

# Функциональное интегрирование по фермионам

Напомним:

• **Классический осциллятор:**

$$H = \frac{1}{2} (p^2 + x^2)$$

• **Квантовый осциллятор:**

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x + ip); \quad a^\dagger = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x - ip)$$

$$\begin{cases} a|n\rangle = \sqrt{n}|n-1\rangle \\ a^\dagger|n\rangle = \sqrt{n+1}|n+1\rangle \end{cases}$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} (a^\dagger a + a a^\dagger) \equiv \{a, a^\dagger\} = N + \frac{1}{2}; \quad N = a^\dagger a; \quad N|n\rangle = n|n\rangle$$

• **Коммутационные соотношения:**  $[a, a^\dagger] = a a^\dagger - a^\dagger a = 1, \quad [a, a] = [a^\dagger, a^\dagger] = 0$

• **Антикоммутационные соотношения:**  $\{\theta, \theta^\dagger\} = \theta \theta^\dagger + \theta^\dagger \theta = 1, \quad \{\theta, \theta\} = \{\theta^\dagger, \theta^\dagger\} = 0$

**Замечание:** антикоммутирующие операторы нильпотентны:  $\theta^2 = (\theta^\dagger)^2 = 0$

• **Грассманова алгебра:**  $\theta_i \theta_j + \theta_j \theta_i = 0, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots$

• **Суперчисла:**  $x = x_0 + x_i \theta^i + \frac{1}{2} x_{ij} \theta^i \theta^j + \dots$

# Грассмановы переменные

• Разложение в ряд:

• Дифференцирование:  $\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} = 0$

$$\left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \right)^2 = 0, \quad \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i}, \theta_j \right\} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} \theta_j + \theta_j \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_i} = \delta_{ij}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial_L}{\partial \theta_1} f(\theta_1, \theta_2) = f_1 + f_{12} \theta_2 \\ \frac{\partial_R}{\partial \theta_1} f(\theta_1, \theta_2) = f_1 - f_{12} \theta_2 \end{cases}$$

• Вариация функции:  $\delta f(\theta) = \delta \theta \frac{\partial_L f}{\partial \theta} = \delta \theta \frac{\partial_R f}{\partial \theta} \delta \theta$

• Интегрирование = дифференцирование:

$$\int d\theta = 0; \quad \int \theta d\theta = 1$$

$$\int d\theta \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \rightarrow \int d\theta \int d\theta = 0$$

$$\int d\theta f(\theta + \eta) = \int d\theta f(\theta)$$

• Комплексные грассмановы переменные:

$$\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\theta_1 + i\theta_2); \quad \bar{\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\theta_1 - i\theta_2)$$

$$\overline{\theta \eta} = \bar{\eta} \bar{\theta} = -\bar{\theta} \bar{\eta}$$

# Фермионный осциллятор в 0+1 dim

$$L = \frac{i}{2} (\bar{\psi}\dot{\psi} - \dot{\bar{\psi}}\psi) - \frac{\omega}{2} [\bar{\psi}, \psi] \quad \rightarrow \quad P_\psi = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = -\frac{i}{2}\bar{\psi}, \quad P_{\bar{\psi}} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\bar{\psi}}} = -\frac{i}{2}\psi$$

● **Классический гамильтониан:**

$$H = \dot{\psi}P_\psi + \dot{\bar{\psi}}P_{\dot{\bar{\psi}}} - L = \frac{\omega}{2} [\bar{\psi}, \psi]$$

