

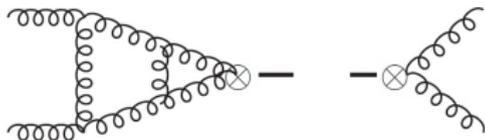
Reduction and Numerical Calculation of Feynman Integrals

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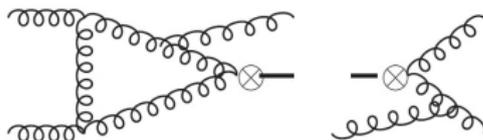
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NNLO QCD corrections to Higgs production:

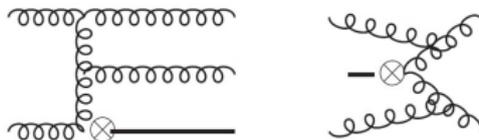
1. double – virtual



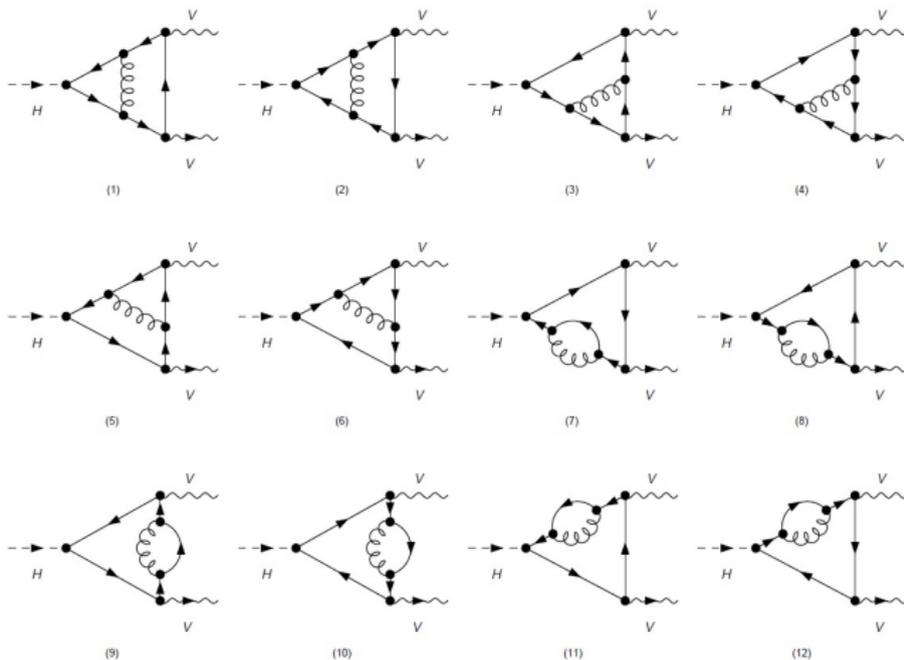
2. real – virtual



3. double – real



NLO QCD corrections to Higgs decay (loop diagrams):



Virtual corrections

- ① Feynman diagrams, amplitudes generation
- ② reduction of tensor integrals to scalar integrals
- ③ reduction to master integrals
- ④ numerical calculation

Two loop calculation programs:

REDUZE

- Import Qgraph amplitude
- Squared amplitude
- Reduce loop integral by IBP
- Calculate master integral

