

On the coordinate (in)dependence of the formal path integral

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Abstract

When path integrals are discussed in quantum field theory, it is almost always assumed that the fields take values in a vector bundle. When the fields are instead valued in a possibly-curved fiber bundle, the independence of the formal path integral on the coordinates becomes much less obvious. In this short note, aimed primarily at mathematicians, we first briefly recall the notions of Lagrangian classical and quantum field theory and the standard coordinate-full definition of the “formal” or “Feynman-diagrammatic” path integral construction. We then outline a proof of the following claim: the formal path integral does not depend on the choice of coordinates, but only on a choice of fiberwise volume form. Our outline is an honest proof when the formal path integral is defined without ultraviolet divergences.

1 Introduction

Feynman’s path integral construction has been an extremely valuable tool in physics and mathematics [17, 16]: given a classical field theory, it defines a quantum field theory in terms of a usually ill-defined infinite-dimensional integral. Because analytic definitions of this integral have proven difficult, the definition that has been the most used in physics and that in mathematics (e.g. [1]) is of the “formal” or “Feynman-diagrammatic” path integral.

Classical field theory makes sense on any smooth fiber bundle, but the literature on quantum field theory almost always assumes that the fibers are affine spaces. In the quantization of such “linear” field theories, the analytically problematic choice of measure of integration can be safely ignored, as finite-dimensional vector space have unique translation-invariant measures, up to a scalar. However, when quantizing non-linear field theories, one must choose a measure, and it is not clear that the formal path integral is constant under volume-preserving changes of coordinates.

In [Section 2](#) we very briefly describe classical and quantum Lagrangian field theory, and state our main theorem: the formal path integral does not depend on the choice of coordinates, but only on a choice of fiberwise volume form on the corresponding bundle. In [Section 3](#) we review the Feynman-diagrammatic description of the asymptotics of finite-dimensional oscillating integrals and the corresponding definition of formal integration. The proof of the main result comprises [Sections 4](#) and [5](#). Our argument is essentially formal, and so applies whenever the Feynman diagrams are defined and satisfy certain natural identities.

2 Review of Lagrangian field theory, and the main theorem

Classical Lagrangian field theory, in its simplest case, begins with a smooth bundle $\pi : P \rightarrow X$, where X is a finite-dimensional manifold with boundary ∂X . Let $\Gamma(P \rightarrow X)$ be the set of smooth¹

¹Mutatis mutandis, one can consider sections of different regularity, or let $P \rightarrow X$ be an arbitrary submersion.

sections of $P \rightarrow X$. For each **Dirichlet boundary condition** $\phi \in \Gamma(\partial P \rightarrow \partial X)$, let $\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X) = \{\gamma \in \Gamma(P \rightarrow X) \text{ s.t. } \gamma|_{\partial X} = \phi\}$. Let $T^{\text{fiber}}P = \ker\{d\pi : TP \rightarrow TX\}$. Then $\Gamma(P \rightarrow X)$ and $\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)$ are infinite-dimensional smooth manifolds: the tangent space $T_\gamma(\Gamma(P \rightarrow X))$ is the space of smooth sections of the pullback vector bundle $\gamma^*(T^{\text{fiber}}P) \rightarrow X$, and $T_\gamma(\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)) = \{\xi \in T_\gamma(\Gamma(P \rightarrow X)) \text{ s.t. } \xi|_{\partial X} = 0\}$. An **action** on $P \rightarrow X$ is a smooth function $\mathcal{A} : \Gamma(P \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. The **classical Lagrangian field theory** for the bundle $P \rightarrow X$ and action \mathcal{A} assigns to each $\phi \in \Gamma(\partial P \rightarrow \partial X)$ the *set* of critical points of the restriction to $\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)$ of the action \mathcal{A} .

