12.5 General solution of RGE equation – Coleman's analogue.

Find the general solution of the RGE equation for Green functions using the method of characteristics or the following analogue: Set $t = \ln \mu$, $\lambda = x$ and $\beta = v$, and associate the two derivatives with the convective derivative of a fluid containing bacteria with density $\rho = \Gamma$, and with their growth rate controlled by γ .

The RGE for renormalised 1PI Green functions has with $t = \ln \mu$ the form

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \beta \,\frac{\partial}{\partial \lambda} - \frac{n}{2} \,\gamma\right] \Gamma_R^{(n)} = 0\,. \tag{241}$$

Equations of thus type can be solved using the method of characteristics. Alternatively, we can map the equation onto one which allows a simple interpretation: With the identifications $\beta \partial/\partial \lambda \rightarrow v \partial/\partial x$, $\Gamma_R^{(n)} \rightarrow \rho$ and $n/2\gamma \rightarrow L$, we have

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v(x)\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right]\rho(x,t) = L(x)\rho(x,t).$$
(242)

The LHS is a convective derivative, ρ may be the density of bacteria and L(x) is an arbitrary function which determines their growth rate. Aim is to find $\rho(x,t)$ for a given initial condition at t = 0 and prescribed L(x) and v(x).

We find the position x'(t) of a fluid element which was at x(t = 0) integrating dx'(x, t)/dt = v(x') with initial condition x'(x, 0) = x. Time-translation invariance implies this holds for arbitrary time differences, $x'(x, t_1 - t_2)$ and $t = t_1 - t_2$. Integrating back in time,

$$\rho(x,t) = \rho_0(x'(x,-t)\exp\left\{\int_{-t}^0 \mathrm{d}t' L(x'(x,t'))\right\}$$
(243)

where $\rho_0(x)$ is an arbitrary function prescribing the initial density. Next we shift $t' \to t' + t$ and change integration variables v(x')dt' = dx'(x,t),

$$\rho(x,t) = \rho_0(x'(x,t)) \exp\left\{\int_0^t dx' \frac{L(x')}{v(x')}\right\}$$
(244)

Renaming variables, we obtain the desired solution to the RGE.