

1 Doing the $\mathcal{D}\mu$ integration

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{1}{\sqrt{\det A^{-1}}} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{\det A}}} \\
&= \sqrt{\det A} \\
&= \sqrt{\det \left[-2i \left(\mathcal{L} + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \right) \right]} \\
&= \sqrt{\det(-2i) \det \left(\mathcal{L} + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \right)} \\
&\propto \exp \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln \left(\mathcal{L} + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \right) \\
&\propto \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \ln \left(1 + (\mathcal{L} - 1) + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \right) \right] \\
&\propto \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left(\mathcal{L} - 1 + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} - \frac{1}{2} \left((\mathcal{L} - 1) + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \right)^2 \right) + \dots \right] \\
&\propto \exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \mathcal{L} + \frac{\kappa \sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \text{Tr} (\mathcal{L} - 1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} \left(\mathcal{L} \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \delta(\mathbf{0}) - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\kappa^2 \delta(\mathbf{0})}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \right] \\
&\propto \exp \left[\frac{\lambda(\mathbf{0})}{2} + \frac{\kappa \sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}}{2} - \frac{1}{4} (\text{Tr} \mathcal{L}^2 - 2 \text{Tr} \mathcal{L} + \text{Tr} 1) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \lambda(\mathbf{0}) + \frac{\kappa \sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}}{2} - \frac{\kappa^2}{4} \right] \\
&\propto \exp \left[\frac{\lambda(\mathbf{0})}{2} + \kappa \sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})} - \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{4} \times 2 \{ \lambda^t \Sigma \lambda + \lambda^t \lambda \} - 2 \lambda(\mathbf{0}) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \lambda(\mathbf{0}) - \frac{\kappa^2}{4} \right] \\
&\propto \exp \left[\lambda(\mathbf{0}) + \kappa \sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})} - \frac{1}{8} \lambda^t (1 + \Sigma) \lambda - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \lambda(\mathbf{0}) - \frac{\kappa^2}{4} \right] \\
&\propto \exp \left[\lambda^t \delta + \kappa \sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})} - \frac{1}{8} \lambda^t (1 + \Sigma) \lambda - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \lambda^t \delta - \frac{\kappa^2}{4} \right]
\end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\kappa \exp\left[-\frac{1}{4}\kappa^2\right] \int \mathcal{D}\lambda \mathcal{D}\mu \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\mu^t A^{-1}\mu - i\lambda^t \left(Q - i\frac{\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}}\delta\right)\right] \exp\left[-i\mu^t \sqrt{N} \left(-1 - \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} - i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right) - \frac{1}{8}\lambda^t (1 + \Sigma) \lambda\right] \times \\
&\quad \exp\left[i\mu^t \frac{1}{A} \frac{M\sqrt{N}}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \frac{1}{A} \mu\right] \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^t}{\delta\rho} \mathcal{K}^{-1} \frac{\delta}{\delta\rho}\right] E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{k}} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{k}} [\rho]_{\rho=\varphi} \\
\varphi &= -i\mathcal{K}^{-1}\mu \\
\mathcal{K} &= -2i \left(\mathcal{L} + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} + \frac{M\sqrt{N}}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \right) \\
&= A - 2i \frac{M\sqrt{N}}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \\
A &= -2i \left(\mathcal{L} + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \right) \\
I &= \int d\kappa \exp\left[-\frac{1}{4}\kappa^2\right] \int \mathcal{D}\lambda \sqrt{\det A} \exp\left[-i\lambda^t \left(Q - \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}}\delta\right) - \frac{1}{8}\lambda^t (1 + \Sigma) \lambda\right] \times \\
&\quad \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{N} \left(-1 - \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} - i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right) A\sqrt{N} \left(-1 - \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} - i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right)\right] \times \\
&\quad \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[i\mu^t \frac{1}{A} \frac{M\sqrt{N}}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \frac{1}{A} \mu\right] \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^t}{\delta\rho} \mathcal{K}^{-1} \frac{\delta}{\delta\rho}\right] E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{k}} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{k}} [\rho]_{\rho=-i\mathcal{K}^{-1}\mu} \right\}_{\mu=iA\sqrt{N} \left(1 + \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} + i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right)} \\
