

RG (first try)

$$\int d\mu_P(\Psi) e^{H(\Psi)} = \int d\mu_{P_g}(\Psi) d\mu_g(\phi) e^{H(\Psi+\phi)}$$

int. out
 \downarrow
 $= \int d\mu_{P_g}(\Psi) e^{K_{eff}(\Psi)}$ \leftarrow

scaling
 $= \int d\mu_P(\Psi) e^{H'(\Psi)}$ \leftarrow

$$H'(\Psi) = K_{eff}(\gamma^{-[\Psi]} \Psi(\cdot/\gamma)) \int_{\mathcal{D}} d\mu e^{K\sigma}$$

interaction

$$H(\Psi) = \sum_A \int dx_A U(A, x_A) \Psi(A, x_A) + \text{const}$$

$$= \{ U(A, x_A) \} \text{ reg int. kernels}$$

possible kernels

$$|A| = \ell = \# \text{ legs} \quad \# \text{ derivatives} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{matrix} |A| = \ell \\ \# \text{ derivatives} \end{matrix}} \right\} \rightarrow \Psi(A, x_A) = \prod_{j=1}^{\ell} \psi_{a_j}(x_j)$$

ℓ even

$n_j = 0, 1$

x_j may coincide with x_k $\ell' \neq$ indep point.

ex $\ell = 6$
 $\ell' = 5$
 $P = 1$



const disapp in finite volume

$$H_{\ell} = \{ U(A, x_A) \}_{|A|=\ell}$$

$$H_{\ell, P} = \{ U(A, x_A) \}_{|A|=\ell, d(A)=P}$$

$\mathcal{B} = \{ \text{seq of possible kernels} \}$

$H \in \mathcal{B} \quad H = \{ H_{\ell p} \}_{\ell \text{ even } \ell \geq 2}$
 $0 \leq p \leq \ell$

RG: $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$

$H \rightarrow R(H) = \mathcal{D} \circ \mathcal{I}(H)$

\mathcal{I} integral
 \mathcal{D} dilatation

$\mathcal{I}(H) = \text{Keyp}$

$H_{\text{app}}(\mathcal{B}, x) = H(\mathcal{B}, x) + \sum_{A \supset \mathcal{B}} \int dx_{\mathcal{B}} H(A, x_A) C(x_{\mathcal{B}})$



[3]

$\sum_{\mathcal{B}_1, \dots, \mathcal{B}_n} \sum_{A_1 \supset \mathcal{B}_1, \dots, A_n \supset \mathcal{B}_n} \int U(\dots) U(\dots) C$



[4]

$\mathcal{D}(H_{\ell p}(x)) = \gamma^{-D_{\ell-p}} \gamma^{d(\ell-1)} H_{\ell p}(\gamma x)$

$D_{\ell} = \ell[\Psi] - d = \ell \left(\frac{d}{4} - \frac{\epsilon}{2} \right) - d$

compare H with $R(H) \sim \text{norm}$

$\|U(A)\|_{\omega} := \int_{x_1=0} dx_2 \dots dx_e |U(A, x)| \omega(x)$
 $\omega(x) = e^{-C \left(\frac{\delta + x}{\delta} \right)^{\sigma}}$

C Cauchy $\ell \geq 6 \Rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ contradiction $\lfloor 5$

proof

$$\| \mathcal{D} H_{\ell, p}(A) \|_{\omega} = \gamma^{-\mathcal{D}\ell - p} \underbrace{\gamma^{d(\ell-1)}}_{\gamma}$$

$$\int_{x_i=1} dx_2 \dots dx_{\ell'} |H(A, \underbrace{\gamma x}_y)| \omega(x)$$

$$= \gamma^{-\mathcal{D}\ell - p} \int_{y_i=0} dy_2 \dots dy_{\ell'} |H(A, y)| \underbrace{\omega\left(\frac{y}{\gamma}\right)}_{\leq \omega(y)}$$

$$\approx \gamma^{-\mathcal{D}\ell - p} \| H_{\ell, p}(A) \|_{\omega}$$

$\ell \geq 6$ $\mathcal{D}\ell > 0$ irrelevant $\lfloor 6$

$$\ell = 4 \quad \mathcal{D}_4 = -2\varepsilon < 0 \quad \text{rel}$$

$$\ell = 2 \quad \mathcal{D}_2 = -\left(\frac{d}{2} + \varepsilon\right) < 0 \quad \text{rel.}$$

