

Ejercicio del cap. 5 de CFT de J. García

Determinar  $\langle \phi^2 \rangle$  a orden 2 si la acción con interacción es

$$S[\phi] = \frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + \frac{\lambda}{24} \phi^4$$

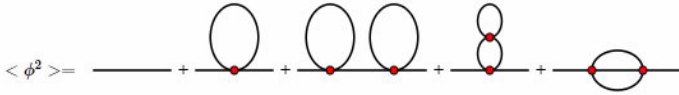
por un doble camino

a) Usando los diagramas de Feynman

b) Por cálculo directo

Resolución

a) Los posibles diagramas (fuente CRUL)



$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{m^6} + \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{\lambda^2}{m^{10}} + \frac{1}{2^2} \frac{\lambda^2}{m^{10}} + \frac{1}{3!} \frac{\lambda^2}{m^{10}}$$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda}{m^6} + \frac{2}{3} \frac{\lambda^2}{m^{10}}$$

b) Partimos de

$$Z[J] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\phi e^{-\frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + J\phi - \frac{\lambda}{24} \phi^4} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\phi e^{-\frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + J\phi} e^{-\frac{\lambda}{24} \phi^4}$$

Como  $\lambda$  es pequeño y desarrollando por Taylor  $e^{-\frac{\lambda}{24} \phi^4}$  hasta orden 3

$$e^{-\frac{\lambda}{24} \phi^4} \simeq 1 - \frac{1}{24} \phi^4 \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{24^2} \phi^8 \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{24^3} \phi^{12} \lambda^3$$

$$Z[J] \simeq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\phi e^{-\frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + J\phi} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{24} \phi^4 \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{24^2} \phi^8 \lambda^2 - \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{24^3} \phi^{12} \lambda^3 \right)$$

$$Z[J] \simeq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\phi e^{-\frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + J\phi} - \frac{\lambda}{24} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\phi e^{-\frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + J\phi} \phi^4 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\phi e^{-\frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + J\phi} \phi^8 - \dots$$

$$Z[J] \simeq Z_0[J] - \frac{\lambda}{24} Z_0^{(4)}[J] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} Z_0^{(8)}[J] - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda^3}{24^3} Z_0^{(12)}[J]$$

y derivando dos veces

$$Z^{(2)}[J] \simeq Z_0^{(2)}[J] - \frac{\lambda}{24} Z_0^{(6)}[J] + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} Z_0^{(10)}[J] - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda^3}{24^3} Z_0^{(14)}[J]$$

Para  $J=0$

$$Z[0] \simeq Z_0[0] \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda}{24} \frac{Z_0^{(4)}[0]}{Z_0[0]} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} \frac{Z_0^{(8)}[0]}{Z_0[0]} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda^3}{24^3} \frac{Z_0^{(12)}[0]}{Z_0[0]} \right)$$

$$Z[0] \simeq Z_0[0] \left( 1 - \frac{\lambda}{24} \frac{3}{m^4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} \frac{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{m^8} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda^3}{24^3} \frac{11 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{m^{12}} \right)$$

y

$$Z^{(2)}[0] \simeq Z_0[0] \left( \frac{Z_0^{(2)}[0]}{Z_0[0]} - \frac{\lambda}{24} \frac{Z_0^{(6)}[0]}{Z_0[0]} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} \frac{Z_0^{(10)}[0]}{Z_0[0]} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda^3}{24^3} \frac{Z_0^{(14)}[0]}{Z_0[0]} \right)$$

$$Z^{(2)}[0] \simeq Z_0[0] \left( \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{\lambda}{24} \frac{5 \cdot 3}{m^6} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} \frac{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{m^{10}} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda^3}{24^3} \frac{13 \cdot 11 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{m^{14}} \right)$$

Podemos ya obtener

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{Z^{(2)}[0]}{Z[0]}$$

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle \simeq \frac{\frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{\lambda}{24} \frac{5 \cdot 3}{m^6} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} \frac{9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{m^{10}} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda^3}{24^3} \frac{13 \cdot 11 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{m^{14}}}{1 - \frac{\lambda}{24} \frac{3}{m^4} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} \frac{7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{m^8} - \frac{1}{6} \frac{\lambda^3}{24^3} \frac{11 \cdot 9 \cdot 7 \cdot 5 \cdot 3}{m^{12}}} = \frac{(3072m^{12} - 1920m^8\lambda + 2520m^4\lambda^2 - 5005\lambda^3)}{m^2(3072m^{12} - 384m^8\lambda + 280m^4\lambda^2 - 385\lambda^3)} = f(\lambda)$$

Hemos obtenido un cociente de dos polinomios en  $\lambda$  que aproximaremos por Taylor ya que  $\lambda$  es pequeña. Tendremos que obtener los valores de la función y de las dos primeras derivadas (orden 2) para  $\lambda = 0$

Procedemos

$$f(\lambda) = \frac{(3072m^{12} - 1920m^8\lambda + 2520m^4\lambda^2 - 5005\lambda^3)}{m^2(3072m^{12} - 384m^8\lambda + 280m^4\lambda^2 - 385\lambda^3)}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} f(\lambda) = \frac{-32m^2(147456m^{16} - 430080m^{12}\lambda + 1344000m^8\lambda^2 - 73920m^4\lambda^3 + 13475\lambda^4)}{(3072m^{12} - 384m^8\lambda + 280m^4\lambda^2 - 385\lambda^3)^2}$$

$$f^{(1)}(0) = -32 \frac{m^2(147456m^{16})}{(3072m^{12})^2} = -\frac{1}{2m^6}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \lambda^2} f(\lambda) = \frac{-64m^2(-603979776m^{24} + 3963617280m^{20}\lambda + 10321920m^{16}\lambda^2 - 693288960m^{12}\lambda^3 + 1040054400m^8\lambda^4 - 42688800m^4\lambda^5 + 5187875\lambda^6)}{(3072m^{12} - 384m^8\lambda + 280m^4\lambda^2 - 385\lambda^3)^3}$$

$$f^{(2)}(0) = \frac{+64m^2(603979776m^{24})}{(3072m^{12})^3} = \frac{4}{3m^{10}}$$

Por consiguiente

$$\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{2m^6} \lambda + \frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{3m^{10}} \lambda^2$$

$$\boxed{\langle \phi^2 \rangle = \frac{1}{m^2} - \frac{1}{2m^6} \lambda + \frac{2}{3m^{10}} \lambda^2}$$

Que coincide con lo obtenido mediante los diagramas de Feynman, lo que nos pone muy contentos

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