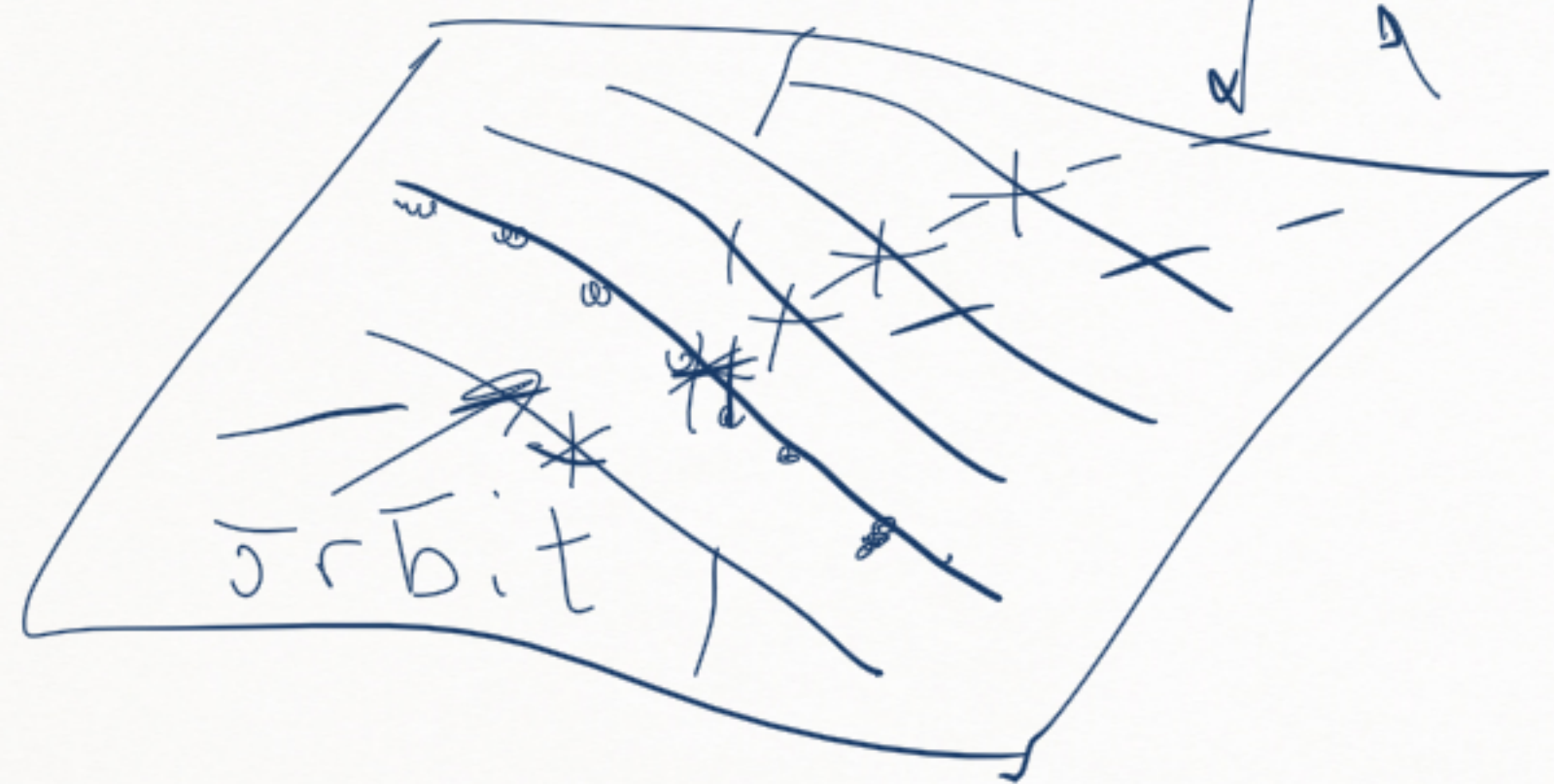


QFT II (2/7/2023)