Quantum Lagrangian field theory requires in addition to the inputs $P \rightarrow X$ and $\mathcal{A} : \Gamma(P \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ one more piece of classical data. Recall that for a finite-dimensional manifold M , its **density bundle** is the trivial one-dimensional vector bundle $\mathcal{D}_M \rightarrow M$ given in local coordinates $m, \tilde{m} : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\dim M}$ by the transition functions $\tilde{\mu} = |\det \frac{\partial m}{\partial \tilde{m}}| \mu$. (When M is oriented, $\mathcal{D}_M = \bigwedge^{\text{top}} T^*M$.) Given a bundle $\pi : P \rightarrow X$, its **fiberwise density bundle** $\mathcal{D}_{\text{fiber}} \rightarrow P$ is the bundle that restricts to the density bundles $\mathcal{D}_{\pi^{-1}(x)} \rightarrow \pi^{-1}(x)$ on the fibers ($\mathcal{D}_{\text{fiber}} = \bigwedge^{\dim P - \dim X} T^{\text{fiber}}P$ when the fibers are oriented). The additional datum for the quantum theory is a smooth section $d\text{Vol} \in \Gamma(\mathcal{D}_{\text{fiber}} \rightarrow P)$. Then Feynman [8] says that the quantum theory should assign to each Dirichlet boundary condition ϕ and each $\hbar \in \mathbb{R}_{\neq 0}$ the following *complex number*:

$$\mathcal{U}^\hbar(\phi) = \int_{\gamma \in \Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar} \mathcal{A}(\gamma)\right) \prod_{x \in X \setminus \partial X} d\text{Vol}(\gamma(x)) \quad (2.1)$$

The integral in [equation \(2.1\)](#) is analytically ill-defined: $\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)$ is infinite-dimensional unless $(\dim X)(\dim P - \dim X) = 0$, and the “measure” $d\gamma = \prod_{x \in X \setminus \partial X} d\text{Vol}(\gamma(x))$ is an infinite product. The usual approach to algebraically defining this integral follows the following steps:

1. Restrict the goal to a definition when \hbar is a formal variable. Impose the stationary-phase approximation that as $\hbar \rightarrow 0$, the integral should be supported near critical points of $\mathcal{A}|_{\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)}$. Pick one such critical point γ , and suppose that the Hessian of $\mathcal{A}|_{\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)}$ at γ , a map $\mathcal{A}^{(2)} : T_\gamma(\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)) \rightarrow T_\gamma^*(\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X))$, has trivial kernel.
2. Choose “coordinates near γ ,” i.e. an identification of bundles over X between some open subbundle of $\gamma^*(T^{\text{fiber}}P) \rightarrow X$ and an open neighborhood of the image of γ in $P \rightarrow X$. Using [13], choose these coordinates to be **volume preserving**: the fiberwise volume form $d\text{Vol} \in \Gamma(\mathcal{D}_{\text{fiber}} \rightarrow P)$ determines a translation-invariant fiberwise volume form $d\text{Vol}(\gamma)$ on $\gamma^*(T^{\text{fiber}}P)$, and these should agree under the identification.
3. Copy the usual Feynman-diagrammatic description of the asymptotics of oscillating integrals over finite-dimensional vector spaces (see [Section 3](#)) to the infinite-dimensional setting. The analytic difficulties of this step — one must evaluate an infinite-dimensional determinant and many infinite-dimensional traces — are real, but we will suppose that they are dealt with in ways that do not interfere with the naive diagrammatic manipulations we use in [Section 4](#).

Steps 1–3 define a formal power series $\mathcal{U}_\gamma(\phi)$ in \hbar , which we think of as the part of [equation \(2.1\)](#) supported near γ .

The vertices in the Feynman diagrams in step 3 above are well-defined only once we have chosen a linearization in step 2. Thus a priori the formal path integral depends on this linearization. Nevertheless, in this paper we outline a proof of the following theorem:

2.2 Theorem *Given classical data $P \rightarrow X$, $\mathcal{A} : \Gamma(P \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $d\text{Vol} \in \Gamma(\mathcal{D}_{\text{fiber}} \rightarrow P)$, $\phi \in \Gamma(\partial P \rightarrow \partial X)$, and a critical section $\gamma \in \Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)$, the formal path integral $\mathcal{U}_\gamma(\phi)$ is independent of the choices in step 2 above.*

We call this paper an “outline” of a proof because when the analytic difficulties in step 3 are present, more work must be done to confirm that our diagrammatic manipulations in [Section 5](#) are valid. But our outline is an honest proof when these difficulties are absent. This includes finite-dimensional integrals (0-dimensional QFT), when the argument is guaranteed to succeed because [equation \(2.1\)](#) has an analytic definition, and quantum mechanics on a semi-Riemannian manifold (a certain 1-dimensional QFT) [[10](#), [11](#)].

