

## Conformal Field Theory

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## Problem 1

证明对于一般量子场论中的坐标变换  $x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + \epsilon^\mu$ ,  $\epsilon^\mu$  需满足 Killing 方程

$$\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu = 0. \quad (1)$$

而对于共形场论,  $\epsilon^\mu$  满足更一般的共形 Killing 方程

$$\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu = \frac{2}{d}(\partial \cdot \epsilon)\delta_{\mu\nu}. \quad (2)$$

提示: 考虑与  $\epsilon^\mu$  有关的流  $J_\epsilon^\mu(x) = \epsilon_\nu(x)T^{\mu\nu}$  的守恒性  $\partial_\mu J_\epsilon^\mu = 0$ , 并考虑一般量子场论和共形场论中  $T_{\mu\nu}$  性质的不同。

**Solution:** 在一般的量子场论中, 考虑与  $\epsilon^\mu$  有关的流  $J_\epsilon^\mu(x) = \epsilon_\nu(x)T^{\mu\nu}$ , 为满足流守恒的条件, 有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \partial_\mu (\epsilon_\nu T^{\mu\nu}) \\ &= \partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu T^{\mu\nu} + \epsilon_\nu \partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu)T^{\mu\nu}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

上式我们利用了  $T^{\mu\nu}$  满足  $T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\nu\mu}$  且  $\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$  的条件。由此我们就可以得到 Killing 方程

$$\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu = 0. \quad (4)$$

而对于共形场论, 能动张量满足额外的条件  $T_\mu^\mu(x) = 0$ , 这就等价于在平坦时空附近有  $\delta g_{\mu\nu} = \omega(x)g_{\mu\nu}$ , 即有

$$0 = \frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu)T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}c(x)T_\mu^\mu,$$

即

$$\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu = c(x)\delta_{\mu\nu}. \quad (5)$$

两边同时乘上  $\delta^{\mu\nu}$  进行缩并, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^{\mu\nu}(\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu) &= 2\partial \cdot \epsilon \\ &= c(x)\delta^{\mu\nu}\delta_{\mu\nu} = c(x)d. \end{aligned}$$

由此可以解得  $c(x) = 2(\partial \cdot \epsilon)/d$ , 其中  $d$  是时空维数。那么我们便得到了更一般的共形 Killing 方程

$$\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu = \frac{2}{d}(\partial \cdot \epsilon)\delta_{\mu\nu}. \quad (6)$$

□

## Problem 2

找到共形 Killing 方程

$$\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu = \frac{2}{d}(\partial \cdot \epsilon)\delta_{\mu\nu}, \quad (7)$$

围绕  $d > 2$  维平直空间所有的解，并解释各个独立的解的物理意义。

提示：通过作用不同的导数，首先证明  $\partial^2(\partial \cdot \epsilon) = 0$ ，然后  $\partial_\rho \partial_\mu(\partial \cdot \epsilon) = 0$ ，最后得到  $\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \partial_\gamma \epsilon_\delta = 0$ 。

**Solution:** 从共形 Killing 方程出发，两边同时作用  $\partial^\mu \partial_\nu$  可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \partial^\mu \partial^\nu (\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu) &= 2\partial^2(\partial \cdot \epsilon) \\ &= \frac{2}{d}\delta_{\mu\nu}\partial^\mu \partial^\nu (\partial \cdot \epsilon) = \frac{2}{d}\partial^2(\partial \cdot \epsilon). \end{aligned}$$

由此可以得到

$$\left(2 - \frac{2}{d}\right)\partial^2(\partial \cdot \epsilon) = 0. \quad (8)$$

不考虑  $d = 1$  的情况，那我们可以立即得到

$$\partial^2(\partial \cdot \epsilon) = 0. \quad (9)$$

另一方面，对共形 Killing 方程两边同时作用  $\partial^\nu \partial_\rho$ ，可以得到

$$\partial_\mu \partial_\rho (\partial \cdot \epsilon) + \partial^2 \partial_\rho \epsilon_\mu = \frac{2}{d}\partial_\rho \partial_\mu (\partial \cdot \epsilon).$$

交换  $\mu, \rho$  指标，并与上式相加可以得到

$$2\partial_\mu \partial_\rho (\partial \cdot \epsilon) + \cancel{\partial^2(\partial_\rho \epsilon_\mu + \partial_\mu \epsilon_\rho)} - \frac{4}{d}\partial_\rho \partial_\mu (\partial \cdot \epsilon) = 0,$$

由于  $\partial_\rho \epsilon_\mu + \partial_\mu \epsilon_\rho = \frac{2}{d}(\partial \cdot \epsilon)\delta_{\mu\rho}$ ，由我们推导出的(9)可以说明第二项为零，那么

$$\left(1 - \frac{2}{d}\right)\partial_\rho \partial_\mu (\partial \cdot \epsilon) = 0. \quad (10)$$

我们讨论更一般的  $d > 2$  的情况，于是

$$\partial_\rho \partial_\mu (\partial \cdot \epsilon) = 0. \quad (11)$$

利用(11)的结果，我们对共形 Killing 方程两边再同时作用  $\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta$  可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta (\partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu) &= \frac{2}{d}\delta_{\mu\nu}\cancel{\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta (\partial \cdot \epsilon)} = 0, \\ \Rightarrow \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \partial_\nu \epsilon_\mu &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

同理也可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\alpha \partial_\mu \partial_\beta \epsilon_\nu + \partial_\alpha \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \epsilon_\beta &= 0, \\ \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu \partial_\mu \epsilon_\beta + \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu \partial_\beta \epsilon_\mu &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

将这两式相减，

$$\partial_\alpha \partial_\mu \partial_\beta \epsilon_\nu + \cancel{(\partial_\alpha \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \epsilon_\beta - \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu \partial_\mu \epsilon_\beta)} - \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu \partial_\beta \epsilon_\mu = 0,$$

$$\partial_\alpha \partial_\mu \partial_\beta \epsilon_\nu - \partial_\alpha \partial_\nu \partial_\beta \epsilon_\mu = 0. \quad (13)$$

对比(12)和(13)两式，可以得到

$$\partial_\alpha \partial_\beta \partial_\mu \epsilon_\nu = 0. \quad (14)$$

这说明  $\epsilon_\mu$  至多是坐标的二次函数，所以一般的有

$$\epsilon_\mu = a_\mu + b_{\mu\nu} x^\nu + c_{\mu\nu\rho} x^\nu x^\rho, \quad c_{\mu\nu\rho} = c_{\mu\rho\nu}. \quad (15)$$

显然  $\epsilon_\mu = a_\mu$  是共形 Killing 方程的一个解，其中  $a_\mu$  是和坐标无关的常数，它对应的是无限小的平移：

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + a^\mu. \quad (16)$$

而将(15)代入共形 Killing 方程，对于线性阶，我们可以得到  $b_{\mu\nu}$  满足的方程：

$$b_{\mu\nu} + b_{\nu\mu} = \frac{2}{d} b_\lambda^\lambda \delta_{\mu\nu}, \quad (17)$$