$A_\mu(x)$

$$F_a^b(A_\mu(x)) = 0$$

$$\Theta_a(x)$$

$$A_0 + A_3 \equiv A_+ = 0$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}A_\mu(x) \xrightarrow{V} \int \mathcal{D}\Theta_a(x) \int \mathcal{D}A_\mu(x) \text{ gauge fixed Jacobian}$$

$$\frac{\int \mathcal{P}_a(A_b(z))}{\int \mathcal{D}_b(y)} = \mathcal{M}_{ab}(x, y)$$

(x, a) (b, y)

$$i \int \bar{c}^a(x) \mathcal{M}_{ab}(x, y) c_b(y)$$

$$\det \mathcal{M}_{ab}(x, y) = \int \mathcal{D}\bar{c}_a \mathcal{D}c_b \mathcal{C}$$

$$\int d\bar{z} dz e^{-a\bar{z}z}$$

$$\bar{c}_a \neq c_b^+$$

$$\boxed{c_a^+ = c_a}$$

0

$$\boxed{\bar{c}_a^+ = \bar{c}_a}$$

$$\int d\bar{c} dc e^{-a\bar{c}c} = \int d\bar{c} dc \left(1 - a\bar{c}c + \frac{1}{2}(a\bar{c}c)^2 + \dots \right) = a$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}A_\mu \rightarrow \int \mathcal{D}\theta_a \int \mathcal{D}\bar{c}_a \mathcal{D}c_b \underbrace{\int \mathcal{D}A_\mu \delta(\bar{c}_a(A))}_{\text{over gauge fixed}} e^{\int \mathcal{L}}$$

$$\bar{c}_a = B_a(x)$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}B_a(x) e^{-\frac{i}{2\xi} \int B_a B_a} \delta(\bar{c}_a - B_a)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{i}{2\xi} \int \bar{c}_a \bar{c}_a}$$

$$\bar{c}_a = \partial_\mu A^{\mu a}$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}A_\mu \int \mathcal{D}\bar{c}_a \mathcal{D}c_a e^{i \int d^4x \mathcal{L}}$$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} F = \partial A [A, A]$
 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} - g A_\mu$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + \bar{\psi} (i \not{D} - m) \psi + (D_\mu \phi - m \phi)^2$$

$$+ \partial_\mu \bar{c}^a D^\mu c^a - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial_\mu A^{\mu\nu})^2 + \frac{1}{2} M^2 A_\mu A^\mu$$

BRST

$$a = 1 \dots N^2 - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} c^a &\rightarrow \lambda c^a \\ \bar{c}^a &\rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} \bar{c}^a \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{c}^a \rightarrow c^a + \eta$$

$$\partial_\mu c^a - g f^{abc} A_\mu^b c^c$$

ghosts

$$A_\mu A^\mu$$



$$\begin{aligned}
S^{(2)} &= \int d^4x \left(-\frac{1}{4} (\partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a)^2 - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu^a)^2 \right) \\
&= \int d^4x \left(-\frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu A_\nu^a \partial^\mu A^{a\nu} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu A_\nu^a \partial^\nu A^{a\mu} - \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial^\mu A_\mu^a)^2 \right) \\
&= \int d^4x \left(\frac{1}{2} (A_\nu^a \partial^2 A^{a\nu} - \underbrace{A_\nu^a \partial^\mu \partial^\nu A^{a\mu}}_{\text{symmetric}} + \frac{1}{\xi} A_\mu^a \partial^{\mu\nu} A_\nu^a) \right) \\
&= \int d^4x \frac{1}{2} A_\nu^a \left(\delta^{ab} \eta^{\mu\nu} \partial^2 - (1 - \frac{1}{\xi}) \delta^{ab} \partial^\mu \partial^\nu \right) A_\mu^b \\
&\quad - \underbrace{\left(k^2 \eta^{\mu\nu} - (1 - \frac{1}{\xi}) k^\mu k^\nu \right) k_\nu}_{\text{symmetric}} = k^2 k^\mu - (1 - \frac{1}{\xi}) k^\mu k^\nu \\
&\quad = \frac{1}{\xi} k^2 k^\mu \quad \text{P}
\end{aligned}$$