3 Review of Feynman diagrams

Let M be a finite-dimensional compact smooth manifold with a chosen volume form $d\text{Vol} \in \Gamma(\mathcal{D}_M \rightarrow M)$, and let $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a smooth function with isolated critical points. Recall the “big- O ” notation: if x, y, z are expressions in \hbar , then “ $x = y + O(z)$ ” means that $(x - y)/z$ is bounded as $\hbar \rightarrow 0$. We also write “ $O(\hbar^\infty)$ ” for “ $O(\hbar^n)$ for all n .” Then [[4](#)]:

$$\int_M \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}f\right) d\text{Vol} = \sum_{\substack{c \text{ a critical} \\ \text{point of } f}} \int_{\text{small nbhd of } c} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}f\right) d\text{Vol} + O(\hbar^\infty) \quad (3.1)$$

Recall that for $n \geq 2$, if M is a smooth manifold with no extra structure, the n th derivative $f^{(n)}$ of a smooth function $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is not a well-defined coordinate-independent object. Rather, under changes of coordinates $f^{(n)}$ transforms in some affine way: there is a “shift” that depends linearly on $f^{(1)}, \dots, f^{(n-1)}$. In particular, the differential $f^{(1)} = df$ is always well-defined as a section of T^*M , and if c is a critical point of f the **Hessian** $f^{(2)}(c)$ is well-defined as a symmetric element of $(T_c^*M)^{\otimes 2}$. A critical point c is **nondegenerate** if the Hessian, thought of as a map $f^{(2)}(c) : T_cM \rightarrow T_c^*M$, has trivial kernel. The volume form $d\text{Vol}$ determines a **determinant** $\det_{d\text{Vol}} f^{(2)} = (f^{(2)})^{\wedge \dim M} \cdot ((d\text{Vol})^{-1})^{\otimes 2} \in \mathbb{R}$, and it is non-zero if c is nondegenerate. The **signature** of $f^{(2)}$ is $\text{sign}(f^{(2)}) = \dim_+ - \dim_-$, where \dim_\pm is the dimension of the largest subspace of T_cM on which $\pm f^{(2)}(c) : (T_cM)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is positive-definite. The leading asymptotics of [equation \(3.1\)](#) near nondegenerate critical points are:

$$\int_{\text{small nbhd of } c} e^{-(i\hbar)^{-1}f} d\text{Vol} = (2\pi\hbar)^{\dim M/2} e^{\text{sign}(f^{(2)})i\pi/4} e^{-(i\hbar)^{-1}f(c)} |\det f^{(2)}|^{-1/2} (1 + O(\hbar)) \quad (3.2)$$

The reader should compare [equation \(3.2\)](#) with the standard formulas for Gaussian integrals.

[Equation \(3.2\)](#) is the farthest into the asymptotics of [equation \(3.1\)](#) that we can go explicitly without picking local coordinates on M . For a sufficiently small neighborhood \mathcal{O} of $c \in M$, by [[13](#)] we can find coordinates $m : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\dim M}$ so that the volume form $d\text{Vol}$ is the pull back of the canonical volume form on $\mathbb{R}^{\dim M}$. With these coordinates, we expand f in Taylor series around c : $f(c + x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f^{(n)}(c) \cdot x^{\otimes n} / n! + O(x^\infty)$, where $x \in T_cM$ and \cdot is the pairing between $f^{(n)}(c) : (T_cM)^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $x^{\otimes n} \in (T_cM)^{\otimes n}$.

