0.1. Trigésima clase

Tenemos el doblete de campo escalar;

$$\vec{\Phi} = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x) \\ \varphi_2(x) \end{pmatrix} \tag{0.1.1}$$

En donde, $\varphi_1, \varphi_2 \in \mathbb{C}$, tal que;

$$\vec{\Phi}(x) \to \vec{\Phi}(x)' = U(x)\Phi(x), \quad U(x) \in SU(2) \text{ Fundamental}$$
 (0.1.2)

Se define la derivada covairante como;

$$D_{\mu}\vec{\Phi} = \partial_{\mu}\vec{\Phi} + g_{YM}A_{\mu}^{A}T_{A}\vec{\Phi} \tag{0.1.3}$$

En donde las matrices $T_A = \frac{\sigma_A}{2}$ Si:

$$A_{\mu}A'_{\mu} = UA_{\mu}U^{-1} + \frac{i}{g_{YM}}\partial_{\mu}UU^{-1}$$
(0.1.4)

Entonces;

$$D_{\mu}\vec{\Phi} \to \left(D_{\mu}\vec{\Phi}\right)' = U\left(D_{\mu}\vec{\Phi}\right) \tag{0.1.5}$$

Ahora para;

$$(D_{\mu}\Phi)^{+} = \partial_{\mu}\Phi^{+} - ig_{YM}\Phi^{+}A_{\mu}A_{\mu}^{A}T_{A}$$
$$(D_{\mu}\Phi)^{+} \to (D_{\mu}\Phi)^{+}{}' = (D_{\mu}\Phi)U^{-1}$$

Luego, el Lagrangeano;

$$\begin{split} \mathfrak{L} &= \left(D_{\mu}\Phi\right)^{+}\left(D^{\mu}\Phi\right) \\ &= \left(\partial_{\mu}\Phi^{+} - ig_{YM}A_{\mu}\right)\left(\partial^{\mu}\Phi + ig_{YM}A^{\mu}\Phi\right) \\ &= \partial_{\mu}\Phi^{+}\partial^{\mu}\Phi + ig_{YM}\left[\partial_{\mu}\Phi^{+}A^{\mu}\Phi - \Phi^{+}A_{\mu}\partial^{\mu}\Phi\right] + g_{YM}^{2}\Phi^{+}A_{\mu}A^{\mu}\Phi \end{split}$$

El primer término del Lagrangeano es del tipo, $\partial_{\mu}\varphi_{1}^{*}\partial^{\mu}\varphi_{1} + \partial_{\mu}\varphi_{2}^{*}\partial^{\mu}\varphi_{2}$. Luego, el segundo término es algo más complicado.

0.1.1. Field strengh no-abeliano:

Hacemos la cuenta del conmutador de las derivadas covariantes sobre un Φ ;

$$\begin{split} \left[D_{\mu},D_{\nu}\right]\Phi &= D_{\mu}\left(D_{\nu}\Phi\right) - D_{\nu}\left(D_{\mu}\Phi\right) \\ &= \partial_{\mu}\left(D_{\nu}\Phi\right) + ig_{YM}A_{\mu}D_{\nu}\Phi - (\nu\leftrightarrow\mu) \\ &= \partial_{\mu}\left(\partial_{\nu}\Phi + ig_{YM}A_{\nu}\Phi\right) + ig_{YM}A_{\mu}\left(\partial_{\nu}\Phi + ig_{YM}A_{\nu}\Phi\right) - (\nu\leftrightarrow\mu) \\ &= \partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\Phi + ig_{YM}\partial_{\mu}A_{\nu}\Phi + ig_{YM}A_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\Phi + ig_{YM}A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\Phi - g_{YM}^{2}A_{\mu}A_{\nu}\Phi \\ &- \partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\Phi - ig_{YM}\partial_{\nu}A_{\mu}\Phi - ig_{YM}A_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\Phi - ig_{YM}A_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\Phi + g_{YM}^{2}A_{\nu}A_{\mu}\Phi \end{split}$$

Con lo cual, después de cancelar los términos;

$$[D_{\mu}, D_{\nu}] \Phi = i q_{YM} \left(\partial_{\mu} A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} A_{\mu} + q_{YM} \left(A_{\mu} A_{\nu} - A_{\nu} A_{\mu} \right) \right) \Phi$$

El tensor de Field strengh está dado por;

$$\mathbb{F}_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu} \mathbb{A}_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu} \mathbb{A}_{\mu} + ig_{YM} \left[A_{\mu}, A_{\nu} \right] \tag{0.1.6}$$

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