cases

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Denote $p^{\min} := p^{\min\{0, v_2 + v_{11}\}}$ Denote $\rho := (1 - p^{-1})$

1 Case 1

$$\begin{aligned} v_3 > v_1 \ge v_4 > v_2 \ge 0 \\ \Rightarrow v_{11} \ge -v_2 - v_1 \\ \Rightarrow \alpha := \min\{v_2, v_2 + v_{11} + v_1\} = \begin{cases} v_2, & v_{11} \ge -v_1 \\ v_2 - 1, v_2 - 2, \dots, & v_{11} < -v_1 \end{cases} \\ \text{For } v_{11} \ge -v_2, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho) \mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2 \rho). \\ \text{For } -v_1 \le v_{11} \le -v_2 - 1, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho) \mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_1}^{-v_2 - 1} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + v_2 \rho) = p^{v_2}(v_1 - v_2) \rho + p^{v_2} v_2(v_1 - v_2) \rho^2. \\ \text{For } -v_2 - v_1 \le v_{11} \le -v_1 - 1, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho) \mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2 - v_1}^{-v_1 - 1} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + \alpha \rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_2} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + (v_2 - i)\rho) = p^{v_2} v_2 \rho + p^{v_2} v_2^2 \rho^2 - p^{v_2} \binom{v_2 + 1}{2} \rho^2. \\ \text{So we have } \sum_{v_{11} \ge -v_2 - v_1} = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2 \rho + (v_1 - v_2)\rho + v_2(v_1 - v_2)\rho^2 + v_2\rho + v_2^2 \rho^2 - \frac{(v_2 + 1)v_2}{2} \rho^2). \text{ We compute the differences between } v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, \\ v_3 > v_1 \ge v_4 > v_2 \ge 0 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a+b+c$, $v_2 \to a$, $v_3 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_4 \to a+b$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, c \ge 0$ and $b, d \ge 1$.

2 Case 2

$$\begin{array}{l} v_1 \geq v_3 \geq 0 \\ v_1 \geq v_4 > v_2 \geq 0 \\ \Rightarrow v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_3 \\ \Rightarrow \alpha := \min\{v_2, v_2 + v_{11} + v_1\} = \begin{cases} v_2, & v_{11} \geq -v_1 \\ v_2 - 1, v_2 - 2, \dots, & v_{11} < -v_1 \end{cases} \\ \text{We have two sub cases.} \end{array}$$

2.1Sub case 2.1

$$-v_2 - v_3 \ge -v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \ge v_2 + v_3$$

Here there is no phase transition, because the phase transition occurs at $-v_1 - 1 < -v_2 - v_3 \le v_{11}$

For $v_{11} \ge -v_2$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2\rho)$. For $-v_2 - v_3 \le v_{11} \le -v_2 - 1$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2 - v_3}^{-v_2 - 1} p^{v_2}\rho(1 + v_2\rho)$ $v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}v_3\rho(1+v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}v_3\rho + p^{v_2}v_3v_2\rho^2.$

So we have $\sum_{v_{11} \ge -v_2 - v_3} = p^{v_2} (1 + v_2 \rho + v_3 \rho + v_2 v_3 \rho^2)$.

We compute the differences between v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 , we have several arrangements,

1.
$$v_1 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow 2a + b + c + d$, $v_2 \rightarrow a$, $v_3 \rightarrow a + b + c$, $v_4 \rightarrow a$ a+b, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where a,c,d>0 and b > 1.

2.
$$v_1 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_3 \stackrel{a}{>} v_2 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_2 + v_3 - c - b = v_3 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_2 + v_3 - v_3 = b + c$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + 2b + 2c + d$, $v_2 \rightarrow b + c$, $v_3 \rightarrow a + b + c$, $v_4 \rightarrow a + 2b + c$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $c, d \ge 0$ and $a, b \ge 1$.

