

schwartz.14.Path-integrals.nb

initial

***** 万年不变的初始化单元

文件绝对路径

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```

单元对象：第一个单元

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刷新第一个单元的名字

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打印笔记本

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[导出] [当前笔记本的目录] [文件基本名] [运行的笔记本]

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笔记本字体设置

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[字体倾斜]      [普通字体]
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[字体变化]      [假]      [假]
}]];
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***** notebook 备忘录

Schwartz book note

introduction

用产生湮灭算符可以研究量子场论，也可以用路径积分代替。有公式曰

$$\langle \Omega | T[\phi[x_1] \cdots \phi[x_n]] | \Omega \rangle = \frac{\int \mathcal{D}\phi * \phi[x_1] \cdots \phi[x_n] * \text{Exp}[I * S[\phi]]}{\int \mathcal{D}\phi * \text{Exp}[I * S[\phi]]} \quad (0.1)$$

左边正是 time-ordered product，可以计算S-矩阵元。

右边的 $\mathcal{D}\phi$ 其含义是

integrate over all possible classical field configurations $\phi[\vec{x}, t]$ with the phase given by the classical action evaluated in that field configuration.

14.1 introduction

something....

14.7 Schwinger-Dyson equation

One odd thing about the path integral is 只有经典场。量子力学哪儿去了？ non-commutativity 哪儿去了？

section 7.1 告诉我们，an efficient way 显示经典和量子理论区别的方法是 Schwinger-Dyson equation

$$\left(\square_x + m^2\right) \langle \hat{\phi}[x] * \hat{\phi}[x_1] \cdots \hat{\phi}[x_n] \rangle = \langle \mathcal{L}' \text{int}' [\hat{\phi}[x_1] \cdots \hat{\phi}[x_n]] \rangle - I * \sum_i \delta^4[x - x_i] \langle \hat{\phi}[x_1] \cdots \hat{\phi}[x_{i-1}] \hat{\phi}[x_{i+1}] \cdots \hat{\phi}[x_n] \rangle \quad (0.2)$$

Here $\mathcal{L}' \text{int}' [\hat{\phi}[x_1]] = \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \mathcal{L}' \text{int} [\phi]$ is the variational derivative of the interaction Lagrangian.

$\langle \cdots \rangle$ 是缩写， $= \langle \Omega | T[\cdots] | \Omega \rangle$ time-ordered 相互作用真空的矩阵元

推导 Schwinger-Dyson 方程需要：相互作用的量子场满足

$$\left(\square + m^2\right) \phi = \mathcal{L}' \text{int}' [\phi] \quad (0.3)$$

和正则对易关系

$$[\hat{\phi}[x], \partial_t \hat{\phi}[y]] = I * \delta^3[x - y] \quad (0.4)$$

Schwinger-Dyson 方程断言，编时乘积的真空矩阵元满足经典运动方程，除了差若干 contact terms。

They specify non-perturbative relations among correlation functions.

In fact, 本章可见到，它们足以确定一个量子理论。

路径积分也可以得到类似公式，所以路径积分和正则量子化是等价的。

牢记，路径积分中的 classical fields 不满足 classical 的运动方程。

在路径积分中，我们把所有可能的 field configurations 进行积分，不管它们是否满足运动方程。

14.7.1 Contact terms

$$\int d^4 z \in [Z] \left(\square_z \int \mathcal{D}\phi * (\text{Exp}[I * S] * \phi[z] * \phi[x]) - \int \mathcal{D}\phi * (\text{Exp}[I * S] * \phi[x] * \mathcal{L}' \text{int}' [\phi[z]]) + I * \delta^4[z - x] * \int \mathcal{D}\phi * \text{Exp}[I * S] \right) = 0 \quad (0.5)$$

14.7.2 Schwinger-Dyson differential equation

generating functional

$$Z[J] = \int \mathcal{D}\phi * \text{Exp} \left[I * S[\phi] + I * \int d^4 x J(x) * \phi[x] \right] \quad (0.6)$$

$$Z[0] = \int \mathcal{D}\phi * \text{Exp} \left[I * \int d^4 x \mathcal{L}[\phi[x]] \right] \quad (0.7)$$

$$-I * \square_x * \frac{\partial Z[J]}{\partial J[x]} = \left(\mathcal{L}' \text{int}' \left[-I * \frac{\partial}{\partial J[x]} \right] + J[x] \right) * Z[J] \quad (0.8)$$

which is the **Schwinger-Dyson differential equation**.

