

We compute μ , for a path of length l (ell) with endvertices A and B, with rooted trees T_A and N_B in these two vertices

Here we denote $\overline{N_A}$ as $Na2$ etc

$$\mu := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \rightarrow ((Ra \cdot Nb + Na \cdot Nb \cdot (l-1) + Rb \cdot Na + l \cdot Ra + l \cdot Rb + \text{binomial}(l, 2) \cdot (Na + Nb) + Ra2 + Rb2) + \text{binomial}(l+1, 3)) / (Na \cdot Nb + l \cdot Na + l \cdot Nb + Na2 + Nb2 + \text{binomial}(l, 2))$$

$$\mu := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \quad (1)$$

$$\mapsto \frac{1}{Na \cdot Nb + l \cdot Na + l \cdot Nb + Na2 + Nb2 + \binom{l}{2}} \left(Nb \cdot Ra + Na \cdot Nb \cdot (l-1) + Rb \cdot Na + l \cdot Ra + l \cdot Rb + \binom{l}{2} \cdot (Na + Nb) + Ra2 + Rb2 + \binom{l+1}{3} \right)$$

We consider the numerator and denominator separately and compute it for the difference between μ for the tree T and $T \setminus e$ (path of length $l-1$)

$$\nu(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) := (Ra \cdot Nb + Na \cdot Nb \cdot (l-1) + Rb \cdot Na + l \cdot Ra + l \cdot Rb + \text{binomial}(l, 2) \cdot (Na + Nb) + Ra2 + Rb2) + \text{binomial}(l+1, 3)$$

$$N := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \mapsto Nb \cdot Ra + Na \cdot Nb \cdot (l-1) + Rb \cdot Na + l \cdot Ra + l \cdot Rb + \binom{l}{2} \cdot (Na + Nb) + Ra2 + Rb2 + \binom{l+1}{3} \quad (2)$$

$$De(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) := Na \cdot Nb + l \cdot Na + l \cdot Nb + Na2 + Nb2 + \text{binomial}(l, 2)$$

$$De := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \mapsto Na \cdot Nb + l \cdot Na + l \cdot Nb + Na2 + Nb2 + \binom{l}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$d := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \mapsto \mu(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) - \mu(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l-1)$$

$$d := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \mapsto \mu(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) - \mu(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l-1) \quad (4)$$

$$Nd(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) := \nu(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \cdot De(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l-1) - \nu(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l-1) \cdot De(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l)$$

$$Nd := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \mapsto N(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \cdot De(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l-1) - N(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l-1) \cdot De(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \quad (5)$$

$$Dd(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) := De(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \cdot De(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l-1)$$

$$Dd := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \mapsto De(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \cdot De(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l-1) \quad (6)$$

Check

$$\text{simplify} \left(\mu(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \right)$$

$$- \frac{\text{Nu}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l)}{\text{De}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l)} \Big) \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify} \left(d(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\text{Nd}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l)}{\text{Dd}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l)} \right) \quad (8) \end{aligned}$$

We first consider the 3 cases where T_A and T_B are equal to rooted P_3 or P_4 and note that the expression 3*Nd-Dd is strictly positive, i.e. Nd/Dd>1/3.

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Pos}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) := 3 \cdot \text{Nd}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \\ &\quad - \text{Dd}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \\ \text{Pos} &:= (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \mapsto 3 \cdot \text{Nd}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \\ &\quad - \text{Dd}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) \quad (9) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify}(\text{Pos}(8, 4, 2, 2, 8, 4, 2, 2, l)) \\ &\quad 2 l^2 + 22 l + 88 \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify}(\text{Pos}(15, 6, 5, 4, 8, 4, 2, 2, l)) \\ &\quad 243 + \frac{105}{2} l + \frac{9}{2} l^2 \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify}(\text{Pos}(15, 6, 5, 4, 15, 6, 5, 4, l)) \\ &\quad 7 l^2 + 103 l + 594 \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

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Next we consider the expansion of 3*Nd-Dd

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{collect}(\text{simplify}(\text{expand}(\text{simplify}(3 \cdot \text{Nd}(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l) - \text{Dd}(Ra, Na, \\ &\quad Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2, l))), l) \\ &\quad \left(\frac{1}{2} Na^2 + \frac{1}{2} Nb^2 + Na + \frac{1}{2} Na2 + Nb + \frac{1}{2} Nb2 - \frac{3}{2} Ra - \frac{3}{2} Rb \right) l^2 \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{(2 Nb - 1) Na^2}{2} + (Nb^2 + Na2 + 4 Nb + Nb2 - 3 Rb - 1) Na - \frac{Nb^2}{2} + (-1 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 3 Ra + Na2 + Nb2) Nb + \frac{3 Ra}{2} + \frac{3 Rb}{2} + \frac{Na2}{2} + \frac{Nb2}{2} - 3 Ra2 - 3 Rb2 \right) l \\ &\quad + (2 Nb^2 + Nb - 3 Rb) Na^2 + (Nb^2 + (-4 + Na2 + Nb2) Nb + 3 Rb - 2 Na2 - 2 Nb2 \\ &\quad - 3 Ra2 - 3 Rb2) Na - 3 Nb^2 Ra + (3 Ra - 2 Na2 - 2 Nb2 - 3 Ra2 - 3 Rb2) Nb - Na2^2 \\ &\quad + (-1 + 3 Ra + 3 Rb - 2 Nb2) Na2 - Nb2^2 + (-1 + 3 Ra + 3 Rb) Nb2 + 3 Ra2 \\ &\quad + 3 Rb2 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

