

$$\delta S = \int dx^4 \left\{ \partial_\mu \left[\left(g^{\mu\nu} L - \frac{\delta L}{\delta \partial_\mu \phi} \partial_\nu \phi \right) \delta x^\nu \right] + \partial_\mu \left[\frac{\delta L}{\delta \partial_\mu \phi} \delta_T \phi \right] \right\}$$

↓
pure Coordinate
↓
interval transform

$$\delta u_\mu = a_\mu, \quad \phi \text{ scalar} : \delta_T \phi = 0$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = -g^{\mu\nu} L + \frac{\delta L}{\delta \partial_\mu \phi} \partial^\nu \phi \quad (\text{Canonical ---})$$

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0 \rightarrow \text{Noether} \rightarrow P^0 = \int dx^3 T^{00}$$

$$P^0 = \int dx^3 T^{00} = \int dx^3 \underbrace{[-L + \dots]}_H$$

$$\vec{P} = \int dx^3 \prod_{(x)} \partial \phi(x)$$

$\frac{\delta L}{\delta \partial_\mu \phi}$

$$\delta x_\mu = \omega^\nu x_\nu \quad : \quad \delta S = 0$$

$\hookrightarrow \text{6eqs}$

$$\delta_T \phi = 0 \quad ; \quad \delta_T \phi_i \neq 0$$

spinor; vector

$$SS = \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left[(g^{\mu\nu} L - \frac{e\hbar}{\delta \partial_\mu \phi} \partial^\nu \phi) \omega^\nu{}^\rho_{x_\rho} \right]$$

$$\mathcal{M}^{\mu\nu\rho} = T^{\mu\nu}{}_x{}^\rho - T^{\mu\rho}{}_x{}^\nu$$

$$\delta S = \int d^4x \partial_\mu \left[\frac{1}{2} \omega_{\nu\rho} \mathcal{M}^{\mu\nu\rho} \right]$$

$$\rightarrow \partial_\mu \mathcal{M}^{\mu\nu\rho} = 0 \rightarrow \text{local Constant Current}$$

$$\delta x_0 = 0, \quad \delta x_j = \omega_{jk}^{ij} x_k$$

$$L^{\nu\rho} = \int d^3x \mathcal{M}^{\nu\rho}(\vec{r}, x_0)$$

$$L_{jk} = \int d^3x \left[T_{0j} x_k - T_{0k} x_j \right]$$

$$= \int d^3x \left[P_j x_k - P_k x_j \right]$$

$$L_j = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{jkl} L_{kl}$$

$$L_j = \int dx \left[\epsilon_{jkl} \underbrace{x_k}_{\vec{x} \times \vec{P}} P_l \right] = \int dx L_j(x)$$

$$\vec{x} \times \vec{P}$$

دیگر دو جمله ای را در اینجا بخواهیم معرفی کرد که این دو جمله ای از

$$a^\nu p^\rho - a^\rho p^\nu \xleftarrow{\text{آنچه با این انتگرال می شود}} L^\nu p$$

Pauli - Lubanski

$$W^\mu = -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\rho} \frac{L^\nu \vec{P}^\rho}{\sqrt{P^2}}$$

$$\text{کافی است را در مجموعه } \int \vec{P} = 0 \text{ را نشاند}$$

$$\begin{cases} \partial_\mu M^{\mu\nu\rho} = 0 \\ \partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow T^{\mu\nu} = T^{\nu\rho}$$

$$\tilde{T}^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\nu} + \partial_\lambda k^{\mu\nu\lambda}$$

$(r, \lambda), (v, \lambda)$ که

$$\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0 \xrightarrow{+ \partial_\lambda k^{\mu\nu\lambda}} \partial_\mu \tilde{T}^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\tilde{T}^{\mu\nu} = \tilde{T}^{\nu\rho}$$

Belinfante energy-momentum tensor

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4} g^{\mu\nu} F^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta} - F^{\nu\lambda} \partial^\mu A_\lambda; \quad \partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$\uparrow +$

$$K_{\mu\nu\lambda} = F_{\nu\lambda} A_\mu$$

\Downarrow

$$\partial^\mu F_{\mu\lambda} = 0$$

$$\tilde{T}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{4} g^{\mu\nu} F^2 - F^\nu_\lambda F^{\mu\lambda} \rightarrow \text{gauge invariant} + \text{Spontaneous}$$

\downarrow

$$P^0 = \int d^3x \tilde{T}^{00} = \int d^3x \frac{1}{2} (E^2 + B^2)$$

$$P^i = \int d^3x \tilde{T}^{ia} = \int d^3x (\vec{E} \times \vec{B}) \rightarrow \text{جوابونیک}$$

این مطلب تعریف کرده است که از تابع حکم اولیه $\tilde{T}^{\mu\nu}$ برای محاسبه

$$(S, g^{\mu\nu}) \xrightarrow{g^{1\mu\nu}} (S', g'^{\mu\nu})$$

$$ds^2 = g_{(1)}^{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

این مطلب تعریف کرده و مسأله ای را در مورد این مطلب پیشنهاد می کند.

