

- ▶ **Graßmann-Zahlen = antikommutierende Zahlen:**  $\theta\eta = -\eta\theta$ 
  - ▶ Taylor-Reihen:  $f(\theta) = f_0 + \theta f_1$ , da  $\theta^2 = 0$
  - ▶ Ableitungen:  $\frac{d}{d\theta}\theta\eta = \eta$ ,  $\frac{d}{d\eta}\theta\eta = -\frac{d}{d\eta}\eta\theta = -\theta$
  - ▶ Integrale: Definition als Umkehrung der Ableitung nicht möglich
- ▶ **Berezin-Integral:**  $\int d\theta = 0$ ,  $\int \theta d\theta = 1$ 
  - ▶ äquivalent zur Ableitung
  - ▶ invariant unter konstanten Verschiebungen  $\theta \rightarrow \theta + \eta$
- ▶  **$n$ -dimensionale Graßmann-Algebra:**  $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n)^T$ 
  - ▶  $\{\theta_i, \theta_j\} = 0$
  - ▶  $\int d\theta_i = 0$ ,  $\int d\theta_n \dots d\theta_1 \theta_1 \dots \theta_n = 1$



- ▶ Variablen-Substitution:  $\theta'_i = B_{ij}\theta_j$

$$\Rightarrow \int d\theta'_n \dots d\theta'_1 = \int d\theta_n \dots d\theta_1 (\det B)^{-1}$$

- ▶ gewöhnliche Zahlen:  $\int d^n x' = \int d^n x \det \left( \frac{\partial x'_i}{\partial x_j} \right)$

- ▶ komplexe Graßmann-Zahlen:  $\theta = \text{Re } \theta + i \text{Im } \theta$

- ▶ Subst.:  $\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\theta_1 + i\theta_2)$ ,  $\theta^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\theta_1 - i\theta_2)$

$$\Rightarrow \theta\theta^* = -\theta^*\theta \rightarrow \text{betrachte } \theta \text{ und } \theta^* \text{ als unabhängige Variable}$$

- ▶ Gauß'sche Integrale:

- ▶ komplexe Graßmann-Zahlen:  $\left( \prod_i \int d\theta_i^* d\theta_i \right) e^{-\theta^T B \theta} = \det B$

- ▶ gewöhnliche komplexe Zahlen:  $\left( \prod_i \int dz_i^* dz_i \right) e^{-z^T B z} = \frac{(2\pi)^n}{\det B}$



- ▶ **Graßmann-Felder:**  $\psi(x) = \sum_i \psi_i \phi_i(x)$ 
  - ▶  $\psi_i$ : Graßmann-Zahlen
  - ▶  $\phi_i(x)$  orthonormale Basis-Funktionen (z.B.  $u_s(p)e^{-ip \cdot x}$ ,  $v_s(p)e^{ip \cdot x}$ )

- ▶ **Dirac-Zweipunkt-Funktionen:**

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \Omega | T(\psi_H(x_1) \bar{\psi}_H(x_2)) | \Omega \rangle &= \frac{\int D\bar{\psi} D\psi e^{i \int d^4x \mathcal{L}} \psi(x_1) \bar{\psi}(x_2)}{\int D\bar{\psi} D\psi e^{i \int d^4x \mathcal{L}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{Z[0,0]} \left( -i \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{\eta}(x_1)} \right) \left( +i \frac{\delta}{\delta \eta(x_2)} \right) Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta] \Big|_{\bar{\eta}=\eta=0}\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ **erzeugendes-Funktional:**

$$Z[\bar{\eta}, \eta] = \int D\bar{\psi} D\psi \exp \left[ i \int d^4x \mathcal{L} + \bar{\eta} \psi + \bar{\psi} \eta + i\varepsilon \right]$$

- ▶ **freies Dirac-Feld:**

$$Z_0[\bar{\eta}, \eta] = Z_0[0, 0] \exp \left[ - \int d^4x \int d^4y \bar{\eta}(x) S_F(x-y) \eta(y) \right]$$