

Zasady konstrukcji KTP na ściśle rozwiązywalnym przykładzie

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VII Obóz SKFiz w Tatrach

Obóz SKFiz 20 vii 2012

Część I

Cel: pokazać na przykładzie jak można budować "Wiarę"
teorię ostatek wywołując kwantowej teorii pola.

1.

(W domyśle: zadanie do współpracy. Metoda jest zupełnie nowa;
każdy problem zbadany i chociaż częściowo rozwiązany będzie naszym
władem (do fizyki).)

"Wiarę" teoria?

Taka, której sam rozumian i potrzeba ulepszać zgodnie
z wynikami doświadczeń.

"Wiarę" = wiara w sensie posiadania potęgi i reguł operowania nią.

$\varphi(x)$, $x = (t, \bar{x})$, pole stviny do φ isu vrsteli, jako kvantov pda. Vylotvorny formy dynamiki i zbadavny evolucije stanov, ktore nas intereruju.

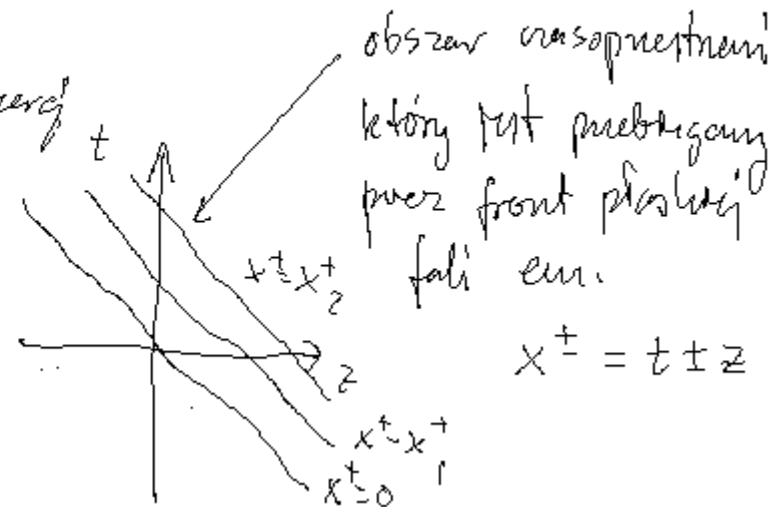
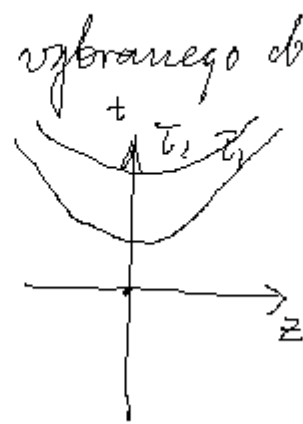
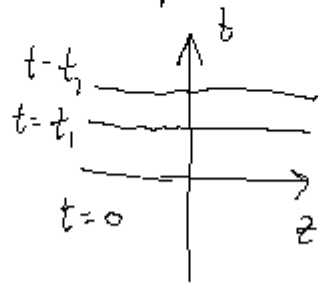
2.

3 formy (jalosicovo vobne): instant f., point f., front f.
(moment dinstla, ...)

instant = hiperpovrchnice v časoprostredu o ustalenej dinsti vybranego obs, kerej
 $x^0 = 0, x^0 = t_1, x^0 = t_2, \dots$

hiperbolice = $x^2 = \bar{t}_1^2, x^2 = \bar{t}_2^2, \dots$

front = $x^+ = x^0 + x^3 = 0, x^+ = x_1^+, x^+ = x_2^+, \dots$



$$x^\pm = t \pm z$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\mu} \varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \varphi^2, \quad L = \int d^3x \mathcal{L}$$

\uparrow \uparrow
 $0,1,2,3$ $masa$

3.

Evolucja stanów $i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle = H |\psi\rangle$, $H = ?$, $|\psi\rangle = ?$

$$\varphi = \varphi(\vec{x}, t) \Big|_{t=0} = \varphi(\vec{x}) = \int d^3k a_k e^{-ikx}, \quad \text{pole rzeczywiste} \quad \varphi(\vec{x}) = \int d^3k (a_k e^{-ikx} + a_k^\dagger e^{ikx})$$

$$\varphi(\vec{x}) = \varphi^\dagger(\vec{x}) \quad \begin{matrix} x^0 = 0 \\ kx = -\vec{k}\vec{x} \end{matrix}$$

$$a_k = ? \quad a_k^\dagger = ? \quad |\psi\rangle = A_0 |0\rangle + A_1 a_{k_1}^\dagger |0\rangle + A_2 a_{k_2}^\dagger |0\rangle + \dots$$

$$+ A_{12} a_{k_1}^\dagger a_{k_2}^\dagger |0\rangle + \dots$$

$$+ A_{123} a_{k_1}^\dagger a_{k_2}^\dagger a_{k_3}^\dagger |0\rangle + \dots$$

⋮

$$|A_i|^2 = P_{i \text{ w } \psi}$$

jeśli $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle = 1$

wielowielikowa przestrzeń.

Przestrzeń tak bogata, że trudno
nad nią zapamiętać.

φ śliny do zapamiętania.