Recall Penrose’s graphical language [[14](#)] (made precise in [[12](#)]; it is implicit in Feynman’s and Dyson’s work on path integrals [[5](#), [7](#), [6](#), [2](#), [3](#)]). Our convention will be to read diagrams from top to bottom. We let a solid edge denote $T_cM = \mathbb{R}^{\dim M}$, and declare the following **Feynman rules**:

$$\begin{array}{c} x_1 x_2 \dots x_n \\ \searrow \quad \vdots \quad \swarrow \\ \bullet \end{array} = -f^{(n)}(c) \cdot (x_1 \otimes \dots \otimes x_n) \quad (3.3)$$

$$\frown = (f^{(2)}(c))^{-1}, \text{ i.e. } \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \bullet \end{array} \quad (3.4)$$

A Feynman diagram is a combinatorial graph G (it may be empty, disconnected, etc.). More precisely, a **partition** of a finite set N is a finite collection S of pairwise-disjoint nonempty² subsets of N such that $\bigcup_{s \in S} s = N$, and a **Feynman diagram** is a finite collection H of “half-edges” along with a finite partition V of H into blocks (the “vertices”) and a finite partition E of H into blocks of size 2 (the “edges”). An **isomorphism** of Feynman diagrams $\phi : (H, E, V) \rightarrow (H', E', V')$ is a bijection $H \rightarrow H'$ that induces bijections $E \rightarrow E'$ and $V \rightarrow V'$. For a Feynman diagram G , we will write $|\text{Aut } G|$ for the number of isomorphisms $G \rightarrow G$.³ The **Euler characteristic** of a Feynman diagram is $\chi(H, E, V) = |V| - |E|$. By placing a weight on each vertex and a balloon on each edge, we can **evaluate** each Feynman diagram in terms of the Feynman rules of equations (3.3) and (3.4); we will write $\text{ev}(G) \in \mathbb{R}$ for this evaluation.

Then, in terms of the coordinates $m : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow T_c M$ and the above graphical language, we can fully describe the asymptotics of equation (3.2):

$$\int_{\mathcal{O}} e^{-(i\hbar)^{-1}f} d\text{Vol} = (2\pi\hbar)^{\dim M/2} \times e^{\text{sign}(f^{(2)})i\pi/4} \times e^{-(i\hbar)^{-1}f(c)} \times |\det f^{(2)}|^{-1/2} \times \sum_{\substack{\text{Feynman diagrams } G \\ \text{with all vertices trivalent or higher}}} \frac{(i\hbar)^{-\chi(G)} \text{ev}(G)}{|\text{Aut } G|} + O(\hbar^\infty) \quad (3.5)$$

For details, see e.g. [15]. Equation (3.5) is equivalent to the following expression, which some readers might find more familiar [4], and which also requires coordinates to be defined:

$$\int_{\mathcal{O}} e^{-(i\hbar)^{-1}f} d\text{Vol} = O(\hbar^\infty) + (2\pi\hbar)^{\dim M/2} \times e^{\text{sign}(f^{(2)})i\pi/4} \times |\det f^{(2)}(c)|^{-1/2} \times \exp\left(-\frac{i\hbar}{2} \sum_{j,k=1}^{\dim M} ((f^{(2)})^{-1})^{jk} \frac{\partial}{\partial m^j} \frac{\partial}{\partial m^k}\right) \exp\left(-i\hbar^{-1} \left(f(m) - f^{(2)}(c) \cdot \frac{(m-c)^{\otimes 2}}{2}\right)\right) \Big|_{m=c}$$

The idea of the formal path integral is to translate equation (3.5) to the infinite-dimensional setting of equation (2.1). One must work to make sense of the dimension, Morse index, and determinant terms, but all the definitions that we know do not depend on the choice of coordinates in step 2 of Section 2. For the purposes of this note, we focus on the sum of diagrams:

3.6 Definition *Let $P \rightarrow X$ be a bundle, $\mathcal{A} : \Gamma(P \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and action, $\phi \in \Gamma(\partial P \rightarrow \partial X)$ a Dirichlet boundary condition, and $\gamma \in \Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)$ a critical section. Pick a volume-preserving identification of an open neighborhood of the image of γ with an open subbundle of $T_\gamma(\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X))$. Then the **formal path integral** is the formal power series:*

$$\mathcal{U}_\gamma(\phi) = \sum_{\substack{\text{Feynman diagrams } G \\ \text{with all vertices trivalent or higher}}} \frac{(i\hbar)^{-\chi(G)} \text{ev}(G)}{|\text{Aut } G|} \quad (3.7)$$

The Feynman diagrams are evaluated via the following rules:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \text{---} \end{array} = -\mathcal{A}^{(n)}(\gamma) : T_\gamma(\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X))^{\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\frown = ((\mathcal{A}|_{\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)})^{(2)}(\gamma))^{-1} \in T_\gamma(\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)) \hat{\otimes} T_\gamma(\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)) \quad (3.9)$$

²We will never need zero-valent vertices, and use this (standard) definition to be compatible with equation (5.1), but one can easily modify the definition if zero-valent vertices are desired.

