

关于规范群中含有 Abel 子群和有 Higgs 场的情况下重正化前后规范群的同构

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提 要

在规范群含有 Abel 子群和有 Higgs 场的情况下,对重正化前后的规范群的同构性质作了一个严格的证明。

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规范群含有 Abel 子群的情况 ($W-S$ 模型就是这种情况中的一个特例), 比没有 Abel 子群的情况要复杂一些. 't Hooft 和 Veltman^[1], Lee 和 Zinn-Justin^[2] 早期的关于重正化的证明都没有讨论这种比较复杂的情况. Ross 和 Taylor^[3] 讨论过 $W-S$ 模型的重正化和重正化后的规范不变性, 但他们的讨论是不严格的, 只准确到两级微扰. Julve 和 Tonin^[4] 利用 Slavnov 恒等式曾讨论, 即使规范群中含有 Abel 子群, 重正化前后的规范群也具有同构性质. 他们采用的方法类似于 Zinn-Justin 对于没有 Abel 子群的情况的讨论^[5]. 但正如 Zinn-Justin^[5] 和 Taylor^[6] 所指出, 这个方法要求定义 $\tilde{S}_n^0$, 使得对于每一级 (即每个 n , n 代表 n 圈), $\tilde{S}_n^0 * \tilde{S}_n^0 = 0$ 都严格成立. 为此, 重正化到 n 圈的 $\tilde{S}_n^0$ 和重正化到 $n+1$ 圈的 $\tilde{S}_{n+1}^0$ 之间要有如下关系:

$$\tilde{S}_{n+1}^0 = \tilde{S}_n^0 - \tilde{F}_{(n+1)} \operatorname{div} (S_n^0) + o(\eta^{n+2}).$$

这里用 $\left(\frac{1}{\eta} S + J_i A_i + \bar{\xi}_a u_a + \bar{u}_a \xi_a\right)$ 代替 $(S + J_i A_i + \bar{\xi}_a u_a + \bar{u}_a \xi_a)$ 来计算 Γ , n 圈的图有系数 η^n , η 叫做圈数参数. $o(\eta^{n+2})$ 代表 $(n+2)$ 以上的高级修正. 然而, 怎样定义各级 n 的 $\tilde{S}_n^0$, 怎样确定 $o(\eta^{n+2})$ 所代表的高级修正, 在这个方法里并不清楚. 从而 Julve 和 Tonin 的证明也并不十分清楚. Lee^[7] 改进了 Zinn-Justin 的证明, 给出了 $\tilde{S}_{n+1}^0$ 和 $\tilde{S}_n^0$ 之间的具体关系, 可以明显地看到各级的 $\tilde{S}_n^0$ 都严格满足

$$\tilde{S}_n^0 * \tilde{S}_n^0 = 0.$$

本文将说明, 把 Lee 的方法作一定补充后, 可严格而直截了当地证明, 在含有 Abel 子群的情况下, 重正化前后的规范群也具有同构性质, 各级的 $\tilde{S}_n^0$ 严格满足 $\tilde{S}_n^0 * \tilde{S}_n^0 = 0$.

二

现在写出有 Abel 子群和 Higgs 场时的 Slavnov 恒等式. 取规范群为

$$G = A \otimes B, \quad (1)$$

A 是非 Abel 子群, B 是 Abel 子群. 先不加入费密场, 规范不变拉氏量为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}[A_i, B_\mu, s_a] &= \mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[A_i] + \mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[B_\mu] - \frac{1}{2}|Ds_a|^2 - \Delta V(s^+s), \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[A_i] &= -\frac{1}{4}(\partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a + gf_{abc}A_\mu^b A_\nu^c)^2, \\ \mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[B_\mu] &= -\frac{1}{4}(\partial_\mu B_\nu - \partial_\nu B_\mu)^2, \\ (Ds_a)^2 &= \left| \left(\partial_a - \frac{i}{2} g \tilde{\tau}^a \cdot A_a^a - \frac{i}{2} g' B_a \right) s \right|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

A_i 为非 Abel 规范场, B_μ 为 Abel 规范场, s_a 与 s_a^+ 为 Higgs 场(复的). 又可取

$$V(s^+s) = (s_a^+ s_a)^2. \quad (3)$$

以 $W-S$ 模型为例:

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\varphi_2 + i\varphi_1), & s_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\varphi_4 - i\varphi_3), \\ s_1^+ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\varphi_2 - i\varphi_1), & s_2^+ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\varphi_4 + i\varphi_3), \\ \tilde{\tau}^1, \tilde{\tau}^2, \tilde{\tau}^3 &\text{ 取 Pauli 矩阵.} \end{aligned}$$

R_ξ 规范的规范确定项为

$$-\frac{1}{2}\xi_A(C^{Aa})^2 - \frac{1}{2}\xi_B(C^B)^2, \quad (4)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} C^{Aa} &= \partial_\mu A_\mu^a + \frac{1}{\xi_A} \frac{g\nu}{2} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (\delta_{2j} \tilde{\tau}_{jk}^a s_k - s_k^+ \tilde{\tau}_{kj}^a \delta_{i2}) \quad (a = 1, 2, 3) \\ C^B &= \partial_\mu B_\mu - \frac{1}{\xi_B} \frac{g'\nu}{2} \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}} (\delta_{2j} \tilde{\tau}_{jk}^3 s_k - s_k^+ \tilde{\tau}_{kj}^3 \delta_{i2}). \end{aligned}$$

扩充到一般的一次规范(包括 R_ξ 规范), 可写成

$$\begin{aligned} C^{Aa} &= F_i^{Aa} A_i + c_k^{Aa} s_k + c_k^{Aa+} s_k^+, \\ C^B &= F_\mu^B B_\mu + c_k^B s_k + c_k^{B+} s_k^+. \end{aligned} \quad (4')$$

由于已扩充到更一般的情况, 不限于 $SU(2)$, 故 a 不限于 $a = 1, 2, 3$.

规范变换为

$$\begin{aligned} A_a^a &\rightarrow A_a'^a = A_a^a - \frac{1}{g}(\partial_a \theta^a - gf_{abc} \theta^b A_c^c), \\ B_\mu &\rightarrow B_\mu' = B_\mu - \frac{1}{g'} \partial_\mu \theta, \end{aligned}$$

还有

$$\begin{aligned}s_l &\rightarrow s'_l = s_l + \left(-\frac{i}{2} \tilde{\tau}_{lm}^a \theta^a - \frac{i}{2} \theta \delta_{lm}\right) s_m, \\s_l^+ &\rightarrow s_l^{+'} = s_l^+ + s_m^+ \left(\theta^a \tilde{\tau}_{ml}^a \frac{i}{2} + \delta_{ml} \theta \frac{i}{2}\right).\end{aligned}$$

写成简化的泛函形式, 并取 $\theta^a = g\lambda^a$, $\theta = g'\lambda$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}A_i &\rightarrow A'_i = A_i + (\Delta_i^{Ab} + g t_{ik}^b A_k) \lambda^b, \\B_\mu &\rightarrow B'_\mu = B_\mu + \Delta_\mu^B \lambda, \\s_l &\rightarrow s'_l = s_l - \frac{i}{2} (g \tau_{lm}^a \lambda^a s_m + g' \lambda s_l), \\s_l^+ &\rightarrow s_l^{+'} = s_l^+ + \frac{i}{2} (g s_m^+ \tau_{ml}^a \lambda^a + g' s_l^{+'} \lambda).\end{aligned}\quad (5)$$

简化符号的内容为 (α, β 是时空指标; a, b, c 是非 Abel 子群的群指标; l, m 是非 Abel 子群的群表示的指标)

$$A_i = A_a^a, \quad \Delta_i^{Ab} = -\partial_a \delta^4(x_i - x_j) \delta_{ab},$$

上式左边的 i 包括右边的 a, α, x_i ; 左边的 b 包括右边的 b, x_j .

$$t_{ik}^b = f_{abc} \delta^4(x_i - x_k) \delta^4(x_i - x_j) \delta_{ab},$$

上式左边的 i 包括右边的 a, α, x_i ; 左边的 k 包括右边的 c, β, x_k ; 左边的 b 包括右边的 b, x_j .

