

Quantenfeldtheorie

FSU Jena - SS 2009

Serie 06 - Lösungen

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Aufgabe 12

Erinnerung: Es gilt

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}] = [b_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}] = [a_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger] = 0$$

$$[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger] = [b_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger] = \underbrace{(2\pi)^d}_{\propto} \delta(\mathbf{p} - \mathbf{q})$$

(a) Setzen

$$\Omega_{\mathbf{p}} := a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}} + b_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{p}} - a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger b_{\mathbf{p}} - b_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger a_{\mathbf{p}}$$

Dann ist

$$\Omega_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger = \Omega_{\mathbf{p}}$$

und somit

$$U^\dagger U = \exp \left[i \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \int d^d \mathbf{p} \underbrace{\Omega_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger}_{\Omega_{\mathbf{p}}} \right] \exp \left[-i \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \int d^d \mathbf{p} \Omega_{\mathbf{p}} \right] = \exp \left[i \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \int d^d \mathbf{p} \Omega_{\mathbf{p}} - i \frac{\pi}{2\omega} \int d^d \mathbf{p} \Omega_{\mathbf{p}} \right] = \text{Id}$$

(b) Starten mit der Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff Formel

$$e^{-A} B e^A = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} [\cdot, A]^k B \quad , \quad [\cdot, A] B := [B, A]$$

und schreiben

$$\underbrace{\left[\cdot, \frac{i\pi}{2\omega} \int d^d \mathbf{q} \Omega_{\mathbf{q}} \right]}_{\boxtimes} a_{\mathbf{p}} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{i\pi}{2\omega} \int d^d \mathbf{q} [a_{\mathbf{p}}, \Omega_{\mathbf{q}}] = \frac{i\pi}{2\omega} \int d^d \mathbf{q} \underbrace{[a_{\mathbf{p}}, a_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger]}_{\propto \delta(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})} \circ [a_{\mathbf{q}} - b_{\mathbf{q}}] = \frac{i\pi}{2} [a_{\mathbf{p}} - b_{\mathbf{p}}]$$

$$\boxtimes b_{\mathbf{p}} \stackrel{\text{analog}}{=} \frac{i\pi}{2\omega} \int d^d \mathbf{q} \underbrace{[b_{\mathbf{p}}, b_{\mathbf{q}}^\dagger]}_{\propto \delta(\mathbf{p}-\mathbf{q})} \circ [b_{\mathbf{q}} - a_{\mathbf{q}}] = \frac{i\pi}{2} [b_{\mathbf{p}} - a_{\mathbf{p}}] = - \boxtimes a_{\mathbf{p}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxtimes^2 a_{\mathbf{p}} = \frac{i\pi}{2} [\boxtimes a_{\mathbf{p}} - \boxtimes b_{\mathbf{p}}] = i\pi \boxtimes a_{\mathbf{p}}$$

$$\text{Analog: } \boxtimes^2 b_{\mathbf{p}} = i\pi \boxtimes b_{\mathbf{p}}$$

Per Induktion ergibt sich:

$$\boxtimes^k a_{\mathbf{p}} = (i\pi)^{k-1} \boxtimes a_{\mathbf{p}}$$

$$\boxtimes^k b_{\mathbf{p}} = (i\pi)^{k-1} \boxtimes b_{\mathbf{p}} \quad , \quad k \in \mathbb{N}$$

also

$$Ua_{\mathbf{p}}U^\dagger \stackrel{\text{BCH}}{=} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} \underbrace{\left[\cdot, \frac{i\pi}{2\zeta} \int d^d \mathbf{q} \Omega \mathbf{q} \right]^k}_{\boxtimes^k} a_{\mathbf{p}} = a_{\mathbf{p}} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(i\pi)^{k-1}}{k!}}_{\frac{1}{i\pi} [\exp(i\pi) - 1]} \boxtimes a_{\mathbf{p}} = a_{\mathbf{p}} - \frac{2}{i\pi} \boxtimes a_{\mathbf{p}} = b_{\mathbf{p}}$$

$$Ub_{\mathbf{p}}U^\dagger \stackrel{\text{analog}}{=} a_{\mathbf{p}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad Ub_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger U^\dagger = (Ub_{\mathbf{p}}U^\dagger)^\dagger = a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger$$

