

HW 1: Quantum Mechanics as a 1 + 0 Dimensional Quantum Field Theory

March 18, 2019

*will be officially posted on **March 7** and due on **March 21**. Before **March 7**, any modifications to the problems are possible.*

1 Problem 1: q^4 theory at $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^3)$

In this problem, we continue our study of the system governed by the Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p^2 + \frac{1}{2}\omega^2 q^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4!}q^4, \quad (1)$$

where we have set $m = 1$ and $\hbar = 1$. We want to calculate the ground energy E_0 of the system by evaluating the transition amplitude

$$\int dx \langle x | e^{-i\hat{H}T} | x \rangle, \quad (2)$$

perturbatively in λ . *All calculations below should be performed by assuming the analytic continuation $T \rightarrow -iT$ and we only consider the large T limit, just like what we did in the class.*

- **Draw** all possible connected Feynman diagrams contribute at $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^3)$. (4 distinct diagrams)
- Based on the diagrams you draw above, **construct** the integrands using Feynman rules. Note that you should multiply each diagram by its symmetry factor.
- **Integrate over** the “time” τ_1, τ_2 and τ_3 to find their contributions to the $\mathcal{O}(\lambda^3)$ corrections to the transition amplitude.
- **Find** the λ^3 correction to the ground Energy E_0 , i.e.,

$$E_0 = \frac{1}{2}\omega + \frac{\lambda}{4!} \left(\frac{1}{2\omega}\right)^2 \times 3 - \left(\frac{\lambda}{4!}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2\omega}\right)^4 \frac{21}{\omega} + \lambda^3 \times ? + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^4). \quad (3)$$

2 Problem 2: Instanton

Follow what we discussed in the class to derive yourselves to strengthen your understanding. Please **show sufficient steps!!**

Now we consider

$$H = \frac{1}{2}p^2 - \frac{1}{2}\omega^2q^2 + \frac{\lambda}{4!}q^4, \quad \text{or} \quad L = \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\omega^2q^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!}q^4. \quad (4)$$

The “-” sign before the $\frac{1}{2}\omega^2q^2$ term makes the ground energy E_0 in-accessible by a perturbative calculation in λ . Again we work with the imaginary time $T \rightarrow -iT$.

- **Find** the E_0 using Feynman path integral. From the result that you obtain, explain why the perturbative calculation in λ will not work.