The slick(圆滑的, 油滑的) 的记号 $(\mathcal{L}' \text{int}' [-I * \partial / \partial J[x]])$ 意思是，泛函 $\mathcal{L}'[X]$ 把 $X = -I * \partial / \partial J[x]$ 当作参数

14.8 Ward-Takahashi identity

类似于 section3.3 中推导 Noether's theorem, 拉格朗日具有 global symmetry, 对 field 进行变分, 得到经典守恒流。

对路径积分进行类似变分, 仿照推导 Schwinger-Dyson 方程的步骤,

可以得到 Ward-Takahashi 恒等。特例是 Ward 恒等式, 暗示了规范不变性,

并且是非微扰的关系, 所以在 QED 重整化中也非常有用。

14.8.1 Schwinger-Dyson equations for a global symmetry

理论具有 global symmetry under $\psi \rightarrow \text{Exp}[I * \alpha] * \psi$, 考虑 $\psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2]$ 的关联函数,

$$I * [1, 2] = \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle = \int \mathcal{D}\psi.D\bar{\psi} * \text{Exp} \left[I * \int d^4x \bar{\psi} (I * \gamma \cdot \partial + m) \psi + \dots \right] \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \quad (0.9)$$

其中...代表任何具有 global symmetric 的附加项。

我们不需要 photon, 但是你加上也无所谓。

the measure is invariant 测度不变, Lagrangian 是变的, 因为我们可能没有包括光子 (没有对 A_μ 进行变形), instead

$$I * \bar{\psi}[x].\gamma \cdot \partial \cdot \psi[x] \rightarrow I * \bar{\psi}[x].\gamma \cdot \partial \cdot \psi[x] + \bar{\psi}[x].\gamma \mu \cdot \psi[x] * \partial \mu \cdot \alpha[x] \quad (0.10)$$

and

$$\psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rightarrow \text{Exp}[-I * \alpha[x1]] * \text{Exp}[I * \alpha[x2]] * \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \quad (0.11)$$

Since the path integral is an integral over all field configurations ψ and $\bar{\psi}$,

it is invariant under any redefinition, including the above one.(up to a Jacobian factor, which in this case is just 1)

因此, 展开到 α 的第一阶, 就像推导标量场的 Schwinger-Dyson 方程那样,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int \mathcal{D}\psi.D\bar{\psi} * \text{Exp}[I * S] \left(I * \int d^4x \bar{\psi}[x].\gamma \mu \cdot \psi[x] * \partial \mu \cdot \alpha[x] \right) \cdot \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle \\ &+ \int \mathcal{D}\psi.D\bar{\psi} * \text{Exp}[I * S] * (-I * \alpha[x1] * \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] + I * \alpha[x2] * \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2]) \end{aligned} \quad (0.12)$$

Which implies

$$\begin{aligned} &\int d^4x \alpha[x] * I * \partial x \mu \cdot \int \mathcal{D}\psi.D\bar{\psi} * \text{Exp}[I * S] * \bar{\psi}[x].\gamma \mu \cdot \psi[x] \cdot \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \\ &= \int d^4x \alpha[x] * (-I * \delta[x - x1] + I * \delta[x - x2]) \int \mathcal{D}\psi.D\bar{\psi} * \text{Exp}[I * S] * \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \end{aligned} \quad (0.13)$$

对任意 $\alpha[x]$ 成立, 所以有

$$\partial x \mu \cdot \langle j \mu[x].\psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle = -\delta[x - x1] * \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle + \delta[x - x2] * \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle \quad (0.14)$$

where $j \mu[x] = \bar{\psi}[x].\gamma \mu \cdot \psi[x]$ is the QED current.