相仿有

$$\Delta_\mu^B = -\partial_a \delta^4(x_i - x_j), \quad \tau_{lm}^a = \tilde{\tau}_{lm}^a \delta^4(x_i - x_k) \delta^4(x_i - x_j).$$

和文献 [7] 一样, 有如下关系:

$$\begin{aligned}[t^a, t^b] &= f_{abc} t^c, \\t_{ik}^a \Delta_k^{Ab} - t_{ik}^b \Delta_k^{Aa} &= f_{abc} \Delta_i^{Ac}, \\ \left[-\frac{i}{2} \tau^a, -\frac{i}{2} \tau^b\right] &= f_{abc} \left(-\frac{i}{2} \tau^c\right).\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

对于 Abel 子群, 由于结构常数为零, 不出现这种关系. 现在, 由 (4) 和 (5) 式有

$$\begin{aligned}-M_{ab}^A &= \frac{\delta c^{Aa}}{\delta \lambda^b} = F_i^{Aa} (\Delta_i^{Ab} + g t_{il}^b A_l) + c_l^{Aa} \left(-\frac{i}{2} g \tau_{lk}^b s_k\right) + c_l^{Aa+} \left(\frac{i}{2} g s_k^+ \tau_{kl}^b\right), \\-M_{a0}^A &= \frac{\delta c^{Aa}}{\delta \lambda} = c_l^{Aa} \left(-\frac{i}{2} g' s_l\right) + c_l^{Aa+} \left(\frac{i}{2} g' s_l^+\right), \\-M_{00}^B &= \frac{\delta c^B}{\delta \lambda} = F_\mu^B \Delta_\mu^B + c_l^B \left(-\frac{i}{2} g' s_l\right) + c_l^{B+} \left(\frac{i}{2} g' s_l^+\right), \\-M_{0b}^B &= \frac{\delta c^B}{\delta \lambda^b} = c_l^B \left(-\frac{i}{2} g \tau_{lk}^b s_k\right) + c_l^{B+} \left(\frac{i}{2} g s_k^+ \tau_{kl}^b\right).\end{aligned}\quad (7)$$

要取两组 F-P 场: 一组 $\bar{u}_a, u_b$ 与非 Abel 子群相对应; 一组 $\bar{u}, u$ 与 Abel 子群相对应. 规范补偿项应为

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{F-P} &= \bar{u}_a M_{ab}^A u_b + \bar{u}_a M_{a0}^A u + \bar{u} M_{00}^B u + \bar{u} M_{0b}^B u_b \\&= -\bar{u}_a F_i^{Aa} (\Delta_i^{Ab} + g t_{il}^b A_l) u_b\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -c_l^{Aa} \bar{u}_a \left(-\frac{i}{2} g \tau_{lk}^b s_k \right) u_b - c_l^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a \left(\frac{i}{2} g s_k^+ \tau_{kl}^b \right) u_b - \bar{u} F_\mu^B \Delta_\mu^B u \\
& -c_l^B \bar{u} \left(-\frac{i}{2} g' s_l \right) u - c_l^{B+} \bar{u} \left(\frac{i}{2} g' s_l^+ \right) u \\
& -c_l^{Aa} \bar{u}_a \left(-\frac{i}{2} g' s_l \right) u - c_l^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a \left(\frac{i}{2} g' s_l^+ \right) u \\
& -c_l^B \bar{u} \left(-\frac{i}{2} g \tau_{lk}^b s_k \right) u_b - c_l^{B+} \bar{u} \left(\frac{i}{2} g s_k^+ \tau_{kl}^b \right) u_b.
\end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

于是取

$$\begin{aligned}
S^R &= \mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[A_i] + \mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[B_\mu] - \frac{1}{2} (Ds_a)^2 - \Lambda V(s^+ s) \\
& - \frac{1}{2} \xi_A (C^{Aa})^2 - \frac{1}{2} \xi_B (C^B)^2 \\
& + (K_l^A - F_l^{Aa} \bar{u}_a) (\Delta_l^{Ab} + g \tau_{li}^b A_i) u_b + (K_\mu^B - F_\mu^B \bar{u}) \Delta_\mu^B u \\
& + (K_l^i - c_l^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_l^B \bar{u}) \left(-\frac{i}{2} g \tau_{lk}^b s_k u_b - \frac{i}{2} g' s_l u \right) \\
& + (K_l^{i+} - c_l^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_l^{B+} \bar{u}) \left(\frac{i}{2} g s_k^+ \tau_{kl}^b u_b + \frac{i}{2} g' s_l^+ u \right) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} g L_a f_{abc} u_b u_c,
\end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

其中 $K_l^A, K_\mu^B, K_l^i, K_l^{i+}, \bar{u}_a, u_a, \bar{u}, u$ 是互相反对易的。此时, B.R.S. 变换应取为 ($\delta\lambda$ 也是与 $K, \bar{u}, u \cdots$ 反对易)

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta A_i &= (\Delta_i^{Ab} + g \tau_{li}^b A_i) u_b \delta\lambda, & \delta B_\mu &= (\Delta_\mu^B u) \delta\lambda, \\
\delta s_l &= -\frac{i}{2} (g \tau_{lk}^b s_k u_b + g' s_l u) \delta\lambda, \\
\delta s_l^+ &= \frac{i}{2} (g s_k^+ \tau_{kl}^b u_b + g' s_l^+ u) \delta\lambda, \\
\delta u_a &= -\frac{1}{2} g f_{abc} u_b u_c \delta\lambda, \\
\delta \bar{u}_a &= \xi_A (F_i^{Aa} A_i + c_k^{Aa} s_k + c_k^{Aa+} s_k^+) \delta\lambda, \\
\delta u &= 0 \\
\delta \bar{u} &= \xi_B (F_\mu^B B_\mu + c_k^B s_k + c_k^{B+} s_k^+) \delta\lambda.
\end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

同样经过计算可以知道, (9) 式的 S^R 在 (10) 式的 B.R.S. 变换下是不变的。从而可得到 S^R 所满足的 Slavnov 恒等式

$$\frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_l^A} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta A_i} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_\mu^B} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta B_\mu} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_l^i} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_l} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_l^{i+}} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_l^+} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta L_a} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta u_a} = 0, \quad (11a)$$

$$-F_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_l^A} - c_l^{Aa} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_l^i} - c_l^{Aa+} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_l^{i+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta \bar{u}_a} = 0, \quad (11b)$$

$$-F_\mu^B \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_\mu^B} - c_l^B \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_l^i} - c_l^{B+} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_l^{i+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta \bar{u}} = 0, \quad (11c)$$

$$\tilde{S}^R = S^R + \frac{1}{2} \xi_A (C^A)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \xi_B (C^B)^2. \quad (11d)$$

用 S^R 来求(微扰)顶角生成泛函 Γ , 由于在 B.R.S. 变换下, 体积元 $d(A_i)d(B_\mu)d(\bar{u}_a)d(u_a) \cdot d(\bar{u})d(u)$ 不变, 所以又可得 Γ 的 Slavnov 恒等式

$$\frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_i^A} \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta A_i} + \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_\mu^B} \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta B_\mu} + \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_i^I} \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta s_I} + \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_i^{I+}} \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta s_I^+} + \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta L_a} \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta u_a} = 0, \quad (12a)$$

$$- F_i^A \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_i^A} - c_i^A \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_i^I} - c_i^{A+} \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_i^{I+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta \bar{u}_a} = 0, \quad (12b)$$

$$- F_\mu^B \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_\mu^B} - c_\mu^B \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_\mu^I} - c_\mu^{B+} \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta K_\mu^{I+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{\Gamma}}{\delta \bar{u}} = 0, \quad (12c)$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = \Gamma + \frac{1}{2} \xi_A (C^A)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \xi_B (C^B)^2. \quad (12d)$$

(11a) 和 (12a) 式又可简写成

$$\tilde{S}^R * \tilde{S}^R = 0, \quad \tilde{\Gamma} * \tilde{\Gamma} = 0.$$

三

对应于 Slavnov 恒等式 (11), (12) 可定义算子

$$\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_0 + \mathcal{G}_1, \quad (13a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}_0 &= \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_i^A} \frac{\delta}{\delta A_i} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_\mu^B} \frac{\delta}{\delta B_\mu} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_i^I} \frac{\delta}{\delta s_I} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta K_i^{I+}} \frac{\delta}{\delta s_I^+} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta L_a} \frac{\delta}{\delta u_a} \\ &= (\Delta_i^A + g \tau_{ij}^A A_j) u_b \frac{\delta}{\delta A_i} + \Delta_\mu^B u \frac{\delta}{\delta B_\mu} \\ &\quad + \left(-\frac{i}{2} g \tau_{ik}^B s_k u_b - \frac{i}{2} g' s_I u \right) \frac{\delta}{\delta s_I} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{i}{2} g s_k^+ \tau_{kl}^B u_b + \frac{i}{2} g' s_I^+ u \right) \frac{\delta}{\delta s_I^+} + \frac{1}{2} g f_{abc} u_b u_c \frac{\delta}{\delta u_a}, \end{aligned} \quad (13b)$$

$$\mathcal{G}_1 = \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta A_i} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^A} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta B_\mu} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_\mu^B} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_I} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^I} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_I^+} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^{I+}} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta u_a} \frac{\delta}{\delta L_a}. \quad (13c)$$

它们也满足

$$\mathcal{G}_0 \cdot \mathcal{G}_0 = 0, \quad \mathcal{G}_0 \cdot \mathcal{G}_1 + \mathcal{G}_1 \cdot \mathcal{G}_0 = 0,$$

故

$$\mathcal{G} \cdot \mathcal{G} = 0. \quad (14)$$

(这里并没有 $\frac{\delta}{\delta u}$, 所以和文献 [7] 的情况类似, 只是在 $\mathcal{G}_0 \cdot \mathcal{G}_0$ 中多出来一些含 u 的项, 但又总是以 $u_a u + u u_a (=0)$ 和 $u u (=0)$ 的形式出现, 所以也消去.)