这说明  $b_{\mu\nu}$  是由一个全反对称张量以及一个纯对角张量组成，即

$$b_{\mu\nu} = \alpha \delta_{\mu\nu} + m_{\mu\nu}, \quad m_{\mu\nu} = -m_{\nu\mu}. \quad (18)$$

若  $m_{\mu\nu} = 0$ ，我们得到  $\epsilon_\mu = \alpha x_\mu$ ，这对应的是一个无限小的尺度变换（scale transformation），即

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + \alpha x^\mu. \quad (19)$$

若  $\alpha = 0$ ，我们得到  $\epsilon_\mu = m_{\mu\nu} x^\nu$ ，这对应的是一个无限小的转动变换

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + m^{\mu\nu} x_\nu, \quad m^{\mu\nu} = -m^{\nu\mu}. \quad (20)$$

再将(15)代入共形 Killing 方程，考虑二次阶，我们可以得到  $c_{\mu\nu\rho}$  满足的方程：

$$c_{\mu\nu\rho} = \delta_{\mu\rho} b_\nu + \delta_{\mu\nu} b_\rho - \delta_{\nu\rho} b_\mu, \quad b_\mu := \frac{1}{d} c^\sigma{}_\sigma \sigma_\mu, \quad (21)$$

它对应的就是无限小的特殊共形变换（special conformal transformation），即

$$x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + 2(x \cdot b)x^\mu - b^\mu x^2. \quad (22)$$

综上所述，我们找到了共形 Killing 方程的四组解，它们各自对应的是四组无限小变换  $x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + \epsilon^\mu$ ：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + a^\mu, & \text{translation} \\ x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + \alpha x^\mu, & \text{dilation} \\ x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + m^{\mu\nu} x_\nu, & \text{rotation} \\ x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + 2(x \cdot b)x^\mu - b^\mu x^2, & \text{special conformal transformation} \end{array} \right. \quad (23)$$

□

### Problem 3

分别写下无穷小的平移（translation）和特殊共形变换（special conformal transformation）以及关于原点的共形反演（conformal inversion）对坐标  $x^\mu$  的表达式。证明特殊共形变换可以通过先共形反演，平移，再共形反演得到。

**Solution:**

- 无穷小的平移:  $T: x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + a^\mu$ ;
- 无穷小的特殊共形变换:  $SCT: x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu + 2(x \cdot b)x^\mu - b^\mu x^2$ ;
- 关于原点的共形反演:  $I: x^\mu \rightarrow x^\mu/x^2$ 。

计算共形反演、平移、再共形反演的复合变换, 即

$$\begin{aligned}
 (I \circ T \circ I)x^\mu &= (I \circ T) \frac{x^\mu}{x^2} \\
 &= I \left( \frac{x^\mu}{x^2} + a^\mu \right) \\
 &= \frac{x^\mu/x^2 + a^\mu}{(x^\mu/x^2 + a^\mu)(x_\mu/x^2 + a_\mu)} \\
 &= \frac{x^\mu/x^2 + a^\mu}{(1 + 2a \cdot x)/x^2} = \frac{x^\mu + x^2 a^\mu}{1 + 2a \cdot x} \\
 &= (x^\mu + x^2 a^\mu)(1 - 2a \cdot x) = x^\mu - 2(x \cdot a)x^\mu + a^\mu x^2 \\
 &= SCT(x^\mu)
 \end{aligned}$$

注意上述推导过程我们多次利用了  $a^\mu \ll x^\mu$  的条件。显然这是一个无穷小的特殊共形变换, 于是我们便证明了特殊共形变换可以通过先共形反演, 平移, 再共形反演得到。

□

**Problem 4**

证明  $d$  维欧式空间中的共形对称群与  $d+2$  维闵氏空间中的洛伦兹群  $SO(d+1, 1)$  同构。

提示: 共形对称的生成元满足以下对易关系

$$[D, P_\mu] = P_\mu, \quad (24)$$

$$[D, K_\mu] = -K_\mu, \quad (25)$$

$$[K_\mu, P_\nu] = 2\delta_{\mu\nu}D - 2M_{\mu\nu}, \quad (26)$$

$$[M_{\mu\nu}, P_\rho] = \delta_{\nu\rho}P_\mu - \delta_{\mu\rho}P_\nu, \quad (27)$$

$$[M_{\mu\nu}, K_\rho] = \delta_{\nu\rho}K_\mu - \delta_{\mu\rho}K_\nu, \quad (28)$$

$$[M_{\mu\nu}, M_{\rho\sigma}] = \delta_{\nu\rho}M_{\mu\sigma} - \delta_{\mu\rho}M_{\nu\sigma} + \delta_{\nu\sigma}M_{\rho\mu} - \delta_{\mu\sigma}M_{\rho\nu}. \quad (29)$$

**Solution:** 注意: 原题目中共形对称的生成元对易关系和 David Simmons-Duffin 论文中的对易关系有符号和系数的差异, 为求一致性, 将题目中的对易关系更改为了论文中的对易关系。

我们定义新的算符  $L_{\mu\nu}$  来改写上述对易关系,

$$L_{\mu\nu} = M_{\mu\nu}, \quad (30)$$

$$L_{-1,0} = D, \quad (31)$$

$$L_{0,\mu} = \frac{1}{2}(P_\mu + K_\mu), \quad (32)$$

$$L_{-1,\mu} = \frac{1}{2}(P_\mu - K_\mu). \quad (33)$$

其中  $L_{ab} = -L_{ba}$  且  $a, b \in \{-1, 0, 1, \dots, d\}$ , 而  $\mu, \nu \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ 。我们现在证明  $L_{ab}$  满足洛伦兹代数。

我们首先计算所有算符和  $L_{\mu\nu}$  的对易关系, 可直接得到,

$$\begin{aligned} [L_{\mu\nu}, L_{\rho\sigma}] &= [M_{\mu\nu}, M_{\rho\sigma}] \\ &= \delta_{\nu\rho}L_{\mu\sigma} - \delta_{\mu\rho}L_{\nu\sigma} + \delta_{\nu\sigma}L_{\rho\mu} - \delta_{\mu\sigma}L_{\rho\nu}. \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

而  $L_{0,\mu}$  与  $L_{\rho,\sigma}$  的对易关系是

$$\begin{aligned} [L_{0,\mu}, L_{\rho\sigma}] &= \frac{1}{2}[P_\mu + K_\mu, M_{\rho\sigma}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[P_\mu, M_{\rho\sigma}] + \frac{1}{2}[K_\mu, M_{\rho\sigma}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{\rho\mu}P_\sigma - \delta_{\sigma\mu}P_\rho) + \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{\rho\mu}K_\sigma - \delta_{\sigma\mu}K_\rho) \\ &= \delta_{\rho\mu}L_{0,\sigma} - \delta_{\sigma\mu}L_{0,\rho} \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$= \delta_{\rho\mu}L_{0,\sigma} - \cancel{\delta_{0,\rho}L_{\mu\sigma}} + \delta_{\mu\sigma}L_{\rho,0} - \cancel{\delta_{0,\sigma}L_{\rho\mu}}. \quad (36)$$

