

Ryder 5+6, Peskin 9, ...

فرمول بندی اسرال میربری نظریه میدان دینامیکی:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\Psi(t)\rangle = H |\Psi(t)\rangle \rightarrow |\Psi(t)\rangle = \exp\left(-\frac{iH(t-t_0)}{\hbar}\right) |\Psi(t_0)\rangle$$

با تحریر اندیه H که راست معنی بزرگ داشته باشد.

Define: $|\psi(t)\rangle = \exp\left(\frac{iHt}{\hbar}\right) |\psi\rangle$: a vector

$$\Psi(q, t) = \langle q(t) | \Psi \rangle_H \quad \text{with} \quad |\Psi(t)\rangle_s = \exp\left(-\frac{iHt}{\hbar}\right) |\Psi\rangle_H$$

سلسله طالع داده شده: $\langle q_f(t_f) | \Psi \rangle = \int dq_i \langle q_f(t_f) | q_i(t_i) \rangle \langle q_i(t_i) | \Psi \rangle$

or $\Psi(q_f, t_f) = \int dq_i \frac{\langle q_f(t_f) | q_i(t_i) \rangle \Psi(q_i, t_i)}{K(q_f, t_f; q_i, t_i)}$ است.

$$K(q_f, t_f; q_i, t_i) = \langle q_f(t_f) | q_i(t_i) \rangle =$$

$$= \int dq_1 \dots dq_n \langle q_f(t_f) | q_n(t_n) \rangle \langle q_n(t_n) | q_{n-1}(t_{n-1}) \rangle \dots \langle q_i(t_i) | q_i(t_i) \rangle$$

$$A = \langle q_{j+1}(t_{j+1}) | q_j(t_j) \rangle = \langle q_{j+1} | e^{-iH(t_{j+1}-t_j)/\hbar} | q_j \rangle = \langle q_{j+1} | e^{-iH\tau/\hbar} | q_j \rangle$$

$$= \langle q_{j+1} | \left(1 - \frac{iH\tau}{\hbar} + O(\tau^2)\right) | q_j \rangle =$$

$$= \langle q_{j+1} | q_j \rangle - \frac{i\tau}{\hbar} \langle q_{j+1} | H | q_j \rangle$$

$$= \delta(q_{j+1} - q_j) - \frac{i\tau}{\hbar} \langle q_{j+1} | H | q_j \rangle$$

$$= \int \frac{dp}{2\pi\hbar} \exp\left(\frac{ip}{\hbar}(q_{j+1} - q_j)\right) - \frac{i\tau}{\hbar} \langle q_{j+1} | H | q_j \rangle$$

$$H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(q) \quad \text{: فرض}$$

$$\bullet \langle q_{j+1} | H | q_j \rangle = \int \frac{dp dp'}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \left\{ \langle q_{j+1} | p' \rangle \langle p' | \frac{p^2}{2m} | p \rangle \langle p | q_j \rangle \right. \\ \left. + \langle q_{j+1} | V(q) | q_j \rangle \right\}$$

$$= \int \frac{dp dp'}{(2\pi\hbar)^2} \left\{ \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}(p'q_{j+1} - pq_j)\right) \frac{p^2}{2m} \delta(p - p') (2\pi\hbar) \right. \\ \left. + V\left(\frac{q_j + q_{j+1}}{2}\right) \delta(q_{j+1} - q_j) \right\}$$

اگر $V(q_j)$ باشد: آنچه میتوانیم بگوییم $\delta(q_{j+1} - q_j) = \delta(q_j - q_{j+1})$

$$\langle q | p \rangle = \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} qp\right)$$

$$\langle p | p' \rangle = (2\pi\hbar) \delta(p - p')$$

$$\delta(q_{j+1} - q_j) = \int \frac{dp}{2\pi\hbar} e^{\frac{ip}{\hbar}(q_{j+1} - q_j)}$$

