

My Study Notes 2024 / QFT ver.

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# **1 Introduction**

## **2 Functional Method**

### **3 Geometry of the Spacetime**

## **4 Perturbation Theory Anomalies**

In specific circumstances, quantum corrections can destroy symmetries of the classical equations of motion.

### **4.1 Intuitive Example: The Axial Current in Two Dimensions**

## A Some notes

### A.1 Normalization of Maxwell Lagrangian

The Maxwell lagrangian is the form

$$\mathcal{L} = N F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

where  $F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu$  is a field strength. We will determine the constant  $N$  to lagrangian contains the term

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \dot{A}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{A}_2^2 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{A}_3^2 + \dots \quad (\text{A.2})$$

Now expanding the term  $F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu}$  carefully, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} &= (\partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu)(\partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu) \\ &= 2((\partial^\mu A^\nu)(\partial_\mu A_\nu) - (\partial_\mu A^\nu)(\partial_\nu A_\mu)) \\ &= -2(\dot{A}_1^2 + \dot{A}_2^2 + \dot{A}_3^2) + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

and thus, the constant  $N$  satisfies the condition  $-2N = 1/2$  and  $N = -1/4$ . That's why we get Maxwell Lagrangian as<sup>\*1</sup>

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F^{\mu\nu} F_{\mu\nu} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

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<sup>\*1</sup>aaa

## References

- [PS95] M. E. Peskin and D. V. Schroeder, *An Introduction to Quantum Field Theory*, Addison-Wesley Pub. Co, Reading, Mass, 1995.
- [WB92] J. Wess and J. Bagger, *Supersymmetry and Supergravity*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J, 1992.