

$$G(k, i\omega_n) = \int_0^B d\tau G(k, \tau) e^{i\omega_n \tau}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{Z} \int_0^B d\tau e^{i\omega_n \tau} \sum_{n,m} \langle n | e^{-\beta K} e^{\tau K} a_n e^{-\tau K} | m \rangle \langle m | a_k^\dagger | m \rangle$$

$\tau > 0$  für  $G$  ist mehr interessant

$$= -\frac{1}{Z} \sum_{n,m} |\langle n | a_k | m \rangle|^2 e^{-\beta \xi_n} \int_0^B d\tau e^{i\omega_n \tau} e^{\tau(\xi_n - \xi_m)}$$

falls  $e^{i\omega_n \tau} = \pm 1$  e großer interessant

$$= \frac{1}{Z} \sum_{n,m} |\langle n | a_k | m \rangle|^2 (e^{-\beta \xi_n} + e^{-\beta \xi_m}) \frac{1}{i\omega_n + \xi_n - \xi_m}$$

Während wir für  $G(k, i\omega_n)$  nur die reelle  $G^R(k, \omega)$  haben, ist es interessant, wenn  $i\omega_n \rightarrow \omega + i\delta$

$$G^R(k, \omega) = G(k, i\omega_n \rightarrow \omega + i\delta)$$

ist das die reelle Teile der komplexen Amplitude, die im Bereich  $\omega + i\delta$  liegt. Wenn wir  $\omega$  auf  $\omega + i\delta$  erhöhen, dann erhält man eine Phasenverschiebung von  $\pi/2$ . Das bedeutet, dass die Amplitude verschwindet. Wenn wir  $\omega$  auf  $\omega - i\delta$  senken, dann erhält man eine Phasenverschiebung von  $-\pi/2$ . Das bedeutet, dass die Amplitude verschwindet.

$$H = H_0 + V$$

$$|\Psi_E(t)\rangle = e^{iH_0 t} |\Psi_S(t)\rangle$$

$$\Omega_E(t) = e^{iH_0 t} \Omega_S e^{-iH_0 t} \xrightarrow{\text{invariант}} \Omega_E(t) = e^{K_0 t} \Omega_S e^{-K_0 t}$$

$$\partial_u(\tau) = e^{K\tau} \partial_s e^{-K\tau}$$

! please prove with next formula you

$$\partial_u(\tau) = e^{K\tau} e^{-K\tau} \partial_s^{(n)} e^{K\tau} e^{-K\tau} = S(0, \tau) \partial_s^{(n)} S(\tau, 0) \quad \text{by}$$

$$S(\tau_1, \tau_2) = e^{K_0 \tau_1} e^{-K(\tau_1 - \tau_2)} e^{-K_0 \tau_2}$$

$$S(\tau_1, \tau_2) S(\tau_2, \tau_3) = S(\tau_1, \tau_3)$$

$$S(\tau, \tau) = 1$$

$$\partial_u S(\tau, \tau) = e^{K_0 \tau} (K_0 - K) e^{-K(\tau - \tau)} e^{-K_0 \tau} \quad \text{S } \int \text{ over when we know}$$

$$= -e^{K_0 \tau} V e^{-K_0 \tau} S(\tau, \tau)$$

$$= -V_e(\tau) S(\tau, \tau)$$

$$G(\tau, \tau') = -\frac{1}{2} \int d\tau_1 e^{i\omega_1 (\tau - \tau')} S(\tau_1, \tau')$$

$$S(\tau_1, \tau_2)$$

using  $\tau \neq \tau'$   $\tau$  &  $\tau'$  are  $\tau_1$  &  $\tau_2$  for first term

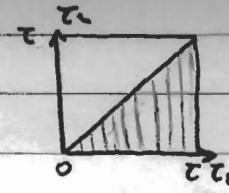
$$S(\tau, \tau') = 1 - \int_{\tau'}^{\tau} d\tau_1 V_e(\tau_1) S(\tau_1, \tau')$$

$$= 1 - \int_{\tau'}^{\tau} d\tau_1 V_e(\tau_1) + (-1)^2 \int_{\tau'}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} d\tau_2 V_e(\tau_1) V_e(\tau_2) S(\tau_2, \tau')$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_{\tau'}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \dots \int_{\tau_n}^{\tau} d\tau_n T[V_e(\tau_1) \dots V_e(\tau_n)]$$

$$= T \exp \left[ - \int_{\tau'}^{\tau} d\tau_1 V_e(\tau_1) \right]$$

use  $\tau' > \tau$  when  $n \neq 0$



$$(-1)^2 \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_1} d\tau_2 V_E(\tau_1) V_E(\tau_2)$$