3.
$$v_1 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_2 + v_3 - c - b = v_2 \Rightarrow v_3 = v_2 + v_3 - v_2 = b + c$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + 2b + 2c + d$, $v_2 \rightarrow a + b + c$, $v_3 \rightarrow b + c$, $v_4 \rightarrow a + 2b + c$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, c, d \ge 0$ and $b \ge 1$.

4.
$$v_1 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow 2a+b+c+d$, $v_2 \rightarrow a+b$, $v_3 \rightarrow a$, $v_4 \rightarrow a$ 2a + b + c, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, d \ge 0$ and $c \ge 1$.

5.
$$v_1 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{b}{>} v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow 2a + b + c + d$, $v_2 \rightarrow a$, $v_3 \rightarrow a + b$, $v_4 \rightarrow a$ 2a + b + c, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, d \geq 0$ and $b, c \geq 1$.

2.2Sub case 2.2

$$-v_2 - v_3 < -v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 < v_2 + v_3$$

For $v_{11} > -v_2$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2\rho)$.

For $-v_1 \le v_{11} \le -v_2 - 1$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{v=1}^{v_2-1} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) =$ $v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_1 - v_2)\rho(1 + v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_1 - v_2)\rho + p^{v_2}(v_1 - v_2)v_2\rho^2.$

 $v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_1 - v_2)\rho(1 + v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_1 - v_2)\rho + p^{v_2}(v_1 - v_2)v_2\rho^2.$ For $-v_2 - v_3 \le v_{11} \le -v_1 - 1$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2 - v_3}^{-v_1 - 1} p^{v_2}\rho(1 + \alpha\rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_2 + v_3 - v_1} p^{v_2}\rho(1 + (v_2 - i)\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_2 + v_3 - v_1)\rho + p^{v_2}(v_2 + v_3 - v_1)v_2\rho^2 - p^{v_2}\binom{v_2 + v_3 - v_1 + 1}{2}\rho^2.$ So we have $\sum_{v_{11} \ge -v_2 - v_3} = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2\rho + (v_1 - v_2)\rho + (v_1 - v_2)v_2\rho^2 + (v_2 + v_3 - v_1)\rho + (v_2 + v_3 - v_1)v_2\rho^2 - \frac{(v_2 + v_3 - v_1 + 1)(v_2 + v_3 - v_1)}{2}\rho^2).$ We compute the differences between $v_1 = v_2$ are the parameter $v_1 = v_2$ and $v_2 = v_3$ are the parameter $v_3 = v_3$.

between v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4 , we have several arrangements,

1.
$$v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{d}{>} v_1 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{a}{>} v_2 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But $v_2 + v_3 - d - c = v_3 \Rightarrow v_2 = c + d$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a+b+2c+d$, $v_2 \to c+d$, $v_3 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_4 \rightarrow a + c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where b, c > 0 and a, d > 1.

2.
$$v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{d}{>} v_1 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_3 \stackrel{a}{>} v_2 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But $v_2 + v_3 - d - c - b = v_3 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_2 + v_3 - v_3 = b + c + d$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + 2b + 2c + d$, $v_2 \rightarrow b + c + d$, $v_3 \rightarrow a + b + c + d$, $v_4 \rightarrow a + 2b + c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $c \geq 0$ and $a, b, d \geq 1$.

3.
$$v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{d}{>} v_1 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But $v_2 + v_3 - d - c - b = v_2 \Rightarrow v_3 = v_2 + v_3 - v_2 = b + c + d$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a+2b+2c+d$, $v_2 \rightarrow a+b+c+d$, $v_3 \rightarrow$ b+c+d, $v_4 \to a+2b+c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, c \ge 0$ and $b, d \ge 1$.