³A more standard definition of a combinatorial graph is a finite set V of “vertices” and an “adjacency matrix” $V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$. We prefer the definition we have given in terms of half edges because we want its corresponding notion of “number of automorphisms.” In particular, if G is the diagram with one (bivalent) vertex and one edge connecting this vertex to itself, then we want $|\text{Aut } G| = 2$.

In [equation \(3.9\)](#), the symbol $\hat{\otimes}$ denotes that the edge is valued in some completion of the tensor square, not in the algebraic tensor square itself. We will ignore the problem that when evaluating diagrams in [equation \(3.7\)](#) one must compute infinite-dimensional traces, which usually diverge.

4 On volume-preserving maps of bundles

By construction, $\mathcal{U}_\gamma(\phi)$ depends only on the value of the action \mathcal{A} on a small open neighborhood of the image of the critical field γ . Thus to prove [Theorem 2.2](#), it suffices to consider a vector bundle $\pi : Q \rightarrow X$, an open subbundle $P \subseteq Q$, and a volume-preserving but non-linear bundle map $f : P \rightarrow Q$. A subset of a vector space V is **star-shaped** if it is nonempty and for each $v \in V$ and for each $s \in [0, 1]$, we have $sv \in V$; by shrinking P , we can suppose that the fibers $P_x = P \cap \pi^{-1}(x)$ are star-shaped for each $x \in X$.

We establish some notation. $\tilde{P} = f(P)$ is the image bundle over X . For each $x \in X$, $f_x : P_x \rightarrow \tilde{P}_x$ is the restriction of f to the fibers over x , and we also use the letter f for the induced map $\Gamma(P \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \Gamma(\tilde{P} \rightarrow X)$. The initial action is $\mathcal{A} : \Gamma(P \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A} \circ f^{-1} : \Gamma(\tilde{P} \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the pushed-forward action. Given $\phi \in \Gamma(\partial Q \rightarrow \partial X)$, let $\tilde{\phi} = f \circ \phi$. Let $\gamma(\phi)$ be a choice of classical field extending ϕ , and $\tilde{\gamma}(\tilde{\phi}) = f \circ \gamma(\phi)$. In particular, $\tilde{\gamma}$ is a classical path for $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ extending $\tilde{\phi}$. For fixed $\phi \in \Gamma(\partial P \rightarrow \partial X)$, our goal is to compare $\mathcal{U}_\gamma(\phi)$, the formal path integral determined by the action \mathcal{A} and its classical path $\gamma(\phi)$, and $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{\phi})$, the formal path integral for $(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}, \tilde{\gamma})$.

By construction, the formal path integral of [definition 3.6](#) is invariant under affine changes of coordinates.⁴ By applying a suitable translation, we can assume that $f(0) = 0$. Then for each $x \in X$, the differential $df_x|_0 = (f_x)^{(1)}(0)$ is a linear volume-preserving map: $(f_x)^{(1)}(0) \in \text{GL}(\text{T}_{(0,x)}^{\text{fiber}} Q) = \text{GL}(Q_x)$ with $\det((f_x)^{(1)}(0)) = \pm 1$. By composing $f : P \rightarrow \tilde{P}$ with $\{x \mapsto ((f_x)^{(1)}(0))^{-1}\} \in \Gamma(\text{GL}(Q) \rightarrow X)$, we can suppose that for each $x \in X$, $(f_x)^{(1)}(0) = 1 \in \text{GL}(Q_x)$. It follows that $f : P \rightarrow Q$ is not just volume- but orientation-preserving on each fiber. We say that a smooth (but non-linear) bundle map $f : P \rightarrow Q$ is **locally volume- and orientation-preserving** if for each $x \in X$ and for each $p \in P_x$, $\det((f_x)^{(1)}(p)) = 1$. A locally volume-preserving map might fail to be globally so if it is not injective; by shrinking $P \subseteq Q$ to a smaller open neighborhood, we can always avoid this, and in any case our proof of [Theorem 2.2](#) never relies on global properties of f .