$$= (-1)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_1} d\tau_2 V_E(\tau_1) V_E(\tau_2) + \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} d\tau_2 \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_2} d\tau_1 V_E(\tau_1) V_E(\tau_2) \right]$$

$$= (-1)^2 \frac{1}{2} \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \left[ \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_1} d\tau_2 V_E(\tau_1) V_E(\tau_2) + \int_{\tau_1}^{\tau} d\tau_2 V_E(\tau_2) V_E(\tau_1) \right] \quad \text{using } \theta(\tau_1 - \tau_2) \text{ and } \theta(\tau_2 - \tau_1)$$

$$= (-1)^2 \frac{1}{2} \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_1} d\tau_2 \left[ V_E(\tau_1) V_E(\tau_2) \theta(\tau_1 - \tau_2) + V_E(\tau_2) V_E(\tau_1) \theta(\tau_2 - \tau_1) \right]$$

$$= (-1)^2 \frac{1}{2} \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau} d\tau_1 \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_1} d\tau_2 T[V_E(\tau_1) V_E(\tau_2)]$$

(further simplification leads to the final form) using the fact that  $V$  is symmetric and  $\theta(\tau_1 - \tau_2) = \theta(\tau_2 - \tau_1)$

$: S$  is even &  $T$  is odd  $\Rightarrow$  no terms remain

$$G(r, \tau, r', \tau') = -\frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} \left[ e^{-\beta K_0} T_r \Psi_E(r, \tau) \Psi_E^\dagger(r', \tau') \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} \left[ e^{-\beta K_0} S(\beta, 0) T_r S(0, \tau) \Psi_E(r, \tau) S(\tau, 0) S(0, \tau') \Psi_E^\dagger(r', \tau') S(\tau', 0) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} \left[ e^{-\beta K_0} T_r S(\beta, \tau) \Psi_E(r, \tau) S(\tau, \tau') \Psi_E^\dagger(r', \tau') S(\tau', 0) \right]$$

$S$  is even &  $T$  is odd  $\Rightarrow$  no terms remain

$$= -\frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr} \left[ e^{-\beta K_0} T_r S(\beta, 0) \Psi_E(r, \tau) \Psi_E^\dagger(r', \tau') \right]$$

$$= \frac{\text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int d\tau_1 \dots \int d\tau_n T_r V_E(\tau_1) \dots V_E(\tau_n) \Psi(r, \tau) \Psi^\dagger(r', \tau') \right\}}{\text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int d\tau_1 \dots \int d\tau_n T_r V_E(\tau_1) \dots V_E(\tau_n) \right\}}$$

$V_F \cdots V_I \Psi \Psi^+$  הינו שירטוט של  $N$  פוטונים, ונתנו לנו את מילויים  
 עבור סכום כל פוטון. נסמן  $\text{Tr}[e^{-\beta K_0}]$  כתה שונת איזו פוטון  
 מילוי  $\mu$  ב- $\mu + 1$  פוטון. מילויים אחרים יתנו תוצאות דומות.

Wick Order

$$\underline{\underline{AB}} = \frac{1}{Z} \text{Tr}[e^{-\beta K_0} T_F AB] = \langle AB \rangle.$$

נקודות לה קוצרות  $\text{Tr}$  ל- $\langle \rangle$ .

$$\langle T_F AB \cdots F \rangle_0 = \underbrace{\cdots}_{AB \cdots F} \underbrace{\cdots}_{\text{לכודות}} \text{לפונקציית}$$

נקודות לה קוצרות  $\text{Tr}$  ל- $\langle \rangle$ .

נקודות לה קוצרות  $\text{Tr}$  ל- $\langle \rangle$  נקבעו על ידי סדרת פוליאון  $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_N$  של מילויים.

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T_F ABCD \rangle_0 &= \underline{\underline{\underline{AB}}} \underline{\underline{\underline{CD}}} + \underline{\underline{\underline{AC}}} \underline{\underline{\underline{BD}}} + \underline{\underline{\underline{AD}}} \underline{\underline{\underline{BC}}} \\ &= \underline{\underline{AB}} \underline{\underline{CD}} - \underline{\underline{AC}} \underline{\underline{BD}} + \underline{\underline{AD}} \underline{\underline{BC}} \end{aligned}$$

קוצרות  $\rightarrow$  נקבע  $\rightarrow$  מילויים  $\mu_1 > \mu_2 > \cdots > \mu_N$  נסמן:

:  $K_0$  הוא מילוי פוטון,  $K_1$  הוא מילוי פוטון,  $K_2$  הוא מילוי פוטון,  $\dots$

$$A = \sum_i \phi(r, \tau) \alpha_i = \begin{cases} \sum_i \varphi_i(r) e^{-\xi_i \tau} a_i & A = \Psi \text{ פוטון} \\ \sum_i \varphi_i(r) e^{\xi_i \tau} a_i^\dagger & A = \Psi^\dagger \text{ פוטון} \end{cases}$$