3 Case 3

$$v_3 > v_1 \ge 0$$

$$v_4 > v_1 \ge 0$$

$$v_4 > v_2 \ge 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{11} \ge -v_2 - v_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha := \min\{v_2, v_2 + v_{11} + v_4\} = \begin{cases} v_2, & v_{11} \ge -v_4 \\ v_2 - 1, v_2 - 2, \dots, & v_{11} < -v_4 \end{cases}$$

We have two sub cases

3.1 Sub case 3.1

$$-v_2 - v_1 \ge -v_4 \Rightarrow v_2 + v_1 \le v_4$$

There is no phase transition here, since $v_{11} \ge -v_2 - v_1 \ge -v_4$ For $v_{11} \ge -v_2$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2\rho)$.

For $-v_2-v_1 \le v_{11} \le -v_2-1$, we have $p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2-v_1}^{-v_2-1} p^{v_2}\rho(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11})$ $v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}v_1\rho + p^{v_2}v_1v_2\rho^2.$

So we have $\sum_{v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_1}^{v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_1} p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho) \mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2 \rho + v_1 \rho + v_1 v_2 \rho^2)$. We have several arrangements,

1.
$$v_4 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{b}{>} v_2 \stackrel{a}{>} v_1 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_1 + v_2 - c - b = v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_1 + v_2 - v_2 = b + c$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow b + c$, $v_2 \rightarrow a + b + c$, $v_3 \rightarrow a + 2b + c$, $v_4 \rightarrow$ a+2b+2c+d, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $c, d \ge 0$ and $a, b \ge 1$.

2.
$$v_4 > v_1 + v_2 > v_2 > v_3 > v_1 > 0$$

We substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a$, $v_2 \rightarrow a+b+c$, $v_3 \rightarrow a+b$, $v_4 \rightarrow 2a+b+c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, c, d \geq 0$ and b > 1.

3.
$$v_4 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{b}{>} v_1 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_1 + v_2 - c - b = v_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_1 + v_2 - v_1 = b + c$$

We substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a+b+c$, $v_2 \rightarrow b+c$, $v_3 \rightarrow a+2b+c$, $v_4 \rightarrow a+2b+2c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, c, d \geq 0$ and

4.
$$v_4 \stackrel{d}{>} v_3 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_1 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

We substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + b$, $v_2 \rightarrow a$, $v_3 \rightarrow 2a + b + c$, $v_4 \rightarrow 2a + b + c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a,b,c\geq 0$ and

5.
$$v_3 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_1 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

We substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + b$, $v_2 \rightarrow a$, $v_3 \rightarrow 2a + b + c + d$, $v_4 \rightarrow 2a + b + c$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, d \geq 0$ and c > 1.

3.2 Sub case 3.2

$$-v_2 - v_1 < -v_4 \Rightarrow v_2 + v_1 > v_4$$

For
$$v_{11} \ge -v_2$$
, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2\rho)$.

For
$$v_{11} \ge -v_2$$
, we have $p = (1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) - p = (1 + v_2\rho)$.
For $-v_4 \le v_{11} \le -v_2 - 1$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_4}^{-v_2-1} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_4 - v_2)\rho + p^{v_2}(v_4 - v_2)v_2\rho^2$.

For
$$-v_2-v_1 \le v_{11} \le -v_4-1$$
, we have $p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2-v_1}^{-v_4-1} p^{v_2}\rho(1+v_2\rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_1+v_2-v_4} p^{v_2}\rho(1+(v_2-i)\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_1+v_2-v_4)\rho+p^{v_2}(v_1+v_2-v_4)v_2\rho^2-p^{v_2}\binom{v_1+v_2-v_4+1}{2}\rho^2.$ So we have $\sum_{v_{11}\ge -v_2-v_1} p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1+v_2\rho+(v_4-v_2)\rho+(v_4-v_2)v_2\rho^2+(v_1+v_2-v_4)\rho+(v_1+v_2-v_4)v_2\rho^2-\frac{(v_1+v_2-v_4+1)(v_1+v_2-v_4)}{2}\rho^2)$