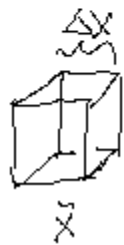
$H = ?$

$$H = p \dot{q}(q, p) - L, \quad L = \int d^3x \mathcal{L}(\varphi, \partial_\mu \varphi)$$

$q =$ positione uogólnione

$$p = \text{psd uogólnionny} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}}$$

$$q = \langle \varphi(\vec{x}) \rangle_{[\vec{x}, \Delta x]}$$



$$q_{\vec{x}} = \int_V d^3x \varphi(\vec{x}) / \Delta x^3$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 \varphi^2 = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\varphi}^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\vec{\nabla} \varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 \varphi^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} \rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \dot{q}, \quad \vec{\nabla} \varphi = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (q_{\vec{x} + \Delta \vec{x}} - q_{\vec{x}}) / \Delta x$$

$$\dot{\varphi}(\vec{x}) = \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\varphi}(\vec{x})} = \left\{ \left[L(\varphi + \delta\varphi) - L(\varphi) \right] [\delta\dot{\varphi}] \right\}_{|q, \dot{q} \rightarrow 0} = \left\{ \int d^3x \left[(\dot{\varphi} + \delta\dot{\varphi})^2 / 2 - \dot{\varphi}^2 / 2 \right] [\delta\dot{\varphi}] \right\}_{|q, \dot{q} \rightarrow 0}$$

4.

$$\left\{ \int d^3x [\dot{\varphi} \delta\dot{\varphi}] [\delta\dot{\varphi}] \right\}_{|q, \dot{q} \rightarrow 0}$$

$\dot{\varphi}(\vec{x})$.

Ten war oberste runde

für alle $\int d^3x \dot{\varphi}(\vec{x}) \Delta x^3$

2 vgnulsten

$$\int d^3x \dot{\varphi}(\vec{x}) \Delta x^3$$

$$H = \int d^3x \left[p(\vec{x}) \dot{q}(\vec{x}) - \mathcal{L}(q, \partial_\mu q) \right]$$

$$= \int d^3x \left[\dot{q}(\vec{x}) \dot{q}(\vec{x}) - \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu q)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m^2 q^2 \right]$$

$$= \int d^3x \left[\frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla q)^2 + \mu^2 q^2 / 2 \right]$$

\uparrow
 π^2

$$\dot{q} = \pi$$

$$q \sim q$$

$$\dot{q} \sim p \sim \pi$$

5.

$$q | \psi(t) \rangle = q e^{-iHt} e^{+iHt} | \psi(t) \rangle$$

$$H = \int d^3x \left[\frac{1}{2} \pi^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla q)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m^2 q^2 \right], \quad q = \int d^3k \left[a_k e^{-ikx} + a_k^\dagger e^{ikx} \right], \quad t=0$$

$\pi = \dot{q}$ ale nie wtem jak zależy q od t .

\uparrow
?

Jestli \mathcal{L} opisuje foton w pednie $\varphi(\vec{x}, t) = e^{iHt} \varphi(\vec{x}) e^{-iHt} =$

$$E_k = \sqrt{m^2 + k^2} \quad \text{energia oscylacji w hamce, } \omega_k = E_k/\hbar. \quad = \int d^3k \left[a_k e^{-iE_k t + i\vec{k}\vec{x}} + a_k^\dagger e^{+iE_k t + i\vec{k}\vec{x}} \right]$$

$$\psi(\vec{x}) = \int d^3k \left[a_k \frac{e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}}{e^{-i\omega t}} + a_k^\dagger \frac{e^{+i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}}}{e^{+i\omega t}} \right] \Big|_{t=0} \quad k=1 \quad E = k\omega = \omega$$

$$\Psi(\vec{x}) = \dot{\psi}(\vec{x})$$

$$= \int d^3k (k) \left[a_k (iE_k) e^{-i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} + a_k^\dagger (-iE_k) e^{+i\vec{k}\cdot\vec{x}} \right] \Big|_{t=0}$$

6.

$$H = \int d^3x \left[\frac{1}{2} \dot{\psi}^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\nabla\psi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 \psi^2 \right] \leftarrow \text{to } H \text{ diela na stany zbudovane za pomoci } a^\dagger \text{ z } |0\rangle,$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3k_1 d^3k_2 \int d^3x \left\{ \begin{aligned} & (-E_{k_1} E_{k_2}) \left[-a_{k_1} e^{-i\vec{k}_1\cdot\vec{x}} + a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{i\vec{k}_1\cdot\vec{x}} \right] \left[-a_{k_2} e^{-i\vec{k}_2\cdot\vec{x}} + a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{i\vec{k}_2\cdot\vec{x}} \right] \\ & (-\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{k}_2) \left[a_{k_1} e^{-i\vec{k}_1\cdot\vec{x}} - a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{i\vec{k}_1\cdot\vec{x}} \right] \left[a_{k_2} e^{-i\vec{k}_2\cdot\vec{x}} - a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{i\vec{k}_2\cdot\vec{x}} \right] \\ & + \mu^2 \left[a_{k_1} e^{-i\vec{k}_1\cdot\vec{x}} + a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{i\vec{k}_1\cdot\vec{x}} \right] \left[a_{k_2} e^{-i\vec{k}_2\cdot\vec{x}} + a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{i\vec{k}_2\cdot\vec{x}} \right] \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$\int d^3x \rightarrow (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{k}_1 \pm \vec{k}_2)$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3k_1 d^3k_2 \int d^3x \left\{ \begin{aligned} &(-E_{k_1} E_{k_2}) \begin{bmatrix} -a_{k_1} e^{-ik_1 x} + a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{ik_1 x} \\ a_{k_1} e^{-ik_1 x} - a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{ik_1 x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -a_{k_2} e^{-ik_2 x} + a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{ik_2 x} \\ a_{k_2} e^{-ik_2 x} - a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{ik_2 x} \end{bmatrix} \\ &(-\bar{k}_1 \bar{k}_2) \begin{bmatrix} -a_{k_1} e^{-ik_1 x} + a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{ik_1 x} \\ a_{k_1} e^{-ik_1 x} - a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{ik_1 x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -a_{k_2} e^{-ik_2 x} + a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{ik_2 x} \\ a_{k_2} e^{-ik_2 x} - a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{ik_2 x} \end{bmatrix} \\ &+ \mu^2 \begin{bmatrix} a_{k_1} e^{-ik_1 x} + a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{ik_1 x} \\ a_{k_1} e^{-ik_1 x} - a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{ik_1 x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_{k_2} e^{-ik_2 x} + a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{ik_2 x} \\ a_{k_2} e^{-ik_2 x} - a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{ik_2 x} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

