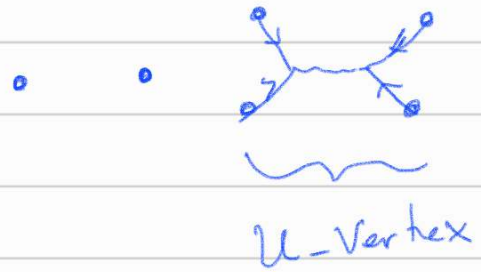


# # Perturbative RG

$$H = \underbrace{H_0}_{\text{Gaussian}} + \underbrace{U(u, m^4)}_{\text{perturbation}}$$



RG:



$$m(\vec{x}) \rightarrow \tilde{m}(\vec{q}) : \left\{ \begin{array}{l} m(\vec{q}) \quad \text{for } 0 < q \leq \Lambda/l \\ \sigma(\vec{q}) \quad \text{for } \Lambda/l < q < \Lambda \end{array} \right\}$$

Singular Part  
خواص بحر انحرافات  
و درجه

$$: \left\{ m(\vec{q}) \oplus \sigma(\vec{q}) \right\}$$

بی اثر سازی شود

$$\vec{m}(\vec{x}) = \int \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}} \vec{m}(\vec{q})$$

$$= \int_0^{\Lambda/l} \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} m(\vec{q}) e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}} + \int_{\Lambda/l}^{\Lambda} \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} \sigma(\vec{q}) e^{-i\vec{q} \cdot \vec{x}}$$

طول موج های بزرگ

طول موج کوچک (بی اثر سازی شود)

$$a \ll \ll \infty \quad \text{or} \quad \infty$$

$$a \ll \ll \infty \quad \text{or} \quad \infty$$

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}m(\bar{q}) e^{-\beta \tilde{H}[m]}$$

$$= \int \mathcal{D}m(\bar{q}) e^{-\beta (\tilde{H}_0 + \tilde{U})}$$

$$= \int \mathcal{D}\tilde{m}(\bar{q}) \mathcal{D}\sigma(\bar{q}) e^{-\beta (\tilde{H}_0 + \tilde{U})} \underbrace{|\tilde{m}(\bar{q})|^2}_{L=0}$$

$$= \int \mathcal{D}\tilde{m}(\bar{q}) \mathcal{D}\sigma(\bar{q}) e^{-\int_0^{\Lambda} \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} \left( \frac{t + Kq^2}{2} \right) (|\tilde{m}(\bar{q})|^2 + |\sigma(\bar{q})|^2) - \tilde{U}}$$

$$= \int \mathcal{D}\tilde{m}(\bar{q}) e^{-\int_0^{\Lambda/0} \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{t + Kq^2}{2} |\tilde{m}(\bar{q})|^2}$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}\sigma(\bar{q}) e^{-\int_{\Lambda/l}^{\Lambda} \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{t + Kq^2}{2} |\sigma(\bar{q})|^2 - \mathcal{U}([\tilde{m}, \sigma])}$$

$$= \left( \int \mathcal{D}\tilde{m}(\bar{q}) e^{-\int_0^{\Lambda/l} \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{t + Kq^2}{2} |\tilde{m}(\bar{q})|^2} \right)$$

$$\times \left( e^{-\frac{nV}{2} \int_{\Lambda/l}^{\Lambda} \frac{d^d q}{(2\pi)^d} \ln(t + Kq^2)} \right) \times \left( e^{-\mathcal{U}([\tilde{m}, \sigma])} \right)$$

$$= Z$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \langle \sigma \rangle_\sigma &\equiv \int \mathcal{D}\sigma(\varphi) \frac{\sigma}{Z_\sigma} e^{-\int_{\Lambda/l} \frac{d^d \varphi}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{t + K\varphi^2}{2} |\sigma(\varphi)|^2} \\ Z_\sigma &\equiv \int \mathcal{D}\sigma(\varphi) e^{-\beta \tilde{\mathcal{H}}(\sigma)} \end{aligned} \right.$$

: ۱۴

$$Z = \int \mathcal{D}m(\varphi) e^{-\beta \tilde{\mathcal{H}}}$$

(A)  $\beta \tilde{\mathcal{H}} = V \delta F^\circ + \int_{\Lambda/l} \frac{d^d \varphi}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{t + K\varphi^2}{2} |\tilde{m}(\varphi)|^2$

$$- \ln \left\langle e^{-u[\tilde{m}, \sigma]} \right\rangle_\sigma$$

از آنجا که آخر این بسیم

$$\ln \langle e^{-\tilde{u}} \rangle_\sigma = - \langle \tilde{u} \rangle_\sigma + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \langle \tilde{u}^2 \rangle_\sigma - \langle \tilde{u} \rangle_\sigma^2 \right] + \dots$$

