

Title: Introduction to the Bosonic String Part B

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Abstract: This course provides a thorough introduction to the bosonic string based on the Polyakov path integral and conformal field theory. We introduce central ideas of string theory, the tools of conformal field theory, the Polyakov path integral, and the covariant quantization of the string. We discuss string interactions and cover the tree-level and one loop amplitudes. More advanced topics such as T-duality and D-branes will be taught as part of the course. The course is geared for M.Sc. and Ph.D. students enrolled in Collaborative Ph.D. Program in Theoretical Physics. Required previous course work: Quantum Field Theory (AM516 or equivalent). The course evaluation will be based on regular problem sets that will be handed in during the term. The primary text is the book: 'String theory. Vol. 1: An introduction to the bosonic string. J. Polchinski (Santa Barbara, KITP) . 1998. 402pp. Cambridge, UK: Univ. Pr. (1998) 402 p.' All interested students should contact Alex Buchel at [abuchel@uwo.ca](mailto:abuchel@uwo.ca) as soon as possible.

# Example A

$$\partial X^u(z) \bar{\partial} X$$

# Example A

$$: \partial X^{\mu}(z) \partial X_{\nu}(z) : \quad : \partial' X^{\rho}(z') \partial' X_{\sigma}(z') :$$

Example A

$$\underbrace{\partial X^m(z) \partial X_m(z)}_{\Gamma} : : \partial' X^{\nu}(z') \partial' X_{\nu}(z') : =$$

# Example A

$$\underbrace{\partial X^{\mu}(\tau) \partial X_{\mu}(\tau)} : : \partial' X^{\nu}(\tau') \partial' X_{\nu}(\tau') : =$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

=

# Example A

$$: \partial X^m(z) \partial X_n(z) : = : \partial' X^{\alpha}(z') \partial' X_{\beta}(z') : =$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial X^m(z) \partial X_n(z) : = : \partial' X^{\alpha}(z') \partial' X_{\beta}(z') :$$

$\uparrow$   $\uparrow$   
 $z$   $z'$

# Example A

$$:\partial X^m(z) \partial X_\mu(z) : :: \partial' X^\nu(z') \partial' X_\nu(z') : =$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial X^m(z) \partial X_\mu(z) \partial X^\nu(z') \partial X_\nu(z') :$$

no singularities

contraction = replace a pair of fields

Example A

$$:\partial X^m(z) \partial X_n(z): \quad : \partial X^{\nu}(z') \partial X_{\sigma}(z') : =$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial X^m(z) \partial X_n(z) \partial X^{\nu}(z') \partial X_{\sigma}(z') : - \frac{\alpha'}{2}$$

no singularities

regularization = replace a pair of fields

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\rho\sigma} \frac{1}{|z-z'|^2}$$



Example A

$$\underbrace{\partial X^m(z) \partial X_n(z)}_F : : \underbrace{\partial X^{\nu}(z') \partial X_{\nu}(z')}_{\mathcal{G}} : =$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial X^m \partial X_n \partial X^{\nu} \partial X_{\nu} : - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $z \quad z'$

no singularities

subtraction = replace a pair of fields

$$\frac{1}{2} \alpha' \eta_{\mu\nu} \partial X^{\mu} \partial X^{\nu}$$

Example A

$$: \partial X^\mu(z) \partial X_\mu(z) : \quad : \partial X^\nu(z') \partial X_\nu(z') : =$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial X^\mu(z) \partial X_\mu(z) \partial X^\nu(z') \partial X_\nu(z') : - \frac{d'}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial X^\mu(z) \partial X_\mu(z') :$$

no singularities

subtraction = replace a pair of fields

$$\frac{1}{2} d' \eta^{\mu\nu} \ln |z_{ij}|^2$$

Example A

$$\underbrace{\partial X^m(z) \partial X_n(z)}_F : : \underbrace{\partial X^p(z') \partial X_q(z')}_G : =$$

related to stress energy tensor

$$= : \underbrace{\partial X^m \partial X_n \partial X^p \partial X_q}_{\substack{\uparrow z \quad \uparrow z' \\ \text{no singularities}}} : - \frac{d-2}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial X^m(z) \partial X^p(z') : \rho_n |z-z'|^2$$

subtraction = replace

$$\frac{1}{2} d \eta^{\mu\nu} \rho_n |z_{ij}|^2$$



# Example A

$$: \partial X^{\mu}(z) \partial X_{\nu}(z) : : : \partial X^{\rho}(z') \partial X_{\sigma}(z') : =$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial X^{\mu}(z) \partial X_{\nu}(z) \partial X^{\rho}(z') \partial X_{\sigma}(z') : - \frac{d-2}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial X^{\mu}(z) \partial X^{\rho}(z') :$$