同理可得  $L_{-1,\mu}$  与  $L_{\rho\sigma}$  的对易关系

$$\begin{aligned} [L_{-1,\mu}, L_{\rho\sigma}] &= \frac{1}{2}[P_\mu - K_\mu, M_{\rho\sigma}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}[P_\mu, M_{\rho\sigma}] - \frac{1}{2}[K_\mu, M_{\rho\sigma}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{\rho\mu}P_\sigma - \delta_{\sigma\mu}P_\rho) - \frac{1}{2}(\delta_{\rho\mu}K_\sigma - \delta_{\sigma\mu}K_\rho) \\ &= \delta_{\rho\mu}L_{-1,\sigma} - \delta_{\sigma\mu}L_{-1,\rho} \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

$$= \delta_{\rho\mu}L_{-1,\sigma} - \cancel{\delta_{-1,\rho}L_{\mu\sigma}} + \delta_{\mu\sigma}L_{\rho,-1} - \cancel{\delta_{-1,\sigma}L_{\rho\mu}}. \quad (38)$$

而  $L_{-1,0}$  与  $L_{\mu\nu}$  的对易关系是

$$[L_{-1,0}, L_{\mu\nu}] = 0 \quad (39)$$

$$= \cancel{\delta_{0,\mu}L_{-1,\nu}} - \cancel{\delta_{-1,\mu}L_{0,\nu}} + \cancel{\delta_{0,\nu}L_{\mu,-1}} - \cancel{\delta_{-1,\nu}L_{\mu,0}}. \quad (40)$$

再计算所有算符和  $L_{-1,0}$  的对易关系, 注意  $L_{\mu\nu}$  与  $L_{-1,0}$  的对易关系已经计算过了, 而  $L_{-1,0}$  与自身显然是对易的。那么对于  $L_{0,\mu}$  有

$$\begin{aligned} [L_{0,\mu}, L_{-1,0}] &= \frac{1}{2}[P_\mu, D] + \frac{1}{2}[K_\mu, D] \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}P_\mu + \frac{1}{2}K_\mu \\ &= -L_{-1,\mu} \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$= \cancel{\delta_{\mu,-1}L_{0,0}} - \cancel{\delta_{0,-1}L_{\mu,0}} + \cancel{\delta_{\mu,0}L_{-1,0}} - \delta_{00}L_{-1,\mu}. \quad (42)$$

其中  $\delta_{00} = 1$ 。同样计算  $L_{-1,\mu}$  与  $L_{-1,0}$  的对易关系, 有

$$[L_{-1,\mu}, L_{-1,0}] = \frac{1}{2}[P_\mu, D] - \frac{1}{2}[K_\mu, D]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{1}{2}P_\mu - \frac{1}{2}K_\mu \\
&= -L_{0,\mu}
\end{aligned} \tag{43}$$

$$= \delta_{\mu,-1} \cancel{L_{-1,0}} - \delta_{-1,-1} L_{\mu,0} + \delta_{\mu,0} \cancel{L_{-1,-1}} - \delta_{-1,0} \cancel{L_{-1,\mu}}. \tag{44}$$

其中  $\delta_{-1,-1} = -1$ 。

同理，最后我们只需计算  $L_{-1,\mu}$  与  $L_{0,\mu}$  的对易关系即可，

$$\begin{aligned}
[L_{-1,\mu}, L_{0,\nu}] &= \frac{1}{4}[P_\mu - K_\mu, P_\nu + K_\nu] \\
&= \frac{1}{4}[P_\mu, K_\nu] - \frac{1}{4}[K_\mu, P_\nu] \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\delta_{\nu\mu}D + \frac{1}{2}M_{\nu\mu} - \frac{1}{2}\delta_{\mu\nu}D + \frac{1}{2}M_{\mu\nu} \\
&= -\delta_{\nu\mu}L_{-1,0}
\end{aligned} \tag{45}$$

$$= \delta_{\mu,0} \cancel{L_{-1,\nu}} - \delta_{-1,0} \cancel{L_{\mu\nu}} + \delta_{\mu\nu}L_{0,-1} - \delta_{-1,\nu} \cancel{L_{0,\mu}} \tag{46}$$

综上，结合(34),(36),(38),(40),(42),(44),(46)式我们可以发现，它们满足共同的对易关系：

$$[L_{ab}, L_{cd}] = \delta_{bc}L_{ad} - \delta_{ac}L_{bd} + \delta_{bd}L_{ca} - \delta_{ad}L_{cb}. \tag{47}$$

这就是洛伦兹代数关系，因此  $d$  维欧式空间中的共形对称群与  $d+2$  维闵氏空间中的洛伦兹群  $SO(d+1, 1)$  同构。

□

### Problem 5

写下嵌入空间（embedding space）的定义与标量算符在空间中所需满足的性质。记嵌入空间中向量为  $P$ ，当取分量  $P^+ = 1$  的规范时，其余分量与原来  $\mathbb{R}^d$  的坐标是怎么联系的？利用嵌入空间证明共形场论中标量算符两点函数和三点函数的时空坐标依赖由共形对称性完全确定。

**Solution:** 嵌入空间指的是高维空间，其中低维的物理空间可以看做是嵌入在高维空间中的一个子集。在共形场论中，由于  $d$  维欧式空间中的共形对称群与  $d+2$  维闵氏空间中的洛伦兹群  $SO(d+1, 1)$  同构（上一题已经证明），我们就可以把  $d$  维欧式空间嵌入到  $d+2$  维的闵氏空间中（增加一个时间分量和空间分量）去研究问题。

对于局域算符  $\mathcal{O}(x)$  在空间中需要满足以下性质：

$$[M_{\mu\nu}, \mathcal{O}^a(0)] = (\mathcal{S}_{\mu\nu})^a_b \mathcal{O}^b(0), \tag{48}$$

$$[D, \mathcal{O}(0)] = \Delta \mathcal{O}(0), \tag{49}$$

$$[DK_\mu, \mathcal{O}(0)] = (\Delta - 1)[K_\mu, \mathcal{O}(0)]. \tag{50}$$

对于有限的共形变换  $U = e^{Q_\epsilon}$ （对应的微分同胚  $e^\epsilon$  使得  $x \mapsto x'(x)$ ），可以将上面三式统一写为

$$U \mathcal{O}^a(x) U^{-1} = \Omega(x')^\Delta D(R(x'))^a_b \mathcal{O}^b(x'), \tag{51}$$

其中

$$\frac{\partial x'^\mu}{\partial x^\nu} = \Omega(x') R^\mu_\nu(x'), \quad R^\mu_\nu(x') \in SO(d). \tag{52}$$

对于标量算符，有

$$D(R) = 1 \Rightarrow U\mathcal{O}(x)U^{-1} = \Omega(x')^\Delta \mathcal{O}(x'). \quad (53)$$