נקודות לה קוצרות  $\text{Tr}$  ל- $\langle \rangle$  נקבעו על ידי סדרת פוליאון  $\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_N$  נסמן:

$$\langle AB \dots F \rangle = \sum_{a,b,\dots,f} \phi_a \dots \phi_f \frac{1}{Z_0} \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_a \dots \alpha_f \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{Z_0} \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_a \dots \alpha_f \right\} = \frac{1}{Z_0} \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} [\alpha_a, \alpha_b]_{\mp} \alpha_c \dots \alpha_f \right\} : \text{def } \alpha_a \rightarrow \rho \rho$$

$$U(X) = \dots + \frac{1}{Z_0} \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_b [\alpha_a, \alpha_c]_{\mp} \alpha_d \dots \alpha_f \right\} + \dots$$

$$U(X) = \dots + \frac{1}{Z_0} \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \dots [\alpha_a, \alpha_f]_{\mp} \right\} + \frac{1}{Z_0} \text{Tr} \left\{ \alpha_b \dots \alpha_f \alpha_a \right\}$$

$$e^{\beta K_0} \alpha_a e^{-\beta K_0} = \alpha_a e^{\lambda_a \beta \Xi_a} \quad \lambda_a = \begin{cases} -1 & a = a \\ 1 & a = a^+ \end{cases} \quad \Rightarrow \text{if } \rho \omega$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_a e^{-\beta K_0} = e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_a e^{\lambda_a \beta \Xi_a}$$

$$\pm \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_b \dots \alpha_f \alpha_a \right\} = \pm \text{Tr} \left\{ \alpha_a e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_b \dots \alpha_f \right\} \quad \text{def } \rho \omega \text{ part 1st}$$

$$= \pm e^{\lambda_a \beta \Xi_a} \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_b \dots \alpha_f \right\}$$

$$\frac{1}{Z_0} \text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_a \dots \alpha_f \right\} = \frac{[\alpha_a, \alpha_b]_{\mp}}{1 \mp e^{\lambda_a \beta \Xi_a}} \frac{\text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_b \dots \alpha_f \right\}}{Z_0} \quad \Leftarrow$$

$$\pm \frac{[\alpha_a, \alpha_c]_{\mp}}{1 \mp e^{\lambda_a \beta \Xi_a}} \frac{\text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_b \alpha_d \dots \alpha_f \right\}}{Z_0}$$

$$+ \dots \pm \frac{[\alpha_a, \alpha_f]_{\mp}}{1 \mp e^{\lambda_a \beta \Xi_a}} \frac{\text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \alpha_b \dots \alpha_e \right\}}{Z_0}$$

$$\frac{[a_i^+, a_i^-]_{\mp}}{1 \mp e^{\beta \Xi_i}} = \frac{\mp 1}{1 \mp e^{\beta \Xi_i}} = \frac{N_b(\Xi_i)}{N_f(\Xi_i)} = \langle a_i^+ a_i^- \rangle_0 = \underline{a_i^+ a_i^-} \quad \text{def } \rho \omega$$

$$\frac{[a_i, a_i^+]_{\mp}}{1 \mp e^{\beta \Xi_i}} = \frac{1}{1 \mp e^{-\beta \Xi_i}} = \frac{1 + N_b(\Xi_i)}{1 - N_f(\Xi_i)} = \langle a_i a_i^+ \rangle_0 = \underline{a_i a_i^+}$$

so now we have contractions pt. 2/3 plus need more terms traces  
 (defn) now pr. part with plus w/  $\rho \omega$

3 pts. Wicks theorem & the virial theorem

$$V_I(\tau_i) = e^{\tau_i K_0} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int d^3r d^3r' \psi^+(\vec{r}) \psi^+(\vec{r}') \sqrt{(\vec{r}-\vec{r}')} \psi^-(\vec{r}') \psi^-(\vec{r}) \right] e^{-\tau_i K_0}$$

$$U(x-x') = V(\vec{r}-\vec{r}') \delta(\tau-\tau') \quad ! \quad x = (\vec{r}, \tau)$$

$$\psi(x) = e^{\tau K_0} \psi(\vec{r}) e^{-\tau K_0}$$

$$f_{\text{tot}} V_I(\tau_i) = \frac{1}{2} \int d^4x_i d^4x'_i \psi^+(x_i) \psi^+(x'_i) U(x_i - x'_i) \psi^-(x'_i) \psi^-(x_i)$$

