

30年  
11/19/44

15分會 Ghost 問題

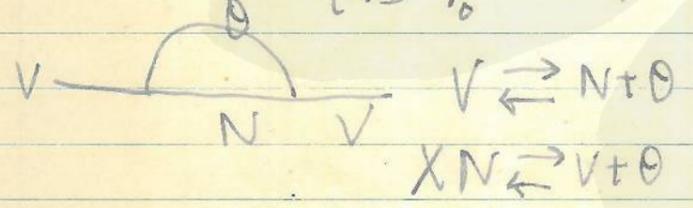
(1)

格点 G: Lee model → coupling const. imag  
 Källen - Pauli: S matrix unitarity  
 加: 必要.

Lee model

$\Psi$     $\Phi$     $U$   
 (V)   (N)   ( $\theta$ )  
 $H = \kappa \bar{\Psi}\Psi + M \bar{\Phi}\Phi$   
 $+ \frac{1}{2} \{ \partial_\mu U \partial_\mu U + \mu^2 U^2 \}$   
 $+ g (\bar{\Psi}\Phi U + \bar{\Phi}\Psi U)$   
 $\{ \bar{\Psi}(x), \Psi(x') \} = S_F(x-x')$   
 $S_F(p_0) = \frac{1}{p_0 - M}$

$H\Psi = p_0\Psi$   
 $h(p_0) = 0$   
 $h(p_0) \equiv i(-p_0 + \kappa + M(p_0))$   
 $M(p_0) = -\frac{g^2}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty dk \frac{h^2}{\omega(\omega - p_0 + M)}$



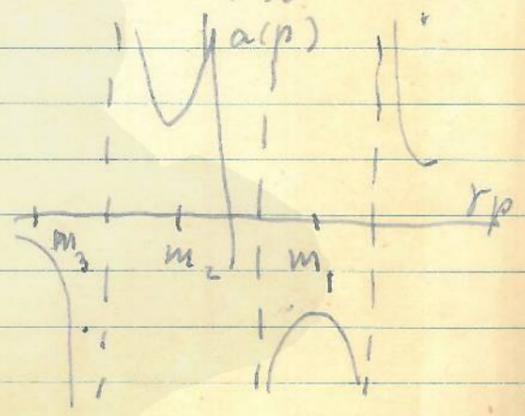
$V: i(-p_0 + \kappa + M(p_0)) G(p) = 1$   
 or  $h(p_0) G(p) = 1$

$G(x, x') = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} (\bar{\Psi}(x) \Psi(x')) e^{ip(x-x')}$   
 $h(p_0) G(p_0) = 0$   
 $G_{t>t'}(x, x') = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} (\bar{\Psi}(x) \Psi(x')) e^{ip(x-x')}$

General theory

$G(x, x') = \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} (\bar{\Psi}(x) \Psi(x')) e^{ip(x-x')}$   
 $h(p) G(p) = 1$   
 $h(p) = 0$     $p_\mu = (\vec{p}, p_0)$   
 $p_0 = \sqrt{p^2 + m^2}$

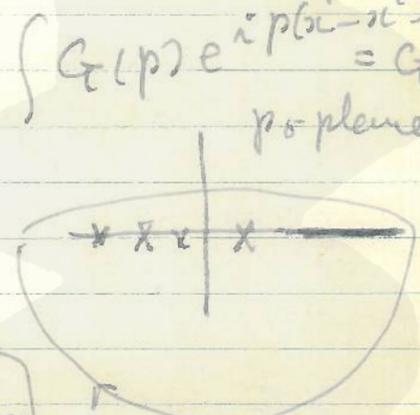
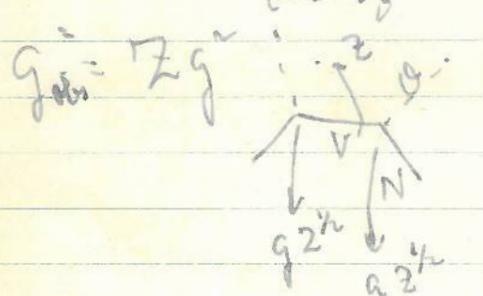
$x$     $x$     $x$     $x$   
 $\sigma p = m_1, m_2, \dots$   
 $h(p) = a(p) \prod_i (i\sigma p + m_i)$   
 $\frac{1}{2i} = a(m_i) \prod_{k \neq i} (m_i - m_k)$



c041-022-018

$p_0 = m; h(p_0) = 0$   
 $\frac{1}{z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_0} h(p_0)$   
 $= 1 + \frac{g^2}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{\omega(\omega - m)^2}$