考虑  $\mathbb{R}^{d+1,1}$  中的坐标：

$$X^1, \dots, X^d, X^{d+1}, X^{d+2},$$

其中  $X^{d+2}$  是类时方向，引入光锥坐标

$$X^+ = X^{d+2} + X^{d+1}, \quad X^- = X^{d+2} - X^{d+1}.$$

那么  $\mathbb{R}^{d+1,1}$  中的度规就可以写成

$$ds^2 = \sum_{i=1}^d (dX^i)^2 - dX^+ dX^-.$$

去掉两个坐标（增加两个约束即可）就可以得到  $d$  维坐标。首先我们仅考虑  $\mathbb{R}^{d+1,1}$  上的光锥，即

$$X^2 = 0.$$

这就去掉了一个坐标。继续取分量  $X^+ = 1$  的规范（也就是题目中  $P^+ = 1$  的规范），我们就可以得到  $\mathbb{R}^d$  中的坐标。那么  $\mathbb{R}^{d+1,1}$  中坐标和  $\mathbb{R}^d$  中坐标通过下式建立联系：

$$X^M = (X^+, X^-, X^\mu) = (1, x^2, x^\mu). \quad (54)$$

我们现在利用嵌入空间来具体计算共形场论中标量算符两点函数和三点函数。对于光锥上的两点函数

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(X)\mathcal{O}(Y) \rangle = \frac{c}{(X \cdot Y)^\Delta}, \quad (55)$$

其中  $c$  是常数且  $\Delta$  是共形维数。我们将它投影到  $\mathbb{R}^d$  空间，即

$$X = (X^+, X^-, X^\mu) = (1, x^2, x^\mu), \quad Y = (Y^+, Y^-, Y^\mu) = (1, y^2, y^\mu). \quad (56)$$

那么

$$X \cdot Y = X^\mu Y_\mu - \frac{1}{2}(X^+ Y^- + X^- Y^+) = -\frac{1}{2}(x - y)^2. \quad (57)$$

那么可以得到

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x)\mathcal{O}(y) \rangle \propto \frac{1}{(x - y)^{2\Delta}}. \quad (58)$$

注意如果两个标量算符的维数  $\Delta$  不一样，两点函数则为零，即  $\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x)\mathcal{O}_2(y) \rangle = 0$ 。而通过  $\mathcal{O}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_i/\sqrt{\text{const}}$ ，我们可以去除对常数的依赖。则两点函数被唯一确定：

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x)\mathcal{O}_2(y) \rangle = \frac{1}{(x - y)^{2\Delta_1}} \delta_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2}. \quad (59)$$

同理，三点函数的形式是

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(X_1)\mathcal{O}_2(X_2)\mathcal{O}_3(X_3) \rangle = \frac{\text{const}}{(X_1 X_2)^{\alpha_{123}} (X_1 X_3)^{\alpha_{132}} (X_2 X_3)^{\alpha_{231}}}. \quad (60)$$

为了保证和尺度变换相符合，需满足

$$\alpha_{123} + \alpha_{132} = \Delta_1, \quad (61)$$

$$\alpha_{123} + \alpha_{231} = \Delta_2, \quad (62)$$

$$\alpha_{132} + \alpha_{231} = \Delta_3. \quad (63)$$

可以得到解为

$$\alpha_{ijk} = \frac{\Delta_i + \Delta_j - \Delta_k}{2}. \quad (64)$$

再投影到  $\mathbb{R}^d$  空间中, 就可以得到三点函数为

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x_1) \mathcal{O}_2(x_2) \mathcal{O}_3(x_3) \rangle = \frac{\lambda_{123}}{|x_1 - x_2|^{2\alpha_{123}} |x_1 - x_3|^{2\alpha_{132}} |x_2 - x_3|^{2\alpha_{231}}}, \quad (65)$$

其中  $\lambda_{123}$  是一个常数。

### Problem 6

已知共形场论中算符满足算符乘积展开,

$$\mathcal{O}_1(0) \mathcal{O}_2(x) = \sum_k \lambda_{12k} C_k(x, \partial_y) \mathcal{O}_k(y) \Big|_{y=0}, \quad (66)$$

其中  $\lambda_{12k}$  是 OPE 系数,  $C_k(x, \partial_y)$  是一个微分算符。为简单起见, 只考虑  $\mathcal{O}_k$  是标量的情形, 并取  $\Delta_1 = \Delta_2 = \delta, \Delta_k = \Delta$ 。此时  $C_k(x, \partial_y)$  具有以下形式

$$C_k(x, \partial_y) = \frac{1}{|x|^{2\delta-\Delta}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} x^\mu \partial_\mu + \alpha x^\mu x^\nu \partial_\mu \partial_\nu + \beta x^2 \partial^2 + \dots \right). \quad (67)$$

利用两点函数与三点函数求其中  $\alpha$  与  $\beta$  这两个系数。

**Solution:** 考虑三点函数, 由算符乘积展开我们可以得到

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(0) \mathcal{O}_2(x) \mathcal{O}_3(x') \rangle = \sum_k \lambda_{12k} C_k(x, \partial_y) \langle \mathcal{O}_k(y) \mathcal{O}_3(x') \rangle \Big|_{y=0}.$$

由于两点函数中两个标量算符的维数必须相同, 即  $\langle \mathcal{O}_k(y) \mathcal{O}_3(x') \rangle = \delta_{3k} |y - x'|^{-2\Delta}$ , 那么上式可以改写为

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(0) \mathcal{O}_2(x) \mathcal{O}_3(x') \rangle = \lambda_{123} C_3(x, \partial_y) \frac{1}{|y - x'|^{2\Delta}} \Big|_{y=0}. \quad (68)$$

另一方面, 我们知道三点函数可以写为

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(0) \mathcal{O}_2(x) \mathcal{O}_3(x') \rangle = \frac{f_{123}}{|x|^{2\delta-\Delta} |x'|^\Delta |x - x'|^\Delta}, \quad (69)$$

其中  $f_{123}$  是常数。那么可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f_{123}}{|x|^{2\delta-\Delta} |x'|^\Delta |x - x'|^\Delta} &= \lambda_{123} C_3(x, \partial_y) \frac{1}{|y - x'|^{2\Delta}} \Big|_{y=0} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_{123}}{|x|^{2\delta-\Delta}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} x^\mu \partial_\mu + \alpha x^\mu x^\nu \partial_\mu \partial_\nu + \beta x^2 \partial^2 + \dots \right) \frac{1}{|y - x'|^{2\Delta}} \Big|_{y=0} \\ &= \frac{\lambda_{123}}{|x|^{2\delta-\Delta}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} x^\mu \partial_\mu + \alpha x^\mu x^\nu \partial_\mu \partial_\nu + \beta x^2 \partial^2 + \dots \right) \frac{1}{|y|^{2\Delta}} \Big|_{y=-x'}. \end{aligned} \quad (70)$$

注意到其中

$$\frac{1}{|y|^{2\Delta}} \Big|_{y=-x'} = \frac{1}{|x'|^{2\Delta}},$$



$$\begin{aligned}
\left. \frac{1}{2} x^\mu \partial_\mu \frac{1}{|y|^{2\Delta}} \right|_{y=-x'} &= \frac{\Delta x \cdot x'}{|x'|^{2\Delta}}, \\
\alpha x^\mu x^\nu \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \frac{1}{|y|^{2\Delta}} \Big|_{y=-x'} &= \alpha \left( \frac{-2\Delta x^2}{|x'|^{2\Delta+2}} + \frac{4\Delta(\Delta+1)(x \cdot x')^2}{|x'|^{2\Delta+4}} \right), \\
\beta x^2 \partial^2 \frac{1}{|y|^{2\Delta}} \Big|_{y=-x'} &= \frac{2\beta\Delta(2\Delta+2-d)x^2}{|x'|^{2\Delta+2}}.
\end{aligned}$$

