

Pensieve header: A fresh implementation of baby DoPeGDO. Continues pensieve://2020-09/, pensieve://2020-03/Testing123.nb, and pensieve://People/VanDerVeen/TimidHeisenbergRGeneralForm@.nb.

$E[\omega, Q, P_\epsilon \text{Series}]$ represents ωe^{Q+P} , where ω is a scalar, Q is an ϵ -free quadratic, and $P = \sum_{k=0}^{\$k} P[[k]] \epsilon^k$ is a perturbation (it is ill-advised to include ω in P because then it will have log terms).

Scheme: $E_[] // E_[]$ calls FZip or Zip, which are functionally the same. Zip works by handling the quadratic part and calling PZip for the perturbation-only part. PZip works by iteratively solving the synthesis equation. FZip works by encapsulating coefficients, calling Zip, and back-substituting.

Initialization, minor utilities, and “Define” Code

(Alt) In[]:=

```
SetDirectory["C:\\drorbn\\AcademicPensieve\\Projects\\BabyDoPeGDO"];
Once[<< KnotTheory`];
Once[Get@"./Profile/Profile.m"];
```

Loading KnotTheory` version of February 2, 2020, 10:53:45.2097.
Read more at <http://katlas.org/wiki/KnotTheory>.

This is Profile.m of <http://www.drorbn.net/AcademicPensieve/Projects/Profile/>.

This version: April 2020. Original version: July 1994.

(Alt) In[]:=

```
$k=1;
```

```
CCF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _] := PPCCF@ExpandDenominator@ExpandNumerator@Together[ $\mathcal{E}$ ];
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _List] := CF /@  $\mathcal{E}$ ;
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _ $\epsilon$ Series] := CF /@  $\mathcal{E}$ ;
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _] := PPCF@Module[
  {vs = Cases[ $\mathcal{E}$ , (y | x |  $\eta$  |  $\xi$ )_,  $\infty$ ] U {y | x |  $\eta$  |  $\xi$ }},
  Total[CoefficientRules[Expand[ $\mathcal{E}$ ], vs] /. (ps_ -> c_) :-> CCF[c] (Times@@vsps)
];
(*CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _] := PPCF@CCF[ $\mathcal{E}$ ];*)
CF[ $\mathcal{E}$ _E] := CF /@  $\mathcal{E}$ ;
CF[Esp___[ $\mathcal{E}$ S___]] := CF /@ Esp[ $\mathcal{E}$ S];
```

(Alt) In[]:=

```
 $\epsilon$ Series /: S1_ $\epsilon$ Series  $\equiv$  S2_ $\epsilon$ Series :=
  Length[S1] == Length[S2]  $\wedge$  Inner[CF[#1] == CF[#2] &, S1, S2, And];
 $\epsilon$ Series[0] :=  $\epsilon$ Series@@Table[0, $k+1];
 $\epsilon$ Series /: S1_ $\epsilon$ Series + S2_ $\epsilon$ Series :=
   $\epsilon$ Series@@Table[S1[[k]] + S2[[k]], {k, Min[Length@S1, Length@S2]};
 $\epsilon$ Series /: S1_ $\epsilon$ Series * S2_ $\epsilon$ Series :=  $\epsilon$ Series@@
  Table[Sum[S1[[j+1]] * S2[[k-j+1]], {j, 0, k}], {k, 0, Min[Length@S1, Length@S2] - 1};
 $\epsilon$ Series /: c_*S_ $\epsilon$ Series := (c #) & /@ S;
 $\epsilon$ Series /:  $\partial_{v_s}$ ___S_ $\epsilon$ Series := (s  $\mapsto$   $\partial_{v_s}$ s) /@ S;
```

The Main Program

Variables and their duals:

```
(Alt) In[ ]:=
{y*, x*, η*, ξ*} = {η, ξ, y, x};
(vs_List)* := (v ↦ v*) /@ vs;
(u_i_)* := (u*)_i;
```