$$\ell = 4, p = 1 \quad \mathcal{D}_4 + 1 > 0 \quad \text{irr}$$

$$\ell = 2, p = 2 \quad \mathcal{D}_2 + 2 = -\frac{3}{2} - \varepsilon + 2 > 0 \quad \text{irr.}$$

$$\ell = 2, p = 1 \quad \mathcal{D}_2 + 1 = -\frac{3}{2} - \varepsilon + 1 = -\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon < 0 \quad \text{rel.}$$

$d = 1, 2, 3$

Q: starting point. [7]

$$U_{\text{st}} = v \int dx (\Psi \Omega \Psi)(x) + \lambda \int dx (\Psi \Omega \Psi)^2(x)$$

$$\{U_{2,0}, U_{4,0}, 0, 0, 0\}$$

\Rightarrow Do I get kernels with no dots

why $U_{2,0}$?

ANS: bounds above for $l=2,4$
too naive

only local part relevant!

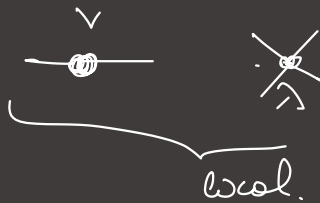
RG (correct version) add intermediate step [8]

$$H \xrightarrow{\pm} U_{\text{eff}}$$

$$U_{\text{eff}} \xrightarrow{D} H'$$

trimming
separate relevant terms

first step $H = \{U_{2,0}, U_{4,0}, 0, 0, 0\}$



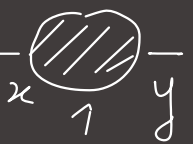
$$I: H \rightarrow U_{\text{eff}}$$

$$I_1 = \int g(x) dx$$

non local

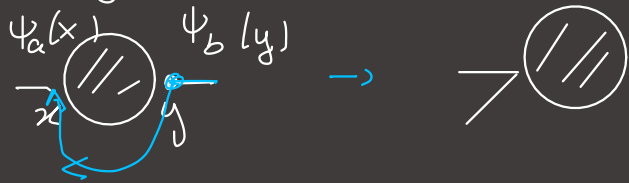
$$l=2 \quad (U_{\text{eff}})_{2,0} = \underbrace{\frac{U_{2,0}}{v}}_{\text{local}} + \frac{0}{\lambda I_1} + \frac{\lambda \lambda}{g(x-y)^2} + \dots$$

general non local term |9



$$= \int K(x-y) \psi_a(x) \psi_b(y) \Omega_{ab} dx dy$$
 with graph


tumbling (local): move one leg



interp id:

$$\psi_b(y) = \psi_b(x) + \int_0^1 \partial_t \psi_b(x + t(y-x)) dt$$

$$= \underline{\psi_b(x)} + \int_0^1 (y-x)_\mu \underline{\partial_\mu \psi_b(x_t)} dt$$




$$= \tilde{\tau} \int dx (\psi \Omega \psi)(x) +$$

$$+ \int dx dy K_\mu(x-y) (\psi(x) \Omega \partial_\mu \psi(y))$$

$$\tilde{\tau} = \int dy K(y)$$

$K_\mu \approx (x-y)_\mu K$
 truly non local!



$$= \underbrace{\text{[Diagram]}} + \underbrace{\text{[Diagram]}}_{\|\mathbb{D} - \mathbb{O}^{\partial}\|_{\omega} = \gamma^{\frac{d}{2} + \epsilon} \|\cdot\|_{\omega}}$$

$$\|\mathbb{D} > \mathbb{O}\|_{\omega} \sim \gamma^{\frac{d}{2} + \epsilon} \|\cdot\|_{\omega}$$
 rel.

