Tri_dim_two$(n_1, n_3, d_2, k_1, k_2, k_3, m_2)$

n_1 is exp of $k_1 - q$

n_3 is exp of $k_2 + q$

d_2 is exp of q^2

$$= \int \frac{(k_1 - q)^{2n_1} (k_2 + q)^{2n_3}}{(q^2 + m_2)^{2d_2}}$$

what if we have $\int \frac{q^{2n_2}(k_2+q)^{2n_3}}{((k_1-q)^2 + m_1)^{2d_1}}$?

$k_1 - q = -q' \qquad q = k_1 + q'$

$k_2 + q = k_1 + k_2 + q' = -k_3 + q'$

$$= \int \frac{(k_1 + q')^{2n_2} (k_3 - q')^{2n_3}}{(q'^2 + m_1)^{2d_1}}$$

= tri_dim_two$(n_3, n_2, d_1, k_3, k_1, k_2, m_1)$

$$\int \frac{(k_1 - q)^{2n_1} q^{2n_2}}{((k_2+q)^2 + m_3)^{2d_3}}$$

$k_2 + q = q'$

$q = q' - k_2$

$k_1 - q = k_1 + k_2 - q' = -k_3 - q'$

$$= \int \frac{(k_3 + q')^{2n_1} (k_2 - q')^{2n_2}}{(q'^2 + m_3)^{2d_3}}$$

= Tri_dim_two$(n_2, n_1, d_3, k_2, k_3, k_1, m_3)$