Book of Solutions

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1 Introduction

There is a theory which states that if ever anyone discovers exactly what the Universe is for and why it is here, it will instantly disappear and be replaced by something even more bizarre and inexplicable. There is another theory which states that this has already happened.

Contents

2 Primer special relativity

Definition of line element

$$
\begin{aligned}
ds^2 &= dx^\mu dx_\nu = \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu &(1)\\
&= dx^T \eta dx &(2)
\end{aligned}
$$

Definition of Lorentz transformation

$$
dx^\mu = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu dx^\nu \qquad (3)
$$

By postulate the line element ds is invariant under Lorentz transformation

$$
\begin{aligned}
ds^2 &= \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu &(4)\\
&\overset{!}{=} \eta_{\alpha\beta} \Lambda^\alpha{}_\mu dx^\mu \Lambda^\beta{}_\nu dx^\nu \quad \rightarrow \quad \eta_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\alpha\beta} \Lambda^\alpha{}_\mu \Lambda^\beta{}_\nu &(5)
\end{aligned}
$$

or analog

$$
\begin{aligned}
ds^2 &= dx^T \eta dx &(6)\\
&\overset{!}{=} (\Lambda dx)^T \eta (\Lambda dx) &(7)\\
&= dx^T \Lambda^T \eta \Lambda dx \quad \rightarrow \quad \eta = \Lambda^T \eta \Lambda &(8)
\end{aligned}
$$

Observation with the eigentime $d\tau = ds/c$ and 3-velocity $dx^i = v^i dt$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{ds^2}{d\tau^2} = c^2 &= c^2 \frac{dt^2}{d\tau^2} - \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{dx_i}{dt} \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau} \right)^2 &(9)\\
1 &= \frac{dt^2}{d\tau^2} \left(1 - \frac{v^i v_i}{c^2} \right) \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{dt}{d\tau} \equiv \gamma = \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right)^{-1} &(10)
\end{aligned}
$$

Definition of 4-velocity with 3-velocity $d\vec{x} = \vec{v} dt$

$$
\begin{aligned}
u^\mu \equiv \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau} &= \frac{dx^\mu}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\tau} = \quad \rightarrow \quad u^\mu u_\mu = \eta_{\mu\nu} \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\tau} = \frac{ds^2}{d\tau^2} = c^2 &(11)\\
&= (c, \vec{v}) \gamma &(12)
\end{aligned}
$$

Object moving in x direction with v meaning $dx = v \cdot dt$ compared to rest frame $dx' = 0$

$$
\begin{aligned}
c^2 dt'^2 = ds^2 &= c^2 dt^2 - v^2 dt^2 &(13)\\
&= c^2 dt^2 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) &(14)\\
dt' = \frac{ds}{c} \equiv d\tau &= dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{dt}{\gamma} &(15)
\end{aligned}
$$

Definition 4-momentum (using the 3-momentum $\vec{p} = \gamma m \vec{v}$)

$$
\begin{aligned}
p^\mu \equiv m u^\mu = (\gamma m c, \gamma m \vec{v}) = \left(\frac{E_p}{c}, \vec{p} \right) \quad &\rightarrow \quad p^\mu p_\mu = m^2 u^\mu u_\mu = m^2 c^2 &(16)\\
&\rightarrow \quad (p^0)^2 - p^i p_i = m^2 c^2 &(17)\\
&\rightarrow \quad p^0 = \sqrt{m^2 c^2 + \vec{p}^2} &(18)\\
&\rightarrow \quad E_p = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + \vec{p}^2 c^2} &(19)\\
&\qquad\quad = \frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\vec{v}^2}{c^2}}} &(20)
\end{aligned}
$$

3 Groups

3.1 SO(3)

3.2 SU(2)

Finite dimensional irreps of the Lorentz group are labeled by l with

$$l \in \left\{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, ...\right\}. \tag{21}$$

and have dimension $2l + 1$. For two irreps with $l \geq m$ the tensor product representations decomposes as (Clebsch-Gordan decomposition)

$$\begin{aligned} V_l \otimes V_m &\cong \bigoplus_{j=l-m}^{l+m} V_j & (22)\\ &= V_{l+m} \oplus V_{l+m-1} \oplus ... \oplus V_{l-m+1} \oplus V_{l-m} & (23)\\ \dim(V_l \otimes V_m) &= (2l+1)(2m+1) & (24)\\ \dim(V_{l+m} \oplus ... \oplus V_{l-m}) &= \sum_{k=0}^{2m} 2[(l-m)+k]+1 & (25)\\ &= (2m+1)[2(l-m)+1] + 2\frac{2m(2m+1)}{2} & (26)\\ &= (2m+1)(2l+1) & (27) \end{aligned}$$