$$\langle q | q' \rangle = \delta(q - q')$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \langle q_{j+1} | H | q_j \rangle = \\
 &= \int \frac{dp}{2\pi\hbar} e^{\frac{iP}{\hbar}(q_{j+1}-q_j)} \frac{p^2}{2m} + \int \frac{dp}{2\pi\hbar} e^{\frac{iP}{\hbar}(q_{j+1}-q_j)} V(q_j) \\
 &= \int \frac{dp_j}{2\pi\hbar} e^{\frac{iP_j}{\hbar}(q_{j+1}-q_j)} \left(\frac{p_j^2}{2m} + V(q_j) \right) = \int \frac{dp_j}{2\pi\hbar} e^{\frac{iP_j}{\hbar}(q_{j+1}-q_j)} H(q_j, p_j) \\
 \rightsquigarrow A &= \langle q_{j+1}(t_{j+1}) | q_j(t_j) \rangle = \int \frac{dp_j}{2\pi\hbar} \exp \left(\frac{iP_j}{\hbar}(q_{j+1}-q_j) \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{i\tau}{\hbar} \int \frac{dp_j}{2\pi\hbar} \exp \left(\frac{iP_j}{\hbar}(q_{j+1}-q_j) \right) H(q_j, p_j) + O(\tau^2) \\
 &= \int \frac{dp_j}{2\pi\hbar} \exp \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} [p_j(q_{j+1}-q_j) - \tau H(q_j, p_j)] \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\langle q_{j+1}(t_{j+1}) | q_j(t_j) \rangle = \int \frac{dp_j}{2\pi\hbar} \exp \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} [p_j(q_{j+1}-q_j) - \tau H(q_j, p_j)] \right)}$$

$$\text{حيث } K(q_f, t_f; q_i, t_i) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \prod_{j=1}^n dq_j \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} \frac{dp_j}{2\pi\hbar} \exp \left[\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_{j=0}^n [p_j(q_{j+1}-q_j) - \tau H(q_j, p_j)] \right]$$

→ A more compact form for $K(q_f, t_f; q_i, t_i) = \langle q_f(t_f) | q_i(t_i) \rangle$

$$K(q_f, t_f; q_i, t_i) = \int \frac{Dq Dp}{2\pi\hbar} \exp \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_t^{t_f} [p \dot{x} - H(p, x)] dt \right)$$

(ج) \Rightarrow

$$\int \frac{Dp Dq}{2\pi\hbar} = \prod_{\tau} \frac{dq(\tau) dp(\tau)}{2\pi\hbar}$$

$$\text{حيث } H = \frac{p^2}{2m} + V(x)$$

$$\boxed{K(q_f, t_f; q_i, t_i) = \frac{1}{N} \int \frac{Dq}{2\pi\hbar} e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} S} \quad \text{with } S = \int_{t_i}^{t_f} dt L(x, \dot{x})}$$

$$\text{است } K(q_f, t_f; q_i, t_i) = \langle q_f(t_f) | q_i(t_i) \rangle \quad \text{حيث } N = \int Dq$$

Question 1: $\langle q_f(t_f) | Q(t_{n_1}) Q(t_{n_2}) | q_i(t_i) \rangle = ?$

for $t_{n_1} > t_{n_2}$ we obtain:

$$\langle q_f(t_f) | Q(t_{n_1}) Q(t_{n_2}) | q_i(t_i) \rangle = \int dq_1 \dots dq_n \langle q_f(t_f) | q_{n_1}(t_n) \rangle \dots$$

$$\langle q_{n_1}(t_{n_1}) | Q(t_{n_2}) | q_{n_2}(t_{n_2}) \rangle \dots \langle q_{n_2}(t_{n_2}) | Q(t_{n_1}) | q_{n_1}(t_{n_1}) \rangle$$

$$\dots \langle q_i(t_i) | q_i(t_i) \rangle$$

$$Q(t_{n_1}) | q_{n_1}(t_{n_1}) \rangle = q_{n_1}(t_{n_1}) | q_{n_1}(t_{n_1}) \rangle$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\langle q_f(t_f) | Q(t_1) Q(t_2) | q_i(t_i) \rangle = \int \frac{Dq Dp}{2\pi\hbar} q(t_1) q(t_2) \exp \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} (pq - H) dt \right)}$$