So we have
$$\sum_{v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_1} p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho) \mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2 \rho + (v_4 - v_2)\rho + (v_4 - v_2)v_2 \rho^2 + (v_1 + v_2 - v_4)\rho + (v_1 + v_2 - v_4)v_2 \rho^2 - \frac{(v_1 + v_2 - v_4 + 1)(v_1 + v_2 - v_4)}{2} \rho^2)$$

We have several arrangements,

1.
$$v_1 + v_2 > v_4 > v_3 > v_2 > v_1 > 0$$

But
$$v_1 + v_2 - d - c - b = v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_1 + v_2 - v_2 = b + c + d$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to b+c+d$, $v_2 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_3 \to a+2b+c+d$, $v_4 \to a+2b+2c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a,b,c,d \ge 1$

2.
$$v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{d}{>} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_2 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{a}{>} v_1 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_1 + v_2 - d - c = v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_1 + v_2 - v_2 = c + d$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to c+d$, $v_2 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_3 \to a+c+d$, $v_4 \to a+b+2c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $b \geq 0$ and $a,c,d \geq 1$

3.
$$v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{d}{>} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_3 \stackrel{b}{>} v_1 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_1 + v_2 - d - c - b = v_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_1 + v_2 - v_1 = b + c + d$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_2 \to b+c+d$, $v_3 \to a+2b+c+d$, $v_4 \to a+2b+2c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a \geq 0$ and $b, c, d \geq 1$

4.
$$v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{d}{>} v_3 \stackrel{c}{>} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_2 \stackrel{a}{>} v_1 \stackrel{e}{>} 0$$

But
$$v_1 + v_2 - d - c - b = v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_1 + v_2 - v_2 = b + c + d$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to b+c+d$, $v_2 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_3 \to a+2b+2c+d$, $v_4 \to a+2b+c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $c \geq 0$ and $a,b,d \geq 1$

5.
$$v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{d}{>} v_3 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_1 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_1 + v_2 - d - c - b = v_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_1 + v_2 - v_1 = b + c + d$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_2 \to b+c+d$, $v_3 \to a+2b+2c+d$, $v_4 \to a+2b+c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where a,c > 0 and b,d > 1

6.
$$v_3 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{c}{>} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_2 \stackrel{a}{>} v_1 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_1 + v_2 - c - b = v_2 \Rightarrow v_1 = v_1 + v_2 - v_2 = b + c$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to b+c$, $v_2 \to a+b+c$, $v_3 \to a+2b+2c+d$, $v_4 \to a+2b+c$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $d \geq 0$ and $a,b,c \geq 1$

7.
$$v_3 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_1 + v_2 \stackrel{c}{>} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_1 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_1 + v_2 - c - b = v_1 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_1 + v_2 - v_1 = b + c$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a+b+c$, $v_2 \to b+c$, $v_3 \to a+2b+2c+d$, $v_4 \to a+2b+c$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, d \geq 0$ and $b, c \geq 1$

Case 4

$$\begin{array}{l} v_4 > v_1 \geq v_3 \geq 0 \\ v_4 > v_2 \geq 0 \\ \Rightarrow v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_3 \\ \Rightarrow \alpha := \min\{v_2, v_2 + v_{11} + v_4\} = \begin{cases} v_2, & v_{11} \geq -v_4 \\ v_2 - 1, v_2 - 2, \dots, & v_{11} < -v_4 \end{cases} \\ \text{We have two sub cases} \end{array}$$

Sub case 4.1 4.1

$$-v_2 - v_3 \ge -v_4 \Rightarrow v_2 + v_3 \le v_4$$

There is no phase transition here, since $v_{11} \ge -v_2 - v_3 \ge -v_4$
For $v_{11} \ge -v_2$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2\rho)$.
For $-v_2 - v_3 \le v_{11} \le -v_2 - 1$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2 - v_3}^{-v_2 - 1} p^{v_2}\rho(1 + v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}v_3\rho(1 + v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}v_3\rho + p^{v_2}v_2v_3\rho^2$.
So we have $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_2\rho + v_2\rho + v_2\rho^2)$.