E operations:

```
(Alt) In[ ]:=
E /: E[ω1_, Q1_, P1_] ≡ E[ω2_, Q2_, P2_] := CF[ω1 == ω2] ∧ CF[Q1 == Q2] ∧ (P1 ≡ P2);
E /: E[ω1_, Q1_, P1_] E[ω2_, Q2_, P2_] := E[ω1 ω2, Q1 + Q2, P1 + P2];
E_d1_r1[ε1s___] ≡ E_d2_r2[ε2s___] ^:= (d1 == d2) ∧ (r1 == r2) ∧ (E[ε1s] ≡ E[ε2s]);
E_d1_r1[ε1s___] E_d2_r2[ε2s___] ^:= E[(d1∪d2)→(r1∪r2)] @@ (E[ε1s] E[ε2s]);
E_dr[εs___]_k := E_dr @@ E[εs]_k;
```

```
(Alt) In[ ]:=
E_d1_r1[ε1s___] // E_d2_r2[ε2s___] := Module[{is = r1 ∩ d2, lvs},
  lvs = Flatten@Table[{x_#ei, y_#ei}, {i, is}];
  E[(d1∪Complement[d2,is])→(r2∪Complement[r1,is])] @@ (Zip[lvs∪lvs*][lvs*.lvs, Times[
    E[ε1s] /. Table[(v : x | y)_i → v_#ei, {i, is}],
    E[ε2s] /. Table[(v : ξ | η)_i → v_#ei, {i, is}]
  ]])
]
```

$$[F : \mathcal{E}]_B := \mathbb{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} F_{ij} \partial_{z_i} \partial_{z_j} \mathcal{E}} \quad \text{and} \quad \langle F : \mathcal{E} \rangle_B := [F : \mathcal{E}]_B|_{z_B \rightarrow 0},$$

where \mathcal{E} is a docile perturbed Gaussian. The following lemma allows us to restrict to the case where \mathcal{E} has no B - B quadratic part:

Lemma 1. With convergences left to the reader,

$$\left\langle F : \mathcal{E} \mathbb{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} G_{ij} z_i z_j} \right\rangle_B = \det(1 - GF)^{-1/2} \left\langle F(1 - GF)^{-1} : \mathcal{E} \right\rangle_B.$$

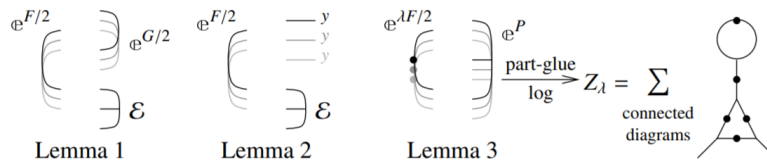
The next lemma dispatches the case where \mathcal{E} has a B -linear part:

Lemma 2. $\left\langle F : \mathcal{E} \mathbb{e}^{\sum_{i \in B} y_i z_i} \right\rangle_B = \mathbb{e}^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} F_{ij} y_i y_j} \left\langle F : \mathcal{E}|_{z_B \rightarrow z_B + F y_B} \right\rangle_B$

Finally, we deal with the docile perturbation case:

Lemma 3. With an extra variable λ , $Z_\lambda := \log[\lambda F : \mathbb{e}^P]_B$ satisfies and is determined by the following PDE / IVP:

$$Z_0 = P \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\lambda Z_\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} F_{ij} \left(\partial_{z_i} \partial_{z_j} Z_\lambda + (\partial_{z_i} Z_\lambda)(\partial_{z_j} Z_\lambda) \right).$$



```
Zipvs_[ $\mathcal{F}_-$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_-$ ] := <math>\mathcal{F}_-,  $\mathcal{E}_-$ > // Zip1vs // Zip2vs // Zip3vs;
Zipvs_[ $\mathcal{F}_-$ ,  $\mathcal{E}_-$ ] := <math>\mathcal{F}_-,  $\mathcal{E}_-$ > // Zip1vs // EZip23vs;
```

Getting rid of the quadratic.