&= \int d\kappa \exp\left[-\frac{1}{4}\kappa^2\right] \int \mathcal{D}\lambda \exp\left[-i\lambda^t \left(Q - \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}}\delta\right) - \frac{1}{8}\lambda^t (1 + \Sigma) \lambda + \lambda^t \delta + \kappa\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})} - \frac{1}{8}\lambda^t (1 + \Sigma) \lambda - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \lambda^t \delta - \frac{\kappa^2}{4}\right] \times \\
&\quad \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{N} \left(-1 - \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} - i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right) A\sqrt{N} \left(-1 - \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} - i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right)\right] \times \\
&\quad \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[i\mu^t \frac{1}{A} \frac{M\sqrt{N}}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \frac{1}{A} \mu\right] \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^t}{\delta\rho} \mathcal{K}^{-1} \frac{\delta}{\delta\rho}\right] E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{k}} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{k}} [\rho]_{\rho=-i\mathcal{K}^{-1}\mu} \right\}_{\mu=iA\sqrt{N} \left(1 + \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} + i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right)} \\
&= \int d\kappa \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}\kappa^2 + \kappa\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right] \int \mathcal{D}\lambda \exp\left[-i\lambda^t \left(Q + i\delta - \frac{i\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}}\delta\right) - \frac{1}{4}\lambda^t (1 + \Sigma) \lambda + \lambda^t \delta\right] \times \\
&\quad \exp\left[\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{N} \left(-1 - \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} - i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right) A\sqrt{N} \left(-1 - \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} - i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right)\right] \times \\
&\quad \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}\right] \left\{ \exp\left[i\mu^t \frac{1}{A} \frac{M\sqrt{N}}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \frac{1}{A} \mu\right] \exp\left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta^t}{\delta\rho} \mathcal{K}^{-1} \frac{\delta}{\delta\rho}\right] E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{k}} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{k}} [\rho]_{\rho=-i\mathcal{K}^{-1}\mu} \right\}_{\mu=iA\sqrt{N} \left(1 + \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} + i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})}\right)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int d\kappa \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2}\kappa^2 + \kappa\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \right] \int \mathcal{D}\lambda \exp \left[-i\lambda^t \left(Q + i\delta - \frac{i\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}}\delta \right) - \frac{1}{4}\lambda^t (1 + \Sigma)\lambda + \lambda^t\delta \right] \times \\
&\exp \left[\left(iN \left(\int \lambda + \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} \right) \right) \left(1 + \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} + i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})} \right)^2 \right] \times \\
&\exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right] \left\{ \underbrace{\exp \left[i\mu^t \frac{1}{A} \frac{M\sqrt{N}}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \frac{1}{A} \mu \right]}_{\mathcal{H}[\mu]} \underbrace{\exp \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta}{\delta\rho}{}^t \mathcal{K}^{-1} \frac{\delta}{\delta\rho} \right] E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{k}} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{k}} [\rho]}_{H[\mu]} \right\}_{\mu = iA\sqrt{N} \left(1 + \frac{i\kappa}{2\sqrt{\delta(\mathbf{0})}} + i\lambda(\mathbf{0}) \frac{\sqrt{N}}{2\delta(\mathbf{0})} \right)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$H[\mu] = E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{k}} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{k}} [\rho]_{\rho = -i\mathcal{K}^{-1}\mu} - i \int dudv \exp [2\pi i (\mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{v})] \left\{ \int dzdy \left[\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{z}+\mathbf{u}}^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z}+\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) + \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{z}+\mathbf{v}}^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z}+\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) + \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z}+\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{z}+\mathbf{v}}^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) \right] \right\}$$