**Уравнения движения:**

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} = \frac{i}{2}\dot{\bar{\psi}} + \omega\bar{\psi}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \bar{\psi}} = \frac{i}{2}\dot{\psi} - \omega\psi$$

$$\dot{\bar{\psi}} + i\omega\bar{\psi} = 0$$

$$\dot{\psi} - i\omega\psi = 0$$

$$\bar{\psi} = \bar{\theta}e^{-i\omega t}$$

$$\psi = \theta e^{i\omega t}$$

**Раскладывая поля по операторам:**

$$H_B = \frac{1}{2} (a^\dagger a + a a^\dagger) \equiv \{a, a^\dagger\}$$

$$H_F = \frac{1}{2} (\theta^\dagger \theta - \theta \theta^\dagger) \equiv [\theta^\dagger, \theta]$$

$$N_B = a^\dagger a; \quad N_F = \theta^\dagger \theta \quad \leftrightarrow \quad N_f^2 = \theta^\dagger \theta \theta^\dagger \theta = \theta^\dagger (1 - \theta^\dagger \theta) \theta = \theta^\dagger \theta = N_f$$

**Замечание:** Как бозонный, так и фермионный осциллятор рассматриваются в качестве классических моделей.

# Гауссовы интегралы по фермионам

$$\int d\theta \delta(\theta) = \int d\theta = 1 \quad \rightarrow \quad \delta(\theta) = \theta \quad e^{a\theta} = 1 + a\theta; \quad e^{\bar{\theta}a\theta} = 1 + \bar{\theta}a\theta$$

$$\int d\theta e^{a\theta} = \int d\theta(1 + a\theta) = a \quad \int d\bar{\theta}d\theta e^{\bar{\theta}a\theta} = \int d\bar{\theta}d\theta(1 + \bar{\theta}a\theta) = a \equiv e^{\ln a}$$

• **d=2:**

$$\theta = (\theta_1, \theta_2), \quad \bar{\theta}\theta = (\bar{\theta}_1\theta_1 + \bar{\theta}_2\theta_2), \quad (\bar{\theta}\theta)^2 = 2\bar{\theta}_1\theta_1\bar{\theta}_2\theta_2$$

$$\overline{\theta_1\theta_2} = \bar{\theta}_2\bar{\theta}_1 = -\bar{\theta}_1\bar{\theta}_2 \quad \int d\theta = \int d\theta_2 \int d\theta_1; \quad \int d\bar{\theta} = \int d\bar{\theta}_1 \int d\bar{\theta}_2$$

$$\int d\bar{\theta} \int d\theta e^{\bar{\theta}\theta} = \int d\bar{\theta}_1 \int d\bar{\theta}_2 \int d\theta_2 \int d\theta_1 e^{\bar{\theta}_1\theta_1} e^{\bar{\theta}_2\theta_2} =$$

$$\int d\bar{\theta}_1 \int d\bar{\theta}_2 \int d\theta_2 \int d\theta_1 (1 + \bar{\theta}_1\theta_1)(1 + \bar{\theta}_2\theta_2) = \int d\bar{\theta}_1 \int d\bar{\theta}_2 \int d\theta_2 \int d\theta_1 \bar{\theta}_1\theta_1\bar{\theta}_2\theta_2 = 1$$

$$\int d\bar{\theta}_1 \int d\bar{\theta}_2 \int d\theta_2 \int d\theta_1 e^{\bar{\theta}_1 a_1 \theta_1} e^{\bar{\theta}_2 a_2 \theta_2} = \int d\bar{\theta}_1 \int d\theta_1 e^{\bar{\theta}_1 a_1 \theta_1} \int d\bar{\theta}_2 \int d\theta_2 e^{\bar{\theta}_2 a_2 \theta_2} =$$

$$= a_1 a_2 = e^{\ln a_1 + \ln a_2}$$

$$\int d\bar{\theta}_1 d\theta_1 d\bar{\theta}_2 d\theta_2 e^{\bar{\theta}_1 M_{11} \theta_1 + \bar{\theta}_1 M_{12} \theta_2 + \bar{\theta}_2 M_{21} \theta_1 + \bar{\theta}_2 M_{22} \theta_2} = M_{11} M_{22} - M_{12} M_{21} = \det M = e^{\ln \det M}$$

