

new triin VB: $O(N)$ model

felt: \exists vektor multiplot A_a $a=1 \dots N$ M tömeggel összekapcsolható

2 részecské szűrés $O(N)$ i.u

$$S_{ab}^{cd}(\theta) = \delta^{cd} \delta_{ab} S_1(\theta) + \delta_a^c \delta_b^d S_2(\theta) + \delta_a^d \delta_b^c S_3(\theta) \quad (*)$$

$A_a + A_c \rightarrow A_c + A_c$ ($a \neq c$) "annihiláció" "átmenés" "reflexió"

konjugáció: $S_2(\theta) = S_2(i\pi - \theta) \quad S_1(\theta) = S_3(i\pi - \theta)$

unitaritás: $S_2(\theta)S_2(-\theta) + S_3(\theta)S_3(-\theta) = 1 \quad S_2(\theta)S_3(-\theta) + S_3(\theta)S_2(-\theta) = 0$

$N S_1(\theta)S_1(-\theta) + S_1(\theta)S_2(-\theta) + S_2(\theta)S_1(-\theta) + S_1(\theta)S_3(-\theta) + S_3(\theta)S_1(-\theta) = 0$

i.r. feltételek: $N \geq 3 \Rightarrow N-2$

$A_1 \cdot A_2 = A_1 + A_2 \Rightarrow \theta = \theta_2 - \theta_1$

$$S_3 S_2 S_3 = S_2 S_3 S_1 + S_3 S_3 S_2 \rightarrow \frac{S_2(\theta)}{S_3(\theta)} = \alpha \theta \rightarrow \text{valós aul } \alpha^2 = -\alpha = -i\lambda$$

$$S_3 S_1 S_2 = S_2 S_1 S_1 + S_3 S_2 S_1 \rightarrow S_2(\theta) = -(\alpha + \beta) S_1(\theta)$$

$$S_3 S_1 S_3 = N S_1 S_3 S_1 + S_1 S_3 S_2 + S_1 S_3 S_3 + S_1 S_2 S_1 + S_2 S_3 S_1 + S_1 S_1 S_1 + S_3 S_3 S_1$$

$\rightarrow \beta = \frac{N-2}{2}$ konstans: $\lambda = \frac{\beta}{\pi} = \frac{N-2}{2\pi}$

$$S_3(\theta) = \frac{-2\pi i}{(N-2)\pi} S_2(\theta) \quad S_1(\theta) = \frac{-2\pi i}{(N-2)(i\pi - \theta)} S_2(\theta)$$

unitaritás: $S_2(\theta)S_2(-\theta) = \frac{\theta^2}{\theta^2 + \Delta^2} \quad \Delta = \frac{2\pi}{N-2} \quad (**)$

$$S_2(\theta) = R(\theta)R(i\pi - \theta) \quad R(\theta) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{\Delta - i\theta}{2\pi}) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i\theta}{2\pi})}{\Gamma(-i\frac{\theta}{2\pi}) \Gamma(\frac{\pi + \Delta - i\theta}{2\pi})}$$

$S_2'(\theta) = \frac{\Delta}{\theta + i\Delta} \quad X \downarrow \quad S_2''(\theta) = S_2'(\theta)S_2'(i\pi - \theta) = \frac{\theta}{\theta + i\Delta} \frac{i\pi - \theta}{i\pi - \theta + i\Delta} \quad \text{unit } \downarrow \quad X \text{ OK}$

$S_2'''(\theta) = S_2''(\theta) \frac{i\pi + \theta + i\Delta}{i\pi + \theta} \quad \text{unit OK} \quad X \downarrow$

$\Delta \rightarrow -\Delta$ szintén jó! \leftarrow Penzo

$$S_2(\theta) = \frac{\theta(i\pi - \theta)}{(2\pi i - \theta)(i\pi + \theta)}$$

N=3

$N=2$ S matriks konkerete + konstante'nin eşitliklerinden yararlanarak
 Yang-Baxter
 unitaritesi

$$S_3 S_2 S_3 + S_1 S_2 S_3 + S_1 S_1 S_2 = S_2 S_1 S_3 + S_2 S_3 S_3 + S_3 S_3 S_2$$

$$S_3 S_1 S_3 + S_3 S_2 S_3 = S_3 S_3 (S_1 + S_2) + S_2 S_3 (S_1 + S_3) + S_1 S_1 S_1 +$$

$$+ 2 S_1 S_3 S_1 + S_1 S_3 S_2 + S_1 S_3 S_3 + S_1 S_2 S_1$$

$$h(\theta) = \frac{S_2(\theta)}{S_3(\theta)} \quad g(\theta) = \frac{S_1(\theta)}{S_3(\theta)}$$