7.

aa	$\delta(k_1 + k_2)$	$k_2 = -k_1$	$-E_k^2 + k^2 + \mu^2$	$= -\sqrt{\mu^2 + k^2}^2 + k^2 + \mu^2 = 0$
$a^\dagger a^\dagger$	$\delta(k_1 + k_2)$	$k_2 = -k_1$	0	
$a^\dagger a$	$\delta(k_1 - k_2)$	$k_2 = k_1$	$E_k^2 + k^2 + \mu^2$	$= 2E_k^2$
aa^\dagger	$\delta(k_1 - k_2)$	$k_2 = k_1$	$2E_k^2$	$k = k_1$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3k \frac{(2\pi)^3}{2E_k} 2E_k^2 (a_k^\dagger a_k + a_k a_k^\dagger)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^3k &= \int d^4k \delta(k^2 - \mu^2) \theta(k^0) = \\ &= \frac{d^3k}{2E_k} \end{aligned}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} (2\pi)^3 2E_k^2 (a_k^\dagger a_k + a_k a_k^\dagger)$$

↑
relatywistyczna teoria

$$[\varphi(\bar{x}), \pi(\bar{y})] = i \delta^3(\bar{x} - \bar{y}) \quad \text{kwantyzacja}$$

$$[a_{\vec{k}}, a_{\vec{p}}^\dagger] = 2E_k (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{k} - \vec{p})$$

$$H = \int \frac{d^3k}{[2E_k (2\pi)^3]^2} (2\pi)^3 2E_k^2 \frac{1}{2} (a_k^\dagger a_k + a_k a_k^\dagger)$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3k}{2E_k (2\pi)^3} E_k \left[a_k^\dagger a_k + \frac{1}{2} \delta^3(0) \right] = \int [k] E_k a_k^\dagger a_k + \mathcal{R}$$

o p i tr
mamy

$$d^3k_1 d^3k_2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d^3k_1 d^3k_2}{2E_{k_1} (2\pi)^3 2E_{k_2} (2\pi)^3}$$



oscylator

$$H = \frac{1}{2} (a^\dagger a + a a^\dagger) \hbar \omega$$

$$H = \left(a^\dagger a + \frac{1}{2} \right) \hbar \omega$$

opuszczamy $\frac{1}{2}$

←
wynik \mathcal{R}

Klasyczna teoria pola + regularizacja kwantyzacji pola

$$H = \int [k] E_k a_k^\dagger a_k$$

9.

$$H a_1^\dagger a_2^\dagger \dots a_n^\dagger |0\rangle = (E_1 + E_2 + \dots + E_n) a_1^\dagger a_2^\dagger \dots a_n^\dagger |0\rangle.$$

QED to samo dla elektronów i fotonów swobodnych,
plus oddziaływanie $\mathcal{L}_I = \bar{\psi} \not{A} \psi e$.

PROBLEM: oddziaływanie powoduje ∞ zmianę teorii.
W szczególności, $H_I |0\rangle = \infty$, $\| |0\rangle \| = \infty$.

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$$[k]_{\mu} = \frac{d^3k}{2E_{k\mu} (2\pi)^3}$$

10.

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\mu}\varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \varphi^2$$

$$H_1 = \int [k]_{\mu} E_k a_k^{\dagger} a_k, \quad E_k = \sqrt{m^2 + k^2}, \quad \Omega_{\mu} = \text{stała} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\mathcal{L}_2 = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\mu}\varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \varphi^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{\mu}\chi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} v^2 \chi^2,$$

$$H_2 = \int [k]_{\mu} E_{k\mu} a_k^{\dagger} a_k + \int [k]_{\nu} E_{k\nu} b_k^{\dagger} b_k,$$

$$\varphi \leftrightarrow a, \quad \chi \leftrightarrow b, \quad \text{stała } \Omega_{\mu}; \Omega_{\nu} \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_2 + \mathcal{L}_I, \quad \mathcal{L}_I = -m^2 \varphi \chi,$$