Lemma 1. With convergences left to the reader,

$$\left\langle F : \mathcal{E} \otimes^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} G_{ij} z_i z_j} \right\rangle_B = \det(1 - GF)^{-1/2} \left\langle F(1 - GF)^{-1} : \mathcal{E} \right\rangle_B$$

```
Zip1{} = Identity;
Zip1vs_@<math>\mathcal{F}_-,  $\mathbb{E}[\omega_-, Q_-, P_-]$ > := PPZip1@Module[ { $\mathcal{I}$ , F, G, u, v},
   $\mathcal{I}$  = IdentityMatrix@Length@vs;
  F = Table[ $\partial_{u,v} \mathcal{F}$ , {u, vs*}, {v, vs*}];
  G = Table[ $\partial_{u,v} Q$ , {u, vs}, {v, vs}];
  <CF[vs*.F.Inverse[ $\mathcal{I}$  - G.F].vs* / 2],
   $\mathbb{E}$ [CF@PowerExpand@Factor[ $\omega$  Det[ $\mathcal{I}$  - G.F]-1/2], CF[Q - vs.G.vs / 2], P]
]
```

Getting rid of linear terms.

Lemma 2. $\left\langle F : \mathcal{E} \otimes^{\sum_{i \in B} y_i z_i} \right\rangle_B = \otimes^{\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} F_{ij} y_i y_j} \left\langle F : \mathcal{E}|_{z_B \rightarrow z_B + F y_B} \right\rangle_B$.

(Alt) In[*]:=

```
Zip2{} = Identity;
Zip2vs_@<math>\mathcal{F}_-,  $\mathbb{E}[\omega_-, Q_-, P_-]$ > := PPZip2@Module[ {F, Y, u, v},
  F = Table[ $\partial_{u,v} \mathcal{F}$ , {u, vs*}, {v, vs*}];
  Y = Table[ $\partial_v Q$ , {v, vs}];
  CF /@ <math>\mathcal{F}_-,  $\mathbb{E}[\omega, Q - Y.vs + Y.F.Y / 2, P /. Thread[vs \to vs + F.Y]]$ >
]
```

Dealing with Feynman diagrams.

Lemma 3. With an extra variable λ , $Z_\lambda := \log[\lambda F : \mathbb{E}^P]_B$ satisfies and is determined by the following PDE / IVP:

$$Z_0 = P \quad \text{and} \quad \partial_\lambda Z_\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j \in B} F_{ij} \left(\partial_{z_i} \partial_{z_j} Z_\lambda + (\partial_{z_i} Z_\lambda)(\partial_{z_j} Z_\lambda) \right).$$

Note that the power m of λ is at most $k - 1 + \frac{2k+2}{2} = 2k$. We write $Z_\lambda = \sum Z[m] \lambda^m$.

(Alt) In[]:=

```

Zip3vs_@<F_, E[ω_, Q_, P_]> := PPZip3@Module[{Z, u, v, m, j},
  Z[0] = P;
  For[m = 0, m < 2 $k, ++m,
    Z[m + 1] = CF[ $\frac{1}{2(m+1)}$ 
      Sum[∂u,v F (∂u,v Z[m] + Sum[(∂u Z[j]) (∂v Z[m - j]), {j, 0, m}]), {u, vs}, {v, vs}]]
  ];
  E[ω, Q, CF[Sum[Z[m], {m, 0, 2 $k}]] /. Table[v → 0, {v, vs}]]]

```

```

EZip3{} = Identity;
EZip3vs_@<F_, E[ω_, Q_, P_]> := PPEZip3@Module[
  {nP, nF, nQ, j = 0, ps, c, t, rr = {(*release rules*)}},
  nP = Total[
    CoefficientRules[#, vs] /.
    (ps_ → c_) ⇒ (AppendTo[rr, t[++j] → CF[c]]; t[j] (Times @@ vsps))
  ] & /@ P;
  nQ = Total[CoefficientRules[Q, vs] /.
    (ps_ → c_) ⇒ (AppendTo[rr, t[++j] → CF[c]]; t[j] (Times @@ vsps))];
  nF = Total[CoefficientRules[F, vs*] /. (ps_ → c_) ⇒
    (AppendTo[rr, t[++j] → CF[c]]; t[j] (Times @@ (vs*)ps))];
  CF[Expand[<nF, E[ω, nQ, nP]> // Zip2vs // Zip3vs] /. rr]
]

```