Ejercicios Teoría Cuántica de Campos. Capítulo 54

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7 de marzo de 2021

1. Calcular B^2 y B^3 .

Dada la matriz

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -n_3 & n_2 \\ n_3 & 0 & -n_1 \\ -n_2 & n_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{1}$$

Tenemos

$$B^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -n_{3} & n_{2} \\ n_{3} & 0 & -n_{1} \\ -n_{2} & n_{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -n_{3} & n_{2} \\ n_{3} & 0 & -n_{1} \\ -n_{2} & n_{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -n_{3}^{2} - n_{2}^{2} & n_{1}n_{2} & n_{1}n_{3} \\ n_{1}n_{2} & -n_{3}^{2} - n_{1}^{2} & n_{2}n_{3} \\ n_{1}n_{3} & n_{2}n_{3} & -n_{2}^{2} - n_{1}^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1 - n_{1}^{2} & n_{1}n_{2} & n_{1}n_{3} \\ n_{1}n_{2} & 1 - n_{2}^{2} & n_{2}n_{3} \\ n_{1}n_{3} & n_{2}n_{3} & 1 - n_{3}^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Y la matriz B^3 será

$$B^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - n_{1}^{2} & n_{1}n_{2} & n_{1}n_{3} \\ n_{1}n_{2} & 1 - n_{2}^{2} & n_{2}n_{3} \\ n_{1}n_{3} & n_{2}n_{3} & 1 - n_{3}^{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -n_{3} & n_{2} \\ n_{3} & 0 & -n_{1} \\ -n_{2} & n_{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -(1 - n_{1}^{2})n_{3} + n_{1}^{2}n_{3} & (1 - n_{1}^{2})n_{2} - n_{1}^{2}n_{2} \\ (1 - n_{2}^{2})n_{3} - n_{2}^{2}n_{3} & 0 & n_{1}n_{2}^{2} - n_{1}(1 - n_{2}^{2}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -n_{3} & n_{2} \\ n_{3} & 0 & -n_{1} \\ -n_{2} & n_{1} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= B$$

2. Comprobad que $[B_i, B_j] = \varepsilon_{ijk}B_k$

Las matrices B_i son las siguientes:

$$B_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad B_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \qquad B_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2}$$

Por lo tanto

$$[B_1, B_2] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B_3$$

$$[B_2, B_3] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B_1$$

$$[B_3, B_1] = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = B_2$$

Juntando estas ecuaciones obtenemos la ecuación

$$[B_i, B_j] = \varepsilon_{ijk} B_k \tag{3}$$