Using perturbation theory. To 1st order in  $\lambda$ .  $\mathcal{O} \int \lambda^2 \psi^2 \psi^2$  terms

$$= -\text{Tr} \left\{ e^{-\beta K_0} \frac{1}{2} T_c \int dx_i dx'_i U(x_i - x'_i) \psi^+(x_i) \psi^+(x'_i) \psi^-(x_i) \psi^-(x'_i) \psi^+(x) \psi^+(x') \right\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} Z_0 \int dx_i dx'_i U(x_i - x'_i) \langle T_c \psi^+(x_i) \psi^+(x'_i) \psi^-(x'_i) \psi^-(x_i) \psi^+(x) \psi^+(x') \rangle$$

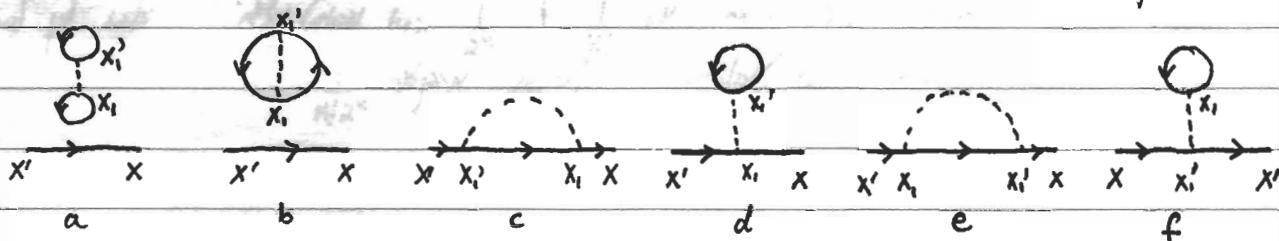
$$\text{Wick} = -\frac{1}{2} Z_0 \int dx_i dx'_i U(x_i - x'_i)$$

$$\left\{ G_o(x, x') \left[ G_o(x_i, x_i) G_o(x'_i, x'_i) - G_o(x_i, x'_i) G_o(x'_i, x_i) \right] \right.$$

$$+ G_o(x, x_i) \left[ G_o(x'_i, x') G_o(x_i, x'_i) - G_o(x'_i, x_i) G_o(x_i, x') \right]$$

$$\left. + G_o(x, x'_i) \left[ G_o(x'_i, x_i) G_o(x_i, x') - G_o(x'_i, x') G_o(x_i, x_i) \right] \right\}$$

$$G_o(x, x') \quad \xrightarrow{x'} \quad , \quad U(x-x') \quad \xrightarrow{x-x'} \quad \text{Wicks rule part 1 per def}$$



in p.f.  $\rightarrow$  non connected diagrams  $\rightarrow$  vertex  $\rightarrow$  no p.f.  $\rightarrow$  if few \*

(drop red wavy) connected diagrams ! p.f.

?  $\rightarrow$  non  $\rightarrow$  sum of non p.f. p.f.  $\rightarrow$  p.f.  $\rightarrow$  p.f.  $\rightarrow$

$$\left[ \rightarrow + \text{dashed loop} + \text{vert. line} + \dots \right] \times \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \text{vert. line} + \frac{1}{2} \text{vert. line with loop} + \dots \right]$$

$\rightarrow$  Z splits into  $\int d\lambda_1 d\lambda'_1 \Gamma(x_1 - x'_1) \langle T_c \psi^+(x_1) \psi^+(x'_1) \psi(x'_1) \psi(x_1) \rangle$

(1 p.f. over 230)  $\rightarrow$   $Z = \int d\lambda_1 d\lambda'_1 \psi(x_1) \psi(x'_1) \psi(x'_1) \psi(x_1)$

$$-\frac{1}{2} Z \cdot \int d\lambda_1 d\lambda'_1 \Gamma(x_1 - x'_1) \langle T_c \psi^+(x_1) \psi^+(x'_1) \psi(x'_1) \psi(x_1) \rangle$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} Z \cdot \int d\lambda_1 d\lambda'_1 \Gamma(x_1 - x'_1) \left\{ G_0(x_1, x'_1) G_0(x'_1, x'_1) - G_0(x_1, x'_1) G_0(x'_1, x_1) \right\}$$

Linked Cluster Expansion : non non p.f. non disconnected diagrams  $\rightarrow$  ←