We split this expression in terms I1*I*(l-1)+II*(l-1/2)+III

$$> I1(Ra, Na, Na2, Rb, Nb, Nb2) := \left(\frac{1}{2} Na^2 + \frac{1}{2} Nb^2 + Na + \frac{1}{2} Na2 + Nb + \frac{1}{2} Nb2 \right.$$

$$- \frac{3}{2} Ra - \frac{3}{2} Rb \Big)$$

$$II := (Ra, Na, Na2, Rb, Nb, Nb2) \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \cdot Na^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot Nb^2 + Na + \frac{1}{2} \cdot Na2 + Nb + \frac{1}{2} \cdot Nb2 - \frac{3}{2} \cdot Ra - \frac{3}{2} \cdot Rb \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > II(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2) := \frac{(2 Nb - 1) Na^2}{2} + (Nb^2 + Na2 + 4 Nb + Nb2 \\ & - 3 Rb - 1) Na - \frac{Nb^2}{2} + (-1 - 3 Ra + Na2 + Nb2) Nb + \frac{3 Ra}{2} + \frac{3 Rb}{2} + \frac{Na2}{2} \\ & + \frac{Nb2}{2} - 3 Ra2 - 3 Rb2 + II(Ra, Na, Na2, Rb, Nb, Nb2) \end{aligned}$$

$$II := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2) \mapsto \frac{(2 \cdot Nb - 1) \cdot Na^2}{2} + (Nb^2 + Na2 + 4 \cdot Nb + Nb2 - 3 \cdot Rb - 1) \cdot Na - \frac{Nb^2}{2} + (-1 - 3 \cdot Ra + Na2 + Nb2) \cdot Nb + \frac{3 \cdot Ra}{2} + \frac{3 \cdot Rb}{2} + \frac{Na2}{2} + \frac{Nb2}{2} - 3 \cdot Ra2 - 3 \cdot Rb2 + II(Ra, Na, Na2, Rb, Nb, Nb2) \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > III(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2) := (2 Nb^2 + Nb - 3 Rb) Na^2 + (Nb^2 + (-4 + Na2 \\ & + Nb2) Nb + 3 Rb - 2 Na2 - 2 Nb2 - 3 Ra2 - 3 Rb2) Na - 3 Nb^2 Ra + (3 Ra - 2 Na2 \\ & - 2 Nb2 - 3 Ra2 - 3 Rb2) Nb - Na2^2 + (-1 + 3 Ra + 3 Rb - 2 Nb2) Na2 - Nb2^2 + (-1 + 3 Ra + 3 Rb) Nb2 + 3 Ra2 + 3 Rb2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot II(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2) \end{aligned}$$

$$III := (Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2) \mapsto (2 \cdot Nb^2 + Nb - 3 \cdot Rb) \cdot Na^2 + (Nb^2 + (-4 + Na2 + Nb2) \cdot Nb + 3 \cdot Rb - 2 \cdot Na2 - 2 \cdot Nb2 - 3 \cdot Ra2 - 3 \cdot Rb2) \cdot Na - 3 \cdot Nb^2 \cdot Ra + (3 \cdot Ra - 2 \cdot Na2 - 2 \cdot Nb2 - 3 \cdot Ra2 - 3 \cdot Rb2) \cdot Nb - Na2^2 + (-1 + 3 \cdot Ra + 3 \cdot Rb - 2 \cdot Nb2) \cdot Na2 - Nb2^2 + (-1 + 3 \cdot Ra + 3 \cdot Rb) \cdot Nb2 + 3 \cdot Ra2 + 3 \cdot Rb2 + \frac{II(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2)}{2} \quad (16)$$

We have to verify that all 3 are positive.