We will henceforth simplify the notation: $f^{(n)}$ refers to the n th derivative of f in the fiber direction, so that for example $f^{(1)}(q) = (f_{\pi(q)})^{(1)}(q)$.

4.1 Lemma *Let $\pi : Q \rightarrow X$ be a vector bundle and $P \subseteq Q$ an open subbundle such that for each $x \in X$, the fiber $P_x = P \cap \pi^{-1}(x)$ is star-shaped. Then any locally volume- and orientation-preserving map $f : P \rightarrow Q$ with $f(0) = 0$ and $f^{(1)}(0) = 1$ is smoothly homotopic among such maps to the identity map $\text{id} : P \hookrightarrow Q$.*

Proof For each $q \in P$, $g(q) = f^{(1)}(q)$ is a linear map $Q_{\pi(q)} = \text{T}_q^{\text{fiber}} Q \rightarrow \text{T}_{f(q)}^{\text{fiber}} Q = Q_{\pi(q)}$. Its derivative, a linear map $g^{(1)}(q) : (Q_{\pi(q)})^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow Q_{\pi(q)}$, is naturally defined. This map satisfies the following three conditions:

1. $g^{(1)}(q)$ is symmetric for each $q \in P$.
2. $\det g(q) = 1$ for each $q \in P$.

⁴A more honest definition of the formal path integral would come to grips with the determinant factor of [equation \(3.5\)](#), and under any reasonable definition, this determinant is invariant under volume-preserving affine changes of coordinates, but not under non-volume-preserving maps.

3. $g(0) = 1 : Q_{\pi(q)} \rightarrow Q_{\pi(q)}$ for each $x \in X$.

Conversely, since each fiber P_x is star-shaped and hence contractible, any smooth family of linear maps $g(q) : Q_{\pi(q)} \rightarrow Q_{\pi(q)}$ satisfying condition 1 above determines a unique function $f : P \rightarrow Q$ with $f(0) = 0$ and $f^{(1)}(q) = g(q)$, and if g satisfies conditions 2 and 3 then f is locally volume- and orientation-preserving and $f^{(1)}(0) = 1$.

Thus, let $f : P \rightarrow Q$ be locally volume- and orientation-preserving with $f^{(1)}(0) = 1$ and $f(0) = 0$, and for each $q \in P$ and each $s \in [0, 1]$ let $G(s, q) = f^{(1)}(sq) : Q_{\pi(q)} \rightarrow Q_{\pi(q)}$. Then $g = G(s, -)$ satisfies conditions 1–3 above. Let $F(s, -)$ be the corresponding map $P \rightarrow Q$. Then $F(1, -) = f$, whereas $F(0, -) = \text{id}$ as its derivative is $F(0, -)^{(1)} = 1$. By “differentiating under the integral,” F is obviously smooth in s . Thus F is the desired homotopy. \square

5 A diagrammatic calculation

In this section we complete the proof of [Theorem 2.2](#). As in the previous section, we have a vector bundle $Q \rightarrow X$, an open star-shaped subbundle $P \rightarrow X$, an action $\mathcal{A} : \Gamma(P \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, a volume-preserving smooth bundle map $f : P \rightarrow Q$ with image \tilde{P} , and the pushed-forward action $\tilde{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{A} \circ f^{-1} \in \Gamma(\tilde{P} \rightarrow X)$, and our goal is to compare $\mathcal{U}_\gamma(\phi)$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{U}}_{\tilde{\gamma}}(\tilde{\phi})$. By [lemma 4.1](#), we may assume that f is an infinitesimal transformation: $f(q) = q + e(q) + O(e^2)$, where $e \in \Gamma(\text{T}^{\text{fiber}} Q \rightarrow Q)$ is a fiberwise vector field. Then $P = \tilde{P}$.

