

The critical exponents α and β are determined by

$$I(\alpha) = M(\alpha, \beta) = L(\alpha, \beta).$$

Space dimension $D = 3$. Above are two identical plots, with two different vertical scales of the three functions $I(\alpha)$, $M(\alpha, \beta)$ and $L(\alpha, \beta)$ as a function of critical exponent α for seven different values of β , equally spaced in the region of convergence. Again we see that M and I intersect, but as β sweeps through the allowed region, L remains far away from this intersection. We again notice that M depends weakly on β , whereas L is strongly β -dependent. I is β -independent.