于是(70)右边结果为 (消去  $1/|x|^{2\delta-\Delta}$  后),

$$\text{RHS} = \frac{\lambda_{123}}{|x'|^{2\Delta}} + \frac{\lambda_{123}\Delta}{|x'|^{2\Delta}} x \cdot x' + \frac{2\Delta\lambda_{123}[\beta(2\Delta+2-d) - \alpha]}{|x'|^{2\Delta+2}} x^2 + \frac{4\alpha\Delta(\Delta+1)\lambda_{123}}{|x'|^{2\Delta+4}} (x \cdot x')^2 + \dots \quad (71)$$

同样对三点函数在  $x=0$  附近进行展开, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{LHS} &= \frac{f_{123}}{|x'|^\Delta |x-x'|^\Delta} \\
&= \frac{f_{123}}{|x'|^\Delta} \left( \frac{1}{|x'|^\Delta} + x^\mu \partial_\mu \frac{1}{|y|^\Delta} \Big|_{y=-x'} + \frac{1}{2} x^\mu x^\nu \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \frac{1}{|y|^\Delta} \Big|_{y=-x'} + \dots \right) \\
&= \frac{f_{123}}{|x'|^{2\Delta}} + \frac{f_{123}\Delta}{|x'|^{2\Delta}} x \cdot x' - \frac{f_{123}\Delta}{2|x'|^{2\Delta+2}} x^2 + \frac{f_{123}\Delta(\Delta+2)}{2|x'|^{2\Delta+4}} (x \cdot x')^2 + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

对比两边系数, 显然  $f_{123} = \lambda_{123}$ , 且

$$\begin{aligned}
\beta(2\Delta+2-d) - \alpha &= -\frac{1}{4}, \\
4\alpha(\Delta+1) &= \frac{\Delta+2}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

解得  $\alpha, \beta$  为

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta+2}{8(\Delta+1)}, \quad \beta = -\frac{\Delta}{16(\Delta - \frac{d-2}{2})(\Delta+1)}. \quad (72)$$

□

### Problem 7

已知共形对称生成元满足关系

$$P_\mu^\dagger = K_\mu, \quad K_\mu^\dagger = P_\mu, \quad D^\dagger = D, \quad M_{\mu\nu}^\dagger = -M_{\mu\nu}. \quad (73)$$

现考虑由一个具有共性维数  $\Delta$  的标量算符得到的态  $|\Psi\rangle = P_\mu P^\mu |\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle$ 。由  $|\Psi\rangle$  的正定性我们可以得到关于  $\Delta$  的什么样的条件?

**Solution:** 由  $|\psi\rangle$  的正定性, 我们可以得到

$$\langle\psi|\psi\rangle = \langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|(P_\mu P^\mu)^\dagger(P_\nu P^\nu)|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle = \langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|K_\mu K^\mu P^\nu P_\nu|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle \quad (74)$$

利用对易关系

$$[K_\mu, P_\nu] = 2\delta_{\mu\nu}D - 2M_{\mu\nu} \quad (75)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} K_\mu K^\mu P^\nu P_\nu &= K_\mu([K^\mu, P^\nu] + P^\nu K^\mu)P_\nu \\ &= K_\mu(2\delta^{\mu\nu}D - 2M^{\mu\nu}) + K_\mu P_\nu K^\mu P^\nu \\ &= 2\delta^{\mu\nu}K_\mu DP_\nu - 2K_\mu M^{\mu\nu}P_\nu + 2\delta_{\mu\nu}DK^\mu P^\nu - \cancel{2M_{\mu\nu}K^\mu P^\nu} + P_\nu K_\mu K^\mu P^\nu \\ &= 2\delta^{\mu\nu}K_\mu DP_\nu - 2K_\mu M^{\mu\nu}P_\nu + 2\delta_{\mu\nu}DK^\mu P^\nu + \cancel{2\delta^{\mu\nu}P_\nu K_\mu D} - \cancel{2P_\nu K_\mu M^{\mu\nu}} + P_\nu K_\mu P^\nu K^\mu \\ &= 2\delta^{\mu\nu}K_\mu DP_\nu - 2K_\mu M^{\mu\nu}P_\nu + 2\delta_{\mu\nu}DK^\mu P^\nu + \cancel{P^\nu(2\delta_{\mu\nu}D - M_{\mu\nu})K^\mu} + \cancel{P^\nu P_\nu K_\mu K^\mu} \\ &= 2\delta^{\mu\nu}K_\mu DP_\nu - 2K_\mu M^{\mu\nu}P_\nu + 2\delta_{\mu\nu}DK^\mu P^\nu. \end{aligned} \quad (76)$$

上面推导中反复利用了  $K|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle = \langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta| = 0$ , 以及  $M_{\mu\nu}$  对标量算符作用后为零的性质。

最后第一项的结果是

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|2\delta^{\mu\nu}K_\mu DP_\nu|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle &= \langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|2\delta^{\mu\nu}K_\mu[D, P_\nu]|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle + \langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|2\delta^{\mu\nu}K_\mu P_\nu D|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle \\ &= 2\delta^{\mu\nu}(1 + \Delta)\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|K_\mu P_\nu|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle \\ &= 2\delta^{\mu\nu}(1 + \Delta) \cdot 2\Delta\delta_{\mu\nu}\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle \\ &= 4d\Delta(1 + \Delta)\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (77)$$

同理, 第二项的结果是

$$\begin{aligned} -\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|2K_\mu M^{\mu\nu}P_\nu|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle &= -\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|2K_\mu[M^{\mu\nu}, P_\nu]|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle - \cancel{\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|2K_\mu P_\nu M^{\mu\nu}|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle} \\ &= -\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|2K_\mu(\delta_\nu^\nu P^\mu - \delta_\nu^\mu P^\nu)|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle \\ &= 2(1 - d)\delta^{\mu\nu}\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|K_\mu P_\nu|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle \\ &= 2(1 - d)\delta^{\mu\nu} \cdot 2\Delta\delta_{\mu\nu} \\ &= 4\Delta d(1 - d)\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (78)$$

第三项的结果是

$$\begin{aligned} \langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|2\delta_{\mu\nu}DK^\mu P^\nu|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle &= 2\delta_{\mu\nu}\Delta\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|K^\mu P^\nu|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle \\ &= 2\delta_{\mu\nu}\Delta \cdot 2\Delta\delta^{\mu\nu}\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle \\ &= 4d\Delta^2\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (79)$$

整理(77),(78),(79)的结果, 即可得到

$$\langle\psi|\psi\rangle = 8d\Delta\left(\Delta - \frac{d-2}{2}\right)\langle\mathcal{O}_\Delta|\mathcal{O}_\Delta\rangle \geq 0. \quad (80)$$

于是

$$\Delta = 0, \quad \text{or} \quad \Delta \geq \frac{d-2}{2}. \quad (81)$$

□

### Problem 8

由共形对称代数与  $d+2$  维中转动代数的同构证明共形对称代数的二阶卡西米尔算符为

$$\text{Cas} = -\frac{1}{2}M^{\mu\nu}M_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}P \cdot K - \frac{1}{2}K \cdot P + D^2. \quad (82)$$