2 Calculation of $L_{\mathbf{h}, \mathbf{k}}$.

$\langle \mathbf{x} | \mathbf{h} \rangle \equiv \exp [-2\pi i \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{x}]$. Then $\langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{x} \rangle \equiv \overline{\langle \mathbf{x} | \mathbf{h} \rangle} = \exp [2\pi i \mathbf{h} \cdot \mathbf{x}] = \langle -\mathbf{x} | \mathbf{h} \rangle = \langle \mathbf{x} | -\mathbf{h} \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{\mathbf{h},\mathbf{k}} &= \int d\mathbf{x}d\mathbf{y} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \langle \mathbf{x}|L|\mathbf{y} \rangle \langle \mathbf{y}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{x}d\mathbf{y} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle L_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}} \langle \mathbf{y}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{x}d\mathbf{y} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \lambda(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}) \langle \mathbf{y}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \int -d\mathbf{u} \lambda(\mathbf{u}) \langle \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \quad \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y} \\
&= - \int d\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \int d\mathbf{u} \lambda(\mathbf{u}) \langle -\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= - \int d\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \langle \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \int d\mathbf{u} \lambda(\mathbf{u}) \underbrace{\langle -\mathbf{u}|\mathbf{k} \rangle}_{\langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{u} \rangle} \\
&= - \int d\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \langle \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \int d\mathbf{u} \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{u}|\lambda \rangle \\
&= - \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \langle \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{k} \rangle}_{\langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{k} \rangle} \langle \mathbf{k}|\lambda \rangle \\
&= -(2\pi)^3 \delta(\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}) \hat{\lambda}(\mathbf{k})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
L_{\mathbf{h},\mathbf{k}}^t &= \int d\mathbf{x}d\mathbf{y} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \langle \mathbf{x}|L^t|\mathbf{y} \rangle \langle \mathbf{y}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{x}d\mathbf{y} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle L_{\mathbf{x},\mathbf{y}}^t \langle \mathbf{y}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{x}d\mathbf{y} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \lambda(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x}) \langle \mathbf{y}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \int d\mathbf{u} \lambda(\mathbf{u}) \langle \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \quad \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{y} - \mathbf{x} \\
&= \int d\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \int d\mathbf{u} \lambda(\mathbf{u}) \langle \mathbf{u} + \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \langle \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \int d\mathbf{u} \lambda(\mathbf{u}) \langle \mathbf{u}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{x} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{x} \rangle \langle \mathbf{x}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \int d\mathbf{u} \langle -\mathbf{k}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{u}|\lambda \rangle \\
&= \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{k} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{k}|\lambda \rangle \\
&= (2\pi)^3 \delta(\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}) \hat{\lambda}(-\mathbf{k})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{h},\mathbf{k}} &= \frac{1}{2} (L_{\mathbf{h},\mathbf{k}} + L_{\mathbf{h},\mathbf{k}}^t) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (2\pi)^3 \delta(\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}) \left[\hat{\lambda}(-\mathbf{h}) - \hat{\lambda}(\mathbf{h}) \right] \quad \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{h},\mathbf{k}} \text{ is diagonal}
\end{aligned}$$

When λ is even: $\lambda(\mathbf{u}) = \lambda(-\mathbf{u})$ then

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{\lambda}(-\mathbf{h}) &= \langle -\mathbf{h} | \lambda \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{u} \langle -\mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{u} | \lambda \rangle \\
&= \int d\mathbf{u} \langle \mathbf{h} | -\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{u} | \lambda \rangle \\
&= - \int d\mathbf{u} \langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{u} | \lambda \rangle \\
&= - \int d\mathbf{u} \langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{u} | \lambda \rangle \\
&= - \langle \mathbf{h} | \lambda \rangle \\
&\equiv -\hat{\lambda}(\mathbf{h}) \\
\text{Then } \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{h},\mathbf{k}} &= -(2\pi)^3 \delta(\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}) \hat{\lambda}(\mathbf{h})
\end{aligned}$$

3 Final calculations. From now on we assume that λ is even!

1. $H_1^0[\mu]_{\mu=A\alpha} = 0$
Indeed

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{k}} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{k}}[\rho]_{\rho=-iA^{-1}\mu} \Big|_{\mu=A\alpha} &= E_{\mathbf{h}} E_{\mathbf{k}} E_{-\mathbf{h}-\mathbf{k}}[\rho]_{\rho=-iA^{-1}A\alpha} \\
&\propto \alpha^3 \left(\underbrace{\int d\mathbf{u} \langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle}_{=0} \right) \left(\underbrace{\int d\mathbf{v} \langle \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{v} \rangle}_{=0} \right) \left(\underbrace{\int d\mathbf{z} \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle}_{=0} \right) = 0
\end{aligned}$$

