

## ADDENDUM 7

### UNIVERSAL THON FORM FOR $\mathbb{R}^2$

$V = \mathbb{R}^2$  (USUAL ORIENTATION AND INNER PRODUCT)

$\{\psi^1, \psi^2\} =$  STANDARD BASIS

$\{\mu_1, \mu_2\} =$  DUAL BASIS (COORDINATE FUNCTIONS)

$SO(V) \cong SO(2)$

$\{S_i\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$\{x^i\} =$  DUAL BASIS

WE COMPUTE

$$V = (2\pi)^{-k} \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}\|\mu\|^2 + i\psi^T d\mu} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\ell} \psi^{\ell} x^{\alpha} \pi_{\alpha} \psi^{\ell} \mathcal{D}\psi$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\|\mu\|^2 = -\frac{1}{2}(\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2)$$

$$i\psi^T d\mu = i\psi^j d\mu_j = i(\psi^1 d\mu_1 + \psi^2 d\mu_2)$$

$$x^{\alpha} \pi_{\alpha} = x^i \pi_i = x^i \pi_{S_i} = x^i \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x^i \\ -x^i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\ell} \psi^{\ell} x^{\alpha} \pi_{\alpha} \psi^{\ell} &= \psi^1 x^i \pi_i \psi^1 + \psi^2 x^i \pi_i \psi^2 \\ &= \psi^1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x^1 \\ -x^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + \psi^2 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x^1 \\ -x^1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \psi^1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -x^1 \end{pmatrix} + \psi^2 \begin{pmatrix} x^1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \psi^1 (-x^1 \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}) + \psi^2 (x^1 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}) \\ &= -\psi^1 x^1 \psi^2 + \psi^2 x^1 \psi^1 \\ &= x^1 (-\psi^1 \psi^2 + \psi^2 \psi^1) \\ &= -2x^1 \psi^1 \psi^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \sum_e \psi^l \chi^a \eta_a \psi^l = x' \psi' \psi^2$$

THUS,

$$\nu = (2\pi)^{-1} \int e^{-\frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + u_2^2) + i(\psi' du_1 + \psi^2 du_2) + x' \psi' \psi^2} \Theta \psi$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + u_2^2)} \int e^{i(\psi' du_1 + \psi^2 du_2)} e^{x' \psi' \psi^2} \Theta \psi$$

(EACH TERM IN THE EXPONENT IS EVEN  
SO THEY COMMUTE)

$$= (2\pi)^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + u_2^2)} \int [1 + i(\psi' du_1 + \psi^2 du_2) - \frac{1}{2}(\psi' du_1 + \psi^2 du_2)^2] [1 + x' \psi' \psi^2] \Theta \psi$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + u_2^2)} \int [1 + i(\psi' du_1 + \psi^2 du_2) - \frac{1}{2}(\psi' du_1 + \psi^2 du_2)^2 + x' \psi' \psi^2 + i(\psi' du_1 + \psi^2 du_2) x' \psi' \psi^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\psi' du_1 + \psi^2 du_2)^2 x' \psi' \psi^2] \Theta \psi$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + u_2^2)} \int [-\frac{1}{2}(\psi' du_1 + \psi^2 du_2)^2 + x' \psi' \psi^2] \Theta \psi$$

(ALL OTHER TERMS ARE ZERO OR DO NOT  
CONTRIBUTE TO  $\psi' \psi^2$ )

$$= (2\pi)^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + u_2^2)} \int [x' \psi' \psi^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\psi' du_1, \psi^2 du_2 + \psi^2 du_2, \psi' du_1)] \Theta \psi$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + u_2^2)} \int [x' \psi' \psi^2 - \frac{1}{2}(-du_1, du_2 \psi' \psi^2 - du_1, du_2 \psi' \psi^2)] \Theta \psi$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + u_2^2)} \int (x' + du_1, du_2) \psi' \psi^2 \Theta \psi$$

$$= (2\pi)^{-1} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(u_1^2 + u_2^2)} (x' + du_1, du_2)$$