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**QCD** COUPLING UP TO THIRD ORDER IN STANDARD AND ANALYTIC PERTURBATION THEORIES

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#### 1 Introduction

In publications [1, 2] a new approach to perturbative QCD, the renormalization group (RG) invariant analytic approach (IAA) was proposed (for the exhaustive review on this approach we recommend paper [3]). This method consistently takes into account the renormalization invariance and analyticity in perturbation theory (PT).

In work [4], a particular version of IAA has been formulated. According this version, analytic perturbation theory (APT), the observables in the space-like region are represented as a non-power series in the special universal functions  $\mathcal{A}_n(Q^2, f)$  (n=1,2...and f denotes number of quark flavor) [5]. Analogical set of functions  $\{\mathfrak{A}_n(s,f)\}$ , s>0, was introduced in the time-like region [6]. Both sets of functions are determined by the QCD running coupling  $\bar{\alpha}_s(Q^2, f)$  and can be calculated in APT analytically or numerically. A systematic mathematical investigation of these functions have been undertaken in works [5-7], in particular the oscillating behavior in the infrared region was established. To calculate these functions beyond the one-loop level the iterative approximation for the coupling was used [6, 8, 9], or RG equation for the coupling has been solved numerically in the complex domain [10].

In papers [11, 12] the RG equation for the QCD running coupling, at the two-loop order, has been solved explicitly as a function of the scale. The solution has been written in terms of the Lambert W function. The three-loop order solution (with Pade transformed  $\beta$ -function) also was expressed in terms of the same function [12]. Using the explicit two-loop solution, the analytical structure of the coupling in the complex  $Q^2$ -plane has been determined [11, 12]. The analytical formulae for the corresponding spectral function was found. Then using the method of APT the analytically improved coupling [13, 14] has been reconstructed.

Afterwards, in paper [15], the running coupling of an arbitrary renormalization scheme, to the k-th order  $(k \geq 3)$ , was expanded as a power series in the scheme independent explicit two-loop order solution. The new method for reducing the scheme ambiguity for the QCD observables has been proposed in this work. A similar expansion for the single scale dependent observable, motivated differently, has been suggested in [16].

In Sec.2 and Sec.3 we use the explicit solutions for the running coupling to calculate the universal quantities  $\mathcal{A}_n(Q^2,f)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s,f)$  beyond the one loop order. The results for  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s,f)$ , to second and third orders, are presented in the analytical form.

In Sec.4, the matching conditions for crossing the quark flavor thresholds for the  $\overline{MS}$  scheme running coupling  $\alpha_s(Q, f)$ , to the three loops, are solved analytically. By the way we construct the global (independent on f) universal functions,  $\mathcal{A}_n(Q^2)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s)$  (both introduced in [6]). These functions can be used in the whole momentum space.

In Sec.5 we present numerical estimations of the explicit solutions for the coupling. We consider the cases of standard PT and of APT separately. To third order, we compare numerical results for Pade and standard iterative approximations to the coupling. The scope of validity for the iterative approximation is estimated. We give numerical results for the "analyticized couplings"  $\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2, f)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_1(s, f)$  calculated to second and third orders. The differences between these quantities and the standard coupling,  $\alpha_s(Q^2, f)$ , are estimated. We also give numerical results for the global functions  $\mathcal{A}_n(Q^2)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s)$  (n = 1, 2, 3), to second and third orders (see Tables 7-12).

## 2 Exact solution for the two-loop coupling in the spacelike region

The running coupling of QCD satisfies the differential equation <sup>a</sup>

$$Q^2 \frac{\partial \alpha_s(Q^2, f)}{\partial Q^2} = \beta^f(\alpha_s(Q^2, f)) = -\sum_{N=0}^{\infty} \beta_N^f \alpha_s^{N+2}(Q^2, f), \tag{1}$$

 $\bar{\alpha}_s(\mu^2)=\alpha_s=rac{g^2}{4\pi},\ g$  is the renormalized coupling constant,  $\mu$  is the renormalization point, and f denotes the number of quark flavors. In the class of schemes where the beta-function is mass independent  $eta_0^{(f)}$  and  $eta_1^{(f)}$  are universal and the result for  $eta_2^f$  is available in the modified MS  $(\overline{MS})$  scheme

$$\beta_0^f = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( 11 - \frac{2}{3} f \right), \quad \beta_1^f = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^2} \left( 102 - \frac{38}{3} f \right), \quad \beta_2^f = \frac{1}{(4\pi)^3} \left( \frac{2857}{2} - \frac{5033f}{18} + \frac{325f^2}{54} \right). \tag{2}$$

For convenience in what follows we shall omit index f in the coefficients  $\beta_k^f$ . Exact two-loop solution to Eq. (1) is given by [11, 12]

$$\alpha_s^{(2)}(Q^2, f) = -\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1} \frac{1}{1 + W_{-1}(\zeta)} : \quad \zeta = -\frac{1}{eb} \left(\frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{b}}, \tag{3}$$

 $b = \beta_1/\beta_0^2$ ,  $\Lambda \equiv \Lambda_{\overline{MS}}$  and  $W(\zeta)$  denotes the Lambert W function [17]. This is the multivalued inverse of  $\zeta = W(\zeta) \exp W(\zeta)$ . The branches of W are denoted  $W_k(\zeta)$ ,  $k = 0, \pm 1, \ldots$  A detailed review of properties and applications of this special function can be found in [17]. The three-loop solution (with Pade transformed beta-function) for the coupling is [12]

$$\alpha_{Pade}^{(3)}(Q^2, f) = -\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1} \frac{1}{1 - \beta_0 \beta_2 / {\beta_1}^2 + W_{-1}(\xi)} : \quad \xi = -\frac{1}{eb} \exp\left(\frac{\beta_0 \beta_2}{\beta_1^2}\right) \left(\frac{Q^2}{\Lambda^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{b}}. \tag{4}$$

Expressions (3) and (4) allows us to perform analytical continuation in the complex  $Q^2$  plane and to calculate discontinuity along the negative  $Q^2$  axis. <sup>b</sup> In this way we construct the corresponding analytically improved expressions for the coupling. The "analyticized n-th power" of the coupling, obtained from the solution (4), can be written as

$$A_n^{(3)}(Q^2, f) \equiv \{\alpha_s^{(3)}(Q^2, f)\}_{an.}^n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty \frac{\rho_n^{(3)}(\sigma, f)}{\sigma + Q^2} d\sigma = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^t}{(e^t + Q^2/\Lambda^2)} \tilde{\rho}_n^{(3)}(t, f) dt, \quad (5)$$

where the spectral function,  $\rho_n(\sigma, f) \equiv \tilde{\rho}(t, f) = \Im{\{\alpha_s(-\sigma - i0)\}^n}$ , is given by

$$\tilde{\rho}_n^{(3)}(t,f) = \left(\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1}\right)^n \Im\left(-\frac{1}{1 - \beta_2 \beta_0 / \beta_1^2 + W_1(Z(t))}\right)^n,\tag{6}$$

with

$$Z(t) = \frac{1}{be} \exp(\beta_0 \beta_2 / \beta_1^2 - t/b + i(1/b - 1)\pi). \tag{7}$$

Note that formula (6) is relevant for  $0 \le f \le 6$ . Taking the limit  $\beta_2 \to 0$  in (6) one can reproduce the corresponding formula for the two loop case.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>We use the notation  $Q^2 = -q^2$ ,  $Q^2 > 0$  corresponds to a spacelike momentum transfer.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>For details of analytical continuation we recommend papers [11-14].

