

$$\sum \text{Diagram 1} = \sum \text{Diagram 2}$$

The image shows an equality between two Feynman diagrams, each preceded by a summation symbol \sum .

Diagram 1 (Left): A vertical thick line labeled **B** at the top and **A** at the bottom. Two horizontal lines cross it. The top horizontal line is labeled $L_{s,x}$ on the left and k_1 on the right. The bottom horizontal line is labeled $L_{s,y}$ on the left and k_2 on the right. The left ends of these lines are labeled i_1 and i_2 respectively. The right ends are labeled j_2 and j_1 respectively. A box labeled **K** is positioned between the two horizontal lines. A crossing labeled $R_{y/x}$ occurs between the horizontal lines and the vertical line.

Diagram 2 (Right): A vertical thick line labeled **B** at the top and **A** at the bottom. Two horizontal lines cross it. The top horizontal line is labeled k_2 on the left and $L_{s,y}$ on the right. The bottom horizontal line is labeled k_1 on the left and $L_{s,x}$ on the right. The left ends of these lines are labeled i_1 and i_2 respectively. The right ends are labeled j_2 and j_1 respectively. A box labeled **K** is positioned between the two horizontal lines. A crossing labeled $R_{y/x}$ occurs between the horizontal lines and the vertical line.