

On Perturbation Theory for Regularized Determinants of Differential Operators

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Abstract. A perturbation theory for determinants of differential operators regularized through the ζ -function technique is presented. The application of this approach to the study of chiral changes in the fermionic path-integral variables is discussed.

1. Introduction

In the Feynman path-integral approach to quantum theory one is naturally led to the computation of determinants of differential operators. These determinants clearly diverge because the eigenvalues λ_j increase without bound. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt some regularization procedure. One technique which has proved to be very useful is the ζ -function regularization [1]. When A is an elliptic invertible operator of order $m > 0$, defined on some compact manifold M without boundary of dimension n , one forms a generalized ζ -function from the eigenvalues λ_j of A :

$$\zeta(s, A) = \sum_j \lambda_j^{-s}. \quad (1.1)$$

This series converges only for $\text{Re } s > n/m$, but $\zeta(s, A)$ can be analytically extended to a meromorphic function of s in the whole complex plane [2]. In particular it is regular at $s=0$. The derivative of the ζ -function at $s=0$ is formally equal to $-\sum_j \log \lambda_j$. One can therefore define the regularized determinant of A , $\text{Det}(A)$, to be $\exp(-d\zeta/ds)|_{s=0}$.

The purpose of this paper is to study the behavior of $\text{Det}(A)$ when the operator A is perturbed by another operator of smaller order. To be more precise, we are going to prove in Sect. 2 that

$$\text{Det}\left(A + \sum_{j=1}^p \varepsilon^j A_j\right) = \text{Det}(A) \exp[\varepsilon c_1 + \varepsilon^2 c_2 + \dots + \varepsilon^r c_r + O(\varepsilon^{r+1})] \quad (1.2)$$

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