$$H = H_2 + H_I, \quad H_I = - \int d^3x \mathcal{L}_I.$$

$$\varphi = \int [k]_{\mu} \left(a_k e^{-ikx} + a_k^\dagger e^{ikx} \right) \Big|_{t=0}.$$

$$\chi = \int [k]_{\nu} \left(b_k e^{-ikx} + b_k^\dagger e^{ikx} \right) \Big|_{t=0}.$$

$$H_I = + \int [k_1]_{\mu} [k_2]_{\nu} m^2 \int d^3x \left(a_{k_1} e^{-ik_1x} + a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{ik_1x} \right) \left(b_{k_2} e^{-ik_2x} + b_{k_2}^\dagger e^{ik_2x} \right) a_{k_1} b_{k_2} \delta^3(k_1+k_2) (2\pi)^3$$

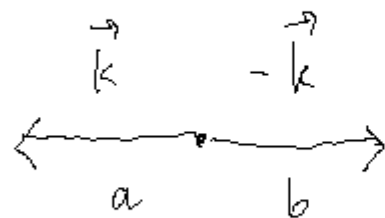
11.

$$H = \int [k]_{\mu} \bar{E}_{k\mu} a_k^{\dagger} a_k + \int [k]_{\nu} \bar{E}_{k\nu} b_k^{\dagger} b_k \quad (2)$$

$$+ m^2 \int \frac{d^3k}{2E_{k\mu} 2E_{k\nu} (2\pi)^3} \left(a_k^{\dagger} b_{-k}^{\dagger} + a_k^{\dagger} b_k + a_k b_k^{\dagger} + a_k b_{-k} \right)$$

$$= H_f + H_I \quad H_I |0\rangle = m^2 \int [k]_{\mu\nu} a_k^{\dagger} b_{-k}^{\dagger} |0\rangle$$

free (= H_2)



$|k|$ dovoljno, castlucny, ∞ .

$|H_I |0\rangle| = \infty$. Ta ∞ je koncovna v teorii relativistickej. $\Lambda \bar{k}_{\mu} = \bar{p}_{\mu}$.

$$[k]_{\mu\nu} = [k]_{\mu} \frac{1}{2E_{\nu}} = [k]_{\nu} \frac{1}{2E_{\mu}}$$

$[m^2 [k_{\mu\nu}]] =$ energia
sym'ar

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} E=x, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} E=-x$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & x \\ x & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

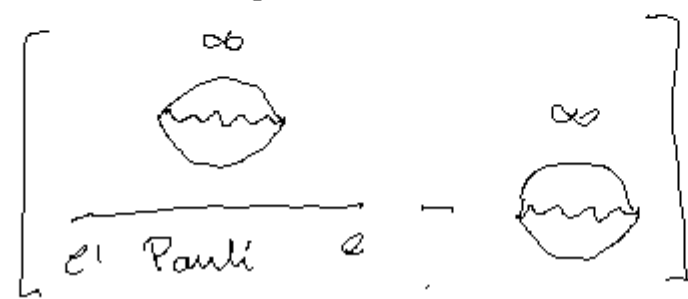
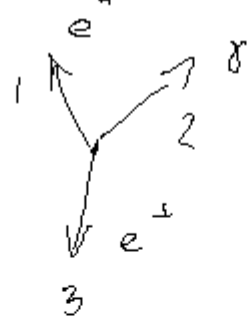
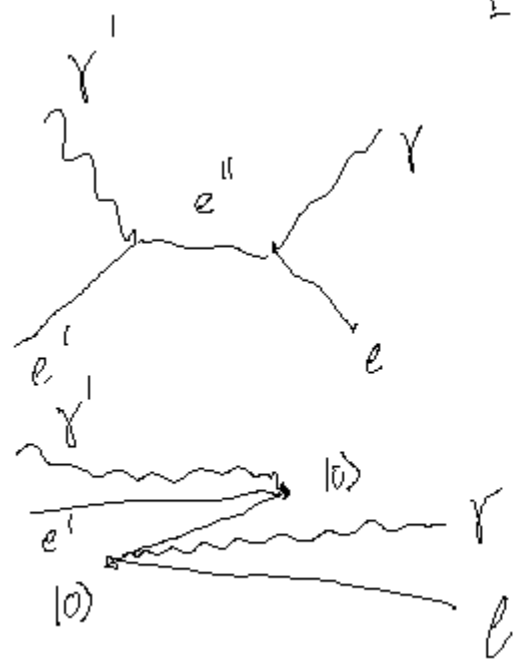
$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ x & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$H_{\text{I}} = \int d^3x \bar{\psi} \not{A} \psi, \quad H_{\text{I}} = m^2 \int d^3x \psi \chi.$$

$$b_{k_1}^\dagger a_{k_2}^\dagger d_{k_3}^\dagger (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2 + \vec{k}_3)$$

13.

$$H_{\text{I}} |0\rangle = \int [123] |123\rangle \cdot e \cdot \bar{u}_1 \not{A}_2^\dagger v_3 (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(1+2+3)$$



P.A.M. Dirac

PRD (1965)

$$d=4 \rightarrow 4-\epsilon$$

$$f(4-\epsilon), \frac{1}{\epsilon}, \ln \epsilon, \text{skokovane.}$$

$\hookrightarrow 0 \hookrightarrow$ efekty renormalizaci

Feynman:

rozdelenie przez ampl.

$$|u\rangle \leftarrow |u\rangle$$

Pauli bloking

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_\varphi + \mathcal{L}_x - m^2 \varphi x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu x)^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2 \varphi^2 + v^2 x^2 + 2m^2 \varphi x)$$

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ x \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathcal{L}_{\text{mass}} = -\frac{1}{2} (\varphi \ x) \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \mu^2 & m^2 \\ m^2 & v^2 \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{matriks mas}} \begin{pmatrix} \varphi \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

14.