This is the Schwinger-Dyson equation associated with charge conservation

correlation functions 的这个关系是非微扰的。

It has the same qualitative content as the other Schwinger-Dyson equations;

the classical equation of motion, in this case

$$\partial \mu \cdot j \mu = 0 \quad (0.15)$$

hold within time-ordered correlation functions up to contact interactions

The generalization of this to higher-order correlation functions has one δ -function for each field ψ_i of charge Q_i ,

in the correlation function that $j \mu[x]$ could contract with

$$\begin{aligned} \partial x \mu \cdot \langle j \mu[x].\psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] * A_V[x3] * \bar{\psi}[x4] \dots \rangle &= \\ (Q1 * \delta[x - x1] - Q2 * \delta[x - x2] - Q4 * \delta[x - x4] + \dots) &\langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] * A_V[x3] * \bar{\psi}[x4] \dots \rangle \end{aligned} \quad (0.16)$$

Photon fields A_V have no effect since they are not charged

and interaction $A_\mu * \bar{\psi}[x].\gamma_\mu.\psi[x]$ is invariant under local transformation.

更重要的是，photon的动能项 has no effect, 因此这些方程 are independent of gauge-fixing (规范固定)

14.8.2 Ward-Takahashi identity

p299

To better understand the implications of,

$$\partial x_\mu \langle j_\mu[x].\psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle = -\delta[x-x1] * \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle + \delta[x-x2] * \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle$$

进行傅里叶变换很有帮助。

首先定义一个函数 $M_\mu[p, q1, q2]$ by the Fourier transform of the matrix element of the current with fields

$$M_\mu[p, q1, q2] = \int d^4x d^4x1 d^4x2 \text{Exp}[I p x] \text{Exp}[I q1 x1] \text{Exp}[-I q2 x2] \langle j_\mu[x].\psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle \quad (0.17)$$

通过选择正负号，动量表示是 $j[p] + e^-[q1] \rightarrow e^-[q2]$.

再定义，

$$M0[q1, q2] = \int d^4x1 d^4x2 \text{Exp}[I q1 x1] \text{Exp}[-I q2 x2] \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle \quad (0.18)$$

其中的符号表示 $e^-[q1] \rightarrow e^-[q2]$

$$M0[q1+p, q2] = \int d^4x d^4x1 d^4x2 \text{Exp}[I p x] \text{Exp}[I q1 x1] \text{Exp}[-I q2 x2] \delta^4[x-x1] \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle$$

是式子右边第一项的傅里叶变换。

$$M0[q1, q2-p] = \int d^4x d^4x1 d^4x2 \text{Exp}[I p x] \text{Exp}[I q1 x1] \text{Exp}[-I q2 x2] \delta^4[x-x2] \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle \quad (0.19)$$

是式子右边第二项的傅里叶变换。

因此， $\partial x_\mu \langle j_\mu[x].\psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle = -\delta[x-x1] * \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle + \delta[x-x2] * \langle \psi[x1].\bar{\psi}[x2] \rangle$ 变成，(分部积分)

$$-I * p_\mu * M_\mu[p, q1, q2] = -M0[q1+p, q2] + M0[q1, q2-p]$$

$$I * p_\mu * M_\mu[p, q1, q2] = M0[q1+p, q2] - M0[q1, q2-p] \quad (0.20)$$

This is known as a Ward-Takahashi identity.

它有很重要的暗示。在19.5章，我们会证明它暗示着电荷守恒能活过重整化，这可不同寻常。

它如此牛掰的原因在于它不仅适用于S-矩阵元，也适用于一般的关联函数。

它也暗示了普通的Ward恒等式，下面会证明。

我们可以用图示来表示Ward-Takahashi identity.