## 3 Continuation of the QCD running coupling to the timelike region

The APT approach allows us to define the QCD coupling in the timelike region in a correct manner [8, 9, 18, 19]. Here, instead of common power series for a timelike observables, there appears asymptotic series over the set of oscillating functions  $\{\mathfrak{A}_n(s,f)\}$  [6, 7]. The functions  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s,f)$  are defined by the elegant formula [20]

$$\mathfrak{A}_{n}(s,f) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{s}^{\infty} \frac{d\sigma}{\sigma} \rho_{n}(\sigma,f), \tag{8}$$

here the spectral function is  $\rho_n(\sigma, f) = \Im{\{\alpha_s(-\sigma - \imath 0)\}^n}$ . In the one-loop order the set  $\{\mathfrak{A}_n(s)\}$  has been studied in Ref.[6]. In this case, the first four functions of the set are given by

$$\mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(1)}(s,f) = \frac{1}{\beta_{0}}(0.5 - \frac{1}{\pi}\arctan(\frac{\ln\bar{s}}{\pi})), \quad \mathfrak{A}_{2}^{(1)}(s,f) = \frac{1}{\beta_{0}^{2}}\frac{1}{(\ln^{2}\bar{s} + \pi^{2})}, \\
\mathfrak{A}_{3}^{(1)}(s,f) = \frac{1}{\beta_{0}^{3}}\frac{\ln\bar{s}}{(\ln^{2}\bar{s} + \pi^{2})^{2}}, \quad \mathfrak{A}_{4}^{(1)}(s,f) = \frac{1}{\beta_{0}^{4}}\frac{\ln^{2}\bar{s} - \pi^{2}/3}{(\ln^{2}\bar{s} + \pi^{2})^{3}}, \tag{9}$$

here  $\bar{s}=s/\Lambda^2$ . In this section we will calculate  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s,f)$  to second and third orders. Let us define the auxiliary functions

$$R_n(s,f) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\ln \bar{s}}^{\infty} dt \tilde{a}^n(t,f). \tag{10}$$

where  $\Im \tilde{a}^n(t,f) = \tilde{\rho}_n(t,f) \equiv \rho_n(\sigma,f)$  with  $\sigma = \exp(t)$ . Then  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s,f) = \Im R_n(s,f)$ . The expressions for  $\tilde{a}$ , at the two and three loop orders, can be read from (6). In the two loop case

$$\tilde{a}^{(2)}(t,f) = -\frac{\beta_0}{\beta_1} \frac{1}{1 + W_1(z(t))} : \quad z(t) = \frac{e^{-1 - t/b + i\phi}}{b}, \quad \phi = \pi \left(\frac{1}{b} - 1\right). \tag{11}$$

Integral (10), with (11), can be rewritten as a contour integral in the complex z-plane

$$R_n^{(2)}(s,f) = p_n \int_{z_{\epsilon}}^{z_s} \frac{dz}{z} \frac{1}{(1+W_1(z))^n},$$
(12)

here

$$p_n = \frac{b}{\pi} (-\beta_0/\beta_1)^n, \quad z_s = \frac{1}{eb} (\bar{s})^{\left(-\frac{1}{b}\right)} e^{i\phi}, \quad z_\epsilon = \epsilon e^{i\phi}, \quad \phi = \pi \left(\frac{1}{b} - 1\right), \tag{13}$$

and the limit  $\epsilon \to 0$  is assumed. Let us introduce the new integration variable in (12)

$$\omega = W(z), \quad d\omega = \frac{W(z)}{1 + W(z)} \frac{dz}{z}, \tag{14}$$

then

$$R_n^{(2)}(s,f) = p_n \int_{W_1(z_*)}^{W_1(z_*)} \frac{1+\omega}{\omega(1+\omega)^n} d\omega.$$
 (15)

For n > 2, from (15) we find the relation

$$\mathfrak{A}_{n}^{(2)}(s,f) = -\frac{\beta_{0}}{\beta_{1}}\mathfrak{A}_{n-1}^{(2)}(s,f) + \frac{p_{n}}{(n-2)}\Im(1+W_{1}(z_{s}))^{2-n}.$$
(16)

Eq. (16) can be rewritten as the recurrence relation for  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s)$ 

$$\frac{\partial \mathfrak{A}_{n-2}^{(2)}(s,f)}{\partial \ln s} = -(n-2)(\beta_0 \mathfrak{A}_{n-1}^{(2)}(s,f) + \beta_1 \mathfrak{A}_n^{(2)}(s,f)),\tag{17}$$

formula (17) gives the generalization of the similar one-loop order relation obtained in paper [6]. From (17) with the help of Eq. (8) we find analogical formula for the spectral function

$$\frac{\partial \rho_{n-2}^{(2)}(\sigma, f)}{\partial \ln \sigma} = -(n-2)(\beta_0 \rho_{n-1}^{(2)}(\sigma, f) + \beta_1 \rho_n^{(2)}(\sigma, f)). \tag{18}$$

Let us multiply Eq. (18) by the factor  $(\sigma+Q^2)^{-1}$  and take the integral over the region  $0<\sigma<\infty$ . Integrating by parts and taking into account the condition  $\rho_{n-2}(\sigma)\sigma/(Q^2+\sigma)|_{\sigma=0}^{\infty}=0$  we obtain

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{A}_{n-2}^{(2)}(Q^2, f)}{\partial \ln Q^2} = -(n-2)(\beta_0 \mathcal{A}_{n-1}^{(2)}(Q^2, f) + \beta_1 \mathcal{A}_n^{(2)}(Q^2, f)). \tag{19}$$

Note that for n=3 Eqs. (17) and (19) are analogous to the basis Eq. (1) with  $\alpha_s$  replaced by  $\mathfrak{A}_n$  and  $\mathcal{A}_n$  respectively.

It is sufficient to calculate  $\mathfrak{A}_1$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_2$ . Note that  $R_1^{(2)}(s,f)$  is divergent in the limit  $\epsilon \to 0$ , (see (12)). Nevertheless, it has finite imaginary part <sup>c</sup>. By direct calculation we find

$$\tilde{\alpha}^{(2)}(s,f) = \mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(2)}(s,f) = \frac{1}{\beta_0} - \frac{1}{\pi\beta_0} \Im \ln W_1(z_s), \tag{20}$$

$$\mathfrak{A}_{2}^{(2)}(s,f) = \frac{1}{\pi\beta_{1}} \Im \ln \left( \frac{W_{1}(z_{s})}{1 + W_{1}(z_{s})} \right), \tag{21}$$

with  $z_s$  given by (13). Using the known asymptotic behavior of the W-function [17], in the limit  $s \to 0$ , we verify [1, 2]

$$\tilde{\alpha}^{(2)}(s,f) = \mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(2)}(s,f) \to \frac{1}{\beta_{0}}, \text{ and } \mathfrak{A}_{n}^{(2)}(s,f) \to 0 \text{ for } n > 1.$$
 (22)

Analogically in three loop case we find

$$\mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(3)}(s,f) = \tilde{\alpha}^{(3)}(s,f) = -\frac{1}{\pi\beta_{0}} \left( \frac{1}{\eta} \Im \ln(W_{1}(Z_{s})) + (1 - \frac{1}{\eta}) \Im \ln(\eta + W_{1}(Z_{s})) - \pi \right), \quad (23)$$

$$\mathfrak{A}_{2}^{(3)}(s,f) = \frac{1}{\pi\beta_{1}} \left( \frac{1}{\eta^{2}} \Im \ln \left( \frac{W_{1}(Z_{s})}{\eta + W_{1}(Z_{s})} \right) - (1 - \frac{1}{\eta}) \Im \left( \frac{1}{\eta + W_{1}(Z_{s})} \right) \right), \tag{24}$$

$$\mathfrak{A}_{n}^{(3)}(s,f) = -\frac{\beta_{0}}{\eta \beta_{1}} \mathfrak{A}_{n-1}^{(3)}(s,f) + \frac{p_{n}}{\eta(n-2)} \mathfrak{F}(\eta + W_{1}(Z_{s}))^{2-n} + \frac{p_{n}}{n-1} (\frac{1}{\eta} - 1) \mathfrak{F}(\eta + W_{1}(Z_{s}))^{1-n}$$
(25)

where n > 2,  $\eta = 1 - \beta_0 \beta_2 / \beta_1^2$  and

$$Z_s = \frac{1}{b} (s/\Lambda^2)^{-1/b} \exp(-\eta + i(1/b - 1)\pi).$$

Note that the "analyticized" perturbative expansions for timelike observables (which contain specific functions  $\mathfrak{A}_n$ ) may be rewritten as power series in traditional coupling  $\bar{\alpha}_s(s)$  with

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>for the asymptotic behaviour of the W function see paper [17]

modified by  $\pi^2$ -factors coefficients [6, 7]. Previously, these modified power series have been obtained in [21, 22]. Application of the series can be found in papers [23-28]. Thus, " $\pi^2$ -effects" for various timelike quantities have been estimated in paper [27], in particular, it was found that the  $\pi^2$ -factors give dominating contributions to the coefficients of  $R(s) = \sigma_{tot}(e^+e^- \to \text{hadrons})/\sigma(e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-)$ . On the other hand, in recent paper [7] various timelike events was analyzed in the f=5 region. Higher-order " $\pi^2$ -effects" have been taken into account properly. It was found that the extracted values for  $\alpha_s(M_z^2)$  are influenced significantly by these effects.

