

$$\int \mathcal{D}g_{ab} \mathcal{D}X^\mu e^{-S_P}$$

$$\times \prod_{i=1}^n \int d^2\sigma_i \sqrt{g(\sigma_i)} V_i(\sigma_i)$$

should transform
as a scalar wrt diffeo.

wt 2, wrt Weyl

fix to conformal gauge

$$g_{ab} = \hat{g}_{ab}(t)$$

... to ... \mathbb{R}^2

may also need to fix CRG

$$\sigma_i^a = \hat{\sigma}_i^a \quad (i,a) \in \mathcal{F}$$

\uparrow
 $i=1, \dots, n$

$b_{ab}(\sigma)$ \rightarrow

$$\delta(g_{ab} - \hat{g}_{ab}(t)) = -\nabla_a \delta v_b - \nabla_b \delta v_a + 2\delta\omega g_{ab} - \delta t^k \frac{\partial \hat{g}_{ab}(t)}{\partial t^k}$$

η_i^a \rightarrow

$$\delta(\sigma_i^a - \hat{\sigma}_i^a) = \delta v^a(\sigma_i)$$

$$\int Dg_{ab} DX^\mu \prod d\sigma_i^a$$

gauge fixing \rightarrow

$$\int_{\mathcal{M}_g} dt^k \int_{(i,a) \in \mathcal{F}} DX^\mu \prod d\sigma_i^a \Delta_{FP}$$

$$\Delta_{FP} = \int \overbrace{D b_{ab} d\eta_i^a}^{\text{"b-ghosts"}} \overbrace{D c^a d\xi^k}^{\text{"c-ghosts"}} \times \exp \left[-S_{bc} - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{g} b^{ab} \frac{\partial \hat{g}_{ab}(\tau)}{\partial t^k} \xi^k - \sum_{(i,a) \in f} \eta_i^a \cdot c^a(\sigma_i) \right]$$

$$\underline{\underline{S_{out} \eta, \xi}} \int \underline{\underline{D b_{ab} D c^a}} e^{-S_{bc}}$$

$$\times \prod_{(i,a) \in f} c^a(\sigma_i) \prod_k \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{g} b^{ab} \frac{\partial \hat{g}_{ab}}{\partial t^k}$$

add to S_p a topological term.

genus g : $\frac{\phi_0}{4\pi} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{g} R(g) = \phi_0 \chi(\Sigma)$

\uparrow
 $2-2g$

$\Delta_{FP} [\dots]$

$$A_g(V_1, \dots, V_n)$$

"Beltrami differential"

$$= e^{-\phi_0 \chi} \int \mathcal{M}_g^k dt^k \left\langle \prod_k \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{\hat{g}(\sigma)} b_{(\sigma)}^{ab} \frac{\partial \hat{g}_{ab}(\sigma)}{\partial t^k} \right\rangle$$

$$\times \prod_{(i,a) \in f} c^a(\hat{\sigma}_i) \prod_{(i,a) \notin f} d\sigma_i^a \prod_{i=1}^n \int \sqrt{\hat{g}(\sigma_i)} V_i(\sigma_i)$$

χ^n , bc CFT on $\Sigma, \hat{g}(t)$

$$\#c - \#b$$

$$= \#CKV - \#moduli \stackrel{?}{=} 6 - 6g \text{ (yes!)}$$

$$g_s \equiv e^{\phi_0}$$

$$e^{-\phi_0 \chi} = g_s^{2g-2}$$

bc ghost correlator.

• sphere ($g=0$)

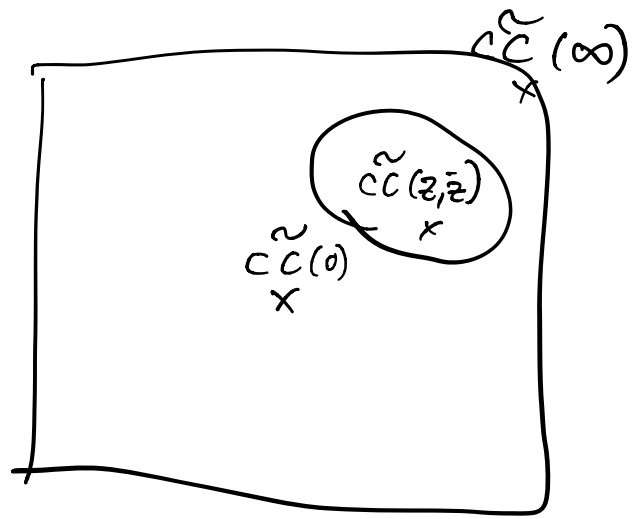
$$\left\langle \prod_{i=1}^3 c(z_i) \tilde{c}(\bar{z}_i) \right\rangle$$