One can give a diagrammatic interpretation of Ward-Takahashi identity:

$$p_\mu \left(\begin{array}{c} p \downarrow \\ \text{---} \otimes \text{---} \\ \nearrow q_1 \quad \searrow q_2 \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ q_1 + p \quad q_2 \end{array} - \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ q_1 \quad q_2 - p \end{array} \quad (14.144)$$

其中， \otimes 表示由 current 插入的动量。

注意，这些不是S-matrix的费曼图，因为动量不在壳。

*相互作用理论的场，构成的关联函数，变换到傅里叶空间，并不需要场的动量是on-shell 的，因为不同动量模式的算符有混合，有连续谱；也不需要单独一个场的动量守恒，因为场的动量可以传播给其他场\

instead, 他们是关联函数的费曼图，有时候也称作 off-shell S-matrix elements.

相关的费曼规则是position空间费曼规则的傅里叶变换版本。

等价地，the rules are the usual momentum space Feynman rules with the *addition* of propagators for external lines

and *without* the external polarizations (that is, without removing the stuff that the LSZ formula removes)

动量也不必守恒，因此可以 $q_1 + p$ 进入， q_2 出射，而 q_1, p, q_2 是任意参数。

对于包含 f 个费米子和 b 个流的关联函数，矩阵元可以定义为

$$M[\mu, \nu_1, \dots, \nu_b; p, p_1, \dots, p_b; q_1, \dots, q_f] \\ = \int d^4x \text{Exp}[I p x] \text{Exp}[I p_1 x_1] \text{Exp}[-I q_1 y_1] \dots \langle j_\mu[x] \cdot j_{\nu_1}[x_1] \dots \bar{\psi}[y_1] \dots \rangle \quad (0.21)$$

流的动量： $p_1 \dots p_b$ 进，或者说流的动量进入，

费米子的动量： $q_1 \dots q_f$ 出，或者说费米子的动量出去

收缩可以定义为

$$M[\nu_1, \dots, \nu_b; p + p_1, \dots, p_b; q_1, \dots, q_f] \\ = \int d^4x \text{Exp}[I p x] \delta^4[x - x_1] \text{Exp}[I p_1 x_1] \text{Exp}[-I q_1 y_1] \dots \langle j_{\nu_1}[x_1] \dots \bar{\psi}[y_1] \dots \rangle \quad (0.22)$$

那么，推广的Ward-Takahashi恒等式是

$$I * p_\mu \cdot M[\mu, \nu_1, \dots, \nu_b; p, p_1, \dots, p_b; q_1, \dots, q_f] \quad (0.23)$$

$$= \sum_{\text{outgoing}} Q_i * M[\nu_1, \dots, \nu_n; p_1, \dots, q_i - p, \dots, q_f] \quad (0.24)$$

$$- \sum_{\text{incoming}} Q_i * M[\nu_1, \dots, \nu_n; p_1, \dots, q_i + p, \dots, q_f] \quad (0.25)$$

求和遍历所有费米子动量，只要费米子线上面可以插进去这个流的动量。

但不包括流与流之间交换动量的项，因为 $j_\mu = \bar{\psi}[x] \cdot \gamma_\mu \cdot \psi[x]$ 是规范不变的，对Schwinger-Dyson方程没有贡献

14.8.3 Ward Identity

现在把Ward-Takahashi恒等式转换成正常的Ward恒等式。

回忆一下，Ward恒等式要求，如果我们把S-矩阵元中的光子外线的极化矢量 ϵ_μ 替换成 p_μ ，那么，我们将得到0。

证明背后的基本想法是，

S-矩阵元涉及到类似的对象-- $\epsilon_\mu * \square \langle A_\mu \rangle = \epsilon_\mu \langle j_\mu \dots \rangle$; (由LSZ公式)

然后替换 $\epsilon_\mu \rightarrow p_\mu$ 将给出0，由于 $\partial_\mu \langle j_\mu \dots \rangle = 0$ on-shell, by the Ward-Takahashi identity.

$$\partial_x \mu \cdot \langle j_\mu[x] \cdot \psi[x_1] \cdot \bar{\psi}[x_2] \rangle = -\delta[x - x_1] * \langle \psi[x_1] \cdot \bar{\psi}[x_2] \rangle + \delta[x - x_2] * \langle \psi[x_1] \cdot \bar{\psi}[x_2] \rangle$$