• Гауссов интеграл:

$$I_F = \int d\bar{\theta} d\theta e^{\bar{\theta}_i M_{ij} \theta_j} = \det M$$

Напомним:

$$I_B = \int d^n z^* d^n z e^{z_i^* M_{ij} z_j} = \frac{(2\pi)^n}{\det M}$$

• Гауссов интеграл с источниками:

$$I_F[\bar{\eta}, \eta] = \int d\bar{\theta} d\theta e^{\bar{\theta}_i M_{ij} \theta_j + \bar{\theta}_i \eta_i + \bar{\eta}_i \theta_i}$$

Сдвиг переменных:

$$\theta_i \rightarrow \theta_i + M_{ik}^{-1} \eta_k; \quad \bar{\theta}_i \rightarrow \bar{\theta}_i + \bar{\eta}_k M_{ki}^{-1}$$

$$\rightarrow I_F[\bar{\eta}, \eta] = \int d\bar{\theta} d\theta e^{(\bar{\theta} + \bar{\eta} M^{-1}) M (\theta + M^{-1} \eta) + \bar{\eta} M^{-1} \eta} = \det M e^{\bar{\eta} M^{-1} \eta}$$

Напомним:

$$I_B[J^*, J] = \int d^n z^* d^n z e^{z_i^* M_{ij} z_j + J_i^* z_i + z_i^* J_i} = \frac{(2\pi)^n}{\det M} e^{J_i^* M_{ij}^{-1} J_j}$$

# Фермионный осциллятор: функция Грина

$$L = \frac{i}{2} (\bar{\psi}\dot{\psi} - \dot{\bar{\psi}}\psi) - \frac{\omega}{2} [\bar{\psi}, \psi]$$



$$L = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\Psi} \left( i\sigma_3 \frac{d}{dt} - \omega \right) \Psi$$

**Двухкомпонентный спинор:**  $\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \bar{\psi} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{\Psi} = \Psi^\dagger \sigma_3 = (\bar{\psi}, -\psi)$

$$i\bar{\Psi}\sigma_3 \frac{d}{dt} \Psi = i(\bar{\psi}, -\psi) \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\psi} \\ -\dot{\bar{\psi}} \end{pmatrix} = i(\bar{\psi}\dot{\psi} + \psi\dot{\bar{\psi}}) \equiv i(\bar{\psi}\dot{\psi} - \dot{\bar{\psi}}\psi)$$

$$\bar{\Psi}\Psi = (\bar{\psi}, -\psi) \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \bar{\psi} \end{pmatrix} = \bar{\psi}\psi - \psi\bar{\psi} \equiv [\bar{\psi}, \psi]$$

• **Функция Грина фермионного осциллятора:**

$$\left( i\sigma_3 \frac{d}{dt} - \omega \right) G(t - t') = \delta(t - t')$$

**Преобразование Фурье:**  $G(t - t') = \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} G(k) e^{-ik(t-t')}; \quad \delta(t - t') = \int \frac{dk}{2\pi} e^{-ik(t-t')}$

$$G(k) = \frac{1}{\sigma_3 k - \omega} = \frac{\sigma_3 k + \omega}{k^2 - \omega^2}$$

● **Уравнения движения:**

$$\left(i\sigma_3 \frac{d}{dt} - \omega\right) \Psi(t) = \Theta(t), \quad \Theta(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \eta(t) \\ \bar{\eta}(t) \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \text{Источники}$$

● **Формальное решение уравнения движения:**

$$\Psi(t) = \int dt' G(t-t') \Theta(t') \equiv G \star \Theta$$

● **Производящий функционал**  $Z[\bar{\Theta}, \Theta] = N e^{\int dt dt' \bar{\Theta}(t') G(t-t') \Theta(t)} \equiv N e^{\bar{\Theta} \star G \star \Theta}$

**Производящий функционал связанных функций Грина**

$$W[\bar{\Theta}, \Theta] = - \int dt dt' \bar{\Theta}(t) G(t-t') \Theta(t') \equiv -\bar{\Theta} \star G \star \Theta$$

● **Пропагатор фермионного осцллятора:**

$$G(t-t') \equiv - \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\Theta}(t)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \Theta(t')} W[\bar{\Theta}, \Theta]$$

# Фермионный осциллятор: функциональный интеграл

Действие:

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int dt \left[ \bar{\Psi} \left( i\sigma_3 \frac{d}{dt} - \omega \right) \Psi + \bar{\Theta} \Psi + \bar{\Psi} \Theta \right]$$

● Источники:

$$\bar{\Theta} \Psi \equiv \bar{\Psi} \Theta = (\bar{\psi}, -\psi) \begin{pmatrix} \eta \\ \bar{\eta} \end{pmatrix} = \bar{\psi} \eta + \bar{\eta} \psi$$

● Функциональный интеграл:

$$Z[\bar{\Theta}, \Theta] = \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi} \mathcal{D}\Psi e^{\frac{i}{2} \int dt [\bar{\Psi} (i\sigma_3 \frac{d}{dt} - \omega) \Psi + \bar{\Theta} \Psi + \bar{\Psi} \Theta]} = N e^{\int dt dt' \bar{\Theta}(t') G(t-t') \Theta(t)}$$

● Вакуумное среднее поля  $\Psi$ :

$$\langle \Psi \rangle = \left. \frac{\delta Z}{\delta \bar{\Theta}} \right|_{\Theta = \bar{\Theta} = 0} = \frac{1}{Z} \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi} \mathcal{D}\Psi \Psi e^{\frac{i}{2} \int dt \bar{\Psi} (i\sigma_3 \frac{d}{dt} - \omega) \Psi} = 0$$

● Двухточечная функция:

$$\langle \bar{\Psi} \Psi \rangle = \left. \frac{\delta Z}{\delta \bar{\Theta} \delta \Theta} \right|_{\Theta = \bar{\Theta} = 0} = \frac{1}{Z} \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\Psi} \mathcal{D}\Psi \bar{\Psi} \Psi e^{\frac{i}{2} \int dt \bar{\Psi} \left( i\sigma_3 \frac{d}{dt} - \omega \right) \Psi} = G(t-t')$$

# Суперсимметричный осциллятор

• А что, если рассмотреть бозонный и фермионный осцилляторы вместе?

**Напомним:**  $[a_B, a_B^\dagger] = 1$ ;  $\{a_F, a_F^\dagger\} = 1$

$$H_B = \omega \left( a_B^\dagger a_B + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \omega \left( N_B + \frac{1}{2} \right);$$

$$N_B = 0, 1, 2 \dots$$

$$H_F = \omega \left( a_F^\dagger a_F - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \omega \left( N_F - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$N_F = 0, 1$$

↓

$$H = H_B + H_F = \omega(a_B^\dagger a_B + a_F^\dagger a_F) = \omega(N_B + N_F)$$

• **Замечание:** энергия основного состояния равна нулю!

Рассмотрим суперзаряды  $Q = a_B^\dagger a_F$ ,  $\bar{Q} = a_F^\dagger a_B$

**Задача:** 1) проверьте, что  $[Q, H] = [\bar{Q}, H] = 0$ , и  $\{Q, \bar{Q}\} = H/\omega$

2) проверьте, что  $[Q, N_B] = -Q$ , и  $[Q, N_F] = Q$

- Оператор  $Q$  увеличивает  $N_B$  на 1 и уменьшает  $N_F$  на 1;
- Оператор  $\bar{Q}$  уменьшает  $N_B$  на 1 и увеличивает  $N_F$  на 1

● **Свободная суперчастица:**

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int dt ( \dot{x}^2 + i\psi\dot{\psi} )$$

Первая вариация действия:

$$\delta S = \int dt \left\{ \dot{x}\delta\dot{x} + \frac{i}{2} (\delta\psi\dot{\psi} + \psi\delta\dot{\psi}) \right\}$$

$$= \int dt \left\{ -\ddot{x}\delta x + \frac{i}{2} (\delta\psi\dot{\psi} - \dot{\psi}\delta\psi) \right\} = \int dt \left\{ -\ddot{x}\delta x + i\delta\psi\dot{\psi} \right\} = 0$$

