

$$\varphi(x,t) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} (a_p e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_p^\dagger e^{ip \cdot x}) \Big|_{p^0=E_p}$$

(تصویر هارینگر)

دایره است، از x و y

$$D(x-y) = \langle 0 | \varphi(x) \varphi(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\varphi \leftarrow \begin{matrix} a \\ a^\dagger \end{matrix}$$

$$\langle 0 | a_p a_q^\dagger | 0 \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(p-q)$$

$$D(x-y) = \langle 0 | \varphi(x) \varphi(y) | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)}$$

↑

Lorentz invariant

time-like $x^0 - y^0 = t$ $\vec{x} - \vec{y} = 0$

$$D(x-y) = \frac{4\pi}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^{+\infty} dp \frac{p^2}{2\sqrt{p^2+m^2}} e^{-i\sqrt{p^2+m^2} t} =$$

$$\frac{1}{4\pi^2} \int_m^{+\infty} dE \sqrt{E^2 - m^2} e^{-iEt} \sim_{t \rightarrow \infty} e^{-imt}$$

purely spatial $x^0 - y^0 = 0$ $\vec{x} - \vec{y} = \vec{r}$

$$D(x-y) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} e^{i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} = \frac{2\pi}{(2\pi)^3} \int_0^{+\infty} dp \frac{p^2}{2E_p} \frac{e^{ipr} - e^{-ipr}}{ipr}$$

$$= \frac{-i}{2(2\pi)^2 r} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dp \frac{p^2}{2E_p} e^{ipr}$$

branch cut

$\text{Log } f$ — branch cut?



حالا این
نه با این



push
Contour



تغییر

$$f \triangleq -ip$$

$$D(x-y) = \frac{1}{4\pi^2 v} \int_m^{+\infty} df \frac{f e^{-fr}}{\sqrt{f^2 - m^2}} \sim e^{-mr} \quad r \rightarrow \infty$$

شرط است

آنهاست x نباید نتایج آرایش را تحت تأثیر قرار دهد

$$[\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] = 0$$



$$\langle \text{out} | O(\varphi(x)) | \text{in} \rangle \langle \text{in} | O(\varphi(y)) | \text{in} \rangle$$

$$\langle \text{out} | O(\varphi(x), \dot{\varphi}(x)) | \text{in} \rangle \langle \text{in} | O(\varphi(y), \dot{\varphi}(y)) | \text{in} \rangle =$$

$$\langle \text{out} | O(\varphi(y), \dot{\varphi}(y)) | \text{in} \rangle \langle \text{in} | O(\varphi(x), \dot{\varphi}(x)) | \text{in} \rangle$$

$$(x-y)^2 < 0$$

$$[\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] = 0$$

$$[\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} \int \frac{d^3 q}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_q}}$$

$$\times [(a_p e^{-ip \cdot x} + a_p^\dagger e^{ip \cdot x}), (a_q e^{-iq \cdot y} + a_q^\dagger e^{iq \cdot y})] =$$

$$\int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} \left(e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} - e^{ip \cdot (x-y)} \right) = D(x-y) - D(y-x)$$

Space like
↓
≥ 0
↑
≠ 0
↑
time-like
light-like

real $\varphi \rightarrow$ Complex φ

$$\varphi(x) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\omega_p}} (a_p e^{ip \cdot x} + a_p^\dagger e^{-ip \cdot x})$$