现在就可以来做归纳法证明. 假定: 重正化已经做到 n 圈. 重正化到 n 圈的裸的 $\tilde{S}^0$ 记作 $\tilde{S}_n^0$ (相当于文献 [6] 中的 S_n^0), 它严格满足

$$\tilde{S}_n^0 * \tilde{S}_n^0 = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -F_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_n^0}{\delta K_i^A} - c_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_n^0}{\delta K_i^i} - c_i^{Aa+} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_n^0}{\delta K_i^{i+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_n^0}{\delta \bar{u}_a} = 0, \\
& -F_\mu^B \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_n^0}{\delta K_\mu^B} - c_l^B \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_n^0}{\delta K_l^i} - c_l^{B+} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_n^0}{\delta K_l^{i+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_n^0}{\delta \bar{u}} = 0.
\end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

第一式意味着 $\tilde{S}_n^0$ 在重正化到 n 圈的 B.R.S. 变换下不变 (我们知道, $n=0$ 时本来就是满足的, $\tilde{S}_{n=0}^0 = \tilde{S}^R$). 重正化到 n 圈的 B.R.S. 变换是 ($\delta\lambda$, 四个 K 和 $\bar{u}_a, u_a, \bar{u}, u$ 都互相反对易):

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta A_i &= \frac{\delta S_n^0}{\delta K_i^A} \delta\lambda, & \delta B_\mu &= \frac{\delta S_n^0}{\delta K_\mu^B} \delta\lambda, \\
\delta s_l &= \frac{\delta S_n^0}{\delta K_l^i} \delta\lambda, & \delta s_l^+ &= \frac{\delta S_n^0}{\delta K_l^{i+}} \delta\lambda, \\
\delta u_a &= -\frac{\delta S_n^0}{\delta L_a} \delta\lambda, & \delta \bar{u}_a &= \xi_A C^{Aa} \delta\lambda, \\
\delta u &= 0, & \delta \bar{u} &= \xi_B C^B \delta\lambda.
\end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

由于 S_n^0 在 (16) 式的 B.R.S. 变换下不变, 用它代替 S^R 算出的 $\tilde{F}$ 必定也满足 Slavnov 恒等式. (有一个前提, 泛函积分体积元在 (16) 式的 B.R.S. 变换下不变. 后面将看到, 把 $S_n^0, S_{n+1}^0, \dots$ 做出来, Jacobian 的对角线之和仍保持为零, 所以满足体积元不变). 即

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{F} * \tilde{F} = 0, \\
& -F_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta \tilde{F}}{\delta K_i^A} - c_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta \tilde{F}}{\delta K_i^i} - c_i^{Aa+} \frac{\delta \tilde{F}}{\delta K_i^{i+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{F}}{\delta \bar{u}_a} = 0, \\
& -F_\mu^B \frac{\delta \tilde{F}}{\delta K_\mu^B} - c_l^B \frac{\delta \tilde{F}}{\delta K_l^i} - c_l^{B+} \frac{\delta \tilde{F}}{\delta K_l^{i+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{F}}{\delta \bar{u}} = 0.
\end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

这里把 $\tilde{F}$ 按圈数展开 (一开头用 $\frac{1}{\eta} S^R$ 代替 S^R):

$$\tilde{F} = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \eta^i \tilde{F}_i. \quad (18)$$

根据归纳法证明的前提, $\tilde{F}_1, \tilde{F}_2, \dots, \tilde{F}_n$ 是有限的, $\tilde{F}_{n+1}$ 开始有发散. 这发散是 $n+1$ 圈的总体发散, 子圈 (少于 $n+1$ 圈) 的发散都已消除. 按照文献 [5] 的讨论, 把 $\tilde{F}_{n+1}$ 的发散部分写作 $\tilde{F} \operatorname{div}_{(n+1)} (S_n^0)$, 则它必须满足

$$\begin{aligned}
& \tilde{F} \operatorname{div}_{(n+1)} (S_n^0) * \tilde{S}^R + \tilde{S}^R * \tilde{F} \operatorname{div}_{(n+1)} (S_n^0) = (\mathcal{G}_0 + \mathcal{G}_1) \tilde{F} \operatorname{div}_{(n+1)} (S_n^0) = 0, \\
& \left(-F_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^A} - c_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^i} - c_i^{Aa+} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^{i+}} - \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}_a} \right) \tilde{F} \operatorname{div}_{(n+1)} (S_n^0) = 0, \\
& \left(-F_\mu^B \frac{\delta}{\delta K_\mu^B} - c_l^B \frac{\delta}{\delta K_l^i} - c_l^{B+} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_l^{i+}} - \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}} \right) \tilde{F} \operatorname{div}_{(n+1)} (S_n^0) = 0.
\end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

现在要消除这个发散, 所以必须找出满足 (19) 式的 $\tilde{F} \operatorname{div}_{(n+1)} (S_n^0)$ 的完全解.

我们注意到这些 Slavnov 恒等式中, 以及在 $\mathcal{G}_0$ 和 $\mathcal{G}_1$ 中, 都没有 $\delta/\delta u$, 因此不妨把解分成三类: 第一类不含 F-P 场; 第二类含有 u_a 以及 $\bar{u}_a$ (也可同时含有 u 以及 $\bar{u}$); 第三类含有 u , 但不含 u_a . 对于前两类的解, Joglekar 和 Lee 的证明^[8]仍可适用. 就是说, 不含

F-P 场的和含有 u_a 以及 $\bar{u}_a$ 的定域完全解应具有如下形式:

$$G[A, B, s, s^+] + \mathcal{G}\mathcal{S}[A, B, s, s^+, \bar{u}_a, u_a, \bar{u}, K, L]. \quad (20)$$

(20) 式虽也包括第三类解 (见 (30) 式的 F), 但不是全部的第三类解. 所以我们后面还要讨论第三类的完全解. 现在先来看 $G[A, B, s, s^+]$, 它必须是规范不变的泛函. 由于 $\tilde{F}$ 是量纲为 4 的定域泛函, 而这里量纲为 4 的定域规范不变的泛函只有 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[A_i]$, $\mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[B_\mu]$, $-\frac{1}{2}|Ds_a|^2$, $V(s^+s)$ 四种, 所以 $G[A, B, s, s^+]$ 的一般形式为

$$\begin{aligned} G[A, B, s, s^+] = & \alpha(\epsilon)\mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[A_i] + \alpha'(\epsilon)\mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[B_\mu] \\ & - \alpha''(\epsilon)\left(\frac{1}{2}|Ds_a|^2\right) - \zeta(\epsilon)V(s^+s). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

(用最小重正化, $\epsilon = n - 4$.)

再看 $\mathcal{G}\mathcal{S}$, $\mathcal{G}$ 就是 (13a) 式的算子, 而 $\mathcal{S}$ 要满足以下几个条件:

a) $\mathcal{G}$ 的 F-P 荷是 +1, $\tilde{F}$ 的 F-P 荷是零, 所以 $\mathcal{S}$ 的 F-P 荷应是 -1. ($L_a: -2; K, \bar{u}_a, \bar{u}: -1; A, B, s: 0; u_a, u: +1$).

b) $\mathcal{G}$ 的量纲是 +1, $\tilde{F}$ 的量纲是 4, 所以 $\mathcal{S}$ 的量纲应是 3. ($K, L_a: +2; C^{Aa}, C^{Aa+}, C^B, C^{B+}: +1$.)

c) $\mathcal{G}$ 的指标是全部收缩了的, $\tilde{F}$ 的指标也是全部收缩了的, 所以 $\mathcal{S}$ 的指标全部要收缩掉.