کسر کر کر deform کر کر حجمی از میانه ای داشت (معنی محتوای این میانه)

↓
 تغییرات محتوای این میانه
 طول و عرض و ارتفاع از اصل
 تغییرات محتوای این میانه

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^r \rightarrow u^r + \delta u^r \\ g_{\mu\nu}(x') = g_{\lambda\rho}^{(\lambda)} \frac{\partial x^\lambda}{\partial x'^\rho} \frac{\partial x^\rho}{\partial x'^\nu} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\delta g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\mu\nu}^{(x)} - g_{\mu\nu}^{(x')} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \delta u^r}{\partial x^r} + \dots \right)$$

$\int d^4x \sqrt{g}$ → Energy / لیلیتیس Hooke's law

$$\delta S = \int d^4x \sqrt{g} \left[T_{(x)}^{\mu\nu} \right] \delta g_{\mu\nu}^{(x)}$$

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \boxed{\text{جواب}} \frac{\delta S}{\delta g_{\mu\nu}} \rightarrow T^{\mu\nu} \underset{\text{جواب}}{=} -$$

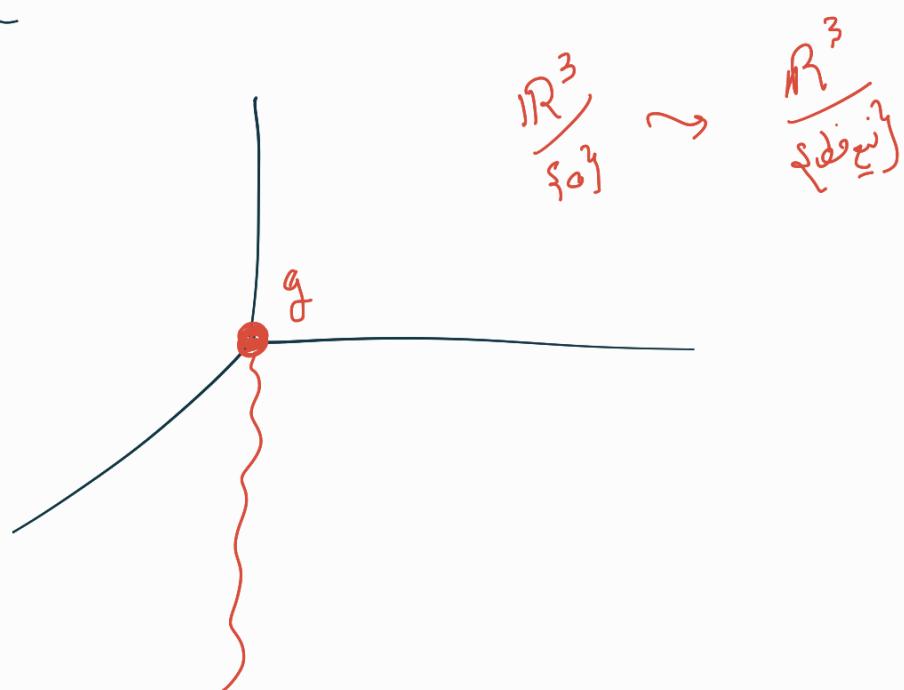
$$\vec{B} = \vec{D} \times \vec{A} \quad \sim \quad \vec{D} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{B} = \vec{D} \times \vec{A} \quad \leftarrow \quad \vec{D}, \vec{B} \neq 0$$