Recall the generalized chain rule by Faà di Bruno [\[9\]](#):

$$(\mathcal{A} \circ f^{-1})^{(n)} \cdot (\xi_1 \otimes \xi_n) = \sum_{\text{partitions } S \text{ of } \{1, \dots, n\}} (\mathcal{A}^{(|S|)} \circ f^{-1}) \cdot \bigotimes_{s \in S} \left((f^{-1})^{(|s|)} \cdot \bigotimes_{j \in s} \xi_j \right) \quad (5.1)$$

The partition determines how to contract (abbreviated “.”) the tensors in [equation \(5.1\)](#).

The Penrose graphical language expresses [equation \(5.1\)](#) well. As in [equations \(3.8\)](#) and [\(3.9\)](#), let:

$$\begin{array}{c} \xi_1 \ \xi_2 \ \dots \ \xi_n \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \bullet \end{array} = -\mathcal{A}^{(n)}(\gamma) \cdot (\xi_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_n) \quad \frown = (\mathcal{A}^{(2)})^{-1} \quad (5.2)$$

Here $\xi_k \in \text{T}_\gamma(\Gamma(Q \rightarrow X))$. We also introduce the following notation:

$$\begin{array}{c} \xi_1 \ \xi_2 \ \dots \ \xi_n \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \circ \end{array} = -\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^{(n)}(\tilde{\gamma}) \cdot (\xi_1 \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_n) \quad \frown \circ = (\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^{(2)})^{-1} \quad (5.3)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \xi_1 \ \xi_2 \ \dots \ \xi_n \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \boxed{f^{-1}} \\ \downarrow \end{array} = \left\{ x \mapsto (f^{-1})^{(n)}(\gamma(x)) \cdot (\xi_1(x) \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_n(x)) \right\} \in \text{T}_\gamma(\Gamma(Q \rightarrow X)) \quad (5.4)$$

In the right-hand side of [equation \(5.4\)](#), the derivatives of f^{-1} are taken in the fiber direction, and this equation defines the n th derivative of f^{-1} understood as a map $\Gamma(\tilde{P} \rightarrow X) \rightarrow \Gamma(P \rightarrow X)$; it is this infinite-dimensional derivative that is meant in [equation \(5.1\)](#).

Then [equation \(5.1\)](#) reads:

$$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \bullet \end{array} = \sum \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \boxed{f^{-1}} \quad \dots \quad \boxed{f^{-1}} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \bullet \end{array} \quad (5.5)$$

The sum ranges over isomorphism classes of diagrams with ordered leaves but unordered $\boxed{f^{-1}}$ vertices. The \bullet vertex can be of arbitrary valence (non-zero, if the left-hand-side has non-zero

valence), and each $\boxed{f^{-1}}$ vertex has one output strand and at least one input strand. The \ominus vertex on the left-hand side and the $\boxed{f^{-1}}$ vertices on the right hand side are evaluated at $\tilde{\gamma}$, and the \bullet vertex on the right hand side is evaluated at $\gamma = f^{-1} \circ \tilde{\gamma}$.

But recall that $f(q) = q + e(q)$ and that we are free to work to $O(e^2)$ accuracy. Then $f^{-1}(q) = q - e(q) + O(e^2)$, $(f^{-1})^{(1)} = \text{id} - e^{(1)}$, and $(f^{-1})^{(n)} = -e^{(n)}$ for $n \geq 2$. Writing

$$\begin{array}{c} \xi_1 \xi_2 \dots \xi_n \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \textcircled{e} \\ | \end{array} = e^{(n)}(\gamma(x)) \cdot (\xi_1(x) \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_n(x)), \quad (5.6)$$

we have:

$$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \ominus \\ | \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \bullet \\ | \end{array} - \sum \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \textcircled{e} \\ | \end{array} + O(e^2) \quad (5.7)$$

The sum in [equation \(5.7\)](#) ranges over diagrams with precisely one \textcircled{e} vertex, which must have at least one input string. The \bullet vertex on the right-hand side can be of arbitrary valence. By [equations \(3.9\)](#) and [\(5.3\)](#), we also have:

$$\begin{array}{c} \ominus \\ | \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ | \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \textcircled{e} \\ | \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright \\ \textcircled{e} \\ | \end{array} + O(e^2) \quad (5.8)$$