Durch die Darstellung

$$\phi_{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{1}{\zeta} \int d^d \mathbf{p} \underbrace{\frac{e^{i\mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}} + b_{-\mathbf{p}}^\dagger \right]}_{\phi_{\mathbf{p}}}$$

erhält man so

$$U\phi_{\mathbf{x}}U^\dagger = \frac{1}{\zeta} \int \frac{e^{i\mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[b_{\mathbf{p}} + a_{-\mathbf{p}}^\dagger \right] = \frac{1}{\zeta} \int \frac{e^{-i\mathbf{x}\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2\omega_{\mathbf{p}}}} \left[a_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger + b_{-\mathbf{p}} \right] = \phi_{\mathbf{x}}^\dagger$$

□

Aufgabe 13

(a) Setzen

$$f_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}(p^0) := p^{0^2} - \mathbf{p}^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon$$

und

$$g_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}(p^0) := \frac{e^{-ip^0 x^0}}{f_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}(p^0)}$$

Dann besitzt $g_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}$ für $\varepsilon > 0$ genau zwei Polstellen

$$z_1 := \sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 - i\varepsilon} , \quad z_2 := -\sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 - i\varepsilon}$$

mit (per Konvention) $\Re(z_1) > 0$ und $\Re(z_2) < 0$, also $\Im(z_1) < 0$ und $\Im(z_2) > 0$. Da die Polstellen $z_{1,2}$ einfach sind, ist

$$\text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}, z_{1,2}) = \frac{e^{-iz_{1,2}x^0}}{f'_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}(z_{1,2})} = \frac{e^{\mp ix^0} \sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 - i\varepsilon}}{\pm 2\sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 - i\varepsilon}}$$

Ferner für $|p_0|$ groß genug:

$$|g_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}| < \frac{2}{|p_0|^2}$$

für $\Im(p^0) > 0$ (falls $x^0 < 0$) bzw. für $\Im(p^0) < 0$ (falls $x^0 \geq 0$), so dass nach Residuensatz folgt:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dp^0 g_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}(p^0) = \begin{cases} 2\pi i \sum_{\Im z_k > 0} \text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}, z_k) & : x^0 < 0 \\ -2\pi i \sum_{\Im z_k < 0} \text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}, z_k) & : x^0 \geq 0 \end{cases} = -\pi i \cdot \frac{\exp \left[-\text{sgn}(x^0) \cdot ix^0 \sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 + i\varepsilon} \right]}{\sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 + i\varepsilon}}$$

Demnach

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta_F(x) &= \lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^D} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{i\mathbf{px}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dp^0 \underbrace{\frac{e^{-ip^0 x^0}}{p^{02} - \mathbf{p}^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon}}_{g_{\mathbf{p},x,\varepsilon}(p^0)} \\
&= -\frac{\pi i}{(2\pi)^D} \cdot \lim_{\varepsilon \searrow 0} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{i\mathbf{px}} \frac{\exp \left[-\operatorname{sgn}(x^0) \cdot ix^0 \sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 + i\varepsilon} \right]}{\sqrt{\mathbf{p}^2 + m^2 + i\varepsilon}} = \frac{1}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{i\mathbf{px}} \frac{\exp \left[-\operatorname{sgn}(x^0) \cdot ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}} \right]}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \\
&= \frac{\Theta(-x^0)}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{i\mathbf{px}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\exp [ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}}]}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}_{\text{gerade in } \mathbf{p}} + \frac{\Theta(x^0)}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{i\mathbf{px}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\exp [-ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}}]}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}_{\frac{\exp[-ix\bar{p}]}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \\
&= \Theta(-x^0) \frac{1}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{-i\mathbf{px}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\exp [ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}}]}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}_{\frac{\exp[ix\bar{p}]}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} + \Theta(x^0) \frac{1}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{i\mathbf{px}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\exp [-ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}}]}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}_{\frac{\exp[-ix\bar{p}]}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}} \\
&= \Theta(x^0) \Delta^+(x) + \Theta(-x^0) \Delta^-(x)
\end{aligned}$$

wobei $\Theta(0) := \frac{1}{2}$.

