Next we note that λ^{-1} is homogeneous of degree $-\gamma$ so $\partial_\xi^\alpha \partial_\eta^\beta \lambda^{-1}$ is homogeneous of degree $-\gamma - |\alpha+\beta|$. That is $\partial_\xi^\alpha \partial_\eta^\beta \lambda^{-1}(r\xi, r\eta) = r^{-\gamma-|\alpha+\beta|} \partial_\xi^\alpha \partial_\eta^\beta \gamma^{-1}(\xi, \eta)$ for any $r > 0$. By letting $r = (\xi + \eta)^{-1}$ we obtain