# 4 Matching procedure and construction of the global space-like and time-like couplings

In MS-like renormalization schemes important issue is how to introduce the matching conditions for the strong coupling constant at the heavy quarks thresholds. In literature few different recipes are known (see for example [6, 7, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33]). Here, we follow works [6, 7]. Let us impose the continuity relations

$$\alpha_s(M_f^2, \Lambda_{f-1}, f-1) = \alpha_s(M_f^2, \Lambda_f, f). \tag{26}$$

Inserting in (26) the three-loop solution (4) we solve equation (26) for  $\Lambda_f$ 

$$\Lambda_f = M_f \{ -b_f F(z_{f-1}) \exp(\eta_f + F(z_{f-1})) \}^{b_f/2}$$
(27)

where  $b_f = \beta_1^f/(\beta_0^f)^2$ ,  $\eta^f = 1 - \beta_0^f \beta_2^f/(\beta_1^f)^2$ ,

$$z_{f-1} = -\frac{\exp(-\eta_{f-1})}{b_{f-1}} \left(\frac{\Lambda_{f-1}}{M_f}\right)^{2/b_{f-1}},\tag{28}$$

$$F(z_{f-1}) = (\eta_{f-1} + W_{-1}(z_{f-1})) \frac{\beta_1^{f-1}}{\beta_0^{f-1}} \frac{\beta_0^f}{\beta_1^f} - \eta_f.$$
 (29)

In paper [6] special model for the spectral functions  $\rho_n(\sigma)$  was proposed

$$\rho_n(\sigma) = \rho_n(\sigma, \Lambda_3, 3) + \sum_{f \ge 4} \Theta(\sigma - M_f^2) (\rho_n(\sigma, \Lambda_f, f) - \rho_n(\sigma, \Lambda_{f-1}, f - 1)), \tag{30}$$

here the mass  $M_f$  corresponds to the quark with flavor f, and  $\Lambda_f$  is determined according formula (27). Inserting (30) in formula (8) we find following expression for the "analyticized powers" of the global coupling in the timelike region [6]

$$\mathfrak{A}_n(s) = \mathfrak{A}_n(s, f) + C_n(f) \quad for \quad M_f \le \sqrt{s} \le M_{f+1}, \tag{31}$$

where the shift coefficients  $C_n(f)$  are defined by relation

$$C_n(f) = \mathfrak{A}_n(M_{f+1}^2, f+1) - \mathfrak{A}_n(M_{f+1}^2, f) + C_k(f+1)$$
(32)

with  $C_n(6) = 0$ . The analogical formula follows for the corresponding global spacelike functions  $\mathcal{A}_n(Q^2)$ 

$$\mathcal{A}_{n}(Q^{2}) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{M_{4}^{2}} \frac{d\sigma}{\sigma + Q^{2}} \rho_{n}(\sigma, \Lambda_{3}, 3) + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{f=4}^{5} \int_{M_{f}^{2}}^{M_{f+1}^{2}} \frac{d\sigma}{\sigma + Q^{2}} \rho_{n}(\sigma, \Lambda_{f}, f) + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{M_{6}^{2}}^{\infty} \frac{d\sigma}{\sigma + Q^{2}} \rho_{n}(\sigma, \Lambda_{6}, 6)$$
(33)

#### 5 Numerical estimations

For the quarks masses throughout this paper we assume the values  $M_1=M_2=M_3=0$ ,  $M_4=1.3~GeV$ ,  $M_5=4.3~GeV$  and  $M_6=170~GeV$ .

In practice usually used the iterative approximation for the coupling [34]

$$\alpha_{it}^{(3)}(Q^2) = \frac{1}{\beta_0 L} - \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_0^3} \frac{\ln L}{L^2} + \frac{1}{\beta_0^3 L^3} \left( \frac{\beta_1^2}{\beta_0^2} (\ln^2 L - \ln L - 1) + \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_0} \right), \tag{34}$$

where  $L=\ln Q^2/\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}^2$ . The same formula is used in the timelike region. It is instructive to compare solutions (4) and (34). Numerical results for these functions are summarized in the Table 2. We see, that the difference between these functions becomes noticeable for  $Q<1.2~{\rm GeV}$ .

In Table 3 we give results for the three-loop Pade approximated coupling  $\alpha^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$  and the corresponding analytic coupling  $\mathcal{A}_1^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$ . In Table 4,  $\alpha^{(3)}(s,5)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_1^{(3)}(s,5)$  are compared. The interval 5 GeV < Q,  $\sqrt{s} < 200$  GeV is chosen and it is assumed that  $\Lambda_5 = 264~MeV$ . Here, we observe the inequality

$$\alpha^{(k)}(Q^2, 5) > \mathcal{A}_1^{(k)}(Q^2, 5) > \mathfrak{A}_1^{(k)}(Q^2, 5),$$
 (35)

the relative difference  $\Delta$  (%) between  $\alpha^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$  and  $\mathcal{A}_1^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$  decreases from 1.4% at Q=5~GeV to 0.15% at Q=200~GeV, whereas the difference between  $\alpha^{(3)}(s,5)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_1^{(3)}(s,5)$  is more appreciable:  $\Delta(\%)=7.5\%$  at  $\sqrt{s}=5~GeV$  and  $\Delta(\%)=1.6\%$  at  $\sqrt{s}=200~GeV$ . The "mirror symmetry" [8] between  $\mathcal{A}_1^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_1^{(3)}(s,5)$  is essentially violated (see Tables 3 and 4). Thus, the relative difference,  $\Delta(\%)=(\mathcal{A}_1^{(3)}(Q^2,5)-\mathfrak{A}_1^{(3)}(s,5))/\mathcal{A}_1^{(3)}(Q^2,5)*100$ , monotonically decreases from 5.6 % at  $Q=\sqrt{s}=1~GeV$  to 1.5% at 200 GeV.

In Table 5 various functions at the two-loop and three-loop orders are compared. We choose f=5 and  $\Lambda_5=215~MeV$ . Then, from the matching formula (27), in the two-loop case  $(\eta=1)$  we find  $\Lambda_3=363~MeV$ , while  $\Lambda_3=340~MeV$  in the three-loop case. The interval  $20~GeV < Q, \sqrt{s} < 170~GeV$  is chosen. Here, we demonstrate the stability of results of PT and of APT, with respect to the higher-loop corrections. In this region, the numerical difference between the three-loop and the corresponding two-loop couplings are of order 0.3%-0.2%.

In Tables 7-12 we have summarized numerical results for the global three-loop functions,  $\mathcal{A}_n^{(3)}(Q^2)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_n^{(3)}(s)$  for n=1,2,3. The values for the parameter  $\Lambda_3$  are chosen 350, 400, and 450 MeV. The corresponding values for the  $\Lambda_f$  for f>3 are calculated from the three-loop matching condition (27) (see Table 1).

Let us compare the global three-loop function  $A_1^{(3)}(Q^2)$  (see Table 9) and  $\alpha^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$  (Table 3) in the case  $\Lambda_3=400~MeV$  (the corresponding value for  $\Lambda_5$  is 264 MeV). We see that the global coupling  $A_1^{(3)}(Q^2)$  does not obey the inequality (35). The difference  $\alpha^{(3)}(Q^2,5)-A_1^{(3)}(Q^2)$  becomes negative when Q increases. For  $\Lambda_3=400~MeV$ , this takes place at  $Q\sim 17~GeV$ . This difference is small but it increases with Q. It is about 0.6% at Q=200~GeV. The same effect is occurred for other values of the  $\Lambda_3$ . This enhancement of the global APT coupling can be explained from formula (33). It is easy to verify that (33) contains additional positive non-perturbative contribution, which was not occurred in the case of the local APT coupling (5). This contribution increase the coupling for large values of Q.

Table 1: The values of  $\Lambda_f$  determined by the threshold matching condition (27).  $\Lambda_3$  is chosen as a basis quantity.

