

MULT ÓRA

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Newberger - operator / OVERLAP:

$$D_{ov} = \frac{1}{a} [1 - \gamma_5 \text{sign} H] \quad \left(\text{sign} M = \frac{M}{\sqrt{M^2}} \right)$$

$$H = \gamma_5 A \quad A = 1 - D_w$$

másik levezetés:

$$D_{ov} = \frac{1}{a} [1 + \gamma_5 \text{sign} H]$$

$$H = \gamma_5 A \quad A = 1 + D_w$$

Ginsparg - Wilson:

$$\{\gamma_5, D\} = a D \gamma_5 D$$

újszerű levezetés:

$$\delta \psi' = i \epsilon M \gamma_5 \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) D \psi$$

$$\delta \bar{\psi}' = \bar{\psi} i \epsilon M \left(1 - \frac{a}{2}\right) D \gamma_5$$

$$D \bar{\psi} D \psi = D \bar{\psi}' D \psi'$$

$$M = T^a$$

$$a = 1, 2, \dots, N_f^2 - 1$$

$$SU(N_f)_A$$

$$D \bar{\psi} D \psi = D \bar{\psi}' \cancel{D} D \psi' \det [1 - 2i \epsilon N_f Q_{\text{top}} + O(\epsilon^2)]$$

$$U(1)_A$$

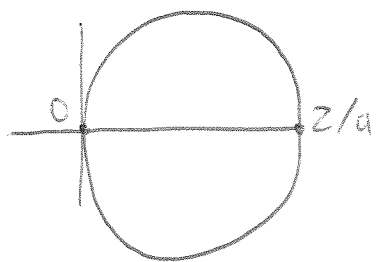
$$Q_{\text{top}} = \frac{a}{2} \text{Tr} [\gamma_5 D] = a^4 \sum_n q(n)$$

topológiai feltétel

$$q(n) = \frac{1}{2a^3} \text{tr}_{CD} [\gamma_5 D(n/n)]$$

ebből lehet bizonyítani,
hogy ez egy egész
szám

$$\Rightarrow \text{WARD-ID.} \quad \langle \sum_n A_n(x) \dots \rangle = 2N_f \langle q(x) \dots \rangle + 2 \langle \psi M \gamma_5 \psi \dots \rangle$$



$$\begin{aligned} \lambda (v_\lambda, \gamma_5 v_\lambda) &= (v_\lambda, \gamma_5 D v_\lambda) \stackrel{\gamma_5 \text{ herm.}}{=} (v_\lambda, D^\dagger \gamma_5 v_\lambda) \\ &= (D v_\lambda, \gamma_5 v_\lambda) = \lambda^* (v_\lambda, \gamma_5 v_\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\operatorname{Im} \lambda) (v_\lambda, \gamma_5 v_\lambda) = 0$$

$$(v_\lambda, \gamma_5 v_\lambda) = 0 \quad \text{vagy} \quad \lambda = \text{valós} = \begin{cases} 0 \\ z/a \end{cases}$$

$\lambda = 0$ altér

$$D v_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma_5 D v_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{-D \gamma_5 v_0 + a D \gamma_5 D v_0}_{\text{GW}} = 0 \Rightarrow D \gamma_5 v_0 = 0$$

$\Rightarrow$ ezen az altéren D és γ_5 kommutál $\Rightarrow$ közösen diag.-ható az altéren
(γ_5 s.e. ± 1)

$\lambda = z/a$ altér

$$D v_{uv} = \frac{z}{a} v_{uv} \Rightarrow \gamma_5 D v_{uv} = -D \gamma_5 v_{uv} + a D \gamma_5 \underbrace{D v_{uv}}_{\frac{z}{a} v_{uv}} = \frac{z}{a} \gamma_5 v_{uv}$$

$\Rightarrow$ ugyanígy közösen
diag. -ható

$$\underbrace{\gamma_5 D v_{uv}}_{D \gamma_5 v_{uv}}$$

INDEX TÉTEL RÁCSON

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$$Q_{top} = \frac{d}{2} \operatorname{tr} [\gamma_5 D] = \frac{d}{2} \sum_{\lambda} (v_{\lambda}, \gamma_5 D v_{\lambda}) = \frac{d}{2} \sum_{\lambda} \lambda \underbrace{(v_{\lambda}, \gamma_5 v_{\lambda})}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ 0 \text{ ha } \lambda \notin \mathbb{R} \\ 0 \text{ ha } \lambda = 0}}$$

$$= \frac{d}{2} \frac{2}{a} (n'_+ - n'_-)$$

$\uparrow$ pozitív $\uparrow$ negatív
 hiralitás hiralitás
 $\frac{2}{a}$ sajátérték $\frac{2}{a}$ s.v.
 szám szám