$$[\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] = ?$$

$$[\varphi(x), \varphi(y)^\dagger] = ?$$

یاد دوز + دوز → علت

توان هم ، بار طالب

از کجای میسیم اعداد کوانتی حالت بار و

اشعار کلانی بودن

$$[a, a^\dagger] = 1$$

$$[a, a^{\dagger T}] = 2a^{\dagger T}$$

$$[\varphi(x), \varphi(y)]$$

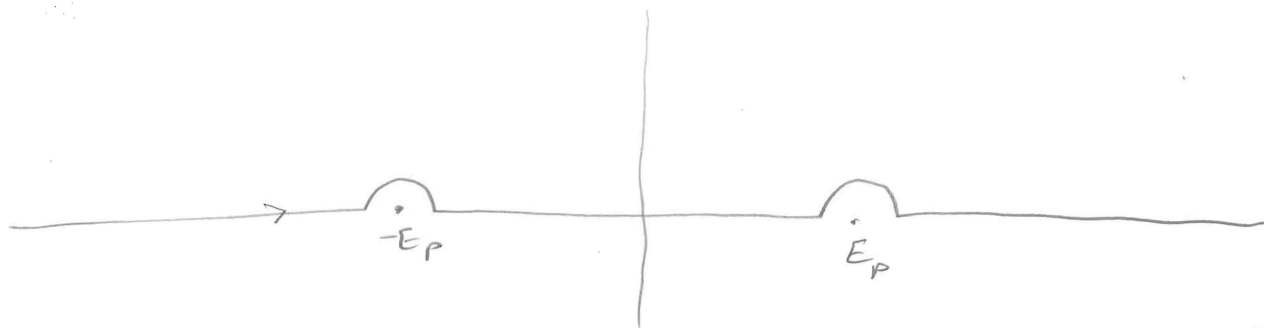
$$[\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] = \langle 0 | [\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$x^0 > y^0 \Rightarrow \langle 0 | [\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] | 0 \rangle = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} (e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} - e^{ip \cdot (x-y)})$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \left\{ \frac{1}{2E_p} e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} \Big|_{p^0 = E_p} + \frac{1}{-2E_p} e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} \Big|_{p^0 = -E_p} \right\}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \int \frac{d p^0}{2\pi i} \frac{-1}{p^2 - m^2} e^{-i p \cdot (x-y)}$$

این کانتور



کانتور را از بالا بندهیم یا پایین

از پایین $x^0 > y^0$
از بالا $x^0 < y^0$

$$D_R(x-y) \triangleq \theta(x^0 - y^0) \langle 0 | [\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] | 0 \rangle$$

Klein-Gordon operator

$$(\partial^2 + m^2) D_R(x-y) = (\partial^2 \theta(x^0 - y^0)) \langle 0 | [\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$+ 2 (\partial_\mu \theta(x^0 - y^0)) \delta^\mu \langle 0 | [\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] | 0 \rangle + \theta(x^0 - y^0) (\partial^2 + m^2) \langle 0 | [\varphi(x), \varphi(y)] | 0 \rangle$$

$$= -\delta(x^0 - y^0) \langle 0 | [\pi(x), \varphi(y)] | 0 \rangle + 2\delta(x^0 - y^0) \langle 0 | [\pi(x), \varphi(y)] | 0 \rangle + 0$$

$$= -i \delta(x-y)$$

$$D_R(x-y) \leftarrow \text{تابع گرین}$$

retarded Green's function

$$D_R(x-y) = \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-i p \cdot (x-y)} \tilde{D}_R(p)$$

$$(-p^2 + m^2) \tilde{D}_R(p) = -i$$

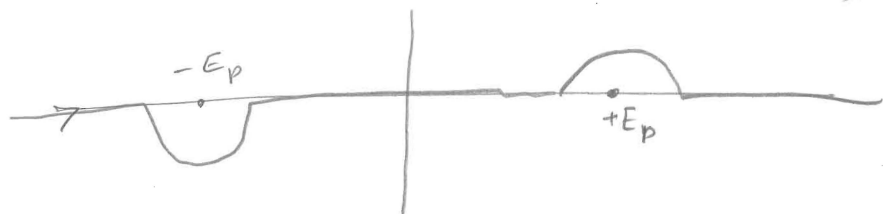
$$x^0 < y^0 \quad G(x-y) = 0$$

روشن دیر برای است آوردن

تبدیل فوری

$$D_R(x-y) = \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{p^2 - m^2} e^{-i p \cdot (x-y)}$$

چهار جرم کاسه



نسبتی فاین

Feynman prescription

$$D_F(x-y) \triangleq \int \frac{d^4 p}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{i}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} e^{-i p \cdot (x-y)}$$

$$D_F(x-y) = \begin{cases} D(x-y) & x^0 > y^0 \\ D(y-x) & x^0 < y^0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \theta(x^0 - y^0) \langle 0 | \phi(x) \phi(y) | 0 \rangle + \theta(y^0 - x^0) \langle 0 | \phi(y) \phi(x) | 0 \rangle \triangleq$$

$$\langle 0 | T \phi(x) \phi(y) | 0 \rangle$$

↑
زمانی

چگونه می‌توانیم به صورتی که این تابع برزنت ؟

Time ordering

دایالام فاین

منبع کلاسیک

Then

$$(\partial^2 + m^2) \phi(x) = j(x)$$

برای زمان محدود روشن و بعد خواش

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - \frac{m^2 \phi^2}{2} + j(x) \phi(x)$$

قبل از روشن شود:

$$\phi_0(x) = \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} (a_p e^{-i p \cdot x} + a_p^\dagger e^{i p \cdot x})$$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi_0(x) + i \int d^3y D_R(x-y) j(y) = \varphi_0(x) + i \int d^3y \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} \theta(x^0 - y^0) [e^{-ip \cdot (x-y)} - e^{ip \cdot (x-y)}] j(y)$$

