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# Non-existence of path space measure for local (QED)<sub>1</sub>\*

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*Abstract.* We study the interaction of a “charged” particle with an oscillator. On the classical level holds  $m\dot{x} = p - eA$ , where  $x, A \in \mathbb{R}$ . In QM we let  $x$  move on the circle  $S$  to have a proper ground state. The imaginary time Green’s functions exist, satisfy OS-like axioms and, for  $e \neq 0$ , are complex valued. They define a normalized quasimeasure  $d\lambda$  on path space  $Q \times A$ . Our main result is the proof of  $\|\lambda\| = +\infty$ , due to a theorem of Yngvason. Integrating out the oscillator variable  $A$  we find some probability measure  $d\mu$  on  $Q$  (given by the effective action for the particle). Because of memory it allows us to recover the Hamiltonian semigroup for the coupled quantum system.

## 1. Introduction

On a heuristic level the idea of path integral was introduced by Feynman [1]. After reformulation of QFT in terms of Euclidean Green’s functions [2] its existence became a challenge for mathematicians [3].

In particular Yngvason [4] obtained the following result: Given those Green’s functions then strong OS-positivity implies that a measure exists and must be real. He used an argument of Fröhlich. However from QED we know that the interaction of charged matter with gauge fields is given by a complex phase factor and, if  $\Theta$  denotes time reflection, one has combined  $PC\Theta$ -symmetry. To understand the crux we looked for some caricature of electromagnetism in standard QM avoiding any troubles with Fermions [5].

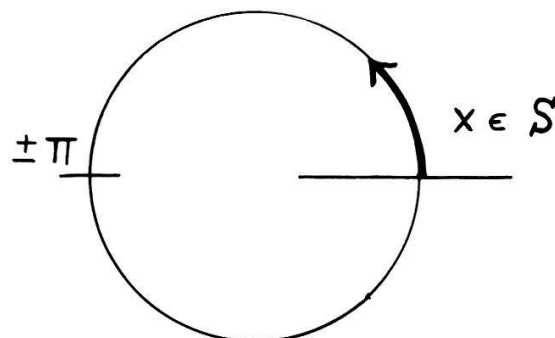


Fig. 1.

\*) Seminar given at the Workshop “white noise analysis: New results and their impact on quantum physics”, ZiF Bielefeld Sept. 24–29, 1990

Let  $x$  be the angular coordinate of a particle moving on the circle as drawn above. The stationary states of the system are described by eigenfunctions  $\Psi = \exp\{i \cdot (kx)\}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ , of  $p = -id/dx$ . Indeed imposing periodic boundary conditions at  $x = \pm\pi$  the momentum  $p$  defines a selfadjoint operator [6] in  $L^2(S)$ . When  $x$  couples to a homogeneous magnetic field of flux  $\Phi = 2\pi A$  then  $p$  acquires a shift by  $\alpha = eA$ , where  $e$  was the charge. We claim that for  $\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}$  (otherwise the effect would be invisible) the propagator leads to a complex-valued normalized cylinder measure  $d\omega_\alpha$  of infinite total variation [7].

So contrary to general believe the formal substitution  $t \rightarrow -it$  does not resolve all problems with the path integral.

## 2. Model

Below we consider  $A \in \mathbb{R}$  as dynamical degree of freedom describing a quantum oscillator. On the classical level our model is given by the coupled equations of motion

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m\ddot{x} &= eE \\ \ddot{A} + \beta^2 A &= e\dot{x} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

where  $E = -\dot{A}$ . Clearly,  $p = m\dot{x} + eA$  and total energy  $H$  are conserved. We will fix  $m$  equal to one. In QM we realize

$$H = \frac{(p - eA)^2}{2} + I_\beta(E, A), \quad (2)$$

where  $I_\beta = 1/2(E^2 + \beta^2 A^2)$ , as a Hermitean operator in the separable Hilbert space  $\mathcal{H} = L^2(S \times \mathbb{R})$ . Of course  $p \in \mathbb{Z}$  so that  $H$  has discrete spectrum and a proper ground state  $\Omega$ . The variable  $x \in S$  gives a bounded operator with norm  $\|x\| = \pi$ . This affects the classical identity  $m\dot{x} = p - eA$ . Indeed, we find the singular anomalous commutation relations

