Results for standard and ϵ-finite Master Integrals for the ρ-Parameter

The results from hep-ph/0611244 for the master integrals of the standard and ϵ-finite basis as well as the transformation rules between them and the analytical relations from appendix B are available in `Mathematica` readable form.

The notation is as follows:

`d = 4 - 2*ep`		space-time dimension
$T_{i,j}$	= `T[i,j]`	master integrals of the standard basis; analytically known integrals are expanded to order ϵ^5
$T^f_{i,j}$	= `Tf[i,j]`	master integrals of the ϵ-finite basis, which are not members of the standard basis
$T^{(k)}_{i,j}$	= `T[i,j,k]`	coefficient of ϵ^k of the integral $T_{i,j}$
$T_{i,j}$	= `Ta[i,j]`	full analytical results (equations 70-77)
M_{eql}	= `Meql`	list of the names of master integrals, which are equal in both bases (without analytically known integrals)
M_{std}	= `Mstd`	additional members of the standard basis
M_{epf}	= `Mepf`	additional members of the ϵ-finite basis
M_{ana}	= `Mana`	master integrals, which are known analytically to sufficient orders of ϵ
`Mfullana`		list of the integrals `Ta[i,j]`
`StdBasis`		all members of the standard basis
`EpfBasis`		all members of the ϵ-finite basis
`eq[#]`		relations from appendix B, where `#` is the number (80-96) of the equation in the paper

There are four files:

- `Results.m`:
  Contains the results and relations with the conventions of the loop-integrals as described in hep-ph/0611244. The integration measure of the loop-integrals is $[dk] = e^{\epsilon\,\gamma_E}/(i\,\pi^{d/2})\,d^dk$ (minkowskian).

- `Transformation.m`:
  Contains two sets of transformation rules. The first set `std2epf` transforms from the standard to the ϵ-finite basis. The second set `epf2std` contains the inverse transformation rules, for the transformation from ϵ-finite to the standard basis. The conventions of the loop-integrals are the same as described in hep-ph/0611244.

- `Results_euc.m`:
  The same content as in `Results.m`, but the loop-integrals are defined in the conventions as described in hep-ph/0601165. The integration measure of the loop-integrals is $[dk] = d^dk/(\pi^{d/2}\,\Gamma(3-d/2))$ (euclidian).

- `Transformation_euc.m`:
  The same content as in `Transformation.m`, but the loop-integrals are defined in the conventions as described in hep-ph/0601165.