$\operatorname{Tr}[\gamma_5] = 0$ szám

$$Q_{top} \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tr} [\gamma_5 (aD - 2)] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda} (v_{\lambda}, \gamma_5 (aD - 2) v_{\lambda}) = \frac{-1}{2} \sum_{\lambda} (2 - a\lambda) (v_{\lambda}, \gamma_5 v_{\lambda})$$

$$= n_- - n_+$$

$\uparrow$ negatív $\uparrow$ pozitív
 hiral. 0 hiral.
 sajátérték
 szám

$\uparrow$
 $\equiv$
 1

$$Q_{top} = n_- - n_+ = n'_+ - n'_-$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 n_+ - n_- &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sum_n (\psi_n, \gamma_5 f\left(\frac{\lambda_n^2}{M^2}\right) \psi_n) = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sum_n (\psi_n, \gamma_5 f\left(\frac{\not{D}^2}{M^2}\right) \psi_n) \\
 &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \text{Tr}(\gamma_5 f\left(\frac{\not{D}^2}{M^2}\right)) = \int d^4x \underbrace{\lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sum_n \psi_n^\dagger(x) \gamma_5 f\left(\frac{\not{D}^2}{M^2}\right) \psi_n(x)}_{:= a(x)}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow \infty) \quad (\text{elég gyorsan})$$

$$\text{pl. } f(x) = e^{-x} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\not{D}^2 = \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu D_\mu D_\nu = \left[\frac{1}{2} [\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] + \frac{1}{2} \underbrace{\{\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu\}}_{\delta_{\mu\nu}} \right] D_\mu D_\nu = \not{D}^2 + \frac{1}{4} [\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] \underbrace{[D_\mu D_\nu]}_{= F_{\mu\nu}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 a(x) &= \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \sum_n \psi_n^\dagger(x) \gamma_5 f\left(\frac{\not{D}^2}{M^2}\right) \psi_n(x) = \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr} \int \frac{d^4k}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-ikx} \gamma_5 f\left(\frac{\not{D}^2}{M^2}\right) e^{ikx} \\
 &\stackrel{\uparrow}{=} \lim_{M \rightarrow \infty} M^4 \text{tr} \int \frac{d^4q}{(2\pi)^4} \gamma_5 f\left(\left(iq_\mu + \frac{D_\mu}{M}\right)^2 + \frac{[\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu] F_{\mu\nu}}{4M^2}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{-ikx} D_\mu e^{ikx} = D_\mu + ik_\mu \quad \text{és} \quad k = Mq$$

kifejtjük 1/M-ben, használva hogy $\text{Tr } \gamma_5 = 0$ $\text{Tr } \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu = 0$

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$$\Rightarrow a(x) = \text{tr} \left[\frac{1}{2!} \gamma_5 \left(\frac{1}{4} [\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu] F_{\mu\nu} \right)^2 \right] \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} f''(-q^2)$$

$$\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} f''(-q^2) \xrightarrow{x=-q^2} \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^\infty f''(x) x dx = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left[x f'(x) \Big|_0^\infty - f(x) \Big|_0^\infty \right] \xrightarrow{\substack{f(0)=1 \\ f(\infty)=0}} \frac{1}{16\pi^2}$$

ha ezek
feljelennek, az
eredmény jelen
a regulatorról

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(0)=1 \\ f(\infty)=0 \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x f'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x f'(x) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$\uparrow$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \text{ konst.}$ $\uparrow$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x f'(x) = 0$ $\uparrow$ elég gyorsan

$$a(x) = \frac{1}{32} \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \underbrace{\text{tr}_D (\gamma_5 [\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu] [\gamma_\rho \gamma_\sigma])}_{16 \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}} \text{tr}_C F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma} = \frac{1}{32\pi^2} \text{tr}_C (F_{\mu\nu} F_{\rho\sigma}) \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\uparrow} \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \text{tr}_C (F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}_{\mu\nu})$$

