· Primer punto.

- Remode 
$$S = (P_1^{T} + P_2^{T})^2$$
  $P_1^{T} - > hag, P_2^{T} = hlamor - f. yo.$ 

$$\overline{P_2} = 0$$

$$S = (P_1^{T})^2 + (P_2^{T})^2 + 2P_1^{T}P_2^{T}$$

$$5 = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2(E_1E_2 - \overline{P_1P_2}) = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2E_1E_2$$

$$E.>>m., E.>> m_2 : S = \sqrt{2E_1m_2}$$

- Atora, pona el LHC

le necesita 20 venes menos energia en el has, que en el caso de blonco fijo!

Punto 2: 
$$Z = -\frac{1}{4} F_{NU} F^{NU} - S_{NA}^{NA}$$
  
Subernos que  $\partial_{\mathcal{L}} \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Omega_{NA}} \right] - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathcal{L}}$ 

Subermon que 
$$\partial_{\mathcal{H}} \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mathcal{H}} A^{\nu})} \right] - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial A^{\nu}} = 0$$

$$O = -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{\partial F_{NU}}{\partial (\partial_{N}A^{\nu})} + T^{\nu} + F_{NU} \frac{\partial F^{NU}}{\partial (\partial_{N}A^{\nu})} \right] - \frac{\partial (g_{N}A^{N})}{\partial A^{\nu}}$$

$$\frac{\partial F_{NN}}{\partial (\partial_{N}A^{\nu})} = \frac{\partial}{\partial (\partial_{N}A^{\nu})} \left[ g_{\nu\rho} \partial_{n} A^{\rho} - g_{\rho\nu} \partial_{\nu} A^{\alpha} \right] = g_{\nu\rho} \delta_{\nu}^{\rho} - g_{\rho\nu} \delta_{\rho}^{\nu} \delta_{\nu}^{\sigma}$$

$$= g_{\nu\rho} \delta_{\nu}^{\rho} - g_{\rho\nu} \delta_{\rho}^{\rho}$$

$$= g_{\nu\rho} \delta_{\nu}^{\rho} - g_{\rho\nu} \delta_{\rho}^{\rho}$$

$$\frac{\partial F^{\mu\nu}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu}A^{\nu})} = \frac{g^{\mu}g^{\nu}\nu}{g^{\mu}g^{\nu}\nu} \left( \frac{g_{\nu}g^{\nu}\nu}{g_{\nu}g^{\nu}\nu} - \frac{g_{\mu}\lambda g^{\nu}\lambda}{g^{\nu}\lambda} \right)$$

$$= \frac{g^{\mu}\pi}{g^{\mu}\pi} \left( \frac{g^{\nu}}{g^{\nu}} - \frac{g^{\nu}\pi}{g^{\nu}} - \frac{g^{\nu}\pi}{g^{\nu}} \frac{g^{\nu}}{g^{\nu}} - \frac{g^{\nu}\pi}{g^{\nu}} \frac{g^{\nu}\pi}{g^{\nu}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{g^{\mu}\pi}{g^{\nu}\pi} \frac{g^{\nu}\nu}{g^{\nu}} - \frac{g^{\mu}\nu}{g^{\nu}} \frac{g^{\nu}}{g^{\nu}} \frac{g^{\nu}}{g^{\nu}} - \frac{g^{\nu}\nu}{g^{\nu}} \frac{g^{\nu}}{g^{\nu}} \frac{g^{\nu}}{g^{\nu}}$$

$$= \frac{g^{\mu}\pi}{g^{\nu}} \frac{g^{\nu}\nu}{g^{\nu}} - \frac{g^{\mu}\nu}{g^{\nu}} \frac{g^{\nu}\nu}{g^{\nu}} \frac{g^{\nu}\nu}{g$$

Con esto tenemos

$$0 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1} \quad F'_{\nu} - F_{\mu} + F'_{\nu} - F_{\mu} - \frac{3(3_{\mu}A^{\mu})}{3A^{\nu}}$$

$$F'_{\nu} = -F_{\mu}$$

$$0 = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1} + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac$$

Simpleant 20 pull obtion les otros

## · Punto A

Recordemas el primer troremo de Marsher:

\[ \int \int \langle \tag{2.500} = \int \int \dag{4.200} \dag{5.7}

Rembe que en este parte Asserbejames simestras internas:  $\delta x^1 = 0$ . Ahora,  $B_i^1 = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_x \phi_i)} \delta \phi_i$ 

Como vinnos,  $\delta \phi = \alpha \cdot (\phi_i) \partial_{\nu} \phi_i) \Theta(x) + b_i(\phi_i) \partial_{\nu} \Theta(x)$ Entoncos: (1)  $\sum_{i} \int d^{4}x \, \mathcal{E} \cdot (\alpha : \Theta(x) + b_i \partial_{\nu} \Theta(x)) = \sum_{i} \int d^{4}x \, \partial_{x} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial (\partial_{x} \phi_{i})} \right] (\alpha : \Theta + b_{i} \partial_{x} \phi_{i})$ 

Note que la expresión que buscames es:

To E: ax: = [] de (E: bx;)

Entons, para llevar la expression algo similar.

Sumanos y restemos \$\forall dot (\xi\text{0} bis) \text{0}. Note que es

ne ceranio incluir \text{0}, ya que aparace en el primer

termo en la couran (1). Con sto:

· Usando el teorema de 6avis, da integral de la dereche de Convierte en una integral se superficie y los termos &, 2,0, 2,0 se desvane con.

Con esto lleganis a  $\sum_{i} \xi_{i}^{2} Q_{di} = \sum_{i} \partial_{J}(\xi_{i} b_{di})$ 

Recoule que les 2 se reclusioner con les parémetres O de transformación y mos recorden les terminos O que se concolon en la derivación.

	i .					
				. 4		
				, a		