Finally, consider the sum from [equation \(3.5\)](#) of trivalent-and-higher diagrams made from the ingredients in [equation \(5.3\)](#). By [equations \(5.7\)](#) and [\(5.8\)](#), this sum is equal to the sum of diagrams made from the ingredients in [equation \(5.2\)](#) plus some extra diagrams with \textcircled{e} vertices; to order $O(e^2)$, each extra diagram has exactly one such vertex. But many of these extra diagrams cancel. In particular, the \textcircled{e} vertices appear with opposite signs in [equations \(5.7\)](#) and [\(5.8\)](#), and so we can cancel any extra diagram coming from [equation \(5.8\)](#) with an extra diagram coming from [equation \(5.7\)](#) in which the \textcircled{e} vertex has precisely one input string. (One must check whenever we claim some diagrams cancel that those diagrams appear in [equation \(3.5\)](#) with the same multiplicities / symmetry factors $|\text{Aut } G|$, but this follows from some very simple combinatorics.)

In [equation \(5.7\)](#), the \bullet vertex can have arbitrary valence, and in particular it can have valence two, provided the corresponding \textcircled{e} vertex has at least two input strings, or it can have valence one, provided the \textcircled{e} vertex has at least three inputs. But each input to the \textcircled{e} vertex will be one end of an edge from [equation \(3.9\)](#), and in particular an element of $T_\gamma(\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X))$, and so:

$$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \textcircled{e} \\ | \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \curvearrowright \\ | \end{array} = - \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \textcircled{e} \\ | \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \bullet \\ | \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \textcircled{e} \\ | \end{array} = 0 \quad (5.9)$$

The first part of [equation \(5.9\)](#) is just the second part of [equation \(3.4\)](#), which applies in this context when the inputs are elements of $T_\gamma(\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)) \subseteq T_\gamma(\Gamma(P \rightarrow X))$. The second part of [equation \(5.9\)](#) is the statement that γ is a critical point for $\mathcal{A}|_{\Gamma_\phi(P \rightarrow X)}$, and again requires that the inputs be in $T_\gamma(\Gamma_\phi(Q \rightarrow X))$. This certainly occurs: the \textcircled{e} vertices each have at least one input string, which is contracted with an edge $(\mathcal{A}^{(2)})^{-1}$. Thus we can cancel almost all the diagrams.

Indeed, the only diagrams left to cancel are those with a component of the form:

$$- \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \textcircled{e} \\ | \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \dots \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \curvearrowright \\ | \end{array}, \text{ at least one external string} \quad (5.10)$$

This is a “trace” of a derivative of e . Indeed, by [equation \(3.9\)](#), we have, formally:

$$- \begin{array}{c} \xi_1 \quad \xi_n \\ \cdots \\ \textcircled{e} \\ \text{---} \\ \textcircled{} \end{array} = \sum_{x \in X \setminus \partial X} \text{tr}_{T_{\gamma(x)}^{\text{fiber}} Q} \left\{ v \mapsto e^{(n)}(\gamma(x)) \cdot (\xi_1(x) \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_n(x) \otimes v) \right\} \quad (5.11)$$

The sum becomes an honest integral in theories with no ultraviolet divergences; c.f. [\[11\]](#). But $f = \text{id} + e : P \rightarrow Q$ is locally volume-preserving if and only if $\text{tr}_{T_q^{\text{fiber}} Q} \{ v \mapsto e^{(1)}(q) \cdot v \} = 0$ for all q , and so the summands in [equation \(5.11\)](#) all vanish.

Thus the sums of diagrams for the path integrals $\mathcal{U}, \tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ in the two coordinates systems agree up to $O(e^2)$ accuracy. This completes the proof of [Theorem 2.2](#). We remark that if $q \mapsto q + e(q)$ were not locally volume-preserving (up to a constant), the diagrams in [equation \(5.11\)](#) would not vanish, and the value of the formal path integral would change. This is just as expected from an “integral.”

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