$$\langle q_f(t_f) | T(Q(t_1) \dots Q(t_n)) | q_i(t_i) \rangle = \int \frac{Dq Dp}{2\pi\hbar} q(t_1) \dots q(t_n) \exp \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} (pq - H) dt \right)$$

$$\boxed{\langle q_f(t_f) | T(Q(t_1) \dots Q(t_n)) | q_i(t_i) \rangle = N \int Dq q(t_1) \dots q(t_n) \exp \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} L dt \right)}$$

Question 2: Transition amplitude in the presence of an external source;

$$\langle q_f(t_f) | q_i(t_i) \rangle^J = \int \frac{Dq Dp}{2\pi\hbar} \exp \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{t_i}^{t_f} [pq - H(p, q) + \hbar J(\tau) q(\tau)] d\tau \right)$$

$$\langle q_f(t_f) | T(Q(t_1) \dots Q(t_n)) | q_i(t_i) \rangle \stackrel{\text{دارای سیک دارسون}}{=} \langle q_f(t_f) | q_i(t_i) \rangle^J \quad \begin{matrix} \text{توکن سیک دارسون} \\ \text{از مفهوم} \end{matrix}$$

$$(B) \boxed{\langle q_f(t_f) | T(Q(t_1) \dots Q(t_n)) | q_i(t_i) \rangle = \left(\frac{1}{i} \right)^n \left(\frac{\delta^n}{\delta J(t_1) \dots \delta J(t_n)} \right) \langle q_f(t_f) | q_i(t_i) \rangle^J}_{J=0}$$

برای سیک دارسون این معنی بود که $Z[J] \equiv \langle 0 | 0 \rangle^J$ را نهاده خواهد بود.

برای سیک دارسون این معنی بود که $Z[J] \equiv \langle 0 | T(Q(t_1) \dots Q(t_n)) | 0 \rangle$ را نهاده خواهد بود.

$$(*) \boxed{\langle 0 | T(Q(t_1) \dots Q(t_n)) | 0 \rangle = \left(\frac{1}{i} \right)^n \frac{\delta^n}{\delta J(t_1) \dots \delta J(t_n)} Z[J] \Big|_{J=0}}$$

$$\varphi_n(x) \equiv \langle x | n \rangle$$

$$\varphi_0(x) \equiv \langle x | 0 \rangle$$

$$H|n\rangle = E_n|n\rangle, H|0\rangle = E_0|0\rangle$$

$$\varphi_0(x, t) = e^{-iE_0 t/\hbar} \varphi_0(x) = e^{-iE_0 t/\hbar} \langle x | 0 \rangle = \langle x | e^{-iHt/\hbar} | 0 \rangle = \langle x(t) | 0 \rangle$$

طبق ابتداء فضیل میرا بابت بگذش:

الآن مسروق اسون دار

(C)

$$\chi[\mathcal{J}] = \lim_{\substack{T_1 \rightarrow i\infty \\ T_2 \rightarrow -i\infty}} \frac{e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} E_0 (T_2 - T_1)}}{\varphi_0^*(x_1) \varphi_0(x_2)} \langle x_2(T_2) | x_1(T_1) \rangle^J \quad C \text{ میکنیم}$$

ابتداء C: برای بگفت اوردن ابتدا (C) فرض میکنیم $\mathcal{J}(t)$ بین این مقدارها را بازه میگذراند، $t' < t$ صفوایت:

$$T_1 < t < t' < T_2$$

ابتداء فرض میکنیم
در این قدرت خواهیم داشت:

$$\langle x_2(T_2) | x_1(T_1) \rangle^J = \int dx dx' \underbrace{\langle x_2(T_2) | x'(t') \rangle}_{(b)} \underbrace{\langle x'(t') | x(t) \rangle}_{\mathcal{J}=0}^J \underbrace{\langle x(t) | x_1(T_1) \rangle}_{(a) \quad \mathcal{J}=0}$$

