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Conditions on the Effective D-term $G(u, v)$

(1)

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The relevant terms are

$$-\frac{1}{4} \left(G_{uv} \bar{D}_a D_L v \cdot \bar{D}_u D_R u + G_{uv} \bar{D}_R v D_R v \cdot \bar{D}_L D_R u + G_{uv} \bar{D}_a D_L v \cdot \bar{D}_L D_R u \right) =$$

$$> -\frac{1}{4} \left(2 G_{uv} \frac{(-i)}{\sqrt{b}} \left(-\frac{(iD)^2}{(\sqrt{b})^2} \right) \cdot (-2) \frac{\sqrt{b} (iD) \lambda_R}{(\sqrt{b})^4} + 2 \frac{\sqrt{b} (iD) \lambda_L}{2(\sqrt{b})^4} + \right.$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\frac{-i}{\sqrt{b}}}{\sqrt{b}} G_{vu} (-1) \frac{(iD)^2}{(\sqrt{b})^2} (-2) \frac{\sqrt{b} (iD) \lambda_L}{(\sqrt{b})^4} + 2 \frac{\sqrt{b} (iD) \lambda_R}{(\sqrt{b})^4} +$$

$$+ \frac{\frac{(-i)}{(\sqrt{b})^2}}{G_{uv}} \cdot 4 \cdot (-1) \frac{(iD)^2}{(\sqrt{b})^2} - 2 \left(i \sqrt{b} \lambda_L \lambda_R iD + 2 i \sqrt{b} \lambda_R \lambda_L iD + \right.$$

$$\left. + i \sqrt{b} \lambda_R \lambda_L iD + 2 i \sqrt{b} \lambda_L \lambda_R iD \right) \frac{1}{(\sqrt{b})^4} \Bigg] =$$

(2)

$$= -2 G_{uv} \frac{(iD)^4}{|k_2|^6} i k_2 \bar{b} \lambda_k \lambda_k - 2 G_{uv} \frac{(iD)^4}{|k_2|^6} i k_2 \bar{b} \lambda_k \lambda_k -$$

$$- 6 G_{uv} \frac{(iD)^3}{|k_2|^6} \left[i k_2 \bar{b} \lambda_k \lambda_k + i k_2 \bar{b} \lambda_k \lambda_k \right] =$$

$$= -2\pi^3 \int \left[3 G_{uv} \cdot \frac{i k_2 \bar{b} \lambda_k \lambda_k + i k_2 \bar{b} \lambda_k \lambda_k}{|k_2|^2} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \pi G_{uv} \frac{i k_2 \bar{b} \lambda_k \lambda_k}{|k_2|^2} + \pi G_{uv} \frac{i k_2 \bar{b} \lambda_k \lambda_k}{|k_2|^2} \right] =$$

(3)

$$= \left\{ \text{for } \gamma = 0 \quad G_{uv} = G_{vu} \right.$$

$$= -2x^3 \cdot \frac{i\hbar b \dot{\lambda}_u \dot{\lambda}_v + i\hbar \dot{b} \dot{\lambda}_u \dot{\lambda}_v}{\phi} \left\{ 3 G_{uv} + x G_{uvv} \right\} =$$

$$= \frac{i\hbar b \dot{\lambda}_u \dot{\lambda}_v + i\hbar \dot{b} \dot{\lambda}_u \dot{\lambda}_v}{\phi} (-2)x^3,$$

$$= \left(3 \cdot \frac{x - (1+x) \ln(1+x)}{x^4} + \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{4 \ln(1+x) + 3x \ln(1+x) - 4x}{x^4} \right] \right)$$

well =

$$= \left(6 \cdot \frac{x - (1+x) \ln(1+x)}{x} + \frac{4 \ln(1+x) + 3x \ln(1+x) - 4x}{x} \right) =$$

=

(4)

$$= - \frac{2x - 3x \ln(1+x) - 2 \ln(1+x)}{x} =$$

$$= 2 \frac{\ln(1+x) - x}{x} + \frac{2x \ln(1+x)}{x} + \ln(1+x) =$$

$$= 2 \frac{(1+x) \ln(1+x) - x}{x} + \ln(1+x)$$