

$$v_1^L \lambda_1 \lambda_3$$

$$1/v_1^L \lambda_1 \lambda_3$$

$$v_1^{p+q} \lambda_1 \lambda_3$$

$$v_2^p \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_n^{p-1}$$

$$= 2p-1 \quad p=2$$

$$+ 2p^3 - 1$$

$$+ c(2p-2)$$

$$= 3 + 15$$

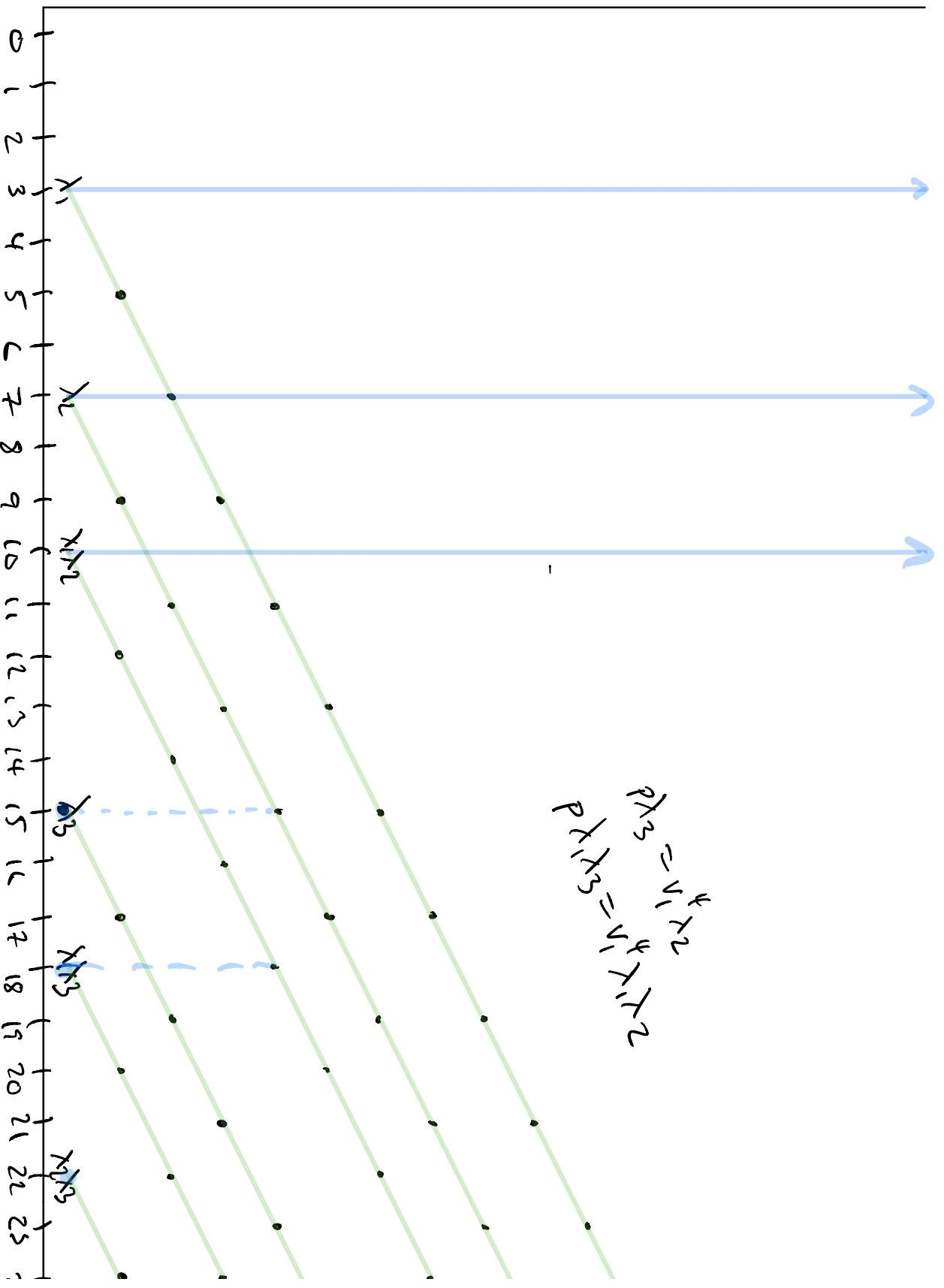
$$+ 6(2)$$

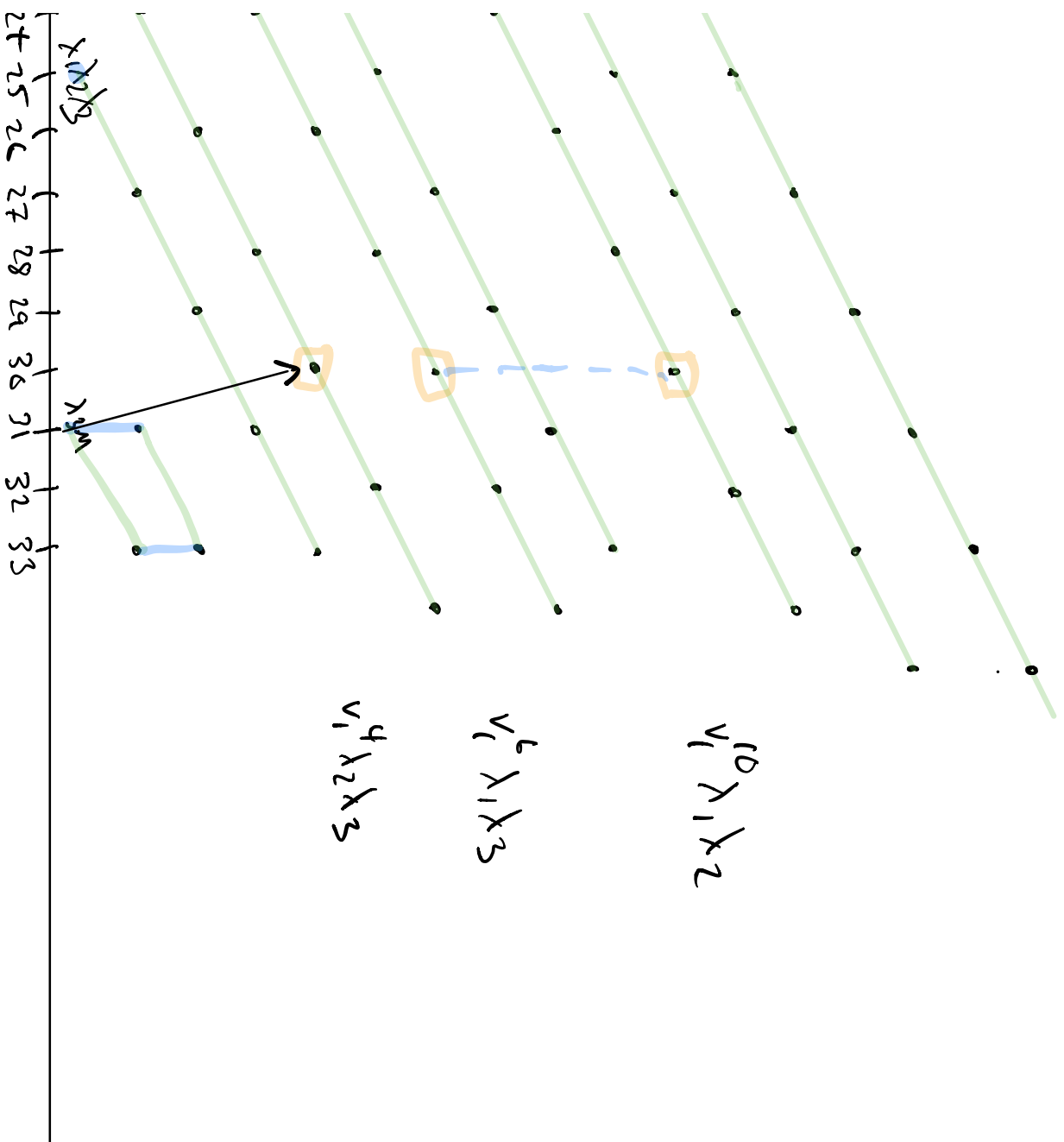
$$= 30$$

$$d(v_1^2 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_n)$$

$$= v_1^2 p \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_3$$

$$v_1^2 \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \lambda_n$$





$$T H H_0(H \pi_b B R < z); H \pi_b B R < 1 >)$$

$$\equiv T H H_0(H v) \otimes P(v) \otimes E(\sigma v_1) \otimes E(\sigma v_2)$$