证明的tricky part是说明Schwinger-Dyson方程和Ward-Takahashi恒等式中的所有接触项都不贡献。

由LSZ reduction公式，带有两个极化矢量 ϵ and e_k 的S-matrix element写出来是，

$$\langle \epsilon \dots \epsilon k \dots | S | \dots \rangle \quad (0.26)$$

$$= \epsilon_\mu \epsilon_\alpha[k] \left(I^n \int d^4x \text{Exp}[I p x] \square_{\mu\nu} \cdot \int d^4x_k \text{Exp}[I p k x_k] \square_{[\alpha\beta, k]} \int \dots \right) \langle A_\nu[x] * \dots * A_\beta[x_k] \dots \rangle, \quad (0.27)$$

其中 \dots 代表散射中涉及到的其他粒子。

$\square_{\mu\nu}$ 是光子动能项的缩写，例如，在斜边规范中

$$\square_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu} * \square - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi} \right) \partial_\mu * \partial_\nu \quad (0.28)$$

光子是否进行了规范固定，不影响之后的论证

为了化简上式，我们利用光子的Schwinger-Dyson方程：

$$\square_{[\alpha\beta, k]} \cdot \square_{\mu\nu} \cdot \langle A_\nu[x] * \dots * A_\beta[x_k] \dots \rangle = \square_{[\alpha\beta, k]} \cdot \left(\langle j_\mu[x] * \dots * A_\beta[x_k] \dots \rangle - I \delta^4[x - x_k] g_{\mu\beta} \langle \dots \rangle \right) \quad (0.29)$$

$$= \langle j\mu[x] * \dots j\alpha[xk] \dots \rangle + \square[\mu\alpha, k] \square DF[x, xk] \langle \dots \rangle \quad (0.30)$$

其中，利用了 $-I\delta^4[x-xk] = \square DF[x, xk]$ ，来链接到微扰展开，如同 section 7.1

7.1.1 Position-space Feynman rules

The Schwinger–Dyson equations specify a completely non-perturbative relationship among correlation functions in the fully interacting theory. Some non-perturbative implications will be discussed in later chapters (in particular Sections 14.8 and 19.5). In this section, we will solve the Schwinger–Dyson equations in perturbation theory.

For efficiency, we write $\delta_{xi} = \delta^4(x - x_i)$ and $D_{ij} = D_{ji} = D_F(x_i, x_j)$. We will also set $m = 0$ for simplicity (the $m \neq 0$ case is a trivial generalization), and $\hbar = 1$. With this notation, the Green's function equation for the Feynman propagator can be written concisely as

$$\square_x D_{x1} = -i\delta_{x1}. \quad (7.13)$$

concisely as

$$\square_x D_{x1} = -i\delta_{x1}. \quad (7.13)$$

This relation can be used to rewrite correlation functions in a suggestive form. For example, the 2-point function can be written as

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle = \int d^4x \delta_{x1} \langle \phi_x \phi_2 \rangle = i \int d^4x (\square_x D_{x1}) \langle \phi_x \phi_2 \rangle = i \int d^4x D_{x1} \square_x \langle \phi_x \phi_2 \rangle, \quad (7.14)$$

as expected. For a 4-point function, the expansion is similar:

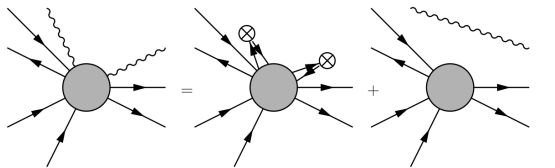
$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi_1 \phi_2 \phi_3 \phi_4 \rangle &= i \int d^4x D_{x1} \square_x \langle \phi_x \phi_2 \phi_3 \phi_4 \rangle \\ &= \int d^4x D_{x1} \{ \delta_{x2} \langle \phi_3 \phi_4 \rangle + \delta_{x3} \langle \phi_2 \phi_4 \rangle + \delta_{x4} \langle \phi_2 \phi_3 \rangle \}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.16)$$