$$\begin{aligned} L &= px - xp \\ &= i \cdot \sum_{k \neq 0} (-1)^k e^{ikx}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

and hence

$$[H, x] = \frac{1}{2i} \{(p - eA)L + L(p - eA)\}. \quad (4)$$

## 3. Propagator

To obtain the propagator one may start from the Lagrangean [8], calculate the action along a trajectory  $t \rightarrow (x(t), A(t))$ ,  $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$ , and then go to imaginary time. Because of the restriction  $x \in S$  this seems to be a doubtful venture. Instead we

rewrite

$$\begin{aligned}
 P^t &= \exp(-tH) \\
 &= \exp\left(\frac{-tp^2}{2M}\right) \cdot V^* K^t V, \quad t \geq 0,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5}$$

where  $V = \exp\{ie/\gamma^2(pE)\}$ ,  $\gamma = \sqrt{\beta^2 + e^2}$  and  $M$  is an effective mass. Moreover we introduced  $K_\gamma^t = \exp(-tI\gamma)$ , governing the oscillator [9]. The unitary  $V$  commutes with momentum  $p$ . So if

$$L^2(S \times \mathbb{R}) = \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{H}_k,
 \tag{6}$$

on wave functions  $\Psi = \Psi(x, A)$  from some fixed sector  $\mathcal{H}_k$  the operator  $V$  induces a shift of  $A$  to  $A_k = A - ek/\gamma^2$ . Using Poisson's formula [10] we get

$$P^t = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{\exp\left(-\frac{z_l^2}{2\tau}\right)}{\sqrt{2\pi\tau}} \cdot K_\gamma^t(A, B),
 \tag{7}$$

where

$$z_l = (y - x) + i\delta(t) \frac{e(A + B)}{2} + 2\pi l,
 \tag{8}$$

$\tau(t) = \gamma^{-2} \cdot (\beta^2 t + e^2 \delta)$  and  $0 \leq \delta(t) \leq 2/\gamma$ . Hence, for  $e \neq 0$ , in the Schrödinger representation the imaginary time propagator of the model  $(\text{QED})_1$  is complex-valued. We may hardly associate a genuine stochastic process with trajectories  $t \rightarrow (x(t), A(t))$  on path space

$$Q \times A = \times_{t \in (-\infty, \infty)} (S \times \mathbb{R}).
 \tag{9}$$

#### 4. Quasimeasure

Let us renormalize the Hamiltonian so that  $H\Omega = 0$  and perform a unitary transformation on  $L^2(S \times \mathbb{R})$  which brings the ground state vector  $\Omega$  into the function equal one.

Then for any  $t_0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_n$  the iteration of the propagator defines a normalized complex-valued measure  $d\lambda_n(xA, yB)$  on the space  $\times_{j=0,1,\dots,n} (S \times \mathbb{R})$ . For  $n = 1$  we obtain

$$d\lambda_1 = d\rho(xA) \cdot P^\varepsilon(xA, yB) dy dB,
 \tag{10}$$

where  $\varepsilon = t_1 - t_0$  and  $d\rho = \Omega^2 \cdot dx dA$  is the measure on  $S \times \mathbb{R}$  defining the new scalar product in the "physical" Hilbert space. Its extension to some  $\sigma$ -additive measure on  $Q \times A$  yields a nontrivial problem. Unfortunately we cannot use [11]. But the simple structure of our model allows us to control the total variation of  $d\lambda_n$  in the limit  $n \nearrow \infty$ , directly.

We return to the situation of a particle  $x$  moving on the circle  $S$  in presence of magnetic flux  $\Phi$ . The evolution operator

$$R_\alpha^t = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{e^{ik(y-x)}}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{e^{-t(k-\alpha)^2}}{2} \frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \exp \left\{ ik(y-x) - \frac{t}{2}(k-\alpha)^2 \right\}, \quad t \geq 0, \quad (11)$$

satisfies  $R_\alpha^t 1 = \exp \left( -\frac{t\alpha^2}{2} \right) \cdot 1$ , where  $\alpha = e\Phi/2\pi$  and the Chapman equation. Via the Kolmogorov construction we find a normalized cylinder measure  $d\omega_\alpha$  on  $Q$ . We claim that for given  $\varepsilon > 0$

$$Y_\alpha(\varepsilon) = \exp \left( \frac{\varepsilon\alpha^2}{2} \right) \cdot \int_S |R_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, y)| dy \geq 1. \quad (12)$$