! each connected diagrams  $\rightarrow$  of p.f.  $\rightarrow$  C

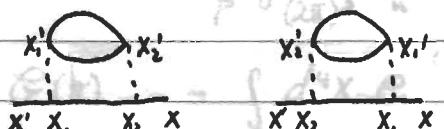
non non  $\rightarrow$  2 ways  $\rightarrow$  non connected diagrams  $\rightarrow$  p.f.  $\rightarrow$  non non \*

vertex  $\rightarrow$  so possible paths for contractions  $\rightarrow$   $\rightarrow$  non connected non

vertices  $\rightarrow$  full  $2^n$  to choose vertices  $\rightarrow$  for vertices  $\rightarrow$   $x_i \leftrightarrow x'_i$

vertices  $\rightarrow$  for vertices  $\rightarrow$  non vertices to choose  $\rightarrow$  for non vertices

vertices  $\rightarrow$  full  $2^n$  to choose vertices  $\rightarrow$  for non vertices

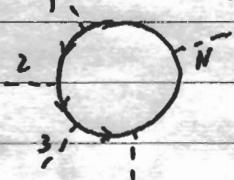


$\rightarrow$   $2^n n!$   $\rightarrow$  ways  $\rightarrow$  of non

prod p.f.  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{2^n} \frac{1}{n!} \rightarrow$  non non  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{2^n n!}$   $\rightarrow$  p.f.

$\cdot \frac{1}{n! 2^n}$   $\rightarrow$  non non  $\rightarrow$   $\frac{1}{n! 2^n}$   $\rightarrow$  non non  $\rightarrow$  p.f.

Now d! b yes we can write it as  $\psi_1 \psi_2 \psi_3 \dots \psi_N$  & if we \*  
then we have some phase factor -1 from  $\psi^+$



$$\underbrace{\psi_1^+ \psi_1}_1 \underbrace{\psi_2^+ \psi_2}_2 \underbrace{\psi_3^+ \psi_3}_3 \dots \underbrace{\psi_N^+ \psi_N}_N$$

Now we have  $\psi_1^+ \psi_N$  &  $\psi_N \psi_1$  & these are -1 from each other

$$B_0(N, 1)$$

So we have  $\psi_1 \psi_2 \dots \psi_N$  & this is what we want

is called  $\psi_{\text{tot}} = \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \dots + \psi_N$  & this is what we want to do

$$G_0(1, 2) = \int d^3x_1 d^3x_2 e^{i(k_1 x_1 - k_2 x_2)} \rightarrow \text{phase } 1/p \text{ for } 2$$

$$G_0(1, 2) = \int d^3x_1 d^3x_2 e^{i(k_1 x_1 - k_2 x_2)} \text{ phase } 1/p \text{ for } 3$$

$$\int d^3x_1 \dots \int d^3x_N \text{ phase } 1/p \text{ for } 4$$

and so on for  $F(-1)^n$  & we get  $B_0(N, 1)$

Now we have  $\psi_{\text{tot}}$  &  $G_0(r, t, r, t+\delta)$  &  $G_0(x, x)$  &  $\psi_{\text{tot}} / p$  &  $\psi_{\text{tot}} \psi_{\text{tot}}^*$  &  $\psi_{\text{tot}} \psi_{\text{tot}}^* = N$

$\psi_{\text{tot}} = \psi_{\text{tot}}^*$

Now we have  $G_0(\vec{P})$  &  $\psi_{\text{tot}}^*$  &  $\psi_{\text{tot}}$  &  $\psi_{\text{tot}} \psi_{\text{tot}}^*$

$$G(X) = \frac{1}{\beta} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n e^{ikX} G(k)$$

$$G(k) = \int d^4x e^{-ikx} G(X) \quad k = (\vec{k}, \omega_n)$$

$$U(X) = \frac{1}{\beta} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \sum_n e^{ikX} U(k) \quad kX = \vec{k}\vec{r} - \omega_n t$$

$$U(k, i\omega_n) = U(k) \quad \uparrow \quad U(t) \times S(t) \text{ is real part} \quad \text{for } k \neq 0$$

c suitable field plane

$$-\frac{1}{2} Z_0 \int dx dx' U(x_i - x_i') G_o(x x_i) G_o(x' x_i') G_o(x_i x_i')$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} Z_0 \int dx dx' \int dk dk' d^d q d^d q' \frac{1}{\beta^4} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{12}} e^{i[q'(x_i - x_i') + k(x x_i) + k'(x_i' - x') + q(x_i - x_i')]}$$

$$\times U(q') G_o(k) G_o(k') G_o(q)$$

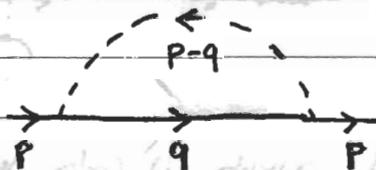
$$dk = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n$$

$$\beta^2 (2\pi)^6 \delta(k - q - q') \delta(k' - q - q') \quad \text{where } x_i, x_i' \text{ & } x, x' \text{ are vectors}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} Z_0 \frac{\int dq dq'}{\beta^2 (2\pi)^6} e^{i(q+q')(x-x')} U(q') G_o(q) G_o^2(q+q')$$

$$G(P) = \int d^d(x-x') e^{-iP(x-x')} G(x-x')$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} Z_0 \frac{\int dq U(P-q)}{(2\pi)^d \beta} G_o(P) G_o(q)$$



we see that when we do P-q on both sides it's just plus or minus etc.