Diagonalizing matriks mas

$$m_{1,2} = \frac{\mu^2 + v^2}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\mu^2 - v^2}{2}\right)^2 + m^2}, \quad \psi_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha \\ -\sin \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \sin \alpha \\ \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\psi = \xi \psi_1 + \zeta \psi_2 \quad \mathcal{L}(\varphi, x) = \frac{1}{2} \left[(\partial_\mu \xi)^2 - m_1^2 \xi^2 \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[(\partial_\mu \zeta)^2 - m_2^2 \zeta^2 \right]$$

IF

$$\mathcal{L}(\varphi, X) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\xi, \zeta)$$

$$H(\pi_\varphi, \varphi, \pi_X, X) \rightarrow H(\pi_\xi, \xi, \pi_\zeta, \zeta)$$

15.

$$H_I = \infty$$

$$\pi_\varphi = \dot{\varphi} \quad E_\mu$$

$$\pi_X = \dot{X} \quad E_\nu$$

$$H_I = 0$$

$$\pi_\xi = \dot{\xi} \quad E_{m_1}$$

$$\pi_\zeta = \dot{\zeta} \quad E_{m_2}$$

ta kwantyzacja zawodzi

ta kwantyzacja rozwiązuje problem.

Co zrobić, gdy $d_I \neq -m^2 \varphi X$?

QED $\leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon} = 0$, ale w QCD próżnia $|0\rangle$ ma być odpowiednikiem za fizykę:

- 1) Tamande symetrii
- 2) Unieruchomienie kwarków i gluonów

$$H_I |0\rangle = \infty \neq 0$$

$$|0\rangle = ?$$

$$\alpha_{QCD} \gg \alpha_{QED}$$

Zawiaśc formy instant wyjściu formy frontowej.

16.

1) czołowy $a_k^+ b_{-k}^+$ w ogóle nie wystąpią

2) procedura grupy renormalizacji dla cząstek efektywnych (RGPEP) odzwierciedla, tam.

konst. wolnych cząstek o masach m_1 i m_2 w przybliżeniu.

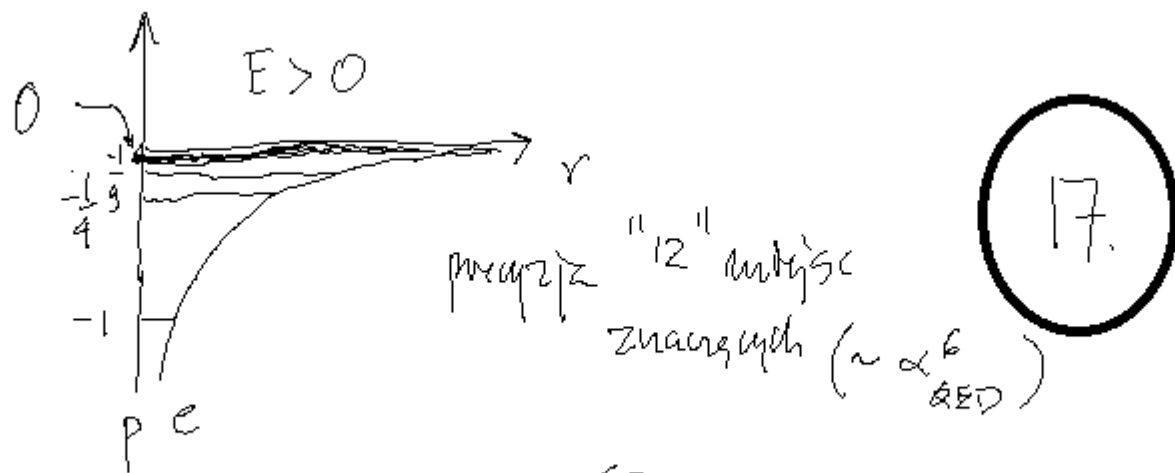
Bez udziału protonów.

3) ta sama RGPEP może być zastosowana do innych oddziaływań.