$$\tilde{F}_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma} \quad \text{dualis}$$

térrelvű
tenzor

INSTANTONOK

$$S_{YM} = + \frac{1}{2g^2} \int d^4x \text{Tr}(\vec{F}^2) \xrightarrow{\text{hermitian generators}} = + \frac{1}{4g^2} \int \text{Tr}(F \pm \tilde{F})^2 = \frac{1}{2g^2} \int \text{Tr} F \tilde{F} \xrightarrow{\text{topologikus invariancia}}$$

$$\geq + \frac{1}{2g^2} \int \text{Tr} F \tilde{F} = \frac{8\pi^2}{g^2} |Q_{\text{top}}|$$

MINIMUM, HA

$$F = \pm \tilde{F}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \pm \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} F_{\rho\sigma}$$

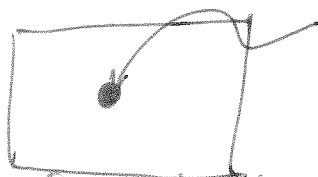
⇒ HATÁS LOKÁLIS MINIMUMAI

$Q_{\text{top}} = 1$ MEGO. : INSTANTON

$Q_{\text{top}} = -1$ MEGO. : ANTI-INSTANTON

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q_{\text{top}} = 1 \\ Q_{\text{top}} = -1 \end{array} \right\} S_{\text{instanton}} = S_{\text{anti-instanton}} = \frac{8\pi^2}{g^2}$$

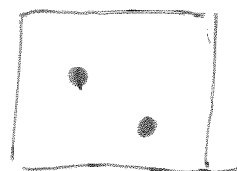
$Q=1$



egy "utazás"
hatásvörösség el
topologikus változása

⇒ nulla Dirac mágus (mágusvörösség az instantonok miatt elhízott)

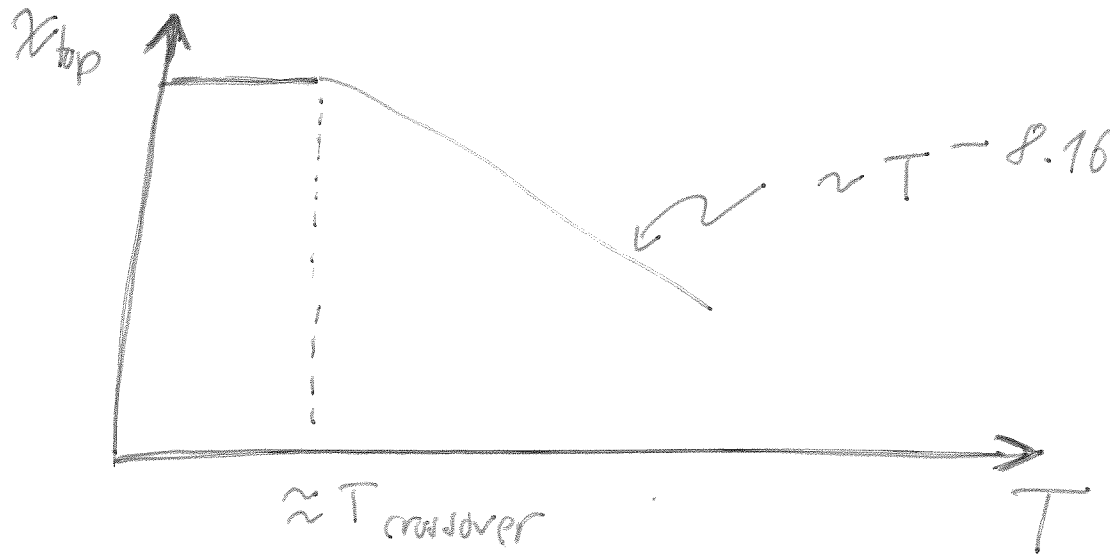
$Q=2$



A TOPOLOGIKUS SZUSZCEPTIBILITÁS

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$$\chi_{\text{top}} = \langle Q_{\text{top}}^2 \rangle / \Omega$$



naïv gluonikus def.
 $\sim 1/a^4$ divergens
 $\Rightarrow$ RENORMALNI KELL

Megj.:

nem kicsi fermionokkal nagyobb a Dirac sajátértéke
 az instanton konfigurációkon (nincsenek nulla módok)