$$-\left(k^2 \eta^{\mu\nu} - \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) k^\mu k^\nu\right) \Delta_{\nu\alpha}(k) = i \delta_\alpha^\mu \frac{i}{k^2 - m^2}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k^2 - m^2 & & & \\ & -k^2 & & \\ & & -k^2 & \\ & & & -k^2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta_{\nu\alpha} = a k_\nu k_\alpha + b \eta_{\nu\alpha}$$

$$-k^2 a k^\mu k_\alpha - b k^2 \delta_\alpha^\mu + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) a k^2 k^\mu k_\alpha + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) b k^\mu k_\alpha =$$

$$\delta_\alpha^\mu \left(-k^4 a - b k^2 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) a k^4 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) b k^2 \right) = i \delta_\alpha^\mu$$

$$\cancel{-a k^4 - b k^2} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) a k^4 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi}\right) b k^2 = i \quad = i \delta_\alpha^\mu$$

$$-\frac{1}{\xi} (ak^4 + bk^2) = i \quad b = -i/k^2$$

$$ak^4 - i = -i\xi \quad ak^4 = -i\xi + i$$

$$\Delta_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{i}{k^2} \eta_{\mu\nu} + (-i\xi + i) \frac{1}{k^4} k_\mu k_\nu$$

$\xi = 1$

Feynmann

$$\Delta_{\mu\nu}^{ab} = -\frac{i}{k^2 + i\epsilon} \eta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{i}{k^2 + i\epsilon} \eta^{ab}$$

$$\Delta_{\mu\nu}^{ab} = \frac{i}{k^2 + i\epsilon} \left(\eta_{\mu\nu} - (1 - \xi) \frac{k_\mu k_\nu}{k^2} \right) \eta^{ab}$$