 $v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}v_3\rho(1+v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}v_3\rho + p^{v_2}v_2v_3\rho^2.$ So we have $\sum_{v_{11} \geq -v_2-v_3} p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1+v_2\rho+v_3\rho+v_2v_3\rho^2).$ We have several arrangements,

1.
$$v_4 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_1 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{a}{>} v_2 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But $v_2 + v_3 - c - b = v_3 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_2 + v_3 - v_3 = b + c$
Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + 2b + c$, $v_2 \rightarrow b + c$, $v_3 \rightarrow a + b + c$, $v_4 \rightarrow a + 2b + 2c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $b, c, d \geq 0$ and $a \geq 1$

2.
$$v_4 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_1 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But $v_2 + v_3 - c - b = v_2 \Rightarrow v_3 = v_2 + v_3 - v_2 = b + c$
Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + 2b + c$, $v_2 \rightarrow a + b + c$, $v_3 \rightarrow b + c$, $v_4 \rightarrow a + 2b + 2c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, c, d \geq 0$.

3.
$$v_4 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{c}{>} v_1 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a+b, v_2 \to a+b+c, v_3 \to a, v_4 \to 2a+b+c+d,$ and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, d \geq 0$ and $c > 1$

4.
$$v_4 \stackrel{d}{>} v_1 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow 2a + b + c$, $v_2 \rightarrow a + b$, $v_3 \rightarrow a$, $v_4 \rightarrow 2a + b + c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, c \geq 0$ and $d < 1$.

5.
$$v_4 > v_1 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_3 > v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to 2a + b + c$, $v_2 \to a$, $v_3 \to a + b$, $v_4 \to 2a + b + c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, c \ge 0$ and $b, d \ge 1$.

4.2 Sub case 4.2

$$\begin{aligned} -v_2-v_3 &< -v_4 \Rightarrow v_2+v_3 > v_4 \\ &\text{For } v_{11} \geq -v_2, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1+v_2\rho). \\ &\text{For } -v_4 \leq v_{11} \leq -v_2-1, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_4}^{-v_2-1} p^{v_2}\rho(1+v_2\rho) \\ &= p^{v_2}(v_4-v_2)\rho(1+v_2\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_4-v_2)\rho + p^{v_2}v_2(v_4-v_2)\rho^2. \\ &\text{For } -v_2-v_3 \leq v_{11} \leq -v_4-1, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2-v_3}^{-v_4-1} p^{v_2}\rho(1+\alpha\rho) \\ &\alpha\rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_2+v_3-v_4} p^{v_2}\rho(1+(v_2-i)\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_2+v_3-v_4)\rho + (v_2+v_3-v_4)v_2\rho^2 - \binom{v_2+v_3-v_4+1}{2}\rho^2. \\ &\text{So we have } \sum_{v_{11}\geq -v_2-v_3} p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1+v_2\rho + (v_4-v_2))\rho + v_2(v_4-v_2)\rho^2 + (v_2+v_3-v_4)\rho + (v_2+v_3-v_4)v_2\rho^2 - \frac{(v_2+v_3-v_4+1)(v_2+v_3-v_4)}{2}\rho^2). \\ &\text{We have several arrangements,} \end{aligned}$$

1.
$$v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{d}{>} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_1 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But $v_2 + v_3 - d - c - b = v_2 \Rightarrow v_3 = v_2 + v_3 - v_2 = b + c + d$
Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + 2b + c + d$, $v_2 \rightarrow a + b + c + d$, $v_3 \rightarrow b + c + d$, $v_4 \rightarrow a + 2b + 2c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b \geq 0$ and $c, d \geq 1$

2.
$$v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{d}{>} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_1 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{a}{>} v_2 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But $v_2 + v_3 - d - c - b = v_3 \Rightarrow v_2 = v_2 + v_3 - v_3 = b + c + d$
Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + 2b + c + d$, $v_2 \rightarrow b + c + d$, $v_3 \rightarrow a + b + c + d$, $v_4 \rightarrow a + 2b + 2c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $b > 0$ and $a, c, d > 1$