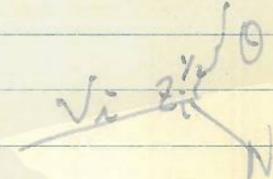
$G(p) = \frac{1}{h(p)} = \frac{1}{\prod (\omega - m_i)} a(p)$   
 $\frac{\partial h}{\partial p} = \sum z_i \frac{1}{\omega - m_i} \frac{a(m_i)}{a(p)}$



$\frac{1}{g^2} = \frac{1}{g^2} + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{\omega(\omega - m + M)^2}$

$z_i = (\text{vac} | \psi | m_i)$   
 $\times (m_i | \psi^* | \text{vac})$

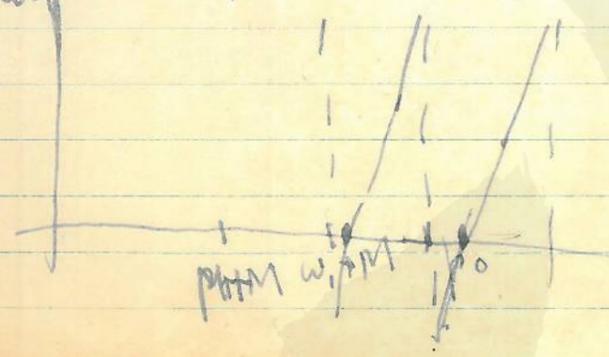
$m < m + M$   
 $g_{\text{ph}} : \text{finite} \rightarrow g^2 < 0$



$\frac{g^2}{(2\pi)^2} \equiv \alpha < 0$   
 $1 + \alpha \int_0^\infty \frac{k^2 dk}{\omega(\omega - m + M)(\omega - m + M)^2} = 0$

$z > 0$   
 (neg. prob. or  $m < 0$ )

$h(p_0) = (p_0 - m_1)(p_0 - m_2) \dots$   
 $p_0 < m + M$   
 $p_0 > m + M : \text{finite}$



scalar  
 $G(x, x') = \sum_p \theta(p^0) \frac{e^{ip(x-x')}}{2|p^0|}$

(3)

$$\frac{1}{z_i} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p_0} \ln(p_0)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{z_1} &= a(m_1)(m_1 - m_2) \\ \frac{1}{z_2} &= a(m_2)(m_2 - m_1) \end{aligned} \right.$$

通称

$$m_1 < m_2, \quad z_1 < 0, \quad z_2 > 0$$

- 1/2 の値を 1/2 にする

$$G(x, x') = \int \frac{\rho(k^2)}{k^2 + m^2 + i\epsilon} dk^2 \times e^{i(k, x - x')}$$

(Legendre)

$$([\dot{\Psi}(x), \Psi^\dagger(x')]_{-}) = \dot{G}(x, x') \Big|_{t \rightarrow t'} - \dot{G}(x, x') \Big|_{t' \rightarrow t}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t'} ( ) = \int \rho(k^2) dk^2 \delta(x - x')$$

$$\int \rho(k^2) dk^2 = 1$$

$$\rho(k^2) = z_1 \delta(k^2 + m_1^2) + \sigma(k^2)$$

$$z_1 z_2 + \int \sigma(k^2) dk^2 = 1$$

$$0 < z_i < 1$$

$$0 < z_i(g_0, \Lambda) < 1$$

0 以下の値を 1/2 にする

1. 第一種 (local, renormalizable) z の値

2. 第二種 z と 1/2 の関係

(1) Q.E.D. z = 1/2 となるのは、renormalizable charge と cut-off への関係

(2) Q.M.D. z の値

(4)