interp also the other ψ ||

$$-\overset{x-y}{\bigcirc}- \rightarrow \int dx dy K_{\mu}(x,y) \underbrace{\psi(x) \Omega \psi(y)}_{\text{symm}}$$

$$= \int dy (\psi \Omega \psi)(y) \int dx \overset{(x-y)_{\mu}}{K_{\mu}(x,y)}$$

$$+ \int dx dy L_{\mu\nu}(x,y) \partial_{\mu} \psi(x) \Omega \partial_{\nu} \psi(y)$$

$$-\overset{x-y}{\bigcirc}- = -\overset{(x-y)^2}{\bigcirc}- \quad \text{rel.}$$

$\Rightarrow \ell=2, p=0$

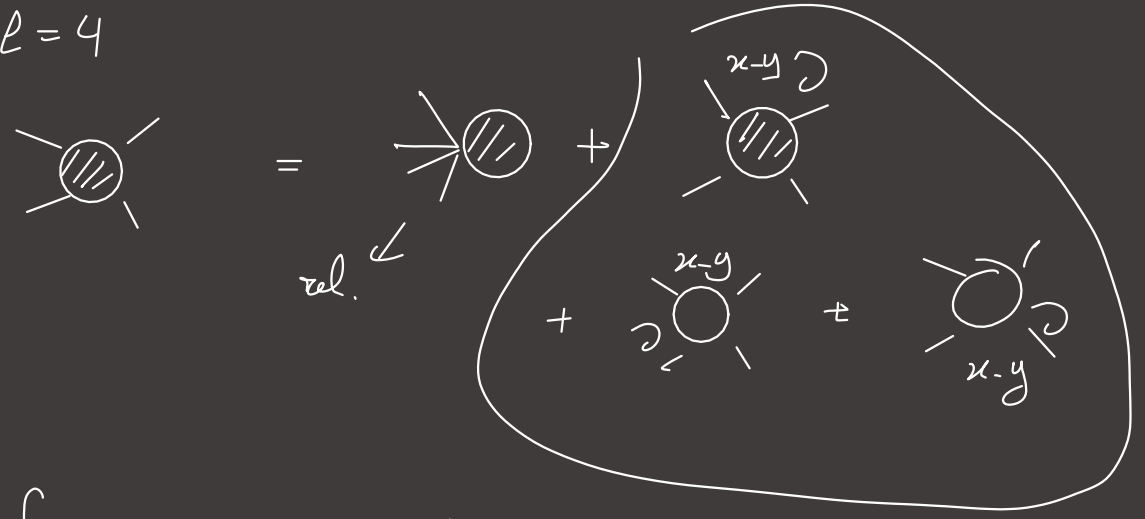
$$-\overset{\text{rel.}}{\bigcirc}- = \overset{\text{rel.}}{\bigcirc} + -\overset{(x-y)^2}{\bigcirc}- \quad \text{rel.}$$

||

$\ell=2 \quad p=1$

$$-\overset{x-y}{\bigcirc}- = -\overset{(x-y)}{\bigcirc}- \quad \text{rel.}$$

$\ell=4$



$$\int K_{\mu} \psi \psi \psi \partial_{\mu} \psi$$

||

$$K_p \xrightarrow{\mathbb{I}} K_p + \dots \quad \llbracket 3$$



$$\mathbb{T}(\text{circle with dot}) = \text{circle with dot}$$

$$\|\mathbb{T}(\text{circle with dot})\|_{\omega} \approx \underbrace{\text{circle with dot}}_{\leq 1} \|\text{circle with dot}\|_{\omega}$$

$$l=6 \quad (V_{app})_{6,0} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{1}{\lambda} + \text{oth terms}$$

⏟
⏟

semi local

trimmed seq = seq of kernels with add constz \llbracket 4

$$l=2 \quad U_{2,0} \quad \underline{\text{local}} \quad \rightarrow \text{circle with dot}$$

$$U_{2,1} = 0$$

set $U_{2L} := U_{2,0}$ loc

$$U_{2R} := U_{2,2}$$

$$l=4 \quad U_{4,0} \quad \text{local} \quad \otimes$$

set $U_{4L} := U_{4,0}$

$$U_{4R} = \{U_{4,p}\}_{p \geq 1}$$

$l=6$ U_{6SL} semi-loc of the form [15]



$$\int \psi\psi\psi(x) \delta(x-y) \psi\psi\psi(y)$$

U_{6R} all the others

128 $U_{e,f}$ as usual.