FIRE

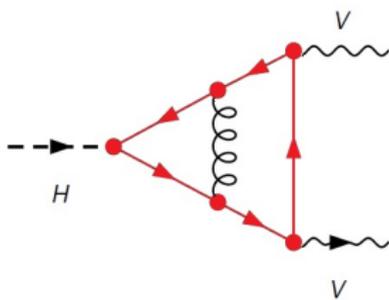
- Reduce loop integral by IBP

FIESTA

- Calculate master integral

1. Reduction of tensor integrals

三点张量积分约化



- 圈积分中含 6 个传播子
- 有 5 个费米传播子
- 狄拉克旋量代数化简
- 3 点 3 阶张量积分
- $L = 2, E = 2, N = 7$

$$\frac{q_i^\mu}{D} \rightarrow \frac{1}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \left\{ \left[p_2^2 \frac{q_i \cdot p_1}{D} - p_1 \cdot p_2 \frac{q_i \cdot p_2}{D} \right] p_1^\mu - \left[p_1 \cdot p_2 \frac{q_i \cdot p_1}{D} - p_1^2 \frac{q_i \cdot p_2}{D} \right] p_2^\mu \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{q_i^\mu q_j^\nu}{D} &\rightarrow \frac{1}{(p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2)(2 - 2\epsilon)} \\
&\left\{ \left[(p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2) \frac{q_i \cdot q_j}{D} - p_2^2 \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} + p_1 \cdot p_2 \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \right. \right. \\
&+ p_1 \cdot p_2 \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} - p_1^2 \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \left. \right] g^{\mu\nu} \\
&+ \left[-p_2^2 \frac{q_i \cdot q_j}{D} + \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_2^4}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} - \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_1 \cdot p_2 p_2^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \right. \\
&- \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_1 \cdot p_2 p_2^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} + \left. \frac{(2 - 2\epsilon)(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2 + p_1^2 p_2^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \right] p_1^\mu p_1^\nu \\
&+ \left[p_1 \cdot p_2 \frac{q_i \cdot q_j}{D} - \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_1 \cdot p_2 p_2^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} + \frac{(2 - 2\epsilon)p_1^2 p_2^2 + (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} - \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_1 \cdot p_2 p_1^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \right] p_1^\mu p_2^\nu \\
&+ \left[p_1 \cdot p_2 \frac{q_i \cdot q_j}{D} - \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_1 \cdot p_2 p_2^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} + \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{(2 - 2\epsilon)p_1^2 p_2^2 + (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} - \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_1 \cdot p_2 p_1^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \right] p_2^\mu p_1^\nu \\
&+ \left[-p_1^2 \frac{q_i \cdot q_j}{D} + \frac{(2 - 2\epsilon)(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2 + p_1^2 p_2^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} - \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_1 \cdot p_2 p_1^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_1 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \right. \\
&- \left. \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_1 \cdot p_2 p_1^2}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_1 \cdot q_j}{D} + \frac{(3 - 2\epsilon)p_1^4}{p_1^2 p_2^2 - (p_1 \cdot p_2)^2} \frac{p_2 \cdot q_i p_2 \cdot q_j}{D} \right] p_2^\mu p_2^\nu \left. \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

通过轮换将圈积分分母变为

$$\begin{aligned} D &= D_1 D_2 D_3 D_4 D_5 D_6 \\ &= (q_1^2 - m_1^2) [(q_1 + p_1)^2 - m_2^2] [(q_1 - p_2)^2 - m_3^2] \\ &\quad (q_2^2 - m_4^2) [(q_2 + p_2)^2 - m_5^2] [(q_1 + q_2)^2 - m_6^2] \end{aligned}$$

添加定义

$$D_7 = (q_2 + p_1)^2$$

上述 3 点最多 3 阶的张量积分约化为 $76 + 15$ 个标量积分。

2. Reduction to master integrals (IBP)

标量积分

$$I(n_1, \dots, n_N) = \frac{1}{(i\pi^{d/2})^L} \int d^d k_1 \cdots d^d k_L \frac{1}{D_1^{n_1} \cdots D_N^{n_N}}$$

其中, D_α ($\alpha = 1, \dots, N$) 为圈动量 k_i ($i = 1, \dots, L$) 的二次函数:

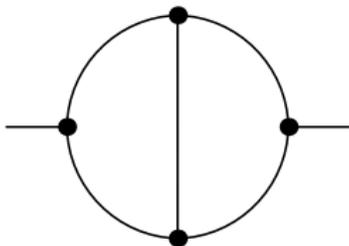
$$D_\alpha = \sum_{ij \in \mathcal{I}} \mathcal{R}_{\alpha, ij} S_{ij} + m_\alpha^2, \quad (\alpha = 1, \dots, N)$$