$$h(\theta) + h(\theta') - h(\theta + \theta') = g(\theta') h(\theta + \theta') - h(\theta') g(\theta + \theta') + g(\theta) g(\theta + \theta') h(\theta)$$

$$[1 + h(\theta + \theta') + g(\theta + \theta')] [1 - g(\theta) g(\theta')] + h(\theta) h(\theta') =$$

$$= [1 + g(\theta) + h(\theta)] [1 + g(\theta') + h(\theta')] \quad \theta \rightarrow 0 \text{ is } \theta' \rightarrow 0$$

$\theta=0$: u $\theta'=0$
 $[1 - g^2(\theta)] h(\theta) = 0$ negelendirilebilir
 $[1 + g(\theta)] [(1 + g(\theta) + h(\theta)) g(\theta) + h(\theta)] = 0$ ⊖ $g(\theta) = -1$ $h(\theta) = 1$ veya
 $[1 + g(\theta)] [h(\theta) - g(\theta) h(\theta)] = 0$ ⊕ $g(\theta) = h(\theta) = 0$
 unitaritesi + X case ⊖-vel $\alpha = h'(0)$ $\beta = g'(0)$ θ' emit
 diff.ve $\theta=0$ -ba

$$h'(\theta) = (1 + g(\theta)) (\alpha - \beta h(\theta))$$

$$h'(\theta) + g'(\theta) = (1 + g(\theta)) [\alpha + \beta h(\theta) + \beta (1 + g(\theta))]$$

$$h(\theta) = -i + g \left(\frac{4\pi\theta}{\delta} \right) + h \left(\frac{4\pi\theta}{r} \right)$$

$$g(\theta) = \text{th} \left(\frac{4\pi\theta}{\delta} \right) \text{ctth} \left(\frac{4\pi}{\delta} (i\delta - \theta) \right)$$

δ & r konstanta (α, β -de) konstante'nin eşitliklerinden yararlanarak
 $\delta = \pi$ r enbad maad!

$$S_3(\theta) = i \operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{\delta}\right) \operatorname{cth}\left(\frac{4\pi\theta}{\delta}\right) S_2(\theta)$$

$$S_1(\theta) = S_3(i\pi - \theta)$$

egyetlen univerzális
egyenlet

$$S_2(\theta) S_2(-\theta) + S_3(\theta) S_3(-\theta) = 1 \quad \text{minimális megoldás}$$

$$S_2(\theta) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sin \frac{4\pi^2}{\delta} \operatorname{sh} \frac{4\pi\theta}{\delta} \operatorname{sh}\left(\frac{4\pi(i\pi - \theta)}{\delta}\right) U(\theta)$$

$$U(\theta) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{\delta n}{\delta}\right) \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{\delta i \theta}{\delta}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{\delta n}{\delta} - \frac{\delta i \theta}{\delta}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{\delta n}{\delta}\right) \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{\delta n}{\delta} + \frac{\delta i \theta}{\delta}\right)} \frac{Q_n(\theta) Q_n(i\pi - \theta)}{Q_n(0) Q_n(i\pi)}$$

$$Q_n(\theta) = \frac{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{\delta n}{\delta} + \frac{\delta i \theta}{\delta}\right) \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{\delta n}{\delta} + \frac{\delta i \theta}{\delta}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2n+1}{\delta} + \frac{\delta i \theta}{\delta}\right) \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{2n-1}{\delta} + \frac{\delta i \theta}{\delta}\right)}$$

δ szabad paraméter \leftrightarrow csatolás állapota

$O(2)$ mátrix \leftrightarrow szimmetrikus mátrix $O(2)$ szimmetria?

$$A(\theta) = A_1(\theta) + i A_2(\theta) \quad \bar{A}(\theta) = A_1(\theta) - i A_2(\theta) \quad A_i(\theta) \downarrow$$

konkrétan $S(\theta)$, $S_T(\theta)$, $S_R(\theta)$

$$S(\theta) = S_3(\theta) + S_2(\theta) \quad S_T(\theta) = S_1(\theta) + S_2(\theta) \quad S_R(\theta) = S_1(\theta) + S_3(\theta)$$

$$S_2(\theta) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \frac{8\pi^2}{\delta} U(\theta) \quad S_T = -i \frac{\operatorname{sh} \frac{8\pi\theta}{\delta}}{\sin \frac{8\pi^2}{\delta}} S_R(\theta)$$

$$S(\theta) = -i \frac{\operatorname{sh}\left[\frac{8\pi}{\delta}(i\pi - \theta)\right]}{\sin \frac{8\pi^2}{\delta}} S_2(\theta)$$