Collapsing the δ -functions and using Eq. (7.15), this becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi_1 \phi_2 \phi_3 \phi_4 \rangle &= D_{12} D_{34} + D_{13} D_{24} + D_{14} D_{23} \\ &= \begin{array}{c} x_1 \\ \bullet \\ | \\ \bullet \\ x_2 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} x_3 \\ \bullet \\ | \\ \bullet \\ x_4 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} x_1 \quad x_3 \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \hline \bullet \quad \bullet \\ x_2 \quad x_4 \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} x_1 \quad x_3 \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \bullet \quad \bullet \\ x_2 \quad x_4 \end{array}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.17)$$

第一项表示把光子场换成流，

第二项表示两个外线光子的收缩，用图形来表示是，



(14.151)

where the \otimes indicate current insertions.

由于两个外线光子的收缩给出一个不连接的费曼图，所以它对S-矩阵元没有贡献。因此，

$$\square[\alpha\beta, k] \cdot \square_{\mu\nu} \cdot \langle A_\nu[x] * \dots * A_\beta[xk] \dots \rangle = \langle j\mu[x] * \dots j\alpha[xk] \dots \rangle \quad (0.31)$$

这个结果是包含光子的费曼图的一个广泛而有用的特性

QED中包含光子的S-矩阵元，去掉光子的外部极化矢量之后，其值等于把流插入到编时乘积中的期望值

即使对于外部动量 p_i 没有假设 on-shell 的 S-matrix element，（即还处于关联函数阶段）仍然成立

如果我们接着把极化矢量 ϵ_μ 换成相关光子的动量 p_μ ，（即插入偏导，利用分部积分）我们会发现

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle p \cdots \epsilon k \cdots | S | \cdots \rangle &= \left(I^n \int d^4 x \text{Exp}[I * p \cdot x] \int d^4 x k \text{Exp}[I p k x k] \int d^4 y \text{Exp}[I q_1 y] (I * \gamma \cdot \partial y + m_1) \cdots \right) \\
&\times (-I * \partial x \mu) \cdot \langle j_\mu[x] * \cdots j_\alpha[x] \cdots \psi[y] \cdots \rangle \\
&= (\gamma \cdot q_1 - m_1) \cdots \cdot p_\mu \cdot M[\mu, \alpha, \cdots, \alpha b; p, p_1 \cdots p_b, q_1 \cdots q_f],
\end{aligned} \tag{0.32}$$

其中 m_i 是费米子的质量 $q_i^2 = m_i^2$,

$M[\mu, \alpha, \cdots, \alpha b \cdots]$ 由下式给出

$$\begin{aligned}
M[\mu, \nu_1, \cdots, \nu_b; p, p_1, \cdots, p_b; q_1, \cdots, q_f] \\
= \int d^4 x \text{Exp}[I p x] \text{Exp}[I p_1 x_1] \text{Exp}[-I q_1 y_1] \cdots \langle j_\mu[x] j_{\nu_1}[x_1] \cdots \bar{\psi}[y_1] \cdots \rangle
\end{aligned}$$

