Commun. math. Phys. 48, 199-205 (1976)

Remarks on the Wilson-Zimmermann Expansion and Some Properties of the *m*-Point Distribution*

Oluwole Adetunji

Department of Physics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2, Canada

Abstract. This paper contains a few simple remarks on a paper by S. Schlieder and E. Seiler. For the special class of local fields treated by these authors we arrive at the same necessary condition for the existence of the Wilson-Zimmermann expansion (considered both as an operator expansion and as an expansion in bilinear forms) of the product of *n* real scalar fields under the assumption that the singularities occurring as $x_j \rightarrow x_{j+1}$; j=1, 2, ..., n-1, do not influence each other as long as these limits are simultaneously taken.

1. Introduction

In this paper the connection between the Wilson-Zimmermann expansion of the product of n local fields and some properties of the m-point distribution will be discussed. This discussion is restricted to the special class of Wightman fields discussed by E.Seiler and S.Schlieder [1] (see also Ref. [2]).

If the Wilson-Zimmermann expansion exists then the singularities arising in the 2n-point distributions for the set $\{x_j \rightarrow x_{j+1}; j=n+1, n+2, ..., 2n-1\}$ must control the singularities of the *m*-point distribution (m>2n) for the set $\{x_j \rightarrow x_{j+1}; j=k, k+1, ..., k+n-2;$ with $k \le m-n+1\}$. In this paper simple generalizations of one or two lemmas and of the theorem in Ref. [1] will be given. Let us start by considering the Wilson-Zimmermann expansion of the product of *n* real scalar

fields. If $\xi' = (\xi'_1, ..., \xi'_{n-1})$ and $x = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ where $\xi'_j = (x_{j+1} - x_j)/2\varrho$, j = 1, 2, ..., n-1, and $\rho > 0$, the Wilson-Zimmermann asymptotic expansion can be

j=1, 2, ..., n-1, and $\varrho > 0$, the Wilson-Zimmermann asymptotic expansion can be written [3, 4] in the following manner

$$(\Phi, A(x + \varrho\alpha_1) \dots A(x + \varrho\alpha_n) \Psi)$$

= $\sum_{j=1}^{k} f_j(\varrho) (\Phi, C_j(x, \xi') \Psi) + R_{k+1}(\Phi, \Psi; x, \xi')$ (1.1)

^{*} This paper is part of a thesis presented to the University of Manitoba in partial fulfillment of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.