

## Quantum Mechanics III, set 9.

**Ex. 1.** Consider a complex scalar field interacting with the external potential  $V(x)$ .

$$\mathcal{H}_{int} = \lambda \Phi^\dagger(x) V(x) \Phi(x), \quad H_{int} = \int d^3x \mathcal{H}_{int}.$$

Determine the generating functional of Green's functions

$$\mathcal{Z}[J, J^*] = \langle \emptyset | T(e^{\int d^4x (J^*(x) \Phi_H(x) + J(x) \Phi_H^\dagger(x))}) | \emptyset \rangle = e^{W[j, j^*]}$$

using relations derived on the lecture. Find the solution for a special case  $V(x) = C$  (constant in space-time).

**Hint:** Use the derived relation:

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$$\mathcal{Z}[J, J^*] = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\langle 0 | T \left( U_I(T, -T) e^{\int d^4x (J^*(x) \Phi_I(x) + J(x) \Phi_I^\dagger(x))} \right) | 0 \rangle}{\langle 0 | U_I(T, -T) | 0 \rangle}$$

- Use the property

$$\mathcal{Z}[J, J^*] = \exp(W[J, J^*]),$$

where  $W[J, J^*]$  can be expressed as a sum of connected Feynman diagrams.

- In the above  $|\emptyset\rangle$  is the true (physical) vacuum and  $|0\rangle$  the vacuum of the unperturbed Hamiltonian.

**Ex. 2.** Consider a self-interacting real scalar field  $\phi$  with mass  $M$ . Let the interaction Hamiltonian be given by

$$\mathcal{H}_{int} = \frac{g}{3!} \phi^3(x), \quad H_{int} = \int d^3x \mathcal{H}_{int}.$$

Find all connected diagrams of  $W[j]$ , following the same procedure as in ex. 1 to terms (including)  $g^2$ .

**Ex. 3.** Consider a self-interacting real scalar field  $\phi$  with mass  $M$ . Let the interaction Hamiltonian be given by

$$\mathcal{H}_{int} = \frac{g}{4!}\phi^4(x), \quad H_{int} = \int d^3x \mathcal{H}_{int}.$$

Find all connected diagrams of  $W[j]$ , following the same procedure as in ex. 1 to terms (including)  $g^2$ .

**Ex. 4.** Consider a system containing a complex scalar field  $\Psi(x)$ ,  $\Psi^\dagger(x)$  with a mass  $M$  interacting with a real scalar field  $\phi(x)$  with a mass  $m$  through the interaction

$$\mathcal{H}_I = g\Psi^\dagger(x)\phi(x)\Psi(x).$$

Find all connected diagrams of  $W[j]$  to order  $g^2$ . Find all possible amplitudes, which have two-particle states as the in- and out-states.