

The image shows a mathematical identity between Feynman diagrams. On the left, a large circle (bubble) contains two vertices. The top vertex is labeled f and has two external lines extending upwards. The bottom vertex is labeled h and has two external lines extending downwards. Two internal lines connect the vertices: one labeled g on the left and one labeled h on the right. This diagram is set equal to the sum of two diagrams on the right.

The first diagram on the right has a vertex labeled f at the top, with two external lines extending upwards. Below it is a vertex labeled h with two external lines extending downwards. A line labeled g connects the f vertex to the h vertex. A second vertex labeled g is attached to the f vertex, with two external lines extending upwards.

The second diagram on the right is identical to the first, but the top vertex is labeled h instead of g .