Per concellere infiniti nelle 195, une efficience des controtermini :

AA  $\frac{1}{2}$  AAA  $\frac{1}{2}$  AAAA  $\frac{1}{2}$  AAAA  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  con coell. propositionals  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Purtulps, affinger toli termini NON cornisponde a publica mue midification dei PARATIETRI ne la Lagracycea BARE.

Ti termini in L'appaions con coeff LEGATI TRA
LORO della simuedia di BRST

LB = termini cinetici + q AAAA + g ZAAAA + g ZAC +g FA 4

puednatici E

215

Alfinde la teoria sia rivormalitabile, cotte à fimite con une opponture sulta dei paremetri (com fum di w), bisque de gli infiniti sians pun lejati de relations dettate de BRST sym.

Se estimpano i controtermini a 
$$\mathcal{L}$$
:

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{2A}{4} \left( \partial_{\mu} A_{\nu}^{2} - \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu}^{2} \right)^{2} + \frac{2}{2} \left( \frac{0(3)}{2} \right)^{2} g_{r} \int_{0}^{2d_{r}} A_{\mu}^{2} A_{\nu} \left( \frac{\partial^{\mu} A^{c\nu} - \partial^{\nu} A^{c\nu}}{\partial A^{c\nu}} \right)^{2} - \frac{2}{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{\mu} A^{c\nu}}{\partial A^{c\nu}} \right)^{2} \int_{0}^{2d_{r}} \int_{0}^{2d_{r}} A_{\mu}^{2} A_{\nu}^{2} A_{\nu}^{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{\mu} A^{c\nu}}{\partial A^{c\nu}} \right)^{2} \left( \frac{\partial^{\mu} A^{c\nu}}{\partial A^{c\nu$$

Se mo use un REGOLARIEMANNE BRST-INVAR. allone
le ridentité de Mard valgous aucora (L'é auen inv. soll

13 relations tra i correlations ch as si prés surence

Usando le frage de BRST vel P.I.

Applicando le id. d. WARD-TAKAHASHI (SLAVNOV-TAYLOR) un le simmetrie di BRST, ci s' micon

$$\frac{Z_{V}(0,1/10)}{Z_{V}(0,1/10)} = \frac{Z_{V}(0,1/10)}{Z_{A}} = \frac{Z_{V}(0,1/10)}{Z_{C}} = \frac{Z_{V}(2,1/10)}{Z_{W}}$$

Prevolvens troop. BRST 
$$(54 = \epsilon a_8.4)$$
 $Q_3 \cdot A_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} c^{\alpha} + a \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} c^{\alpha} A_{\mu}^{b} c^{c}$ 
 $Q_8 \cdot c^{\alpha} = -\frac{b}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha} c^{\alpha} c^{\alpha} c^{\alpha} c^{\alpha}$ 
 $Q_8 \cdot c^{\alpha} = 80^{\alpha} A_{\mu}^{a}$ 
 $Q_8 \cdot c^{\alpha} = 80^{\alpha} A_{\mu}^{a}$ 

Impound l'in. Sotto BRST delle Lapregione 
$$L$$
 (\*)

a  $Z_A = g_F Z_V^{(0)}$  a  $Z_V^{(0)} = g_F Z_V^{(0)}$ 

a  $Z_C = g_F Z_V^{(0)}$  a  $Z_V^{(0)} = g_F Z_V^{(0)}$ 

Potremmo colcolorci go utilizando un eltro termino di intratone in L, presempo g AADA:

$$\frac{2^{(o_1)} \cdot \cdot \cdot}{2^{\nu}} \frac{1}{2^{\nu}} \frac{$$

Detto aldricuent, ai bost def. 98 come in (\*)

per conceller pli infinite auch in John (\* 197, 1941)

188 AB DAB = \frac{1}{2}\text{12} g\_r \frac{2}{4} \frac{2}{4

Id. Slovnor. pusto è le costant de mus france.
-Taylon ridniedend le concllet. d'ab in mon.

