

$$H_{2,1}^{2,3} \left( \cdot \left| \begin{array}{l} (1,1), (\beta+\gamma, \beta) \\ (\frac{d}{2}, \frac{\alpha}{2}), (1,1), (1, \frac{\alpha}{2}) \end{array} \right. \right)$$

## Summary

$$a^* = 2 - \beta$$

$$\Delta = \alpha - \beta$$

$$\delta = 2^{-\alpha} \left( 2^{\alpha/2} \alpha^{\alpha/2} + \alpha^\alpha \right) \beta^{-\beta}$$

$$\mu = \frac{1}{2}(-2\beta - 2\gamma + d + 1)$$

$$a_1^* = \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - 2\beta + 2)$$

$$a_2^* = 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{2}(d - 2(\beta + \gamma - 1))$$

$$c^* = \frac{1}{2}$$

## Poles

### 1. First ten poles from upper front list

$$a_{i,k} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 9 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$$

## 2. First ten poles from lower front list

$$b_{j,\ell} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{d}{\alpha} & -1 \\ -\frac{d+2}{\alpha} & -2 \\ -\frac{d+4}{\alpha} & -3 \\ -\frac{d+6}{\alpha} & -4 \\ -\frac{d+8}{\alpha} & -5 \\ -\frac{d+10}{\alpha} & -6 \\ -\frac{d+12}{\alpha} & -7 \\ -\frac{d+14}{\alpha} & -8 \\ -\frac{d+16}{\alpha} & -9 \\ -\frac{d+18}{\alpha} & -10 \\ -\frac{d+20}{\alpha} & -11 \end{pmatrix}$$