بعد انقراض

$$x^0 - y^0 \quad \theta(x^0 - y^0)$$

$$\tilde{j}(p) = \int d^3y e^{ip \cdot y} j(y)$$

فراکشن مثبت

$$\varphi(x) = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} \left\{ \left(a_p + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_p}} \tilde{j}(p) \right) e^{-ip \cdot x} + H.c. \right\}$$

↓ نتیجه

$$H = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} E_p \left(a_p^\dagger - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_p}} \tilde{j}^*(p) \right) \left(a_p + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2E_p}} \tilde{j}(p) \right)$$

$$\langle 1 | H | 0 \rangle = \dots + \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{|\tilde{j}(p)|^2}{2}$$

$$\frac{|\tilde{j}(p)|^2}{2E_p} \rightarrow \text{probability of creating a particle of momentum } \vec{p}$$

ذرات تولید شده =

$$\int dN = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p} |\tilde{j}(p)|^2$$

به
 $p^2 = m^2$
↑
resonance

↑
bremsstrahlung
گشودگی

میدان دیراک معادله دیراک

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{معادله دیراک} \\ \text{معادله کلاسیکی نسبیتی} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$ رانستی
 فوردی نسبیتی
 میدان ϕ
 عمل دیراک D
 مجموعه ای از میدان ها

فوردی نسبیتی $D\phi = 0$
 دران یا خیز اعمال نسبی و نسبی
 هم فوردی است
 فعال
 میدان رذات
 را دران دهم یا ریت هم

فرایم لارانشی نظریه ی میدان $\leftrightarrow$ فوردی لورنس
 یاداری

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu x^\nu$$

$$\phi(x) \rightarrow \phi'(x) = \phi(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

$$U(1) \psi_{p,s} = \frac{N(p)}{N(p)} \sum_{\sigma} D_{\sigma\sigma'}(W(\Lambda, p)) \psi_{p,\sigma}$$

$$x'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu x^\nu$$

حالا نسیم آیا شکل لارانشی کلاسیک بودن فوردی لورنس است؟

$$\frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2(x) \rightarrow \frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

$$\partial_\mu \phi(x) = \partial_\nu (\phi(\Lambda^{-1}x)) = (\Lambda^{-1})^\nu_\mu \partial_\nu \phi(\Lambda^{-1}x)$$

$$(\Lambda^{-1})^\mu_\nu (\Lambda^{-1})^\sigma_\rho g^{\nu\rho} = g^{\mu\sigma}$$

$$(\partial_\mu \varphi(x))^2 \longrightarrow g^{\mu\nu} (\partial_\mu \varphi(x)) (\partial_\nu \varphi(x)) = g^{\mu\nu} [(\Lambda^{-1})^\rho{}_\mu \partial_\rho \varphi] [(\Lambda^{-1})^\sigma{}_\nu \partial_\sigma \varphi] (\Lambda^{-1} x)$$

دایره نقطه
جایگش

$$= g^{\rho\sigma} (\partial_\rho \varphi) (\partial_\sigma \varphi) (\Lambda^{-1} x) = (\partial_\mu \varphi)^2 (\Lambda^{-1} x)$$

$$L \longrightarrow L(\Lambda^{-1} x)$$

$S \rightarrow$ invariant

متبداً و تکرار نشان دارد

$$(\partial^2 + m^2) \varphi(x) = [(\Lambda^{-1})^\nu{}_\mu \partial_\nu (\Lambda^{-1})^\sigma{}_\mu \partial_\sigma + m^2] \varphi(\Lambda^{-1} x)$$

$$= (g^{\nu\sigma} \partial_\nu \partial_\sigma + m^2) \varphi(\Lambda^{-1} x) = 0$$

$L(x) \sim \varphi$

ای کارهای دیگر

دوران

$$V^i(x) \xrightarrow{R^i{}_j} V^j(R^{-1} x)$$

$$V^\mu(x) = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu V^\nu(\Lambda^{-1} x)$$

$\rightarrow$ higher rank tensors $\mu \nu \dots$

$$\partial^\mu \underline{F}_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\partial^\mu \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu \partial^\mu A_\mu = 0$$

$$\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu$$

کلمات با هم

$$\partial^\mu F_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\partial^2 A_\nu - \partial_\nu \partial^\mu A_\mu = 0$$

$\uparrow$

$$L_{\text{maxwell}} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} =$$