$\left[ \partial \partial' \ln |z-z'|^2 \right]$   
 no singularities

subtraction = replace a pair of fields

$$\frac{1}{2} d' \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta_{\rho\sigma} \partial X^{\mu} \partial X^{\nu} \partial X^{\rho} \partial X^{\sigma}$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$=: \underbrace{\partial X^\mu \partial X_\mu \quad \partial X^\nu \partial X_\nu}_{\text{no singularities}} : - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial X^\mu(z) \partial X^\nu(z) :$$
$$\left[ \partial \bar{\partial} \ln |z - z'|^2 \right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{2}{2} \right)^2$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$=: \underbrace{\partial X^\alpha \partial X_\alpha}_{z} \partial X^\beta \partial X_\beta : - \frac{z'}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial X^\alpha(z) \partial X^\beta(z) :$$

no singularities

$$+ \frac{1}{z'} \left( -\frac{z'}{2} \right)^2 4$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$=: \partial X^{\mu} \partial X^{\nu} \partial X^{\rho} \partial X^{\sigma} : - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial X^{\mu}(\tau) \partial X^{\nu}(\tau) :$$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $z \quad z'$

no singularities

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \left(-\frac{z'}{2}\right)^2 4 \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\rho\sigma} \left(\partial \partial' \ln |z-z'|\right)^2$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial X^{\mu} \partial X_{\mu} : - \frac{\alpha'}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial X^{\mu} \partial X_{\mu} : + \left[ \partial \partial' \ln |z - z'| \right]^2$$

no singularities

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \left( -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \right)^2 4 \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta_{\mu\nu} \left( \partial \partial' \ln |z - z'| \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}$$

$$= : \partial^{\mu} X \partial X_{\mu} \partial X^{\nu} \partial X_{\nu} : + \left\{ (\alpha')^2 \right\}$$



related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial X_{\mu} \partial^{\rho} X_{\nu} : - \frac{\alpha'}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial X^{\mu}(\sigma) \partial X^{\nu}(\sigma) : \left[ \partial \partial' \ln |z - z'| \right]^2$$

no singularities

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \left( -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \right)^2 4 \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta_{\rho\sigma} \left( \partial \partial' \ln |z - z'| \right)^2 + \mathcal{O}(\alpha'^3)$$

$$= : \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial X_{\mu} \partial^{\rho} X_{\nu} : + \left\{ (\alpha')^2 D \right.$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\mu} X_{\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\nu} X_{\mu} + \frac{1}{2} \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta_{\mu\nu} \left( \partial^{\rho} \partial_{\rho} \ln |z - z'| \right)^2$$

no singularities

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 4 \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta_{\mu\nu} \left( \partial^{\rho} \partial_{\rho} \ln |z - z'| \right)^2 + 0$$

$$= : \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\mu} X_{\nu} - \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\nu} X_{\mu} : + \left\{ \frac{(1')^2}{2} \frac{D}{(z - z')^4} \right\}$$

related to stress energy tensor

$$= : \partial X^\mu \partial X_\mu \partial X^\nu \partial X_\nu : - \frac{2'}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial X^\mu \partial X_\mu \partial X^\nu \partial X_\nu : + \left[ \partial \partial' \ln |z - z'| \right]^2$$

no singularities

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \left( -\frac{2'}{2} \right)^2 4 \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta_{\mu\nu} \left( \partial \partial' \ln |z - z'| \right)^2 + 0$$

$$= : \partial^3 X^\mu \partial X_\mu \partial X^\nu \partial X_\nu : + \left\{ \frac{(2')^2}{2} \frac{D}{(z-z')^4} - \frac{2 \cdot 2'}{(z-z')^2} : \partial X^\mu \partial X_\mu \partial X^\nu \partial X_\nu : \right.$$

related to  
stress energy  
tensor

$$= : \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\mu} X_{\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\nu} X_{\mu} : - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 : \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\nu} X_{\mu} : + \left[ \partial^{\mu} \partial^{\nu} \ln |z - z'| \right]^2$$

no singularities

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{2}{z} \right)^2 4 \eta^{\mu\nu} \eta_{\mu\nu} \left( \partial^{\mu} \partial^{\nu} \ln |z - z'| \right)^2 + 0$$

$$= : \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\mu} X_{\nu} - \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\nu} X_{\mu} : + \left\{ \frac{(z')^2}{2} \frac{D-1}{(z-z')^4} - \frac{2z'}{(z-z')^2} \partial^{\mu} X^{\nu} \partial_{\nu} X_{\mu} \right\}$$