证明该算符在一个具有维数  $\Delta$  和自旋  $\ell$  的算符上具有本征值

$$\lambda_{\Delta,\ell} = \Delta(\Delta - d) + \ell(\ell + d - 2). \quad (83)$$

**Solution:** 我们在问题 4 里已经证明过了  $d$  维欧式空间中的共形对称群与  $d+2$  维的闵氏空间中的洛伦兹群  $SO(d+1, 1)$  同构，即定义了新算符  $L_{ab}$  满足

$$L_{\mu\nu} = M_{\mu\nu}, \quad (84)$$

$$L_{-1,0} = D, \quad (85)$$

$$L_{0,\mu} = \frac{1}{2}(P_\mu + K_\mu), \quad (86)$$

$$L_{-1,\mu} = \frac{1}{2}(P_\mu - K_\mu). \quad (87)$$

其中  $L_{ab} = -L_{ba}$  且  $a, b \in \{-1, 0, 1, \dots, d\}$ , 而  $\mu, \nu \in \{1, 2, \dots, d\}$ .  $L_{ab}$  满足洛伦兹代数关系。而  $SO(d+1, 1)$  群中的卡西米尔算符是

$$\text{Cas} = -\frac{1}{2}L^{ab}L_{ab} = -\frac{1}{2}M^{\mu\nu}M_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}P \cdot K - \frac{1}{2}K \cdot P + D^2. \quad (88)$$

这正是共形对称代数的二阶卡西米尔算符。

现在我们计算该算符在具有维数  $\Delta$  和自旋  $\ell$  的算符上的本征值。设  $\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}$  是一个具有维数  $\Delta$  和自旋  $\ell$  的算符。先考虑  $D^2$ ，显然

$$D^2 |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle = \Delta^2 |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle \quad (89)$$

而  $M^{\mu\nu}$  对应的是  $SO(d)$  群的转动部分，它的平方是

$$-\frac{1}{2}M^{\mu\nu}M_{\mu\nu} |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle = \ell(\ell + d - 2) |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle \quad (90)$$

第二项和第三项结果是

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2}(P \cdot K + K \cdot P) |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle &= -\frac{1}{2}\delta^{\mu\nu}(P_\mu K_\nu + K_\mu P_\nu) |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\delta^{\mu\nu}K_\mu P_\nu |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\delta^{\mu\nu}(2\delta_{\mu\nu}D - 2M_{\mu\nu} + P_\nu K_\mu) |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle \\ &= -Dd |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle + \delta^{\mu\nu}M_{\mu\nu} |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle \\ &= -\Delta d |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (91)$$

其中我们利用了  $K_\mu |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle = 0$ ，以及  $M^{\mu\nu} = -M^{\nu\mu}$  的性质。

将上述公式加起来，即可得到最终结果

$$\text{Cas} |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle = \lambda_{\Delta,\ell} |\mathcal{O}_{\Delta,\ell}\rangle, \quad \lambda_{\Delta,\ell} = \Delta(\Delta - d) + \ell(\ell + d - 2). \quad (92)$$

□

### Problem 9

我们考虑 1 维的 CFT。此时 4 点函数只具有一个 cross ratio

$$z = \frac{x_{12}x_{34}}{x_{13}x_{24}}, \quad (93)$$

并且关于共形模块 (conformal block) 的分解具有如下的形式

$$\langle \phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)\phi(x_3)\phi(x_4) \rangle = \frac{1}{(x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2)^{\Delta_\phi}} \sum_{\mathcal{O}} C_{\phi\phi\mathcal{O}}^2 g_{\Delta_{\mathcal{O}}}(z). \quad (94)$$

重复在高维时利用共形对称卡西米尔算符对共形模块的推导，并证明 1 维共形模块满足

$$(z^2(1-z)\partial_z^2 - z^2\partial_z)g_{\Delta}(z) = \Delta(\Delta-1)g_{\Delta}(z). \quad (95)$$

**Solution:** 在一维情况下，卡西米尔算符可以表示为

$$\text{Cas} = -\frac{1}{2}M^{\mu\nu}M_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}P \cdot K - \frac{1}{2}K \cdot P + D^2 = D^2 - \frac{1}{2}(P \cdot K + K \cdot P). \quad (96)$$

卡西米尔算符作用在四点函数上有

$$\text{Cas}|\mathcal{O}\rangle = |\mathcal{O}\rangle \text{Cas} = \lambda_{\Delta,\ell}|\mathcal{O}\rangle, \quad (97)$$

其中  $\lambda_{\Delta,\ell}$  是本征值，见第八题的计算结果，且

$$|\mathcal{O}\rangle := \sum_{\alpha,\beta=\mathcal{O},P\mathcal{O},PP\mathcal{O},\dots} |\alpha\rangle \mathcal{N}_{\alpha\beta}^{-1} \langle\beta|, \quad \mathcal{N}_{\alpha\beta} := \langle\alpha|\beta\rangle, \quad \sum_{\mathcal{O}} |\mathcal{O}\rangle = \mathbf{1}. \quad (98)$$

对于一般的 CFT，取  $|x_{3,4}| \geq |x_{1,2}|$ ，则

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)\phi(x_3)\phi(x_4) \rangle &= \langle 0|\mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_3)\phi(x_4)\}\mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)\}|0\rangle \\ &= \sum_{\mathcal{O}} \langle 0|\mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_3)\phi(x_4)\}|\mathcal{O}\rangle \langle \mathcal{O}|\mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)\}|0\rangle \end{aligned} \quad (99)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2)^{\Delta_\phi}} \sum_{\mathcal{O}} C_{\phi\phi\mathcal{O}}^2 g_{\Delta_{\mathcal{O}},\ell_{\mathcal{O}}}(u,v). \quad (100)$$

其中  $\mathcal{R}$  代表 radially ordered product。于是

$$\langle 0|\mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_3)\phi(x_4)\}|\mathcal{O}\rangle \langle \mathcal{O}|\mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)\}|0\rangle = \frac{1}{(x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2)^{\Delta_\phi}} C_{\phi\phi\mathcal{O}}^2 g_{\Delta_{\mathcal{O}},\ell_{\mathcal{O}}}(u,v). \quad (101)$$

考虑卡西米尔算符  $\text{Cas} = -\frac{1}{2}L^{ab}L_{ab}$ ，令  $\mathcal{L}_{ab}^{(i)}$  代表  $L_{ab}$  作用到  $\phi(x_i)$  上的微分算符，那么

$$\begin{aligned} L_{ab}\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)|0\rangle &= ([L_{ab}, \phi(x_1)]\phi(x_2) + \phi(x_1)[L_{ab}, \phi(x_2)])|0\rangle \\ &= (\mathcal{L}_{ab}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_{ab}^{(2)})\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)|0\rangle. \end{aligned}$$