3.
$$v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{d}{>} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_2 \stackrel{b}{>} v_1 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But $v_2 + v_3 - d - c = v_2 \Rightarrow v_3 = v_2 + v_3 - v_2 = c + d$
Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a + c + d$, $v_2 \rightarrow a + b + c + d$, $v_3 \rightarrow c + d$, $v_4 \rightarrow a + b + 2c + d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a \geq 0$ and $b, c, d \geq 1$

5 Case 5

$$\begin{split} v_2 &\geq v_4 > v_1 > v_3 \geq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_3 \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha := \min\{v_4, v_2 + v_{11} + v_4\} = \begin{cases} v_4, & v_{11} \geq -v_2 \\ v_4 - 1, v_4 - 2, \dots, & v_{11} < -v_2 \end{cases} \\ &\text{For } v_{11} \geq -v_2, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho) \mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_4 \rho). \end{split}$$

For $-v_2-v_3 \le v_{11} \le -v_2-1$, we have $p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2-v_3}^{-v_2-1} p^{v_2}\rho(1+\alpha\rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_3} p^{v_2}\rho(1+(v_4-i)\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_3\rho+v_3v_4\rho^2-\binom{v_3+1}{2}\rho^2)$. So we have $\sum_{v_{11}\ge -v_2-v_3} p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1+v_4\rho+v_3\rho+v_3v_4\rho^2-\frac{(v_3+1)v_3}{2}\rho^2)$. $v_2 \ge v_4 > v_1 \ge v_3 \ge 0$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a+b$, $v_2 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_3 \to a$, $v_4 \to a+b+c$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, d \ge 0$ and $c \ge 1$

6 Case 6

$$\begin{split} v_2 &\geq v_4 > v_1 \geq 0 \\ v_3 &> v_1 \geq 0 \\ &\Rightarrow v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_1 \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha := \min\{v_4, v_2 + v_{11} + v_4\} = \begin{cases} v_4, & v_{11} \geq -v_2 \\ v_4 - 1, v_4 - 2, \dots, & v_{11} < -v_2 \end{cases} \\ &\text{For } v_{11} \geq -v_2, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho) \mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_4 \rho). \\ &\text{For } -v_2 - v_1 \leq v_{11} \leq -v_2 - 1, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho) \mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2 - v_1}^{-v_2 - 1} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + \alpha \rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_1} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + (v_4 - i)\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_1 \rho + v_1 v_4 \rho^2 - \binom{v_1 + 1}{2} \rho^2). \\ &\text{So we have } \sum_{v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_1} p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho) \mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_4 \rho + v_1 \rho + v_1 v_4 \rho^2 - \binom{(v_1 + 1)v_1}{2} \rho^2). \end{split}$$

We have several arrangements,

1.
$$v_2 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_3 \stackrel{b}{>} v_1 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a$, $v_2 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_3 \to a+b$, $v_4 \to a+b+c$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a,d \geq 0$ and $b,c \geq 1$

2.
$$v_2 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_1 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a$, $v_2 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_3 \to a+b+c$, $v_4 \to a+b$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, c, d \ge 0$ and $b \ge 1$

3.
$$v_3 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{c}{>} v_2 \stackrel{b}{>} v_1 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a$, $v_2 \to a+b$, $v_3 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_4 \to a+b+c$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, d \geq 0$ and $b, c \geq 1$

7 Case 7

$$v_2 \ge v_4 \ge 0$$

 $v_3 > v_1 \ge v_4 \ge 0$

$$\Rightarrow v_{11} \ge -v_2 - v_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha := \min\{v_4, v_2 + v_{11} + v_1\} = \begin{cases} v_4, & v_{11} \ge v_4 - v_1 - v_2 \\ v_4 - 1, v_4 - 2, \dots, & v_{11} < v_4 - v_1 - v_2 \end{cases}$$

There are no two sub cases here, because the phase transition occurs at $v_{11} = v_4 - v_1 - v_2 \ge -v_2 - v_1$

For $v_{11} \ge -v_2$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_4 \rho)$.

