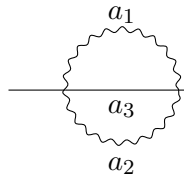


# Practical guide to loop integration

## Exercise Sheet 2

**Exercise 1:** Sunset diagram Consider the following integral

$$I(a_1, a_2, a_3; \mathcal{N}) = \mathcal{N} \times \text{Sunset Diagram} = \int [dk_1][dk_2] \frac{\mathcal{N}}{[k_1^2]^{a_1} [k_2^2]^{a_2} [(k_1 - k_2 - p)^2 - m^2]^{a_3}} \quad (1)$$


with  $p^2 = m^2 \neq 0$  and an arbitrary numerator  $\mathcal{N}$ .

- Find a complete family. We know that it will need  $\ell(1 + \ell + 2\rho)/2 = 5$  propagators.
- Identify the sectors in which all integrals vanish.
- Consider the IBP generated through  $\partial_{k_1^\mu}(k_1^\mu I)$ . Use it to show that

$$\int [dk_1][dk_2] \frac{k_2 \cdot p}{[k_1^2] [k_2^2] [(k_1 - k_2 - p)^2 - m^2]^2} = \frac{3-d}{2} \int [dk_1][dk_2] \frac{1}{[k_1^2] [k_2^2] [(k_1 - k_2 - p)^2 - m^2]} \quad (2)$$

- Now find all six seed identities as a function of  $a_1, \dots, a_5$ .
- Implement Laporta's algorithm to solve the system up to  $r = 4$  and  $s = 1$  for sector 7 and its subsectors.

**Exercise 2:** Sunset diagram using computer codes

Consider again the same integral (1) but now with  $p^2 = s \neq m^2$ . Perform the reduction using **reduze** or **kira** for all integrals with  $r \leq 4$  and  $s \leq 1$ .

- Make a list of all 75 integrals you want to calculate using a computer program.
- Perform the reduction of all integrals without specifying a basis of master integrals. How many master integrals do you find?
- Consider the following possible choices of master integrals. Which ones do you prefer and why?

$$\vec{I}_1 = \begin{pmatrix} I(1, 1, 1; 1) \\ I(1, 1, 2; 1) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{I}_2 = \begin{pmatrix} I(1, 1, 1; 1) \\ I(1, 1, 1; p \cdot k_1) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{I}_3 = \begin{pmatrix} I(1, 2, 1; 1) \\ I(1, 1, 2; 1) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (3)$$