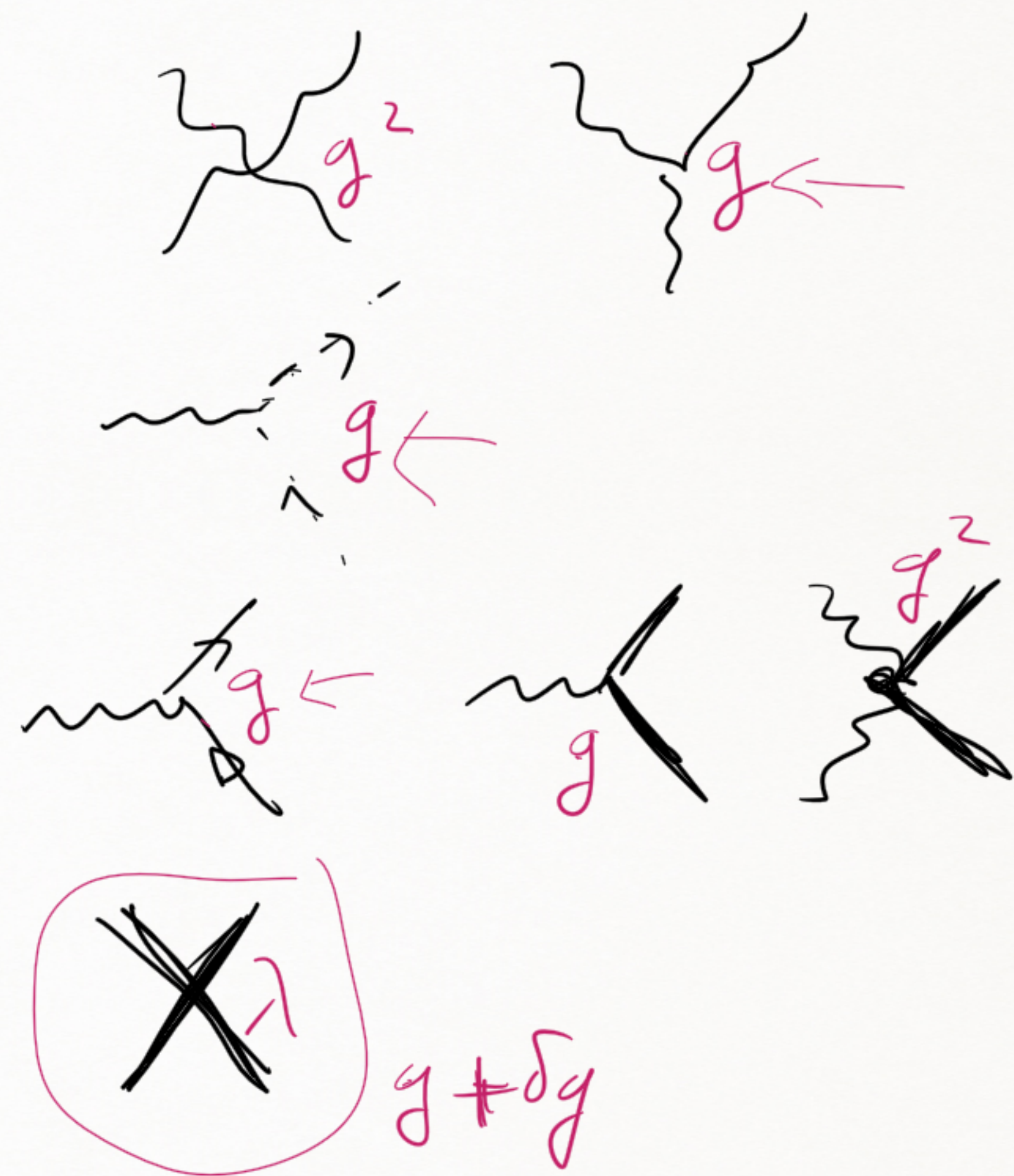
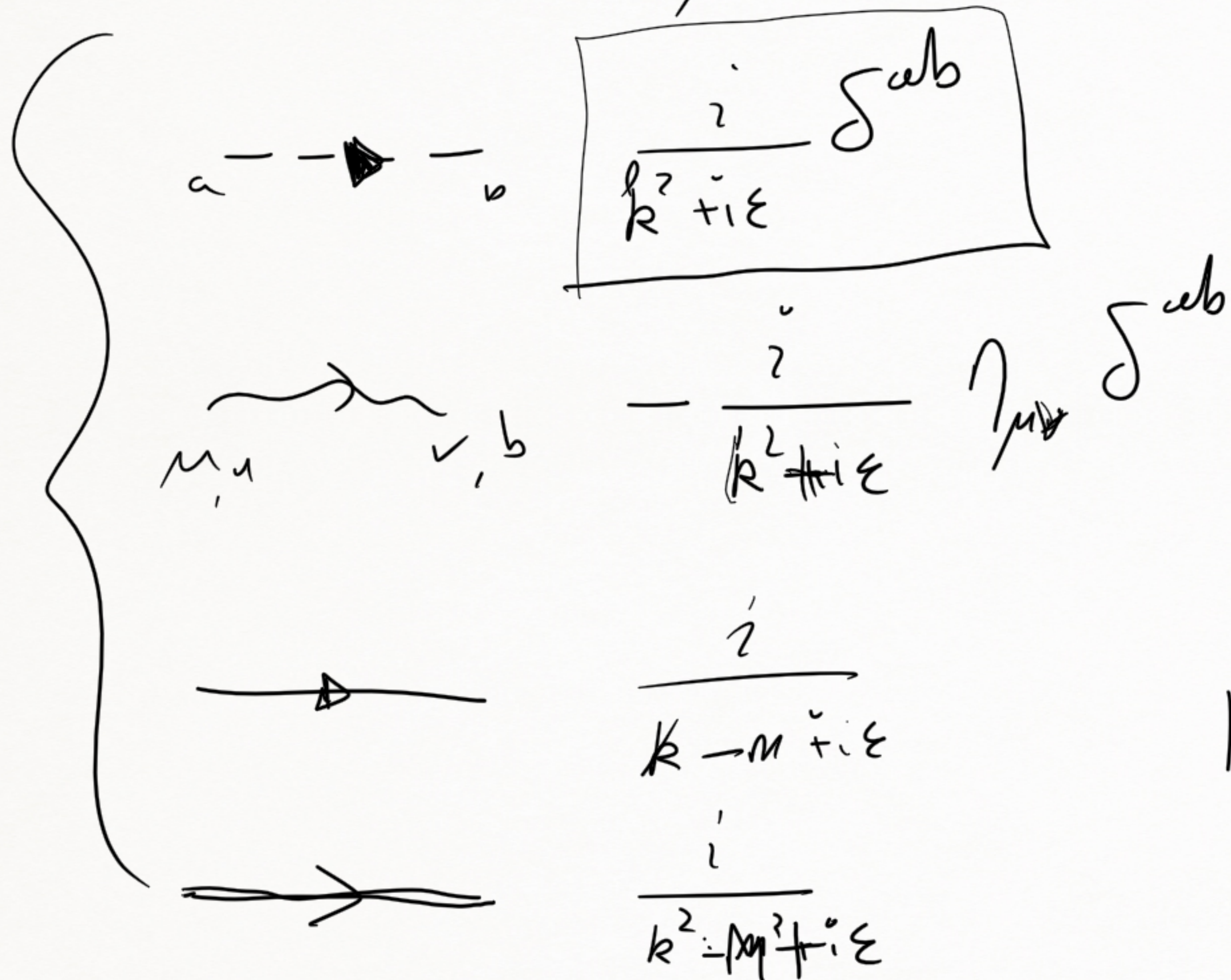
$$\Delta_{\mu\nu} k^\nu = -\frac{i}{k^2} \xi k_\mu$$