For $v_4-v_1-v_2 \leq v_{11} \leq -v_2-1$, we have $p^{\min}(1+v_4\rho)$. $v_4\rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_1-v_4} p^{v_2} \rho(1+v_4\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_1-v_4)\rho(1+v_4\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_1-v_4)\rho + p^{v_2}$

For $-v_1 - v_2 \le v_{11} \le v_4 - v_1 - v_2 - 1$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_1 - v_2}^{v_4 - v_1 - v_2 - 1} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + \alpha \rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_4} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + (v_4 - i)\rho) = p^{v_2} v_4 \rho + p^{v_2} v_4^2 \rho^2 - p^{v_2} {v_4 + 1 \choose 2} \rho^2$.

So we have $v_{11} \ge -v_2 - v_1$, we have $p^{\min} \mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2} (1 + v_4 \rho + (v_4 - v_1)\rho + (v_4 - v_1)v_4 \rho^2 + v_4 \rho + v_4^2 \rho^2 - \frac{v_4(v_4 - 1)}{2} \rho^2)$ We have sowed a second and $p^{\min} \mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2} (1 + v_4 \rho + (v_4 - v_1)\rho + (v_4 - v_1)v_4 \rho^2 + v_4 \rho + v_4^2 \rho^2 - \frac{v_4(v_4 - 1)}{2} \rho^2)$

We have several arrangements

1.
$$v_2 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{c}{>} v_1 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a+b$, $v_2 \rightarrow a+b+c+d$, $v_3 \rightarrow a+b+c$, $v_4 \rightarrow a$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, d \ge 0$ and $c \ge 1$

2.
$$v_3 \stackrel{d}{>} v_2 \stackrel{c}{>} v_1 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a+b, v_2 \rightarrow a+b+c, v_3 \rightarrow a+b+c+d$, $v_4 \rightarrow a$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b \ge 0$ and $c, d \ge 1$

3.
$$v_3 \stackrel{d}{>} v_1 \stackrel{c}{>} v_2 \stackrel{b}{>} v_4 \stackrel{a}{>} 0$$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a+b+c$, $v_2 \rightarrow a+b$, $v_3 \rightarrow a+b+c+d$, $v_4 \rightarrow a$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, c \geq 0$ and $d \geq 1$

@@@CHECKED@@@

8 Case 8

$$v_2 \ge v_4 \ge 0$$
$$v_1 \ge v_4 \ge 0$$

$$v_1 \ge v_3 \ge 0$$

$$\Rightarrow v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha := \min\{v_4, v_2 + v_{11} + v_1\} = \begin{cases} v_4, & v_{11} \ge v_4 - v_1 - v_2 \\ v_4 - 1, v_4 - 2, \dots, & v_{11} < v_4 - v_1 - v_2 \end{cases}$$

There are two sub cases here

8.1 Sub case 8.1

 $\begin{array}{l} -v_2-v_3 \geq v_4-v_1-v_2 \Rightarrow -v_3 \geq v_4-v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 \geq v_3+v_4 \\ \text{For } v_{11} \geq -v_2, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1+v_4\rho). \\ \text{For } -v_2-v_3 \leq v_{11} \leq -v_2-1, \text{ we have } p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2-v_3}^{-v_2-1} p^{v_2}\rho(1+v_4\rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_3} p^{v_2}\rho(1+v_4\rho) = p^{v_2}(v_3\rho+v_3v_4\rho^2). \\ \text{So we have } \sum_{v_{11}\geq -v_2-v_3} p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1+v_4\rho+v_3\rho+v_3v_4\rho^2). \\ \text{We have several arrangements,} \end{array}$

1. $v_1 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{e}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{c}{>} v_2 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$

But $e = v_2 + v_3 - v_3 = v_2 = a + b$.

