$$\underset{\sim}{Z} = \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{1}} - \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \log \frac{\Lambda^2}{\mu^2} \left(\underset{\sim}{B} - \frac{8}{3} \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{1}}\right)$$

where

$$\underset{\sim}{B} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 23/3 & 1/12 \\ -20 & -3 \end{pmatrix} \tag{6}$$

(The basis vector is $\{S, T\}$). The anomalous dimension matrix $\underset{\sim}{\gamma}$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \underset{\sim}{\gamma} &= -\underset{\sim}{Z}^{-1} \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \underset{\sim}{Z} \\ &= -2 \frac{g^2}{16\pi^2} \left(\underset{\sim}{B} - 8/3 \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{1}}\right) \quad . \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

The operators θ_A are determined thus by the eigenvectors of $\underset{\sim}{B}^T$. γ_A are the eigenvalues of $\underset{\sim}{\gamma}$. They may be computed to be

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1 &= (7.51 - 8/3) \quad (-2g^2/16\pi^2) \\ \gamma_2 &= (-2.84 - 8/3) \quad (-2g^2/16\pi^2). \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

The corresponding eigenoperators are (the coefficient of S defines the normalization)

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 &= S + 0.008\ T \\ \theta_2 &= S + 0.53\ T \quad . \end{aligned}$$

These equations may be inverted to give

$$\begin{aligned} 4S + T &= 2.14\ \theta_1 + 1.87\ \theta_2 \\ &\equiv \sum_{A=1}^{2} f_A \theta_A \quad . \end{aligned}$$

Associated with each operator θ_A is an enhancement factor