

$$a(\alpha', \bar{\beta}') \quad \begin{array}{c} \nearrow \alpha \\ \nwarrow 1 - \alpha' \\ \nearrow \beta \\ \nwarrow 1 - \beta' \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \nwarrow \alpha' \\ \nearrow 1 - \alpha \\ \nwarrow \beta' \\ \nearrow 1 - \beta \end{array} \quad a(\alpha, \bar{\beta})$$

Diagram illustrating a crossing relation for a four-point function $a(\alpha, \bar{\beta})$. The left side shows the function $a(\alpha', \bar{\beta}')$ with external legs labeled α' (top-left), $1 - \alpha'$ (bottom-left), β (top-right), and $1 - \beta'$ (bottom-right). The right side shows the function $a(\alpha, \bar{\beta})$ with external legs labeled α' (top-left), $1 - \alpha$ (bottom-left), β' (top-right), and $1 - \beta$ (bottom-right). The two diagrams are connected by an equals sign, indicating a crossing relation.