$$a) \quad \langle x(t) | x_1(T_1) \rangle = \langle x | e^{-iH(t-T_1)/\hbar} | x_1 \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{n,m} \langle x | m \rangle \langle m | e^{-iH(t-T_1)/\hbar} | n \rangle \langle n | x_1 \rangle$$

$$= \sum_{n,m} \varphi_m(x) \varphi_n^*(x_1) \exp\left(-\frac{iE_n(t-T_1)}{\hbar}\right) \delta_{nm}$$

$$= \sum_n \varphi_n(x) \varphi_n^*(x_1) \exp\left(-\frac{iE_n(t-T_1)}{\hbar}\right)$$

$$\checkmark \lim_{T_1 \rightarrow i\infty} \exp\left(-\frac{iE_0 T_1}{\hbar}\right) \langle x(t) | x_1(T_1) \rangle = \varphi_0^*(x_1) \underbrace{\varphi_0(x)}_{\varphi(x,t)} e^{-iE_0 t/\hbar}$$

$$\rightarrow \langle x(t) | x_1(T_1) \rangle = \frac{\varphi_0^*(x_1) \varphi_0(x, t)}{e^{-iE_0 T_1/\hbar}} = e^{+iE_0 T_1/\hbar} \varphi_0^*(x_1) \varphi_0(x, t)$$

$$b) \quad \langle x_2(T_2) | x'(t') \rangle = e^{-iE_0 T_2/\hbar} \varphi_0(x_2) \varphi_0^*(x', t')$$

اعتنی

$$\Rightarrow \langle x_2(T_2) | x_1(T_1) \rangle^J = \exp\left(\frac{iE_0(T_1 - T_2)}{\hbar}\right) \varphi_0^*(x_1) \varphi_0(x_2)$$

$$= \underbrace{\int dx dx' \frac{\varphi_0^*(x', t')}{\varphi_0(x, t)} \langle x'(t') | x(t) \rangle^J}_{= \langle O | x'(t') \rangle} \underbrace{\frac{\varphi_0(x, t)}{= \langle x(t) | O \rangle}}_{\equiv Z[J] = \langle O | O \rangle^J \text{ or}}$$

OR $Z[J] = \lim_{\substack{T_1 \rightarrow i\infty \\ T_2 \rightarrow -i\infty}} \exp\left(\frac{-iE_0(T_1 - T_2)}{\hbar}\right) \frac{\langle x_2(T_2) | x_1(T_1) \rangle^J}{\varphi_0^*(x_1) \varphi_0(x_2)}$

■ انتقام من حساب

$$: \int \left(\frac{i}{\tau} \right)^N \frac{\delta^N Z[J]}{\delta J(t_1) \dots \delta J(t_N)} \Big|_{J=0}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{i}{\tau} \right)^N \frac{\delta^N Z[J]}{\delta J(t_1) \dots \delta J(t_N)} \Big|_{J=0} &= \lim_{\substack{T_1 \rightarrow i\infty \\ T_2 \rightarrow -i\infty}} \frac{e^{-iE_0(T_1 - T_2)/\hbar}}{\varphi_0^*(x_1) \varphi_0(x_2)} \\ &\times \left(\frac{i}{\tau} \right)^N \frac{\delta^N}{\delta J(t_1) \dots \delta J(t_N)} \langle x_2(T_2) | x_1(T_1) \rangle^J \\ &= \langle x_2(T_2) | T(\chi(t_1) \dots \chi(t_N)) | x_1(T_1) \rangle^{(B)} \\ &= \langle O | T(\chi(t_1) \dots \chi(t_N)) | O \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\langle O | T(\chi(t_1) \dots \chi(t_N)) | O \rangle = \lim_{\substack{T_1 \rightarrow i\infty \\ T_2 \rightarrow -i\infty}} \frac{e^{-iE_0(T_1 - T_2)/\hbar}}{\varphi_0^*(x_1) \varphi_0(x_2)} \langle x_2(T_2) | T(\chi(t_1) \dots \chi(t_N)) | x_1(T_1) \rangle}$$

