

Introduction to Theoretical Particle Physics:  
WS 2022/2023: Exercise sheet 2

18.11.2022

**Exercise 1: Path integral quantization (100+25 points)**

**(0)(0 points)** How much time did you spend in solving this exercise sheet?

**(a)(30 points)** Since Grassmann variables anticommute, does it mean that the term  $\mathcal{L}_{int} = \bar{\psi}\psi\bar{\psi}\psi$  always vanish in the path integral? What about higher order interactions, for example  $(\bar{\psi}\psi)^5$ ?

*Hint:* remember that  $\psi$  is not a single variable, but a multicomponent object. Space-time dimension is set to  $D = 1 + 3$ .

**(b)(40 points)** Would you get the same tree level amplitude for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4e^+e^-$  process from the  $(\bar{\psi}\psi)^5$  term in the canonical formalism and with the path integral?

*Hint:* think about the operator ordering and Wick theorem.

**(c)(30 points)** In  $D = 1 + 3$  the only super-renormalizable theory is a scalar field with cubic interaction:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - \alpha\phi^3$$

Prove that this theory is not self-consistent since the path integral does not converge. *Note:* curiously, even though all diagrams are finite, the perturbation series is anyway divergent.

*Hint:* the easiest way to see this is to perform Wick rotation.

Also consider the theory with an admixture of  $\phi^4$  interaction:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial\phi)^2 - \alpha\phi^3 - \beta\phi^4$$

Why this theory does not face similar problems compared to the pure  $\phi^3$ ?

**(d\*)(Bonus - 25 points)** List all renormalizable interactions with scalars, spinors and massless vector fields in  $D = 1+3$ . Why massive vector field is non-renormalizable? Also prove that in  $D = 1 + 1$  an arbitrary polynom of scalar fields and massless vector fields appears to be renormalizable, but spinor field is still restricted with the mass term only.

*Note:* spin  $3/2$  field leads to solutions which propagate with faster than light velocities. Gravity is also non-renormalizable because  $[G_{Newton}] = -2$ . And so on - only a few options are actually available.

## Literature

1. Quantum Field Theory and the Standard Model, Schwartz M.D. - chapter 14.