$\Rightarrow$ det M -ben nincsenek elnyomva a nagyobb Q -s konfigur.
 $\Rightarrow$ χ túl nagy véges a -on, nagy
 cut-off elegendő



KIRÁLY KONDENZÁTUM

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műft ora:

$$D_{m_u} = D + m_u \left(1 - \frac{a}{2} D\right) \quad \text{helyes tömegtag GW fermionoknál}$$
$$= w_u D + m_u \quad (w = 1 - \frac{am_u}{2})$$

$$- \langle \bar{u}_L u_R + \bar{u}_R u_L \rangle = - \langle \bar{u} \left(1 - \frac{a}{2} D\right) u \rangle = \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial m_u} \log Z = \frac{1}{Z} \frac{\partial Z}{\partial m_u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{1}{Z} \int D U \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial m_u} \det D_u \right) \det D_d e^{-S_G}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{1}{Z} \int D U \underbrace{\frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial m_u} \det D_u}{\det D_u}}_{\frac{\partial}{\partial m_u} \ln \det D_u} \det D_u \det D_d e^{-S_G}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial m_u} \ln \det D_u = \frac{\partial}{\partial m_u} \text{tr} \log D_u = \text{tr} \left(D_u^{-1} \underbrace{\frac{\partial}{\partial m_u} D_u}_{(1 - \frac{a}{2} D)} \right)$$

$$- \langle \bar{u}_L u_R + \bar{u}_R u_L \rangle = \frac{1}{\Omega a^4} \left\langle \text{tr} \left[\left(1 - \frac{a}{2} D\right) D_m^{-1} \right] \right\rangle$$

(1 - \frac{a}{2} D)

pl. Wilson vagy staggeredre

$$\frac{\partial D_m}{\partial m} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow - \langle \bar{u} u \rangle = \frac{1}{\Omega a^4} \left\langle \text{tr} D_u^{-1} \right\rangle$$

numerikusan elvégezhető, ha tudunk

$\det D_{m_u} \det D_{m_d} e^{-S_G[U]}$ -val
mértékhatg. generálni

EGX KU ALGEBRA

$$D_m = WD + m$$

$$D = \frac{D_{m-m}}{W}$$

$$W = 1 - \frac{a}{2} \quad \underline{g}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr} \left[D_m^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{a}{2} D \right) \right] &= \text{tr} \left[(WD + m1)^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{a}{2} D \right) \right] = \frac{1}{W} \text{tr} \left[D_m^{-1} \left(W - \frac{aW}{2} D \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{W} \text{tr} \left[D_m^{-1} \left(W - \frac{aW}{2} \left(\frac{D_{m-m}}{W} \right) \right) \right] = \frac{1}{W} \text{tr} \left[D_m^{-1} \left(\underbrace{W + \frac{am}{2}}_{=1} \right) - \frac{a}{2} D_m^{-1} D_m \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{W} \text{tr} \left[(WD + m)^{-1} - \frac{a}{2} 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

hier egy scribb ale

Trace-ek sztochasztikus számolása [NUMERIKAI KITERŐ]

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ξ véletlen vektorok, olyan eloszlással, hogy $\langle \xi_a \xi_b \rangle_f = \delta_{ab}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Tr } M = M_{aa} = M_{ab} \delta_{ab} = M_{ab} \langle \xi_a \xi_b \rangle_\xi = \xi_a M_{ab} \xi_b = (\xi, M \xi)$$

pl.: $\text{Tr}[M^{-1}] = (\xi, M^{-1} \xi)$

NEM KELL
KÜLSŐ MŰKÖDNI AZ
INVERZET

pl.:

$$P(\xi) \propto e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\xi, \xi)}$$

gd valószínűs

direkt mintavételezhető

- $\times N_{\text{random vektor}}$
- random vektor ξ
 - lineáris rendszer $M \xi = \eta$
 - skalárszorzat (ξ, η)

$$\left| \text{Tr}[M^{-1}] \approx \frac{1}{N_{\text{vektor}}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{\text{vektor}}} (\xi_i, \eta_i) \right| \begin{matrix} i \\ \text{random} \\ \text{vektor} \end{matrix}$$

$$M \xi = \eta$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle \text{Tr}[M^{-1}] \rangle_G = \left\langle \left\langle (\xi, \eta) \right\rangle_{\xi} \right\rangle_G$$

a mérés is egy mini
MC szimuláció

BANKS - CASHIER

RELACIÓ

(a=1)