2nd order:

$$Z_2^{(1)} = 1 - g_0^2 \int \frac{1}{(2\omega_k^2)^2}$$

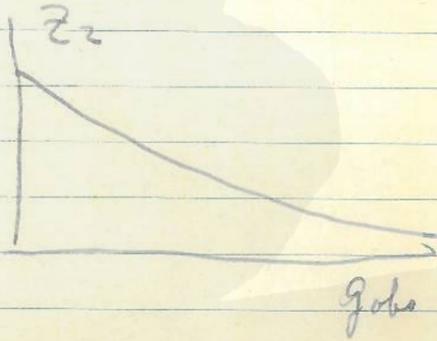
$$Z_2^{(2)} =$$

renormalization of the coupling constant  
 for the Feynman diagram is not possible,  
 → ghost is not a real particle.

$$g_0^2 = g^2 Z_2$$

$$Z_2 = e^{-g_0^2 \int \frac{1}{(2\omega_k^2)^2}}$$

→ 0

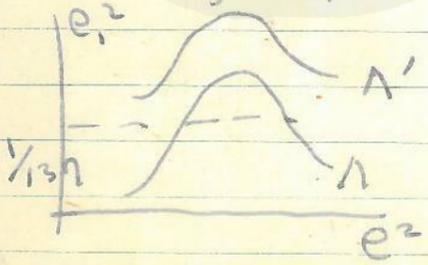


Landau: Q.E.D. of ghost?

$$S_m, Z_2 = Z_1, Z_3$$

Kallen

$$e_1^2 = f(e_0^2, \Lambda)$$



Landau

$$e_1^2 = Z_3 e_0^2$$

$$e_1^2 = \int d^4k S_p \int S_F \int S_T \int S_L \int S_M(e_0^2)$$

$$= Z_3^{-1} \{ C(e_0^2) \} + \dots$$

$$Z_3 = 1 + C(e_0^2)$$

11/10/22

(5)

徳田君. L.N. Cooper, Some Notes on Non-Renormalizable Field Theory  
 N.R.F.T.  $\neq 0$ ,  $g^2$  の operator  $\neq$  mass, charge renormalization  $L(F) \rightarrow Z$ , finite  $\neq 2$  の  $g$ .

Renormal.

Non-Renormal.

i) Coord. space  $\neq$  finite plane  
 $\neq$  analytic

i) 同位

ii)  $g^2 = 0$  is branch point

ii)  $g^2 = 0$  is essential singularity

$\delta = (-1)^n \frac{g^2}{g^2}$   $n$ : derivative order

$\delta, z$  in complex plane  $\neq$

iii)  $g^2 = 0$  is branch point

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F.T.  $\neq$   $g^2 = 0$

$\neq$  F.T.  $\neq$   $g^2 = 0$

iv)  $\frac{g^2}{g^2} = 0$  is analytic  
 F.T.  $\neq$   $g^2 = 0$

$\neq$  Hamilton  $\neq$  non-Hermitian  $\neq$   $g^2 = 0$

analytic continuation

$\rightarrow$   $g^2 = 0$  is branch point

$\neq$   $g^2 = 0$  is branch point

iv)  $\frac{g^2}{g^2} = 0$ : branch point

F.T.  $\neq$   $g^2 = 0$

$(\neq \neq \neq)$

$\infty$  の分類

① IP  $\neq$   $\infty$  (Ren. N.R.  $\neq$   $\infty$ )  
 Renormalization Constant

② IP  $\neq$   $\infty$ .

Non-Renormalizable  $\infty$

field theory の  $\infty$  coupling const.

(1) propagator  $\neq$   $\neq$  analytic  $\neq$

renormalizable      Coupl. const. の (b)  
(2)      ~~非~~ non-analytic in  $\hbar$   
formal expansion + renormalizable is  
asymptotic series in  $\hbar$  is  
(3)      ~~非~~ 非整数的に発散しない

$$\left\{ i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + m + \delta m - g \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} \right\} \psi = 0$$
$$\{ \square - \mu^2 \} \phi = 0$$