

The diagram illustrates an equation relating two vertex structures. On the left, a vertex labeled x has an incoming line d from below, and three outgoing lines a , b , and c above it. The line to a is labeled $\mu, 2$ and the line to c is labeled $\nu, 1$. This is equal to a sum over y and $\alpha\beta$ of the coefficient $[F_d^{abc}]$ multiplied by two vertex functions. On the right, a vertex labeled y has an incoming line d from below, and three outgoing lines a , b , and c above it. The line to a is labeled $\beta, 1$ and the line to c is labeled $\alpha, 2$.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 a & & b \\
 \swarrow & & \swarrow \\
 & \mu, 2 & \\
 \swarrow & & \swarrow \\
 x & & \nu, 1 \\
 \uparrow \\
 d
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 =
 \sum_y \sum_{\alpha\beta} [F_d^{abc}] (x; \mu\nu) (y; \alpha\beta)
 \begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 a & & b \\
 \swarrow & & \swarrow \\
 & y & \\
 \swarrow & & \swarrow \\
 & \beta, 1 & \alpha, 2 \\
 \uparrow \\
 d
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$