

Return by 12.00, Monday 5.10.2021,
 (electronically to olli.a.koskivaara@student.jyu.fi or in paper to a box outside Fys.1.)

1. Show that in the low temperature limit $m/T \gg 1$ the thermal integrals

$$J_T^\mp(m, T) \equiv \mp T \int \frac{d^3 p}{(2\pi)^3} \log(1 \mp e^{-\beta\omega_p}) \rightarrow J_T^\mp = Tn(T),$$

where $\omega_p^2 = p^2 + m^2$ and n is the number density.

2. Show carefully the following identities on fermionic integrals

$$\int \prod_{i=1}^N d\theta_i^* d\theta_i e^{-\theta_i^* A_{ij} \theta_j} = \det A$$

$$\int \prod_{i=1}^N d\theta_i^* d\theta_k \theta_i^* e^{-\theta_i^* A_{ij} \theta_j} = \det A (A^{-1})_{kl}.$$

3. Show that in the high-temperature limit

$$J_T^-(m, T) = -\frac{\pi^2 T^4}{90} + \frac{m^2 T^2}{24} - \frac{m^3 T}{12\pi} - \frac{m^4}{2(4\pi)^2} \left[\log\left(\frac{me^{\gamma_E}}{4\pi T}\right) - \frac{3}{4} \right] + \frac{m^6 \zeta(3)}{3(4\pi)^4 T^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^8}{T^4}\right)$$

for bosonic integral. Note that the third term arises purely from the zero mode. Similarly for Fermions show that

$$J_T^+(m, T) = \frac{7}{8} \frac{\pi^2 T^4}{90} - \frac{m^2 T^2}{48} - \frac{m^4}{2(4\pi)^2} \left[\log\left(\frac{me^{\gamma_E}}{\pi T}\right) - \frac{3}{4} \right] + \frac{7m^6 \zeta(3)}{3(4\pi)^4 T^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{m^8}{T^4}\right).$$

The two first 2-3 terms in the expansions are easy, but the logarithmic corrections are much harder. The difficulty comes from the fact that J 's are not analytic around $m = 0$. Look at section 2.3 of the book by Laine and Vuorinen or the paper by Dolan and Jackw, which you find temporarily from the course homepage.

Olli: please take into account the difficulty of the excercise when giving points. Here and also in previous excercises.