We first do so for the case where Na and Nb are both at least equal to 6, and so all preliminary identities can be used.

$$\begin{aligned} > simplify \Big(II(Ra, Na, Na2, Rb, Nb, Nb2) - \frac{(Na \cdot (Na + 1) - 3 \cdot Ra)}{2} \\ & - \frac{(Nb \cdot (Nb + 1) - 3 \cdot Rb)}{2} \Big) \\ & \quad \frac{Na}{2} + \frac{Na2}{2} + \frac{Nb}{2} + \frac{Nb2}{2} \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$> simplify(II(Ra, Na, Ra2, Na2, Rb, Nb, Rb2, Nb2) - (Nb^2 + Nb - 3 \cdot Rb) \cdot Na - (Na^2 + Na - 3 \cdot Ra) \cdot Nb - ((Na + 1) \cdot Na2 - 3 Ra2) - ((Nb + 1) \cdot Nb2 - 3 Rb2))$$

$$(2 Nb + Nb^2) Na + Nb Na^2 \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify} \left(III(Ra, Na, Ra^2, Na^2, Rb, Nb, Rb^2, Nb^2) - (Nb^2 + Nb - 3 \cdot Rb) \cdot Na^2 - (Na^2 + Na \right. \\ &\quad - 3 \cdot Ra) \cdot Nb^2 - (3 \cdot (Nb^2 \cdot Rb - Nb \cdot Rb^2) - Nb^2 \cdot (Nb + Nb^2)) - (3 \cdot (Na^2 \cdot Ra - Na \cdot Ra^2) \\ &\quad - Na^2 \cdot (Na + Na^2)) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (Na - 1) \cdot ((Nb + 1) \cdot Nb^2 - 3 \cdot Rb^2) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (Nb - 1) \cdot ((Na \\ &\quad + 1) \cdot Na^2 - 3 \cdot Ra^2) - \frac{Na}{2} \cdot ((Nb + 1) \cdot (Nb + Nb^2) - 3 \cdot Rb - 3 \cdot Rb^2) - \frac{Nb}{2} \cdot ((Na \\ &\quad + 1) \cdot (Na + Na^2) - 3 \cdot Ra - 3 \cdot Ra^2) - 3 \cdot (Na + Na^2) \cdot (Rb - (Nb + Nb^2)) - 3 \cdot (Nb \\ &\quad + Nb^2) \cdot (Ra - (Na + Na^2))) \\ &\quad \left. \frac{(7 Nb + 8 Nb^2) Na^2}{2} + 3 \left(Nb + \frac{7 Nb^2}{6} \right) Na \right) \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

The case where T_A is P_3 and N_B>6

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify} \left(II(8, 4, 2, Rb, Nb, Nb^2) - \frac{(Nb \cdot (Nb + 1) - 3 \cdot Rb)}{2} \right) \\ &\quad 1 + \frac{Nb}{2} + \frac{Nb^2}{2} \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify}(II(8, 4, 2, 2, Rb, Nb, Rb^2, Nb^2) - 4 \cdot (Nb \cdot (Nb + 1) - 3 \cdot Rb) - ((Nb + 1) \cdot Nb^2 - 3 \\ &\quad \cdot Rb^2)) \\ &\quad 6 Nb + 4 Nb^2 + 4 \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify}(2 \cdot III(8, 4, 2, 2, Rb, Nb, Rb^2, Nb^2) - 2 \cdot (3 \cdot (Nb^2 \cdot Rb - Nb \cdot Rb^2) - Nb^2 \cdot (Nb + Nb^2)) \\ &\quad - 24 \cdot (Nb^2 + 2 \cdot Nb + Nb^2 - Rb \cdot 3) - 7 \cdot (Nb \cdot Nb^2 + Nb^2 - 3 \cdot Rb^2) - 2 \cdot (Nb \cdot (Nb + 1) \\ &\quad - 3 \cdot Nb^2)) \\ &\quad 2 Nb^2 + 4 Nb + 2 Nb^2 + 20 \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

$$\quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify} \left(II(15, 6, 4, Rb, Nb, Nb^2) - \frac{(Nb \cdot (Nb + 1) - 3 \cdot Rb)}{2} \right) \\ &\quad \frac{7}{2} + \frac{Nb}{2} + \frac{Nb^2}{2} \quad (24) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify}(II(15, 6, 5, 4, Rb, Nb, Rb^2, Nb^2) - 6 \cdot (Nb \cdot (Nb + 1) - 3 \cdot Rb) - ((Nb + 1) \cdot Nb^2 - 3 \\ &\quad \cdot Rb^2)) \\ &\quad 13 Nb + 6 Nb^2 + 13 \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{simplify}(2 \cdot III(15, 6, 5, 4, Rb, Nb, Rb^2, Nb^2) - 2 \cdot (3 \cdot (Nb^2 \cdot Rb - Nb \cdot Rb^2) - Nb^2 \cdot (Nb \\ &\quad + Nb^2)) - 58 \cdot (Nb^2 + 2 \cdot Nb + Nb^2 - Rb \cdot 3) - 11 \cdot (Nb \cdot Nb^2 + Nb^2 - 3 \cdot Rb^2) - 5 \cdot (Nb \\ &\quad \cdot (Nb + 1) - 3 \cdot Nb^2)) \end{aligned}$$



$$9Nb^2 + 14Nb + Nb^2 + 87$$

(26)