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$$\text{tr}[(WD+m)^{-1} - \frac{a}{Z}] = \sum_{\lambda_i} \left(\frac{1}{w\lambda_i + m} - \frac{a}{Z} \right) = (n_+ + n_-) \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{a}{Z} \right)$$

$\lambda=0 \rightarrow = w/m$

$$+ (n'_+ + n'_-) \left(\frac{1}{\frac{2w}{a} + m} - \frac{1}{Z} \right)$$

$\lambda=2/a$

$$+ \sum_{\lambda_i \neq 0, \frac{2}{a}} \left(\frac{1}{w\lambda_i + m} - \frac{a}{Z} \right) = 0$$

$$= \frac{w}{m} (n_+ + n_-) + \frac{w}{Z} \sum_{\ell_i \neq 0, \pi} \frac{(1 + \cos \ell_i) m}{(2 - 2 \cos \ell_i) (am + w) \frac{w}{a^2} + m^2}$$

komplex

$$\lambda_i = \frac{1}{a} (1 - e^{i\ell})$$

és komplex
krajgszél tagokat
összerakjuk

$$(am + w) w = (am + 1 - \frac{am}{2}) w = (1 + \frac{am}{2}) w = (1 - \frac{am^2}{2})$$

$$\lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\Omega} \text{Tr}[(W D + n)^{-2} - \frac{g}{2}] \frac{1}{W} = \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\Omega a^4} \frac{\langle n_+ + n_- \rangle}{m} + \frac{1}{2a^4} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} d\psi P_A(\psi) \frac{(1 + \cos \psi) m}{(2 - 2 \cos \psi) (1 - \frac{a^2 m^2}{4}) / a^2 + m^2} \quad \underline{12}$$

vonalmonti sűrűség a GW körön $P_A(\psi) = \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} \left\langle \frac{1}{\Omega_{\psi \in [0, \pi]}} \sum \delta(\psi - \psi_i) \right\rangle$

első tag $\rightarrow 0$

szintén csak nincs egyenesre n_+ és n_-

$$\langle Q^2 \rangle = \langle n_+^2 + n_-^2 - 2n_+ n_- \rangle \approx \langle n_+^2 + n_-^2 \rangle = 2 \langle n_+^2 \rangle$$

$$\frac{\langle Q^2 \rangle}{L} \rightarrow \text{végtel} \Rightarrow \langle n_{\pm}^2 \rangle \sim V$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle n_+ + n_- \rangle \sim \sqrt{V}$$

második tagban $\delta_m(X) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{m}{X^2 [1 + O(m^2)] + m^2} \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow 0} \delta(x)$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{+\pi} d\psi (1 + \cos \psi) \delta\left[\frac{1}{a} [2 - 2 \cos \psi]\right] P_A(\psi)$$

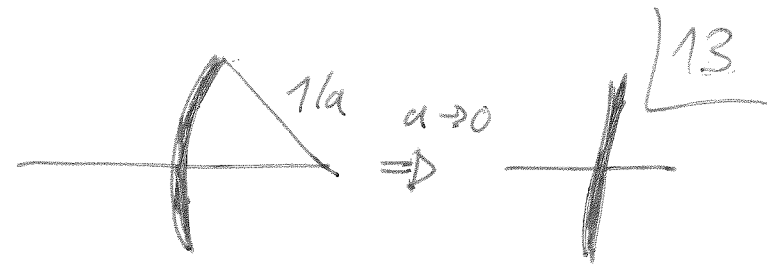
$$\Rightarrow \lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \lim_{\Omega \rightarrow \infty} (-\langle \bar{u}_L u_R + \bar{u}_R u_L \rangle) = \frac{\pi}{a^3} P_A(0)$$

Kontinuum közelében

$$P_A = \frac{\Delta n}{\Delta y} \leftarrow \text{imagináris intervallum}$$

$$\Delta y = \frac{\Delta \varphi}{a} \Rightarrow P_A = a P_A$$

CAJHER - BANKS



$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} (-\langle \bar{u}_L u_R + \bar{u}_R u_L \rangle) = \frac{\pi}{a^3} P_A(0) = \frac{\pi}{a^4} P_A(0) = \pi P(0)$$