15- Junction  $\theta_{B} = \theta_{1} \quad \mu \quad Z_{A}^{-1/2} \quad Z_{4}^{-1} \quad Z_{V}^{(2/1/0)}$   $\mu \quad concernation = 0$   $\mu \quad concernation = 0$ Per traore la relat. tra 38 e 9, déblueurs colcolera 3 ampiera 1PI (In QED, graire a rid Word, Zv = Zy => besters colcolore non, de a 1 loop é my ) ~~ (4 diep a 1-los) 2<sub>A</sub> ← (1 diap a 1-lap)  $\rightarrow \emptyset \rightarrow$ 24 W (2 diep. e 1-lin)  $f_{(i,0)}^{(i,0)} \longleftrightarrow$ > Ø No fermion de Direc Prendiano una teoria nella repp. R di G  $\left( \begin{array}{ccc} i \overline{\Psi}^{I} \not D & \Psi^{I} & = i \overline{\Psi}^{I} (\partial + i A_{\mu}^{a} \eta^{a} t_{R}^{a}) \Psi^{I} \right)$ S'unutie globale ("el. f(nour")

E SU(Nf) 2=1+87  $52_{A} = -\frac{g^{2}}{16\pi^{2}} \left( \frac{4}{3} \text{ Nf c(R)} - \frac{5}{3} c_{2}(6) \right) \frac{1}{2-4}$ mon men mit mit im

01-

$$\delta \xi_{\psi} = -\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left( C_2(R) + C_2(G) \right) \frac{1}{2-\omega}$$

$$\delta \xi_{\psi}^{(2)(O)} = -\frac{9^2}{16\pi^2} \left( C_2(R) + C_2(G) \right) \frac{1}{2-\omega} \frac$$

$$0 = \mu \frac{d}{d\mu} g_{r} \quad \mu^{\epsilon} \left(1 - \frac{g_{r}^{2}}{16\pi^{2}} \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon}\right) + \epsilon g_{r} \mu^{\epsilon} \left(1 - \frac{g_{r}^{2}}{16\pi^{2}} \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon}\right)$$

$$- g_{r} \mu^{\epsilon} \frac{g_{r}}{g_{\pi}^{2}} \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon} \mu \frac{dg_{r}}{d\mu} + hijher ovolu in g_{r}$$

$$= \frac{g_{r}^{2}}{g_{\pi}^{2}} \frac{\Delta}{\epsilon} \mu \frac{dg_{r}}{d\mu}$$

gre

Here

$$\frac{d^2r}{dr} = \frac{d^2r}{dr} = \frac{d^2r}{dr} + \frac{$$

A ovolve sen other p dgr = 
$$- \epsilon g_r + \beta(g_r)$$

subleading

 $(e \rightarrow \mu dg_r \ \mu \epsilon \rightarrow 0)$ 

$$\Rightarrow 0 = \xi g_r - \xi g_r + \beta (g_r) - \frac{g_r^3}{16\pi^2} \Delta + \frac{3g_r^2}{16\pi^2} \Delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta(g_r) = -\frac{2g_r^3 \Delta}{16\pi^2} = -\frac{g_r^3}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{11}{3} c_2(6) - \frac{4}{3} N_f c(R)\right)$$
(#)

Prendians 
$$G = SU(N)$$
  $= R = N \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1(G) = N \\ C(R) = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$ 

$$\beta = -\frac{9^3}{16\pi^2} \left( \frac{11}{3}N - \frac{2}{3}N_f \right)$$

Per QCD 
$$N = 3$$
  $N_f = 6$  (u,d,s,c,t,b)
$$\beta_{QCD} = -\frac{7}{16\pi^2}g_r^3 \quad (0 \Rightarrow ASIUTOTICATI, LIBERA in UV)$$

delle problet.