2. $H_1^1[\mu]_{\mu=A\alpha} = 0$.
Indeed

$$-i \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} \langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle \int ds A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{u}}^{-1} \underbrace{\int dy A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{y},\mathbf{s}}}_{\delta(\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{s})} \alpha \propto \left(\underbrace{\int d\mathbf{v} \langle \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{v} \rangle}_{=0} \right) \int dz d\mathbf{u} \langle \mathbf{u} | \mathbf{h} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{u}}^{-1} = 0$$

3. $H_2^0[\mu]_{\mu=A\alpha} = 0$.
Indeed e.g.

$$i \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 d\mathbf{x}_3 \langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) = 0$$

Indeed at least one of the \mathcal{K} equals A , say $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} = A_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}_1}^{-1}$. Then at $\mu = A\alpha$

$$i \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 d\mathbf{x}_3 \langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle A_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \propto \underbrace{\int ds \int d\mathbf{x}_1 A_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{x}_1, s}}_{\substack{\delta(\mathbf{z}-s) \\ 1}}$$

So this becomes 0 since

$$\int d\mathbf{z} \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle = 0$$

4. $\mu(\mathbf{y})$ at $\mu = A\alpha$ is a constant (independent of \mathbf{y})
Indeed

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(\mathbf{y}) &= \alpha \int ds A_{\mathbf{y}, s} \\ &\propto \int ds \int d\mathbf{p} d\mathbf{q} \langle \mathbf{y} | \mathbf{p} \rangle \underbrace{\langle \mathbf{p} | A | \mathbf{q} \rangle}_{A(\mathbf{p})\delta(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})} \langle \mathbf{q} | \mathbf{s} \rangle \\ &\propto \int ds \int d\mathbf{p} \langle \mathbf{y} | \mathbf{p} \rangle A(\mathbf{p}) \langle \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{s} \rangle \\ &\propto \int d\mathbf{p} \langle \mathbf{y} | \mathbf{p} \rangle A(\mathbf{p}) \underbrace{\int ds \langle \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{s} \rangle}_{\delta(\mathbf{p})} \\ &\propto A(\mathbf{0}) \end{aligned}$$

5. $\int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{y}}^{-1}$ is a constant (independent of \mathbf{w}).
Indeed

$$\begin{aligned} \int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{y}}^{-1} &\propto \int d\mathbf{y} \int d\mathbf{p} d\mathbf{q} \langle \mathbf{w} | \mathbf{p} \rangle \underbrace{\langle \mathbf{p} | A^{-1} | \mathbf{q} \rangle}_{A^{-1}(\mathbf{p})\delta(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})} \langle \mathbf{q} | \mathbf{y} \rangle \\ &\propto \int d\mathbf{p} \langle \mathbf{w} | \mathbf{p} \rangle A^{-1}(\mathbf{p}) \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{y} \langle \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{y} \rangle}_{\delta(\mathbf{p})} \\ &\propto A^{-1}(\mathbf{0}) \end{aligned}$$

6. $\int d\mathbf{y} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{w},\mathbf{y}}^{-1}$ is independent of \mathbf{w}

7. $H_2^1[\mu]_{\mu=A\alpha} = 0$.

Indeed the $\delta(\mathbf{0})^{-1}$ (at $\mu = A\alpha$) part of

$$-i \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{z} \rangle \times \left[\int d\mathbf{y} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{u}}^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) + \int d\mathbf{y} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{v}}^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) + \int d\mathbf{z} d\mathbf{y} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}}^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) \right]$$

gives 0. Indeed

$\mathcal{K}^{-1} = A^{-1} + \frac{1}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} 2i\sqrt{N} A^{-1} M A^{-1} + O(\delta(\mathbf{0})^{-2})$. Consider the case $\mu = \mathcal{K}\alpha$. Then e.g.

$$\int d\mathbf{y} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{u}}^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) = \int d\mathbf{y} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{u}}^{-1} \underbrace{\int ds \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{y},s}}_1$$

and $\int d\mathbf{v} \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle = 0$.