"instanton liquid model"

instanton $\rightarrow$ zárt módus, CB-ke nem ad járulékot

szabad instantonok göte $\rightarrow$ szintén nem

gyengén kölcsönható instantonok $\rightarrow$ majdnem nulla módusok

$\rightarrow P(0)$ -t tud generálni

egységyi térfogatra
sajátérték
sűrűség
az imag. tengelyen

KIRÁLYI SZUSZCEPTIBILITÁS

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$$\left(\frac{1}{\Omega}\right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial m^2} \log Z = \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \ln \det D_m \right\rangle \quad \left(\dots \right)' \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial m} (\dots)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Omega} \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left\langle \text{tr} (D_m^{-1} D_m') \right\rangle \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 - \frac{g}{2} D \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Wilson, standard} \\ \text{overlap} \end{array}$$

$\left(\frac{T}{V} \right)$

általában

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial m} \langle O \rangle = \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \frac{1}{Z} \int DU O \det D_m e^{-S_0}$$

$$= \langle O' \rangle + \frac{1}{Z} \int DU O \frac{(\det D_m)'}{\det D_m} \det D_m e^{-S_0}$$

$$- \frac{Z'}{Z^2} \int DU O \det D_m e^{-S_0}$$

$$= \left\langle \frac{\partial O}{\partial m} \right\rangle + \left\langle O \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \ln \det D_m \right\rangle - \langle O \rangle \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \ln \det D_m \right\rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \ln \det D_m \right\rangle = \left\langle \frac{\partial^2}{\partial m^2} \ln \det D_m \right\rangle + \left\langle \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial m} \ln \det D_m \right)^2 \right\rangle - \left\langle \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \ln \det D_m \right\rangle^2$$

$$= \underbrace{\left\langle \text{tr} (D_m^{-1} D_m'' + (D_m^{-1})' D_m') \right\rangle}_{\text{connected}} + \underbrace{\left\langle \text{tr} (D_m' D_m^{-2})^2 \right\rangle}_{\text{disconnected}} - \left\langle \text{tr} (D_m' D_m^{-2}) \right\rangle^2$$

$$D_m D_m^{-1} = 1$$

$$D_m' D_m^{-2} = -D_m (D_m^{-2})' \Rightarrow (D_m^{-2})' = -D_m^{-2} D_m' D_m^{-2}$$

véletlen

vektor

mátrix

 $(\text{tr})^2$ -re:15

$$(\text{tr} A)^2 = \lim_{N_v \rightarrow \infty} \underbrace{\frac{1}{N_v} \sum_{a=1}^{N_v} (\eta_a, A \eta_a)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{függetlenek kell h. legyenek}}} \underbrace{\frac{1}{N_v} \sum_{b=1}^{N_v} (\eta_b, A \eta_b)}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{függetlenek kell h. legyenek}}}$$

$$= \lim_{N_v \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\binom{N_v}{2}} \sum_{a < b} (\eta_a, A \eta_a) (\eta_b, A \eta_b)$$

RENORMÁLÁS

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szabadenergia
sűrűség

$$e^{-\Omega f} = Z$$

$$\Rightarrow f = -\frac{1}{\Omega} \log Z = -\frac{T}{V} \log Z$$

UV divergens $\sim 1/a^4$

$$f(T) - f(0) \Rightarrow \text{UV véges}$$

$$m_r = Z_m m_u$$

tömegrenormálás $\left(m \rightarrow 0 \text{ limitben kv. stinn.} \right)$
 $\rightarrow$ multiplikatív
tömegrenormálás

$$m_r^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial m_r^2} = m_u^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial m_u^2}$$

$\leftarrow$ ebből a kombinációkól kiveszik
a tömegrenormálás

$$\Rightarrow m_u^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial m_u^2} [f(T) - f(0)] \Rightarrow \text{UV véges}$$

$$\chi_{\text{ren}} = m_u^2 [\chi_{\text{bare}}(T) - \chi_{\text{bare}}(0)] / f\pi^4$$

csak
dimenziótlant
használnunk
 $\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle_{\text{ren}} = -m [\langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle(T) - \langle \bar{\psi} \psi \rangle(0)]$

fizikai kvarktömegnél

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \chi_{\text{ren}} = \text{véges}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{CROSSOVER } f\pi^4$$