

## Week 4 (due April 30)

1. Consider free scalar theory in four dimensions with zero mass. This theory is scale-invariant. Assume the space-time has Euclidean metric (i.e. we already performed Wick rotation).

(a) Compute the 2-point Green's function of the scalar field  $\phi$  in coordinate space.

(b) Consider the operator product  $\phi(x)\phi(0)$ . Write down all operators of dimension up to 3 which can appear in the Operator Product Expansion (OPE). (Hint: first show that they must all be bilinear in  $\phi$  by examining matrix elements of both sides of the OPE between suitable states).

(c) Compute the OPE coefficients for operators up to dimension 3. Hint: either compare the matrix elements of both sides of the OPE between suitable states in Fock space, or multiply both sides by a product  $\phi(y)\phi(z)$  and compare the vacuum expectation values.

(d) Now consider the composite operator  $O(x) = \phi^2(x)$ . It is convenient to normal-order it, so that its vacuum expectation value is zero. This operator has dimension 2. Classify the operators which can appear in the OPE of  $O(x)O(0)$  up to dimension 3. Compute the OPE coefficients of all these operators. Hint: it is convenient to think about insertions of  $O$  into vacuum expectation values as arising from adding to the action a new interaction  $\int d^4x \psi(x)O(x)$  with some new classical field  $\psi$  and then expanding the Green's functions to the desired order in  $\psi(x)$ . For example, Green's functions with two insertions of  $O(x)$  can be thought of as arising from expanding Green's function in the modified theory to quadratic order in  $\psi$ . Then one can draw the usual Feynman diagrams in the modified theory to evaluate vacuum expectation values.

(e-f). Now add the interaction  $L_{int} = \lambda\phi^4/4!$ . Although the coupling  $\lambda$  is dimensionless, the theory is no longer scale-invariant, because of renormalization. If one uses dimensional regularization, the OPE coefficients now depend also on the  $\overline{MS}$  scale  $\mu$ . Consider the operator product  $O(x)O(0)$  in this theory and compute the OPE coefficients of the first two operators which appear on the right-hand-side (i.e. 1 and  $O(0)$ ) to order  $\lambda$ . (Hint: again, it is convenient to regard insertions of  $O$  as arising from adding a new interaction  $\int d^4x \psi(x)O(x)$ . Then to evaluate Green's functions with insertions of  $O$  we can use the Feynman diagrams of a modified theory which has two interaction:  $\int d^4x L_{int}$  as well as  $\int d^4x \psi(x)O(x)$ , and therefore two kinds of vertices: one proportional to  $\lambda$  and one proportional to  $\psi$ . The main

difference between the two interactions is that the number of  $\lambda$  vertices can be arbitrary, while the number of  $\psi$  vertices is fixed and determined by the number of  $O$  insertions.)