3.3 SU(3)

3.4 Lorentz group O(1,3)

Finite dimensional irreps of the Lorentz group are labeled by two parameters (μ, ν) with

$$\mu, \nu \in \left\{0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{3}{2}, 2, ...\right\}. \tag{28}$$

and have dimension $(2\mu + 1)(2\nu + 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} M^2 &= \mu(\mu+1)\\ N^2 &= \nu(\nu+1)\\ j &\in |\mu-\nu|, ..., (\mu+\nu) \end{aligned}$$

irrep	dim	j	example
$(0,0)$	1	0	Scalar
$(\frac{1}{2},0)$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Left-handed Weyl spinor
$(0,\frac{1}{2})$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	Right-handed Weyl spinor
$(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})$	4	0,1	4-Vector A^μ
$(1,0)$	3	1	Self-dual 2-form
$(0,1)$	3	1	Anti-self-dual 2-form
$(1,1)$	9	0,1,2	Traceless symmetric 2^{nd} rank tensor

rep	dim	j	example
$(\frac{1}{2},0) \oplus (0,\frac{1}{2})$	-	-	Dirac bispinor $\psi^\alpha \quad \alpha \in \{1,2,3,4\}$
$(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}) \otimes \left[(\frac{1}{2},0) \oplus (0,\frac{1}{2})\right]$	-	-	Rarita-Schwinger field $\psi^\alpha \quad \alpha \in \{1,2,3,4\}$
$(0,1) \oplus (0,1)$	-	-	Parity invariant field of 2-forms

4 Useful formulas

Fourier transformation

Starting from the Fourier integral theorem we have some freedom to distribute the 2π between back and forth transformation ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$)

$$F(k) = \sqrt{\frac{|b|}{(2\pi)^{1-a}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{ibkx} dx \quad \leftrightarrow \quad f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{|b|}{(2\pi)^{1+a}}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(t) e^{-ibkx} dk \tag{29}$$

Delta distribution

$$\int \delta(x) e^{-ikx} dx = 1 \tag{30}$$

$$\int e^{ik(x-y)} dk = 2\pi\delta(x-y) \tag{31}$$

Matrices

1. inverse $A^{-1}A = \mathbb{I}$
   - therefore $\mathbb{I} = (AB)(B^{-1}A^{-1}) \quad \rightarrow \quad (AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$
2. Hermitian transpose $A^{\dagger} = (\overline{A})^T = \overline{A^T}$
   - $(AB)^{\dagger} = B^{\dagger}A^{\dagger}$ therefore $\mathbb{I} = (AA^{-1})^{\dagger} = (A^{-1})^{\dagger}A^{\dagger} \quad \rightarrow \quad (A^{\dagger})^{-1} = (A^{-1})^{\dagger}$
3. Orthorgonal $A^T = A^{-1}$
4. Unitary $A^{\dagger} = A^{-1}$
5. Hermitian $A^{\dagger} = A$

Diagonalization

Any matrix A is called diagonalizable if there exists an invertible matrix S such that

$$D_A = S^{-1}AS \tag{32}$$

is a diagonal matrix. The diagonalizability of A is equivalent to the fact that the $\{\vec{v}_i\}$ are all linearly independent.

To find S and D_A one has to find the eigensystem $\{\lambda_i, \vec{v}_i\}$ with $A\vec{v}_i = \lambda_i\vec{v}_i$. Then D_AS and S can be written as $S = (\vec{v}_1, ..., \vec{v}_n)$ and $D_A = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, ..., \lambda_n)$ because $AS = (A\vec{v}_1, ..., A\vec{v}_n) = (\lambda_1\vec{v}_1, ..., \lambda_n\vec{v}_n) = SD_A$.

5 Mathematical

5.1 Woit - Quantum Theory, Groups and Representations

Problem B.1-3

Rotations of the 2D-plane

$$D^2_\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\phi & -\sin\phi \\ \sin\phi & \cos\phi \end{pmatrix} \tag{33}$$
$$D^2_\phi D^2_\theta = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta\cos\phi - \sin\theta\sin\phi & -\cos\phi\sin\theta - \cos\theta\sin\phi \\ \cos\phi\sin\theta + \cos\theta\sin\phi & \cos\theta\cos\phi - \sin\theta\sin\phi \end{pmatrix} \tag{34}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\phi+\theta) & -\sin(\phi+\theta) \\ \sin(\phi+\theta) & \cos(\phi+\theta) \end{pmatrix} \tag{35}$$
$$= D^2_{\phi+\theta} \tag{36}$$

can also be represented by

$$D^1_\phi = e^{i\phi} \tag{37}$$
$$D^1_\phi D^1_\theta = e^{i\phi}e^{i\theta} = e^{i(\phi+\theta)} \tag{38}$$
$$= D^1_{\phi+\theta}. \tag{39}$$