\rightarrow minimális megoldás új CDD felb. nélkül $\forall +$
reproduktív

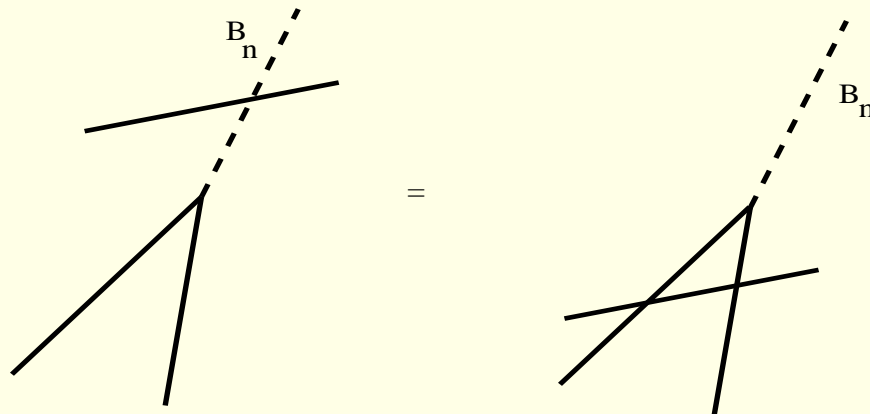
fizikai pólusok $0 \leq \text{Im}\theta \leq \pi$ $\Gamma(1 + \frac{8i\theta}{\gamma})$ $\theta_n = i\frac{n\gamma}{8}$ s csatorna
 $\Gamma(1 - \frac{8\pi}{\gamma}(1 + i\frac{\theta}{\pi}))$ $\theta_n = i(\pi - \frac{n\gamma}{8})$ $n = 1, 2, \dots < \frac{8\pi}{\gamma}$ t csatorna
 kötött állapotok tömeg

$$s^2 = 2M^2 + 2M^2 \cos(\frac{n\gamma}{8}) = 2M^2 \cdot 2 \sin^2(\frac{n\gamma}{16}) = m_n^2$$

$$m_n = 2M \sin(\frac{n\gamma}{16}) \mapsto 2M \sin(\frac{n\pi p}{2}) \quad \gamma = 8\pi p = \frac{\beta^2}{1 - \beta^2/(8\pi)}$$

pólusok \leftrightarrow szemiklasszikus lélegzők B_n

teljes sine-Gordon S mátrix $s \bar{s} B_n$ 'bootstrap filozófia'



$$A(\theta_1)B_n(\theta_2) = S^{(n)}(\theta_{12})B_n(\theta_2)A(\theta_1)$$

$$B_m(\theta_1)B_n(\theta_2) = S^{(m,n)}(\theta_{12})B_n(\theta_2)B_m(\theta_1)$$

$$S^{(n)}(\theta) \quad S^{(m,n)}(\theta) \quad 2\pi i \quad \text{periódikus}$$

pólus szerkezet

$S^{(n)}$ egyszerű pólus $\theta = i(\frac{\pi}{2} \pm \frac{n\gamma}{16})$ szoliton s, t csatorna

dupla pólus $\theta_l = i(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{(2l-n)\gamma}{16})$ anomális küszöb NEM részecske

$S^{(m,n)}$ CSAK $\theta = i\frac{n+m}{16}\gamma$ $\theta = i(\pi - \frac{n+m}{16}\gamma)$ részecske B_{m+n}
többi anomális küszöb

$\forall B_l \quad l \geq 2 \quad B_1$ kötött állapot B_1 'elemi' \equiv elemi sG skalár mező

$$m_1 = 2M \sin\left(\frac{\gamma}{16}\right) \longrightarrow 2\left(\frac{8m}{\beta^2} - \frac{m}{\pi} + \dots\right) \left(\frac{\beta^2}{16} \left[1 + \frac{\beta^2}{8\pi} + \dots\right]\right) = m + o(\beta^4)$$

$$S^{(1,1)}(\theta) = \frac{\sinh \theta + i \sin\left(\frac{\gamma}{8}\right)}{\sinh \theta - i \sin\left(\frac{\gamma}{8}\right)} \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_{sG} \quad \text{szórás amplitúdó} \quad \beta^2\text{-ben}$$