Equality holds if and only if  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$ . By inspection the QM amplitude  $(\cos x, R_\alpha^\varepsilon \sin x)$  is not real. We remark that  $R_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, y)$  coincides with Jacobi's theta function [12] at  $z = (y-x) + i\varepsilon\alpha$  and imaginary time parameter. Using the fact that the value of the integral does not depend on  $x \in S$  we get

**Lemma.**

$$\|\omega_\alpha\|(S \times S^n) = Y_\alpha(\varepsilon)^n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots \quad (13)$$

For large  $n$  the total variation of  $d\omega_\alpha$  diverges. Conversely, let us fix  $t > 0$ , so that  $\varepsilon = t/n \searrow +0$  if  $n$  tends to infinity. Then from  $Y_\alpha(\varepsilon) \leq \exp(\varepsilon\alpha^2/2)$  and translation invariance we conclude that on a finite time interval the total variation stays bounded. We easily check Daletzki's condition. We observe the symmetry  $d\omega_\alpha \cdot \Theta = (d\omega_\alpha)^*$ . Complex conjugation is equivalent to changing  $\alpha$  by  $-\alpha$ . How our lemma can be applied to the full propagator?

For small  $\varepsilon \geq 0$  one may substitute  $P^\varepsilon(xA, yB)$  by  $R_\alpha^\varepsilon(x, y) \cdot K_\gamma^\varepsilon(A, B)$ , with  $\alpha = e \cdot (A + B)/2$ . In the case  $n = 1$  for the total variation of  $d\lambda$  on  $\times_{j=0,1} (S \times \mathbb{R})$  we obtain approximately

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} Y_{e(A+B)/2}(\varepsilon) \cdot d\varphi_\gamma(A, B), \quad (14)$$

where  $d\varphi_\gamma$  denotes the oscillator measure. Finally we combine the above estimate with  $e \cdot (A + B)/2 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ , for a.e.  $(A, B) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , and the fact that  $d\varphi_\gamma$  was normalized. Similarly we proceed when  $n = 2, 3, \dots$ . Hence  $d\lambda$  acquires unbounded total variation. We shortly write  $\|\lambda\| = +\infty$ .

**5. OS-axioms**

If  $e = 0$  the Hamiltonian is the sum of  $P^2/2m$  and  $I_\beta$ . Its ground state is given by the vector  $1 \otimes \Omega_\beta \in L^2(S \times \mathbb{R})$ , where  $\Omega_\beta$  stands for the oscillator vacuum.

At imaginary time we have a two-dimensional Markov process  $t \rightarrow (x(t), A(t))$  on the large probability space

$$\left( Q \times A, \sum \times \mathfrak{A}, d\omega_0 \otimes d\varphi_\beta \right). \quad (15)$$

The measure  $d\omega_\alpha$ , for  $\alpha = 0$ , describes free Brownian motion in the circle  $S$  and  $d\varphi_\beta$  governs an Ornstein-Uhlenbeck process. The moments factorize. Using  $x \in S$  and the fact that  $d\varphi_\beta$  is Gaussian we easily derive the estimate

$$|\langle x(s_1)x(s_2) \cdots x(s_m) \cdots A(t_n) \rangle_0| \leq \pi^m \frac{(n!)^{1/2}}{(2\beta)^n}, \tag{16}$$

valid for  $m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ . Of course for odd  $m$  or  $n$  this vanishes. As an exercise let us calculate the correlation function of  $d\omega_0$ . Expanding  $f(x) = x$  in a Fourier series on  $(-\pi, \pi)$  we get

$$\langle x(s_1)x(s_2) \rangle_0 = \sum_{k \neq 0} k^{-2} \cdot \exp(-\varepsilon k^2/2), \tag{17}$$

where  $\varepsilon = |s_2 - s_1|$ . In the limit  $\varepsilon \searrow +0$  we recover the variance of the normalized Lebesgue measure  $dx/2\pi$  on  $S$ .