تقریب اول

$$\rightarrow - \langle \tilde{u} \rangle_\sigma = -u \int \frac{d^d \varphi_1 d^d \varphi_2 d^d \varphi_3 d^d \varphi_4}{(2\pi)^{4d}} (2\pi)^d \delta_{\mathbb{D}}(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_4) \times$$

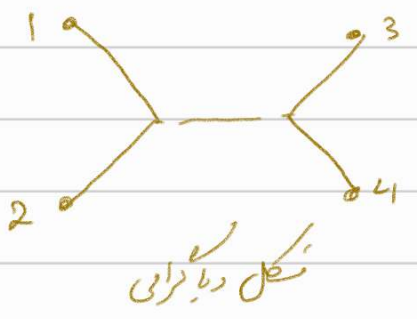
$$\left\langle \left[ \tilde{m}(q_1) + \sigma(q_1) \right] \left[ \tilde{m}(q_2) + \sigma(q_2) \right] \left[ \tilde{m}(q_3) + \bar{\sigma}(q_3) \right] \left[ \tilde{m}(q_4) + \sigma(q_4) \right] \right\rangle_{\sigma}$$

$(m \cdot m)^2$

تعداد کل سببها

16-Terms  
شکل های

① ①  $\left\langle \tilde{m}(q_1) \cdot \tilde{m}(q_2) \tilde{m}(q_3) \cdot \tilde{m}(q_4) \right\rangle_{\sigma}$

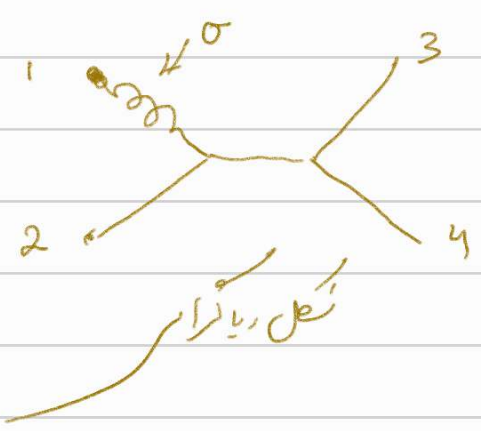


$\mathcal{U}[\tilde{m}]$

نقطه

تعداد کل

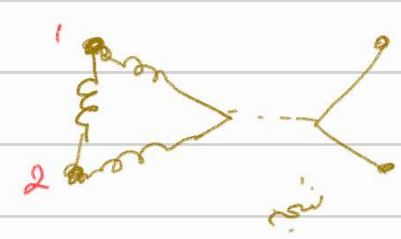
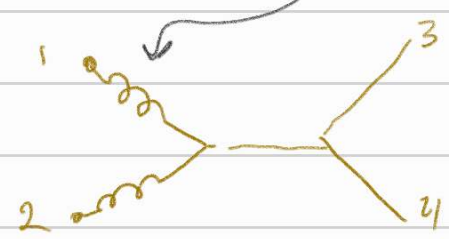
② ④  $\left\langle \bar{\sigma}(q_1) \cdot \tilde{m}(q_2) \tilde{m}(q_3) \cdot \tilde{m}(q_4) \right\rangle_{\sigma}$



نقطه

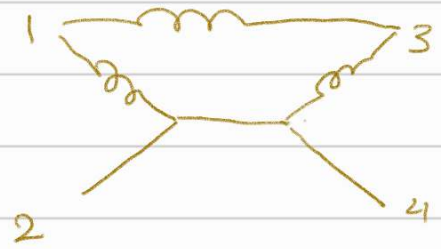
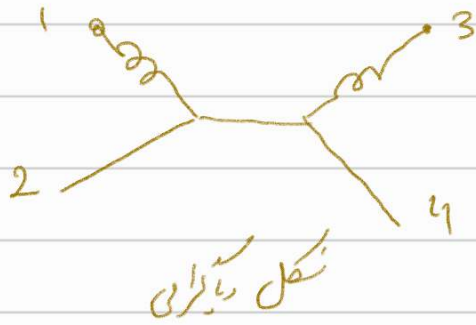
تعداد کل

③ ②  $\left\langle \bar{\sigma}(q_1) \cdot \sigma(q_2) \tilde{m}(q_3) \cdot \tilde{m}(q_4) \right\rangle_{\sigma}$

