```
 \begin{array}{l} x = \\ (ct,x,y,z) \\ p = \\ (E/c,p_x,p_y,p_z) \\ (E/c,p_z) \\ x \\ \varphi \\ y \equiv \\ z = \\ \theta \\ \eta = \\ -\ln(\tan(\theta/2)). \\ p > \\ mc \\ \frac{2\ln\frac{E+p_zc}{E-p_zc}}{2\ln\frac{E+p_zc}{E-p_zc}}. \end{array} 
                                        \frac{mc}{2 \ln \frac{E + p_z c}{E - p_z c}}.
x = \frac{1}{|\cos \varphi, p_y|}
|\sin \varphi, p_z| = \frac{|\vec{p}| \sinh \eta}.
          \begin{array}{l} |p| \, \text{sim} \\ \rangle_{\text{phys}} = \\ |e\rangle + \\ |e\gamma\rangle + \\ |e\gamma\gamma\rangle + \\ \omega \\ \frac{k_{\text{T}}}{\omega} \approx \\ \frac{k_{\text{T}}}{k_{\text{T}}} \cdot \\ wide \end{array}
                                        wide an-
gle emis-
sions,
cross
tions
can
be cal-
lated
per-
tur-
ba-
tively
                              tivety at fixed fixed orders \frac{1}{\omega} \propto \frac{1}{k_{\mathrm{T}}^{2}} \times \left(x\right) = \delta(1 - x)
          \begin{array}{l} \delta(1-x), f_{\gamma}(x) = \\ 0, \\ Q^2 \\ \partial \ln Q^2 \left(f\right)_e(x,Q^2) f_{\gamma}(x,Q^2) = \frac{\alpha_{\rm em}}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dz}{z} \left(P\right)_{ee}(z) P_{e\gamma}(z) P_{\gamma e}(z) P_{\gamma \gamma}(z) \left(f\right)_e \left(\frac{x}{z},Q^2\right) f_{\gamma} \left(\frac{x}{z},Q^2\right), \end{array}
                              \begin{array}{c} \partial \ln Q^2 \\ P_{ij}(z) \\ i \\ j \\ \alpha_{\mathrm{em}} \rightarrow \\ \alpha_s \rightarrow \\ q \rightarrow \\ \gamma \rightarrow \\ q \rightarrow \rightarrow \\ q \rightarrow

\vec{\sigma} = f_i^A(x_i, \mu_F) f_j^B(x_j, \mu_F) \otimes \hat{\sigma}_{ij \to n}(\mu_F, \mu_R) \otimes \int_{n \to n'}^{n} f_j^B(x_j, \mu_F) \otimes f_j^B(x_j, \mu_F) \otimes
                              \begin{array}{c} i \\ j \\ \hat{\sigma}_{ij\rightarrow n} \\ D_{n\rightarrow n'} \\ n' \\ \mu_{R} \\ \mu_{F} \\ \gamma \\ \gamma \\ \vdots \\ \chi_{\overline{s}e^{y}} \\ \chi_{\overline{s}e^{y}} \\ \chi_{\overline{s}e^{y}} \\ \end{array}
```