(b) Betrachten

$$\Delta_*(x) := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^D} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{i\mathbf{px}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} dp^0 \underbrace{\frac{e^{-ip^0 x^0}}{p^{02} - E_{\mathbf{p}}^2}}_{g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0)}$$

und ersetzen den Integrationspfad \mathbb{R} des inneren Integrals mit dem Weg $W \subset \mathbb{C}$ der die beiden Pole $\mp E_{\mathbf{p}}$ von $g_{\mathbf{p},x}$ auf Halbkreisen (jeweils H_{\mp} für $\mp E_{\mathbf{p}}$) mit Radius ε in $\{\Im > 0\}$ umgeht und sonst auf \mathbb{R} von $-\infty$ nach ∞ läuft ($W_{\mathbb{R}}$) (vgl. Abb. 1).

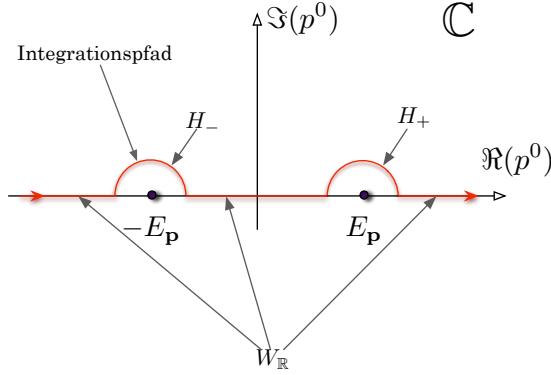


Abbildung 1: Integrationspfad zur Konstruktion des retardierten Propagators.

Da für $x^0 < 0$, $\Im(p^0) > 0$ und $|p^0|$ groß genug gilt

$$|g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0)| < \frac{2}{|p^0|^2}$$

ist nach Residuensatz für $x_0 < 0$:

$$\int_{W_{\mathbb{R}} + H_- + H_+} g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) dp^0 \stackrel{x^0 \leq 0}{=} 2\pi i \sum_{\substack{\Im(z) > 0 \\ z \text{ Pol von } g_{\mathbf{p},x}}} \operatorname{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x}, z) = 0$$

Für $x_0 > 0$ sei außerdem der Weg $W_{\mathbb{R}} + H'_- + H'_+$ betrachtet, der die Pole symmetrisch von unten umgeht (vgl. Abb. 2).

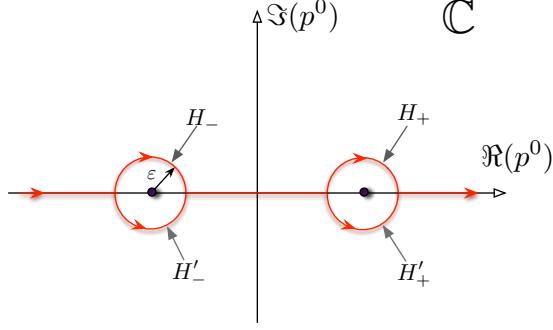


Abbildung 2: Integrationspfad zur Konstruktion des retardierten Propagators für $x_0 > 0$.