Example

$$F = e^{i k_1 X(z, \bar{z})}$$

$$G = e^{i k_2 X(z, \bar{z})}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = e^{i K_1 \Lambda(z, \bar{z})}$$

$$G' = e.$$

operators corresponding to tachyons

Example

$$\mathcal{F} = :e^{i k_1 X(z, \bar{z})}:$$

$$:e^{i k_2 X(z, \bar{z})}:$$

$$\mathcal{G} = :e^{i k_3 X(z, \bar{z})}:$$

↑ operators corresponding to tachyons

$$:\mathcal{F}::\mathcal{G}:$$

=

$$F = :e^{i k_1 X(z, \bar{z})}: \quad G = :e^{\dots}:$$

operators corresponding to tachyons

$$:F: \quad :G:$$

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z \, \partial_z^2 R_1(z, \bar{z})\right]$$



$$F =: e^{i k_1 X(z_1, \bar{z}_1)} : \quad G =: e^{i k_2 X(z_2, \bar{z}_2)} :$$

operators corresponding to tachyons

$$F : G :$$

$$= \exp \left[ -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2 z \, \partial z \bar{\partial} \bar{z} \, R_1(z_1, \bar{z}_1) \frac{\delta}{\delta X_F} \frac{\delta}{\delta X_G} \right] e^{i k_1 X} e^{i k_2 X}$$

$$= \exp \left[ -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \left( d_{12}^2, d_{22}^2, R_{12}, R_{22} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial X_F} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_G} \right] e^{i k_1 X} e^{i k_2 X}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta X_F}$$

=

(

=

R\_{12}

R\_{22}

)

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \left( d_{z_1}^2, d_{z_2}^2, R_{12} |z_{12}\rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_F} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_G} \right) \right] e^{i\kappa_1 x} e^{i\kappa_2 x}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta x_1} \left[ e^{i\kappa x} \right] = e^{i\kappa x}$$

$$= \exp \left[ -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \left( \alpha_{z_1}^2, \alpha_{z_2}^2, R_{z_1, z_2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial X_F} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_G} \right] e^{i k_1 X} e^{i k_2 X}$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta X_{z_1}^{\mu}} \left[ e^{i k X} \right] = e^{i k X} i k^{\mu} \delta^2(z_1 - z_2)$$

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \left( d^2 z_1, d^2 z_2, R, |z_{12}| \right) \frac{\delta}{\delta X_F} \frac{\delta}{\delta X_G} \right] e^{i k_1 X} e^{i k_2 X}$$

(11)

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta X_F(z_1)} \left[ e^{i k X(z_2)} \right] = e^{i k X(z_2)} \left( i k^\mu \delta^2(z_1 - z_2) \right)$$

$$\ominus \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \right]$$

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \left( d_{z_1}^2, d_{z_2}^2, R, |z_{12}| \right) \frac{e}{\delta X_F} \frac{\delta}{\delta X_G} \right] e^{i k_1 X} e^{i k_2 X}$$

(11)

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta X_{\mu}^{(z_1)}} \left[ e^{i k X(z_1)} \right] = e^{i k X(z_1)} \left( i k_{\mu} \delta^2(z_1 - z_2) \right)$$

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2 z_1 d^2 z_2 \right]$$

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z_1 d^2z_2 R_{12} |z_{12}| \frac{\delta X_{\mu}^1(z_1)}{\delta X_{\nu}^2(z_2)}\right] e^{iK_1 \cdot X} e^{iK_2 \cdot X}$$

(11)

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta X_{\mu}^1(z_1)} \left[ e^{iK \cdot X(z)} \right] = e^{iK \cdot X(z)} (iK_{\mu} \delta^2(z_1 - z_2))$$

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z_1 d^2z_2 R_{12} |z_{12}| e^{iK_1 \cdot X(z_1)} iK_{1\mu} \delta^2(z_1 - z_2) iK_{2\nu} \delta^2(z_2 - z_1)\right]$$

