Determine how edge positions depend on sparticle masses

$l^{\pm}_{\rm near}q$ edge	$(m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm near}q})^2 = (\tilde{q}-\tilde{\xi})(\tilde{\xi}-\tilde{l})/\tilde{\xi}$
$l^{\pm}_{\rm far}q$ edge	$(m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm far}q})^2 = (\tilde{q}-\tilde{\xi})(\tilde{l}-\tilde{\chi})/\tilde{l}$
$l^{\pm}q$ high-edge	$(m^{\rm max}_{lq({\rm high})})^2 = \max\left[(m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm near}q})^2, (m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm far}q})^2\right]$
$l^{\pm}q$ low-edge	$(m^{\rm max}_{lq({\rm low})})^2 = \min\left[(m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm near}q})^2, (\tilde{q}-\tilde{\xi})(\tilde{l}-\tilde{\chi})/(2\tilde{l}-\tilde{\chi})\right]$
M_{T2} edge	$\Delta M = m_{\tilde{l}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1}$

Table 4: The absolute kinematic endpoints of invariant mass quantities formed from decay chains of the types mentioned in the text for known particle masses. The following shorthand notation has been used: $\tilde{\chi} = m^2_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1}, \tilde{l} = m^2_{\tilde{l}_R}, \tilde{\xi} = m^2_{\tilde{\chi}^0_2}, \tilde{q} = m^2_{\tilde{q}}$ and X is m^2_h or m^2_Z depending on which particle participates in the "branched" decay.

$l^{\pm}_{\rm near}q$ edge	$(m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm near}q})^2 = (\tilde{q}-\tilde{\xi})(\tilde{\xi}-\tilde{l})/\tilde{\xi}$
$l^{\pm}_{\rm far}q$ edge	$(m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm far}q})^2 = (\tilde{q}-\tilde{\xi})(\tilde{l}-\tilde{\chi})/\tilde{l}$
$l^{\pm}q$ high-edge	$(m^{\rm max}_{lq({\rm high})})^2 = \max\left[(m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm near}q})^2, (m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm far}q})^2\right]$
$l^{\pm}q$ low-edge	$(m^{\rm max}_{lq({\rm low})})^2 = \min\left[(m^{\rm max}_{l_{\rm near}q})^2, (\tilde{q}-\tilde{\xi})(\tilde{l}-\tilde{\chi})/(2\tilde{l}-\tilde{\chi})\right]$
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hep-ph/0007009

updated version at arXiv:1004.2732