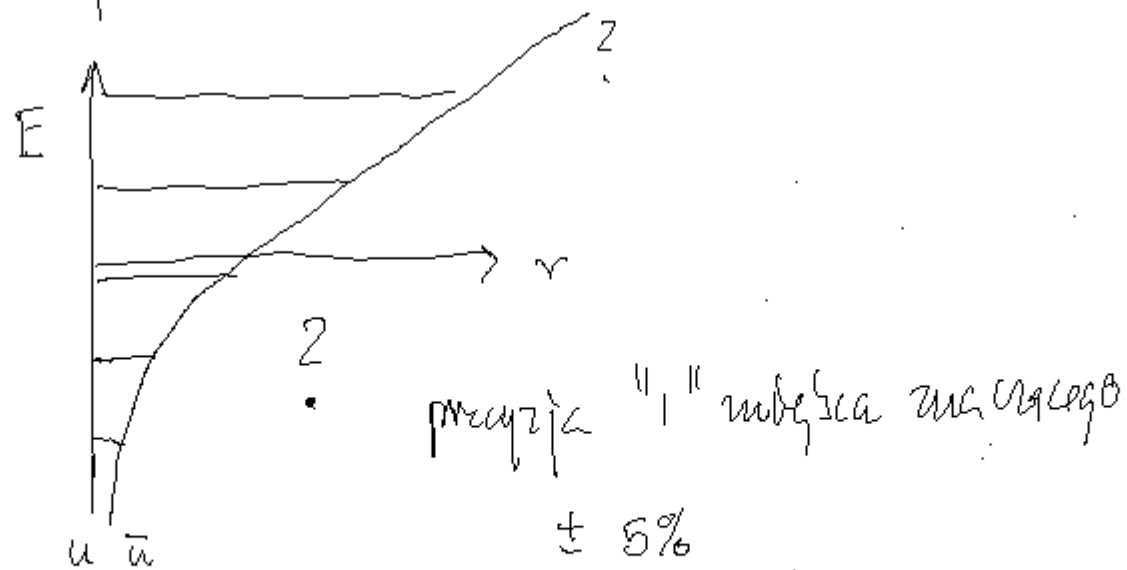
Kwant = cząstka

Szczególne interesujący przykład: QCD.
do zbadania

bezmasowe fotony



masowe gluony



$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 \varphi^2$$

$$x^\pm = t \pm z \quad L = 1, 2$$

$$k_X = \frac{1}{2} k^+ x^- + \frac{1}{2} k^- x^+ - k^\perp x^\perp$$

18.

$$= \frac{1}{2} [\partial^+ \varphi \partial^- \varphi - (\partial^\perp \varphi)^2 - \mu^2 \varphi^2]$$

$$= k^0 x^0 - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$\pi = 2 \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial^- \varphi} = \partial^+ \varphi$$

$$\partial^\pm = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mp}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{matrix} & + & - & 1 & 2 \\ \begin{matrix} + \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$\pi = 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^-} \varphi =$ gradient na frontie
a int. periodna po x^+ .

$\pi =$ GRADIENT, NIE $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^+}$

$$\mathcal{H} = \pi \dot{\varphi} - \mathcal{L} = \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial^\mu \varphi} \partial^\nu \varphi - g^{\mu\nu} \mathcal{L} = T^{\mu\nu} \right]^{+-} = \partial^+ \varphi \partial^- \varphi - 2\mathcal{L} = (\partial^\perp \varphi)^2 + \mu^2 \varphi^2$$

$$"H" = P^- = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^- d^2x^\perp \left[(\partial^\perp \varphi)^2 + \mu^2 \varphi^2 \right]$$

$$\varphi = \int [k] \left(a_k e^{-ikx} + a_k^\dagger e^{ikx} \right)$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\frac{dk^+ d^2k^\perp}{2k^+ (2\pi)^3}$$

zmiška zaradi od μ

$$d^4k \delta(k^2 - \mu^2) \Theta(k^0) =$$

$$= \frac{dk^+ d^2k^\perp}{2k^+} \Theta(k^+)$$

19.

$$k^+ k^- - k^{\perp 2} = \mu^2$$

$$\delta(k^2 - \mu^2) = \delta\left(k^- - \frac{k^{\perp 2} + \mu^2}{k^+}\right) \frac{1}{|k^+|}$$

$$P^- = \int [k_1] [k_2] \frac{1}{2} \int dx^- d^2x^\perp \left(a_{k_1} e^{-ik_1 x} + a_{k_1}^\dagger e^{ik_1 x} \right) \left(a_{k_2} e^{-ik_2 x} + a_{k_2}^\dagger e^{ik_2 x} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int dx^- e^{\pm i(k_1 + k_2)^+ x^- / 2} = (2\pi)^3 \delta(k_1^+ + k_2^+)$$

$$k_1^+ = \sqrt{k_1^{\perp 2} + k_2^{\perp 2} + \mu^2} + k_1^z > 0$$

$$\mu^2 > 0, |\vec{k}| < \Lambda$$

Nke ma
 $a_{k_1}^\dagger a_{k_2}^\dagger$
 $a_{k_1} a_{k_2}$

$$P^- = \int [k] \frac{k^\perp{}^2 + m^2}{k^+} a_k^\dagger a_k + \mathcal{L}^- \rightarrow 0$$

20.

$$[a_k, a_p^\dagger] = 2k^+ (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(p-k)$$

$$\delta^3(p) = \delta(p^+) \delta(p^\perp) \cdot \delta(p^z)$$

$$P^+ = \int [k] \left(\frac{k^\perp{}^2 + m^2}{k^+} a_k^\dagger a_k + \frac{k^\perp{}^2 + m^2}{k^+} b_k^\dagger b_k \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L} + \mathcal{L}_I \quad \mathcal{L}_I = -m^2 \varphi \chi$$

$$P_I^- = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^- d^2x^\perp m^2 \varphi \chi, \quad \int dx^- d^2x^\perp e^{\pm i(k_1 \pm k_2)^+ x^- / 2}$$

nie ma członów $a^\dagger b^\dagger, ab$

$$\hat{P}^- = \frac{1}{2} \int dx^- d^2x^\perp : \left[(\partial^\perp \hat{\phi})^2 + \mu^2 \hat{\phi}^2 + (\partial^\perp \hat{\chi})^2 + v^2 \hat{\chi}^2 + 2m^2 \hat{\phi} \hat{\chi} \right] : \quad (27)$$