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z_1 d^2z_2 R_1(z_{12}) \frac{\delta X_{F1}(z_1)}{\delta X_{G1}(z_1)} \frac{\delta}{\delta X_{G2}(z_2)}\right] e^{iK_1 X} e^{iK_2 X}$$

(11)

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta X_{G1}(z_1)} \left[ e^{iK X(z_1)} \right] = e^{iK X(z_1)} (iK^\mu \delta^2(z_1 - z_2))$$

$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z_1 d^2z_2 R_1(z_{12}) e^{iK_1 X(z_1)} iK_1^\mu \delta^2(z_1 - z_2) iK_2^\nu \delta^2(z_2 - z_1) e^{iK_2 X(z_2)}\right]$$



$$= \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z_1 d^2z_2 R_1(z_{12}) \frac{\delta X_{F1}(z_1)}{\delta X_{G1}(z_1)} \frac{\delta X_{G2}(z_2)}{\delta X_{F2}(z_2)}\right] e^{iK_1 X} e^{iK_2 X}$$

(11)

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta X_{F1}(z_1)} \left[ e^{iK X(z_1)} \right] = e^{iK X(z_1)} (iK^\mu \delta^2(z_1 - z_2))$$

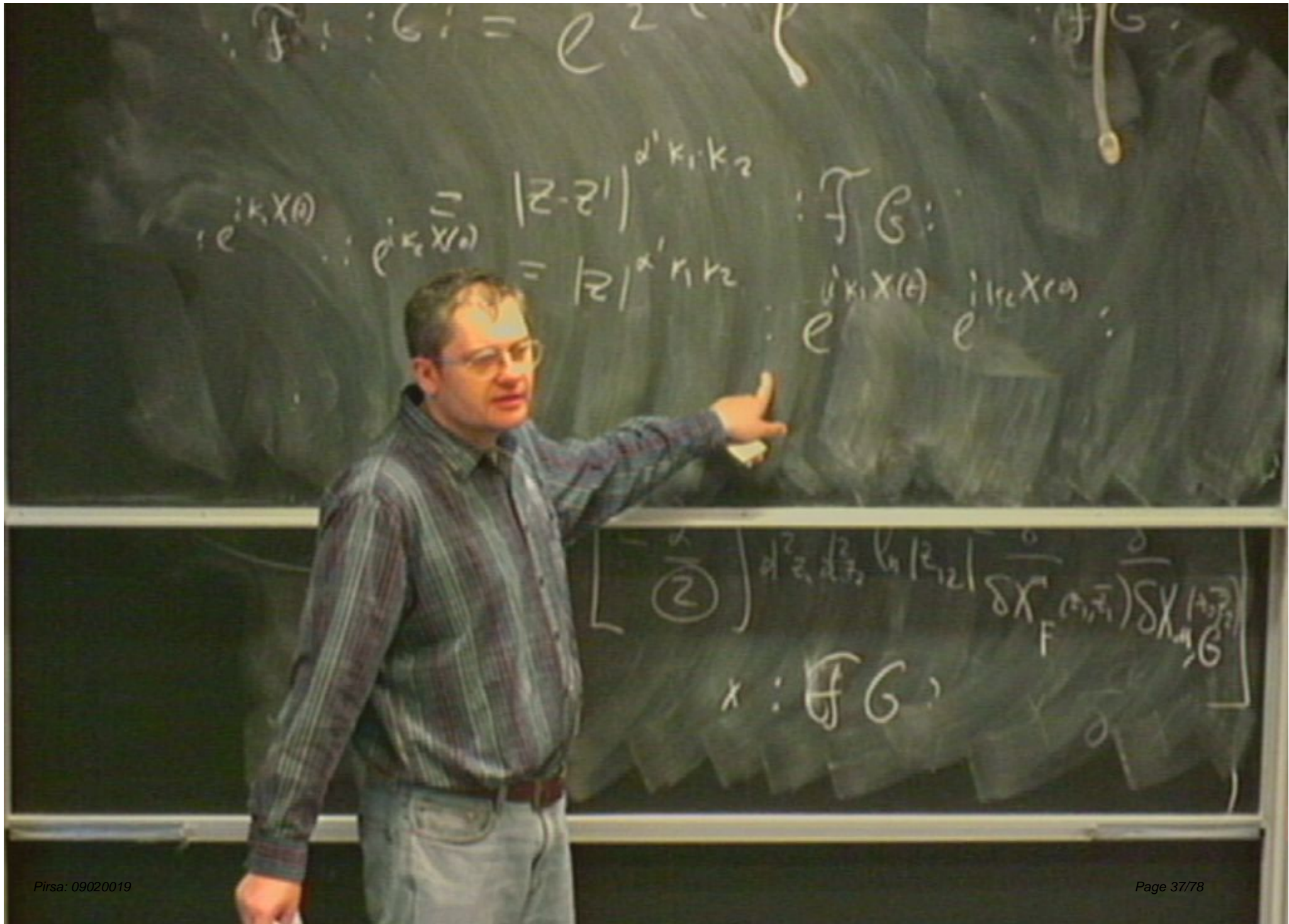
$$(12) \exp\left[-\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z_1 d^2z_2 R_1(z_{12}) \left( e^{iK_1 X(z_1)} iK_1^\mu \delta^2(z_1 - z_2) \right) \left( e^{iK_2 X(z_2)} iK_2^\nu \delta^2(z_2 - z_1) \right) \right]$$

