

## Exercices

4.4] voir cours...

$$4.5] \langle 0 | T \{ \varphi(x) \varphi^\dagger(y) \} | 0 \rangle = \Theta(x^0 - y^0) \underbrace{\langle 0 | \varphi(x) \varphi^\dagger(y) | 0 \rangle}_{(i)} + \Theta(y^0 - x^0) \underbrace{\langle 0 | \varphi^\dagger(y) \varphi(x) | 0 \rangle}_{(ii)}$$

$$(i) \langle 0 | \varphi(x) \varphi^\dagger(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \int d\tilde{k} \left[ \underbrace{a_{\tilde{k}}^-}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{création en } x}} e^{-ikx} + \underbrace{b_{\tilde{k}}^+}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{création en } y}} e^{ikx} \right] \int d\tilde{p} \left[ \underbrace{a_{\tilde{p}}^+}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{création en } y}} e^{ipx} + \underbrace{b_{\tilde{p}}^-}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{création en } x}} e^{-ipx} \right] | 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0 | \varphi(x) \varphi^\dagger(y) | 0 \rangle = \int d\tilde{k} d\tilde{p} e^{-ikx} e^{ipy} \underbrace{\langle 0 | a_{\tilde{k}}^- a_{\tilde{p}}^+ | 0 \rangle}_{= \tilde{\delta}_{\tilde{k}, \tilde{p}}} = \int d\tilde{k} e^{-ik(x-y)}$$

$$(ii) \langle 0 | \varphi^\dagger(y) \varphi(x) | 0 \rangle = \dots = \int d\tilde{k} e^{ik(x-y)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle 0 | T \{ \varphi(x) \varphi^\dagger(y) \} | 0 \rangle = \int d\tilde{k} \left[ \Theta(x^0 - y^0) e^{-ik(x-y)} + \Theta(y^0 - x^0) e^{ik(x-y)} \right] \\ = -i G_F(x-y)$$

$$4.3] \partial_\mu J^\mu = i\eta \partial_\mu \left[ \varphi^\dagger (\partial^\mu \varphi) - (\partial^\mu \varphi^\dagger) \varphi \right] = \\ = i\eta \left[ (\partial_\mu \varphi^\dagger) (\partial^\mu \varphi) + \varphi^\dagger (\square \varphi) - (\square \varphi^\dagger) \varphi - (\partial^\mu \varphi^\dagger) (\partial_\mu \varphi) \right] = \\ = i\eta \left[ (\square \varphi^\dagger) \varphi - \varphi^\dagger (\square \varphi) \right] = i\eta \left[ -m^2 \varphi^\dagger \varphi + m^2 \varphi^\dagger \varphi \right] = 0$$

↑  
Klein-Gordon

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{4.2)} \quad [a_{\vec{k}}, a_{\vec{p}}^{\dagger}] &= \frac{1}{2} [a_{k_1} + i a_{k_2}, a_{p_1}^{\dagger} - i a_{p_2}^{\dagger}] = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} ([a_{k_1}, a_{p_1}^{\dagger}] + i [a_{k_2}, a_{p_1}^{\dagger}] - i [a_{k_1}, a_{p_2}^{\dagger}] + [a_{k_2}, a_{p_2}^{\dagger}]) = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} 2 \cdot [a_{k_1}, a_{p_1}^{\dagger}] = [a_{k_1}, a_{p_1}^{\dagger}] = (2\pi)^3 2\omega_{\vec{k}} \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{p})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$[b_{\vec{k}}, b_{\vec{p}}^{\dagger}] = \dots = (2\pi)^3 2\omega_{\vec{k}} \delta(\vec{k} - \vec{p})$$

$$[a_{\vec{k}}, b_{\vec{p}}^{\dagger}] = \dots = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{4.1)} \quad T^{00} &= \dot{\varphi}^* \dot{\varphi} + \dot{\varphi}^* \dot{\varphi} - \mathcal{L} = \\
 &= 2\dot{\varphi}^* \dot{\varphi} - [\dot{\varphi}^* \dot{\varphi} - (\vec{\nabla} \varphi^*)(\vec{\nabla} \varphi) - V(\varphi)] \\
 &= \dot{\varphi}
 \end{aligned}$$