$G(P)$  is needed now so

$$P \text{ can place polarizing plane } G_o(k) = \frac{1}{(k_x - \omega_k)} \quad \text{where } k_x \text{ is real part of } k \text{ & } \omega_k \text{ is imaginary part}$$

$$B(11) = B(11) + f(11)$$

Matsubara sum is zero - proves proof for 3rd rule 113.5

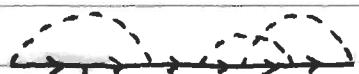
$$(-1)^n (-1)^F \Rightarrow \text{cancel in } B(11)$$

"third" term 6 field plane -  $(f(2))$   $e^{i\omega_k t}$  where  $\omega_k$  is real part of  $\omega$

: וריאציה אינטגרל של פונקציית גראם (Dyson) 163



$G_0 \rightarrow$  overall form for  $G$  of all vertex functions



vertex function than can be taken

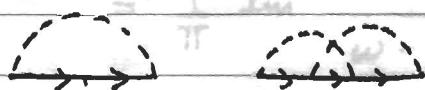


when vertex function of vertex function of  $G_0$  is given  
as part of a reducible diagram -  $\Rightarrow$   $G_0$  if part vertex function

part of the irreducible diagram -  $\Rightarrow$  not vertex function

$$A(k\omega) = 1 - \text{Im } G^R(k\omega)$$

in this case vertex function can be written as part of an irreducible part in some manner



$$\text{Im } \Sigma(k\omega)$$

$G_0$  if & fr part  $\rightarrow$   $(2)(1)(1)$

is done right side  $(w - \Sigma)$  to be part of irreducible self-energy  $\rightarrow$  no  $\Sigma$   
 $w = \Sigma + \text{Re } \Sigma(k\omega)$  (part) part of  $\Sigma$   $\rightarrow$   $\Sigma$  is small

$w - \Sigma = \text{Re } \Sigma(k\omega) =$  part vertex function to be part of Dyson

$$\overrightarrow{\Sigma} = \overrightarrow{G_0} + \rightarrow \Sigma \rightarrow + \rightarrow \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma \rightarrow + \dots$$

$$G(1,1) = G_0(1,1) + \int dk dk' G_0(1,k) \Sigma(k,k') G_0(k',1) + \dots \Leftarrow$$

$$G(k,iw_n) = G_0(k,iw_n) + G_0(k,iw_n) \Sigma(k,iw_n) G_0(k,iw_n) + \dots \rightarrow \text{non relativistic}$$

Dyson-Green'sche Gleichung (implicit) wenn mehrere Zerlegungen möglich sind

$$\overrightarrow{\epsilon} = \overrightarrow{\epsilon}_0 + \overrightarrow{\epsilon}_0 \circledast \Sigma \overrightarrow{\epsilon}$$

oder für  $\epsilon$ : Gute Werte wählen

$$G(k, i\omega_n) = \frac{G_0(k, i\omega_n)}{1 - G_0(k, i\omega_n) \Sigma(k, i\omega_n)} = \frac{1}{G_0^{-1}(k, i\omega_n) - \Sigma(k, i\omega_n)} = \frac{1}{i\omega_n - \xi_k - \Sigma(k, i\omega_n)}$$

?  $\Sigma$  konjugiert invariant in

abgeschlossenes System ist  $i\omega_n \rightarrow \omega + i\delta$  wenn  $G^R$  singulär ist in  $\omega$

$$A(k, \omega) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} G^R(k, \omega)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{\omega - \xi_k - \operatorname{Re} \Sigma(k, \omega) - \operatorname{Im} \Sigma(k, \omega) + i\delta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\operatorname{Im} \Sigma(k, \omega)}{[\omega - \xi_k - \operatorname{Re} \Sigma(k, \omega)]^2 + \operatorname{Im}^2 \Sigma(k, \omega)} \quad : \operatorname{Im} \Sigma \neq 0 \text{ aus}$$

