

The critical exponents α and β are determined by

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

Space dimension $D = 2$. Plot of $I(\alpha)$, $M(\alpha, \beta)$ and $L(\alpha, \beta)$ as a function of critical exponent α for seven different values of β , equally spaced in the region of convergence. We see that M and I intersect, but as β sweeps through the allowed region, L remains far away from this intersection. We see that M depends weakly on β , whereas L is strongly β -dependent. I is β -independent.