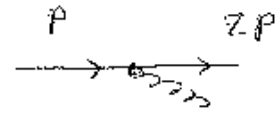
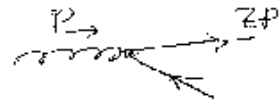


# Splitting functions

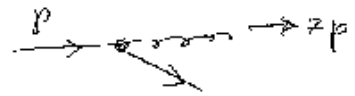
$$P_{gg}(z) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1+z^2}{1-z}$$



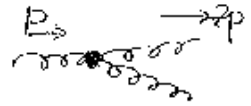
$$P_{gg}(z) = \frac{1}{2} [z^2 + (1-z)^2]$$



$$P_{gg}(z) = \frac{4}{3} \frac{1+(1-z)^2}{z}$$



$$P_{gg}(z) = 6 \left[ \frac{z}{1-z} + \frac{1-z}{z} + z(1-z) \right]$$



DGLAP-Glgn. für  $q(x, Q^2)$  und  $G(x, Q^2)$ :

$$Q^2 \frac{\partial q(x, Q^2)}{\partial Q^2} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} \left[ P_{gg}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) q(y, Q^2) + P_{gq}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) G(y, Q^2) \right]$$

$$Q^2 \frac{\partial G(x, Q^2)}{\partial Q^2} = \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi} \int_x^1 \frac{dy}{y} \left[ P_{gq}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) q(y, Q^2) + P_{qq}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) G(y, Q^2) \right]$$



# Quark- und Gluon-Verteilungsfunktionen verschiedene Skalen $Q^2 = \mu^2$