$$\therefore \Gamma : \Gamma_i = e^{\frac{t_i}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F} : \mathcal{G} := e^{\frac{z'}{2} \cdot (k, 4z)} \ln |z - z'|^2 \quad \therefore \mathcal{F} \mathcal{G} :$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{F} : \mathcal{G} := e^{\frac{d'}{2} \cdot (k_1, k_2) \ln |z - z'|^2} : \mathcal{F} \mathcal{G} :$$

$$= |z - z'|^{d' k_1 \cdot k_2} : \mathcal{F} \mathcal{G} :$$



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}\{G\} &= e^{2\pi i k_1 x} \\ e^{i k_1 x(t)} &= |z - z'|^{d' k_1 k_2} \\ e^{i k_2 x(t)} &= |z|^{x' k_1 k_2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \textcircled{2} \\ \delta X_F^{(z_1, \bar{z}_1)} \delta X_{G, m}^{(z_2, \bar{z}_2)} \end{array} \right]$$
$$x : \mathcal{F}G$$

$$e^{ik_1 x(t)} = |z - z'|^{d' k_1 k_2} = |z|^{d' k_1 k_2} e^{i k_1 x(t)} e^{i k_2 x(t)}$$

$$\Delta + O(z, \bar{z})$$



$$\left[ -\frac{d'}{2} \int d^2 z, d^2 \bar{z} \ln |z_1 z_2| \frac{\delta}{\delta X_F(z_1, \bar{z}_1)} \frac{\delta}{\delta X_G(z_2, \bar{z}_2)} \right]$$

$$x : \mathbb{F} \mathbb{G}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & e^{i k_1 X(t)} \dots e^{i k_2 X(t)} = |z - \bar{z}|^{d' k_1 k_2} \\
 & = |z|^{d' k_1 k_2} \quad \text{if } |z| \gg |\bar{z}| \\
 & \text{if } |z| \sim |\bar{z}| \quad \text{if } |z| \ll |\bar{z}| \\
 & \quad e = e \\
 & \quad 1 + O(\bar{z}/z)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{if } |z| \gg |\bar{z}| \\
 & = \exp \left[ -\frac{d'}{2} \int d^2 z_1 d^2 z_2 \ln |z_{12}| \frac{\delta}{\delta X_F(z_1, \bar{z}_1)} \frac{\delta}{\delta X_G(z_2, \bar{z}_2)} \right] \\
 & x : \text{if } |z| \gg |\bar{z}|
 \end{aligned}$$

World Identities.



# Wronskian Identities + Noether Theorems

Suppose:

$$\varphi'(0) = \text{---}$$

## Weyl Identities + Noether Theorems

Suppose:

$$p'_\alpha(\sigma) = p_\alpha(\sigma) + \varepsilon \cdot \delta p_\alpha(\sigma)$$

## Ward Identities + Noether Theorems

Suppose:

exact symmetry of my QFT

$$\varphi'_\alpha(\sigma) = \varphi_\alpha(\sigma) + \varepsilon \cdot \delta \varphi_\alpha(\sigma)$$

↑  
Infinitesimal parameter of  
sym trans.

Suppose:

exact symmetry of my QFT

$$\varphi'_\alpha(\sigma) = \varphi_\alpha(\sigma) + \varepsilon \cdot \delta \varphi_\alpha(\sigma)$$

$$\partial_\alpha \varepsilon = 0$$

↑  
Infinitesimal parameter of  
sym trans.

