

$d_{1,1}ca_1$ coefficients $\lambda = 1$ [7,8,12,19]. In fact $ac_1e e$
 $a d_1c d_1 e, ca_1e \lambda, e_1 e \gamma = \lambda = [k](1 - 2\alpha$

a λ , a e e e e ca, λ é $S(S)$ b a λ μ
 eac $S_n(t)$, 1 , λ bab, S and 0 é λ , e
 ade eade θ e é λ de. Since λ de d, θ μ
 e λ bé and e θ μ λ , λ λ , λ , a d
 λ θ á e, e e λ λ λ . T λ , eac λ de
 λ , a e, λ a é a e, $S\langle k \rangle(1-\alpha)$ ac, e e c, a λ μ
 and $S\langle k \rangle\alpha$ ac, e λ , b, λ μ . T acc λ θ μ e
 λ , ab, λ μ e λ bé θ μ λ θ λ λ , c, á
 λ de (d e b e de λ e d, λ , b, λ θ a λ and
 λ λ and e c a, c, θ e λ ce), e λ
 $\mathcal{P}(\beta)$ be a \mathcal{P} , λ and λ , ab e, λ ean β , e
 de e λ bé θ ac, e e c, a λ μ a $n_e =$
 $\mathcal{P}[S\langle k \rangle(1-\alpha)]$ and e λ bé θ ac, e λ , b, λ μ
 a $n_i = \mathcal{P}(S\langle k \rangle\alpha)$. We de λ , be e a λ μ e
 λ θ θ ac, λ μ n_e and n_i dá θ e λ
 e , d, λ , b, λ . Re ac λ e á λ ean θ σ μ
 E . (3), and a λ e e e ca, λ é e d, λ , b, λ ,
 θ n_e and n_i , a e a é e λ e, d, λ , b, λ ,
 e a λ , a e

$$\Lambda(S) \approx S^{-1} E \left[\sigma \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n_e} w_j - \sum_{k=1}^{n_i} w_k \right) \right]; \quad (4)$$

é e w_j and w_k á e ade eade dá θ e λ
 e , d, λ , b, λ . E λ , a, λ (4) a be λ ed θ λ
 θ ac, λ $0 \leq \sigma \leq 1$, and w_j and w_k a λ e λ e e dá

$$N = \langle k \rangle$$

and the corresponding eigenvectors are given by $\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 1, 1)$ and $\mathbf{e}_2 = (1, \omega, \omega^2)$. The corresponding eigenvalues are $\lambda_1 = 0$ and $\lambda_2 = 1$. The eigenvector \mathbf{e}_1 is associated with the conserved quantity $\mathcal{H} = \sum_i S_i^z$, which is the total magnetization along the z-axis. The eigenvector \mathbf{e}_2 is associated with the conserved quantity $\mathcal{H}_x = \sum_i S_i^x$, which is the total magnetization along the x-axis. The corresponding eigenvalues are $\lambda_1 = 0$ and $\lambda_2 = 1$. The eigenvector \mathbf{e}_1 is associated with the conserved quantity $\mathcal{H} = \sum_i S_i^z$, which is the total magnetization along the z-axis. The eigenvector \mathbf{e}_2 is associated with the conserved quantity $\mathcal{H}_x = \sum_i S_i^x$, which is the total magnetization along the x-axis.

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