1. 圈积分动量 k 有 L 个, 独立的外线动量 p 有 E 个。按照 k, p 顺序排列。指标集

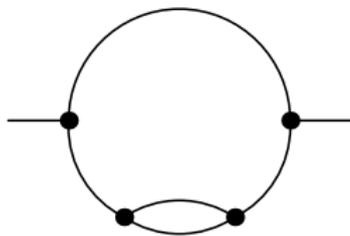
$$\mathcal{I} = \{ij \mid i \leq L, j \geq i\}$$

2. m_α^2 未必是传播子上粒子质量平方, 可能含有外线动量的不变量。

3. 选定 N 的值。使得 $N = |\mathcal{I}| = L(L+1)/2 + LE$, 且 \mathcal{R} 为可逆方阵。



$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1 &= -(k_1 + p)^2 + m_1^2 \\
 D_2 &= -(k_2 + p)^2 + m_2^2 \\
 D_3 &= -k_1^2 + m_3^2 \\
 D_4 &= -k_2^2 + m_4^2 \\
 D_5 &= -(k_1 - k_2)^2 + m_5^2
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 D_1 &= -k_1^2 + m_1^2 \\
 D_2 &= -k_1^2 + m_2^2 \\
 D_3 &= -(k_1 + p)^2 + m_3^2 \\
 D_4 &= -k_2^2 + m_4^2 \\
 D_5 &= -(k_1 + k_2)^2 + m_5^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$D_1 - D_2 - (m_1^2 - m_2^2) = 0$$

$$D \sim k_2 \cdot p$$

这种情况在高圈情形下出现。

积分存在一定的对称性：积分动量作任意的非奇异变换，积分保持不变。特别地，

$$k_i \rightarrow k'_i = k_i + xq_j$$

则由积分不变性知：

$$\int d^d k_1 \cdots d^d k_L \left[\hat{O}_{ij} \frac{1}{D_1^{n_1} \cdots D_N^{n_N}} \right] = 0, \quad (i \leq L)$$

其中， $\hat{O}_{ij} = \partial_i \cdot q_j$

$$\hat{O}_{ij} = d\delta_{ij} + \left[\mathcal{R}_{jk,\beta}^{-1}(D_\beta - m_\beta^2) \right] \left[(1 + \delta_{ik}) \mathcal{R}_{\alpha,ik} \frac{\partial}{\partial D_\alpha} \right]$$

1. 当 $j > L, k > L$ 时，

$$\mathcal{R}_{jk,\beta}^{-1}(D_\beta - m_\beta^2) = S_{jk}$$

升降算符

$$\alpha^\pm I(n_1, \dots, n_\alpha, \dots, n_N) = I(n_1, \dots, n_\alpha \pm 1, \dots, n_N)$$

满足关系:

$$[\alpha^+, \beta^-] = 0, \quad \alpha^+ \alpha^- = \alpha^- \alpha^+ = 1$$

引入辅助算符 n_α , 满足性质:

$$[\alpha^\pm, n_\beta] = \pm \delta_{\alpha\beta} \alpha^\pm$$

则 IBP 关系可以表达为:

$$\left(\hat{O}_{ij}(n_\alpha \alpha^+, \alpha^-) = d\delta_{ij} - \left[(1 + \delta_{ik}) \mathcal{R}_{\alpha, ik} n_\alpha \alpha^+ \right] \left[\mathcal{R}_{jk, \beta}^{-1} (\beta^- - m_\beta^2) \right] \right) I(n_1, \dots, n_N) = 0$$

1. 当 $j > L, k > L$ 时,

$$\mathcal{R}_{jk, \beta}^{-1} (\beta^- - m_\beta^2) = S_{jk}$$

IBP 性质

一、在 $L(L+E)$ 个 IBP 关系中，独立的只有如下的 $L+E+1$ 个：

$$\hat{O}_{12}, \dots, \hat{O}_{i,i+1}, \dots, \hat{O}_{L1}, \quad \hat{O}_{1L+1}, \dots, \hat{O}_{1,L+i}, \dots, \hat{O}_{1L+E}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^L \hat{O}_{ii}$$

