

基礎理論の演習 '56年 第2回 (1)
 3/17, 1956

1. 不安定な粒子の伝播関数の Pole について。
 案線: $g_c^2 = Z_2 g^2$?

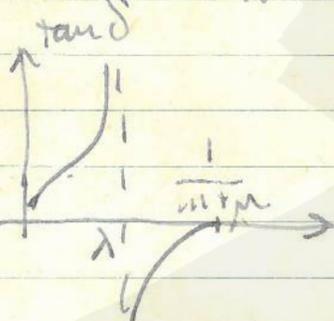
$$S_v^{-1}(p) = p - m_v + \frac{i g^2 \Sigma(p, m_N)}{2}$$

$$\text{ Pole: } S_v^{-1}(m_v - \frac{i\Gamma}{2}) = 0$$

$$\text{案線 } \text{Re } S_v^{-1}(m_v) = 0$$

2. 1-loop, 2-loop: 場の理論の修正と N particle
 の修正について。

$0 \leq g^2 < \infty$ \rightarrow g_v^2 : normal zero $N(g_v)$
 k.e. model $N \neq 0 \rightarrow N \neq 0$



renormalization cut-off

$$[G_\Lambda(-k^2)]^{-1} = k^2 + m^2 + \frac{\Sigma(-k^2)}{\Lambda^2 - m^2}$$

i) $G_c(-k^2, g_r)$

ii) renormalized mass is Λ^2 付近に

iii) $[G_\Lambda(-k^2)]^{-1} = -\Lambda^2 + m^2, -k^2 = \Lambda^2$

$$[Z(\Lambda^2, g_\Lambda)]^{-1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial k^2} [G_\Lambda(-k^2)]^{-1} \Big|_{-k^2 = \Lambda^2}$$

$g_\Lambda \rightarrow g_{ob}$

$$G_\Lambda(-k^2, g_{ob}) = \underbrace{G^0(-k^2)}_{\text{complex}} \underbrace{Z^R(\Lambda^2, g_{ob})}_{Z(-k^2, g_{ob})}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$G_c(-k^2, g_{ob})$$

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$\Lambda^2 \rightarrow \infty$: Dyson
 Λ^2 : finite

実数: cut-off $n \rightarrow \infty$ のとき?

複素: cut-off $n \rightarrow \infty$ のとき?

例:

Scale change.

第1種の相互作用は有限で、

straight cut の場合

$$O\left(\frac{m^2}{\Lambda^2}\right) \log\left(\frac{\Lambda^2}{m^2}\right)$$

くりこみ帯

unit, hermitic

$$p \geq 0$$

$$1 \geq Z_i \geq 0$$

$$g_{ab} \in N(g_r)$$

$$g_{ab} \notin N(g_r)$$

$$\rho(k^2) = \frac{Z^I(-k^2, g_r)}{\pi(k^2 - m^2) |Z(-k^2, g_r)|^2} \quad 0 \geq Z_i$$

Lee model: $Z^I \geq 0$

QED $1 \geq Z \geq 0$

scalar photon の場合

$$1 \geq Z_3 \geq 0$$

くりこみ帯 coupling const.

$$Z(g_{ab}) < 0$$

$$Z(-k^2, g_{ab}) < 0$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Re}\{G_c(-k^2)\} < 0$$

for $-k^2 > \lambda^2$

QED
 meson

$$\lambda = m \cdot 10^{280}$$

$$\lambda \approx M$$

$$\tan \delta = - \frac{Z^I(p_0, g_{ab})}{Z^R(p_0, g_{ab})}$$

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3. 今村: 振動論の収束問題

Edward path-integral

$$S' = \frac{\int S(\alpha, p) e^{i \int m} N(\phi) \delta\phi}{\int N(\phi) e^{i \int m} \delta\phi}$$

4. 尾崎: 場の量子論の経路積分 (振動)

$$\lambda \phi^4 = \frac{\lambda}{V} \sum q_n q_l q_m q_{-k-l-m-n}$$

$$\int e^{i \int dt \int dx (-\omega_q^2 - \lambda q^4) \delta q}$$

$$t_2 - t_1 \ll 1, \quad E_n \approx \lambda^{1/3} \left(\frac{2n+1}{4} \right)^{4/3} + \dots$$

$$\Delta t \cdot \Delta E \sim \hbar$$

$\lambda \rightarrow 0$ plane wave with $\psi_n \sim e^{-i H_n t}$

$$e^{i \int dt \int dx (-\omega_q^2 - \lambda q^4)} = \int e^{i \int dt \int dx (-\omega_q^2)} \delta x$$

