On the Šilov Boundary of the Vertex Function* **

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Abstract. The Šilov boundary of the vertex function is computed without resource to analytic completion techniques.

1. Introduction

A possible systematic approach to field theory is to derive analytic expressions (integral representations) for the various Green functions. These should express the content of the linear axioms, namely, Lorentz-invariance, energy-momentum spectrum, and local-commutativity. The integral representations should then be substituted into the non-linear unitarity [1] or positive definiteness [2] relations for further investigation.

The linear axioms imply analyticity of the Green functions in certain permuted domains [3] -D. They may generally be continued into E(D) – the envelope of holomorphy [4] of D. One then tries to set up a generalized Cauchy integral representation for the functions analytic in E(D), which is the desired expression. Now, the Šilov boundary of a domain is the smallest subset of the domain on which one can hope to represent a holomorphic function by an integral representation. Hence the Šilov boundary is all that is actually needed. It is known [5] that the Šilov boundary of a domain -S(D) coincides with that of its envelope of holomorphy, i.e.:

$$S(D) = S(E(D)).$$

In view of the difficulty of finding E(D) it may be interesting to calculate S(D) directly.

Furthermore it is not clear whether calculating S(E(D)) is always easier than calculating S(D). For the vertex function in configuration space this turns out to be the case. This, however, may be accidental.

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