

SMR.1557- 2

***SPRING SCHOOL ON SUPERSTRING THEORY
AND RELATED TOPICS***

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Strings in AdS 3 and the SL (2,R) WZW model

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Please note: These are preliminary notes intended for internal distribution only.

STRINGS IN AdS_3

AND THE $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ WZW MODEL

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BASED ON WORK WITH JUAN MALDACENA

HEP-TH / 0001053

0005183 (WITH J. SON)

0111180

SHOULD THE CONCEPT OF TIME

BE MODIFIED IN STRING THEORY ?

C.F. THE CONCEPT OF SPACE HAS BEEN REVISED.

- MIRROR SYMMETRY, T-DUALITY

- SMOOTH TOPOLOGY CHANGES

PERTURBATIVE (FLOP, ...) & NONPERTURBATIVE (CONIFOLD, ...)

- DIMENSIONALITY IS NOT INVARIANT.

10 d IIA STRING $\rightarrow$ 11 d SUPERGRAVITY

AdS_3 IS AN INTERESTING CASE TO STUDY

SINCE $g_{00}(x)$ IS NON-TRIVIAL.

$\Rightarrow$ THE TIME VARIABLE DOES NOT DECOUPLE
ON THE WORLDSHEET.

WITH A BACKGROUND NS-NS 2-FORM,

THE WORLDSHEET THEORY IS

THE $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ WZW MODEL.

- THE PROOF OF NO-GHOST THEOREM WAS NON-TRIVIAL.
(~ 10 YEARS)

- TODAY I WILL DISCUSS HOW THE EUCLIDEAN ROTATION
WORKS FOR CORRELATION FUNCTIONS.

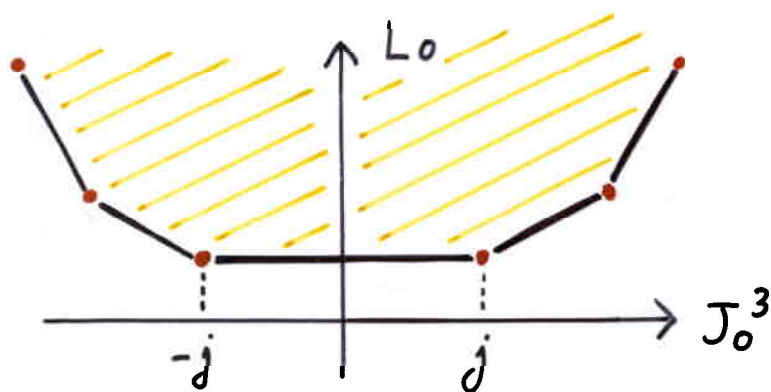
1. SPECTRUM

- $SU(2)$ WZW MODEL ... COMPACT TARGET SPACE

$$S = \frac{k}{8\pi} \int d^2z \operatorname{Tr} [g^{-1} \partial g g^{-1} \bar{\partial} g] + k \Gamma_{WZ}$$

$k = 1, 2, \dots$: LEVEL OF $\widehat{SU}(2)$

$$\text{HILBERT SPACE} = \bigoplus_{j=0, \frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{k}{2}} [\mathcal{H}_j \otimes \mathcal{H}_j]$$



$\mathcal{H}_j$: IRREDUCIBLE
REPRESENTATION
OF $\widehat{SU}(2)$

(GROUND STATES
= SPIN j)

✓ MODULAR INVARIANCE

✓ OPERATOR PRODUCT EXPANSION

THE SPECTRAL FLOW

$$J_m^3 \rightarrow J_m^3 + \frac{k}{2} \omega \delta_{m,0}$$

$$J_m^\pm \rightarrow J_{m \pm \omega}^\pm \quad \omega = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

MAPS $\mathcal{H}_j \leftrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\frac{k}{2} - j}$

• $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ WZW MODEL ... NONCOMPACT TARGET SPACE

LEVEL k : REAL , > 2

IN HEP-TH/0001053, WE PROPOSED

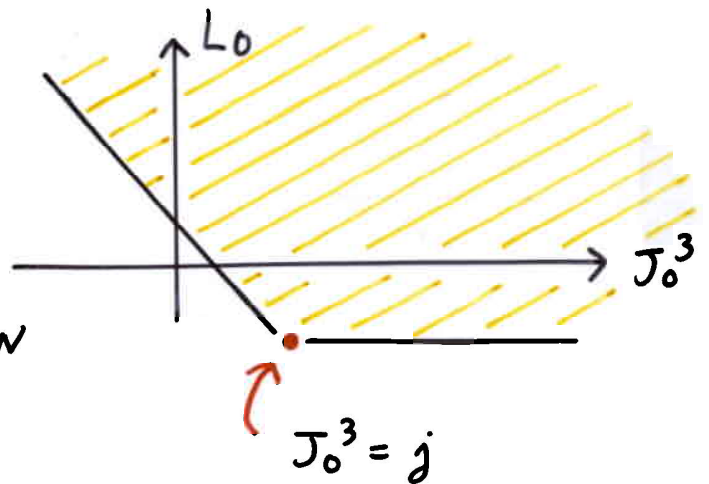
HILBERT SPACE

$$= \bigoplus_{\omega=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{k-1}{2}} dj D_j^{\omega} \otimes D_j^{\omega} \oplus \int_{\frac{1}{2}+i\mathbb{R}} dj \int_0^1 d\alpha C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega} \otimes C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega} \right]$$

