

We want to compute  $\langle 0 | T \phi(x) \phi(y) | 0 \rangle$

(1)  $x^0 > y^0$ :

$$\langle 0 | \phi(x) \phi(y) | 0 \rangle = \langle 0 | \phi(x) 1 \phi(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\text{with } 1 = |0\rangle\langle 0| + \sum \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p(\lambda)} |\lambda_p\rangle\langle \lambda_p|$$

$$E_p(\lambda) = \sqrt{|\vec{p}|^2 + m_\lambda^2}$$

$$= \underbrace{\langle 0 | \phi(x) | 0 \rangle}_{=0} \langle 0 | \phi(y) | 0 \rangle + \sum \int \frac{d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_p(\lambda)} \langle 0 | \phi(x) | \lambda_p \rangle \langle \lambda_p | \phi(y) | 0 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0 | \phi(x) | \lambda_p \rangle = \langle 0 | \underbrace{e^{i\hat{P}x} \phi(0) e^{-i\hat{P}x}}_{= \phi(x) \text{ see (2.49) } [PS]} | \lambda_p \rangle$$

$$\langle 0 | \hat{P}_\mu = (\hat{P}_\mu^\dagger | 0 \rangle)^\dagger = (\hat{P}_\mu | 0 \rangle)^\dagger = 0^\dagger = 0$$

$$\hookrightarrow \langle 0 | \hat{P} = 0 \text{ and } \langle 0 | e^{i\hat{P}x} = \langle 0 |$$

$$\hat{P}_\mu | \lambda_p \rangle = P_\mu | \lambda_p \rangle, \text{ therefore}$$

$$e^{-i\hat{P}x} | \lambda_p \rangle = e^{-ipx} | \lambda_p \rangle \Big|_{p^0 = E_p} \text{ because } \hat{P}_0 | \lambda_p \rangle = E_p$$

Initial assumption Lorentz invariance

$$\phi(0) = U_p \phi(0) U_p^{-1} \text{ and}$$

$$\langle 0 | U_p = \langle 0 | \text{ or } (\langle 0 | U_p)^\dagger = 0 = \underbrace{(U_p)^\dagger}_{U_p^{-1} \text{ (unitary)}} | 0 \rangle = 0$$

$$= \langle 0 | \phi(0) | \lambda_p \rangle e^{-ipx} \Big|_{p^0 = E_p}$$

$$= \langle 0 | U_p \phi(0) U_p^{-1} | \lambda_p \rangle e^{-ipx} \Big|_{p^0 = E_p}$$

$$\downarrow \text{but } U_{P'} |\lambda_P\rangle = |\lambda_{P+P'}\rangle$$

$$= \langle 0 | \phi(0) | \lambda_0 \rangle e^{-iP'x} \Big|_{P^0 = E_P}$$

$$\langle 0 | \phi(x) \phi(y) | 0 \rangle = \sum_{\lambda} \int \frac{d^3P}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_P(\lambda)} \cdot |\langle 0 | \phi(0) | \lambda_0 \rangle|^2$$

$$e^{-iP(x-y)} \Big|_{P^0 = E_P}$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda} |\langle 0 | \phi(0) | \lambda_0 \rangle|^2 D(x-y) \quad \text{see (2.50) [PS]}$$

you can now follow [PS] to see how to get  $D_F(x-y)$  in (2.59) of [PS] after taking into account time ordering.