T	he three	loop ca	ise	Exact two loop case			
$\Lambda_3$	$\Lambda_4$	$\Lambda_5$	$\Lambda_6$	$\Lambda_3$	$\Lambda_4$	$\Lambda_5$	$\Lambda_6$
MeV	MeV	MeV	MeV	MeV	MeV	MeV	MeV
300	258.4	183.0	76.2	300	248.4	170.4	69.2
310	268.2	190.8	79.7	310	257.6	177.3	72.3
320	278.0	198.6	83.4	320	266.8	184.3	75.5
330	287.9	206.5	87.0	330	276.0	191.4	78.7
340	297.8	214.4	90.8	340	285.3	198.5	81.9
350	307.8	222.5	94.6	350	294.6	205.7	85.2
360	318.0	230.6	98.4	360	303.9	212.9	88.5
370	328.0	238.8	102.3	370	313.2	220.1	91.9
380	338.1	247.1	106.2	380	322.6	227.4	95.2
390	348.4	255.5	110.2	390	332.0	234.8	98.7
400	358.7	263.9	114.3	400	341.4	242.2	102.1
410	369.0	272.5	118.4	410	350.9	249.6	105.6
420	379.4	281.1	122.6	420	360.4	257.1	109.1
430	389.9	289.8	126.8	430	369.9	264.7	112.7
440	400.5	298.6	131.1	440	379.5	272.2	116.2
450	411.1	307.5	135.4	450	389.0	279.9	119.8
460	421.8	316.5	139.8	460	398.6	287.5	123.5
470	432.6	325.6	144.3	470	408.3	295.2	127.2
480	443.4	334.8	148.8	480	417.9	303.0	130.9
490	454.4	344.1	153.4	490	427.6	310.8	134.6
500	465.4	353.5	158.1	500	437.3	318.6	138.4

Table 2: The three loop Pade improved solution (4) versus iterative formula (34). We choose  $\Lambda_3=400$  MeV. Then, from formula (27) we have  $\Lambda_4=358.7$  MeV,  $\Lambda_5=263.9$  MeV and  $\Lambda_6=114.3$  MeV.  $\Delta(\%)$  denotes the relative difference of the approximants.

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Q	$\alpha_{pd}^{(3)}(Q^2)$	$\alpha_{it}^{(3)}(Q^2)$	$\Delta(\%)$		Q	$\alpha_{pd}^{(3)}(Q^2)$	$\alpha_{it}^{(3)}(Q^2)$	$\Delta(\%)$
GeV	f=3	f=3			GeV	f=5	f=5	
.8	.90931	.88340	2.8		10	.18849	.18847	.01
.9	.68022	.69179	1.7		11	.18413	.18413	.01
1.0	.57853	.58784	1.6		12	.18033	.18033	.00
1.1	.51548	.52195	1.3		13	.17698	.17699	.01
1.2	.47126	.47589	1.0		14	.17398	.17400	.01
1.3	.43803	.44153	.8		15	.17129	.17131	.01
1.4	.41190	.41469	.7		16	.16884	.16887	.02
1.5	.39068	.39301	.6		17	.16661	.16664	.02
1.6	.37302	.37503	.5		18	.16457	.16460	.02
1.7	.35803	.35982	.5		19	.16268	.16271	.02
1.8	.34511	.34674	.5		20	.16092	.16096	.02
1.9	.33384	.33535	.5		21	.15929	.15933	.03
2.0	.32389	.32530	.4		22	.15777	.15781	.03
2.1	.31502	.31637	.4		23	.15634	.15639	.03
2.2	.30707	.30835	.4		24	.15500	.15504	.03
2.3	.29987	.30111	.4		25	.15374	.15378	.03
2.4	.29333	.29452	.4		26	.15254	.15259	.03
2.5	.28735	.28850	.4		27	.15141	.15145	.03
2.6	.28185	.28297	.4		28	.15033	.15038	.03
Q	$\alpha_{pd}^{(3)}(Q^2)$	$\alpha_{it}^{(3)}(Q^2)$	$\Delta(\%)$		29	.14931	.14936	.03
GeV	f=4	f=4			30	.14834	.14839	.03
2	.33390	.33391	.0		40	.14057	.14062	.04
3	.27539	.27564	.1		50	.13510	.13515	.04
4	.24564	.24597	.1		60	.13094	.13099	.04
5	.22690	.22725	.2		70	.12763	.12768	.04
6	.21371	.21405	.2		80	.12489	.12494	.04
7	.20376	.20410	.2		90	.12258	.12263	.04
8	.19590	.19623	.2		100	.12058	.12063	.04
9	.18948	.18980	.2		110	.11883	.11888	.04
10	.18410	.18441	.2		120	.11728	.11732	.04

Table 3: The  $Q^2$  dependence of the three loop Pade improved coupling  $\alpha^{(3)}(Q^2,f)$ , (4), and the corresponding analytic coupling  $\mathcal{A}_1^{(3)}(Q^2,f)$  for f=5 and  $\Lambda_5=264~MeV~(\Lambda_3=400~MeV)$ .  $\Delta(\%)$  denotes the relative difference between the couplings.

Q~GeV	$\alpha^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$	$A_1^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$	$\Delta$ (%)	Q~GeV	$\alpha^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$	$A_1^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$	$\Delta(\%)$
5	.22814	.22494	1.4	60	.13094	.13075	.14
6	.21610	.21383	1.0	62	.13022	.13003	.14
7	.20692	.20521	.82	64	.12953	.12934	.14
8	.19959	.19825	.67	66	.12887	.12868	.14
9	.19357	.19247	.56	68	.12823	.12805	.14
10	.18849	.18757	.48	70	.12762	.12744	.14
11	.18413	.18334	.42	72	.12703	.12686	.14
12	.18033	.17964	.38	74	.12647	.12629	.14
13	.17697	.17636	.34	76	.12592	.12575	.14
14	.17398	.17343	.31	78	.12540	.12522	.14
15	.17128	.17078	.29	80	.12489	.12471	.14
16	.16884	.16838	.27	82	.12439	.12422	.14
17	.16661	.16618	.25	84	.12392	.12374	.14
18	.16456	.16416	.24	86	.12345	.12328	.14
19	.16267	.16230	.22	88	.12301	.12283	.14
20	.16092	.16057	.21	90	.12257	.12240	.14
21	.15929	.15895	.21	92	.12215	.12198	.14
22	.15777	.15745	.20	94	.12174	.12157	.14
23	.15634	.15603	.19	96	.12134	.12117	.14
24	.15500	.15470	.19	98	.12095	.12078	.14
25	.15373	.15345	.18	100	.1205	.1204	.14
26	.15254	.15226	.18	105	.11967	.11950	.14
27	.15140	.15114	.17	110	.11882	.11865	.14
28	.15033	.15007	.17	115	.11803	.11786	.14
29	14931	.14905	.16	120	.11727	.11710	.14
30	.14833	.14808	.16	125	.11656	.11639	.14
32	.14651	.14628	.16	130	.11588	.11571	.14
34	.14485	.14462	.15	135	.11523	.11507	.14
36	.14331	.14309	.15	140	.11462	.11445	.14
38	.14189	.14167	.15	145	.11403	.11387	.14
40	.14056	.14035	.15	150	.11347	.11331	.14
42	.13933	.13912	.14	155	.11294	.11277	.14
44	.13817	.13797	.14	160	.11242	.11225	.14
46	.13709	.13689	.14	165	.11193	.11176	.14
48	.13606	.13586	.14	170	.11145	.11128	.14
50	.13509	.13490	.14	175	.11099	.11083	.14
52	.13418	.13398	.14	180	.11055	.11038	.15
54	.13331	.13312	.14	185	.11012	.10996	.15
56	.13248	.13229	.14	190	.10971	.10955	.15
58	.13169	.13150	.14	195	.10932	.10915	.15
				200	.10893	.10877	.15

Table 4: The three loop analytic coupling  $\mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(3)}(s,5)$  (see (23)) versus the ordinary 3-loop Pade approximated coupling  $\alpha^{(3)}(s,5)$ . We have assumed that  $\Lambda_{3}=400~MeV$ , correspondingly  $\Lambda_{5}=264~MeV$ .