根据以上三条件, $\mathcal{S}$ 中含 K, L_a 的项只有 $K_i^A A_i, K_\mu^B B_\mu, K_{i s_l}^i, K_i^{i+} s_l^+, K_i^i (d_{lm}^b c_m^{A+} + e c_l^{B+}), K_i^{i+} (d_{ml}^{b+} c_m^{Ab} + e^+ c_l^B), L_a u_a$ 共七种形式. $\mathcal{S}$ 中没有既含 K (或 L_a) 又含 u 的项, 因为做不成满足上述三条件的这样的项. $K_i^A t_{ij}^b t_{ik}^b A_k$ 因 $t_{ij}^b t_{ik}^b \sim C(G)\delta_{ik}$, 又回到 $K_i^A A_i$. $K_i^i \tau_{lm}^b \tau_{mk}^b s_k$ 因 $\tau_{lm}^b \tau_{mk}^b \sim C(R)\delta_{lk}$, 又回到 $K_{i s_l}^i \dots$, 又由于传播子 $\overline{s_k^+ s_k^+} = 0, \overline{s_k s_k} = 0, \overline{s_k s_k^+} \neq 0$, 所以排除了含 $K_{i s_l}^i$ 和 $K_i^{i+} s_l^+$ 的项.

d) 由于 Slavnov 方程 (19) 的后两个, 要求 $K_i^A A_i, K_\mu^B B_\mu, K_{i s_l}^i, K_i^{i+} s_l^+$ 以如下形式与 $\bar{u}_a, \bar{u}$ 共同出现:

$$(K_i^A - \bar{u}_a F_i^{Aa}) A_i, \quad (22)$$

$$(K_\mu^B - \bar{u} F_\mu^B) B_\mu, \quad (23)$$

$$(K_i^i - c_i^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_l^B \bar{u}) s_l, \quad (24)$$

$$(K_i^{i+} - c_i^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_l^{B+} \bar{u}) s_l^+. \quad (25)$$

此外, 满足 a), b), c), d) 的含 K_i^i, K_i^{i+} 的项还有

$$(K_i^i - c_i^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_l^B \bar{u}) (d_{lm}^b c_m^{A+} + e c_l^{B+}), \quad (26)$$

$$(K_i^{i+} - c_i^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_l^{B+} \bar{u}) (d_{ml}^{b+} c_m^{Ab} + e^+ c_l^B). \quad (27)$$

从微扰论看到, d^{b+}, d^b 是群协变常数, e^+, e 是常数. 而 K_i^i 只与 c_m^{A+}, c_l^{B+} 相乘, K_i^{i+} 只与 c_m^{Ab}, c_l^B 相乘, 也是由于传播子 $\overline{s_l s_l^+} \neq 0, \overline{s_l s_l} = \overline{s_l^+ s_l^+} = 0$.

含 L_a 的项不受条件 d) 的影响, 仍是

$$L_a u_a. \quad (28)$$

把 $\mathcal{G}$ 作用在 (22), (24) 至 (28) 式上, 正如上述, 得到的是全部第二类解 (含 u_a 以及

$\bar{u}_a$, 也可以同时含 u 以及 $\bar{u}$).

把 $\mathcal{G}$ 作用在 (23) 式上得到的是含 B_μ 的第三类解. 但上面提到, (20) 式不包括全部第三类解 (也即在有 Abel 子群时, Joglekar 和 Lee 的解并不完全). 所以我们要用另外的方法来找第三类的完全解.

首先, 从 S^R 做微扰可以看到, $\tilde{F}$ 中必定有一项 $\sim \bar{u} F_\mu^B \Delta_\mu^B u$ (即 $\bar{u}u$ 自能项). 根据 Slavnov 恒等式 (19) 的第三式, $\tilde{F}$ 中的这一项应有如下形式:

$$\sim (K_\mu^B - \bar{u} F_\mu^B) \Delta_\mu^B u.$$

同时, 自 $c_l^B \bar{u} s_l u$ 出发做微扰, $\tilde{F}$ 中必定有 $\sim c_l^B \bar{u} s_l u$ 的项 (重正化的 $\bar{u} s_l u$ 顶点). 根据 (19) 式的后两式, 这一项应有如下形式:

$$\sim (K_l^i - c^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_l^B \bar{u}) s_l u.$$

同理还有如下的项:

$$\sim (K_l^{i+} - c^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_l^{B+} \bar{u}) s_l^+ u.$$

对于这些项, $\mathcal{G}$ 作用上去后得到

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{G}(K_\mu^B - \bar{u} F_\mu^B) \Delta_\mu^B u &= \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}}{\delta B_\mu} \Delta_\mu^B u, \\ \mathcal{G} \left[(K_l^i - c^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_l^B \bar{u}) \left(\frac{-i}{2} \right) g' s_l u \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (K_l^{i+} - c^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_l^{B+} \bar{u}) \left(\frac{i}{2} \right) g' s_l^+ u \right] \\ &= \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}}{\delta s_l} \left(\frac{-i}{2} g' s_l u \right) + \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}}{\delta s_l^+} \left(\frac{i}{2} g' s_l^+ u \right). \end{aligned}$$

所以由于 $\mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}$ 在 $v(1)$ 规范变换下不变, $\mathcal{G}$ 作用在

$$\begin{aligned} u \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta u} &= (K_\mu^B - \bar{u} F_\mu^B) \Delta_\mu^B u \\ &\quad + (K_l^i - c^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_l^B \bar{u}) \left(\frac{-i}{2} \right) g' s_l u + (K_l^{i+} - c^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_l^{B+} \bar{u}) \left(\frac{i}{2} \right) g' s_l^+ u \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

上得零. 可见 (29) 式也是一个解, 而且是第三类的解. 它不能写成 (20) 式的形式.

还可以说明, $\mathcal{G} \times (23)$ 式是第三类的含 B_μ 的唯一的解; (29) 式是第三类的不含 B_μ 的唯一的解. 关于前者, 因为只有 $\mathcal{G} \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}}{\delta B_\mu} B_\mu = \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}}{\delta B_\mu} \Delta_\mu^B u$ 可与

$$\mathcal{G}(K_\mu^B - \bar{u} F_\mu^B) \Delta_\mu^B u = \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}}{\delta B_\mu} \Delta_\mu^B u$$

抵消, B_μ 的别的泛函做不到这一点, 所以我们看到

$$\mathcal{G} \times (23) = \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}}{\delta B_\mu} B_\mu - (K_\mu^B - \bar{u} F_\mu^B) \Delta_\mu^B u$$

是第三类含 B_μ 的唯一的解¹⁾. 关于后者, 因为 u 的 F-P 荷为 +1, 它在 $\tilde{F}$ 中出现时, 必定只能是 $K_\mu^B u$, $K_l^i u$, $K_l^{i+} u$, $\bar{u} u$, $\bar{u}_a u$ 以及 $L_a \mu_a u$ 等结合的形式. $\tilde{F}$ 的量纲是 4, $L_a \mu_a u$ 的量纲虽

1) 参看下面 (30) 式的 F .

然是 4, 但应排除, 因从 $L_a f_{abc} u_b u_c$ 出发做微扰得不到 $L_a u_a \cdots$ 形式. 量纲为 4 的 $\bar{u} u \bar{u} u$, $\bar{u}_a u \bar{u}_a u$ 也应排除, 因为 $uu = 0$, $\bar{u}_a \bar{u}_a = 0$. 事实上, 按照 (19) 式的第二、三式, $\bar{u}_a u_b \bar{u} u$ 的出现只能以 $(K_i^t - c_i^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_i^B \bar{u}) u_a$, $(K_i^{t+} - c_i^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_i^{B+} \bar{u}) u_a$ 或 $(K_i^A - \bar{u}_a F_i^{Aa}) u_b$ 乘上 $(K_i^t - c_i^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_i^B \bar{u}) u$, $(K_i^{t+} - c_i^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_i^{B+} \bar{u}) u$ 或 $(K_i^A - \bar{u}_a F_i^{Aa}) u$ 的形式. 这样一来, 量纲超过了 4, 所以也要排除(这里是没有真空自发破缺的微扰, 出不了带质量量纲的在分母上的常数). 于是, 满足 Slavnov 方程 (19) 的第二、三式, F-P 荷为零, 量纲为 4, 与微扰一致的, 指标全都收缩掉的, 不含 B_μ , 不含 u_a 而含有 u 的解只能有以下三种组合(A_i 的指标不同, 进不去):

$$\begin{aligned} & \sim (K_\mu^B - \bar{u} F_\mu^B) \Delta_\mu^B u, \\ & \sim (K_i^t - c_i^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_i^B \bar{u}) s_i u, \\ & \sim (K_i^{t+} - c_i^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_i^{B+} \bar{u}) s_i^+ u. \end{aligned}$$

(不出现 $K_i^t s_i^+$, $K_i^{t+} s_i$ 的原因前已说过) 然后, 还要满足 Slavnov 方程 (19) 的第一式, 则上述三项必须进一步组合成 (29) 式的形式, 不能是别的形式. 所以, (29) 式是第三类的不含 B_μ 的唯一的解.