Furthermore there is also the trivial representation

$$D^{1'}_\phi = 1 \tag{40}$$
$$D^{1'}_\phi D^1_\theta = 1 \cdot 1 = 1 \tag{41}$$
$$= D^{1'}_{\phi+\theta} \tag{42}$$

Problem B.1-4

The time evolution is given by

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = e^{-iHt}|\Psi(0)\rangle \tag{43}$$
$$= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-iHt)^k}{k!}\right)|\Psi(0)\rangle \tag{44}$$

We see

$$H = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \qquad H^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad H^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 8 \end{pmatrix} \tag{45}$$

and calculate

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-it)^{2k}}{(2k)!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^k \frac{t^{2k}}{(2k)!} = \cos(t) \tag{46}$$
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-it)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = (-i)\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}(-1)^k \frac{t^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!} = -i\sin(t) \tag{47}$$
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-i2t)^k}{k!} = \cos(2t) - i\sin(2t) = e^{-i2t} \tag{48}$$

which gives

$$e^{-iHt} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(t) & -i\sin(t) & 0 \\ -i\sin(t) & \cos(t) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e^{-2it} \end{pmatrix} \tag{49}$$

and therefore

$$|\Psi(t)\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} \psi_1\cos(t) - \psi_2 i\sin(t) \\ -\psi_1 i\sin(t) + \psi_2\cos(t) \\ \psi_3 e^{-2it} \end{pmatrix} \tag{50}$$

. To check the result one can calculate both sides of $i\partial_t|\Psi(t)\rangle = H|\Psi(t)\rangle$.

Problem B.2-1

1. With $M = PDP^{-1}$ we have $M^2 = PDP^{-1}PDP^{-1} = PDDP^{-1}$ and see

$$e^{tM} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(tM)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(tPDP^{-1})^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{P(tD)^kP^{-1}}{k!} \tag{51}$$

$$= P\left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(tD)^k}{k!}\right)P^{-1} = Pe^{tD}P^{-1}. \tag{52}$$

The eigenvalues of M are given by

$$-\lambda^3 - (-\lambda)(-\pi^2) = 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \lambda_1 = i\pi,\ \lambda_2 = -i\pi,\ \lambda_3 = 0 \tag{53}$$

with the eigenvectors

$$\vec{v}_1 = (-i, 1, 0) \tag{54}$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = (i, 1, 0) \tag{55}$$

$$\vec{v}_3 = (0, 0, 1) \tag{56}$$

we obtain

$$M = PDP^{-1} \tag{57}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -i & i & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} i\pi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i\pi & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} i/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ -i/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{58}$$

With

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(i\pi)^k}{k!} = e^{i\pi} \tag{59}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-i\pi)^k}{k!} = e^{-i\pi} \tag{60}$$

we see

$$tD^k = \begin{pmatrix} (i\pi t)^k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (-i\pi t)^k & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{61}$$

$$e^{tD} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty}\frac{(tD)^k}{k!} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\pi t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\pi t} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{62}$$

and therefore

$$
\begin{aligned}
e^{tM} &= Pe^{tD}P^{-1} && (63)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(e^{-i\pi t}+e^{i\pi t}) & -\frac{1}{2}i(e^{i\pi t}-e^{-i\pi t}) & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}i(e^{-i\pi t}-e^{i\pi t}) & \frac{1}{2}(e^{-i\pi t}+e^{i\pi t}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} && (64)\\
&= \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi t) & \sin(\pi t) & 0 \\ -\sin(\pi t) & \cos(\pi t) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} && (65)
\end{aligned}
$$

2. Brute force calculation of the matrix powers reveals

$$
(tM)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} -(t\pi)^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -(t\pi)^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (tM)^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -(t\pi)^3 & 0 \\ (t\pi)^3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{66}
$$

$$
(tM)^4 = \begin{pmatrix} (t\pi)^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & (t\pi)^4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (tM)^5 \begin{pmatrix} 0 & (t\pi)^5 & 0 \\ -(t\pi)^5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{67}
$$