$$\omega = \xi_k + \operatorname{Re} \Sigma(k, \omega)$$

$\omega > \omega(\omega)$  wählt man  $\omega \in \xi_k + \mu \omega$

$$\omega - \xi_k - \operatorname{Re} \Sigma(k, \omega) \approx$$

$$(\omega - \xi_k) + \underbrace{\xi_k - \xi_k}_{\operatorname{Re} \Sigma(k, \xi_k)} - \operatorname{Re} \Sigma(k, \xi_k) - (\omega - \xi_k) \frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} \Sigma(k, \omega)}{\partial \omega} \Big|_{\omega=\xi_k}$$

$$= (\omega - \xi_k) \left[ 1 - \underbrace{\frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} \Sigma(k, \omega)}{\partial \omega}}_{Z_k} \Big|_{\omega=\xi_k} \right]$$

$$G(k, \omega) = \frac{1}{Z_k} (\omega - \xi_k)$$

$\xi_k$  ist die  $\Sigma$ -zero

With this  $(\omega - \xi_k)^2$  is small when  $\omega = \xi_k$  and then  $\text{Im } \Sigma$  is large

$$\text{Im } \Sigma(k, \omega) \approx \text{Im } \Sigma(k, \xi_k) + a \cdot (\omega - \xi_k)^{-2}$$

( $\text{Im } \Sigma$  is zero when  $\omega = \xi_k$ )

so if  $\omega$  is far from  $\xi_k$  then  $\text{Im } \Sigma$  is small and for

$$A(k, \omega) \approx \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\text{Im } \Sigma(k, \xi_k)}{\left[ \frac{1}{Z_k} (\omega - \xi_k) \right]^2 + \text{Im } \Sigma(k, \xi_k)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} Z_k \frac{\frac{1}{Z_k}}{(\omega - \xi_k)^2 + \frac{1}{Z_k^2}}$$

Since  $\frac{1}{Z_k} = Z_k \text{Im } \Sigma(k, \xi_k)$  is the peak

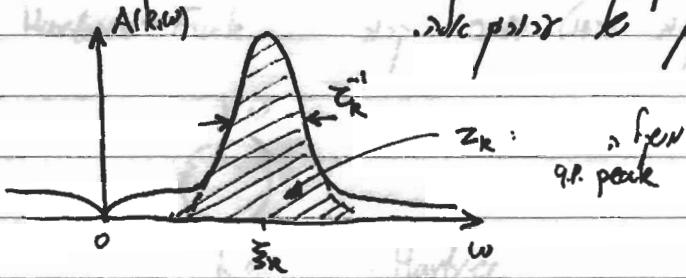
$$(\omega \text{ fr } \text{Im } \Sigma(k)) \text{ for } \frac{1}{Z_k} \text{ to zero for } \omega = \xi_k \approx \xi_k^0 + \text{Re } \Sigma(k, \xi_k^0) \neq 0$$

$Z_k$  to

$\omega = \xi_k$  is a pole for  $\text{Im } \Sigma$  since it is zero at  $\omega = \xi_k$

so  $\text{Im } \Sigma$  is zero at  $\omega = \xi_k$  and  $\text{Re } \Sigma \neq 0$ , i.e.  $Z_k \neq 0$

so  $\text{Im } \Sigma$  has a pole at  $\omega = \xi_k$



$$\xi_k \approx \frac{k^2}{2m^2} - \mu$$

qp  $\int \text{Im } \Sigma d\omega$  is non-zero

$$\frac{m}{m^2} = Z_k \left( 1 + \frac{1}{U_F^2 k^2} \text{Re } \Sigma \Big|_{\omega=k^2} \right)$$

: dense and short

$$\frac{1}{Z_k} \propto \xi_k^{-2}$$

so  $\text{Im } \Sigma$  is zero at  $\omega = \xi_k$  and  $\text{Re } \Sigma \neq 0$

$$N_k = \frac{1}{\beta} \sum_n G(k, \omega_n) e^{i\omega_n t}$$

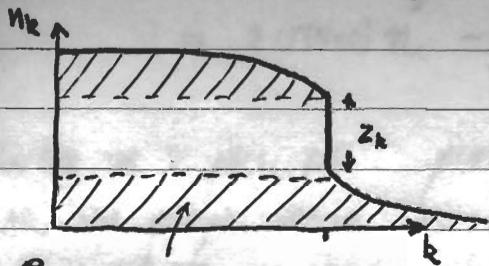
$G$  is a complex function

$$G(k, i\omega_n) = \frac{Z_k}{i\omega_n - \xi_k + \frac{i}{Z_k}}$$

$$Z_k N_k(\xi_k) \rightarrow N_k \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\omega n(\omega) \frac{Z_k}{i\omega - \xi_k}$$

to find the peak for  $k_F$  is

$\Sigma_{k \in I}$  when  $k \in I \rightarrow p_k^0$   $T=0$   $\rightarrow$  no  $p_k^0$  for  $k \in I$

