

$$\Gamma_{\text{un}}^{a;b,c}(p;q,r)_\mu \left| \begin{array}{l} = Z_1^{-1} \Gamma_{\text{BARE}}^{a;b,c}(p;q,r)_\mu \\ p^2 = q^2 = r^2 = -\mu^2 \end{array} \right. \quad (2.9)$$

The Ward identities^(34,35) ensure that these constants are related by:

$$Z_3/Z_1 = \tilde{Z}_3/\tilde{Z}_1 \quad (2.10)$$

and that the longitudinal part of the inverse vector propagator is unrenormalized:

$$D_{\text{un}}^{-1}(k)_{\mu\nu}^{ab} = \dots + \frac{i}{\alpha_u} k_\mu k_\nu \quad (2.11)$$

where α_u is the unrenormalized gauge parameter.

The renormalized Green's functions are then defined by scaling the fields according to:

$$\begin{aligned} (B_\mu^a)_r &= Z_3^{-\frac{1}{2}} (B_\mu^a)_u \\ (\phi^a)_r &= \tilde{Z}_3^{-\frac{1}{2}} (\phi^a)_u \end{aligned} \quad (2.12)$$

and defining the renormalized charge to be

$$g_r = Z_3^{+\frac{3}{2}} Z_1^{-1} g_u \quad (2.13)$$

and the renormalized gauge parameter to be

$$\alpha_r = Z_3^{-1} \alpha_u \quad (2.14)$$

The renormalized one-particle irreducible (1PI) Green's functions $\Gamma_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n}^{(n)}(P_1 \dots P_n)$ [$\Gamma^{(2)}$ is the inverse propagator]:

$$\Gamma_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n}^{(n)}(P_1 \dots P_n) = Z_3^{n/2} \Gamma_{\mu_1 \dots \mu_n}^{(n)}(P_1 \dots P_n)_{\text{unrenormalized}} \quad (2.15)$$