With

$$
\begin{aligned}
1 - \frac{1}{2!}(\pi t)^2 + \frac{1}{4!}(\pi t)^4 + ... &= \cos(\pi t) && (68)\\
\pi t - \frac{1}{3!}(\pi t)^3 + \frac{1}{5!}(\pi t)^5 + ... &= \sin(\pi t) && (69)\\
-\pi t + \frac{1}{3!}(\pi t)^3 - \frac{1}{5!}(\pi t)^5 + ... &= (-\pi t) + \frac{1}{3!}(-\pi t)^3 - \frac{1}{5!}(-\pi t)^5 + ... && (70)\\
&= \sin(-\pi t) && (71)\\
&= -\sin(\pi t) && (72)
\end{aligned}
$$

we obtain

$$
e^{tM} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi t) & \sin(\pi t) & 0 \\ -\sin(\pi t) & \cos(\pi t) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{73}
$$

Problem B.2-2

For the Hamiltonian

$$
H = -B_x\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -B_x \\ -B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{74}
$$

we find the eigensystem

$$
\begin{aligned}
E_1 &= -B_x \quad |\psi_1\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} && (75)\\
E_2 &= +B_x \quad |\psi_2\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}. && (76)
\end{aligned}
$$

The Hamiltonian (with full units) is given by

$$
H = -g\frac{q\hbar}{2m}\frac{\sigma_1}{2}B_x \tag{77}
$$

which translates into energies of

$$E_1 = -g\frac{q\hbar}{4m}B_x \tag{78}$$

$$E_2 = g\frac{q\hbar}{4m}B_x. \tag{79}$$

The time evolution is them given by

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-\frac{i}{\hbar}Ht}|\psi(0)\rangle \tag{80}$$

$$= e^{-i\frac{gq}{4m}\sigma_1 t}|\psi(0)\rangle \tag{81}$$

$$= \left[\cos\left(\frac{gq}{4m}\sigma_1 t\right) - i\sin\left(\frac{gq}{4m}\sigma_1 t\right)\right]|\psi(0)\rangle \tag{82}$$

$$= \left[\cos\left(\frac{gq}{4m}t\right)\mathbb{I}_2 - i\sin\left(\frac{gq}{4m}t\right)\sigma_1\right]|\psi(0)\rangle \tag{83}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{gqt}{4m}\right) & -i\sin\left(\frac{gqt}{4m}\right) \\ -i\sin\left(\frac{gqt}{4m}\right) & \cos\left(\frac{gqt}{4m}\right) \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \tag{84}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \cos\left(\frac{gqt}{4m}\right) \\ -i\sin\left(\frac{gqt}{4m}\right) \end{pmatrix} \tag{85}$$

where we used $\sigma_1^{2n} = \mathbb{I}^n = \mathbb{I}$.

5.2 Baez, Muniain - Gauge Fields, Knots and Gravity

Problem I.1 - Plane waves in vacuum

With

$$\vec{\mathcal{E}} = \vec{E}e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})} \tag{86}$$

we calculate in cartesian coordinates

1. $\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}} = 0$

$$\nabla \cdot \vec{\mathcal{E}} = \partial_a \mathcal{E}_a \tag{87}$$

$$= \partial_a(e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})})E_a\vec{e}^a \tag{88}$$

$$= \delta_{ab}ik_bE_ae^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})}\vec{e}^a \tag{89}$$

$$= ik_bE_be^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})}\vec{e}^a \tag{90}$$

$$= 0 \tag{91}$$

where we assumed $E_a = \text{const}$ and used

$$0 = \vec{k}\cdot\vec{E} \tag{92}$$

$$= k_a\vec{e}^a E_a\vec{e}^a \tag{93}$$

$$= k_aE_a \tag{94}$$

2. $\nabla \times \vec{\mathcal{E}} = i\frac{\partial \vec{\mathcal{E}}}{\partial t}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nabla \times \vec{\mathcal{E}} &= \epsilon_{abc}\partial_b \mathcal{E}_c \vec{e}_a && (95)\\
&= \epsilon_{abc} E_c \vec{e}_a \partial_b (e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})}) && (96)\\
&= \epsilon_{abc} E_c \vec{e}_a \delta_{bd} i k_d e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})} && (97)\\
&= i(\epsilon_{abc} k_b E_c \vec{e}_a) e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})} && (98)\\
&= i(-i\omega E_a \vec{e}^a) e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})} && (99)\\
&= i(E_a \vec{e}^a)(-i\omega) e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})} && (100)\\
&= i\vec{E}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} e^{-i(\omega t - \vec{k}\vec{x})} && (101)\\
&= i\frac{\partial \vec{\mathcal{E}}}{\partial t} && (102)
\end{aligned}$$

where we used (typo in the book!)