四

上面找到了满足 $\tilde{F} \operatorname{div}_{(n+1)} (S_n^0)$ 全部条件的所有的独立解, 它们是(自 (21) 到 (29) 式)

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[A_i], \quad B = \mathcal{L}_{\text{inv}}[B_\mu], \\ C &= -\frac{1}{2} |Ds_s|^2, \quad D = V(s^+ s), \\ E &= \mathcal{G}(K_i^A - \bar{u}_a F_i^{Aa}) A_i \\ &= \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}}{\delta A_i} A_i - (K_i^A - \bar{u}_a F_i^{Aa}) \Delta_i^{Ab} u_b, \\ F &= \mathcal{G}(K_\mu^B - \bar{u} F_\mu^B) B_\mu = \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}'_{\text{inv}}}{\delta B_\mu} B_\mu - (K_\mu^B - \bar{u} F_\mu^B) \Delta_\mu^B u, \\ G &= \mathcal{G}(K_i^t - c_i^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_i^B \bar{u}) s_i \\ &= \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_i} s_i - (K_i^t - c_i^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_i^B \bar{u}) \left(-\frac{i}{2} g \tau_{ik}^b s_k u_b - \frac{i}{2} g' s_i^+ u \right), \\ H &= \mathcal{G}(K_i^{t+} - c_i^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_i^{B+} \bar{u}) s_i^+ \\ &= \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_i^+} s_i^+ - (K_i^{t+} - c_i^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_i^{B+} \bar{u}) \left(\frac{i}{2} g s_k^+ \tau_{ik}^b u_b + \frac{i}{2} g' s_i^+ u \right), \\ I &= \mathcal{G}(K_i^t - c_i^{Aa} \bar{u}_a - c_i^B \bar{u}) (d_{im}^b c_m^{Ab+} + e c_i^{B+}) \\ &= \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_i} (d_{im}^b c_m^{Ab+} + e c_i^{B+}), \\ J &= \mathcal{G}(K_i^{t+} - c_i^{Aa+} \bar{u}_a - c_i^{B+} \bar{u}) (d_{mi}^{b+} c_m^{Ab} + e^+ c_i^B) \\ &= \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_i^+} (d_{mi}^{b+} c_m^{Ab} + e^+ c_i^B), \end{aligned}$$

$$K = -\mathcal{G}(L, u_a) = -\frac{g}{2} L_a f_{abc} u_b u_c - \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta u_a} u_a,$$

$$L = u \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta u}. \quad (30)$$

为了方便,可以把这十二个独立的解重新组合一下:

$$A - K = \frac{A_i}{2} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta A_i} - \frac{g}{2} \frac{\partial \tilde{S}^R}{\partial g} + \frac{L_a}{2} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta L_a} - \frac{1}{2} \left(K_i^A \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^A} + u_a \frac{\delta}{\delta u_a} + \bar{u}_a \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}_a} \right) \tilde{S}^R$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} c_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta c_i^{Aa}} + \frac{1}{2} c_i^{Aa+} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta c_i^{Aa+}}. \quad (31a)$$

(凡是 gA_i 组合出现的情况, $\frac{A_i}{2} \frac{\delta}{\delta A_i} - \frac{g}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$ 作用上去都为零)

$$B - L = \frac{B_\mu}{2} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta B_\mu} - \frac{g'}{2} \frac{\partial \tilde{S}^R}{\partial g'} - \frac{1}{2} \left(K_\mu^B \frac{\delta}{\delta K_\mu^B} + u \frac{\delta}{\delta u} + \bar{u} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}} \right) \tilde{S}^R$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} c_l^B \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta c_l^B} + \frac{1}{2} c_l^{B+} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta c_l^{B+}}. \quad (31b)$$

(凡是 $g'B_\mu$ 组合出现的情况, $\frac{B_\mu}{2} \frac{\delta}{\delta B_\mu} - \frac{g'}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial g'}$ 作用上去都为零.)

$$C + 2D = \frac{s_a}{2} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_a} + \frac{s_a^+}{2} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_a^+} - \frac{1}{2} \left(K_i^s \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^s} + c_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_i^{Aa}} + c_l^B \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^B} \right) \tilde{S}^R$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \left(K_i^{s+} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^{s+}} + c_i^{Aa+} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_i^{Aa+}} + c_l^{B+} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^{B+}} \right) \tilde{S}^R, \quad (31c)$$

$$D = V(s^+ s), \quad (31d)$$

$$-E + K = -A_i \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta A_i} + \left(K_i^A \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^A} + u_a \frac{\delta}{\delta u_a} + \bar{u}_a \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}_a} \right) \tilde{S}^R$$

$$- \left(c_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_i^{Aa}} + c_i^{Aa+} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_i^{Aa+}} \right) \tilde{S}^R - L_a \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta L_a}, \quad (31e)$$

$$-F + L = -B_\mu \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta B_\mu} + \left(K_\mu^B \frac{\delta}{\delta K_\mu^B} + u \frac{\delta}{\delta u} + \bar{u} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}} \right) \tilde{S}^R$$

$$- \left(c_l^B \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^B} + c_l^{B+} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^{B+}} \right) \tilde{S}^R, \quad (31f)$$

$$-G = \left(K_i^s \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^s} + c_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_i^{Aa}} + c_l^B \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^B} - s_l \frac{\delta}{\delta s_l} \right) \tilde{S}^R, \quad (31g)$$

$$-H = \left(K_i^{s+} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^{s+}} + c_i^{Aa+} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_i^{Aa+}} + c_l^{B+} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^{B+}} - s_l^+ \frac{\delta}{\delta s_l^+} \right) \tilde{S}^R, \quad (31h)$$

$$I = (d_{lm}^b c_m^{Ab+} + e c_l^{B+}) \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_l}, \quad (31i)$$

$$J = (d_{ml}^{b+} c_m^{Ab} + e^+ c_l^B) \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta s_l^+}, \quad (31j)$$

$$K + L = \frac{1}{2} \left(K_i^A \frac{\delta}{\delta K_i^A} + u_a \frac{\delta}{\delta u_a} + \bar{u}_a \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}_a} + K_\mu^B \frac{\delta}{\delta K_\mu^B} + u \frac{\delta}{\delta u} + \bar{u} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}} \right)$$

$$+ K_l^i \frac{\delta}{\delta K_l^i} + K_l^{i+} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_l^{i+}} \Big) \tilde{S}^R, \quad (31k)$$

