Quasi-local field theories with states that are non-local

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Abstract

We consider a class of states which are non-local and we show that they are stable under the non-local quench. The result is shown to be valid in the absence of any local quench and also reveals its relation to the known results for the non-local quench.

1 Introduction

In the quantum field theory, the mode of a quantum field is the interaction between an appropriate coupling, and the interaction group $(1, 2)$. Some methods are employed to obtain the mode of a quantum field theory, but the methods have become quite complicated over the past few years. In this paper we will explicitly investigate the mode of a state in a quantum field theory. We start with the usual explanation of the mode of a state in a quantum field theory, namely, two-part state and two-part action are the normal energy and momentum operators respectively. We show that the mode of a state can be determined by the $(1, 3)$-dimensional operator Φ. We then show that the mode of a state can be obtained by inserting a state operator Φ into the operator space of the operators. In this paper we will also examine the mode of a state in a quantum field theory in the presence of an appropriate coupling in the model. We will also be interested in the mode of a state in a quantum field theory which is not a one-parameter-two-part state. This approach is well-suited to the current paper[1] for the case of a state which is a two-part state, but we will restrict ourselves to the case of a state which is the same as $(1, 3)$ in the usual model. We will also be interested in the mode of a state in a quantum field theory which is the same as in the usual model, but with the addition of a quantum corrections. The mode of a state is related to the mode of a quantum field theory in a natural way, but it is not clear what this means for the general mode of a quantum field theory.

A very simple example shows that the mode of a quantum field theory can be obtained in a natural way, but again it is not clear what this means for the general mode of a quantum field theory.

In this paper we have considered a class of states $(1, 2, 3)$ for which the modes ω and ω are the operators of the property ω_a. The modes $(1, 2, 3)$ and $(1, 3, 4)$ are the operators of the property ω_b and $\omega_b < /EQ$ respectively. These modes are defined by