ذلک، $Z[J] = \lim_{\substack{T_1 \rightarrow i\infty \\ T_2 \rightarrow -i\infty}} e^{-iE_0(T_1 - T_2)/\hbar} \frac{\langle x_2(T_2) | x_1(T_1) \rangle^J}{\varphi_0^*(x_1) \varphi_0(x_2)}$ رسم از این

$$\langle x_2(T_2) | x_1(T_1) \rangle^J = \int \frac{Dx}{2\pi\hbar} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{T_1}^{T_2} (L + \hbar \tilde{J} x) dt\right)$$

دست:

$$Z[J] = \frac{1}{Z[0]} \int Dx \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt \left(L(x, \dot{x}) + \hbar \tilde{J} x\right)\right)$$

$Z[J]$ کم اندیشی می‌گیری

میتوان مساع فن را دری طبق بیان نویسی تفہم داد:

1st Step: # of Dof: $x \rightarrow \vec{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$: هر از اندی چهارم از اندی

$$\int Dx \rightarrow \int D\vec{x} \equiv \int \prod_{i=1}^n dx_i(t)$$

2nd Step Replace $\vec{x}(t)$ by $\varphi(\vec{x}, t) \rightarrow \varphi(x)$ with $x^\mu = (t, \vec{x})$

$$\int dt \rightarrow \int d^4x$$

با این ترتیب چه اندی مسیر برای آن نظریه ای برایست از:

$$G^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \langle 0 | T(\varphi(x_1) \dots \varphi(x_n)) | 0 \rangle \approx \int D\varphi \varphi(x_1) \dots \varphi(x_n) \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \int d^4x \mathcal{L}_0\right)$$

For free scalar field theory

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \varphi (\square + m^2) \varphi$$

با این ترتیب، یک مدل درنظر بگیری

$$Z_0[J] \approx \int D\varphi \exp\left(i \int d^4x (\mathcal{L}_0 + J(x)\varphi(x))\right)$$

$$= \langle 0 | 0 \rangle^J = \frac{1}{Z_0[0]} \int D\varphi \exp\left(i \int d^4x (\mathcal{L}_0 + J\varphi - \frac{i\epsilon}{2} \varphi^2)\right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \varphi \partial^\mu \varphi - \frac{m^2}{2} \varphi^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \varphi (\square + m^2) \varphi + \text{total derivative}$$

$$\rightarrow Z_0[J] = N \int D\varphi \exp\left(-i \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi - J\varphi\right]\right) *$$

$$(D + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi_0 = J$$

فران راه را که بسیار خوب است را رسیده می‌خواهیم این مسیر را در نظر بگیریم.

باید اندی مسیر ما را که اندی اندی و نوع سریعی ۴ هستیم

ماجراجویی در این روش اندی اندی را $Z_0[J]$ را بگیریم از آن نویسی:

$$(\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi_0 = J$$

$$\varphi(x) \rightarrow \varphi_0(x) + \varphi(x)$$

لذلك φ_0 لا ينبع من $\varphi(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi - J\varphi \right] \rightarrow \\ &\quad \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} (\varphi + \varphi_0) (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) (\varphi + \varphi_0) - J(\varphi + \varphi_0) \right] \\ &= \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \varphi_0 (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \varphi (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi_0 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{2} \varphi_0 (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi_0 - J(\varphi + \varphi_0) \right] \end{aligned}$$

use $\int \varphi_0 \square \varphi d^4x = \int \varphi \square \varphi_0 d^4x$ & $(\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi_0 = J$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi + \cancel{\varphi J \frac{1}{2} \times 2} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} \varphi_0 J} - \cancel{J\varphi} - \cancel{J\varphi_0} \right] \\ &= \int d^4x \left[\frac{1}{2} \varphi (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi - \frac{1}{2} J\varphi_0 \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_0 = (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) J \quad \text{لذلك } (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi_0 = J$$