$\sqrt{s} \ GeV$	$\alpha^{(3)}(s,5)$	$\mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(3)}(s,5)$	$\Delta(\%)$	$\sqrt{s} \ GeV$	$\alpha^{(3)}(s,5)$	$\mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(3)}(s,5)$	$\Delta(\%)$
5	.22814	.21221	7.5	60	.13094	.12793	2.3
6	.21610	.20253	6.7	62	.13022	.12726	2.3
7	.20692	.19498	6.1	64	.12953	.12662	2.2
8	.19959	.18887	5.6	66	.12887	.12600	2.2
9	.19357	.18378	5.3	68	.12823	.12541	2.2
10	.18849	.17945	5.0	70	12762	.12484	2.2
11	.18413	.17570	4.7	72	.12703	.12429	2.2
12	.18033	.17241	4.5	74	.12647	.12376	2.1
13	.17697	.16949	4.4	76	.12592	.12325	2.1
14	.17398	.16687	4.2	78	.12540	.12276	2.1
15	.17128	.16450	4.1	80	.12489	.12228	2.1
16	.16884	.16234	4.0	82	.12439	.12182	2.1
17	.16661	.16037	3.8	84	.12392	.12137	2.0
18	16456	.15855	3.7	86	.12345	.12094	2.0
19	.16267	.15687	3.7	88	.12301	.12052	2.0
20	.16092	.15530	3.6	90	.12257	.12011	2.0
21	.15929	.15384	3.5	92	.12215	.11972	2.0
22	.15777	.15247	3.4	94	.12174	.11933	2.0
23	.15634	.15119	3.4	96	.12134	.11896	2.0
24	.15500	.14998	3.3	98	.12095	.11859	1.9
25	.15373	.14884	3.2	100	.12057	.11823	1.9
26	.15254	.14776	3.2	105	.11967	.11739	1.9
27	.15140	.14673	3.1	110	.11882	.11659	1.9
28	.15033	.14576	3.1	115	.11803	.11583	1.8
29	.14931	.14483	3.0	120	.11727	.11512	1.8
30	.14833	.14394	3.0	125	.11656	.11445	1.8
32	.14651	.14228	2.9	130	.11588	.11381	1.8
34	.14485	.14076	2.9	135	.11523	.11320	1.8
36	.14331	.13935	2.8	140	.11462	.11261	1.7
38	.14189	.13805	2.7	145	.11403	.11206	1.7
40	.14056	.13683	2.7	150	.11347	.11153	1.7
42	.13933	.13570	2.6	155	.11294	.11102	1.7
44	.13817	.13463	2.6	160	.11242	.11053	1.7
46	.13709	.13363	2.5	165	.11193	.11006	1.6
48	.13606	.13268	2.5	170	.11145	.10961	1.6
50	.13509	.13179	2.5	175	.11099	.10917	1.6
52	.13418	.13094	2.4	180	.11055	.10875	1.6
54	.13331	.13013	2.4	185	.11012	.10835	1.6
56	.13248	.12936	2.4	190	.10971	.10796	1.6
58	.13169	.12863	2.3	195	.10932	.10758	1.6
				200	10893	.10721	1.6

Table 5: The two and three loop couplings  $\alpha^{(k)}(Q^2,5)$ ,  $\mathcal{A}_1^{(k)}(Q^2,5)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_1^{(k)}(s,5)$  (k=2,3) as a functions of variables Q and  $\sqrt{s}$ . We take f=5 and  $\Lambda_5=215$  MeV.

$Q, \sqrt{s}$	$\alpha_s^{(2)}(Q^2,5)$	$A_1^{(2)}(Q^2,5)$	$\mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(2)}(s,5)$	$\alpha_s^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$	${\cal A}_1^{(3)}(Q^2,5)$	$\mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(3)}(s,5)$
GeV			,	( , ,	1 (3 / /	1 ( ) )
20	.15373	.15345	.14888	.15429	.15400	.14934
25	.14719	.14696	.14294	.14769	.14744	.14335
30	.14226	.14205	.13843	.14271	.14249	.13880
35	.13835	.13815	.13483	.13876	.13856	.13517
40	.13514	.13495	.13185	.13552	.13532	.13218
45	.13243	.13224	.12934	.13279	.13260	12965
50	.13010	.12992	.12717	.13044	.13025	.12746
55	.12806	.12788	.12527	.12838	.12820	.12555
60	.12626	.12608	.12358	.12656	.12639	.12385
65	.12464	.12447	.12207	.12494	.12476	.12233
70	.12318	.12301	.12070	.12347	.12330	.12096
75	.12186	.12169	.11946	.12213	.12196	.11970
80	.12064	.12047	.11831	.12091	.12074	.11855
85	.11952	.11936	.11726	.11979	.11962	.11749
90	.11849	.11832	.11628	.11874	.11857	.11651
95	.11753	.11736	.11538	.11778	.11761	.11560
100	.11663	.11646	.11453	.11687	.11670	.11474
105	.11579	.11562	.11373	.11603	.11586	.11394
110	.11500	.11483	.11298	.11523	.11506	.11319
115	.11425	.11408	.11228	.11448	.11431	.11248
120	.11355	.11338	.11161	.11377	.11360	.11181
125	.11288	.11271	.11098	.11310	.11293	.11117
130	.11225	.11208	.11037	.11246	.11230	.11057
135	.11164	.11148	.10980	.11186	.11169	.10999
140	.11107	.11090	.10926	.11128	.11111	.10945
145	.11052	.11035	.10873	.11073	.11056	.10892
150	.10999	.10983	.10823	.11020	.11003	.10842
155	.10949	.10932	.10776	.10969	.10953	.10794
160	.10901	.10884	.10730	.10921	.10904	.10748
165	.10854	.10838	.10685	.10874	.10857	.10703
170	.10810	.10793	.10643	.10829	.10813	.10660

Table 6: The shift constants  $C_k(f)$  as a functions of the parameter  $\Lambda_3$ .

$\Lambda_3 MeV$	250	300	350	400	450
$C_1(3)$	.0110	.0137	.0169	.0203	.024
$C_2(3)$	.0062	.0079	.0099	.0120	.014
$C_3(3)$	.0022	.0028	.0035	.0042	.0049
$C_1(4)$	.0026	.0032	.0037	.0043	.0049
$C_2(4)$	.0013	.0016	.0019	.0023	.0027
$C_3(4)$	.0004	.0005	.0007	.0008	.0010
$C_1(5)$	.0003	.0003	.0003	.0083	.0004
$C_2(5)$	.0001	.0001	.0001	.0020	.0001
$C_3(5)$	.0000	.0000	.0000	.0003	.0000

Table 7: The three-loop Pade approximated global analytic coupling  $\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2)$  and the corresponding global "analyticized powers"  $\mathcal{A}_2(Q^2)$  and  $\mathcal{A}_3(Q^2)$  as a functions of the momentum transfer Q for  $\Lambda_3=350~MeV$ . The matching conditions give  $\Lambda_4=307.8~MeV$ ,  $\Lambda_5=222.5~MeV$  and  $\Lambda_6=94.6~MeV$ .

Q~GeV	$\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_2(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_3(Q^2)$	Q~GeV	$\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_2(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_3(Q^2)$
1	.36571	.09320	.015540	38	.13774	.01898	.00258
2	.28689	.06861	.012776	40	.13650	.01864	.00252
3	.25144	.05641	.010598	42	.13534	.01833	.00246
4	.23041	.04903	.009107	44	.13442	.018047	.00240
5	.21615	.04403	.008042	46	.13340	.01777	.00235
6	.20566	.04039	.007245	48	.13244	.01752	.00230
7	.19753	.037601	.006626	50	.13153	.01728	.00225
8	.19098	.035378	.006131	52	.13067	.01706	.00221
9	.18555	.033557	.005724	54	.12986	.01685	.00217
10	.18095	.032033	.005384	56	.12908	.01665	.00213
11	.17698	.030734	.005095	58	.12834	.01646	.00210
12	.17351	.029610	.004845	60	.12763	.01628	.00206
13	.17043	.028626	.004628	62	.12696	.01611	.00203
14	.16768	.027755	.004436	64	.12631	.01595	.00200
15	.16520	.026977	.004266	66	.12569	.01580	.00197
16	.16295	.026277	.004113	68	.12510	.01565	.00195
17	.16089	.025643	.003975	70	.12452	.01551	.00192
18	.15900	.050652	.003851	72	.12397	.01537	.00190
19	.15725	.024535	.003737	74	.12344	.01524	.00187
20	.15563	.02405	.00363	76	.12293	.01511	.00185
21	.15412	.02359	.00353	78	.12244	.01499	.00183
22	.15270	.02317	.00344	80	.12196	.01488	.00181
23	.15138	.02278	.00336	82	.12150	.01477	.00179
24	.15013	.02242	.00328	84	.12105	.01466	.00177
25	.14895	.02208	.00321	86	.12062	.01455	.00175
26	.14784	.02176	.00315	88	.12020	.01445	.00173
27	.14678	.02145	.00308	90	.11979	.01436	.00171
28	.14578	.02117	.00303	92	.11940	.01426	.00170
29	.14483	.02090	.00297	94	.11902	.01417	.00168
30	.14392	.02064	.00292	96	.11864	.01408	.00166
32	.14222	.02016	.00282	98	.11828	.01400	.00165
34	.14066	.01973	.00273	100	.11793	.01391	.00163
36	.13923	.01934	.00265				