8. $\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} H_1^0[\mu] \Big|_{\mu=A\alpha} = 0$. Indeed

one of the μ 's in $H_1^0[\mu]$ survives the differentiation and then we have the reasoning of nr. 1. Hence the contribution is at least of order $\delta(\mathbf{0})^{-1}$

9. $(H_1[\mu] \mathcal{H}_1[\mu] + H_2[\mu])_{\mu=A\alpha} = 0$ since $H_1[\mu]$ and $H_2[\mu]$ are 0 at $\mu = A\alpha$ (see above)

10. $\frac{1}{2} \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} (H_1^0[\mu] \mathcal{H}_1[\mu] + H_1^1[\mu] \mathcal{H}_1[\mu] + H_2^0[\mu]) \Big|_{\mu=A\alpha} = 0$

11. $\frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right)^2 (H_1^0[\mu] \mathcal{H}_1[\mu] + H_2^0[\mu])_{\mu=A\alpha} = -\sqrt{N} (A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} + A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} + A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1})$.

$$(a) \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right)^2 \underbrace{H_1^0[\mu] \mathcal{H}_1[\mu]}_{\text{deg 6}} \Big|_{\mu=A\alpha} = 0$$

(b) But

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right)^2 \underbrace{H_2^0[\mu]}_{\text{deg 4}} &= -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{2} (A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} + A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} + A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} + A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} + A_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} + A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1}) \\ &= -\sqrt{N} (A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} + A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} + A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Indeed

$$\begin{aligned} i \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 d\mathbf{x}_3 &< \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{z} \rangle \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \\ \mathcal{K}^{-1} &= A^{-1} + \frac{1}{\delta(\mathbf{0})} 2i\sqrt{N} A^{-1} M A^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

i. say

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right)^2 2i\sqrt{N} (A^{-1}MA^{-1})_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}_1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \\
= & -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) (A^{-1}MA^{-1})_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}_1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \\
= & -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{s}) A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \\
= & -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{s},\mathbf{x}_1} A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \\
= & -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} \underbrace{A_{\mathbf{s},\mathbf{x}_1} A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1}}_{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \underbrace{A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{x}_2,\mathbf{x}_3}}_{\delta(\mathbf{u}-\mathbf{x}_3)} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \\
= & -\frac{\sqrt{N}\delta(\mathbf{0})}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{u}}^{-1} \\
\implies & \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle \underbrace{\int ds A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1}}_{Cte} \\
= & \int d\mathbf{z} \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle = 0
\end{aligned}$$

Indeed $\int ds A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} \propto \int ds \langle \mathbf{z} | \mathbf{p} \rangle \underbrace{\langle \mathbf{p} | A^{-1} | \mathbf{q} \rangle}_{A^{-1}(\mathbf{p})\delta(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})} \langle \mathbf{q} | \mathbf{s} \rangle$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \langle \mathbf{z} | \mathbf{p} \rangle A^{-1}(\mathbf{p}) \underbrace{\int ds \langle \mathbf{p} | \mathbf{s} \rangle}_{\delta(\mathbf{p})} \\
& = A^{-1}(\mathbf{0})
\end{aligned}$$

ii. Next

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{s}) A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \\
& = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} A_{s,x_2} A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \underbrace{A_{x_1,x_3} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1}}_{\delta(v-x_1)} \\
& = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} A_{s,x_2} A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \\
& = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} \underbrace{A_{s,x_2} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1}}_{\delta(s-u)} \\
& = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} \\
& \implies \mathbf{2} \times -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{2} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

iii. also

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{s}) A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \\
& = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} A_{s,x_3} A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \underbrace{A_{x_1,x_2} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1}}_{\delta(u-x_1)} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \\
& = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{s}}^{-1} A_{s,x_3} A_{\mathbf{s}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \\
& = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{v}\mathbf{u}}^{-1} \\
& \implies \mathbf{2} \times -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{4} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{2} A_{\mathbf{z}\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u}\mathbf{v}}^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$12. \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta\mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right)^2 \underbrace{H_1^1[\mu] \mathcal{H}_1[\mu]}_{\deg 4} \Bigg|_{\mu=A\alpha} = 0$$

