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3.5 The Continuum Limit

Continuous case, $[a_{\vec{p}}, a_{\vec{q}}^\dagger] = \delta^3(\vec{p} - \vec{q})$

$$\hat{H} = \int d^3p \, E_{\vec{p}} a_{\vec{p}}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}}$$

$$a_{\vec{p}} a_{\vec{p}'}^\dagger, \quad a_{\vec{p}} a_{\vec{p}'}^\dagger - a_{\vec{p}'}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}} = \delta^{(3)}(\vec{p} - \vec{p}')$$

$$a_{\vec{p}} a_{\vec{p}'}^\dagger = \delta^{(3)}(\vec{p} - \vec{p}') + a_{\vec{p}'}^\dagger a_{\vec{p}}$$

$$\langle \vec{p}, \vec{p}' \rangle = \delta^{(3)}(\vec{p} - \vec{p}')$$

$$|x\rangle = \int d^3q \, \phi_q^*(x) |q\rangle$$

$$= \int d^3q \, |q\rangle \langle q|x\rangle$$

$$= \int d^3q \, \phi_q^\dagger(x) |q\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \langle x|p\rangle = \int d^3q \, \langle x|q\rangle \langle q|p\rangle$$

$$= \int d^3q \, \phi_q(x) \delta^{(3)}(\vec{q} - \vec{p})$$

$$= \phi_p(x)$$



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$$\langle p'q' | qp \rangle = \langle 0 | a_p^\dagger a_q^\dagger a_p a_q | 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle p'q' | qp \rangle = \langle 0 | a_p a_q a_q^\dagger a_p^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | a_p a_p^\dagger a_q a_q^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | a_p (\delta^{(3)}(q'-q) \pm a_q a_q^\dagger) a_p^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

~~0~~

$$= \langle 0 | a_p \delta^{(3)}(q'-q) a_p^\dagger | 0 \rangle \pm \langle 0 | a_p a_q^\dagger a_q a_p^\dagger | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(q'-q) (\delta^{(3)}(p'-p) \pm a_p^\dagger a_p) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\pm \langle 0 | a_p a_q^\dagger (\delta^{(3)}(q'-p) \pm a_q a_q^\dagger) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \delta^{(3)}(q'-q) \delta^{(3)}(p'-p) \pm \langle 0 | \delta^{(3)}(q'-p) (\delta^{(3)}(p'-q) \pm \dots) | 0 \rangle$$

$$= \delta^{(3)}(q'-q) \delta^{(3)}(p'-p) \pm \delta^{(3)}(q'-p) \delta^{(3)}(p'-q)$$

$$\langle xy \rangle = \int d^3p d^3q \delta^3(p-q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2xy |pq\rangle &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int d^3p d^3q \phi_p(x) \phi_q(y) \langle p|p\rangle \langle q|q\rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} [\phi_p(x) \phi_q(y) \pm \phi_q(x) \phi_p(y)] \end{aligned}$$

which is expected.