(a) $I = \int d^4x \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \varphi (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi - \frac{1}{2} \int d^4y J(y) (\square_y + m^2 - i\epsilon)^{-1} J(y) \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int d^4y (\square_y + m^2 - i\epsilon)^{-1} J(y) &= \int d^4y \delta^4(x-y) \varphi_0(y) = \varphi_0(x) \quad \checkmark \\ \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} J(x) \int d^4y (\square_y + m^2 - i\epsilon)^{-1} J(y) &= -\frac{1}{2} J(x) \varphi_0(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_0[J] &= \mathcal{N} \int D\varphi \exp \left(-\frac{i}{2} \int d^4x \varphi(x) (\square_x + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi(x) \right) \\ &\quad \times \exp \left(i \int d^4x J(x) \varphi(x) \right) \end{aligned}$$

(a) $Z_0[J] = \mathcal{N} \int D\varphi \exp \left(-\frac{i}{2} \int d^4x \varphi(x) (\square_x + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi(x) \right)$

$\times \exp \left(+\frac{i}{2} \int d^4x d^4y J(x) (\square_y + m^2 - i\epsilon) J(y) \right)$

$D(\varphi + \varphi_0) = D\varphi$

$$(\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi_0 = J$$

$$(\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \Delta_F(x-y) = -\delta^4(x-y)$$

$$\rightarrow \varphi_0(x) = - \int d^4y \Delta_F(x-y) J(y)$$

$$Z_0[J=0]$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z_0[J] &= \mathcal{N} \int D\varphi e^{-\frac{i}{2} \int d^4x \varphi(x) (\square_x + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi(x)} \\ &\quad \times e^{-\frac{i}{2} \int d^4x d^4y J(x) \Delta_F(x-y) J(y)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}\varphi \exp \left(-\frac{i}{2} \int d^4x \varphi(x) (\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \varphi(x) \right) = [\det \left(i(\square + m^2 - i\epsilon) \right)]^{-1/2}$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}\varphi \mathcal{D}\varphi^* e^{-i \int d^4x \varphi^*(x) A \varphi(x)} = (\det A)^{-1}$$

حسن تسلیل در رابطه نکم طهری شد و به این ترتیب از اورت دفعه خود می شود. $\Leftarrow Z[0]$

$$Z_0[\mathcal{J}] = \exp \left(-\frac{i}{2} \int d^4x d^4y \mathcal{J}(x) \Delta_F(x-y) \mathcal{J}(y) \right)$$

$Z_0[\mathcal{J}]$ is the generating functional of n -point Green's function of "free" (real) scalar fields;

$$\tau(x_1, \dots, x_n) \equiv \langle 0 | T(\varphi(x_1) \dots \varphi(x_n)) | 0 \rangle = \left(\frac{i}{\square} \right)^n \frac{\delta^n}{\delta \mathcal{J}(x_1) \dots \delta \mathcal{J}(x_n)} Z_0[\mathcal{J}] \Big|_{\mathcal{J}=0}$$

للتسلیل این ترتیب نکم طهری شد که در اینجا می شود:

$$Z_0[\mathcal{J}] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i^n}{n!} \right) \int d^4x_1 \dots d^4x_n \mathcal{J}(x_1) \dots \mathcal{J}(x_n) \tau(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

Feynman Rules (in Functional formalism)

$$Z_0[\mathcal{J}] = \exp \left(-\frac{i}{2} \int d^4x d^4y \mathcal{J}(x) \Delta_F(x-y) \mathcal{J}(y) \right)$$

$$Z_0[\mathcal{J}] = 1 - \frac{i}{2} \int d^4x d^4y \mathcal{J}(x) \Delta_F(x-y) \mathcal{J}(y) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(\frac{-i}{2} \right)^2 \left(\int d^4x d^4y \mathcal{J}(x) \Delta_F(x-y) \mathcal{J}(y) \right)^2 + \dots$$

(نحوی ترتیب بزرگترین)