Indeed

(a) We have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right)^2 - i \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{z} \rangle \times \\
& \quad \left[\int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) + \int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) + \int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) \right] i\sqrt{N} \mu^t \frac{1}{A} M \frac{1}{A} \mu \\
& \quad = \frac{\sqrt{N}}{8} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{z} \rangle \times \\
& \quad \left[\int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) + \int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) + \int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{v}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{y}) \right] \int ds dt dp \mu(s) A_{st}^{-1} \mu(t) A_{tp}^{-1} \mu(p) \\
& \quad \quad \text{one term} \implies = A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{u}}^{-1} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{y}}^{-1} \underbrace{A_{ys} A_{st}^{-1}}_{\delta(t-y)} \underbrace{A_{tp} A_{tp}^{-1}}_{\delta(0)} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{y}}^{-1}} \\
& \quad \quad \quad \underbrace{\int d\mathbf{v} \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle \int d\mathbf{y} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{y}}^{-1}}_0
\end{aligned}$$

$$13. \frac{1}{48} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right)^3 (H_1^1[\mu] \mathcal{H}_1[\mu]) \Big|_{\mu=A\alpha} = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{3} \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{z} \rangle (A_{zu}^{-1} A_{uv}^{-1} + A_{zv}^{-1} A_{uv}^{-1} + A_{uz}^{-1} A_{zv}^{-1})$$

(a) Indeed

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1}{48} \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right)^3 i \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 d\mathbf{x}_3 \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{z} \rangle A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \times \\
& \quad \quad \quad i\sqrt{N} \mu^t \frac{1}{A} M \frac{1}{A} \mu \\
& \quad = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{48} \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} d\mathbf{x}_1 d\mathbf{x}_2 d\mathbf{x}_3 \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{z} \rangle \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) \left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\mu}{}^t A \frac{\delta}{\delta\mu} \right) \times \\
& \quad \quad A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \int ds dt dp \mu(s) A_{st}^{-1} \mu(t) A_{tp}^{-1} \mu(p) \\
& \quad \quad \implies = A_{\mathbf{z},\mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} A_{x_1 s} A_{\mathbf{u},\mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} A_{x_2 t} A_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} A_{x_3 p} A_{st}^{-1} A_{tp}^{-1} \\
& \quad \quad = \delta(z-s) \delta(u-t) \delta(v-p) A_{st}^{-1} A_{tp}^{-1} \\
& \quad \quad = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{48} \int d\mathbf{u} d\mathbf{v} d\mathbf{z} \langle \mathbf{h}|\mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k}|\mathbf{z} \rangle A_{zu}^{-1} A_{uv}^{-1}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\underbrace{6 \times 2 \times \left(-\frac{\sqrt{N}}{48}\right)}_{-\frac{\sqrt{N}}{3}} \int du dv dz \langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle (A_{zu}^{-1} A_{uv}^{-1} + A_{zv}^{-1} A_{uv}^{-1} + A_{uz}^{-1} A_{zv}^{-1})$$

(b) Indeed e.g.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{48} \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta \mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta \mu} \right)^3 i \int du dv dz dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle A_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) A_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \times \\ & \quad i \sqrt{N} \mu^t \frac{1}{A} M \frac{1}{A} \mu \\ & = -\frac{\sqrt{N}}{48} \int du dv dz dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \langle \mathbf{h} | \mathbf{u} \rangle \langle \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{v} \rangle \langle -\mathbf{h} - \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{z} \rangle \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta \mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta \mu} \right) \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta \mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta \mu} \right) \left(\frac{\delta^t}{\delta \mu} A \frac{\delta}{\delta \mu} \right) \times \\ & \quad A_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_1) A_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_2) A_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} \mu(\mathbf{x}_3) \int ds dt dp \mu(s) A_{st}^{-1} \mu(t) A_{tp}^{-1} \mu(p) \\ & \quad \implies = \underbrace{A_{\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}_1}^{-1} A_{x_1 x_2}}_{\delta(z-x_2)} \underbrace{A_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{x}_2}^{-1} A_{x_2 x_3}}_{\delta(v-x_3)} \underbrace{A_{\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{x}_3}^{-1} A_{x_3 s}}_{\delta(v-s)} A_{st}^{-1} \underbrace{A_{tp}^{-1} A_{tp}^{-1}}_{\delta(\mathbf{0})} \\ & \quad \implies = \delta(\mathbf{0}) A_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{z}}^{-1} \int dv \langle \mathbf{k} | \mathbf{v} \rangle \underbrace{\int dt A_{vt}^{-1}}_{\neq f(v)} \end{aligned}$$