$$L = u \frac{\delta \tilde{S}^R}{\delta u}. \quad (31l)$$

所以, $\tilde{F}^{\text{div}}(S_n^0)$ 的一般形式为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}_{(n+1)}^{\text{div}}(S_n^0) = & \alpha(\epsilon)(31a) + \alpha'(\epsilon)(31b) + \alpha''(\epsilon)(31c) + \zeta(\epsilon)(31d) \\ & + \beta(\epsilon)(31e) + \beta'(\epsilon)(31f) + \beta_1''(\epsilon)(31g) \\ & + \beta_2''(\epsilon)(31h) + \delta_1(\epsilon)(31i) + \delta_2(\epsilon)(31j) \\ & - \gamma(\epsilon)(31k) + \eta(\epsilon)(31l) \\ \Rightarrow & \left[\left(\frac{\alpha(\epsilon)}{2} - \beta(\epsilon) \right) \left(A_i \frac{\delta}{\delta A_i} + L_a \frac{\delta}{\delta L_a} \right) + \left(\frac{\alpha'(\epsilon)}{2} - \beta'(\epsilon) \right) B_\mu \frac{\delta}{\delta B_\mu} \right. \\ & + \left(\frac{\alpha''(\epsilon)}{2} - \beta''(\epsilon) \right) \left(s_l \frac{\delta}{\delta s_l} + s_l^+ \frac{\delta}{\delta s_l^+} \right) - \frac{\alpha(\epsilon)}{2} g \frac{\partial}{\partial g} - \frac{\alpha'(\epsilon)}{2} g' \frac{\partial}{\partial g'} \\ & + \left(-\frac{\alpha(\epsilon)}{2} + \beta(\epsilon) - \frac{\gamma(\epsilon)}{2} \right) \left(K_l^A \frac{\delta}{\delta K_l^A} + u_a \frac{\delta}{\delta u_a} + \bar{u}_a \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}_a} \right) \\ & + \left(-\frac{\alpha'(\epsilon)}{2} + \beta'(\epsilon) - \frac{\gamma(\epsilon)}{2} \right) \left(K_\mu^B \frac{\delta}{\delta K_\mu^B} + u \frac{\delta}{\delta u} + \bar{u} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{u}} \right) \\ & + \left(-\left(\frac{\alpha''(\epsilon)}{2} - \beta''(\epsilon) \right) + \left(-\frac{\alpha(\epsilon)}{2} + \beta(\epsilon) - \frac{\gamma(\epsilon)}{2} \right) \right. \\ & + \left. \left(\frac{\alpha(\epsilon)}{2} - \beta(\epsilon) \right) \right) \cdot \left(K_l^i \frac{\delta}{\delta K_l^i} + K_l^{i+} \frac{\delta}{\delta K_l^{i+}} \right) \\ & + \left(\left(\frac{\alpha(\epsilon)}{2} - \beta(\epsilon) \right) - \left(\frac{\alpha''(\epsilon)}{2} - \beta''(\epsilon) \right) \right) \cdot \left(c_l^{Aa} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^{Aa}} + c_l^{Aa+} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^{Aa+}} \right) \\ & + \left(\left(\frac{\alpha'(\epsilon)}{2} - \beta'(\epsilon) \right) - \left(\frac{\alpha''(\epsilon)}{2} - \beta''(\epsilon) \right) \right) \cdot \left(c_l^B \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^B} + c_l^{B+} \frac{\delta}{\delta c_l^{B+}} \right) \\ & \left. - v_{l(n+1)} \frac{\delta}{\delta s_l} - v_{l(n+1)}^+ \frac{\delta}{\delta s_l^+} \right] \tilde{S}^R + \zeta(\epsilon) V(s^+ s). \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

说明一下:

(a) 由于 $u, \bar{u}$ 的重正化常数 $\tilde{Z}_3'$ 是共同的, 所以应取 $\eta(\epsilon) = 0$.

(b) 由于 s_l, s_l^+ 的重正化常数 Z_s 是共同的 (即 $\overline{s_l s_l^+}$ 传播子的 Z_s), 所以应取

$$\beta_1''(\epsilon) = \beta_2''(\epsilon) = \beta''(\epsilon).$$

(c) $\zeta(\epsilon)V(s^+ s)$ 可通过 (2) 式中 Λ 的重正而消去 (例如取 $\Lambda_{n+1} = \Lambda_n + \eta^{n+1}\zeta(\epsilon)$), 有独立的 Z_Λ .

$$\begin{aligned} (d) \quad v_{l(n+1)} &= -(d_{lm}^b c_m^{Ab+} + e c_l^{B+}) \delta_1(\epsilon), \\ v_{l(n+1)}^+ &= -(d_{ml}^{b+} c_m^{Ab} + e^+ c_l^B) \delta_2(\epsilon). \end{aligned} \quad (33a)$$

取

$$\begin{aligned} s_{l(n+1)}^0 &= (Z_s)_{n+1}^{1/2} (\bar{s}_l + (v_l)_{n+1}), \\ s_{l(n)}^0 &= (Z_s)_n^{1/2} (\bar{s}_l + (v_l)_n), \end{aligned} \quad (33b)$$

其中

$$(Z_s)_i = 1 + \eta z_{s(1)} + \eta^2 z_{s(2)} + \cdots + \eta^i z_{s(i)},$$

$$(v_l)_i = v_{l(0)} + \eta v_{l(1)} + \eta^2 v_{l(2)} + \cdots + \eta^i v_{l(i)}. \quad (33c)$$

此地零级没有自发破缺, $v_{l(0)} = 0$. $v_{l(1)}, \cdots, v_{l(n)}, v_{l(n+1)}$ 是规范有关的(与 $c_l^{A^0}, c_l^B, c_l^{A^0+}, c_l^{B+}$ 有关)蝌蚪图抵消项, 在重正化中可以去掉, 见下面:

$$\begin{aligned} s_{l(n+1)}^0 - s_{l(n)}^0 &= ((Z_s)_{n+1}^{1/2} (\bar{s}_l + (v_l)_{n+1}) - (Z_s)_n^{1/2} (\bar{s}_l + (v_l)_n)) \\ &= \left(\left(1 + \frac{\eta^{n+1} z_{s(n+1)}}{1 + \eta z_{s(1)} + \cdots + \eta^n z_{s(n)}} \right)^{1/2} - 1 \right) (Z_s)_n^{1/2} \bar{s}_l \\ &\quad + \left(\left(1 + \frac{\eta^{n+1} z_{s(n+1)}}{1 + \eta z_{s(1)} + \cdots + \eta^n z_{s(n)}} \right)^{1/2} (\eta v_{l(1)} + \cdots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \eta^{n+1} v_{l(n+1)}) - (\eta v_{l(1)} + \cdots + \eta^n v_{l(n)}) \right) (Z_s)_n^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \eta^{n+1} z_{s(n+1)} \bar{s}_l + \eta^{n+1} v_{l(n+1)} + o(\eta^{n+2}). \end{aligned} \quad (34a)$$

同样有

$$s_{l(n+1)}^{+0} - s_{l(n)}^{+0} = \frac{1}{2} \eta^{n+1} z_{s(n+1)} \bar{s}_l^+ + \eta^{n+1} v_{l(n+1)}^+ + o(\eta^{n+2}). \quad (34b)$$

再取

$$\begin{aligned} A_{i(n)}^0 &= (Z_3)_n^{1/2} A_i, \quad u_{a(n)}^0 = (\tilde{Z}_3)_n^{1/2} u_a, \quad \bar{u}_{a(n)}^0 = (\tilde{Z}_3)_n^{1/2} \bar{u}_a, \\ B_{\mu(n)}^0 &= (Z'_3)_n^{1/2} B_\mu, \quad u_{(n)}^0 = (\tilde{Z}'_3)_n^{1/2} u, \quad \bar{u}_{(n)}^0 = (\tilde{Z}'_3)_n^{1/2} \bar{u}. \end{aligned} \quad (34c)$$

每个 $(Z)_n$ 都是如下展开:

$$(Z)_n = 1 + \eta z_{(1)} + \cdots + \eta^n z_{(n)}. \quad (34d)$$

从而有

$$A_{i(n+1)}^0 - A_{i(n)}^0 = \frac{1}{2} \eta^{n+1} z_{3(n+1)} A_i + o(\eta^{n+2})$$

等等. 还可以取(省去 $()_n$ 符号)

$$\begin{aligned} g^0 &= \frac{\tilde{Z}_1}{\tilde{Z}_3 Z_3^{1/2}} g, \quad g'^0 = \frac{\tilde{Z}'_1}{\tilde{Z}'_3 Z_3'^{1/2}} g', \quad \xi_A^0 = \frac{\xi_A}{Z_3}, \quad \xi_B^0 = \frac{\xi_B}{Z_3}, \\ K_i^{A^0} &= (\tilde{Z}_3)^{1/2} K_i^A, \quad K_\mu^{B^0} = (\tilde{Z}'_3)^{1/2} K_\mu^B, \quad L_a^0 = (Z_3)^{1/2} L_a, \\ K_i^{F^0} &= \frac{\tilde{Z}_3^{1/2} Z_3^{1/2}}{Z_s^{1/2}} K_i^F = \frac{\tilde{Z}_3'^{1/2} Z_3'^{1/2}}{Z_s'^{1/2}} K_i^F, \\ K_i^{A^0+} &= \frac{\tilde{Z}_3^{1/2} Z_3^{1/2}}{Z_s^{1/2}}, \quad K_i^{F^0+} = \frac{\tilde{Z}_3'^{1/2} Z_3'^{1/2}}{Z_s'^{1/2}} K_i^{F^0+}, \\ c_l^{A^0} &= \frac{Z_3^{1/2}}{Z_s^{1/2}} c_l^{A^0}, \quad c_l^{B^0} = \frac{Z_3'^{1/2}}{Z_s'^{1/2}} c_l^{B^0}, \\ c_l^{A^0+} &= \frac{Z_3^{1/2}}{Z_s^{1/2}} c_l^{A^0+}, \quad c_l^{B^0+} = \frac{Z_3'^{1/2}}{Z_s'^{1/2}} c_l^{B^0+}. \end{aligned} \quad (34e)$$