那么

$$\text{Cas}\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)|0\rangle = \mathcal{D}_{1,2}\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)|0\rangle, \quad (102)$$

$$\text{where } \mathcal{D}_{1,2} := -\frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{L}_{ab}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_{ab}^{(2)})(\mathcal{L}^{(1)ab} + \mathcal{L}^{(2)ab}). \quad (103)$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{D}_{1,2} \langle 0 | \mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_3)\phi(x_4)\} | \mathcal{O} | \mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)\} | 0 \rangle &= \langle 0 | \mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_3)\phi(x_4)\} | \mathcal{O} | \text{Cas } \mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)\} | 0 \rangle \\ &= \lambda_{\Delta,\ell} \langle 0 | \mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_3)\phi(x_4)\} | \mathcal{O} | \mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)\} | 0 \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

代入(101)，我们就可以得到  $g_{\Delta,\ell}$  满足的微分方程是

$$\mathcal{D}g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v) = \lambda_{\Delta,\ell} g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v). \quad (104)$$

利用嵌入空间，

$$\mathcal{L}_{ab}^{(i)} = X_{ia} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_i^b} - X_{ib} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_i^a}, \quad (a, b = -1, 0, 1, \dots, d) \quad (105)$$

由(101)可得

$$\langle 0 | \mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_3)\phi(x_4)\} | \mathcal{O} | \mathcal{R}\{\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)\} | 0 \rangle = \frac{1}{(-2X_1 \cdot X_2)^{\Delta_\phi} (-2X_3 \cdot X_4)^{\Delta_\phi}} C_{\phi\phi\mathcal{O}}^2 g_\Delta(z). \quad (106)$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_{\Delta,\ell} g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v) &= \mathcal{D}g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v) = -\frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{L}_{ab}^{(1)} + \mathcal{L}_{ab}^{(2)})(\mathcal{L}^{(1)ab} + \mathcal{L}^{(2)ab})g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v) \\ &= [(1-v)^2 - u(1+v)] \frac{\partial}{\partial v} v \frac{\partial}{\partial v} g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v) + (1-u+v)u \frac{\partial}{\partial u} u \frac{\partial}{\partial v} g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v) \\ &\quad - 2(1+u-v)uv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial u \partial v} g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v) + du \frac{\partial}{\partial u} g_{\Delta,\ell}(u, v).\end{aligned}$$

在  $d=1$  时，只有一个 cross ratio,  $u = \frac{x_{12}x_{34}}{x_{13}x_{24}} = z$ ，代入上述方程即可得到

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_\Delta g_\Delta(u) &= (1-u)u \frac{\partial}{\partial u} u \frac{\partial}{\partial u} g_\Delta(u) - u \frac{\partial}{\partial u} g_\Delta(u) \\ &= u^2(1-u) \frac{\partial}{\partial u^2} g_\Delta(u) - u^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} g_\Delta(u) \\ &= [z^2(1-z)\partial_z^2 - z^2\partial_z]g_\Delta(z).\end{aligned} \quad (107)$$

再代入  $\lambda_\Delta = \Delta(\Delta-1)$ ，即可得到  $g_\Delta(z)$  满足的微分方程

$$[z^2(1-z)\partial_z^2 - z^2\partial_z]g_\Delta(z) = \Delta(\Delta-1)g_\Delta(z). \quad (108)$$

□

### Problem 10

已知在 AdS 空间中对对应共形维数  $\Delta_i$  的标量场的传播子为

$$G_{B\partial}^{\Delta_i}(z_0, \vec{z}; \vec{x}_i) = \left( \frac{z_0}{z_0^2 + (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_i)^2} \right)^{\Delta_i}. \quad (109)$$

计算由 AdS 空间中接触相互作用引起的三点函数

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_3} \rangle = \int \frac{d^d z dz_0}{z_0^{d+1}} \prod_{i=1}^3 G_{B\partial}^{\Delta_i}(z_0, \vec{z}; \vec{x}_i). \quad (110)$$

提示：使用 Schwinger 参数化

$$A^{-\Delta} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(\Delta)} \int_0^\infty dt t^{\Delta-1} e^{-tA}. \quad (111)$$

**Solution:** 由 AdS 空间中接触相互作用引起的三点函数

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_3} \rangle = \int \frac{d^d \vec{z} dz_0}{z_0^{d+1}} \left( \frac{z_0}{z_0^2 + (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_1)^2} \right)^{\Delta_1} \left( \frac{z_0}{z_0^2 + (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_2)^2} \right)^{\Delta_2} \left( \frac{z_0}{z_0^2 + (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_3)^2} \right)^{\Delta_3} \quad (112)$$

利用 Schwinger 参数化可得

$$\left( \frac{z_0}{z_0^2 + (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_i)^2} \right)^{\Delta_i} = \frac{z_0^{\Delta_i}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} \int_0^\infty dt t^{\Delta_i-1} e^{-t[z_0^2 + (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_i)^2]}. \quad (113)$$

那么三点函数可以写为：

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_3} \rangle &= \int \frac{d^d \vec{z} dz_0}{z_0^{d+1}} \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i \frac{t_i^{\Delta_i-1}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} z_0^{\sum_i \Delta_i} \exp \left( - \sum_i t_i [z_0^2 + (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_i)^2] \right) \\ &= \int d^d \vec{z} dz_0 z_0^{\sum_i \Delta_i - d - 1} \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i \frac{t_i^{\Delta_i-1}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} \exp \left( - \sum_i t_i [z_0^2 + (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_i)^2] \right) \\ &= \int_0^\infty dz_0 z_0^{\sum_i \Delta_i - d - 1} \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i \frac{t_i^{\Delta_i-1}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} \exp \left( - \sum_i t_i z_0^2 \right) \int d^d \vec{z} \exp \left( - \sum_i t_i (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_i)^2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

我们首先计算红色部分的积分，

$$\begin{aligned} &\int d^d \vec{z} \exp \left( - \sum_i t_i (\vec{z} - \vec{x}_i)^2 \right) \\ &= \int d^d \vec{z} \exp \left( - \sum_i t_i \vec{z}^2 + 2 \sum_i t_i \vec{x}_i \vec{z} - \sum_i t_i \vec{x}_i^2 \right), \quad \vec{z} \mapsto \frac{\vec{y}}{\sqrt{\sum_i t_i}} \\ &= \int d^d \vec{y} \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-d/2} \exp \left( - \vec{y}^2 + 2 \frac{\sum_i t_i \vec{x}_i}{\sqrt{\sum_i t_i}} \vec{y} - \sum_i t_i \vec{x}_i^2 \right) \\ &= \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-d/2} \exp \left( - \sum_i t_i \vec{x}_i^2 \right) \int d^d \vec{y} \exp \left[ - \left( \vec{y} - \frac{\sum_i t_i \vec{x}_i}{\sqrt{\sum_i t_i}} \right)^2 \right] \exp \left( \frac{\sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_i \vec{x}_j}{\sum_i t_i} \right) \\ &= \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-d/2} \pi^{d/2} \exp \left( \frac{\sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_i \vec{x}_j}{\sum_i t_i} - \sum_i t_i \vec{x}_i^2 \right) \\ &= \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-d/2} \pi^{d/2} \exp \left( \frac{\sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_i \vec{x}_j - \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_i^2}{\sum_i t_i} \right) \\ &= \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-d/2} \pi^{d/2} \exp \left( \frac{\sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_i \vec{x}_j - \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_i^2 / 2 - \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_j^2 / 2}{\sum_i t_i} \right) \\ &= \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-d/2} \pi^{d/2} \exp \left( - \frac{\sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_i \vec{x}_{ij}^2}{2 \sum_i t_i} \right), \quad \vec{x}_{ij} := \vec{x}_i - \vec{x}_j \end{aligned}$$