D_j^{ω} , $C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega}$: IRREDUCIBLE REPRESENTATIONS OF $\widehat{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$

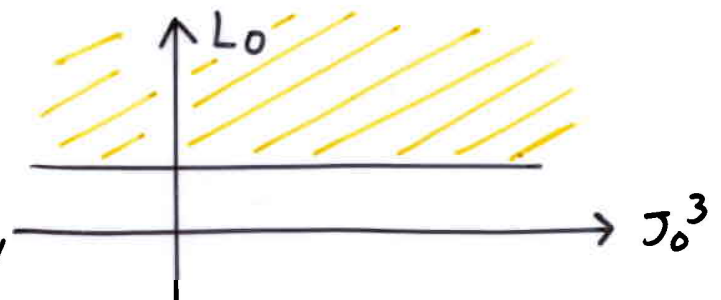
$D_j^{\omega=0}$

GROUND STATES
= DISCRETE REPRESENTATION



$C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega=0}$

GROUND STATES
= CONTINUOUS REPRESENTATION

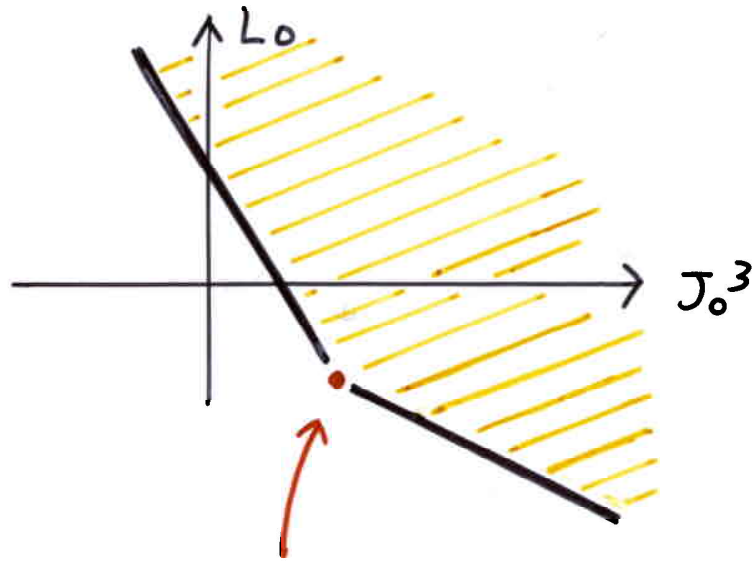


THEY ARE NOT INVARIANT UNDER THE SPECTRAL FLOW.

⑤

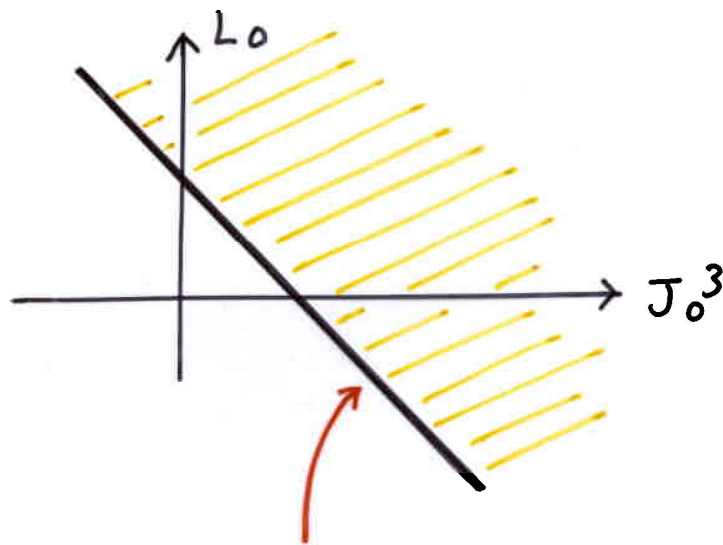
$D_j^\omega, C_{j,\alpha}^\omega$: SPECTRAL FLOW OF $D_j^{\omega=0}, C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega=0}$

D_j^ω



ANNIHILATED BY $J_{-\omega}^-, J_{1-\omega}^-, J_{2-\omega}^-, \dots$
 $J_{1+\omega}^+, J_{2+\omega}^+, \dots$

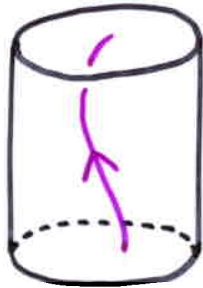
$C_{j,\alpha}^\omega$



ANNIHILATED BY $J_{1-\omega}^-, J_{2-\omega}^-, \dots$
 $J_{1+\omega}^+, J_{2+\omega}^+, \dots$

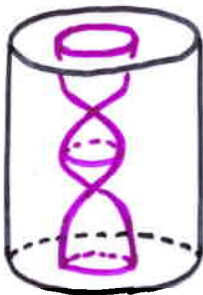
(6)

- THE PROPOSED HILBERT SPACE FITS WELL WITH THE SEMI-CLASSICAL DESCRIPTION OF STRINGS IN AdS_3

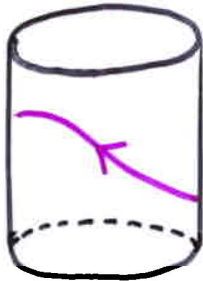


MASSIVE POINT PARTICLE

$$\in D_j^{\omega=0} \oplus D_j^{\omega=0}$$

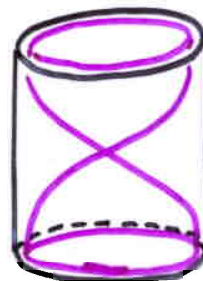
SHORT STRING WITH WINDING NUMBER ω

$$\in D_j^{\omega} \oplus D_j^{\omega}$$



TACHYON

$$\in C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega=0} \oplus C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega=0}$$

LONG STRING WITH WINDING NUMBER ω

$$\in C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega} \oplus C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega}$$

- NO GHOST THEOREM HOLDS FOR ALL ω .