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to 2a + 2b + c + d$, $v_2 \to a + b$, $v_3 \to a + b + c$, $v_4 \to a$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, d \ge 0$ and $c \ge 1$

2. $v_1 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{e}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$

But $e = v_2 + v_3 - v_2 = v_3 = a + b$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to 2a + 2b + c + d$, $v_2 \to a + b + c$, $v_3 \to a + b$, $v_4 \to a$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a, b, c, d \ge 0$.

3. $v_1 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_2 + v_3 \stackrel{e}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{b}{>} v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} 0$

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to 2a+b+c+d$, $v_2 \to a+b+c$, $v_3 \to a$, $v_4 \to a+b$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a,c,d \ge 0$ and $b \ge 1$

8.2 Sub case 8.2

 $-v_2 - v_3 < v_4 - v_1 - v_2 \Rightarrow -v_3 < v_4 - v_1 \Rightarrow v_1 < v_3 + v_4$ For $v_{11} \ge -v_2$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = p^{v_2}(1 + v_4 \rho)$.

For $v_4-v_1-v_2 \le v_{11} \le -v_2-1$, we have $p^{\min}(1+\alpha\rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{v_4-v_1-v_2}^{-v_2-1} p^{v_2}\rho(1+v_4\rho) = p^{v_2}((v_4-v_1)\rho + (v_4-v_1)v_4\rho^2)$.

For $-v_2 - v_3 \le v_{11} \le v_4 - v_1 - v_2 - 1$, we have $p^{\min}(1 + \alpha \rho)\mu(a_{11}) = \sum_{-v_2 - v_3}^{v_4 - v_1 - v_2 - 1} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + \alpha \rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{v_4 - v_1 + v_3} p^{v_2} \rho(1 + (v_4 - i))\rho) = p^{v_2}((v_4 - v_1 + v_3)\rho + (v_4 - v_1 + v_3)v_4\rho^2 - \binom{v_4 - v_1 + v_3}{2}\rho^2).$

So we have $\sum_{v_{11} \geq -v_2 - v_3} \rho(1 + \alpha \rho) = p^{v_2} (1 + v_4 \rho + (v_4 - v_1)\rho + (v_4 - v_1)v_4 \rho^2 + (v_4 - v_1 + v_3)\rho + (v_4 - v_1 + v_3)v_4 \rho^2 - {v_4 - v_1 + v_3 \choose 2}\rho^2).$

We have several arrangements,

1. $v_3 + v_4 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_1 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{b}{>} v_2 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$

But $v_3 + v_4 - d - c = v_3 \Rightarrow v_4 = c + d$.

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \to a+b+2c+d$, $v_2 \to a+c+d$, $v_3 \to a+b+c+d$, $v_4 \to c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a,c,d \geq 0$ and $b \geq 1$

2.
$$v_3 + v_4 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_1 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_3 \stackrel{a}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_3 + v_4 - d - c - b = v_3 \Rightarrow v_4 = b + c + d$$
.

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a+2b+2c+d$, $v_2 \rightarrow a+2b+c+d$, $v_3 \rightarrow a+b+c+d$, $v_4 \rightarrow b+c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $a,b,c,d \geq 0$.

3.
$$v_3 + v_4 \stackrel{d}{\geq} v_1 \stackrel{c}{\geq} v_2 \stackrel{b}{\geq} v_4 \stackrel{a}{>} v_3 \stackrel{e}{\geq} 0$$

But
$$v_3 + v_4 - d - c - b = v_4 \Rightarrow v_3 = b + c + d$$
.

Thus, we substitute $v_1 \rightarrow a+2b+2c+d$, $v_2 \rightarrow a+2b+c+d$, $v_3 \rightarrow b+c+d$, $v_4 \rightarrow a+b+c+d$, and compute series with the new variables as indices, where $b,c,d \geq 0$. and $a \geq 1$