Table 8: The three-loop Pade approximated global analytic coupling  $\mathfrak{A}_1(s)$  and the corresponding global "analyticized powers"  $\mathfrak{A}_2(s)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_3(s)$  as a functions of the energy  $\sqrt{s}$  for  $\Lambda_3=350~MeV$ .

$\sqrt{s} \; GeV$	$\mathfrak{A}_1(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_2(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_3(s)$	$\sqrt{s} \; GeV$	$\mathfrak{A}_1(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_2(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_3(s)$
1	.34270	.09196	.01903	58	.12550	.01544	.00185
2	.26679	.06266	.01286	60	.12484	.01528	.00183
3	.23451	.05024	.00979	62	.12420	.01513	.00180
4	.21571	.04338	.00811	64	.12359	.01498	.00178
5	.20343	.03896	.00701	66	.12301	.01484	.00175
6	.19452	.03582	.00623	68	.12245	.01471	.00173
7	.18755	.03344	.00566	70	.12191	.01459	.00171
8	.18190	.03156	.00521	72	.12139	.01447	.00169
9	.17718	.03002	.00485	74	.12089	.01435	.00167
10	.17316	.02874	.00456	76	.12040	.01424	.00165
11	.16967	.02764	.00432	78	.11993	.01413	.00163
12	.16661	.02670	.00411	80	.11948	.01403	.00161
13	.16389	.02587	.00392	82	.11904	.01393	.00160
14	.16144	.02513	.00376	84	.11862	.01383	.00158
15	.15923	.02447	.00362	86	.11821	.01373	.00156
16	.15722	.02388	.00350	88	.11781	.01364	.00155
17	.15537	.02335	.00338	90	.11742	.01356	.00153
18	.15367	.02286	.00328	92	.11704	.01347	.00152
19	.15209	.02241	.00319	94	.11668	.01339	.00151
20	.15063	.02199	.00311	96	.11632	.01331	.00149
21	.14926	.02161	.00303	98	.11597	.01323	.00148
22	.14798	.02125	.00296	100	.1156	.01316	.00147
23	.14677	.02092	.00289	105	.11483	.01298	.00144
24	.14563	.02061	.00283	110	.11407	.01281	.00141
25	.14456	.02031	.00277	115	.11335	.01265	.00139
26	.14355	.02004	.00271	120	.11267	.01251	.00136
27	.14258	.01978	.00266	125	.11203	.01237	.00134
28	.14166	.01953	.00262	130	.11142	.01224	.00132
29	.14079	.01930	.00257	135	.11084	.01211	.00130
30	.13996	.01908	.00253	140	.11028	.01199	.00128
32	.13840	.01867	.00245	145	.10975	.01188	.00126
34	.13696	.01829	.00238	150	.10925	.01177	.00125
36	.13564	.01795	.00231	155	.10876	.01167	.00123
38	.13441	.01764	.00225	160	.10830	.01157	.00122
40	.13326	.01735	.00220	165	.10785	.01148	.00120
42	.13219	.01708	.00215	170	.10742	.01139	.00119
44	.13118	.01682	.00210	175	.10704	.01131	.00118
46	.13023	.01659	.00206	180	.10667	.01124	.00116
48	.12933	.01637	.00202	185	.10632	.01116	.00115
50	.12849	.01616	.00198	190	.10598	.01109	.00114
52	.12768	.01596	.00195	195	.10565	.01102	.00113
54	.12692	.01578	.00192	200	.10533	.01096	.00112

Table 9: The three-loop Pade approximated global analytic coupling  $\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2)$  and the corresponding "analyticized powers"  $\mathcal{A}_2(Q^2)$  and  $\mathcal{A}_3(Q^2)$  as a functions of the momentum transfer Q for  $\Lambda_3=400~MeV$ . The matching conditions give  $\Lambda_4=358.7~MeV$  and  $\Lambda_5=263.9~MeV$ .

Q~GeV	$\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_2(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_3(Q^2)$	Q~GeV	$\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_2(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_3(Q^2)$
1	.38656	.09988	.01629	58	.13190	.01743	.00228
2	.30263	.07438	.01387	60	.13116	.01723	.00224
3	.26444	.06128	.01164	62	.13044	.01705	.00221
4	.24171	.05325	.01005	64	.12976	.01687	.00217
5	.22627	.04777	.00890	66	.12910	.01670	.00214
6	.21492	.04377	.00803	68	.12847	.01654	.00211
7	.20613	.04069	.00734	70	.12786	.01639	.00208
8	.19905	.03824	.00679	72	.12728	.01624	.00206
9	.19318	.03623	.00634	74	.12672	.01610	.00203
10	.18822	.03454	.00596	76	.12618	.01596	.00200
11	.18394	.03311	.00564	78	.12566	.01583	.00198
12	.18020	.03187	.00536	80	.12515	.01570	.00196
13	.17689	.03078	.00490	82	.12467	.01558	.00193
14	.17393	.02982	.00471	84	.12420	.01547	.00191
15	.17127	.02896	.00454	86	.12374	.01535	.00189
16	.16885	.02819	.00438	88	.12330	.01524	.00187
17	.16664	.02749	.00424	90	.12287	.01514	.00185
18	.16461	.02685	.00411	92	.12245	.01504	.00183
19	.16273	.02627	.00400	94	.12204	.01494	.00182
20	.16099	.02573	.00389	96	.12165	.01484	.00180
21	.15937	.02523	.00379	98	.12127	.01475	.00178
22	.15786	.02477	.00370	100	.12090	.01466	.00177
23	.15644	.02434	.00361	105	.12001	.01445	.00173
24	.15510	.02394	.00353	110	.11917	.01425	.00169
25	.15385	.02357	.03460	115	.11839	.01406	.00166
26	.15266	.02321	.00339	120	.11765	.01389	.00163
27	.15153	.02288	.00332	125	.11695	.01372	.00160
28	.15046	.02257	.00326	130	.11628	.01357	.00157
29	.14944	.02227	.00320	135	.11565	.01342	.00155
30	.14847	.02199	.00309	140	.11505	.01328	.00153
32	.14666	.02147	.20099	145	.11448	.01315	.00150
34	.14500	.02100	.00290	150	.11394	.01303	.00148
36	.14347	.02056	.00282	155	.11341	.01291	.00146
38	.14205	.02017	.00275	160	.11291	.01280	.00144
40	.14074	.01980	.00269	165	.11243	.01269	.00142
42	.13951	.01946	.00262	170	.11197	.01258	.00141
44	.13835	.01915	.00256	175	.11153	.01248	.00139
46	.13727	.01885	.00251	180	.11110	.01239	.00137
48	.13625	.01858	.00245	185	.11069	.01230	.00136
50	.13529	.01832	.00241	190	.11029	.01221	.00134
52	.13438	.01808	.00236	195	.10991	.01212	.00133
54	.13351	.01785	.00232	200	.10954	.01204	.00132

Table 10: The three-loop Pade approximated global analytic coupling  $\mathfrak{A}_1(s)$  and the corresponding global "analyticized powers"  $\mathfrak{A}_2(s)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_3(s)$  as a functions of the energy  $\sqrt{s}$  for  $\Lambda_3=400~MeV$ .