2. ONE-LOOP TEST

FREE ENERGY AT TEMPERATURE T .

$$\sum_i \log(1 - e^{-E_i/T}), \quad E_i : \text{SINGLE STRING SPECTRUM IN LORENTZIAN } \text{AdS}_3$$

||

$$- \int d^2\tau$$


COMPUTED ON EUCLIDEAN AdS_3
WITH PERIODIC IMAGINARY TIME

$$t \sim t + \frac{1}{T}$$

- EUCLIDEAN PATH INTEGRAL IS ITERATIVELY GAUSSIAN.
- $\int d^2\tau$ EVALUATED A LA POLCHINSKI.

$\{E_i\}$ AGREES WITH THE SPECTRUM
DERIVED FROM OUR PROPOSAL.

✓ CONTAINS ALL THE SECTORS, $w = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

✓ CONSTRAINT $\frac{1}{2} < j < \frac{k-1}{2}$ ON D_j^w

✓ CORRECT DENSITY OF STATES FOR $C_{j,\alpha}^w$

$$\rho(E) \sim \Lambda_{\text{IR}} + \frac{d}{dE} \delta(E)$$

$\delta(E)$: PHASE SHIFT (COMPUTED INDEPENDENTLY)

ONE-LOOP FREE ENERGY

6.

THERMAL AdS_3 : CONSIDER THE EUCLIDEAN AdS_3 ,

AND PERIODICALLY IDENTIFY THE IMAGINARY TIME,

$$t \rightarrow t + \beta$$

THE WORLDSHEET THEORY FOR THE EUCLIDEAN AdS_3 ,

$$S = \frac{k}{\pi} \int d^2z (\partial\phi \bar{\partial}\phi + (\partial + \partial\phi)\bar{v} \cdot (\bar{\partial} + \bar{\partial}\phi)v),$$

IS EXACTLY SOLVABLE BY THE ITERATIVE GAUSSIAN INTEGRAL.

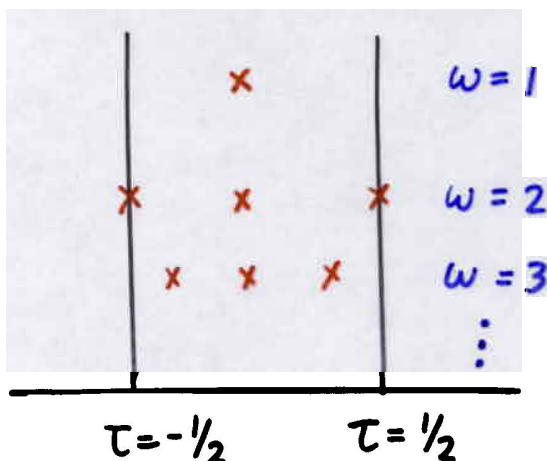
(GAWEDZKI, 1989)

PATH INTEGRAL



THE AMPLITUDE $Z(\tau, \beta)$ HAS SINGULARITIES

AT $\tau = \frac{i\beta}{2\pi\omega}, \frac{i\beta \pm 1}{2\pi\omega}, \frac{i\beta \pm 2}{2\pi\omega}, \dots$



$\exists$ HOLOMORPHIC MAP

THE WORLDSHEET CAN GROW
INDEFINITELY LARGE.

$$\int d^2\tau \underbrace{Z(\tau, \beta)} = \sum_i \log \left(\frac{1}{1 - e^{-\beta E_i}} \right)$$

GAWEDZKI, 1991

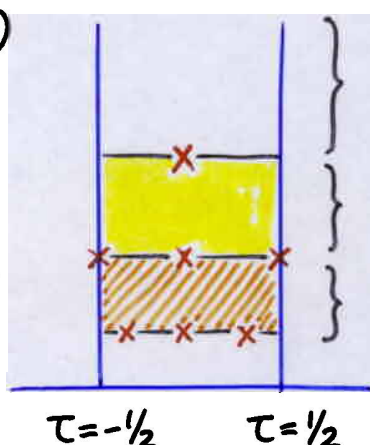
E_i : SINGLE STRING SPECTRUM
GIVEN IN HEP-TH/0001053.

TO VERIFY THIS,

(1) POLCHINSKI'S TRICK (1986)

$$\sum_{(m, m)} \text{[Diagram: A semi-circle with a shaded rectangular region above it]} = \sum_{(0, m)} \text{[Diagram: A shaded rectangular region]}$$

(2)



→ SHORT STRING WITH $\omega = 0$

→ SHORT STRING WITH $\omega = 1$

→ " " WITH $\omega = 2$

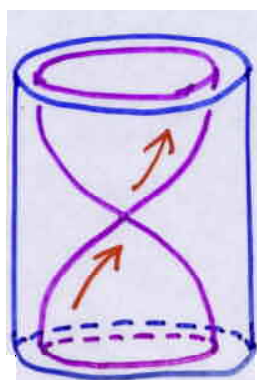
WITH THE CONSTRAINT

$$\frac{1}{2} < j < \frac{k-1}{2}$$

THE POLES AT $\times$

⇒ LONG STRING WITH CONTINUOUS SPECTRUM

THE DENSITY OF STATES : $\rho(E) \sim L_{\text{IR}} + \frac{d}{dE} S(E)$



$S(E)$ = PHASE SHIFT

AGREES WITH THE 2-POINT FUNCTION
COMPUTED BY TESCHNER,
(ZAMOLODCHIKOV)².