● **Уравнения поля:**  $\ddot{x} = 0, \quad \dot{\psi} = 0$

$$\epsilon\psi = -\psi\epsilon$$



Симметрия действия:  $x \rightarrow x + \delta_\epsilon x, \quad \psi \rightarrow \psi + \delta_\epsilon \psi; \quad \delta_\epsilon x = -i\epsilon\psi; \quad \delta_\epsilon \psi = \epsilon\dot{x}$

### Суперсимметрия - SUSY

**Напомним:** генератор преобразований симметрии с параметром  $\epsilon$  определяется как  $\delta S = \int dt \dot{\epsilon} Q = 0$

$$\delta S = \int dt (i\ddot{x}\epsilon\psi + i\epsilon\dot{x}\dot{\psi}) = - \int dt i\dot{x}\dot{\epsilon}\psi - \int dt i\dot{x}\epsilon\dot{\psi} + i\epsilon\dot{x}\dot{\psi} = - \int dt \dot{\epsilon}(i\dot{x}\psi)$$

**Суперзаряд:**  $Q = i\dot{x}\psi$

**Оператор преобразований SUSY:**  $e^{i\bar{Q}\epsilon} = 1 + i\bar{Q}\epsilon$

# Суперсимметричный осциллятор

$$L = \frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} - \frac{V^2(x)}{2} + i\bar{\psi}\dot{\psi} - V'(x)\bar{\psi}\psi, \quad V(x) = \omega x$$

Преобразования суперсимметрии:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta_\epsilon x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{\psi}\epsilon \\ \delta_\epsilon \psi = -\frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\dot{x}\epsilon - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}V(x)\epsilon \\ \delta_\epsilon \bar{\psi} = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

• **Задача:** вычислите вариацию лагранжиана при этих преобразованиях

$$\bullet \frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\dot{x}^2}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\dot{x}\dot{\psi}\epsilon$$

$$\bullet -\frac{V^2(x)}{2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2}V^2\left(x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{\psi}\epsilon\right) = -\frac{V^2(x)}{2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}VV'\bar{\psi}\epsilon$$

$$\bullet i\bar{\psi}\dot{\psi} \rightarrow i\bar{\psi}\dot{\psi} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{\psi}\ddot{x}\epsilon - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{\psi}V'\dot{x}\epsilon$$

$$\bullet -V'\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow -V'\bar{\psi}\psi + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\bar{\psi}V'\dot{x}\epsilon + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}VV'\bar{\psi}\epsilon$$

$$L \rightarrow L + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \dot{x}\dot{\psi} - \cancel{VV'\bar{\psi}} + \bar{\psi}\ddot{x} - \cancel{i\bar{\psi}V'\dot{x}} + \cancel{i\bar{\psi}V'\dot{x}} + \cancel{VV'\bar{\psi}} \right) \epsilon = L + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{x}\bar{\psi}) \epsilon$$

• **Действие – инвариант SUSY:**  $S \rightarrow S$

# Фермионы в 2+1 измерениях

$$L = \bar{\psi} \left( i\sigma_3 \frac{d}{dt} - \omega \right) \psi$$



$$L = \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi$$

• **0+1 dim:**  $\psi(t)$

• **2+1 dim:**  $\psi(\mathbf{r}, t) = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1(\mathbf{r}, t) \\ \bar{\psi}_2(\mathbf{r}, t) \end{pmatrix}$

Алгебра Клиффорда:  $\{\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu\} = 2\eta_{\mu\nu}$ ,  $\eta_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(-1, 1, 1)$

Обычный выбор:  $\gamma_0 = \sigma_3$ ;  $\gamma_1 = -i\sigma_1$ ;  $\gamma_2 = -i\sigma_2$

$$\bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger \gamma_0$$

**Замечание:** Евклидовы  $\gamma$  матрицы задаются

алгеброй  $\{\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu\} = 2\delta_{\mu\nu}$   $\rightarrow$   $\gamma_0 = I_2$ ;  $\gamma_k = i\sigma_k$  и  $\bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger$

• Канонический импульс:

$$\pi = \frac{\delta L}{\delta \dot{\psi}} = i\bar{\psi}\gamma_0 = i\psi^\dagger$$

