

Exercise 18: Effective action in the presence of a background field

Consider the generator of connected correlation functions in the presence of a (not necessarily constant) background field  $\bar{\phi}$ ,

$$\exp(iW_{\bar{\phi}}[J]) \equiv \int D\phi \exp\left(iS[\bar{\phi} + \phi] + i \int d^4x J \phi\right) \quad (1)$$

Show that the corresponding effective action

$$\Gamma_{\bar{\phi}}[\phi] \equiv - \int d^4x J_{\bar{\phi}}^{\phi} \phi + W[J_{\bar{\phi}}^{\phi}] \quad (2)$$

satisfies  $\Gamma_{\bar{\phi}}[\phi] = \Gamma[\bar{\phi} + \phi]$ , where  $\Gamma$  is the conventional effective action.

Exercise 19: Spontaneous breaking of a  $U(1)$  symmetry

Consider a complex scalar theory invariant under a  $U(1)$  symmetry,

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}\partial_{\mu}\Phi^*\partial^{\mu}\Phi + \frac{\mu^2}{2}\Phi^*\Phi - \frac{\lambda}{4}(\Phi^*\Phi)^2, \quad (3)$$

and define

$$\Phi = (F + r)e^{i\theta}, \quad (4)$$

where  $F$  is the absolute value of the vacuum expectation value of  $\Phi$ .

1. Express the Lagrangian in terms of  $r$  and  $\theta$ .
2. Show that  $r$  is massive and  $\theta$  is massless.
3. How does  $\theta$  interact with  $r$ ?
4. What field is the Goldstone boson?

Please turn...

Exercise 20: The linear  $\sigma$  model

Consider the Lagrangian of

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}\partial_\mu\vec{\phi}\cdot\partial^\mu\vec{\phi} + \frac{\mu^2}{2}\vec{\phi}\cdot\vec{\phi} - \frac{\lambda}{4}(\vec{\phi}\cdot\vec{\phi})^2, \quad (5)$$

where  $\vec{\phi}$  is a vector consisting of  $N$  fields,  $\vec{\phi} = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_N)$ . Recall that this model is useful for instance to describe the interactions of pions.

1. What is the symmetry group of the linear  $\sigma$  model?
2. How many generators are spontaneously broken?
3. How many Goldstone bosons does the theory contain?
4. What is the unbroken symmetry group?