同时, 对照 (32) 式, 给定各个 $z_{(n+1)}$ 如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\alpha(\varepsilon)}{2} - \beta(\varepsilon) &= -\frac{z_{3(n+1)}}{2}, & -\frac{\alpha(\varepsilon)}{2} + \beta(\varepsilon) - \frac{\gamma(\varepsilon)}{2} &= -\frac{\tilde{z}_{3(n+1)}}{2}, \\
\frac{\alpha'(\varepsilon)}{2} - \beta'(\varepsilon) &= -\frac{z'_{3(n+1)}}{2}, & -\frac{\alpha'(\varepsilon)}{2} + \beta'(\varepsilon) - \frac{\gamma(\varepsilon)}{2} &= -\frac{\tilde{z}'_{3(n+1)}}{2}, \\
\frac{\alpha''(\varepsilon)}{2} - \beta''(\varepsilon) &= -\frac{z_{s(n+1)}}{2}, \\
-\frac{\alpha(\varepsilon)}{2} &= -\left(\tilde{z}_{1(n+1)} - \tilde{z}_{3(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2} z_{3(n+1)}\right), \\
-\frac{\alpha'(\varepsilon)}{2} &= -\left(\tilde{z}'_{1(n+1)} - \tilde{z}'_{3(n+1)} - \frac{1}{2} z'_{3(n+1)}\right). \tag{35}
\end{aligned}$$

我们把 S^R 中的 $A, B, s, s^+, K, L, c, g, g', \xi, \dots, \bar{u}, u$ 全部换成 $A_{(n+1)}^0, B_{(n+1)}^0, s_{(n+1)}^0, s_{(n+1)}^{+0}, K_{(n+1)}^0, \dots, \bar{u}_{(n+1)}^0, u_{(n+1)}^0$, S^R 经过这样换过后定义为 S_{n+1}^0 . 相仿, 如果全部换成 $A_{(n)}^0, B_{(n)}^0, s_{(n)}^0, s_{(n)}^{+0}, K_{(n)}^0, \dots, \bar{u}_{(n)}^0, u_{(n)}^0$, 则换过后 S^R 就变成 S_n^0 . 于是有

$$\tilde{F}_{(n+1)}(S_{n+1}^0) = \tilde{F}_{(n+1)}(S_n^0) + (\tilde{S}_{n+1}^0 - \tilde{S}_n^0) + o(\eta^{n+2}). \tag{36}$$

由于 (35) 式和 (32) 式, $(\tilde{S}_{n+1}^0 - \tilde{S}_n^0) (\sim o(\eta^{n+1}))$ 正好把 $\tilde{F}_{(n+1)}(s_n^0)$ 中的发散部分 $\eta^{n+1} \tilde{F} \operatorname{div}_{(n+1)}(s_n^0) (\sim o(\eta^{n+1}))$, 这是 $(n+1)$ 级的总体发散全部消去, 而且低于 η^{n+1} 的各级都不受影响. 所以, $\tilde{F}_{(n+1)}(s_{n+1}^0)$ 中不仅原先的 $\eta^1, \eta^2, \dots, \eta^n$ 各级有限的结果不改变, 而且 η^{n+1} 级也是有限的. 这正是我们所要做的重正化的结果.

再进一步看, 既然 s_{n+1}^0, s_n^0 是通过对 S^R 作变数变换得来, 则 Slavnov 恒等式在作变数变换后必定仍成立, 即有 (自 (11) 式)

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{i(n+1)}^{A0}} \cdot \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta A_{i(n+1)}^0} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{\mu(n+1)}^{B0}} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta B_{\mu(n+1)}^0} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{l(n+1)}^0} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta s_{l(n+1)}^0} \\
&\quad + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{l(n+1)}^{s+0}} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta s_{l(n+1)}^{+0}} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta L_{a(n+1)}^0} \cdot \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta u_{a(n+1)}^0} = 0, \\
&-F_i^{Aa} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{i(n+1)}^{Aa}} - c_{l(n+1)}^{Aa0} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{l(n+1)}^{s+0}} - c_{l(n+1)}^{Aa+0} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{l(n+1)}^{s+0}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta \bar{u}_a^{0(n+1)}} = 0, \\
&-F_\mu^B \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{\mu(n+1)}^{B0}} - c_{l(n+1)}^{B0} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{l(n+1)}^0} - c_{l(n+1)}^{B+0} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_{l(n+1)}^{s+0}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta \bar{u}_a^{0(n+1)}} = 0, \\
&\tilde{S}_{n+1}^0 = s_{n+1}^0 + \frac{1}{2} \xi_{A(n+1)}^0 (C^{Aa0})_{n+1}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \xi_{B(n+1)}^0 (C^{B0})_{n+1}^2. \tag{37}
\end{aligned}$$

从重正化的乘法关系 (34 式) 看到 (见 (4) 式)

$$\frac{1}{2} \xi_A^0 (C^{Aa0})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \xi_B^0 (C^{B0})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \xi_A (C^{Aa})^2 + \frac{1}{2} \xi_B (C^B)^2.$$

所以规范确定项在重正化中不变, 又由于 (自 (35) 式)

$$\frac{1}{2} z_{3(n+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{z}_{3(n+1)} = \frac{1}{2} z'_{3(n+1)} + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{z}'_{3(n+1)} = \frac{\gamma(\varepsilon)}{2}.$$

所以有如下关系 (因为上面的等式对每一级都成立):

$$Z_3 \tilde{Z}_3 = Z'_3 \tilde{Z}'_3. \tag{38}$$

于是 (37) 式去掉共同常数因子后写成

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_i^A} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta A_i} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_\mu^B} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta B_\mu} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_i^f} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta s_i} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_i^{f+}} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta s_i^+} + \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta L_a} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta u_a} = 0, \\
& -F_i^A \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_i^A} - c_i^A \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_i^f} - c_i^{A+} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_i^{f+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta \bar{u}_a} = 0, \\
& -F_\mu^B \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_\mu^B} - c_\mu^B \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_i^f} - c_\mu^{B+} \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta K_i^{f+}} - \frac{\delta \tilde{S}_{n+1}^0}{\delta \bar{u}} = 0.
\end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

而且 (39) 式显然是严格成立的, 与 (15) 式一致, 可作为更高一级重整化的出发点.

我们还注意到 (37) 第一式意味着 $\tilde{S}_{n+1}^0$ 在下列 B.R.S. 变换下不变 (把 (10) 式作变数变换):

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta A_{i(n+1)}^0 &= (\Delta_i^{Ab} + g_{(n+1)}^0 \tau_{ij}^b A_{j(n+1)}^0) u_{b(n+1)}^0 \delta \lambda^0, \\
\delta B_{\mu(n+1)}^0 &= (\Delta_\mu^{B0} u_{(n+1)}^0) \delta \lambda^0, \\
\delta s_{i(n+1)}^0 &= \frac{-i}{2} (g_{(n+1)}^0 \tau_{ik}^b s_{k(n+1)}^0 u_{b(n+1)}^0 + g'_{(n+1)} s_{i(n+1)}^0 u_{(n+1)}^0) \delta \lambda^0, \\
\delta s_{i(n+1)}^{+0} &= \frac{i}{2} (g_{(n+1)}^0 s_{k(n+1)}^+ \tau_{ki}^b u_{b(n+1)}^0 + g'_{(n+1)} s_{i(n+1)}^{+0} u_{(n+1)}^0) \delta \lambda^0, \\
\delta u_{a(n+1)}^0 &= -\frac{1}{2} g_{(n+1)}^0 f_{abc} u_{b(n+1)}^0 u_{c(n+1)}^0 \delta \lambda^0, \\
\delta \bar{u}_{a(n+1)}^0 &= \xi_A^0 (F_i^{Aa} A_{i(n+1)}^0 + c_{k(n+1)}^{Aa0} s_{k(n+1)}^0 + c_{k(n+1)}^{Aa+0} s_{k(n+1)}^{+0}) \delta \lambda^0, \\
\delta u_{(n+1)}^0 &= 0, \\
\delta \bar{u}_{(n+1)}^0 &= \xi_B^0 (F_\mu^{B0} B_{\mu(n+1)}^0 + c_{k(n+1)}^{B0} s_{k(n+1)}^0 + c_{k(n+1)}^{B+0} s_{k(n+1)}^{+0}) \delta \lambda^0.
\end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

