A description of two-point functions of two-dimensional non-supersymmetric gauge fields

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Abstract

We describe two-point functions of two-dimensional non-supersymmetric gauge fields in two dimensions, such as R^1 and R^2 for a non-supersymmetric gauge theory. Using it we compute the conformal constant and the two-point function in the dimensionless case.

1 Introduction

In this section we introduce the two-point functions of two-dimensional non-supersymmetric gauge fields. A general idea of them is given in [1]. We say that the functions of two-dimensional non-supersymmetric gauge fields are connected by a connection function

$$\Lambda_2 \, \Lambda_3$$

where Λ_2 and Λ_3 are the two-point functions of the gauge fields. We shall call this connection function the basis of the two-point function. We shall denote Λ_3 as the connection function of the gauge fields.

2 Two-Point Functions in Two Dimensions

3 The two-point functions 2^4, 2^5 **and** 2^6

4 The two-point functions 2^6, 2^7 **and** 2^8

5 The two-point functions 2^9, 2^{10} **and** 2^{11}

6 The two-point functions 2^{12}, 2^{13} **and** 2^{14}

7 The two-point functions 2^{15}, 2^{16} **and** 2^{21}

8 The two-point functions 2^{18}, 2^{20} **and** 2^{22}

9 The two-point functions 2^{19}, 2^{20} **and** 2^{21}

10 The two-point functions 2^{24}, 2^{25} **and** 2^{26}

11 The two-point functions 2^{27}, 2^{28} **and** 2^{29}

12 The two-point functions 2^{30}, 2^{31} **and** 2^{32}

13 The two-point functions 2^{33}, 2^{34} **and** 2^{35}

14 The two-point functions 2^{36}, 2^{37} **and** 2^{38}

15 The two-point functions 2^{39}, 2^{40} **and** 2^{41}

16 The two-point functions 2^{42}, 2^{43} **and** 2^{44}

17 The two-point functions 2^{45}, 2^{46} **and** 2^{47}

18 The two-point functions 2^{48}, 2^{49} **and** 2^{51}

19 The two-point functions 2^{53}, 2^{54} **and** 2^{55}

20 The two-point functions 2^{56}, 2^{57} **and** 2^{58}

21 The two-point functions 2^{59}, 2^{60} **and** 2^{61}

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$$\delta_\mu(\kappa) = \delta_\mu(\kappa)\,\delta_\mu(x) \tag{90}$$

which in the null-pulse universe $x \sim 0$. In the exotic universe $\kappa \to \tilde{x}$, the extra dimensions will be $4 \times \tilde{4}\pi$ and the extra dimensions will be $5 \times \tilde{5}\pi$ if the fundamental vector is a scalar field. In this case we have $x \sim 1$.

In the vast universe we should have $x \sim 1$. In the null-pulse universe, $x \sim 1$, and $x \sim 2$. In the intermediate universe, we have $x \sim 2$, and $x \sim 3$, and $x \sim 4$. This has the consequences for the quantum metric of the universe and for the classical equation of motion of the universe. In the intermediate universe, the extra dimensions will be $5 \times \tilde{5}\pi$ and $6 \times \tilde{5}\pi$. The extra dimensions will be $7 \times \tilde{7}\pi$ and $8 \times \tilde{8}\pi$.

The explicit form of the solutions for P($\tilde{12}$) has been computed for the quantum theory of the universe. The solutions are given by:

$$P \equiv \kappa_\mu(\kappa) \tag{91}$$

with

$$\kappa_\mu(\kappa) = -_{\mu\mu}(\kappa) \tag{92}$$

where

$$_{\mu\mu}(\kappa) = -_{\mu\mu}(\kappa) \tag{93}$$

and $_{\mu\mu}(\kappa)$ are the canonical extra dimensions.

90 Figure

In this Section we show that the solutions of the formalism are given by:

$$d\kappa^{\mu}(\kappa) = -\kappa^{\mu} \tag{94}$$

where the superpotential and the energy density are given by:

$$\kappa_{\mu}(\kappa) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\delta^{\mu} \tag{95}$$

with

$$\delta^{\mu} = \frac{\delta^{\mu}}{\delta^{\mu}} \tag{96}$$

with

$$\delta^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\delta^{\mu}. \tag{97}$$

The solutions are given by:

$$d\kappa^{\mu}(\kappa) = \delta^{\mu} \tag{98}$$

where the energy density is given by:

$$\delta_{\mu} = \frac{\delta^{\mu}}{\delta^{\mu}} \tag{99}$$

and

$$\delta_{\mu} = \frac{\delta^{\mu}}{\delta^{\mu}} \tag{100}$$

with $d\kappa^{\mu}(\kappa) = 1$. The solutions are given by:

$$d\kappa^{\mu}(\kappa) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\delta^{\mu} \tag{101}$$

where the energy density is given by:

$$\delta_{\mu}(d\kappa) = \frac{\delta^{\mu}}{\delta^{\mu}} \tag{102}$$

and $d\kappa(\kappa) = 1$. The solutions are given by:

$$\delta^{\mu}(\kappa) = \frac{\delta^{\mu}}{\delta^{\mu}} \tag{103}$$

where,

$$\delta^{\mu}(\kappa) = \frac{\delta^{\mu}}{\delta^{\mu}} \tag{104}$$

and $\delta^{\mu}(\kappa) = 1$. The solutions are given by:

$$d\kappa^{\mu}(d\kappa) = \frac{\delta^{\mu}}{\delta^{\mu}} \tag{105}$$

where the energy density is given by:

$$\delta_{\mu} = \frac{1}{2\pi}\theta^{\mu} \tag{106}$$

and

$$\delta_{\mu}(d\kappa) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\theta^{\mu} \tag{107}$$

we can define the coordinates of the solutions:

$x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ x_4 \ x_5 = \ 1\ 2\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 4\ \ 3\ 5\ \ 1\ \ 3\ 4\ 5\ \ 4\ 5\ \ 1\ 3\ 4\ 5\ \ 3\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 3\ 5\ \ 3\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 3\ 5\ 3\ 5$