二、以前面的自能图为例，当 $m_1 = m_2 = m_3 = m_4 = m_5 = 0$ 时，有对称性

$$(1 \leftrightarrow 2, 3 \leftrightarrow 4), \quad (1 \leftrightarrow 3, 2 \leftrightarrow 4)$$

因此，有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{O}_{11} \Big|_{1 \leftrightarrow 2, 3 \leftrightarrow 4} &= \hat{O}_{22}, & \hat{O}_{12} \Big|_{1 \leftrightarrow 2, 3 \leftrightarrow 4} &= \hat{O}_{21}, & \hat{O}_{13} \Big|_{1 \leftrightarrow 2, 3 \leftrightarrow 4} &= \hat{O}_{23} \\ \hat{O}_{11} \Big|_{1 \leftrightarrow 3, 2 \leftrightarrow 4} - \hat{O}_{11} &= \hat{O}_{13}, & \hat{O}_{22} \Big|_{1 \leftrightarrow 3, 2 \leftrightarrow 4} - \hat{O}_{22} &= \hat{O}_{23} \end{aligned}$$

独立的 IBP 式只有两个：

$$\hat{O}_{11} = d - n_1 - n_5 - 2n_3 + n_1 1^+ (-p^2 - 3^-) + n_5 5^+ (4^- - 3^-)$$

$$\hat{O}_{12} = n_5 - n_3 + n_1 1^+ (-p^2 - 2^- - 3^- + 5^-) + n_3 3^+ (5^- - 4^-) + n_5 5^+ (4^- - 3^-)$$

显然，考虑了对称性后，IBP 关系式数目进一步减少。

推广 IBP

由独立的外线动量给出 $N' = E(E + 1)/2$ 个不变量

$$S_{ij} \quad (i = L + 1, \dots, L + E, j \geq i)$$

则标量积分 $I(n_1, \dots, n_N)$ 为上述变量的解析函数。作泰勒展开

$$I(n_1, \dots, n_N) = \left(\frac{\det S}{\det S^0} \right)^{(E+1-d)/2} \sum I(n_1, \dots, n_N, n_{N+1}, \dots, n_M) D_{N+1}^{n_{N+1}-1} \dots D_M^{n_M-1}$$

1. $M = N + N'$
2. 求和范围为 $n_{N+1}, \dots, n_M \geq 1$
3. $D_\alpha = -S_{ij} + S_{ij}^0$ ($\alpha > N, i > L, j \geq i$)
4. $I(n_1, \dots, n_N, 1, \dots, 1) = I(n_1, \dots, n_N) \Big|_{S=S^0}$

推广 \mathcal{R} 矩阵为

$$\mathcal{R}_{N \times N} \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}_{N \times N} \oplus \text{diag}(-1, \dots, -1)_{N' \times N'}$$

则有“IBP”关系式

$$\left(\hat{O}_{ij} = d\delta_{ij} - \left[(1 + \delta_{ik}) \mathcal{R}_{\alpha, ik} n_{\alpha} \alpha^{+} \right] \left[\mathcal{R}_{jk, \beta}^{-1} (\beta^{-} - m_{\beta}^2) \right] - q_j \cdot \frac{\partial m_{\alpha}^2}{\partial q_i} n_{\alpha} \alpha^{+} \right) \\ \times I(n_1, \dots, n_N, n_{N+1}, \dots, n_M) = 0$$

1. 上面的“IBP”关系式成立 $\forall i, j$
2. $\frac{\partial m_{\alpha}^2}{\partial q_i} = 0$ ($\alpha > N$ or $i \leq L$)
3. 上面的“IBP”关系式包含前述的 IBP 关系式。
4. 上述“IBP”关系式告诉：多点少圈积分的约化等同于少点高圈积分的约化，只需合适定义相关的质量。

标量积分约化 以积分 $I(n_1, n_2, n_3)$ 为例

一、将 (n_1, n_2, n_3) 参数空间分割为 2^3 个 **sectors**, 并编序

$$\begin{array}{cccc} & & ++- & +-- \\ & & -++ & -+- \\ +++ & & & & --- \\ & & +-+ & --+ \end{array}$$