21.

$$= \int [p] \theta(p^+) \left[\frac{p_\perp^2 + \mu^2}{p^+} a_p^\dagger a_p + \frac{p_\perp^2 + v^2}{p^+} b_p^\dagger b_p + \frac{m^2}{p^+} (a_p^\dagger b_p + b_p^\dagger a_p) \right] \quad (30) \quad \text{w PRD 85, 125618 (2012).}$$

$$\hat{P}^- |\psi\rangle = E^- |\psi\rangle$$

$$E^- = ? \quad |\psi_{E^-}\rangle = ?$$

μ i v nie są masami
 czystych frekwencji (stanów własnych \hat{P}^-).
 Skąd wiadomo są więc m_1 i m_2 ?

Wprowadzamy parametr grupy renormalizacji s .

s ma interpretację rozmiaru cząstek (efektywny).

22.

$$\hat{P}^- = \hat{P}_s^- (a_s, b_s) = \hat{P}_0^- (a_0, b_0)$$

$$= \int [k] \left[A_s(k) \cdot a_{sk}^+ a_{sk} + B_s(k) \cdot b_{sk}^+ b_{sk} + C_s(k) (b_{sk}^+ a_{sk} + a_{sk}^+ b_{sk}) \right]$$

$$A_s(k) = \frac{k^{\perp 2} + u^2(s)}{k^+}, \quad B_s(k) = \frac{k^{\perp 2} + v^2(s)}{k^+}, \quad C_s(k) = \frac{w^2(s)}{k^+}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} a_{0k} = a_k \\ b_{0k} = b_k \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{kanonicznej transformacji} \\ \text{--- " --- " ---} \end{array}$$

lokalna teoria pola + kwantyzacja
spin $S=0$

$\Psi(x) \phi(x) \psi(x)$

spiny $\frac{1}{2}$ i 1

RGPEP

$$a_s = U_s a_0 U_s^\dagger, \text{ for same } k, U_s U_s^\dagger = U_s^\dagger U_s = 1.$$

$$a_{sk} = V_s a_{0k} U_s^\dagger$$

$$\hat{P}^- = \hat{P}_s^-(a_s, b_s) = U_s \hat{P}_s^-(a_0, b_0) U_s^\dagger$$

współrzędnych

zależnych od s

state operators a_0, b_0 .

\hat{P}^- nie zależy od układu s .

$$\hat{P}_s^-(a_0, b_0) = U_s^\dagger \hat{P}^- U_s$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \hat{P}_s^-(a_0, b_0) = [G_s, \hat{P}_s^-(a_0, b_0)], \quad G_s = -U_s^\dagger \frac{d}{ds} U_s = ?$$

23.

$$U_s^{\dagger'} U_s + U_s^\dagger U_s' = 0$$

$$A_s = U_s^\dagger A_0 U_s$$

$$A_s' = U_s^{\dagger'} A_0 U_s + U_s^\dagger A_0 U_s'$$

$$= U_s^{\dagger'} U_s U_s^\dagger A_0 U_s +$$

$$+ U_s^\dagger A_0 U_s U_s^{\dagger'}$$

$$= -U_s^{\dagger'} U_s' A_s + A_s U_s^\dagger U_s'$$

$$= [-U_s^{\dagger'} U_s', A_s]$$

$$U_S = T e^{-\int_0^S d\tilde{s} G_{\tilde{s}}}, \quad \text{T upovzdlavanie v S}$$

"dvoroloz'ome".
 ↪ "rozmiaroloz'ome"

24.

$$t = S^4$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{P}_t^-(a_0, b_0) = [\hat{G}_t^-(a_0, b_0), \hat{P}_t^-(a_0, b_0)] \quad \text{roisnante RGPEP}$$

$$\hat{G}_t^-(a_0, b_0) = [\hat{P}_f^-(a_0, b_0), \hat{P}_{tP}^-(a_0, b_0)]$$

$$\hat{P}_f^- = \int [k] \left(\frac{k^2 + \mu^2}{k^+} a_{0k}^+ a_{0k} + \frac{k^2 + \nu^2}{k^+} b_{0k}^+ b_{0k} \right) \quad f = \text{free}$$

Wzory (9) i (10): $q \sim a \sim b$

$$\hat{P}_t^-(a_0, b_0) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n} C_t(i_1, \dots, i_n) q_{0i_1}^+ q_{0i_2}^+ \dots q_{0i_{n-1}}^+ q_{0i_n}^+$$

25.

$$\hat{P}_{tP}^-(a_0, b_0) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{i_1, \dots, i_n} C_t(i_1, \dots, i_n) \left(\frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n P_{i_k}^+ \right)^2 q_{0i_1}^+ q_{0i_2}^+ \dots q_{0i_{n-1}}^+ q_{0i_n}^+$$

Dodanie $n=1$ oznacza dodanie zerowego pda.
(przypadek spora teorii podstawowej)