We denote  $x = x(0)$  and  $u = dx(t)/dt$ . Then by the Feynman-Kac formula  $-\langle x \cdot u(\varepsilon) \rangle_0$  for small  $\varepsilon$  becomes equal to the divergent expression

$$\frac{1}{2}(x\Omega, p^2(x\Omega)) = +\infty. \tag{18}$$

Because of  $x \in S$  also in the interacting case the existence of Green's functions is rather trivial. But, as we learned above, their time derivatives are singular at coinciding arguments [13].

**Theorem I.** *The moments  $\langle x(s_1)x(s_2) \cdots x(s_m) \cdots A(t_n) \rangle$ , where  $m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$  of the cylinder measure  $d\lambda$  on  $Q \times A$  exist and are*

- (i) integrable,
  - (ii) time translation invariant,
  - (iii) OS-positive,
  - (iv) complex for  $e \neq 0$ .
- (19)

*Proof.* Within the famous reconstruction theorem of Osterwalder and Schrader (iii) is a consequence of QM  $\square$ . We would like to check it looking just at the Green's functions of our model. The idea is simple.

The propagator which defines  $d\omega_x$  satisfies  $R_x^s(x, y)^* = R_x^s(y, x)$ , where  $x, y \in S$  and  $s \geq 0$ . So for any bounded function  $f = f(x(s))$  we get

$$\int_Q f^* \cdot \Theta f d\omega_x = \exp(-s\alpha^2) \cdot \|\Psi\|^2 \geq 0, \tag{20}$$

where  $\Psi = R_x^s f \in L^2(S)$ . We also check the inequality for cylinder functions say  $f = f(x(s_1), \dots, x(s_n))$  with  $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n$  in  $\mathbb{R}_+$ . Strong OS-positivity requires it to hold for any exponential function measurable with respect to

$$\Sigma_+ = \sigma\left(\bigcup_{s \geq 0} \Sigma_s\right). \tag{21}$$

We observe that  $\sigma(\Sigma_- \cup \Sigma_+) = \Sigma$ , where  $\Sigma_-$  is the image of  $\Sigma_+$  under reflection  $\Theta$ .

This generalizes to the cylinder measure  $d\lambda$ . What about Yngvason's result? He proved that the above conditions are not compatible with the existence of  $d\lambda$  as a *finite* measure. So the upper bound

$$\frac{1}{Z} \iint_{Q \times A} |x(s_1)x(s_2) \cdots x(s_m) \cdots A(t_n)| d\omega_0 \otimes d\varphi_\beta \tag{22}$$

on the Green's functions, for all  $m, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ , implies  $Z = 0$ . Indeed the free measure  $d\omega_0 \otimes d\varphi_\beta$  is ergodic and hence [14]  $d\lambda$  cannot be the perturbation by some phase factor.

### 6. White noise

We remark that

$$\left\langle \exp \left\{ i \cdot \left( \sum_{j=1}^m k_j x(s_j) \right) \right\} A(t_1) \cdots A(t_n) \right\rangle, \tag{23}$$

for  $k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m \in \mathbb{Z}$ , has an integral representation with respect to the measure  $dx \otimes d\eta(u, A)$ , where  $t \rightarrow u(t) \in \mathbb{R}$  for  $e = 0$  was white noise [15]. More precisely, let us consider the operator

$$C = G_\gamma^{1/2} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta & -ie \\ -ie & 1 \end{bmatrix} G_\gamma^{1/2} \tag{24}$$

in  $D = L^2(\mathbb{R}) \oplus L^2(\mathbb{R})$ . Above  $\Delta = \beta^2 - d^2/dt^2$  and  $G_\beta(\cdot, \cdot)$  will denote the kernel of its inverse  $\Delta^{-1}$ . One easily shows that  $C$  defines the covariance of the desired cylinder measure on  $U \times A$ . Of course the restriction of  $d\eta$  to  $\mathfrak{A}$  should coincide with  $d\varphi_\gamma$ . To avoid confusion we introduce another symbol  $\langle\langle \cdot \rangle\rangle$  for expectation with respect to  $d\eta$ . We find