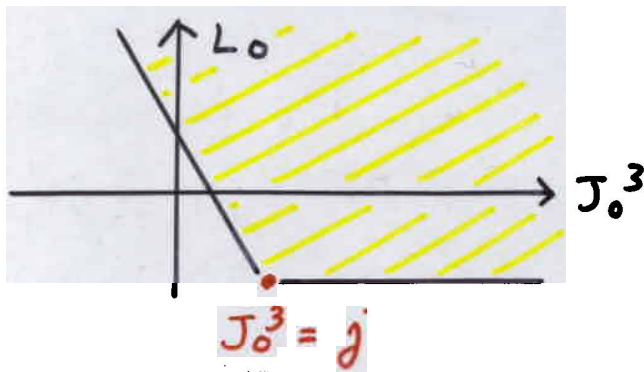
SL(2, R) WZW MODEL, LEVEL $k > 2$

HILBERT SPACE

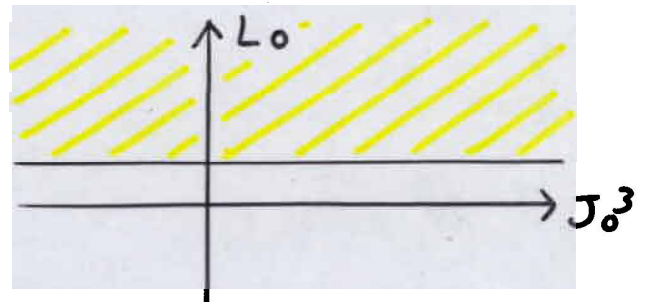
$$= \bigoplus_{\omega=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{k-1}{2}} dj D_j^{\omega} \otimes D_j^{\omega} \oplus \int_{\frac{1}{2}-i\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}+i\infty} dj \int_0^1 d\alpha C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega} \otimes C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega} \right]$$

$D_j^{\omega}, C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega}$: IRREDUCIBLE REPRESENTATION OF $\widehat{SL}(2, \mathbb{R})$

$D_j^{\omega=0}$: DISCRETE REPRESENTATION



$C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega=0}$: CONTINUOUS REPRESENTATION



D_j^{ω} : SHORT STRING, $C_{j,\alpha}^{\omega}$: LONG STRING $\omega \neq 0$

ARE THEIR SPECTRAL FLOW IMAGES.

- THIS SPECTRUM WAS PROPOSED AND THE NO-GHOST THEOREM WAS PROVEN IN HEP-TH / 0001053.
- THE SPECTRUM WAS CONFIRMED BY EXACT ONE-LOOP COMPUTATION IN HEP-TH / 0005183.

SL(2, C) / SU(2) COSET MODEL

EUCLIDEAN ROTATION OF AdS₃

$$S = \frac{k}{\pi} \int d^2z (\partial\phi \bar{\partial}\phi + e^{2\phi} \partial\bar{r} \bar{\partial}r)$$

VERTEX OPERATOR

$$\Phi_j(z, x) = -\frac{2j-1}{\pi} \left(e^{-\phi(z)} + |r(z)-x|^2 e^{\phi(z)} \right)^{-2j}$$

z : POINT ON THE WORLDSHEET

x : POINT ON THE BOUNDARY OF AdS₃

NORMALIZABLE $\leftrightarrow j = \frac{1}{2} + is, s \in \mathbb{R}$ • GAWEDZKI

CORRELATION FUNCTIONS OF THESE OPERATORS

HAVE BEEN COMPUTED.

• TESCHNER

• FATEEV + (ZAMOLODCHIKOV)²

THE SPECTRUM IS DIFFERENT

FROM THAT OF THE SL(2, R) WZW MODEL.

- { • ONLY $W=0$ SECTOR EXISTS
- NO DISCRETE REPRESENTATIONS

EXCEPT FOR THE TACHYON, ALL THE STATES

IN THE SL(2, R) WZW MODEL CORRESPOND

TO NON-NORMALIZABLE STATES

IN THE SL(2, C) / SU(2) COSET MODEL.

FOR PHYSICAL OBSERVABLES IN STRING THEORY,
CORRELATION FUNCTIONS IN EUCLIDEAN AdS_3
AND LORENTZIAN AdS_3 SHOULD BE RELATED
BY ANALYTIC CONTINUATION.

WORLD SHEET 2-POINT FUNCTION

$$\langle \Phi_j(z, x) \Phi_{j'}(z', x') \rangle = B(j) \delta(j-j') |z-z'|^{-4\Delta(j)} |x-x'|^{-4j}$$

$$B(j) = \frac{k-2}{\pi} \nu^{1-2j} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{k-1-2j}{k-2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2j-1}{k-2}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu &: \text{CONST} \\ &'' \\ &\pi \frac{\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{k-2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{k-2}\right)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{EUCLIDEAN MODEL : } j = \frac{1}{2} + iS$$

↓

$$\text{LORENTZIAN MODEL : } j \in \mathbb{R} \text{ FOR } D_j^{\omega=0}.$$

$B(j)$ IS REGULAR AND POSITIVE FOR $\frac{1}{2} < j < \frac{k-1}{2}$,

IN AGREEMENT WITH THE SPECTRUM

OF THE $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ WZW MODEL.

