

Фундаментальная теорема

$$S = \int d^3x ((\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - m^2 \phi^2)$$

$\phi(x) \in \mathbb{R}$

$$[\hat{\phi}(x), \hat{n}(y)] = i\delta(x-y)$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} \int d^3x (\hat{n}^2 + (\nabla \hat{\phi})^2 + m^2 \phi^2)$$

$$\hat{\phi}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{V}} \sum_{\vec{p}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_p}} (\hat{a}_p e^{-ipx} + \hat{a}_p^\dagger e^{ipx})$$

$$p_m x_m = E_p t - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{x}$$

$$E_p = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$$

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\vec{p}} E_p (\hat{a}_p^\dagger \hat{a}_p + \gamma_2)$$

$$\text{Напр.: } \phi^4 \Rightarrow S = S_{\text{св}} - \frac{i}{4!} \int d^3x \phi^4$$

КЛЮЧИ СОСТАВЛЯЮТСЯ И КТП: КОМПЕРЯТОРЫ

$$\langle 0 | \hat{\phi}(x_1) \hat{\phi}(x_2) \dots \hat{\phi}(x_n) | 0 \rangle$$

Комп. Ф-ны, Ф-ны ТРИНА, ПРОЦЕССОРЫ, ...

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \langle 0 | \hat{\phi}(x) | 0 \rangle = 0, \text{ ожидается}$$

$$\langle 0 | \hat{\phi}(x_1) \hat{\phi}(x_2) \hat{\phi}(x_3) | 0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \langle 0 | \hat{\phi}(x) \hat{\phi}(y) | 0 \rangle = D(x-y)$$

$$\hat{\phi}^{(-)} | 0 \rangle = 0$$

$$\hat{\phi}(x) = \hat{\phi}^{(+)}(x) + \hat{\phi}^{(-)}(x)$$

$$= \langle 0 | (\hat{\phi}^{(+)}(x) + \hat{\phi}^{(-)}(x)) (\hat{\phi}^{(+)}(y) + \hat{\phi}^{(-)}(y)) | 0 \rangle \rightarrow 0$$

$$= \langle 0 | [\hat{\phi}^{(-)}(x), \hat{\phi}^{(+)}(y)] | 0 \rangle + \langle 0 | \hat{\phi}^{(+)}(y) \hat{\phi}^{(-)}(x) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \{ \hat{\phi}^{(-)}(x), \hat{\phi}^{(+)}(y) \}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \langle 0 | \hat{\phi}_1 \hat{\phi}_2 \hat{\phi}_3 | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | (\hat{\phi}_1^+ + \hat{\phi}_1^-)(\hat{\phi}_2^+ + \hat{\phi}_2^-)(\hat{\phi}_3^+ + \hat{\phi}_3^-) | 0 \rangle =$$

$$= [] [] + [] [] + [] [] + \dots$$

$$\sum_{\vec{p}} \rightarrow \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3}$$

$$D(x-y) = [\hat{\phi}^{(-)}(x), \hat{\phi}^{(+)}(y)] = \frac{1}{V} \sum_{p_1, p_2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{p_1}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2E_{p_2}}} \cdot [\hat{a}_{p_1}, \hat{a}_{p_2}^\dagger] e^{-ip_1 x + ip_2 y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\vec{p}} \frac{1}{2E_p} e^{-ip(x-y)}$$

$$1) \text{ Транс. увл. } D(x, y) = D(x-y)$$

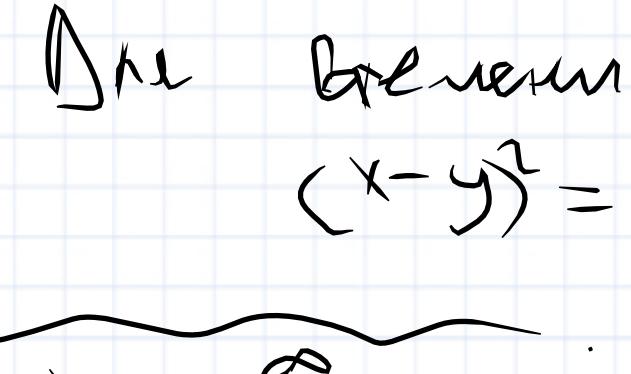
$$2) \text{ Абсолютн.-нелл. } \text{если } \text{сигнал } D(Sx) = D(x) \neq 0 \text{ где } \text{исслед. -ногодан } x^2 \geq 0 \text{ иначе -ногодан.}$$

$$[\hat{\phi}(x), \hat{\phi}(y)] \leftarrow \text{голубой } \begin{matrix} \text{зеленый} \\ \text{инверсия} \end{matrix} \text{ зеленый}$$

$$D_R(x-y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Theta(x^0 - y^0) \langle 0 | [\hat{\phi}(x), \hat{\phi}(y)] | 0 \rangle$$