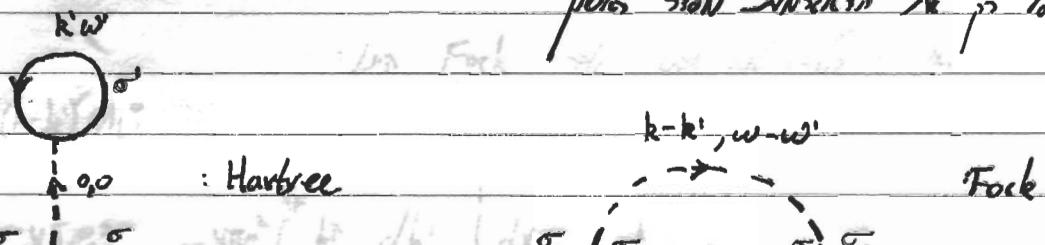


when  $p_k^0$   $n_k = 0$   $\rightarrow$   $n_k = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$

Given  $N$   $n_k$   $\forall k$   $\in I$   $\rightarrow$   $p_k^0$  (absurd) when  $n_k = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$  Luttinger Conjecture  
 and need for  $n_k = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $n_k = 0$   $\forall k \in I$

other particle picture, given  $p_k^0$   $\in$   $\mathbb{R}$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} n_k$   $\neq$  zero  $\forall k \in I$   
 $\rightarrow$  by Dyson  $\rightarrow$   $n_k = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} n_k = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   
 $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   
 $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   
 $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$

Hartree-Fock  $\rightarrow$   $\psi_j : \text{one band}$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} b_k$   $\neq$  zero  $\forall k \in I$   
 $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} b_k = 0$   $\forall k \in I$   $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 = 0$   $\forall k \in I$



$\text{Hartree}$   
 $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} b_k$   $\neq$  zero  
 $\rightarrow$   $\sum_{k \in I} p_k^0 \neq 0$

$$\Sigma(k; i\omega_n) = (-1)(-1) \cdot 2 \cdot U(q=0) \frac{1}{\beta V} \sum_{k; i\omega_n} G_0(k; i\omega_n) + (-1) \frac{1}{\beta V} \sum_{k; i\omega_n} U(k-k') G_0(k'; i\omega_n)$$

$$N_k^0 = \frac{1}{\beta \omega_n} \sum_{k; i\omega_n} G_0(k; i\omega_n) \rightarrow \text{energy} \cdot \frac{1}{V} \sum_k \delta \int dk \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} N \text{ near} \\ \omega_n \text{ with } \text{large } k \text{ pos. energy}$$

$$= 2U(q=0) \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k'} N_{k'}^0 - \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k'} U(k-k') N_{k'}^0$$

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$$= 2 \psi(q=0) \vec{n} - \frac{1}{V} \sum_{\mathbf{k}} \psi(\mathbf{k}-\mathbf{k}') \vec{n}_{\mathbf{k}'}$$

Hartree מתקדם על  $\psi_{\text{tot}}$  ו $\psi_{\text{tot}} = \psi_{\text{atom}} + \psi_{\text{ion}}$ . מושג זה מוגדר כפונקציית גיבוב כפולה  $\psi_{\text{tot}}(r_1, r_2)$ .

:  $\mu_{\text{in}}$  Fock site only changes  $\rightarrow$   $\mu_{\text{in}}$   $S_{\text{tot}}$

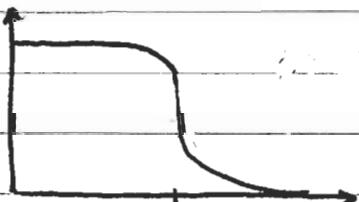
$$\frac{1}{V} \sum_{k'} U(k-k') N_k^o$$

$$= \frac{1}{V} \sum_{k' < k_F} \frac{4\pi e^2}{|k - k'|^2} = \frac{4\pi e^2}{(2\pi)^2} \int_0^{k_F} \frac{dk'}{k'^2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{k^2 - k'^2 - 2kk'x}$$

$$= \frac{e^2}{\pi k} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dk' k' \ln \left| \frac{k+k'}{k-k'} \right|$$

$$= \frac{2e^2}{\pi} k_F \left( \frac{1-z^2}{4z} \ln \left| \frac{1+z}{1-z} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$Z = \frac{k}{k_F}$$



$\Leftarrow$   $k_1 k_2 \geq 1$  and  $m_1 m_2 > 0$  is implied

$$\text{ON3} \xrightarrow{\text{PbO}} \text{N}_2\text{O}_3 \quad \frac{\partial E_b}{\partial R} \Big|_{RF} : qP_3 \xrightarrow{\text{N}_2} \text{N}_2\text{O}_3$$