$B(j)$ HAS A POLE AT $j = \frac{k-1}{2}$.

FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF WORLD SHEET,

THIS IS DUE TO LARGE WORLD SHEET INSTANTONS.

TARGET SPACE 2-POINT FUNCTION

$$\langle \Phi_j(x) \Phi_j(x') \rangle_{\text{TARGET}} = (2j-1) B(j) |x-x'|^{-4j}$$

FOR SHORT STRING WITH $\omega=0$.

- THE EXTRA FACTOR $(2j-1)$ COMES FROM

REGULARIZING $\frac{\infty}{\infty} \leftarrow \delta(j-j')|_{j=j'}$
 $\infty \leftarrow \text{VOL (CONFORMAL GROUP)}$

- THIS FACTOR CAN ALSO BE DERIVED FROM THE WARD IDENTITY IN TARGET SPACE.

$$\langle \mathbb{J}(x) \Phi_j(x_1) \Phi_j(x_2) \rangle \leftarrow \text{UNAMBIGUOUS}$$

$$= \sum_{a=1,2} \frac{Q_a}{x-x_a} \langle \Phi_j(x_1) \Phi_j(x_2) \rangle$$

THE VERTEX OPERATOR FOR $\mathbb{J}(x)$ WAS DEFINED BY KUTASOV AND SEIBERG.

THIS IS A STRING THEORY VERSION OF THE RESULT BY FREEDMAN, MATHUR, MATUSIS AND RASTELLI.

THE FACTOR $(2j-1)$ IS NECESSARY

FOR THE FACTORIZATION OF 4-POINT FUNCTION TO WORK PROPERLY.

TARGET SPACE 2-POINT FUNCTION FOR $\omega \neq 0$

$(J, \bar{J})$: CONFORMAL WEIGHTS IN THE BOUNDARY CFT₂

• SHORT STRING $D_j^\omega \otimes D_j^\omega$, $\frac{1}{2} < j < \frac{k-1}{2}$

$$\langle \Phi_{J\bar{J}}^{\omega j}(x) \Phi_{J\bar{J}}^{\omega j}(x') \rangle$$

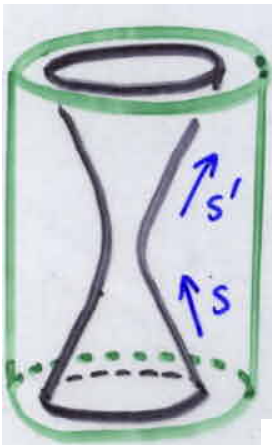
$$= |2j-1+(k-2)\omega| \cdot \frac{\Gamma(J+j-\frac{k}{2}\omega) \Gamma(\bar{J}+j-\frac{k}{2}\omega)}{(J-j-\frac{k}{2}\omega)! (\bar{J}-j-\frac{k}{2}\omega)! \Gamma(2j)^2} \cdot \frac{B(j)}{(x-x')^{2J} (\bar{x}-\bar{x}')^{2\bar{J}}}$$

• LONG STRING $C_{j,\alpha}^\omega \otimes C_{j,\alpha}^\omega$, $j = \frac{1}{2} + iS$

$$\langle \Phi_{J\bar{J}}^{\omega j}(x) \Phi_{J\bar{J}}^{\omega j}(x') \rangle$$

$$= \left[\delta(s+s') + e^{i\delta(s)} \delta(s-s') \right] \cdot \frac{1}{(x-x')^{2J} (\bar{x}-\bar{x}')^{2\bar{J}}}$$

$$e^{i\delta(s)} = - \frac{\Gamma(-\frac{2iS}{k-2}) \Gamma(-2iS) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+iS+J-\frac{k}{2}\omega) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+iS-\bar{J}+\frac{k}{2}\omega)}{\Gamma(+\frac{2iS}{k-2}) \Gamma(+2iS) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-iS+J-\frac{k}{2}\omega) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}-iS-\bar{J}+\frac{k}{2}\omega)} y^{-2iS}$$



PHASE
SHIFT

WE WILL USE

THESE EXPRESSIONS

TO STUDY THE FACTORIZATION

OF 4-POINT FUNCTIONS.

3 POINT FUNCTION

8

$$- \frac{G(1-j_1-j_2-j_3) G(j_3-j_1-j_2) G(j_2-j_3-j_1) G(j_1-j_2-j_3)}{2\pi^2 \gamma^{j_1+j_2+j_3+1} \Gamma\left(\frac{k-1}{k-2}\right) G(-1) G(1-2j_1) G(1-2j_2) G(1-2j_3)}$$

WHERE

$$G(j) \equiv (k-2)^{\frac{j(k-j-1)}{k-2}} \Gamma_2(-j|1, k-2) \Gamma_2(k-1+j|1, k-2)$$

BARNES DOUBLE GAMMA FUNCTION

$$\Gamma_2(x|1, \omega) \sim "x^{-1} \prod_{n,m=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n+m\omega}\right)^{-1}"$$

$$(c.f. \Gamma(x) \sim "x^{-1} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^{-1}" \text{ WEIERSTRASS })$$

THIS EXPRESSION IS FOR $\omega = 0$.