Jim Truax

$$q_{\alpha} \rightarrow q'_{\alpha} = q_{\alpha} + \epsilon \cdot f(\sigma) \cdot \delta q_{\alpha}(\sigma)$$

Jim Tracy.

$$\varphi'_\alpha \rightarrow \varphi'_\alpha = \varphi'_\alpha + \varepsilon \cdot f(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi'_\alpha(\sigma)$$

$f(\sigma)$  has a finite support

Jim Tracy.

$$\varphi'_\alpha \rightarrow \varphi'_\alpha = \varphi'_\alpha + \varepsilon \cdot p(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi'_\alpha(\sigma)$$

$p(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [d\varphi] e^{-S[\varphi]}$$

Jim Tracy.

$$\varphi'_\alpha \rightarrow \varphi'_\alpha = \varphi'_\alpha + \varepsilon \cdot p(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi'_\alpha(\sigma)$$

$p(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int \{\delta \varphi'_\alpha\} e^{-s \{\varphi'_\alpha\}} \stackrel{d\varepsilon}{=} \int \{\delta \varphi'_\alpha\} e^{-s}$$



Jim Tracy.

$$\varphi'_\alpha \rightarrow \varphi'_\alpha = \varphi'_\alpha + \varepsilon \cdot p(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi'_\alpha(\sigma)$$

$p(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int \Gamma(d\varphi) e^{-S(\varphi')} \stackrel{d\varphi}{=} \int \Gamma(d\varphi) e^{-S} \left[ 1 + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \right]$$

$$\varphi_x \rightarrow \varphi'_x = \varphi_x + \varepsilon \cdot p(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi_x(\sigma)$$

$p(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [\delta \varphi_x] e^{-s[\varphi'_x]} \stackrel{d\varphi}{=} \int [\delta \varphi_x] e^{-s[\varphi_x]} \left[ 1 + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int d^2\sigma \nabla_y^2 j^a(\sigma) \right]$$

$$\varphi'_\alpha \rightarrow \varphi'_\alpha = \varphi'_\alpha + \varepsilon \cdot \rho(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi'_\alpha(\sigma)$$

$\rho(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [\Gamma d\varphi] e^{-S(\varphi')} \stackrel{d\varepsilon}{=} \int [\Gamma d\varphi] e^{-S} \left[ 1 + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int \underbrace{d^2\sigma \sqrt{g}} j^a(\sigma) \partial_a \rho \right]$$

$$\varphi'_\alpha \rightarrow \varphi'_\alpha = \varphi'_\alpha + \varepsilon \cdot p(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi'_\alpha(\sigma)$$

$p(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [\Gamma d\varphi] e^{-S[\varphi']} \stackrel{\text{d.c.}}{=} \int [\Gamma d\varphi] e^{-S} \left[ 1 + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int \underbrace{d^2\sigma \sqrt{g}} j^a(\sigma) \partial_a p + O(\varepsilon^2) \right]$$

$$\int \{ \dots \} e^{-S[\psi]} = \int [d\varphi] e^{-S[\varphi]}$$

$$\int [dx] e^{-S[x]} = \int [d\varphi] e^{-S[\varphi]}$$

change of variable in a path integ

$$\int dx [1+x] = \int dz [1+z]$$

$$p \rightarrow \varphi'_\alpha = \varphi'_\alpha + \varepsilon \cdot p(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi'_\alpha(\sigma)$$

$p(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [\text{d}\varphi] e^{-S(\varphi)} \stackrel{\text{d}\varphi}{=} \int [\text{d}\varphi] e^{-S} \left[ 1 + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int \text{d}^2x \, j^{\mu\nu}(x) \varphi_{\mu\nu} + O(\varepsilon^2) \right]$$

change of variable in a path integ

$$\int dx (1+x) = \int dz (1+z)$$

$$\int_{S'} = \int_S$$



change of variable in a path integ

$$\int dx [1+x] = \int dz [1+z]$$

$$0 = \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S}$$

$$: e^{i k_1 X(z)} e^{i k_2 X(z')} :$$

change of variables in a path integral

$$\int dx [1+x] = \int dz [1+z]$$

$$0 = \frac{i\epsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] \tilde{e}^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \Gamma_{\partial} \sigma^a \partial_a \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp \left[ -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z_1 d^2z_2 h(z_1, z_2) iK_1^{\mu\nu} \delta(z_1 - z_2) iK_2^{\rho\sigma} \delta(z_2 - z_1) \right]$$

