Problema 2:

• En el Cemdro de mosa, $\overline{D}_{i}=0$. Entones, la sinengia minima estori doda por la seema el les masas: $\overline{E}_{CM}=4\,\mathrm{m}_{i}$

. A hora, en el marco del laboratorio:

$$P^{1}P_{n} = m_{inv}^{2} = (E_{p} + m_{p})^{2} - (P_{p} + O)^{2}$$

 $m_{ino} = E_p^2 + 2E_p m_p + m_p^2 - \overline{p}_p^2 = 2E_p m_p + 2m_p^2$ $Comw = E_{cM}^2 = (4m)^2 = m_{ino}^2$

· 16 mp = 2 Ep mp + 2 mp : Ep = 7 mp = 7 6eV

E. = 7 6eV

Problema 3

$$\left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial (\partial_{r} \phi^{\dagger})}\right] - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \phi^{\dagger}} = 0 - D = \text{Euclidean of Euclidean}$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{L} = 9^{n\nu} (\partial_{\nu} \varphi^{+}) (\partial_{\nu} \varphi) - m^{2} \varphi^{+} \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} \phi^{+})} = 9^{\pi \nu} S_{\nu}^{r} \partial_{\mu} \phi = 3^{\pi} \phi$$

$$\frac{\partial \vec{L}}{\partial \vec{\sigma}^{\dagger}} = -m^2 \vec{\rho}$$
; Con esto, lemos

b)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} = (\partial_{-1}^{1} \phi'^{+})(\partial_{-1} \phi') - m^{2} \phi'^{+} \phi'$$

 $= [\partial_{-1}^{1} (e^{i q \phi} \phi')][\partial_{-1} (e^{-i q \phi} \phi)] - m^{2} e^{i q \phi} \phi'^{+} e^{-i q \phi} \phi'$

$$J' = (\partial^{3} \phi^{+})(\partial_{3} \phi) - m^{2} \phi^{+} \phi = J$$

enthus of Lagrangiano es invariente.

c) $\int J = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} p)} \delta p + \delta p^{+} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_{\mu} p^{+})}; \quad \delta x = 0 \quad yq$ $q_{\mu\nu} \quad \text{obsdew a una simefrea interner.}$

:. Como 90 as pequino :. $8\phi = \phi' - \phi = e^{-390}\phi - \phi = (1-190)\phi - \phi$ $8\phi = -390$ g $8\phi' = 390$

Si Comudenames una simetria extrema entenes $\delta X^{A} \neq 0$ y desemes hullar da expresión

relaciondes con el tentor de energia momtim;

y su mardo a da correcente que obtuenos

pura el caro δX^{A} .