WE HAVE GENERALIZED THIS FOR $\omega \neq 0$.

$$G(j) \text{ HAS POLES AT } j = \begin{cases} n + m(k-2) \\ -(n+1) - (m+1)(k-2) \end{cases}$$

$$n, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

① SINGULARITIES AT $j_1 + j_2 = j_3 + n$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

INTERPRETED AS DUE TO MIXING OF
1 PARTICLE STATE WITH 2 PARTICLE STATE.



$$j_1 + j_2 > j_3$$



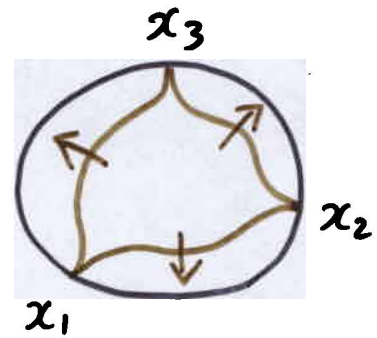
$$j_1 + j_2 = j_3$$

② SINGULARITY AT $j_1 + j_2 + j_3 = k$

- FROM THE WORLDSHEET POINT OF VIEW, IT IS DUE TO LARGE WORLDSHEET INSTANTONS.

$$\text{VERTEX OPERATOR} \sim e^{2j\phi}$$

$$e^{-(\text{INSTANTON ACTION})} \sim e^{-2k\phi}$$



- FROM THE TARGET SPACE POINT OF VIEW, THE DIVERGENCE IS NON-LOCAL IN THE BOUNDARY CFT_2 .
... SHOULD WE ADD NON-LOCAL COUNTER TERMS?
- NO, WE DO NOT RENORMALIZE THIS DIVERGENCE.

- THE BOUNDARY CFT_2 IS A LOCAL QFT.

- THE DIVERGENCE IS DUE TO THE NON-COMPACTNESS OF THE TARGET SPACE OF CFT_2 .

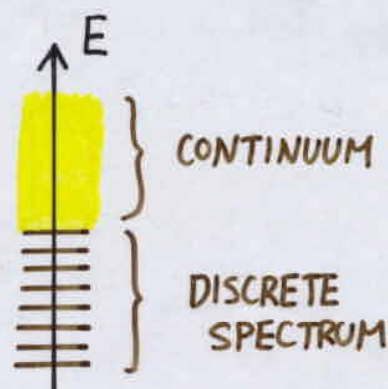
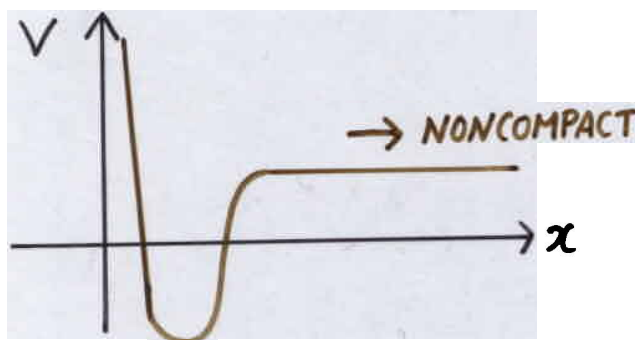
||
MODULI SPACE
OF YM INSTANTONS

↑
SMALL
YM INSTANTONS

THIS HAPPENS IN A SIMPLER QM MODEL ALSO.

A SIMPLE MODEL WITH SIMILAR BEHAVIOR

$$\left[-\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dx^2} + V(x) \right] \psi(x) = E \psi(x)$$



THE VACUUM WAVE FUNCTION $\psi_0(x) \sim e^{-\frac{K}{2}x}$

CORRELATION FUNCTIONS OF OPERATORS $e^{\lambda x}$

$$\langle \psi_0 | e^{\lambda_1 x(t_1)} e^{\lambda_2 x(t_2)} \dots e^{\lambda_m x(t_m)} | \psi_0 \rangle$$

IS WELL-DEFINED ONLY IF $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_m < K$.

OTHERWISE THE AMPLITUDE IS DIVERGENT.

- THE DIVERGENCE IS NON-LOCAL IN t
- WE DO NOT TRY TO RENORMALIZE THE DIVERGENCE.

OPERATORS OF THE FORM $e^{\lambda_1 x(t_1)} e^{\lambda_2 x(t_2)} \dots$

CAN TAKE ψ_0 OUT OF THE HILBERT SPACE.

4-POINT FUNCTION

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{TARGET}}(x, \bar{x}) = \int d^2z \underbrace{\mathcal{F}_{\text{WORLD SHEET}}(z, \bar{z}; x, \bar{x})}_{\parallel} \mathcal{F}_{\text{SL}(2)}(z, \bar{z}; x, \bar{x}) \mathcal{F}_{\text{INTERNAL}}(z, \bar{z})$$

x : CROSS RATIO OF 4-POINTS ON THE BOUNDARY OF AdS_3

z : CROSS RATIO OF 4-POINTS ON THE WORLD SHEET.