$$: e^{iK_1 X(z)} e^{iK_2 X(z')} :$$

$$\int dx [1+x] = \int dz [1+z]$$

$$0 = \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \partial_a \varphi \partial_a \varphi$$

$$\Rightarrow \exp \left[ -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z_1 d^2z_2 \rho(z_1) i k_1^\mu \delta(z_1 - z_2) i k_2^\nu \delta(z_2 - z_1) \right]$$

$$: e^{i k_1 X(z)} e^{i k_2 X(z')} :$$

$$0 = + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \Gamma_a \mathcal{T}^a \partial_a \varphi$$

$$S_0 = + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \Gamma_a \nabla_a \mathcal{T}^a \varphi$$

$$\frac{\delta}{\delta X_{\mu\nu}^{(z_1)}} \left( e^{iK X(z_2)} \right) = e^{iK X(z_2)} \left( iK_{\mu\nu} \delta^2(z_1 - z_2) \right)$$

$$\exp \left[ -\frac{\alpha'}{2} \int d^2z_1 d^2z_2 h(z_1, z_2) iK_1^\mu \delta^2(z_1 - z) iK_2^\nu \delta^2(z - z_2) \right]$$

$$: e^{iK_1 X(z)} : : e^{iK_2 X(z')} :$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^4\sigma \Gamma_{\sigma} \int d^4\beta$$

$$S_0 = + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^4\sigma \Gamma_{\sigma} \cdot \nabla_{\sigma} \mathcal{J} \cdot \mathcal{P}$$

$$0 = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi}$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \partial_a \varphi \partial_a \varphi$$

$$0 = + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \nabla_a \mathcal{J}^a \varphi$$

$$0 = - \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi i} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \rho(\varphi) \langle \nabla_a \mathcal{J}^a \varphi \rangle$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \partial_a \varphi \partial_a \varphi$$

$$0 = + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \nabla_a \mathcal{J}^a \varphi$$

$$0 = - \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi i} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \rho(\sigma) \langle \nabla_a \mathcal{J}^a \rangle$$

$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \partial_a \beta$$

$$0 = + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \nabla_a J^a \varphi$$

$$0 = - \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi i} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \rho(\varphi) \langle \nabla_a J^a \rangle$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\nabla_a J^a = 0 \quad \text{as an operator statement}$$



$$0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \partial_a \varphi \partial_a \varphi$$

$$0 = + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \nabla_a J^a$$

$$0 = - \frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi i} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \rho(\sigma) \langle \nabla_a J^a \rangle$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\nabla_a J^a = 0 \quad \text{as an operator statement}$$

Sym trans.

$$p \rightarrow \varphi'_\alpha = \varphi_\alpha + \varepsilon \cdot p(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi_\alpha(\sigma)$$

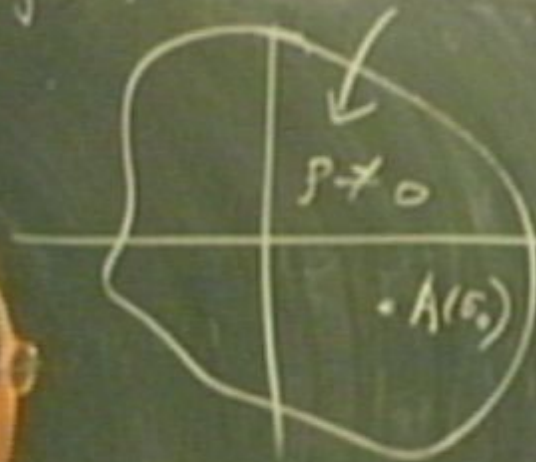
$p(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [d\varphi] e^{-S[\varphi]} \frac{A(\varphi)}{A(\varphi_0)} = \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \left[ 1 + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} j^\mu(\sigma) \varphi_\mu \right] + O(\varepsilon^2)$$

$p(\phi)$  has finite support  $\Leftrightarrow$



$p(\sigma)$  has finite support  $\leq 1$



$p = 0$

$\sigma_0$  is inside support for  $p(\sigma)$

$$\varphi \rightarrow \varphi' = \varphi + \varepsilon \cdot f(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi(\sigma) ; \quad A(\sigma) \rightarrow A'(\sigma) = A(\sigma) + \delta A$$