• Гамильтониан:

$$H = \pi\dot{\psi} - L = -i\bar{\psi}\gamma^k \partial_k \psi + m\bar{\psi}\psi$$

# Производящий функционал фермионных полей

• **Уравнение Дирака:**

$$(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi = 0$$

• **Фермионный пропагатор:**

$$(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) G_F(x - y) = \delta(x - y)$$

Преобразование Фурье:

$$G_F(x - y) = i \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{e^{ik^\mu(x_\mu - y_\mu)}}{\gamma^\mu k_\mu - m}$$

• **Обратный пропагатор:**  $G_F^{-1}(x, y) = -i (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \delta(x - y)$

**Задача:** вычислить  
производящий функционал

$$Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta] = \int D\psi D\bar{\psi} e^{iS[\bar{\psi}, \psi] + i\bar{\eta} \star \psi + i\bar{\psi} \star \eta}$$

**Метод:** разложение экспоненты около  
экстремума:  $\psi \rightarrow \psi_0 + \psi$ ,  $\bar{\psi} \rightarrow \bar{\psi}_0 + \bar{\psi}$

$$\begin{cases} \bar{\psi}_0 = -\bar{\eta} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)^{-1} \\ \psi_0 = -(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)^{-1} \eta \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow iS[\bar{\psi}, \psi] + i\bar{\eta} \star \psi + i\bar{\psi} \star \eta &= \\ i \int dx dy \bar{\eta}(x) (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m)^{-1} \eta(y) + i \int dx dy \bar{\psi}(x) (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi(y) &= \\ = -i\bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta - \bar{\psi} \star G_F^{-1} \star \psi \end{aligned}$$

• **Производящий функционал:**

$$Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta] = \int D\psi D\bar{\psi} e^{-\bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta - \bar{\psi} \star G_F^{-1} \star \psi} = \det(i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) e^{-i\bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta}$$

Напомним: для комплексного скалярного поля

$$Z[J, J^*] = \det^{-1}(-\partial_\nu^2 + m^2) e^{-iJ^* \star G_B \star J}$$

• **Вакуумные средние:**

$$\langle \psi(x) \rangle = \frac{1}{Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta]} \frac{\delta Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta]}{i\delta\bar{\eta}(x)} = \langle \bar{\psi}(x) \rangle = \frac{1}{Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta]} \frac{\delta Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta]}{-i\delta\eta(x)} = 0$$

• **2-х точечная функция:**

$$\langle \psi(x) \bar{\psi}(y) \rangle = \frac{1}{Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta]} \left( \frac{\delta}{i\delta\bar{\eta}(x)} \right) \left( \frac{\delta}{-i\delta\eta(y)} \right) Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta] = G_F(x - y)$$

**Диаграммная техника:**



$$G_F(x - y) = -\frac{\delta W[J]}{\delta\bar{\eta}(x)\eta(y)}$$

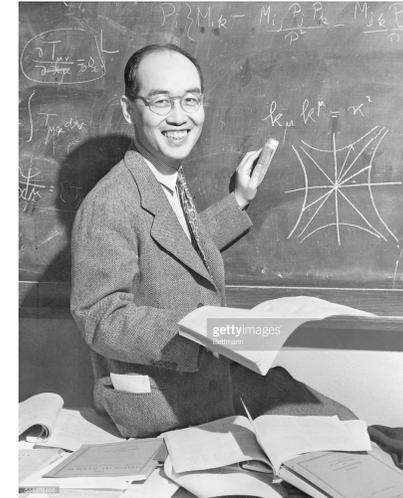
# Фермионы + бозоны

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x \left( (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 + M^2 \varphi^2 \right) + \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi + g\varphi\bar{\psi}\psi$$

Взаимодействие Юкавы  $L_{int} = g\varphi\bar{\psi}\psi$

• Производящий функционал (Евклид):

$$Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta, J] = \int D\varphi D\psi D\bar{\psi} e^{-S[\varphi, \bar{\psi}, \psi] + J*\varphi + \bar{\eta}*\psi + \bar{\psi}*\eta}$$