$\xi = 0$

Landau gauge

$$\mathcal{L}^{(4)} = \partial^\mu \bar{c}^a \partial_\mu c^a \rightarrow \partial^\mu \bar{c}^a \partial_\mu c^a \quad \int d^4k \frac{1}{k^2}$$

$g f^{abc} \bar{c}^a A_\mu^b c^c$



$|D_{\mu\phi}|^2$

$$\mathcal{L} = (\mathbb{D}_\mu \phi)^\dagger (\mathbb{D}^\mu \phi) - \mu^2 (\phi^\dagger \phi) - \lambda (\phi^\dagger \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\partial_\mu A^\mu = 0$$

$$\partial_\mu A^\mu + \xi M \phi_2^2 = 0$$

$\partial^2 \theta$

$$\phi_0 = \frac{\nu}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i\theta_0}$$

$$+ \cancel{\partial^\mu \bar{c}^a \partial_\mu c^a} + \frac{1}{2\xi} (\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2$$

$\mu^2 < 0$

$$\nu = \left(-\frac{\mu^2}{\lambda} \right)^{1/2}$$

$$M \phi_2^2 \partial^\mu A_\mu$$

$$\sqrt{\phi^\dagger \phi} \quad M A_\mu \partial^\mu \phi_2^2 \quad \sqrt{\phi^\dagger \phi} = \nu / \sqrt{2}$$

$$\phi = \frac{\nu}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \tilde{\phi}_1 + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} \tilde{\phi}_2$$

$$\phi_1 = \nu + \tilde{\phi}_1$$

$$\phi = \frac{e^{i\frac{\Sigma(x)}{\nu}} (\nu + \eta(x))}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$A_\mu \rightarrow$ massive