再作变数变换, 把 $A_{i(n+1)}^0, B_{\mu(n+1)}^0, \dots$ 按 (34) 式换成 $A_i, B_\mu, \dots$, 考虑到规范确定项中的 $\xi_A^{1/2} F_i^{Aa} A_i$ 和 $\xi_B^{1/2} F_\mu^{B0} B_\mu$ 是不重正化的, 从而在有关 $\delta \bar{u}_a, \delta \bar{u}$ 的 B.R.S. 变换中, $\xi_A F_i^{Aa} A_i$ 和 $\xi_B F_\mu^{B0} B_\mu$ 在重正化前后不改变, 所以应取

$$\delta \lambda^0 = Z_3^{1/2} \tilde{Z}_3^{1/2} \delta \lambda = Z_3'^{1/2} \tilde{Z}_3'^{1/2} \delta \lambda. \quad (41)$$

于是得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta A_i &= ((\tilde{Z}_3)_{n+1} \Delta_i^{Ab} + g(\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1} \tau_{ij}^b A_j) u_b \delta \lambda, \\
\delta B_\mu &= ((\tilde{Z}_3')_{n+1} \Delta_\mu^{B0} u) \delta \lambda, \\
\delta s_i &= \frac{-i}{2} (g(\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1} \tau_{ik}^b s_{k(n+1)}^0 u_b + g'(\tilde{Z}_1')_{s_i} u) \delta \lambda, \\
\delta s_i^+ &= \frac{i}{2} (g s_{k(n+1)}^+ (\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1} \tau_{ki}^b u_b + g'(\tilde{Z}_1')_{s_i^+} u) \delta \lambda, \\
\delta u_a &= -\frac{1}{2} g(\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1} f_{abc} u_b u_c \delta \lambda, \\
\delta \bar{u}_a &= \xi_A (F_i^{Aa} A_i + c_k^{Aa} s_k + c_k^{Aa+} s_k^+) \delta \lambda, \\
\delta u &= 0, \\
\delta \bar{u} &= \xi_B (F_\mu^{B0} B_\mu + c_k^{B0} s_k + c_k^{B+} s_k^+) \delta \lambda,
\end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

其中

$$s_i = \bar{s}_i + (v_i)_{n+1}, \quad s_i^+ = \bar{s}_i^+ + (v_i^+)_{n+1}. \quad (43)$$

(42) 式就是与 (39) 式有关的 B.R.S. 变换 ($\tilde{S}_{n+1}^0$ 在 (42) 式的 B.R.S. 变换下不变), 也是

(16) 式的 B.R.S. 变换的具体化。只需把 $n+1$ 换成 n , (42) 式就回到 (16) 式。

下面把 (42) 式和 (10) 式进行对比:

(a) 在 (10) 式中, $s_l = \bar{s}_l$, $s_l^\dagger = \bar{s}_l^\dagger$; 但在 (42) 式中, $s_l, s_l^\dagger$ 作了 (43) 式的平移。这是消去重正化中出现的发散的 v_l 和 $v_l^\dagger$ (与规范有关的真空期待值) 所必需的。

(b) 在 (10) 式与 (42) 式之间还有如下的关系:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_i^{Ab} &\rightarrow \Delta_{i(n+1)}^{Ab} = (\tilde{Z}_3)_{n+1} \Delta_i^{Ab}, \\ t_{ij}^b &\rightarrow t_{ij(n+1)}^{b0} = (\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1} t_{ij}^b, \\ \tau_{lm}^b &\rightarrow \tau_{lm(n+1)}^{b0} = (\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1} \tau_{lm}^b, \\ f_{abc} &\rightarrow f_{abc(n+1)}^0 = (\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1} f_{abc}.\end{aligned}\quad (44)$$

这相当于经过 $n+1$ 级的微扰修正后, Δ_i^{Ab} 变成了裸的 $\Delta_{i(n+1)}^{Ab}$, $\cdots$ 等等, 而且这些裸的 $\Delta^0, t^0, \tau^0, f^0$ 仍满足(自 (44) 式和 (6) 式):

$$\begin{aligned}t_{ij(n+1)}^{a0} t_{jk(n+1)}^{b0} - t_{ij(n+1)}^{b0} t_{jk(n+1)}^{a0} &= f_{abc(n+1)}^0 t_{ij(n+1)}^{c0}, \\ \left(-\frac{i}{2}\right) \tau_{kl(n+1)}^{a0} \left(-\frac{i}{2}\right) \tau_{lm(n+1)}^{b0} - \left(-\frac{i}{2}\right) \tau_{kl(n+1)}^{b0} \left(-\frac{i}{2}\right) \tau_{lm(n+1)}^{a0} \\ &= f_{abc(n+1)}^0 \left(-\frac{i}{2}\right) \tau_{km(n+1)}^{c0}, \\ t_{lm(n+1)}^{a0} \Delta_{m(n+1)}^{Ab0} - t_{lm(n+1)}^{b0} \Delta_{m(n+1)}^{Aa0} &= f_{abc(n+1)}^0 \Delta_{l(n+1)}^{Ac0}.\end{aligned}\quad (45)$$

与 (6) 式一样。

(c) 自 (45) 式, 对换 i, l 可得(求迹)

$$t_{il(n+1)}^{a0} t_{li(n+1)}^{b0} - t_{il(n+1)}^{b0} t_{li(n+1)}^{a0} = f_{abc(n+1)}^0 t_{ii(n+1)}^{c0} = 0.$$

然而可把 $f_{abc} = M_{ab}^c$ 看做一个矩阵, 不同 c 的 M^c 是互相独立的, 所以

$$t_{ii(n+1)}^{c0} = 0. \quad (46)$$

又因 $f_{abc} \sim \epsilon_{abc}$, 所以 $f_{abc(n+1)}^0 \sim \epsilon_{abc}$, 从而

$$f_{aab(n+1)}^0 = 0. \quad (47)$$

所以在作 (42) 式的 B.R.S. 变换时, 泛函积分体积元的 Jacobian 的对角线之和为零, Jacobian 为 1. 由此可在 $(n+1)$ 级得到 $\tilde{F}$ 的 Slavnov 恒等式。(即 (17) 式, $\tilde{F}$ 用 s_{n+1}^0 作出.)

这就保证同样的重正化步骤可一级一级继续进行下去。

(d) 与 (42) 式相对应的规范变换为 (取 $u_b \delta \lambda = \frac{1}{(\tilde{Z}_3)_{n+1}} \theta^b$, $u \delta \lambda = \frac{1}{(\tilde{Z}_3')_{n+1}} \theta$)

$$\begin{aligned}\delta A_i &= \left(\Delta_i^{Ab} + \frac{(\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1}}{(\tilde{Z}_3)_{n+1}} g t_{ij}^b A_j \right) \theta^b, \\ \delta B_\mu &= (\Delta_\mu^B) \theta, \\ \delta s_l &= \frac{-i}{2} \left(\frac{(\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1}}{(\tilde{Z}_3)_{n+1}} g \tau_{lk}^b s_k \theta^b + \frac{(\tilde{Z}_1')_{n+1}}{(\tilde{Z}_3')_{n+1}} g' s_l \theta \right), \\ \delta s_l^\dagger &= \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{(\tilde{Z}_1)_{n+1}}{(\tilde{Z}_3)_{n+1}} g s_k^\dagger \tau_{kl}^b \theta^b + \frac{(\tilde{Z}_1')_{n+1}}{(\tilde{Z}_3')_{n+1}} g' s_l^\dagger \theta \right).\end{aligned}\quad (48)$$

从 (b), (c), (d) 看到, 重正化前后的规范群的结构常数是一一对应的, Abel 子群仍保持为 Abel 子群, 这就证明了重正化前后的规范群的同构。

如果有费密场 ϕ_L, ϕ_R , 则由于在 $\mathcal{L}_L, \mathcal{L}_R$ 中 $gA_i, g'B_\mu$ 分别以组合形式出现, $\frac{A_i}{2} \frac{\delta}{\delta A_i} - \frac{g}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial g}, \frac{B_\mu}{2} \frac{\delta}{\delta B_\mu} - \frac{g'}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial g'}$ 作用上去为零, 所以只是提供新的重正化常数 Z_L, Z_R , 不影响整个的重正化. 费密场与 Higgs 场的耦合项有新的耦合常数, 从而有新的重正化常数, 对重正化也不引起困难.

如果有真空自发破缺, 则 Zinn-Justin 和 Lee 的讨论^[2]仍适用, 不必另作讨论. 这种证明方法还可以推广到更多个子群的情况.

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ON THE ISOMORPHISM BETWEEN GAUGE GROUPS BEFORE AND AFTER RENORMALIZATION, IN THE PRESENCE OF ABEL SUBGROUPS AND HIGGS FIELDS

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ABSTRACT

We give a rigorous proof on the isomorphism between gauge groups before and after renormalization, in the presence of Abel subgroups and Higgs fields.