**Метод:** пертурбативное разложение по константе связи  $g$ :

$$\exp \left\{ -g \int d^4x \varphi \bar{\psi} \psi \right\} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-g)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \dots d^4x_n \varphi(x_1) \bar{\psi}(x_1) \psi(x_1) \dots \varphi(x_n) \bar{\psi}(x_n) \psi(x_n)$$



$$Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta, J] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-g)^n}{n!} \int d^4x_1 \dots d^4x_n \varphi(x_1) \bar{\psi}(x_1) \psi(x_1) \dots \varphi(x_n) \bar{\psi}(x_n) \psi(x_n) \\ \times e^{-\int d^4x \left[ \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 + \frac{1}{2} M^2 \varphi^2 + \bar{\psi} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi + J(x) \varphi(x) + \bar{\eta}(x) \psi(x) + \bar{\psi}(x) \eta(x) \right]}$$

**Замечание:**  $\varphi(x_1)\bar{\psi}(x_1)\psi(x_1)\dots\varphi(x_n)\bar{\psi}(x_n)\psi(x_n) =$

$$= \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x_1)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(x_1)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x_1)} \cdots \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x_n)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(x_n)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x_n)} \left( e^{\int d^4x \varphi(x) J(x) + \bar{\eta}(x) \psi(x) + \bar{\psi}(x) \eta(x)} \right) \Big|_{J=\bar{\eta}=\eta=0}$$

• В первом порядке по  $g$ :  $Z = (1 - g \delta Z_1 + \dots) Z_0$

$$Z[J, \bar{\eta}, \eta] \approx \int d^4x \left[ 1 - g \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x)} \right] e^{\frac{1}{2} J \star G_B \star J + \bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x)} \left( e^{\frac{1}{2} \int d^4y d^4z J(y) G_B(y-z) J(z) + \int d^4y d^4z \bar{\eta}(y) G_F(y-z) \eta(z)} \right) =$$

$$= \left[ \int d^4y G_B(x-y) J(y) \right] e^{\frac{1}{2} J \star G \star J + \bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta}$$

$$\bullet \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x)} \left( e^{\frac{1}{2} \int d^4y d^4z J(y) G_B(y-z) J(z) + \int d^4y d^4z \bar{\eta}(y) G_F(y-z) \eta(z)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x)} \left( \left[ \int d^4y G_B(x-y) J(y) \right] e^{\frac{1}{2} J \star G \star J + \bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta} \right)$$

$$= \left[ \left( \int d^4y G_B(x-y) J(y) \right) \left( \int d^4y G_F(x-y) \eta(y) \right) \right] e^{\frac{1}{2} J \star G \star J + \bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bullet \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x)} \left( e^{\frac{1}{2} \int d^4 y d^4 z J(y) G_B(y-z) J(z) + \int d^4 y d^4 z \bar{\eta}(y) G_F(y-z) \eta(z)} \right) = \\
& = \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(x)} \left( \left[ \left( \int d^4 y G_B(x-y) J(y) \right) \left( \int d^4 y G_F(x-y) \eta(y) \right) \right] e^{\frac{1}{2} J \star G \star J + \bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta} \right) \\
& = \left[ \left( \int d^4 y G_B(x-y) J(y) \right) \left( G_F(0) + \int d^4 y G_F(x-y) \eta(y) \int d^4 y \bar{\eta}(y) G_F(x-y) \right) \right] e^{\frac{1}{2} J \star G \star J + \bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta J(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x)} e^{\frac{1}{2} J \star G_B \star J + \bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram 1: A dashed circle with a vertical line ending in a cross at point } x. \\ \text{Diagram 2: A vertical line with a cross at the top and bottom, and a dot at point } x. \end{array} \right\} e^{\frac{1}{2} J \star G_B \star J + \bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta}$$