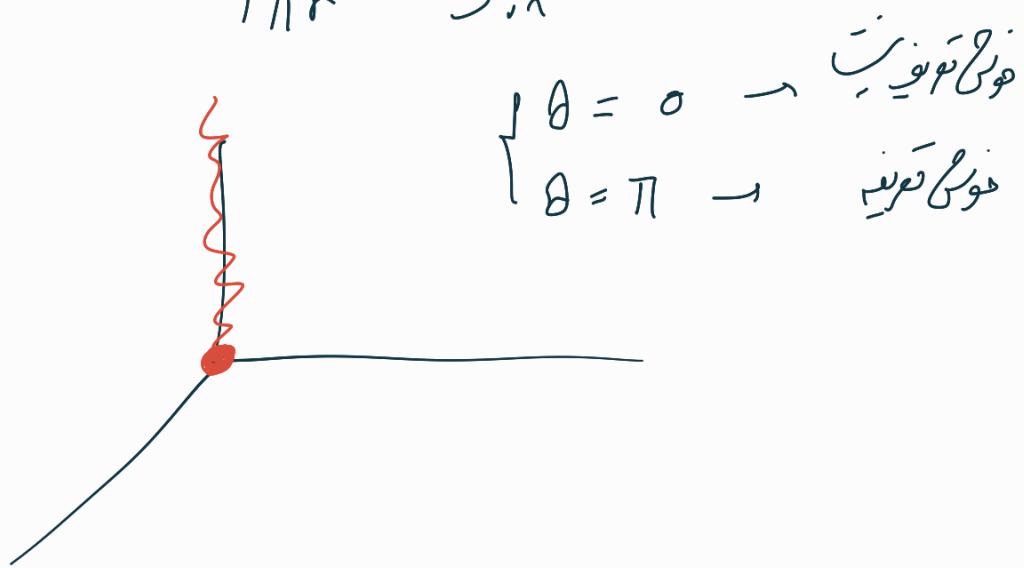
$$A_{(r,\theta)} \stackrel{\sim}{=} \frac{g}{4\pi r} \frac{1 - C_S \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

$$\vec{B} = \nabla \times \vec{A} = \frac{g}{4\pi r^2} \hat{r}$$

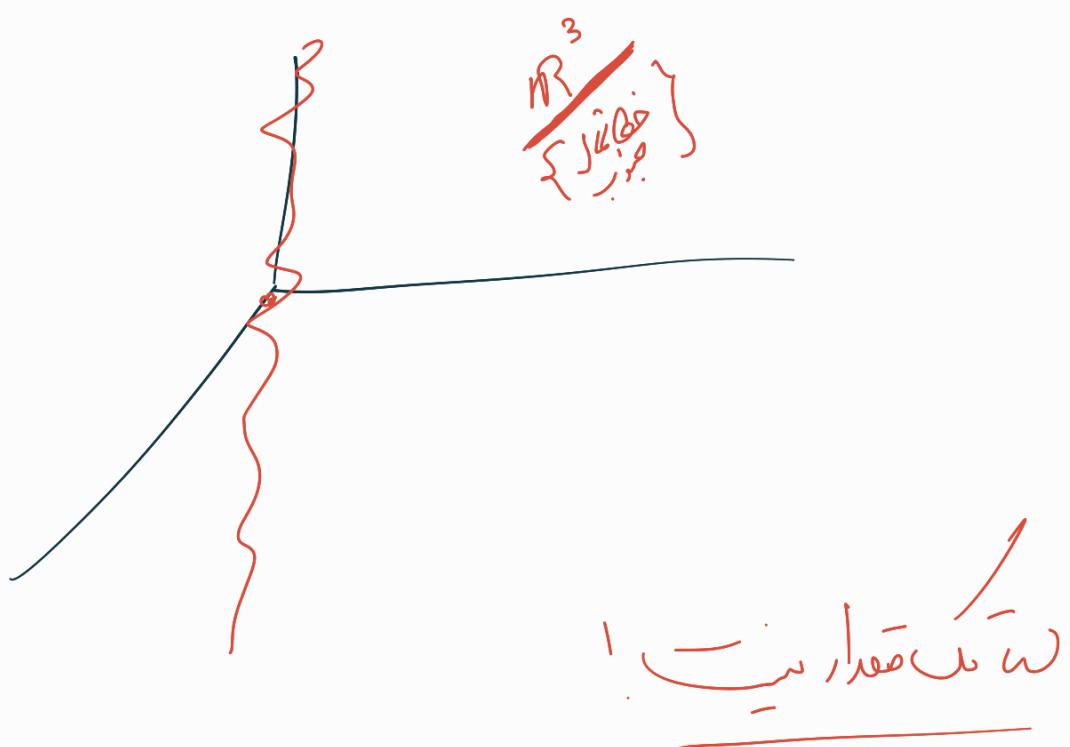
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta = 0 \rightarrow 1 - \cos \theta = 0, \sin \theta = 0 \\ \theta = \pi \rightarrow \text{خط ممغزت} \end{array} \right.$$



$$A_{(r,\theta)}^S = -\frac{g}{4\pi r} \frac{1 + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta}$$



$$\vec{A} \xrightarrow{N} \vec{A}^S + \vec{\nabla}\omega ; \quad \omega = \frac{g\phi}{2\pi} (\theta \neq 0, \pi)$$



$$\omega(\phi=2\pi) = \omega(\phi=0) + g$$

دراوسون ψ موجات در میدان ϕ

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{\frac{i\omega}{\hbar}t} \psi \quad \text{U(1) field} \quad \psi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \psi$$



$\text{eg} = 2\pi \hbar n \rightarrow$ first chern
number

topologically non-trivial U(1)
Bundle over S^2