二、给定一个 **sector**, 其上的任一点处积分表达为 **corner** 处积分的升降

$$I(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (1^+)^{n_1-1} (2^+)^{n_2-1} (3^-)^{-n_3} I(1, 1, 0) \quad (+ + - \text{ sector})$$

三、利用升降算符的性质, 改造 **IBP** 关系式, 使其为只含有 $1^+, 2^+, 3^-$ 的多项式

$$\hat{O} = \sum_{r_1, r_2, r_3} C_{r_1 r_2 r_3}(n_1, n_2, n_3) (1^+)^{r_1} (2^+)^{r_2} (3^-)^{r_3}$$

四、对升降算符的单项式 $(1^+)^{r_1}(2^+)^{r_2}(3^-)^{r_3}$ 编序

五、求解 IBP 系统的合适的约化基

六、按照 IBP 基约化 $(1^+)^{n_1-1}(2^+)^{n_2-1}(3^-)^{-n_3}$

如果单项式 $(1^+)^{n_1-1}(2^+)^{n_2-1}(3^-)^{-n_3}$ 不可约，则有主积分

$$(1^+)^{n_1-1}(2^+)^{n_2-1}(3^-)^{-n_3} I(1, 1, 0) = I(n_1, n_2, n_3)$$

标量积分的约化过程最终实现两个目的： 1、确定主积分 2、标量积分约化

一个简单的例子：单圈自能图

$$D_1 = -(k+p)^2 + m_1^2, \quad D_2 = -k^2 + m_2^2$$

IBP 算符有如下

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{O}_{11} &= d - n_1 - 2n_2 + n_1 1^+ (m_1^2 + m_2^2 - p^2 - 2^-) \\ \hat{O}_{11} - \hat{O}_{12} &= d - n_2 - 2n_1 + n_2 2^+ (m_1^2 + m_2^2 - p^2 - 1^-)\end{aligned}$$

(n_1, n_2) 参数空间分为 4 个 sectors: $++$, $+-$, $-+$, $--$ 。易知

$$I(-, -) = 0, \quad I(+, -) \Big|_{m_1=0} = 0, \quad I(-, +) \Big|_{m_2=0} = 0$$

因此，当 $m_1 = m_2 = 0$ 时，只有 $++$ 为非平庸 sector。显然，唯一的主积分为

$$I(1, 1)$$

任一积分 $I(n_1, n_2)$ ($n_{1,2} > 0$) 均可约化至 $I(1, 1)$ 。

3. Numerical calculation (SecDec)

在高阶微扰论计算中，会遇到两种类型的积分：圈积分和相空间积分。随着阶数和外线数目的增加，积分表现出如下特点：

- 一、积分维数高
- 二、质量标度多
- 三、极点结构复杂

处理这些积分的一般步骤为：

- 一、维数正规化
- 二、积分参数化 (x, α)
- 三、极点分离
- 四、数值计算

积分参数化 以费曼参数化为例

$$\frac{1}{D_1^{n_1} \cdots D_N^{n_N}} = \frac{\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(n_1) \cdots \Gamma(n_N)} \int_0^\infty \prod_{\alpha=1}^N dx_\alpha x_\alpha^{n_\alpha-1} \delta\left(1 - \sum_{\alpha=1}^N x_\alpha\right) \frac{1}{\left[\sum_{\alpha=1}^N x_\alpha D_\alpha\right]^n}$$

利用高斯积分，积分掉动量，有

$$I(n_1, \dots, n_N) = \frac{\Gamma(n - Ld/2)}{\Gamma(n_1) \cdots \Gamma(n_N)} \int_0^\infty \prod_{\alpha=1}^N dx_\alpha x_\alpha^{n_\alpha-1} \delta\left(1 - \sum_{\alpha=1}^N x_\alpha\right) \frac{\mathcal{U}^{n-(L+1)d/2}}{\mathcal{W}^{n-Ld/2}}$$

\mathcal{U} 为费曼参数的 L 次齐次函数。 \mathcal{W} 为费曼参数的 $L+1$ 次齐次函数，并依赖于粒子质量及运动学。两者可以由积分对应的费曼图的拓扑结构得到：