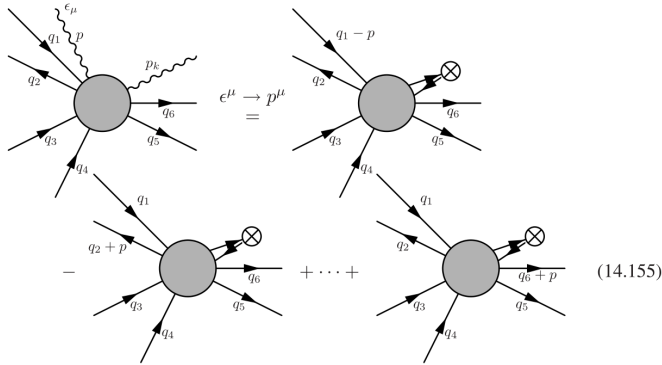
利用 Ward-Takahashi 恒等式,

$$\begin{aligned}
I * p_\mu \cdot M[\mu, \nu_1, \cdots, \nu_b; p, p_1, \cdots, p_b; q_1, \cdots, q_f] &= \sum_{\text{outgoing}} Q_i * M[\nu_1, \cdots, \nu_n; p_1, \cdots, q_i - p, \cdots, q_f] \\
- \sum_{\text{incoming}} Q_i * M[\nu_1, \cdots, \nu_n; p_1, \cdots, q_i + p, \cdots, q_f]
\end{aligned} \tag{0.33}$$

上式变成,

$$\langle p \cdots \epsilon k \cdots | S | \cdots \rangle = \pm e (\gamma \cdot q_1 - m_1) \cdots \cdot \sum_j Q_i * M[\alpha \cdots \alpha b; p_1, \cdots, q_j \pm p, \cdots, q_f] \tag{0.34}$$

用图来表示, 我们会发现,



为了得到这些图, 我们首先把外线光子换成流, 然后 remove 跟极化矢量 ϵ_μ 有关的流,

然后把它动量填充到所有可能的外线费米子上, 就像 E.14.147 里说的那样。

现在, 这个求和式里的每一项的 pole 在 $(q_i \pm p)^2$ 而不是在 m_i^2 处了。

如果我们乘上 $\gamma \cdot q_i - m_i = (q_i^2 - m_i^2) \cdot (\gamma \cdot q_i + m_i)^{-1}$ 的话, 结果将为 0, 因为我们可以让 q_i on-shell

因此得到了 Ward 恒等式。

注意这个证明是非微扰的, 并且不依赖于光子外线动量是否满足 $p^2 = 0$ 。

顺便一提, 上述推导利用了光子和 Noether 流线性进行作用。

即是说, 相互作用项为

$$\mathcal{L}[\text{int}] = e * j_\mu \cdot A_\mu \tag{0.35}$$

但对于 Scalar QED,

$$\mathcal{L}[\text{int}] = I e A_\mu (\phi^* (\partial_\mu \phi) - (\partial_\mu \phi^*) \phi) + e^2 A_\mu^2 * \text{Abs}[\phi]^2 \tag{0.36}$$

因此在 Scalar QED 中, 含有光子间收缩的项, 不仅仅只对 S-matrix 断开的部分有贡献。

Schwinger-Dyson 方程因此产生了额外项, 被称作 Schwinger terms。

你可以在 Problem 14.5 中研究这些项

14.5 Schwinger terms.

- (a) What are the Schwinger–Dyson equations for photons and charged scalar fields in scalar QED? That is, give an equation for $\square^{\mu\nu} \langle A_\nu A_\alpha \phi^* \phi \rangle = ?$
- (b) How is the current-conservation Schwinger–Dyson equation different in QED and scalar QED?

$$(\mathbf{q} \pm \mathbf{p})^2 = \mathbf{q}^2 + \mathbf{p}^2 + 2 \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{p} = m^2 + (\mathbf{p}^2 + 2 \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathbf{p}) \quad (0.37)$$

需要

$$\mathbf{p} \cdot (\mathbf{p} + 2 \mathbf{q}) = 0 \quad (0.38)$$

与 \mathbf{p} 垂直的平面为 $\mathbf{g}_{\mu\nu} - \mathbf{p}_\mu \mathbf{p}_\nu / p^2$, so

$$\mathbf{p}_\mu + 2 \mathbf{q}_\mu \in \mathbf{g}_{\mu\nu} - \mathbf{p}_\mu \mathbf{p}_\nu / p^2 \quad (0.39)$$

$$\mathbf{k}_\mu \mathbf{k}_\nu \cdot (\mathbf{g}_{\mu\nu} - \mathbf{p}_\mu \mathbf{p}_\nu / p^2) = 0 \Rightarrow k^2 \mathbf{p}^2 - (\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{p})^2 = 0 ?? \quad (0.40)$$