$\sqrt{s} \ GeV$	$\mathfrak{A}_1(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_2(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_3(s)$	$\sqrt{s} \; GeV$	$\mathfrak{A}_1(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_2(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_3(s)$
1	.36427	.10048	.02061	58	.12898	.01628	.00201
2	.28168	.06873	.01440	60	.12828	.01611	.00198
3	.24639	.05489	.01100	62	.12761	.01595	.00195
4	.22592	.04723	.00911	64	.12697	.01579	.00192
5	.21256	.04228	.00785	66	.12635	.01564	.00189
6	.20288	.03876	.00696	68	.12576	.01550	.00187
7	.19533	.03610	.00630	70	.12519	.01537	.00184
8	.18922	.03400	.00579	72	.12464	.01523	.00182
9	.18413	.03230	.00539	74	.12411	.01511	.00180
10	.17980	.03087	.00505	76	.12360	.01499	.00178
11	.17605	.02966	.00477	78	.12311	.01487	.00176
12	.17276	.02861	.00453	80	.12263	.01476	.00174
13	.16984	.02769	.00433	82	.12217	.01465	.00172
14	.16722	.02688	.00415	84	.12172	.01455	.00170
15	.16485	.02616	.00399	86	.12129	.01445	.00168
16	.16269	.02551	.00385	88	.12087	.01435	.00167
17	.16072	.02492	.00372	90	.12046	.01425	.00165
18	.15890	.02438	.00360	92	.12006	.01416	.00164
19	.15721	.02388	.00350	94	.11968	.01407	.00162
20	.15565	.02343	.00340	96	.11930	.01399	.00161
21	.15419	.02301	.00332	98	.11894	.01391	.00159
22	.15282	.02262	.00323	100	.1185	.01382	.00158
23	.15154	.02225	.00316	105	.11773	.01363	.00155
24	.15033	.02191	.00309	110	.11694	.01345	.00152
25	.14919	.02159	.00302	115	.11618	.01328	.00149
26	.14811	.02129	.00296	120	.11547	.01313	.00146
27	.14708	.02101	.00291	125	.11480	.01298	.00144
28	.14610	.02074	.00285	130	.11415	.01283	.00142
29	.14518	.02048	.00280	135	.11354	.01270	.00139
30	.14429	.02024	.00275	140	.11296	.01257	.00138
32	.14263	.01979	.00267	145	.11241	.01245	.00136
34	.14111	.01939	.00259	150	.11188	.01234	.00134
36	.13970	.01902	.00252	155	.11137	.01223	.00132
38	.13840	.01867	.00245	160	.11088	.01212	.00130
40	.13718	.01836	.00239	165	.11041	.01202	.00129
42	.13605	.01806	.00233	170	.10996	.01193	.00127
44	.13498	.01779	.00228	175	.10956	.01184	.00126
46	.13398	.01753	.00223	180	.10918	.01176	.00125
48	.13303	.01729	.00219	185	.10881	.01168	.00123
50	.13213	.01707	.00215	190	.10845	.01161	.00122
52	.13129	.01685	.00211	195	.10811	.01154	.00121
54	.13048	.01665	.00207	200	.10777	.01147	.00120

Table 11: The three-loop Pade approximated global analytic coupling  $\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2)$  and the corresponding global "analyticized powers"  $\mathcal{A}_2(Q^2)$  and  $\mathcal{A}_3(Q^2)$  as a functions of the momentum transfer Q for  $\Lambda_3=450~MeV$ . The matching conditions give:  $\Lambda_4=411.1~MeV$ ,  $\Lambda_5=307.5~MeV$  and  $\Lambda_6=135.4~MeV$ .

Q GeV	$\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_2(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_3(Q^2)$	Q~GeV	$\mathcal{A}_1(Q^2)$	$\mathcal{A}_2(Q^2)$	$A_3(Q^2)$
1	.40668	.10611	.01692	38	.146322	.02133	.00306
2	.31810	.07993	.01488	40	.144927	.02093	.00298
3	.27716	.06602	.01264	42	.143626	.02057	.00291
4	.25295	.05739	.01098	44	.142408	.02022	.00284
5	.23638	.05146	.00975	46	.141263	.01991	.00277
6	.22419	.04710	.00880	48	.140186	.01961	.00271
7	.21459	.04374	.00806	50	.139168	.01933	.00266
8	.20715	.04106	.00746	52	.138205	.01907	.00260
9	.20086	.03886	.00696	54	.137291	.01882	.00255
10	.19554	.03702	.00654	56	.136422	.01858	.00251
11	.19095	.03545	.00618	58	.135595	.01836	.00246
12	.18695	.03410	.00587	60	.134806	.01815	.00243
13	.18341	.03291	.00560	62	.134052	.01795	.00238
14	.18024	.03185	.00537	64	.133330	.01776	.00235
15	.17740	.03092	.00515	66	.132639	.01758	.00231
16	.17481	.03007	.00496	68	.131975	.01740	.00228
17	.17245	.02931	.00479	70	.131338	.01724	.00225
18	.17029	.02861	.00464	72	.130725	.01708	.00222
19	.16829	.02797	.00450	74	.130134	.01693	.00219
20	.16643	.02739	.00437	76	.129565	.01678	.00216
21	.16471	.02685	.00425	78	.12885	.01664	.00213
22	.16310	.02634	.00414	80	.128485	.01650	.00211
23	.16159	.02587	.00403	82	.127972	.01637	.00208
24	.16017	.02544	.00394	84	.127476	.01625	.00206
25	.15883	.02503	.00385	86	.126995	.01613	.00204
26	.15756	.02464	.00377	88	.126530	.01601	.00201
27	.15637	.02428	.00369	90	.126078	.01590	.00199
28	.15523	.02394	.00361	92	.125640	.01579	.00197
29	.15415	.02362	.00354	94	.125215	.01568	.00195
30	.15312	.02331	.00348	96	.124801	.01558	.00193
32	.15120	.02274	.00336	98	.124238	.01548	.00192
34	.14944	.02223	.00325	100	.12384	.01538	.00190
36	.14782	.02176	.00315				

Table 12: The three-loop Pade approximated global analytic coupling  $\mathfrak{A}_1(s)$  and the corresponding "analyticized powers"  $\mathfrak{A}_2(s)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_3(s)$  as a functions of the energy  $\sqrt{s}$  for  $\Lambda_3=450$  MeV.

$\sqrt{s} \ GeV$	$\mathfrak{A}_1(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_2(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_3(s)$	$\sqrt{s} \; GeV$	$\mathfrak{A}_1(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_2(s)$	$\mathfrak{A}_3(s)$
1	.38512	.10857	.02191	58	.13226	.01710	.00216
2	.29624	.07474	.01590	60	.13152	.01692	.00212
3	.25798	.05953	.01221	62	.13082	.01674	.00209
4	.23585	.05108	.01012	64	.13014	.01657	.00206
5	.22142	.04560	.00871	66	.12950	.01641	.00203
6	.21096	.04169	.00770	68	.12887	.01626	.00200
7	.20283	.03875	.00696	70	.12828	.01612	.00198
8	.19627	.03643	.00638	72	.12770	.01598	.00195
9	.19081	.03455	.00592	74	.12715	.01584	.00193
10	.18617	.03298	.00555	76	.12661	.01571	.00191
11	.18216	.03165	.00523	78	.12609	.01559	.00188
12	.17865	.03050	.00497	80	.12559	.01547	.00186
13	.17553	.02949	.00473	82	.12511	.01535	.00184
14	.17273	.02861	.00453	84	.12464	.01524	.00182
15	.17021	.02781	.00436	86	.12419	.01513	.00180
16	.16792	.02710	.00420	88	.12374	.01503	.00179
17	.16581	.02646	.00405	90	.12332	.01493	.00177
18	.16388	.02587	.00393	92	.12290	.01483	.00175
19	.16209	.02533	.00381	94	.12250	.01473	.00174
20	.16043	.02483	.00370	96	.12211	.01464	.00172
21	.15888	.02438	.00360	98	.12172	.01455	.00170
22	.15743	.02395	.00351	100	.12135	.01447	.00169
23	.15607	.02355	.00343	105	.12046	.01426	.00165
24	.15479	.02318	.00335	110	.11963	.01407	.00162
25	.15358	.02284	.00328	115	.11884	.01389	.00159
26	.15243	.02251	.00321	120	.11809	.01372	.00156
27	.15135	.02220	.00315	125	.11739	.01356	.00154
28	.15032	.02191	.00309	130	.11672	.01341	.00151
29	.14933	.02163	.00303	135	.11608	.01327	.00149
30	.14840	.02137	.00298	140	.11547	.01313	.00147
32	.14665	.02089	.00288	145	.11489	.01300	.00145
34	.14504	.02045	.00280	150	.11434	.01288	.00143
36	.14355	.02005	.00272	155	.11381	.01276	.00141
38	.14218	.01968	.00264	160	.11330	.01265	.00139
40	.14089	.01933	.00258	165	.11281	.01255	.00137
42	.13970	.01902	.00252	170	.11233	.01244	.00136
44	.13857	.01872	.00246	175	.11192	.01235	.00134
46	.13752	.01845	.00241	180	.11152	.01227	.00133
48	.13652	.01819	.00236	185	.11114	.01218	.00131
50	.13558	.01794	.00231	190	.11077	.01210	.00130
52	.13468	.01772	.00227	195	.11041	.01202	.00129
54	.13383	.01750	.00223	200	.11006	.01195	.00128