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{U}(x) &= \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_1} \left[\prod_{\alpha \notin T} x_\alpha \right], & \mathcal{V}(x) &= \sum_{T \in \mathcal{T}_2} \left[\prod_{\alpha \notin T} x_\alpha \right] S_T \\ \mathcal{W}(x) &= -\mathcal{V}(x) + \mathcal{U}(x) \sum_{\alpha=1}^N x_\alpha m_\alpha^2 \end{aligned}$$

几点说明:

1. 标量积分 $I(n_1, \dots, n_N)$ 未必是主积分, m_α^2 是内线传播子上的粒子质量, 而非质量参数。
2. 张量积分 $I(n_1, \dots, n_N)_{i_1, \dots, i_r}^{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_r}$ 有类似的参数化, 相应的洛伦兹积分核为

$$\sum_{m=0}^{[r/2]} (\det \mathcal{R})^{r-m} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^m \Gamma(n - Ld/2 - m) \left[(\mathcal{R}^{-1} \otimes g)^{(m)} (\mathcal{R}^{-1} \mathcal{P})^{(r-2m)} \right]_{i_1, \dots, i_r}^{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_r}$$

3. 除依赖运动学外, 上式为费曼参数的多项式。因此, 张量积分的处理方法相同。

极点分离 以标量积分为例

一、将 N 维积分区域分解为 N 个 primary sectors

$$1 = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \left[\prod_{\beta \neq \alpha} \theta(x_{\alpha} - x_{\beta}) \right]$$

$$x_{\beta} = \begin{cases} t_{\beta} x_{\alpha} & \beta < \alpha \\ x_{\alpha} & \beta = \alpha \\ t_{\beta-1} x_{\alpha} & \beta > \alpha \end{cases}$$

$$I(n_1, \dots, n_N) \Big|_{\alpha} = \frac{\Gamma(n - Ld/2)}{\Gamma(n_1) \cdots \Gamma(n_N)} \int_0^1 \prod_{\beta=1}^{N-1} dt_{\beta} t_{\beta}^{n_{\beta}-1} \frac{\mathcal{U}_{\alpha}^{n-(L+1)d/2}}{\mathcal{W}_{\alpha}^{n-Ld/2}}$$

其中, $U_{\alpha} = U/x_{\alpha}^L$, $W_{\alpha} = W/x_{\alpha}^{L+1}$

二、选择积分变量集 以 α -sector 为例

$$\mathcal{I}_\alpha = \{t_{\beta_1}, \dots, t_{\beta_{n_\alpha}}\}, \quad \mathcal{U}_\alpha, \mathcal{W}_\alpha \Big|_{\mathcal{I}_\alpha \rightarrow 0} \longrightarrow 0$$

三、将 n_α 维积分区域（超立方体）分解为 n_α 个 subsectors

$$\prod_{j=1}^{n_\alpha} \theta(1-t_{\beta_j}) \theta(t_{\beta_j}) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_\alpha} \left[\theta(1-t_{\beta_k}) \prod_{j \neq k} \theta(t_{\beta_k} - t_{\beta_j}) \theta(t_{\beta_j}) \right]$$

$$t_{\beta_j} \rightarrow \begin{cases} t_{\beta_j} t_{\beta_k} & j \neq k \\ t_{\beta_k} & j = k \end{cases}$$

$$I(n_1, \dots, n_N) \Big|_{\alpha, k} = \frac{\Gamma(n - Ld/2)}{\Gamma(n_1) \cdots \Gamma(n_N)} \int_0^1 \prod_{\beta=1}^{N-1} dt_\beta t_\beta^{n_\beta-1} t_{\beta_k}^{\Delta_k} \frac{\mathcal{U}_{\alpha, k}^{n-(L+1)d/2}}{\mathcal{W}_{\alpha, k}^{n-Ld/2}}$$

几点说明:

