

Advanced Quantum Field Theory

Exercise 5

Consider a real massive scalar field with quartic interaction:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi^2 - \frac{\lambda}{4!} \phi^4 \quad (1)$$

Add to the Lagrangian the 1 loop counter-terms:

$$\Delta\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \delta_z \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{1}{2} \delta_m \phi^2 - \frac{\delta\lambda}{4!} \phi^4 \quad (2)$$

Compute the 1PI four point function at 2 loops. Schematically it will have the following form:

$$2 \text{ loop : } \frac{-i\lambda^3}{(4\pi)^2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} a_2 + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} b_2 + c_2 \log \frac{s}{\mu^2} + d_2 \left(\log \frac{s}{\mu^2} \right)^2 \right) + (s \rightarrow t) + (s \rightarrow u) \quad (3)$$

where $s = (p_1 + p_2)^2$ is the total energy. Recall the result at 1loop:

$$1 \text{ loop : } \frac{-i\lambda^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon} b_1 + d_1 \log \frac{s}{\mu^2} \right) + (s \rightarrow t) + (s \rightarrow u) \quad (4)$$

Show and justify the following statements:

- The coefficient b_2 is local in the external momenta (depend only polynomially on s), once the contribution of the counterterms to the 2 loop 1PI is taken into account. Why is this important?
- $b_2 = (b_1)^2$
- $d_2 = (d_1)^2$