FOR NORMALIZABLE OPERATORS IN $SL(2, \mathbb{C})/SU(2)$,

i.e. $j_1 = \frac{1}{2} + i s_1, \dots$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{SL}(2)}(z, \bar{z}; x, \bar{x}) = \int_{\frac{1}{2} - i\infty}^{\frac{1}{2} + i\infty} dj \, C(j) |\mathcal{F}_j(z, x)|^2$$

FACTORIZATION ON THE WORLD SHEET

$$\bullet \, C(j) = C(j_1, j_2, j) \cdot \frac{1}{B(j)} \cdot C(j, j_3, j_4)$$

$$\bullet \, \mathcal{F}_j(z, x) : \text{CONFORMAL BLOCK.}$$

UNIQUELY DETERMINED BY

• THE KNIZHNIK-ZAMOLODCHIKOV EQUATION

• THE BOUNDARY CONDITION FOR $z, x \rightarrow 0$

$$\mathcal{F}_j(z, x) \sim z^{\Delta(j) - \Delta(j_1) - \Delta(j_2)} x^{j' - j_1 - j_2}$$

To do :

① PERFORM THE j -INTEGRAL

TO OBTAIN $\mathcal{F}_{SL(2)}(\bar{z}, \bar{z}; x, \bar{x})$

② ANALYTICALLY CONTINUE THE RESULT,

$$j_1 = \frac{1}{2} + i s_1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < j_1 < \frac{k-1}{2}$$

$$j_2 = \frac{1}{2} + i s_2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < j_2 < \frac{k-1}{2}$$

...

SOME POLES IN $C(j)$ CROSS THE CONTOUR
OF THE j -INTEGRAL IN ①.

$\Rightarrow$ WE NEED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT
THE POLE RESIDUES.

(NO POLES IN $\mathcal{F}_j$ CROSS THE CONTOUR.)

③ PERFORM THE z -INTEGRAL.

Z - INTEGRAL

A NOVEL FEATURE : SINGULARITY AT $z = x$

AS WELL AS AT $z = 0, 1, \infty$.

THE KNIZHNIK-ZAMOLODCHIKOV EQUATION IMPLIES

$$\mathcal{F}_j(z, x) \sim (z - x)^{k-j_1-j_2-j_3-j_4}$$

WHEN $z = x$, THERE IS A HOLOMORPHIC MAP
FROM THE WORLDSHEET TO THE BOUNDARY OF AdS_3

$\Rightarrow$ LARGE WORLDSHEET INSTANTONS

A SEMI-CLASSICAL ANALYSIS $\sim |z - x|^{2(k-j_1-j_2-j_3-j_4)}$

• $\mathcal{F}_{SL(2)}(z, x)$ IS MONODROMY INVARIANT AROUND $z = x$,
AFTER THE j -INTEGRAL.

• THE z -INTEGRAL CAN BE EVALUATED EXPLICITLY,
USING FORMULAE SUCH AS,

$$\int d^2z \, z^{d-1} \bar{z}^{\bar{d}-1} \left[|F(a, b, c; z)|^2 - \frac{\gamma(c)^2 \gamma(a-c+1) \gamma(b-c+1)}{(1-c)^2 \gamma(a) \gamma(b)} \times |F(1+b-c, 1+a-c, 2-c; z)|^2 \right]$$

$$= \pi \frac{\Gamma(d) \Gamma(a-\bar{d}) \Gamma(b-\bar{d}) \Gamma(1-c+d) \gamma(c)}{\Gamma(1-\bar{d}) \Gamma(1-a+d) \Gamma(1-b+d) \Gamma(c-\bar{d}) \gamma(a) \gamma(b)}$$

FINAL RESULT

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4 - POINT FUNCTION OF SHORT STRINGS WITH $\omega = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2} < j_1, j_2, j_3, j_4 < \frac{k+1}{2}$$

IF $j_1 + j_2 < \frac{k+1}{2}$, $j_3 + j_4 < \frac{k+1}{2}$ ARE SATISFIED.

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{TARGET}}(x, \bar{x}) = \int d^2 z \mathcal{F}_{\text{WORLD SHEET}}(z, \bar{z}; x, \bar{x})$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\text{SHORT STRINGS} \\ \text{WITH } \omega = 0}} \frac{(3 \text{ POINT})(3 \text{ POINT})}{(2 \text{ POINT})} x^{J-j_1-j_2} \bar{x}^{\bar{J}-j_1-j_2}$$

$$+ \int_{\substack{\text{LONG STRINGS} \\ \text{WITH } \omega = 1}} \frac{(3 \text{ POINT})(3 \text{ POINT})}{(2 \text{ POINT})} x^{J-j_1-j_2} \bar{x}^{\bar{J}-j_1-j_2}$$

$$+ \left[\text{CONTRIBUTION FROM 2-PARTICLE STATES} \right]$$

THE COEFFICIENTS OF THE x -EXPANSION OF $\mathcal{F}_{\text{TARGET}}(x, \bar{x})$

EXACTLY AGREE WITH THE COMPUTATION

OF TARGET SPACE 2 AND 3 POINT FUNCTIONS,

INCLUDING THE FACTOR $(2j-1)$ FOR SHORT STRING

AND THE PHASE SHIFT $e^{i\delta(s)}$ FOR LONG STRING.

COMMENTS

(1) SELECTION RULES

- CONSTRAINTS DUE TO AFFINE $SL(2, \mathbb{R})$ SYMMETRY

$$\begin{aligned} & (\text{SHORT STRING}, \omega=0) \oplus (\text{SHORT STRING}, \omega=0) \\ &= (\text{SHORT STRING}, \omega=0, 1) \oplus (\text{LONG STRING}, \omega=1) \end{aligned}$$

- NORMALIZING TARGET SPACE 2 POINT FUNCTION FINITE,
THE 3 POINT FUNCTION OF SHORT STRINGS
WITH $\omega_1=0, \omega_2=0, \omega_3=1$ VANISHES.