и приложим ФТ
запись

$$\langle 0 | [\hat{\phi}(p)] | 0 \rangle = D(x-y) - D(y-x) = \int \frac{(dp)}{2E_p} (e^{-ip(x-y)} - e^{-ip(y-x)})$$



$$= \int \frac{(dp)}{2E_p} (e^{+ip^2} - e^{-ip^2}) \text{ по симметрии } \vec{p} \rightarrow -\vec{p}$$

$$= 0$$

$$D_R(x-y) = \int \frac{(dp)}{2E_p} (e^{-iE_p t} - e^{iE_p t}) \neq 0$$

$$x = \left(\begin{array}{c} t \\ \vec{r} \end{array} \right)$$

$$D_R(\omega, \vec{p}) = \int_0^\infty dt e^{i\omega t} \int d^3p e^{-i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} \times \int \frac{(dp)}{2E_p} (e^{-ip^2 x} - e^{ip^2 x})$$

$$\int d^3p e^{-i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}} = \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-i(\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r})} =$$

$$= (\pi)^3 \delta(\vec{p} \pm \vec{r})$$

$$= \int_0^\infty dt e^{i\omega t} \frac{1}{2E_p} (e^{-iE_p t} - e^{iE_p t}) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2E_p} \left(\frac{1}{\omega - E_p + i0} - \frac{1}{\omega + E_p + i0} \right) = \frac{i}{(\omega + i0)^2 - E_p^2} =$$

$$= \frac{i}{(\omega + i0)^2 - \vec{p}^2 - m^2} = \frac{i}{p^2 - m^2}$$

4) Видимо (ω, \vec{p})

$$\Rightarrow (p^2 - m^2) D_R(p) = i$$

$$(-p^2 - m^2) D_R(x) = i\delta(x) \leftarrow \text{Ф.Г. к.н.к.}\rightleftharpoons \text{Ф.Г. к.н.к.}$$

Фундаментальная Ф.Г.

Когда это означает Т.Б.

$$\int f(t) = \hat{f} \exp(-i \int U(t) dt) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \int dt_1 \dots dt_n \hat{f} \int U(t_1) \dots U(t_n)$$

$$D_F(x-y) = \langle 0 | \hat{f} \{ \hat{\phi}(x) \hat{\phi}(y) \} | 0 \rangle = \begin{cases} D(x-y), & \text{если } x^0 - y^0 > 0 \\ D(y-x), & \text{иначе} \end{cases}$$

$$\hat{f} \{ \hat{A}(t_i) \hat{B}(t_j) \} = \begin{cases} \hat{A}(+) \hat{B}(+), & t_i < t_j \\ \pm \hat{B}(+) \hat{A}(+), & t_i > t_j \end{cases}$$

иначе

$$= \Theta(x^0 - y^0) D(x-y) + \Theta(y^0 - x^0) D(y-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow D_F(\omega, \vec{p}) = \frac{1}{2E_p} \left(\int_0^\infty dt e^{i\omega t} e^{-iE_p t} + \int_{-\infty}^0 dt e^{i\omega t + iE_p t} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2E_p} \left(\frac{i}{\omega - E_p + i0} - \frac{i}{\omega + E_p - i0} \right) = \frac{i}{\omega^2 - (E_p - i0)^2} = \frac{i}{p^2 - m^2}$$

$$1) (p^2 - m^2) D_F(p) = i$$

$$(-p^2 - m^2) D_F(x-y) = i\delta(x-y) \leftarrow \text{Ф.Г. к.н.к.}$$

$$2) D(t) = \int e^{-i\omega t} D(\omega) d\omega$$

если ω конечна

и $\omega \in \mathbb{R}$

и $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$

и $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$