$$= - |z_{12} z_{13} z_{23}|^2$$



$$\langle \downarrow, \downarrow | \tilde{c}(z)c(\bar{z}) | \downarrow, \downarrow \rangle$$

$$= + |z|^2$$



$$c(z) = \sum_n \frac{C_n}{z^{n-1}}$$

$$\langle \downarrow, \downarrow | \tilde{c}_0 c_0 | \downarrow, \downarrow \rangle = 1$$

$$\langle \downarrow, \downarrow | \uparrow, \uparrow \rangle$$

$$S_{bc} \sim \int b_{ab} \nabla^a c^b$$

U(1) global sym

$$c \quad +1$$

$$b \quad -1$$

Noether current (ghost current)

i

$$J_{gh} = -bc.$$

$$T^{gh}(z) \dot{J}_{gh}(0)$$

$$\sim -\frac{3}{z^3} + \frac{1}{z^2} \dot{J}_{gh}(0)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{z} \partial \dot{J}_{gh}(0)$$

→ contact term in

$$T^a(z, \bar{z}) \bar{\partial} \dot{J}_{gh}(0)$$

$$\rightarrow \nabla_a \dot{J}_{gh}^a = \frac{3}{4} R(g).$$

⇒ on a genus g surface,

$$\langle b \dots c \dots \rangle \neq 0$$

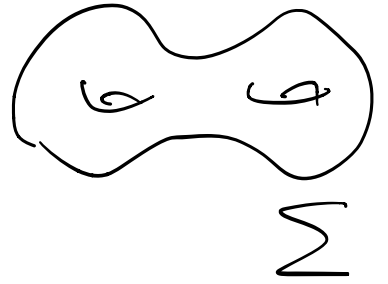
$$\#c - \#b \quad (= \#\tilde{c} - \#\tilde{b})$$

$$= 3 - 3g$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}b_{ab} \mathcal{D}c^a e^{-S_{bc}} \quad b \dots c \dots$$

f^{ab}
 $f(\sigma)$

$$(f, f') \equiv \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{g} \cdot f^{ab} f'_{ab}$$



$$S_{bc} = \frac{1}{2\pi} (b, \mathcal{P}c) = \frac{1}{2\pi} (\mathcal{P}^T b, c)$$

\swarrow sym, traceless

$$\mathcal{P}: c^a(\sigma) \rightsquigarrow (\mathcal{P}c)_{ab}$$

$$\equiv \frac{1}{2} (\nabla_a c_b + \nabla_b c_a - g_{ab} \nabla_c c^d)$$

$$(\mathcal{P}^T b)^a = -\nabla_b b^{ab}$$

$$\mathcal{P}^T \mathcal{P}, \quad \mathcal{P} \mathcal{P}^T \quad (\geq 0)$$

can find orthonormal basis v_n
of vector fields on Σ

$$\mathcal{P}^T \mathcal{P} v_n = \lambda_n v_n, \quad \lambda_n \geq 0.$$

some of λ_n 's may be zero.

if $\lambda_n \neq 0$ ($\neq 0$)

\uparrow $v_j^{(0)}$

$$u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} P v_n$$

easy to check: u_n 's are a set of orthonormal sym, traceless tensor fields on Σ .

$$P P^T u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda_n}} \cdot \underbrace{P P^T P}_{\lambda_n} v_n$$

$$= \lambda_n u_n.$$

there could be some ^{additional} u_n 's.

$$P P^T u_n = 0.$$

\uparrow $u_k^{(0)}$

\nwarrow Fourier coefficient
(Grassman variables)

$$b_{ab}(\sigma) = \sum_n b_n \left\{ (u_n)_{ab}(\sigma) \right.$$

$$c^a(\sigma) = \sum_n c_n^\vee \cdot (U_n)^a(\sigma)$$

$$\int \mathcal{D}b_{ab} \mathcal{D}c^a e^{-S_{bc}} \dots$$

$$= \int \prod_n db_n \prod_m dc_m \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_n \int \mathcal{K}_n b_n c_n} \dots$$

zero modes of c^a
 $(U_j^{(0)}) \longleftrightarrow \text{CKV}$

zero modes of b_{ab} \longleftrightarrow moduli
 $(U_k^{(c)})$

[See D'Hoker & Phong for
 details of explicit eval.
 of bc-correlator
 on $g \geq 2$]

BRST