

$$H_{4,2}^{4,5} \left(\cdot \left| \begin{array}{l} (1, \frac{1}{\alpha}), (1, 1), (\text{Ceil}(\beta), \beta), (1, 1) \\ (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\alpha}{2}), (1, 1), (3, 3), (2, 2), (1, \frac{\alpha}{2}) \end{array} \right. \right)$$

Summary

$$a^* = \frac{1}{\alpha} - \beta + 6$$

$$\Delta = \alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha} - \beta + 4$$

$$\delta = \frac{2^{-\alpha} (2^{\frac{\alpha}{2}+5} \alpha^{\alpha/2} + \alpha^\alpha)}{\left(\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}} + 1 \right) (\beta^\beta + 1)}$$

$$\mu = 4 - \text{Ceil}(\beta)$$

$$a_1^* = \frac{\alpha}{2} - \beta + 5$$

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

$$\xi = \frac{13}{2} - \text{Ceil}(\beta)$$

$$c^* = \frac{3}{2}$$

Poles

1. First ten poles from upper front list

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

2. First ten poles from lower front list

$$b_{j,\ell} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -\frac{2}{3} & -2 & -\frac{4}{3} & -\frac{3}{2} \\ -\frac{5}{6} & -3 & -\frac{5}{3} & -2 \\ -\frac{7}{6} & -4 & -2 & -\frac{5}{2} \\ -\frac{8}{9} & -5 & -\frac{7}{3} & -3 \\ -\frac{11}{9} & -6 & -\frac{8}{3} & -\frac{7}{2} \\ -\frac{13}{6} & -7 & -3 & -4 \\ -\frac{16}{9} & -8 & -\frac{10}{3} & -\frac{9}{2} \\ -\frac{17}{6} & -9 & -\frac{11}{3} & -5 \\ -\frac{19}{6} & -10 & -4 & -\frac{11}{2} \\ -\frac{21}{6} & -11 & -\frac{13}{3} & -6 \end{pmatrix}$$