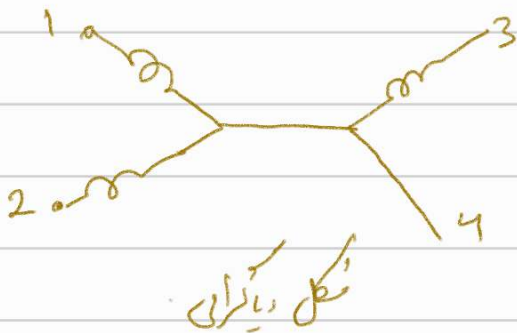


④  $\overset{\text{تعداد ذرات}}{\textcircled{4}} \left\langle \underbrace{\sigma(q_1) \cdot \bar{m}(q_2)}_2 \underbrace{\sigma(q_3) \cdot m(q_4)}_2 \right\rangle_0$

$4 = 2 \times 2$

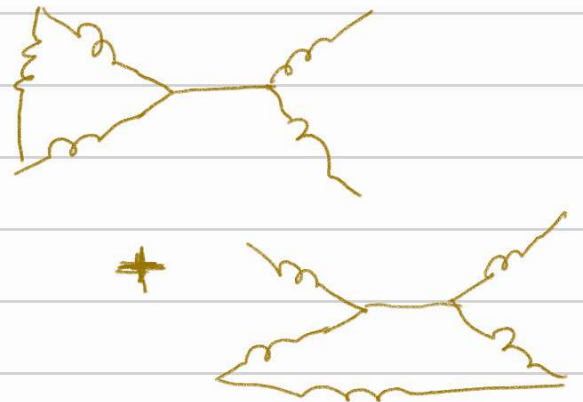
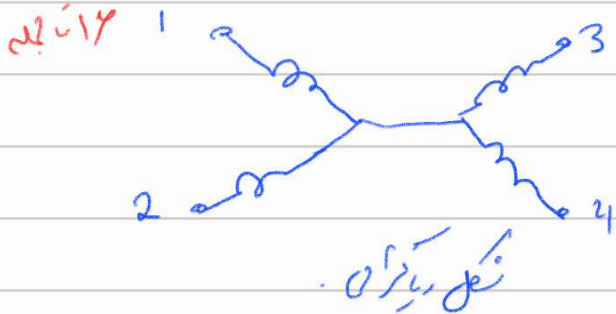


⑤  $\textcircled{4} \left\langle \sigma(q_1) \cdot \sigma(q_2) \sigma(q_3) \cdot \bar{m}(q_4) \right\rangle_0$



0 نتیجه

⑥  $\underline{\textcircled{1}} \left\langle \sigma(q_1) \cdot \sigma(q_2) \sigma(q_3) \cdot \sigma(q_4) \right\rangle_0$

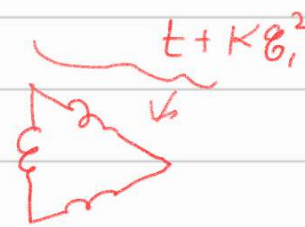


۱ تا ۴ هم می‌تواند بین ۱ و ۲ باشد

نشیء ۳ حیت ۹.

تعدادات  

$$-u \int \frac{d^d \varphi_1 d^d \varphi_2 d^d \varphi_3 d^d \varphi_4}{(2\pi)^{4d}} (2\pi)^d \delta(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2 + \varphi_3 + \varphi_4) \delta_{ii} \frac{(2\pi)^d \delta(\varphi_1 + \varphi_2)}{t + K\varphi_1^2}$$



فزیبینه  

$$= -2nu \int_0^{N/l} \frac{d\varphi}{(2\pi)^d} |\tilde{m}(\varphi)|^2 \int_{N/l}^{\Lambda} \frac{d\varphi'}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{t + K\varphi'^2}$$

m.m

نشیء ۳ حیت ۹ مثل نشیء ۳ حیت ۱۳ فقط به جای  $\delta_{ii}$  ←  $\delta_{ij}$  زیرا لاین

ضرب نندرد.

نشیء ۳ حیت ۹ هم به عدد غیر تکین می رسد که اهمیتی ندارد.