$$\langle\langle u(b)A(a) \rangle\rangle = -ie(b, G_\gamma a), \tag{25}$$

$$\langle\langle (u(b)A(a))^2 \rangle\rangle = -2e^2 \cdot (b, G_\gamma a)^2 + \left( b, \frac{1}{1 + e^2 G_\beta} b \right) (a, G_\gamma a), \tag{26}$$

etc. Provided  $|e|^2 \leq \beta^2/2$ , the last expression becomes non-negative. We claim that  $C$  is a sectorial operator [16] in  $D$  with half opening angle  $\arctg(e/\beta)$ . There is a striking analogy to the path space measure for the bosonized massless Schwinger model  $(\text{QED})_2$  [17]. Formally  $d\eta$  is given by

$$e^{-z^2/2} dz \otimes d\varphi_\gamma |_{z=u+ieA}. \tag{27}$$

Of course the variable  $z$  was nothing but the imaginary time counter part of the canonical momentum  $p = m\dot{x} + eA$ , where  $m$  is fixed to one.

Let  $t \rightarrow \xi(t) \in \mathbb{R}$  be one-dimensional Brownian motion mastering at time zero the slalom  $\xi(0) \in (-\pi, \pi)$ . This defines a Markov process on  $(X, \Xi, dv)$ , where  $X$  is the space of trajectories and  $\Xi$  the  $\sigma$ -algebra generated by cylinder sets.

$$dv = dx \otimes e^{-u^2/2} du, \quad x = \xi(0), \tag{28}$$

is an averaged conditional Wiener measure. If we close  $(-\pi, \pi)$  to the circle and consider the real line as covering space [18] of  $S$  we may identify periodic sets

$$\pi^{-1}(M) = \bigcup_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \{ \xi \in X : \xi(t) - 2\pi l \in M \}, \tag{29}$$

for Borel  $M$  in  $S$  and  $t \neq 0$ , with elements of  $\Sigma$ . In other words  $\pi$  was the canonical projection from  $\mathbb{R}$  onto  $S = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ . The lift  $\pi^{-1}$  in a natural way induces a measure isomorphism. All that generalizes to the coupled system.

**Theorem II.**

$$d\lambda = dx \otimes d\eta \Big|_{\pi^{-1}(\Sigma \times \mathfrak{R})}. \tag{30}$$

We emphasize that  $d\lambda$  is translation invariant whereas the measure  $dx \otimes d\eta$  was not [19]. The above redefinition allows us to calculate expectation values as  $\langle \exp \{i(kx)\} \cdot A(t) \rangle$ , for  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ . Integrating over  $x \in S$  we obtain  $\delta(k)$  and then we are left with a Gaussian. For non-integer  $k$  everything becomes more tricky. But “Gott kümmert sich nicht um unsre mathematischen Schwierigkeiten. Er integriert empirisch” [20].

**7. Memory**

As hidden in the title we have an alternative resolution to the problem of existence of a path space measure for  $(\text{QED})_1$ . We claim that in the mixed representation where  $x$  and  $E$  are diagonal the QM propagator  $P^t = \exp(-tH)$ ,  $t \geq 0$ , is positivity preserving [21].

Indeed given any bounded  $f(x, E) \geq 0$ , because of  $\Omega(x, E) \geq 0$ , the vector  $\Psi = f \cdot \Omega$  is also represented by a non-negative function in the physical Hilbert space  $L^2(S \times \mathbb{R})$ . We now apply the factors  $V, K_\gamma^t, V^*$  and  $\exp\{-t(p^2/2M)\}$  step by step.  $V$  shifts the variable  $x$  to  $x + eE/\gamma^2$ ,  $V^*$  conversely. With the other two operators there is no trouble. Hence  $P^t\Psi(x, E) \geq 0$ . In particular this will be true for any  $\Psi = (g \otimes 1) \cdot \Omega$  with  $g(x) \geq 0, x \in S$ . By induction

$$(\Omega, g \otimes 1 e^{-(t_2 - t_1)H} g_2 \otimes 1 \cdots g_n \otimes 1 \cdot \Omega) \geq 0, \tag{31}$$

provided  $g_j(x) \geq 0$  for all  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Let  $\mathcal{M}$  denote the Abelian algebra of those bounded multiplication operators  $F = g \otimes 1, \|F\| < \infty$ , acting in  $L^2(S \times \mathbb{R})$ . It is the completion of