Da für $x^0 > 0$, $\Im(p^0) < 0$ und $|p^0|$ groß genug gilt

$$|g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0)| < \frac{2}{|p^0|^2}$$

ist nach Residuensatz

$$\int_{W_{\mathbb{R}} + H'_- + H'_+} g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) dp^0 \stackrel{x^0 \geq 0}{=} 2\pi i \sum_{\substack{\Im(z) < 0 \\ z \text{ Pol von} \\ g_{\mathbf{p},x}}} \text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x}, z) = 0$$

das heißt

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{W_{\mathbb{R}} + H_- + H_+} g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) dp^0 &\stackrel{x^0 \geq 0}{=} \int_{H_- - H'_- + H_+ - H'_+} g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) dp^0 = 2\pi i \sum_{\substack{z \in B_{\varepsilon}^o(\pm E_{\mathbf{p}}) \\ z \text{ Pol von} \\ g_{\mathbf{p},x}}} \text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x}, z) \\ &= -2\pi i [\text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x}, -E_{\mathbf{p}}) + \text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x}, E_{\mathbf{p}})] = \frac{\pi i}{E_{\mathbf{p}}} [e^{ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}}} - e^{-ix_0 E_{\mathbf{p}}}] \end{aligned}$$

(beachte Umlaufsinn). Somit:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_R(x) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^D} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{i\mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}} \int_{W_{\mathbb{R}} + H_- + H_+} dp^0 g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) = \frac{\Theta(x^0)}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} \frac{e^{i\mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}} \left[e^{-ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}}} - \underbrace{e^{ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}}}}_{\substack{\text{gerade} \\ \text{in } \mathbf{p}}} \right] \\ &= \Theta(x^0) \underbrace{\frac{1}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} \frac{e^{-ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}} + i\mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}_{\Delta^+(x)} - \Theta(x^0) \underbrace{\frac{1}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} \frac{e^{ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}} - i\mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}_{\Delta^-(x)} \end{aligned}$$

(c) Analog zu (b) betrachten nun den Pfad $W + H'_- + H'_+$, der die beiden Pole $\mp E_{\mathbf{p}}$ auf den unteren Halbkreisen H'_- und H'_+ umgeht. 3).

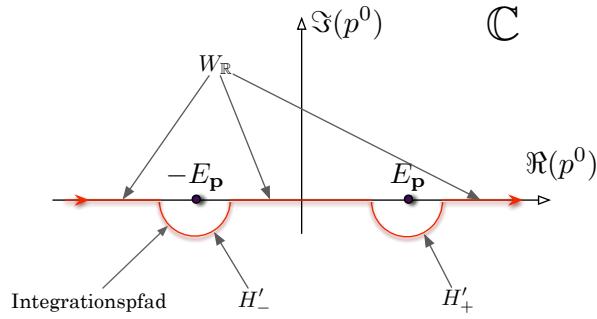


Abbildung 3: Integrationspfad zur Konstruktion des avancierten Propagators.

Aus (b) wissen wir für $x^0 > 0$:

$$\int_{W+H'_-+H'_+} dp^0 g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) = 2\pi i \sum_{\substack{\Im(z) < 0 \\ z \text{ Pol von } g_{\mathbf{p},x}}} \text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x}, z) = 0$$

Für $x^0 < 0$ analog:

$$\int_{W+H_-+H_+} dp^0 g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) = 0$$

also

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{W+H'_-+H'_+} dp^0 g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) &\stackrel{x^0 \leq 0}{=} \int_{H'_- - H_- + H'_+ - H_+} dp^0 g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) \\ &= 2\pi i [\text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x}, -E_{\mathbf{p}}) + \text{Res}(g_{\mathbf{p},x}, E_{\mathbf{p}})] = \frac{\pi i}{E_{\mathbf{p}}} [e^{-ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}}} - e^{ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}}}] \end{aligned}$$

Schließlich:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_A(x) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^D} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} e^{i\mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}} \int_{W_{\mathbb{R}}+H'_-+H'_+} dp^0 g_{\mathbf{p},x}(p^0) \\ &= \Theta(-x^0) \underbrace{\frac{1}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} \frac{e^{ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}} - i\mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}_{\Delta^-(x)} - \Theta(-x^0) \underbrace{\frac{1}{i(2\pi)^d} \int_{\mathbb{R}^d} d^d \mathbf{p} \frac{e^{-ix^0 E_{\mathbf{p}} + i\mathbf{p}\mathbf{x}}}{2E_{\mathbf{p}}}}_{\Delta^+(x)} \end{aligned}$$

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