那么三点函数变成

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_3} \rangle \\
&= \int_0^\infty dz_0 z_0^{\sum_i \Delta_i - d - 1} \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i \frac{t_i^{\Delta_i - 1}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-d/2} \pi^{d/2} \exp \left( - \sum_i t_i z_0^2 - \frac{1}{2 \sum_i t_i} \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right) \\
&= \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i \frac{t_i^{\Delta_i - 1}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-d/2} \pi^{d/2} \exp \left( - \frac{1}{2 \sum_i t_i} \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right) \int_0^\infty dz_0 z_0^{\sum_i \Delta_i - d - 1} \exp \left( - \sum_i t_i z_0^2 \right) \\
&= \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i \frac{t_i^{\Delta_i - 1}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-d/2} \pi^{d/2} \exp \left( - \frac{1}{2 \sum_i t_i} \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{(-\sum_i \Delta_i + d)/2} \Gamma \left( \frac{\sum_i \Delta_i - d}{2} \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{2} \Gamma \left( \frac{\sum_i \Delta_i - d}{2} \right) \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i \frac{t_i^{\Delta_i - 1}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} \left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-\sum_i \Delta_i / 2} \exp \left( - \frac{1}{2 \sum_i t_i} \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

在上式中插入以下积分，

$$1 = \int_0^\infty d\mu \delta \left( \mu - \sum_i t_i \right), \quad (114)$$

使得

$$\left( \sum_i t_i \right)^{-\sum_i \Delta_i / 2} \exp \left( - \frac{1}{2 \sum_i t_i} \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right) = \int_0^\infty d\mu \delta \left( \mu - \sum_i t_i \right) \mu^{-\sum_i \Delta_i / 2} \exp \left( - \frac{1}{2\mu} \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right) \quad (115)$$

三点函数变成

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_3} \rangle \\
&= \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{2} \Gamma \left( \frac{\sum_i \Delta_i - d}{2} \right) \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i \frac{t_i^{\Delta_i - 1}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} \int_0^\infty d\mu \delta \left( \mu - \sum_i t_i \right) \mu^{-\sum_i \Delta_i / 2} \exp \left( - \frac{1}{2\mu} \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right)
\end{aligned}$$

再令  $t_i \mapsto \mu t_i$ ，三点函数可以继续改写为

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_3} \rangle = \frac{\pi^{d/2}}{2} \Gamma \left( \frac{\sum_i \Delta_i - d}{2} \right) \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i \frac{t_i^{\Delta_i - 1}}{\Gamma(\Delta_i)} \delta \left( \sum_i t_i - 1 \right) \int_0^\infty d\mu \mu^{(\sum_i \Delta_i)/2 - 1} \exp \left( - \frac{\mu}{2} \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right)$$

利用 Gamma 函数，最后关于  $\mu$  的积分可以直接计算出来

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^\infty d\mu \mu^{\sum_i \Delta_i / 2 - 1} \exp \left( - \frac{\mu}{2} \sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right) &= \left( \frac{2}{\sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2} \right)^{\sum_i \Delta_i / 2} \int_0^\infty d\nu \nu^{\sum_i \Delta_i / 2 - 1} e^{-\nu} \\
&= \left( \frac{2}{\sum_{i,j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2} \right)^{\sum_i \Delta_i / 2} \Gamma \left( \frac{\sum_i \Delta_i}{2} \right) \\
&= \left( \sum_{i < j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2 \right)^{-\sum_i \Delta_i / 2} \Gamma \left( \frac{\sum_i \Delta_i}{2} \right). \quad (116)
\end{aligned}$$

于是三点函数变成

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2} \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_3} \rangle = \frac{\pi^{d/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{\sum_i \Delta_i - d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\sum_i \Delta_i}{2}\right)}{2 \prod_{i=1}^3 \Gamma(\Delta_i)} \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i t_i^{\Delta_i-1} \frac{\delta(\sum_i t_i - 1)}{(\sum_{i<j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2)^{\sum_i \Delta_i/2}} \quad (117)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{d/2} \Gamma\left(\frac{\sum_i \Delta_i - d}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{\sum_i \Delta_i}{2}\right)}{2 \prod_{i=1}^3 \Gamma(\Delta_i)} \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i t_i^{\Delta_i-1} \frac{\delta(\sum_i t_i - 1)}{(\sum_{i<j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2)^{\Sigma/2}}, \quad \Sigma := \sum_i \Delta_i \quad (118)$$

需计算剩下关于  $t_i$  的积分，即

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^\infty \prod_{i=1}^3 dt_i t_i^{\Delta_i-1} \frac{\delta(\sum_i t_i - 1)}{(\sum_{i<j} t_i t_j \vec{x}_{ij}^2)^{\Sigma/2}} \\ &= \int_0^\infty dt_1 dt_2 dt_3 t_1^{\Delta_1-1} t_2^{\Delta_2-1} t_3^{\Delta_3-1} \frac{\delta(t_1 + t_2 + t_3 - 1)}{(t_1 t_2 \vec{x}_{12}^2 + t_1 t_3 \vec{x}_{13}^2 + t_2 t_3 \vec{x}_{23}^2)^{\Sigma/2}} \\ &= \int_0^1 dt_1 dt_2 dt_3 t_1^{\Delta_1-1} t_2^{\Delta_2-1} t_3^{\Delta_3-1} \frac{\delta(t_1 + t_2 + t_3 - 1)}{(t_1 t_2 \vec{x}_{12}^2 + t_1 t_3 \vec{x}_{13}^2 + t_2 t_3 \vec{x}_{23}^2)^{\Sigma/2}} \\ &= \int_0^1 dt_1 dt_2 \frac{t_1^{\Delta_1-1} t_2^{\Delta_2-1} [1 - (t_1 + t_2)]^{\Delta_3-1}}{[(t_1 - t_1^2) \vec{x}_{13}^2 + (t_2 - t_2^2) \vec{x}_{23}^2 + t_1 t_2 (\vec{x}_{12}^2 - \vec{x}_{13}^2 - \vec{x}_{23}^2)]}. \end{aligned}$$

计算剩下关于  $t$  的积分目前没有找到方法去暴力计算，但是最后的结果应当具有三点函数的形式，即

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x_1) \mathcal{O}_2(x_2) \mathcal{O}_3(x_3) \rangle = \frac{\text{const}}{|\vec{x}_{12}|^{\Delta_1+\Delta_2-\Delta_3} |\vec{x}_{13}|^{\Delta_1+\Delta_3-\Delta_2} |\vec{x}_{23}|^{\Delta_2+\Delta_3-\Delta_1}}, \quad (119)$$

从这个角度出发，我们的问题其实就是想知道如何计算其系数。一种思路是考虑平移不变性，令  $\vec{x}_3 \rightarrow 0$ ，可以简化原始的三点函数形式，再进行计算……