

by Umberto Natale

| Page | Equation or Line         | Errata                                                                                                 | Corrige                                                                                                          |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 50   | Eqn. (2.1.36)            | $\hat{p} q\rangle = -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial q} q\rangle$                                       | $\hat{p} q\rangle = i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial q} q\rangle$                                                  |
| 50   | Eqn. (2.1.37)            | $\langle q \hat{p} Q\rangle = i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial q}\langle q Q\rangle$                     | $\langle q \hat{p} Q\rangle = -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial q}\langle q Q\rangle$                              |
| 50   | Eqn. (2.1.38)            | $\langle q \hat{P} Q\rangle = -i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial q}\langle q Q\rangle$                    | $\langle q \hat{P} Q\rangle = i\hbar\frac{\partial}{\partial q}\langle q Q\rangle$                               |
| 50   | Eqn. (2.1.41)            | $\langle q Q\rangle = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}G(q,Q)}$                                                      | $\langle q Q\rangle = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}G(q,Q)}$                                                                 |
| 65   | Ln 1 after eqn. (3.1.10) | $J_i = J(\bar{x}_i)$                                                                                   | $J_i = J(x_i)$                                                                                                   |
| 65   | Ln 1 after eqn. (3.1.10) | $d^4\bar{x}_1 \cdots d^4\bar{x}_N$                                                                     | $d^4x_1 \cdots d^4x_N$                                                                                           |
| 65   | Ln 2 after eqn. (3.1.10) | $G^{(N)}(\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_N)$                                                                 | $G^{(N)}(x_1, \dots, x_N)$                                                                                       |
| 67   | Eqn. (3.2.15)            | $\sum \frac{(-1)^N}{N!} \langle G^{(N)}(1, \dots, N) J_1 \cdots J_N \rangle_{1\dots N}$                | $\sum \frac{i^N}{N!} \langle G^{(N)}(1, \dots, N) J_1 \cdots J_N \rangle_{1\dots N}$                             |
| 69   | Eqn. (3.2.19)            | $\tilde{G}_0^{(2)}(p, -p) = \frac{1}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$                                           | $\tilde{G}_0^{(2)}(p, -p) = \frac{i}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$                                                     |
| 73   | Ln 1 after eqn. (3.3.30) | ... now local ...                                                                                      | ... non local ...                                                                                                |
| 76   | Eqn. (3.4.20)            | $G^{(N)}(\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_N) = -\frac{\delta^N Z_E}{\delta J_1 \dots \delta J_N}$             | $G^{(N)}(\bar{x}_1, \dots, \bar{x}_N) = -\frac{\delta^N Z_E}{\delta J_1 \dots \delta J_N} \Big _{J=0}$           |
| 77   | Ln 2 after eqn. (3.4.25) | (124), (125), (126), (135), ...                                                                        | (124), (125), (126), (134), (135), ...                                                                           |
| 80   | Eqn. (3.4.31)            | $J(\bar{x}) = (\bar{\partial}^2 - m^2)\phi_{cl}(\bar{x}) - \frac{\lambda}{3!}\phi_{cl}^3(\bar{x})$     | $-J(\bar{x}) = (\bar{\partial}^2 - m^2)\phi_{cl}(\bar{x}) - \frac{\lambda}{3!}\phi_{cl}^3(\bar{x})$              |
| 80   | Ln 2 after eqn. (3.4.38) | $\tilde{\Gamma}^{(2)}$ is minus the...                                                                 | $\tilde{\Gamma}^{(2)}$ is the...                                                                                 |
| 107  | Ln 7 after eqn. (4.1.26) | $\tilde{\Gamma}^{(2)}(p)$ is minus the...                                                              | $\tilde{\Gamma}^{(2)}(p)$ is the...                                                                              |
| 112  | Ln 9 (first figure)      | $N \geq 5$                                                                                             | $N \geq 4$                                                                                                       |
| 112  | Ln 15 (fourth figure)    | $N > 5$                                                                                                | $N \geq 4$                                                                                                       |
| 112  | Ln 15 (fifth figure)     | $N > 3$                                                                                                | $N > 1$                                                                                                          |
| 113  | Ln 14                    | ...of convergence $D$ is positive ...                                                                  | ...of convergence $D$ is negative ...                                                                            |
| 113  | Ln 18                    | ...its subgraphs are positive.                                                                         | ...its subgraphs are negative.                                                                                   |
| 117  | Eqn. (4.3.11)            | $1 = \frac{1}{5} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial L} + \frac{\partial l_\mu}{\partial l_\mu} \right)$ | $1 = \frac{1}{5} \left( 2 \frac{\partial L^2}{\partial L^2} + \frac{\partial l_\mu}{\partial l_\mu} - 1 \right)$ |
| 119  | Ln 1 after eqn. (4.4.1)  | ...and $\mu^2$ is an arbitrary ...                                                                     | ...and $\mu$ is an arbitrary ...                                                                                 |
| 127  | Ln 1 after eqn. (4.5.4)  | (...picks up a minus sign ...)                                                                         | remove the comment                                                                                               |
| 130  | Eqn. (4.5.16)            | $\dots + \frac{m^2}{2} \lambda^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + \dots \right]$                          | $\dots + \frac{m^2}{2} \hat{\lambda}^2 \left[ \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + \dots \right]$                              |
| 130  | Eqn. (4.5.18)            | $\dots + \frac{\hat{\lambda}^2}{4} (F_1 + 3G_1 + \dots)$                                               | $\dots + \frac{\hat{\lambda}^2}{2} (F_1 + 3G_1 + \dots)$                                                         |
| 134  | Ln 3                     | ...see also Peterman...                                                                                | ...see also Petermann...                                                                                         |
| 139  | Ln 2 after (4.6.16)      | It is clear from (4.6.15)                                                                              | It is clear from (4.6.16)                                                                                        |
| 149  | Ln 3 after eqn. (4.8.3)  | ... a factor of $(-i)$ for each vertex<br>and propagator...                                            | ... a factor of $i$ for each vertex<br>and $(-i)$ for each propagator...                                         |
| 256  | Eqn. (8.2.57)            | $\Sigma(p) = -i \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} (\not{p} + 4m) + \frac{1}{\epsilon} + \text{f. t.}$                | $\Sigma(p) = -i \frac{e^2}{16\pi^2} \frac{(\not{p} + 4m)}{\epsilon} + \text{f. t.}$                              |

### List of Alerts

- ▷ Ramond in section 2.2 (“The Feynman Path Integral”) evaluates the ket at greater times, *i.e.*  $T > t$ . This notation is opposite to the one usually used in the Path-Integral formulation, but is formally correct because he reverses the extremes of integration of the Lagrangian. From eqn. (2.3.10) Ramond begins using standard notation where the ket is evaluated at lesser times. Therefore the equations are correct but look at the signs!
- ▷ The comment in brackets on page 127 reminds us a wrong relation because the sign is positive.
- ▷ For a more detailed discussion of the equation (4.5.5) on page 127, refer to the notes of Prof. M. Matone.
- ▷ The correction on page 256 relate to a part of the course program of Quantum Field Theory II.