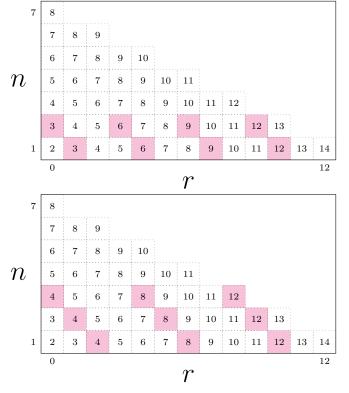
In the case that e > n+r+1, we have confirmed that there exists an iso $\varphi^r_{2n+r}: W \to V'$ for appropriate subrepresentation V' and quotient W of M. Define the following coefficients:

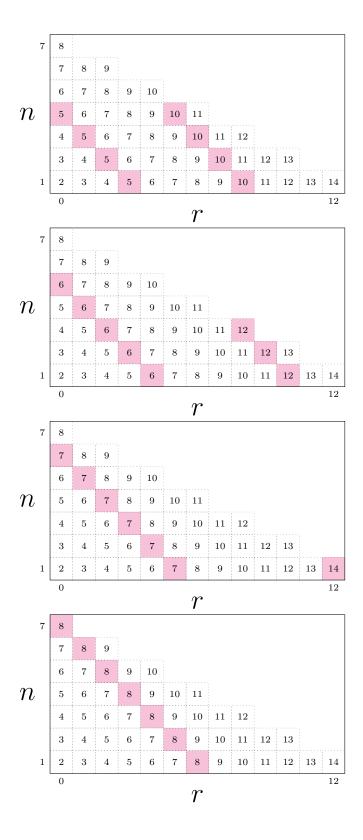
$$\begin{split} \Phi_3(q^{1/2}) &:= q^{3/2} + 1 \\ &[3]_{q^{1/2}} := q^{3/2} + q + q^{1/2} + 1 \\ &q^{1/2} \, [2]_{q^{1/2}} := q + q^{1/2} \end{split}$$

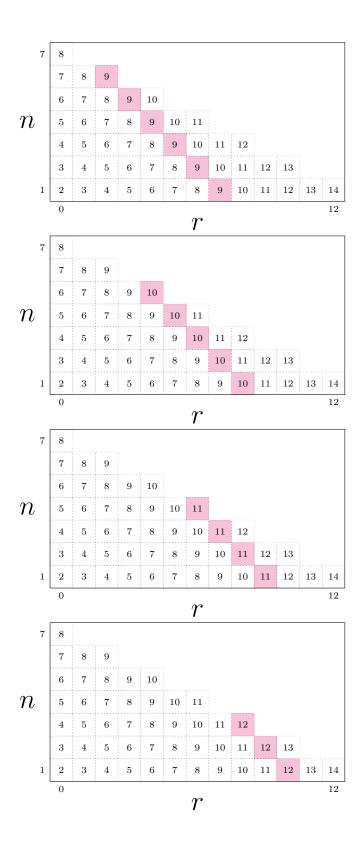
Then, we may empirically compute the following:

$$\begin{split} \varphi_6^0 &= \varphi_5^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\Phi_3(q^{1/2}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\Phi_3(q^{1/2}) & [3]_{q^{1/2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & [3]_{q^{1/2}} & 0 & -\Phi_3(q^{1/2}) \\ -[3]_{q^{1/2}} & [3]_{q^{1/2}} & q^{1/2} [2]_{q^{1/2}} & 0 & [3]_{q^{1/2}} \\ [3]_{q^{1/2}} & 0 & [3]_{q^{1/2}} & -[3]_{q^{1/2}} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \varphi_5^3 &= \begin{bmatrix} -q^{1/2} [2]_{q^{1/2}} & [3]_{q^{1/2}} & q^{1/2} \\ q^{1/2} & q^{3/2} & 0 \\ 0 & -q - 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \varphi_4^0 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -[3]_{q^{1/2}} \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \varphi_4^2 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & [3]_{q^{1/2}} & 0 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \varphi_3^1 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -[3]_{q^{1/2}} & 0 \\ q^{1/2} [2]_{q^{1/2}} & -q^{1/2} [2]_{q^{1/2}} \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$

The following illustrates triviality of the kernel at various e:







7	8												
	7	8	9										
	6	7	8	9	10								
n	5	6	7	8	9	10	11						
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
,	0						~						12