$$\mathcal{M}_0 = \{ F = e^{ikx} \otimes 1 : k \in \mathbb{Z} \} \tag{32}$$

in norm and not maximal [22]. Instead we observe that the vacuum  $\Omega = 1 \otimes \Omega_\gamma$  is cyclic for the algebra  $\mathcal{B}_0$  generated by  $P^t, t \geq 0$ , and the elements of  $\mathcal{M}_0$ . Of course  $\mathcal{B}_0$  is dense in the algebra  $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}(L^2(S \times \mathbb{R}))$  of all bounded operators.



We claim that

$$\Psi(t) = P^t(e^{ikx} \otimes 1)\Omega, \tag{33}$$

$t \geq 0$ , span  $\mathcal{H}_k$  except in the case when  $k = 0$ . But the vacuum sector  $N$  of  $L^2(S \times \mathbb{R})$  is spanned by the vectors  $\Psi(t) = F^*P^tF\Omega$ ,  $t \geq 0$ , with any  $F \in \mathcal{M}_0$  different from the unit element. This has a nice consequence.

**Theorem III.** *The triple*

$$L^2(S \times \mathbb{R}), \mathcal{M}_0, \{P^t, t \geq 0\} \tag{34}$$

together with the vacuum  $\Omega$  builds a generalized positive semigroup structure. Hence the above QM amplitude define the Fourier transform of a probability measure  $d\mu$  on  $Q$ .

*Proof.* See Klein's theorem [23]  $\square$ . One can show that  $d\mu$  is OS-positive. Given  $0 \leq t_1 \leq t_2 \leq \dots \leq t_n$  and  $k_j \in \mathbb{Z}$  we find

$$\int_Q \exp \left\{ i \left( \sum_{j=1}^n k_j x(t_j) \right) \right\} d\mu = \delta(k) \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left( \sum_{i,j=1}^n k_i k_j \tau^{ij} \right) \right\}, \tag{35}$$

where

$$\tau^{ij} = \left( h_i, \frac{1}{1 + e^2 \cdot G_\beta} h_j \right), \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n. \tag{36}$$

Here  $h_j$  are the indicator functions of time intervals  $0 \leq s \leq t_j$ ,  $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$  in  $\overline{\mathbb{R}}_+$  and  $k$  stands shortly for the sum of all  $k_j$ 's. The diagonal elements of the matrix  $\tau^{ij}$  yield a modified function  $t \rightarrow \tau(t)$ ,  $t \geq 0$ , satisfying

$$\tau(s + t) = \tau(s) + \tau(t) - \frac{e^2}{\gamma} \cdot \delta(s) \delta(t). \tag{37}$$

Let us introduce  $L^2(Q)$  with scalar product given by the measure  $d\mu$  and denote  $R$  the projection operator onto the subspace  $L^2(Q_+)$  of functions which are measurable with respect to  $\Sigma_+$ .

Then [24]

$$\mathcal{H} = \overline{L^2(Q_+) / \ker W}, \tag{38}$$

where  $W = +(R\Theta R)^{1/2}$ , can be identified with the physical Hilber space. Since  $d\mu$  violates the Markov property  $\mathcal{H}$  is larger than  $L^2(S)$ . Indeed we find an isometry  $J: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$  so that

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi(t) &= JWT^t e^{ikx} \otimes 1 \\ &= c(t, k^2) \cdot \exp \{ ik(x + \gamma^{-2} \cdot e\delta(t)E) \} \Omega, \end{aligned} \tag{39}$$

where  $E$  was the canonical conjugate to  $A$ . For details see [25]. On the classical level the elimination of the “invisible” oscillator leads to the following integro-differential equation

$$m\ddot{x}(t) = -e^2 \left\{ x(t) + y \cdot \int_{t_1}^{t_2} C_\beta(s, t)x(s) ds \right\}. \quad (40)$$

Above  $-\beta^2 C_\beta(\cdot, \cdot)$  stands for the periodic Green’s function of the hyperbolic operator  $\beta^2 + d^2/dt^2$  on  $(t_1, t_2)$  [26]. Of course one may choose other boundary conditions as well.

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