coefficient[LHS, u, i] == Coefficient[RHS, u, i]

In[63]:= Eq := Array[e, {NN}, {{0, NN - 1}}]

In[64]:= A := Join[Array[a1, {M1}], Array[a2, {M2}]]

In[73]:= A

Out[73]= {a1[1], a1[2], a2[1], a2[2], a2[3]}

In[65]:= Sol := Solve[Eq, A]

In[75]:= Expand[
  Simplify[Limit[Simplify[T[u] /. Sol[[1]] /. u[1] → 0 /. u[3] → 0], {u[2] → η, u[4] → η}] / (u - η)^2,
    Assuming η > 0]]

... Solve: Equations may not give solutions for all "solve" variables.

Out[75]= 2 u^2 - 4 u η - 2 η^2

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