TL trimmed list = $\{2L, 2R, 4L, 4R, 6SL, 6R, 8, 10, \dots\}$

trimmed seq $\{U_{2L}, U_{2R}, U_{4L}, \dots\}$
 $\{U_{e,f}\}_{e \in TL}$

$B_T =$ set of trimmed seq.

starting seq $U_{st} = \{U_{2L}, U_{4L}, 0, 0, 0, 0\} \in B_T$ [16]

$$U_{eff} = I(U_{st}) \notin B_T$$

trimming $T(U_{eff}) \in B_T$



$$(K_{app})_{\delta,0} = \underbrace{\overbrace{\frac{\chi(x,y)}{\lambda} + \frac{K_{4L}}{\lambda} + \text{oth terms}}^{\text{L17}}}_{T_{\delta SL}^6(K_{ell})} \underbrace{\quad}_{T_{\delta R}^6(K_{ell})}$$

$$T(K)_\ell = K_\ell \quad \forall \ell \geq 8$$

$$RG: \mathcal{B}_T \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_T$$

$$H \mapsto R(H) = \mathcal{D} \circ \overline{T} \circ \mathcal{I}(H)$$

$$K \in \mathcal{B}_T \xrightarrow{\overline{T}} K_{app} \notin \mathcal{B}_T \xrightarrow{\overline{T}} T(K_{ell}) \in \mathcal{B}_T$$

$$\xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} R(H) \in \mathcal{B}_T$$

$$\|\mathcal{D}(K_{4L})\|_\omega = \gamma^{2\varepsilon} \underbrace{\|K_{4L}\|_\omega}_{\uparrow} \quad \text{rel.} \quad \text{L18}$$

$$\|\mathcal{D}(K_{4R})\|_\omega \leq \gamma^{2\varepsilon - 1} \|K_{4R}\|_\omega \quad \text{177.}$$

1 der.

$$\|\mathcal{D}(K_{2L})\|_\omega = \gamma^{d/2 + \varepsilon} \|K_{2L}\|_\omega$$

\(\downarrow\)

$$\|\mathcal{D}(K_{2R})\|_\omega \leq \gamma^{\frac{d}{2} + \varepsilon - 2} \|K_{2R}\|_\omega \quad \text{177.}$$

2 der.

warning $\frac{\chi(x,y)^2}{\lambda^2}$ firming up of gen errors!

$$\|\mathcal{D} \overline{T}_{2R}(K_2)\|_\omega \approx \gamma^{d/2 + \varepsilon/2} \uparrow \gamma \|K_2\|_\omega$$

2 der.

we do not lose a gain 19

we gain only at the next RG step

fixed point eq: $R(k) = T(T k_{eff}) = k$
 $\lambda \in \mathbb{R} \quad \nu \in \mathbb{R}$

2L $\nu = \gamma^{\frac{d}{2} + \epsilon} (\nu + \lambda I_1) + \sum_{l_i - l_a} R^{l_i - l_a}(\nu, \nu)$



4L $\lambda = \gamma^{2\epsilon} (\lambda + \lambda^2 I_2) + \dots$



6SL $\chi(\nu) = \gamma^{2d-6[\psi]} [\chi(\gamma\nu) - 8\lambda^2 g(\nu)]$

$\nu_p = R(\nu_e)$

$l \neq 2L, 4L, 6SL$

solve χ explicitly as a function of λ

\Rightarrow we can neglect ν_{6SL} from RG eq.

need only to consider the set

$\{ \nu_{2L}, \nu_{2R}, \nu_{4L}, \nu_{4R}, \nu_{6R}, \nu_S, \dots \}$

$\|y\| = \max \left\{ \frac{|\nu|}{\Lambda^d}, \frac{\|\nu_{2R}\|}{\Lambda^d S^2}, \frac{|\lambda|}{\Lambda^d S}, \frac{\|\nu_{4R}\|}{\Lambda^d S^2}, \frac{\|\nu_{6R}\|}{\Lambda^d S^3}, \sup \frac{\|\nu_{ell}\|}{228 \Lambda^d S^{l-1}} \right\}$

$R: \mathcal{B}_r \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_r$ contraction