(A) →

۳ حیت ۹  

$$\beta \bar{\mathcal{H}} = V \left( \delta f_e^0 + u \delta f_e' \right) + \int_0^{N/l} \frac{d\varphi}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{(t + K\varphi^2)}{2} |\tilde{m}(\varphi)|^2$$

۳ حیت ۱۳

۴ حیت ۱۳  

$$+ u \int_0^{N/l} \frac{d\varphi_1 d\varphi_2 d\varphi_3}{(2\pi)^{3d}} \tilde{m}(\varphi_1) \cdot \tilde{m}(\varphi_2) \tilde{m}(\varphi_3) \cdot \tilde{m}(\varphi_4)$$

که درین

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \tilde{t} &\equiv t + 4u(n+2) \int_{M_L}^{\Lambda} \frac{d^d q'}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{t + K q'^2} \\ \tilde{K} &= K \\ \tilde{u} &= u \end{aligned} \right.$$

ضرایب حقیقت شدنی آید.  $Q(u)$  به صورت بالا تغییر کرده پس از:  
دانه درست کردن

2 Rescaling  $x \rightarrow x' = x/l$   
 $q \rightarrow q' = l q$

3 Renormalization  $m \rightarrow m' = m/z = l^{-\chi_m} m$   $\chi_m \neq \chi'_m$   
 $\tilde{m} \rightarrow \tilde{m}' = \frac{\tilde{m}}{z} = l^{-\chi'_m} \tilde{m}$

$$\beta \tilde{H} \rightarrow \beta H' = \int_0^{\Lambda} \frac{d^d q'}{(2\pi)^d} \tilde{e}^{-d} z^2 \frac{\tilde{t} + K \tilde{e}^{-2} q'^2}{2} |m(q')|^2$$

$$+ u z^4 l^{-3d} \int_0^{\Lambda} \frac{d^d q'_1 d^d q'_2 d^d q'_3}{(2\pi)^{3d}} m'(q'_1) \cdot m'(q'_2) m'(q'_3) \cdot m'(q'_4)$$

$q'_4 = -q'_1 - q'_2 - q'_3$

حاصلی از اینها به ضرایب جدید در حضور اعتدال

ضرایب جدید

$$\begin{cases} t' \equiv l^{-d} z^2 t \\ K' \equiv l^{-d-2} z^2 K \\ u' \equiv l^{-3d} z^4 u \end{cases} \rightarrow K' = K \rightarrow \boxed{z = l^{\frac{d+2}{2}}}$$

نقطه بحر  $t = u = 0$   
 کفری دایره ای هست

$$\left. \begin{aligned} t'_l &= l^2 \left[ t + \frac{4u(n+2)}{n-2} \right] \left[ \frac{d g'}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{1}{t + K g'^2} \right] \\ u'_l &= l^{4-d} u \end{aligned} \right\} [K'] = R_\epsilon [K] \quad \left. \begin{aligned} l &= e^{\delta l} \\ l &= 1 + \delta l \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$t' = t(l) = t(1 + \delta l) = t + \delta l \frac{dt}{d l} \rightarrow \beta_\epsilon = \frac{dK}{d l}$$

$$u' = u(l) = u(1 + \delta l) = u + \delta l \frac{d u}{d l}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d t}{d l} &= 2t + \frac{4u(n+2)}{t + K l^2} g'_0 \Lambda^d \\ \frac{d u}{d l} &= \epsilon u = \epsilon u \end{aligned} \right\} \beta\text{-Function}$$



$$\frac{d}{d\ell} \begin{pmatrix} \delta t \\ \delta u \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \frac{4u(n+2)g_0 \lambda^2}{t + K\lambda^2} \\ 0 & \epsilon \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta t \\ \delta u \end{pmatrix}$$



دو متغیر

$$\alpha_1 = 2$$

$$\alpha_2 = \epsilon$$

۱)  $d > 4 \leftarrow \epsilon < 0 \leftarrow u$  بیضی مربوط است  
 ۲)  $d < 4 \leftarrow \epsilon > 0 \leftarrow u$  بیضی مربوط است. احتمال فرار می شود

$$Q(u^2)$$

$$\frac{dt}{d\ell} = 2t + \frac{4u(n+1)g_0 \lambda^d}{t + K\lambda^2} - Au^2$$

$$\frac{du}{d\ell} = \epsilon u - Bu^2 \quad (A, B)$$

$$\begin{cases} t^* = 0 \\ u^* = 0 \end{cases}$$

دایره نقطه ثابت

$d > 4$  قابل قبول

$d < 4$  قابل قبول

$$\alpha_u < 0$$

Wilson - Fisher Fixed Point

دایره هم اصطحق می شود

حالت بیضی  
 \*  $\begin{cases} u^* = \epsilon/B \\ t^* = ? \end{cases}$