(2) WHAT HAPPENS WHEN $j_1 + j_2 > \frac{k+1}{2}$?

THE ANALYTIC CONTINUATION,

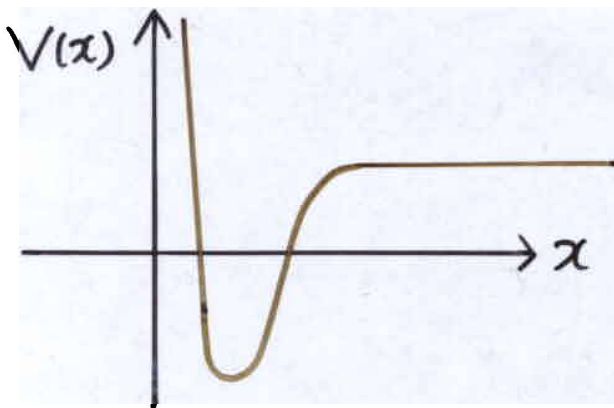
$$j_{1,2} = \frac{1}{2} + iS_{1,2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} < j_1, j_2 < \frac{k-1}{2},$$

PICKS UP ADDITIONAL POLE RESIDUES FROM THE j -INTEGRAL
AND GENERATES TERMS THAT CANNOT BE INTERPRETED
AS DUE TO EXCHANGES OF PHYSICAL STATES OF STRING.

FACTORIZATION FAILS.

THIS ALSO HAPPENS IN THE SIMPLE QM MODEL

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VACUUM WAVE FUNCTION

$$\psi_0(x) \sim e^{-\frac{k}{2}x}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 > \frac{k}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{\lambda_1 x(t_1)} e^{\lambda_2 x(t_2)} |\psi_0\rangle \notin \text{HILBERT SPACE}$$

THEREFORE

$$\langle \psi_0 | e^{\lambda_3 x(t_3)} e^{\lambda_4 x(t_4)} e^{\lambda_1 x(t_1)} e^{\lambda_2 x(t_2)} | \psi_0 \rangle$$

↑
WE CANNOT INSERT $\mathbb{1} = \sum_a |a\rangle\langle a|$

THE FAILURE OF FACTORIZATION

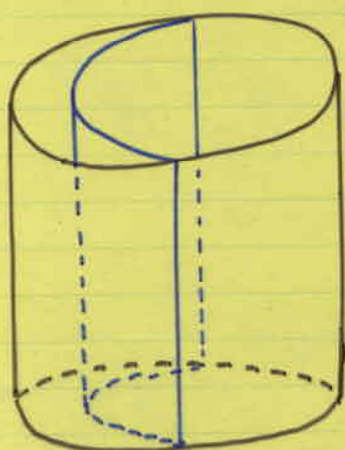
OF THE 4-POINT FUNCTION FOR $j_1 + j_2 > \frac{k+1}{2}$

IS CORRECT PHYSICS FOR THIS STRING THEORY.

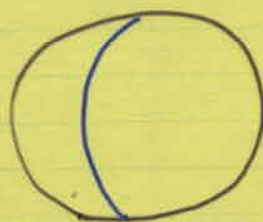
AdS₂ BRANES IN AdS₃

WITH P. LEE AND J.-W. PARK, HEP-TH/0106129
0112188

c.f. PONSOT, SCHOMERUS, AND TESCHNER, HEP-TH/0112198.



SPACELIKE SECTION



$$\psi = \psi_0$$

$$ds^2 = d\psi^2 + \cosh^2 \psi d\theta^2$$

THE BOUNDARY STATE IS DETERMINED BY
THE ONE-POINT FUNCTION.

$$\langle \Phi_j(x, z) \rangle = \begin{cases} \frac{U^+(j)}{|x - \bar{x}|^{2j} |z - \bar{z}|^{2\Delta_j}} & \text{Im } x > 0 \\ \frac{U^-(j)}{|x - \bar{x}|^{2j} |z - \bar{z}|^{2\Delta_j}} & \text{Im } x < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$U_{\psi_0}^{\pm}(j) = \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{2j-1}{k-2}\right) \nu^{\frac{1}{2}-j} e^{\pm \psi_0(2j-1)}$$

CONCLUSION

WE HAVE REACHED COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING
OF THE TREE-LEVEL STRING THEORY IN AdS_3
WITH A BACKGROUND NS-NS 2-FORM.

- SINGLE STRING SPECTRUM IS DERIVED EXACTLY.
NO-GHOST THEOREM HOLDS.
- PRESCRIPTION FOR ANALYTIC CONTINUATION
 $SL(2, \mathbb{C}) / SU(2) \rightarrow SL(2, \mathbb{R})$
- CORRELATION FUNCTIONS HAVE SINGULARITIES,
AND WE HAVE FOUND PHYSICAL INTERPRETATIONS
FOR ALL OF THEM, BOTH ON THE WORLDSHEET
AND IN THE TARGET SPACE.
- 4-POINT FUNCTIONS FACTORIZES, WHEN THEY SHOULD.

$$\mathcal{F}_{\text{TARGET}} = \sum \frac{(3\text{POINT})(3\text{POINT})}{(2\text{POINT})}$$
 - THE COEFFICIENTS MATCH COMPLETELY.
 - WE UNDERSTAND WHEN FACTORIZATION FAILS
AND WHY.