

Feynman Rules of Renormalized QCD

original Lagrangian

counterterm Lagrangian

$$i \xrightarrow{p} j = \frac{i(\not{p} + m_f) \delta_{ij}}{p^2 - m_f^2 + i\epsilon}$$

$$i \xrightarrow{p} \otimes \xrightarrow{p} j = i(\not{p} \delta_{ij} - \delta_{mf})$$

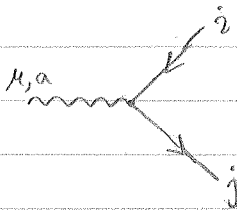
$$a, \mu \xrightarrow{p} b, \nu = \frac{-i\delta^{ab}}{p^2 + i\epsilon} \left( g^{\mu\nu} - (1-\xi) \frac{p^\mu p^\nu}{p^2 + i\epsilon} \right)$$

$$a, \mu \otimes b, \nu = -i \left( g^{\mu\nu} p^2 - p^\mu p^\nu \right) \delta^{ab} \delta_\xi + i p^\mu p^\nu \delta_\xi$$

(combinatoric factor = 1/2)

$$a \xrightarrow{p} b = \frac{i\delta^{ab}}{p^2 + i\epsilon}$$

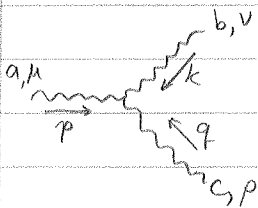
$$a \otimes b = i\delta^{ab} p^2 \delta_\eta$$



$$= -ig\mu^{2\epsilon} \gamma_\mu T_{ij}^a$$

$$(g \rightarrow \delta_{Adj} \text{ for } \text{quark})$$

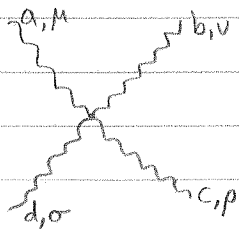
combinatoric factor = 1



$$= -g\mu^\epsilon f^{abc} (g_{\mu\nu}(p-k)_\rho + g_{\nu\rho}(k-q)_\mu + g_{\rho\mu}(q-p)_\nu)$$

$$(g \rightarrow \delta_{Adj} \text{ for } \text{gluon})$$

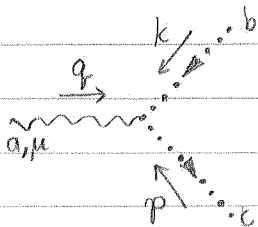
combinatoric factor = 1/3!



$$= -ig^2 \mu^{2\epsilon} \left[ f^{abe} f^{ecd} (g_{\mu\rho} g_{\nu\sigma} - g_{\mu\sigma} g_{\nu\rho}) + f^{ace} f^{ebd} (g_{\mu\nu} g_{\rho\sigma} - g_{\mu\sigma} g_{\nu\rho}) + f^{ade} f^{ebc} (g_{\mu\nu} g_{\rho\sigma} - g_{\mu\rho} g_{\nu\sigma}) \right]$$

$$(g^2 \rightarrow \delta_{Adj} \text{ for } \text{gluon})$$

combinatoric factor = 1/4!



$$= -g\mu^\epsilon f^{abc} p_\mu$$

$$(g \rightarrow \delta_{gh} \text{ for } \text{ghost})$$

combinatoric factor = 1