\hat{P}_{tP}^- występuje w $[\hat{P}_{f1}^-, \hat{P}_{tP}^-]$, więc wzory
z $n \geq 2$ nie wchodzi do równania.

$$\hat{P}_{tP}^-(a_0, b_0) = \int [k] \left[A_S(k) \cdot a_{0k}^+ a_{0k}^+ + B_S(k) \cdot b_{0k}^+ b_{0k}^+ + C_S(k) (b_{0k}^+ a_{0k}^+ + a_{0k}^+ b_{0k}^+) \right] k^{+2}$$

$$\hat{P}_0^-(a_0, b_0) \stackrel{(33)}{=} \int [k] \left[\frac{k^{L^2 + \mu^2}}{h^+} a_{0k}^+ a_{0k} + \frac{k^{L^2 + \nu^2}}{h^+} b_{0k}^+ b_{0k} + \frac{m^2}{h^+} (a_{0k}^+ b_{0k} + b_{0k}^+ a_{0k}) \right]$$

26.

$$\frac{d}{dt} \hat{P}_t^-(a_0, b_0) \stackrel{(32)}{=} \left[\left[\hat{P}_t^-(a_0, b_0), \hat{P}_t^-(a_0, b_0) \right], \hat{P}_t^-(a_0, b_0) \right] (*) \text{ r. RGPFP}$$

$$A_{tk} = \frac{k^{L^2 + \mu^2}(t)}{h^+} \quad B_{tk} = \frac{k^{L^2 + \nu^2}(t)}{h^+} \quad C_{tk} = \frac{m^2(t)}{h^+}$$

$$(*) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A'_{tk} = 2k^{+2} (A_{0k} - B_{0k}) C_{tk}^2 \\ B'_{tk} = -2k^{+2} (A_{0k} - B_{0k}) C_{tk}^2 \\ C'_{tk} = (-k^{+2}) (A_{0k} - B_{0k}) (A_{tk} - B_{tk}) C_{tk} \end{cases}$$

ultra-dov
 după transformările
 referențiale $k^+, k^1, k^2,$
 $\underbrace{k^+}$

k wypada z równań, up. 3 równań:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m^2(t)}{k^+} \right) = (-k^{+2}) \left(\frac{k^{+2} + m^2}{k^+} - \frac{k^{+2} + v^2}{k^+} \right) \left(\frac{k^{+2} + m^2(t)}{k^+} - \frac{k^{+2} + v^2(t)}{k^+} \right) \frac{m^2(t)}{k^+}$$

podobnie z A i B. $1 = \frac{d}{dt}$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} m^2(t) & m^2(t) \\ m^2(t) & v^2(t) \end{bmatrix}}_{P_t'} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m^2 & 0 \\ 0 & v^2 \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & m^2(t) \\ m^2(t) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}}_{P_f \quad P_{EP}} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} m^2(t) & m^2(t) \\ m^2(t) & v^2(t) \end{bmatrix}}_{P_t}$$

27.

$$\mu^2(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2 + v^2) + \frac{1}{2} \delta \mu^2(t)$$

$$v^2(t) = \frac{1}{2} (\mu^2 + v^2) - \frac{1}{2} \delta \mu^2(t)$$

28.

$$\delta \mu^2(t) = \delta \mu^2(0) \frac{\cosh x(t) + \varepsilon \sinh x(t)}{\cosh x(t) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sinh x(t)}$$

\uparrow
 $\mu^2 - v^2$

$$m^2(t) = m^2(0) \frac{1}{\cosh x(t) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sinh x(t)}$$

\uparrow
 m^2

$$x(t) = \delta \mu^2(0) \cdot \delta m^2 \cdot t, \quad \delta m^2 = m_1^2 - m_2^2, \quad \varepsilon = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2m^2}{\mu^2 - v^2} \right)^2}$$

$$u^2(t) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} m_1^2$$

$$v^2(t) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} m_2^2$$

$$w^2(t) \xrightarrow[t \rightarrow \infty]{} 0$$

$$a_{tk} = \cos \varphi_t \cdot a_{ok} - \sin \varphi_t \cdot b_{ok}$$

$$b_{tk} = \sin \varphi_t \cdot a_{ok} + \cos \varphi_t \cdot b_{ok}$$

29.

$$\vec{\xi} = \vec{\xi}(a_{ok}) \leftrightarrow \vec{\xi} \quad \text{kwanty o masie } m_1$$

$$\vec{\zeta} = \vec{\zeta}(b_{ok}) \leftrightarrow \vec{\zeta} \quad \text{kwanty o masie } m_2$$

$$\hat{P}_{\infty}^{-1}(a_{\infty}, b_{\infty}) = \hat{P}^{-1}[\mathcal{L}(\vec{\xi}, \vec{\zeta})]_{m_1, m_2}$$

RGPEP we fraktowej formie dynamicznej

odtworza Standardowy model, ale:

30.

- 1) bez rozwiązania strukturalnego problemu;
- 2) bez spadku χ i χ , lub π_y i π_x ;
- 3) bez "pukawek", żeby porządek $b^t a^t$;
- 4) w sposób nie-żadany od szeregowości liczb.

ZAPROSZENIE: zastosujmy RGPEP do QED, QCD, itp.
→ Phys. Rev. D85, 175018 (2012) referencje tamże.