

Diagrammatic equation showing the equivalence between a vertex and a triangle diagram.

Left side (Vertex): A vertex with three external lines. The top line is a wavy line labeled 2δ . The bottom-left line is a dashed line labeled $2\delta'$. The bottom-right line is a dashed line. Two internal lines (dashed) meet at a central vertex, forming a V-shape. Each of these internal lines has a wavy line segment attached to it, meeting at a central vertex.

Right side (Triangle): A large triangle with vertices labeled 0 (top), x (bottom-left), and y (bottom-right). The edges are labeled as follows:

- Top edge (dashed): $\alpha + \tilde{\Delta}_\pi - \delta$ on both sides.
- Left edge (solid): α on the left, $\gamma + \tilde{\Delta}_\pi - \delta'$ on the right.
- Right edge (solid): α on the right, $\gamma + \tilde{\Delta}_\pi$ on the left.
- Bottom edge (dashed): $\alpha + \tilde{\Delta}_\pi - \delta'$ on the left, γ in the middle, $\alpha + \tilde{\Delta}_\pi$ on the right.

Internal lines and labels within the triangle:

- A horizontal solid line connects the two points on the top edge, labeled $\gamma + \tilde{\Delta}_\pi + \delta$.
- A dashed line connects the point on the left edge to the point on the bottom edge, labeled $\alpha + \tilde{\Delta}_\pi + \delta'$.
- A solid line connects the point on the right edge to the point on the bottom edge, labeled $\alpha + \tilde{\Delta}_\pi$.

The entire diagram is preceded by an equals sign ($=$).