

To solve a CFT:

Need set of fields ϕ_i $\{h_i, \bar{h}_i\}$ dimensions

3 pt couplings C_{ijk}

Then everything is determined.

How?

Example: $c=1/2$ allowed h-values: $\{0, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{2}\}$

Various field combinations are allowed:

$\{ (0,0), (\frac{1}{2},0), (0,\frac{1}{2}), (\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) \}$ "Free fermion"
 $\mathbb{1} \quad \psi \quad \bar{\psi} \quad :\psi\bar{\psi}:$

$\{ (0,0), (\frac{1}{16},\frac{1}{16}), (\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) \}$ "Ising model"
 $\mathbb{1} \quad \sigma \quad \epsilon$

Ising: Can show (using null vectors!) only allowed

3 pt couplings are $C_{\sigma\sigma\mathbb{1}} \quad C_{\sigma\sigma\epsilon} \quad C_{\epsilon\epsilon\mathbb{1}}$
 $\uparrow \quad \quad \quad \uparrow$
 $(2 \text{ pt couplings}) = 1.$

Then

$$\langle \sigma | \sigma(z_1) \sigma(z_2, \bar{z}_2) | \sigma \rangle = (C_{\sigma\sigma\mathbb{1}})^2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \\ & | & | \\ \frac{1}{16} & 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{array} \right|^2$$

$$+ (C_{\sigma\sigma\epsilon})^2 \left| \begin{array}{ccc} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \\ & | & | \\ \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{16} \end{array} \right|^2$$

We know these from before.

$$\frac{1}{16} \begin{array}{ccc} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \\ & | & | \\ \frac{1}{16} & 0 & \frac{1}{16} \end{array} = \frac{1}{(z(1-z))^8} \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{1-z}}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{16} \begin{array}{ccc} & \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{16} \\ & | & | \\ \frac{1}{16} & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{16} \end{array} = \frac{1}{(z(1-z))^8} \sqrt{2(1-\sqrt{1-z})}$$

Constraint:

$$\langle \sigma | \sigma(1,1) \sigma(z, \bar{z}) | \sigma \rangle = (\cos \epsilon)^2 \left| \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 0 \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \end{array} \right|^2$$

$$+ (\cos \epsilon)^2 \left| \begin{array}{c} \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \frac{1}{2} \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \quad \sqrt{\frac{1}{16}} \end{array} \right|^2$$

Need :

$$\frac{1}{|z(1-z)|^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left\{ \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{1-z}}{2} \right| + \cos^2 \epsilon \left| 2(1 - \sqrt{1-z}) \right| \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{|z(1-z)|^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left\{ \left| \frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{2} \right| + \cos^2 \epsilon \left| 2(1 - \sqrt{z}) \right| \right\}$$

Fact: $\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{1-z}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{1+\sqrt{z}} + \sqrt{1-\sqrt{z}})$

$\sqrt{1 - \sqrt{1-z}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\sqrt{1+\sqrt{z}} - \sqrt{1-\sqrt{z}})$ } $\sqrt{\quad}$ missed earlier

$$\Rightarrow \cos^2 \epsilon = \frac{1}{4}, \quad \text{choose } \cos \epsilon = \frac{1}{2} \quad (\text{sign of } \epsilon).$$

Theory is now fully determined.

- Did not need a Lagrangian, an action, just symmetry, unitarity, elementary properties of QFT "Conformal Bootstrap".