

Analytic Interpolation and Borel Summability of the $(\frac{\lambda}{N}|\Phi_N|^4)_2$ Models

I. Finite Volume Approximation

C. Billionnet and P. Renouard

Centre de Physique Théorique, Ecole Polytechnique, F-91128 Palaiseau Cedex, France

Abstract. Analytic interpolation in the variable $1/N$ of $(\frac{\lambda}{N}|\Phi_N|^4)_2$ models is constructed at finite volume approximation. We prove Borel summability of the Taylor series at $1/N=0$ of their Schwinger functions. We also give an extension of the domain of analyticity in the coupling constant.

Introduction

We study an analytic interpolation and the asymptotic behaviour of a family of vector quantum fields, self-coupled with a quartic interaction, in a two dimensional space-time. So we carry on the study of the “ $\frac{1}{N}$ expansion” for the family of $(\frac{\lambda}{N}|\Phi_N|^4)_2$ models, initiated by Kupiainen [2].

More precisely, for each integer N , we start with the Schwinger functions of a vector field Φ_N , with N components, submitted to the $\frac{\lambda}{N}|\Phi_N|^4$ interaction; their (momentum and volume cut-off) approximations have a representation which allows us to “complexify” the parameter N .

In this paper, we obtain, as limits of these, analytic functions of two complex variables λ, z , which continue (in λ) and interpolate (in $z \sim \frac{1}{N}$) the given Schwinger functions without ultra-violet cut-off. (The removal of the volume cut-off using the Glimm-Jaffe-Spencer cluster expansion if $|\lambda|$ is sufficiently small does not seem to entail any essential difficulty.) We show that these analytic functions have an indefinitely derivable (in an angle) continuation to points of the form $(\lambda, z=0)$, if $|\lambda|$ is sufficiently small, and that their Taylor series at these points are Borel summable.

This property improves the relation between the “ $\frac{1}{N}$ expansion” (known to be asymptotic [2]) and the function itself. It allows the construction of convergent approximations which depends only on the beginning of the series; these are “explicit” (as sums of Feynman graphs). Moreover it allows us to characterize the constructed interpolation among all analytic functions which coincide at $z = \frac{1}{N}$, ($N \in \mathbb{N}$) with the given Schwinger functions.