1. 任一 **sector** 上 $N - 1$ 维积分。 $\alpha = 0, \dots, N, k = 0, \dots, n_\alpha$
2. $\mathcal{U}_{\alpha,k}, \mathcal{W}_{\alpha,k}$ 分别为 $\mathcal{U}_\alpha, \mathcal{W}_\alpha$ 因子化 t_{β_k} 后的结果。
3. Δ_k 源自变换的雅克比因子及被积函数的因子化。
4. 将上述分解过程在各 **subsector** 上循环往复进行, 直至因子化过程停止, 即: $\mathcal{I} = \emptyset$

最终得到积分如下形式:

$$I = \int_0^1 \prod_{\alpha=1}^{N-1} dt_\alpha t_\alpha^{a_\alpha - b_\alpha \epsilon} g(t, \epsilon)$$

其中, 函数 $g(t, \epsilon)$ 解析, 且在 $t = 0$ 处非 0。

四、泰勒展开 $g(t, \epsilon)$ 分离出极点 $\text{order } t_\alpha: t_1, \dots, t_{N-1}$

$$g(t, \epsilon) = \sum_{w=0}^{w_0} t_1^w g_1^{(w)}(t, \epsilon) + t_1^{w_1} g^{(w_1)}(t, \epsilon) \quad (a_1 \leq -1)$$

$$w_0 = \lfloor a_1 \rfloor - 1, \quad w_1 > w_0, \quad g^{(w_1)}(t, \epsilon) \Big|_{t_1=0} \neq 0$$

$$I = \sum_{w=0}^{w_0} \frac{1}{a_1 + w + 1 - b_1 \epsilon} \int_0^1 \prod_{\alpha=2}^{N-1} dt_\alpha t_\alpha^{a_\alpha - b_\alpha \epsilon} g_1^{(w)}(t, \epsilon) \\ + \int_0^1 dt_1 t_1^{a_1 + w_1 - b_1 \epsilon} \prod_{\alpha=2}^{N-1} dt_\alpha t_\alpha^{a_\alpha - b_\alpha \epsilon} g^{(w_1)}(t, \epsilon)$$

迭代进行下去，直至完成对 t_{N-1} 的泰勒展开。

除了 $g_1^{(0)}(t, \epsilon)$, 其余的 g 函数在 $t \rightarrow 0$ 时可能为 0。特别地,

$$g_1^{(0)}(t, \epsilon) = g(t, \epsilon) \Big|_{t_1=0}, \quad g^{(1)}(t, \epsilon) = \frac{g(t, \epsilon) - g(t, \epsilon) \Big|_{t_1=0}}{t_1}$$

一个简单例子:

$$I = \int_0^1 dt_1 dt_2 t_1^{-1-\epsilon} t_2^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{t_1 + (1-t_1)t_2} \quad \mathcal{I} = \{t_1, t_2\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^1 dt_1 d(t_1 t_2) t_1^{-1-\epsilon} (t_1 t_2)^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{t_1 + (1-t_1)t_1 t_2} \\ &= \int_0^1 dt_1 dt_2 t_1^{-1-2\epsilon} t_2^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{1 + (1-t_1)t_2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2\epsilon} \int_0^1 dt_2 t_2^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{1+t_2} + \int_0^1 dt_1 dt_2 t_1^{-2\epsilon} t_2^{1-\epsilon} \frac{1}{(1+t_2)(1+(1-t_1)t_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_2 &= \int_0^1 d(t_1 t_2) dt_2 (t_1 t_2)^{-1-\epsilon} t_2^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{t_1 t_2 + (1-t_1 t_2)t_2} \\
&= \int_0^1 dt_1 dt_2 t_1^{-1-\epsilon} t_2^{-1-2\epsilon} \frac{1}{1 + (1-t_2)t_1} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} + \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \int_0^1 dt_1 t_1^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{1+t_1} + \int_0^1 dt_1 dt_2 t_1^{-\epsilon} t_2^{-2\epsilon} \frac{1}{(1+t_1)(1+(1-t_2)t_1)}
\end{aligned}$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2$$

结果中出现的所有积分都是收敛的，可以对 ϵ 作展开，并对积分数值计算。