Such a behavior does not occur in the case of the global timelike coupling  $\mathfrak{A}_{n}^{(3)}(s)$  (compare Tables 4 and 10). However, the difference between  $\alpha^{(3)}(s,f=5)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(3)}(s)$  is more appreciable, it is about 7% at s=5 GeV, 3.4% at s=20 GeV and 1.75% at s=90 GeV. It is about 1% at s=200 GeV. The relative difference between  $\mathcal{A}_{1}^{(3)}(Q^{2})$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_{1}^{(3)}(s)$  decreases from 6.9% at  $Q=\sqrt{s}=2$  GeV to 2% at 100 GeV (see Tables 9 and 10). The relative differences  $\Delta_{n}$  (%) between  $\mathcal{A}_{n}^{(3)}(Q^{2})$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_{n}^{(3)}(s)$ , for n=2 and 3, are even large. Thus,  $\Delta_{2}$  (%)=6.1% and  $\Delta_{3}$  (%)=11.1% at  $Q=\sqrt{s}=100$  GeV.

With the algebraic computer system Maple V release 5 we were able to calculate the quantities  $\{\alpha_s(Q^2,f)\}^n$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s,f)$  (see formulas (3), (4), (23)–(25)) with any arbitrary given accuracy. However, this is no case for formulas (5) and (33). These integrals are singular at  $t\to\pm\infty$ , therefore, one needs to use a cutoff. With Maple V release 5 the cutoff may be as big as  $10^4$ . This guarantees to obtain 4-5 reliable digits after decimal point. Most of our calculations we have performed with this precision. To obtain more accurate results we suggest following formula

$$\mathcal{A}_n(Q^2, f) = \mathcal{A}_n(Q^2, f, R) + \mathfrak{A}_n(\Lambda^2 e^R, f) + O(e^{-R}), \tag{36}$$

Here  $\mathcal{A}_n(Q^2, f, R)$  denotes the regulated integral (5): the integral is taken over the finite region  $-R \leq t \leq R$ . We remark that formula (36) provides sufficiently high precision even for low values of the cutoff. In addition, for practical calculations, here we suggest the formula

$$A_n(Q^2, f) = Q^2 \int_0^\infty \frac{ds}{(s + Q^2)^2} \mathfrak{A}_n(s, f),$$
 (37)

evidently, this relation is also valid for the global quantities,  $\mathcal{A}_n(Q^2)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_n(s)$ .

#### 6 Conclusion

The "analyticized powers" of the coupling in the spacelike region  $\mathcal{A}_n^{(k)}(Q^2, f)$ , to second and third orders, are written in terms of the Lambert W function (see integrals (5) and (37)).

The "analyticized powers" of the coupling in the timelike region,  $\mathfrak{A}_n^{(k)}(s, f)$  (k=2,3), are analytically calculated in terms of the Lambert W function (see formulas (20)–(25)). The recurrence relations for  $\mathfrak{A}_n^{(2)}(s, f)$  and  $\mathcal{A}_n^{(2)}(Q^2, f)$  are derived (see formulas (17) and (19)).

The matching conditions for crossing the quark flavor thresholds (26) are solved explicitly for  $\Lambda_f$  in the cases of the exact 2-loop and Pade improved 3-loop solutions (see formulas (3), (4) and (27)).

The global model for the coupling, of Refs.[6, 7], is considered up to the third order in the context of obtained explicit solutions.

In Sec.5 numerical estimations of the explicit solutions for the powers of the standard and analytical couplings are given. We have compared various solutions in the large region of momentum transfer and energy,  $1 \text{ GeV} \leq \sqrt{s}, Q \leq 200 \text{ GeV}$  (see Tables 1–12). We have confirmed that the differences between the powers of the standard iterative solution (34) and the "analyticized timelike powers"  $\mathfrak{A}_n^{(3)}(s)$  are appreciable even for moderate energies.

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#### Note Added

As I was writing this I was informed by D.S. Kourashev that he has also obtained the analytical expressions for the "analyticized powers" of coupling in the timelike region in the equivalent form [35] (see formulas (20)-(25)).

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Эффективная константа КХД до третьего порядка включительно в стандартной и аналитической теориях возмущений

Изучены два набора специфических функций  $\{\mathbf{d}_k(s)\}$  и  $\{\mathbf{a}_k(Q^2)\}$ , которые образуют базисы нестепенных асимптотических разложений для времени- и пространственноподобных наблюдаемых квантовой хромодинамики в аналитической теории возмущений Ширкова-Соловцова. Эти функции (функция связи и ее аналитизированные степени) выражаются в терминах W-функции Ламберта. Во втором порядке теории возмущений мы используем точное решение уравнения ренормгруппы, а в третьем порядке — решение, которое соответствует паде-преобразованной бета-функции. Для обоих наборов функций получены удобные для численного анализа рекуррентные формулы. Для построения глобальных версий этих функций в схеме минимального вычитания мы используем условия непрерывности эффективного заряда на массовых порогах тяжелых кварков. Полученные выражения исследуются численным методом в широком интервале переданного импульса и энергии от 1 до 170 ГэВ. Составлены подробные численные таблицы для первых трех функций  $\mathfrak{A}_{k}(s)$  и  $\mathfrak{A}_{k}(Q^{2})$ , k=1,2,3, как в пространственной, так и во времениподобной областях. Было установлено, что во времениподобной области они заметно отличаются от соответствующих степеней эффективного заряда, вычисленного итеративным методом для умеренных энергий в 5-ароматной области.

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Magradze B.A. E2-2000-222 QCD Coupling up to Third Order in Standard and Analytic Perturbation Theories

We analyse two sets of specific functions,  $\{\mathfrak{A}_k(s)\}$  and  $\{\mathfrak{A}_k(Q^2)\}$  that form the basis of the nonpower asymptotic expansions both in the time-like and space-like regions for single scale dependent QCD observables in the Shirkov-Solovtsov Analytic Perturbation Theory (APT) free of unphysical singularities. These functions (effective running couplings and two higher functions (k=2,3)) are explicitly derived up to the third order in the closed form in terms of the Lambert W-functions. As an input we used the exact two-loop and the three-loop (corresponding to Padé transformed beta-function) RG solutions for common invariant coupling  $\alpha_s$ . The elegant recurrence formulas, helpful for numerical analysis, are obtained for the both sets of the APT functions. Then we construct the global versions of APT functions using the continuity conditions (at the quark thresholds) on the  $\alpha_s$  in the  $\overline{\text{MS}}$  scheme and give numerical results. For first three of these functions  $\mathfrak{A}_k(s)$  and  $\mathfrak{A}_k(Q^2)$ ; k=1,2,3, in the large interval of the momentum transfer and energy (1 GeV < Q).

 $\sqrt{s}$ <170 GeV), numerical tables are presented. From these we observe that, for the time-like arguments, the differences between functions  $\mathbf{a}_k(s)$  and the corresponding powers of the standard iteratively approximated coupling  $\alpha_s^k(s)$  are not negligible even for moderate energies in the five-flavor region.

The investigation has been performed at the Bogoliubov Laboratory of Theoretical Physics, JINR.

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