

take
1. $\psi = e^{\gamma} \phi_0$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{L}\psi &= H\psi = (p_1 \partial_1' + p_2 \partial_2' + m(x) \partial_3') \psi \\ &= (-i \partial_1' (\partial_1 \gamma) - i \partial_2' (\partial_2 \gamma) + m(x) \partial_3') \psi \\ &= e^{\gamma} (i \partial_1' m(x) + \partial_2' p_2 + m(x) \partial_3') \phi_0 \end{aligned}$$

\therefore we must have: $(\partial_2 + i \partial_1) \phi_0 = 0$

$$[\partial_2, \partial_3 + i \partial_1] = 2(\partial_3 + i \partial_1)$$

$\therefore (\partial_2 - 1) \phi_0 = 0$

(b) $\psi = (\theta(-x_1) e^{ip_1 x_1} + \theta(x_1) e^{ip_1 x_1}) e^{ip_2 x_2} \phi$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore H\psi &= \partial_1 (\theta(-x_1) e^{ip_1 x_1} + \theta(x_1) e^{ip_1 x_1}) e^{ip_2 x_2} \phi + \partial_2 \psi + \\ &\quad (\theta(x_1) e^{ip_1 x_1} - \theta(-x_1) e^{ip_1 x_1}) e^{ip_2 x_2} \partial_3 \phi \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \partial_1 p_1 + \partial_3, \partial_1 p_1 - \partial_3$ and ∂_2 are the generators.

$\therefore p_1 = -i$, and $p_1 = i$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. (d) L_3 &= -i \partial_1 \partial_2 = -i (\partial_1 \partial_2) \partial_2 - i (\partial_2 \partial_1) \partial_2 \\ &= z \partial_z - \bar{z} \partial_{\bar{z}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore L_3 \psi_m = (z \partial_z - \bar{z} \partial_{\bar{z}}) (z^m \exp(-\frac{\bar{z} z}{4r^2}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= z m z^{m-1} \exp(-\frac{\bar{z} z}{4r^2}) - (\frac{\bar{z} z}{4r^2}) z^m \exp(-\frac{\bar{z} z}{4r^2}) + (\frac{\bar{z} z}{4r^2}) z^m \exp(-\frac{\bar{z} z}{4r^2}) \\ &= m \psi_m \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Ans: } \mathcal{L}_s \mathcal{U}_m = \sum_{i=1}^N (z_i \delta z_i - \bar{z}_i \delta \bar{z}_i) \prod (z_j - z_k)^M \exp\left(-\sum_{j=1}^N \frac{\bar{z}_j z_j}{4t^2}\right)$$

$$= \dots$$

3, time-reversal: $k \rightarrow k, p^x$
 $(i\delta^y)(\delta^z)(-i\delta^y) = -\delta^z$

$$\therefore T T^x T^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta^y \\ \delta^z \end{pmatrix} T^x \begin{pmatrix} \delta^y \\ -\delta^z \end{pmatrix} = -p^x$$

T^y is imaginary and commutes with δ^y .

$$\therefore T p^y T^{-1} = -(i\delta^y) p^y (-i\delta^y) = -p^y, p^y \text{ is real.}$$

$$\therefore T p^z T^{-1} = (i\delta^y) p^z (-i\delta^y) = p^z$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore T H(k) T^{-1} &= T T^x T^{-1} \sin(-k_x) + T p^y T^{-1} \sin(-k_y) + T p^z T^{-1} (2M - \cos(-k_x) - \cos(k_y)) \\ &= p^x \sin k_x + (-1)^2 p^y \sin k_y + p^z (2M - \cos k_x - \cos k_y) \\ &= H(k). \end{aligned}$$

4, $H\psi = E\psi$, then $(THT^{-1})T\psi = ET\psi$.

$$a\psi + b\psi' = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 = T(a\psi + b\psi') = a\psi' - b\psi$$

$$\therefore \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b^* & a^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \psi \\ \psi' \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\det = |a|^2 + |b|^2 \Rightarrow \psi, \psi' \text{ is independent}$$