5. 田村: how の方程式. $z \rightarrow i\tau$.

i) displacement operator of free.

$$[P_\mu, A(x)] = i \partial_\mu A(x)$$

ii) 自由場

$$A(x) \quad t \rightarrow \pm\infty \quad A(x) \rightarrow A_{out/in}$$

$$(\square - m^2) A_{out/in}(x) = 0$$

iii) vacuum state of free

$$P_\mu |\psi_0\rangle = 0$$

$$a_R^{(\pm)}(\pm\infty) |\psi_0\rangle = 0$$

$$A_0(x, 0) = \int_a \left\{ \Delta(x-x') \partial_\nu A(x') - \partial'_\nu \Delta(x-x') A(x') \right\} \times d\sigma_\nu$$

$$A_{out} = S^{-1} A_{in} S$$

$$a_k^{(-)}(0) = \int \{ f_k(x) \partial_\nu A(x) - \partial_\nu f_k(x') A(x') \} dx, \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_k f_k(x) f_k^*(x') = i \Delta^{-1}(x-x')$$

$$[P_\mu, a_k^{(-)}(0)] = - \int f_k(x) (\square - m^2) A(x) dx_\mu$$

time comp. $V_k(t) \sqrt{2\omega_k}$

$$[H, a_k^{(-)}(t)] = V_k(t) + \omega_k a_k^{(-)}(t)$$

$$(H - E_n) |\psi_n\rangle = 0$$

$$(H - E_p - \omega_k) |\psi_{pk}\rangle = 0$$

Wieder:

$$|\psi_{pk}\rangle = a_k^{(-)}(t) |\psi_p\rangle + |\chi_{pk}(t)\rangle$$

$$= a_k^{(-)}(t) \phi_k^{(-)}(t) |\psi_0\rangle + |\chi'_{pk}(t)\rangle$$

= ...

$$[H - E_p - \omega_k] a_k^{(-)} |\psi_p\rangle$$

$$V_k |\psi_p\rangle + (H - E_p - \omega_k) |\chi_{pk}(t)\rangle = 0$$

$$|\chi_{pk}(t)\rangle = \frac{1}{E_p + \omega_k - H + i\epsilon} V_k(E) |\psi_p\rangle$$

$$\Phi_{in} = S \Phi_{out}$$

$$S_{n, pk} = \delta_{n, pk} - 2\pi i \delta(E_n - E_p - \omega_k)$$

$$\times \langle \psi_n | V_{kp} | \psi_p \rangle$$

selbst.

$$S_{MN} = S_{N, M}$$

etc

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$$\frac{\delta}{\delta\sigma} R = R^* \frac{\delta}{\delta\sigma} R + \frac{\delta}{\delta\sigma} R^* - R$$

(how 方程式の变形)

Schwinger, Nuovo Cimento
 ground state

7. 対称: Isospin Spin Space への対応.

7. 対称. 変換: charge independence の対称性
 対称性.

$$Q = T_3 + Y$$

8. 中即: Isobaric Spin の粒子と反粒子.
 space two-space (単位 5 = 対称)

$$\begin{matrix} \mu_{ij} & \tau_{ij} \\ \mu_{ij} \mu_{ij} & = \tau_{ij} \tau_{ij} \end{matrix}$$

$\begin{matrix} \text{核} & \text{核} \\ \text{半核} & \text{半核} \end{matrix}$

$$\mu_3 = \sigma_{3j}, \mu_{45} = P_3, \quad T_3, \pi_3$$

τ_3	π_3		τ_3	π_3	
$1/2$	$1/2$	particle	0	1	τ
$-1/2$	$1/2$		0	0	π
$1/2$	$-1/2$	anti-particle	-1	0	τ
$-1/2$	$-1/2$		0	-1	π

$$Q = T_3 + \pi_3$$

$$\boxed{\tau^0 \text{ or } \pi^0 = \frac{1}{2}}$$

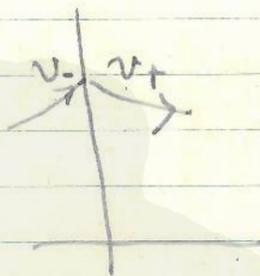
LD

(1) q の \ddot{q}

$$q(t_0 - \delta) = q(t_0 + \delta)$$

$$\dot{q}(t_0 - \delta) = v_-$$

$$\dot{q}(t_0 + \delta) = v_+$$



$$\left(\ddot{q} + \omega^2 q = \Delta v \delta(t - t_0) \right)$$