● Поправки 1го порядка не меняют пропагаторы полей

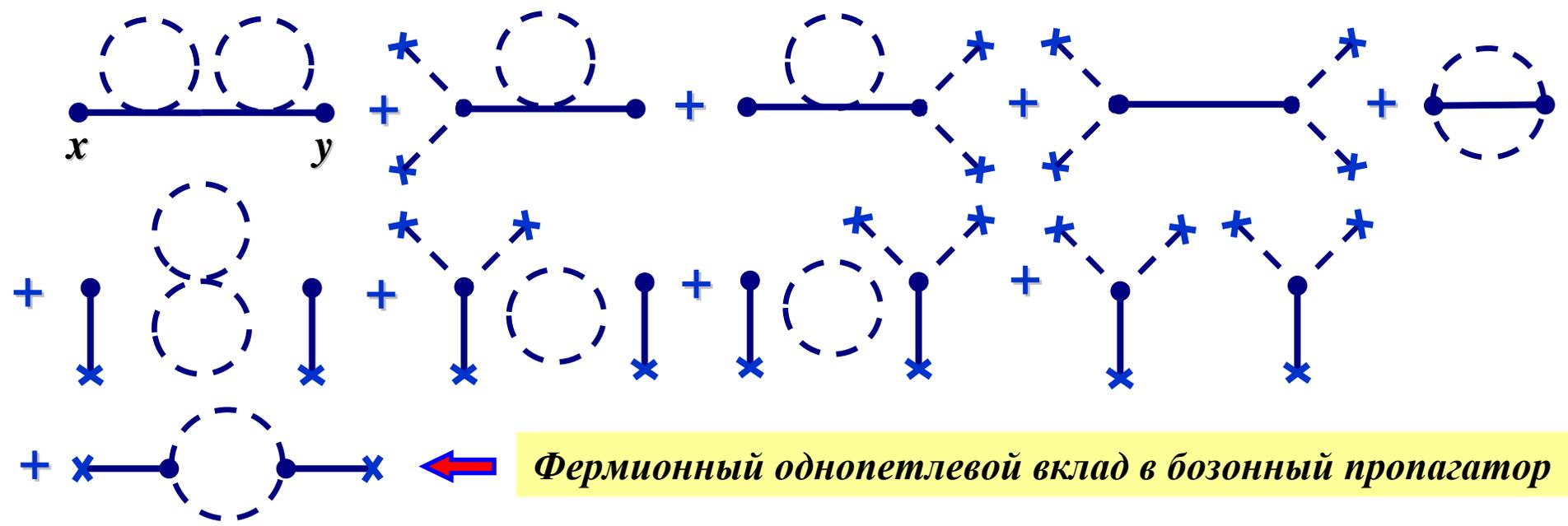
● Во втором порядка по  $g$ :  $Z = \left( 1 - g \delta Z_1 + \frac{g^2}{2} \delta Z_2 \right) Z_0$

$$Z[J, \bar{\eta}, \eta] \approx \int d^4 x \left[ 1 - g \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x)} + \frac{g^2}{2} \frac{\delta}{\delta J(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x)} \frac{\delta}{\delta J(y)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(y)} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(y)} \right] e^{\frac{1}{2} J \star G_B \star J + \bar{\eta} \star G_F \star \eta}$$



**Домашнее задание:** проверить, что

$$\begin{aligned} \delta Z_2 = & \left[ G_B(x - y) + \left( \int d^4x' G_B(x - x') J(x') \right) \left( \int d^4y' G_B(y - y') J(y') \right) \right] \\ & \times \left\{ \left[ G_F(0) + \left( \int d^4x' \bar{\eta}(x') G_F(x - x') \right) \left( \int d^4x'' G_F(x - x'') \eta(x'') \right) \right] \right. \\ & \times \left[ G_F(0) + \left( \int d^4y' \bar{\eta}(y') G_F(y - y') \right) \left( \int d^4y'' G_F(y - y'') \eta(y'') \right) \right] \\ & \left. + \int d^4x d^4y G_F(x - y) G_F(y - x) \right\} \end{aligned}$$



# Удачи на зачете!

