

Exercise 3:

- (a) Complete the result for $I(m, T)$ to order m^4 .
- (b) Use the result to derive $J(m, T)$ to order m^6 .
- (c) Subtracting $J_0(m)$, verify that $J_T(m)$ is finite in the limit $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.
- (d) Evaluate $J_T(m)$ numerically, and sketch the validity regions of the small- T and large- T expansions.

Solutions:

(a)

* zero-mode from p.27: $-\frac{mT}{4\pi}$

* $l=0$:

$$2T \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{3/2}} (2\pi T) \cdot \frac{-2\sqrt{\pi}}{1} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{12}\right) = \frac{T^2}{12}$$

* $l=1$:

$$2T \cdot \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{3/2}} \cdot (4\pi)^\epsilon \cdot (2\pi T) (2\pi T)^{-2\epsilon} \cdot \left(\frac{-m^2}{(2\pi T)^2}\right)$$

$$\cdot \sqrt{\pi} (1 - \epsilon\gamma_\epsilon - 2\epsilon \ln 2) \cdot \frac{1}{2\epsilon} (1 + 2\epsilon\gamma_\epsilon)$$

$$= -\frac{m^2}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln 4\pi - \frac{2 \ln 2\pi}{-2 \ln 2} - \ln T^2 + \frac{2\gamma_\epsilon}{-\gamma_\epsilon} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{m^2 \mu^{-2\epsilon}}{(4\pi)^2} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\mu^2}{T^2} + \ln 4\pi - \gamma_\epsilon + 2(\gamma_\epsilon - \ln 4\pi) \right]$$

p. 24

$$\stackrel{\downarrow}{=} -\frac{m^2}{(4\pi)^2} \mu^{-2\epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\mu^2}{T^2} + 2(\gamma_\epsilon - \ln 4\pi) \right]$$

* $l=2$: $2T \cdot \frac{1}{(4\pi)^{3/2}} \cdot 2\pi T \cdot \frac{m^4}{(2\pi T)^4} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot \zeta(3)$

$$= \frac{m^4 \zeta(3)}{128\pi^4 T^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow I(m, T) = \frac{T^2}{12} - \frac{mT}{4\pi} - \frac{m^2}{(4\pi)^2} \mu^{-2\epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \left(\frac{\mu e \gamma \epsilon}{4\pi T} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{m^4 \zeta(3)}{192 \pi^4 T^2} + \mathcal{O}(m^6).$$

(b) p. 22: $m \cdot I(m, T) = \frac{dJ(m, T)}{dm}$

p. 26: $J(0, T) = -\frac{\pi^2 T^4}{90}$

$$\Rightarrow J(m, T) = -\frac{\pi^2 T^4}{90} + \frac{m^2 T^2}{24} - \frac{m^3 T}{12\pi} - \frac{m^4}{64\pi^2} \mu^{-2\epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \left(\frac{\mu e \gamma \epsilon}{4\pi T} \right)^2 \right] + \frac{m^6 \zeta(3)}{768 \pi^4 T^2} + \mathcal{O}(m^8)$$

the famous "cubic" term. The only one which is non-analytic in m^2 , and extremely important!

(c) p. 24: $J_0(m) = -\frac{m^4}{64\pi^2} \mu^{-2\epsilon} \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon} + \ln \frac{\Lambda^2}{m^2} + \frac{3}{2} \right]$

$$\Rightarrow J_T(m) = J(m, T) - J_0(m) = -\frac{\pi^2 T^4}{90} + \frac{m^2 T^2}{24} - \frac{m^3 T}{12\pi} - \frac{m^4}{64\pi^2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{m e \gamma \epsilon}{4\pi T} \right)^2 - \frac{3}{2} \right] + \frac{m^6 \zeta(3)}{768 \pi^4 T^2} + \dots$$

finite!

Another exercise: obtain the same result using cutoff regularisation, checking for instance that the linear divergence $\frac{T\Lambda}{2\pi^2}$ in $I^{(m=0)}$ cancels!!

(d) Consider

$$\frac{J_T(m)}{T^4} = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dx x^2 \ln [1 - e^{-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}]_{y=\frac{m}{T}} \equiv J(y)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y \gg 1 \\ &= - \left(\frac{y}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} e^{-y} \\ p 25 \end{aligned}$$

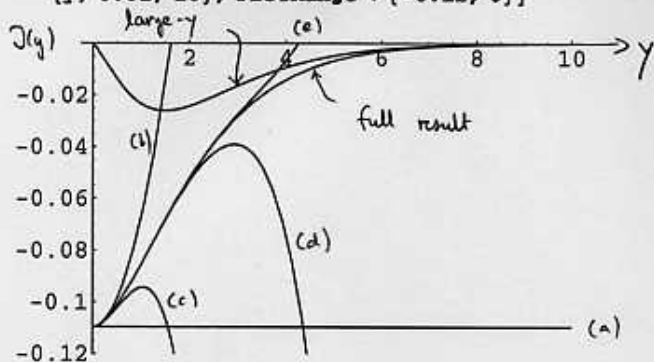
$$\begin{aligned} y \ll 1 \\ &= -\frac{\pi^2}{90} + \frac{y^2}{24} - \frac{y^2}{12\pi} - \frac{y^4}{32\pi^2} \left[\ln y + \gamma_E - \ln(4\pi) - \frac{3}{4} \right] + \frac{y^6 \zeta(3)}{768\pi^4} + \dots \\ p 31 \end{aligned} \quad \begin{matrix} (a) & (b) & (c) & (d) & (e) \end{matrix}$$

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In[23]:= full[y_] :=
  1/2/Pi^2 NIntegrate[x^2 Log[1 - Exp[-Sqrt[x^2 + y^2]]], {x, 0, Infinity}]
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In[24]:= lowT[y_] := -Exp[-y] (y/2/Pi)^(3/2)
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In[25]:= high1[y_] := -Pi^2/90
high2[y_] := -Pi^2/90 + y^2/24
high3[y_] := -Pi^2/90 + y^2/24 - y^3/12/Pi
high4[y_] := -Pi^2/90 + y^2/24 - y^3/12/Pi -
  y^4/32/Pi^2 (Log[y] + EulerGamma - Log[4 Pi] - 3/4)
high5[y_] := -Pi^2/90 + y^2/24 - y^3/12/Pi -
  y^4/32/Pi^2 (Log[y] + EulerGamma - Log[4 Pi] - 3/4) + y^6 Zeta[3]/768/Pi^4
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In[30]:= Plot[{full[y], lowT[y], high1[y], high2[y], high3[y], high4[y], high5[y]},
  {y, 0.01, 10}, PlotRange -> {-0.12, 0}]
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Out[30]= - Graphics -