$f(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [d\varphi] e^{-S[\varphi]} A(\varphi) = \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \left[ 1 + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} j^{\mu\nu}(\sigma) \partial_\mu \varphi + O(\varepsilon^2) \right]$$

$$\varphi_x \rightarrow \varphi'_x = \varphi_x + \varepsilon \cdot f(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi_x(\sigma) ; \quad A(\sigma) \rightarrow A'(\sigma) = A(\sigma) + \delta A$$

$f(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [d\varphi] e^{-S[\varphi]} A(\varphi) = \int [d\varphi] e^{-S \left[ A + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} j^{\mu\nu}(\sigma) \right]} \left[ A + \delta A + O(\varepsilon^2) \right]$$

$$\varphi_x \rightarrow \varphi'_x = \varphi_x + \varepsilon \cdot p(\sigma) \cdot \delta \varphi_x(\sigma) ; \quad A(\sigma) \rightarrow A'(\sigma) = A(\sigma) + \delta A$$

$p(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [d\varphi] e^{-S[\varphi]} A(\varphi) = \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \left[ A(\varphi) + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int d^2x \sqrt{g} j^{\mu\nu}(\sigma) \otimes p \right]$$

$\delta A(\sigma) + O(\varepsilon^2)$

$$\int [d\phi] e^{-S[\phi]} = \int [d\varphi] e^{-S[\varphi]}$$

change of variable in a path integ.

$$\int dx [1+x] = \int dz [1+z]$$

$$0 = \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^4\sigma F_{\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha \varphi \partial_\beta \varphi$$

$$0 = + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^4\sigma F_{\alpha\beta} \nabla_\alpha \varphi \partial_\beta \varphi$$



$$0 = -\delta A(\alpha) + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] \bar{e}^s \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{T}^a \partial_a \rho$$

$$0 = -\delta A(\alpha) + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] \bar{e}^s \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \nabla_a \mathcal{T}^a \rho$$

$$0 = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi i} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \rho(\sigma) \langle \nabla_a \mathcal{T}^a \rangle$$

$\Downarrow$

$$\nabla_a \mathcal{T}^a = 0 \quad \text{as an operator statement}$$

$$O = -\delta A(\xi) + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \nabla_a J^a \xi$$

$$O = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi i} \left( \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \xi \cdot \nabla_a J^a \right) + \langle \delta A_0 \rangle$$

$\Downarrow$   
 $\nabla_a J^a = 0$  as an operator statement

Symmetry.

$$p \rightarrow q'_\alpha = q_\alpha + \epsilon \cdot f(\sigma) \cdot \delta q_\alpha(\sigma) \quad ; \quad A(\epsilon) \rightarrow A'(\epsilon) = A(\epsilon) + \delta A$$

$\delta A \approx \epsilon \cdot A'(\epsilon)$

$f(\sigma)$  has a finite support

$$\int [dq] e^{-S(q)} A(q) = \int [dq] e^{-S(q)} \left[ \frac{A(q)}{A(q)} + \frac{\epsilon}{2\pi i} \int d^2\sigma \gamma^{\mu\nu} j_{\mu\nu}(\sigma) \right] A(q)$$

$\approx A(q) + O(\epsilon^2)$

$$O = -\delta A(\sigma) + \frac{i\varepsilon}{2\pi} \int [d\varphi] e^{-S} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \nabla_a J^a \varphi$$

$$O = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2\pi i} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{-g} \rho(\sigma) \langle A(\sigma) \nabla_a J^a \rangle = \langle \delta A(\sigma) \rangle$$

$$\nabla_a J^a A(\sigma_0) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \delta^2(\sigma - \sigma_0) \frac{2\pi}{i\varepsilon} \delta A(\sigma)$$

$$\int dt \Gamma_2 \nabla_n [J^n A(t_0)] =$$

$R$   
 $\equiv$   
 $g(t) \neq 0$

$$\int dt \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \nabla_n [J^{\mu\nu} A(\sigma_0)] = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} n_n J^{\mu\nu} A(\sigma_0) = \frac{\text{III}}{i\varepsilon} \delta A(\sigma_0)$$

$\mathbb{R}^n$   
 $\text{III}$   
 $g(\sigma) \neq 0$

$\exp \left[ \int d^2 z_1 d^2 z_2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \delta X_F^{\mu\nu}(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \right) \right]$   
 $x : \mathbb{F} \mathbb{G} :$