$$\begin{aligned}
-i\omega \vec{E} &= \vec{k} \times \vec{E} && (103)\\
&= \epsilon_{abc} k_b E_c \vec{e}_a && (104)
\end{aligned}$$

6 Quantum Field Theory

6.1 Srednicki - Quantum Field Theory

Problem 6.1 - Path integral in quantum mechanics

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle q'', t'' | q', t' \rangle &= \int \mathcal{D}q\mathcal{D}p \exp\left[i\int_{t'}^{t''} dt\,(p(t)\dot{q}(t) - H(p(t), q(t)))\right] && (105)\\
&= \int \prod_{j=0}^{N} dq_j \prod_{k=1}^{N} \frac{dp_k}{2\pi} e^{ip_k(q_{j+1}-q_j)} e^{-iH(p_k,\bar{q}_j)\delta t} && (106)
\end{aligned}$$

7 Quantum Gravity

7.1 Ammon, Erdmenger - Gauge/Gravity Duality - Foundations and Applications

The authors use $d-1$ spacial dimension and the sign convention

$$\eta_{\mu\nu} = diag(-1, 1, ..., 1) \tag{107}$$

which implies

$$\begin{aligned}
\Box = \partial^\mu \partial_\mu &= -\partial_t^2 + \triangle && (108)\\
kx &= -k^0x^0 + \vec{k}\vec{x} && (109)
\end{aligned}$$

and results in a minus sign in the KG equation.

Problem 1.1.1 - Fourier representation of free scalar field

Ansatz (because KG equation looks quite similar to wave equation) $\phi(x) = a\cdot e^{ikx}$ with $x^\mu = (t, \vec{x})$, $k^\mu = (\omega, \vec{k})$ and $a \in \mathbb{C}$ meaning

$$e^{ikx} \equiv e^{ik^\mu x_\mu} = e^{i\eta_{\mu\nu}k^\mu x^\nu} = e^{i(-k^0x^0 + \vec{k}\vec{x})} \tag{110}$$

Inserting into the equation of motion

$$(\Box - m^2)\phi(x) = (\partial^t\partial_t + \triangle - m^2)\phi(x) \tag{111}$$
$$= a(-\partial_t^2 + \triangle - m^2)e^{i(-\omega t + \vec{k}\vec{x})} \tag{112}$$
$$= a\left(\omega^2 + i^2\vec{k}^2 - m^2\right)e^{i(-\omega t + \vec{k}\vec{x})} = 0 \tag{113}$$

This implies $\omega^2 - \vec{k}^2 - m^2 = 0$ and therefore $\omega_k \equiv \omega = \sqrt{\vec{k}^2 + m^2}$. One particular solution is therefore $\phi(x) = a \cdot e^{ikx}|_{k^0=\omega_k}$. The general solution is then given by a superposition

$$\phi(x) = \int d^{d-1}\vec{k}\left[a(\vec{k})e^{ikx}\right] \tag{114}$$

to ensure a real valued ϕx we add the conjugate complex solution

$$\phi(x) = \int d^{d-1}\vec{k}\left[a(\vec{k})e^{ikx} + a^*(\vec{k})e^{-ikx}\right]. \tag{115}$$

The factor $(2\pi)^{1-d}/2\omega_k$ can be absorbed into $a(k)$.

Problem 1.1.2 - Lagrangian of self-interacting scalar field

The Lagrangian is then

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{free}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} \tag{116}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\phi(x)\partial_\nu\phi(x) - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi(x)^2 - \frac{g}{4!}\phi(x)^4. \tag{117}$$

with the Euler-Lagrange equations

$$\partial_\alpha\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\alpha\phi)}\right) - \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} = 0. \tag{118}$$

Therefore

$$\partial_\alpha\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\alpha\phi)}\right) = \partial_\alpha\left(-\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu}[\delta_{\mu\alpha}\partial_\nu\phi + \partial_\mu\phi\delta_{\nu\alpha}]\right) \tag{119}$$
$$= \partial_\alpha\left(-\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\alpha\nu}\partial_\nu\phi - \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\alpha}\partial_\mu\phi\right) \tag{120}$$
$$= -\partial_\alpha\left(\eta^{\alpha\beta}\partial_\beta\phi\right) \tag{121}$$
$$= -\partial^\beta\partial_\beta\phi \tag{122}$$
$$= -\Box\phi \tag{123}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial\phi} = -m^2\phi - \frac{g}{3!}\phi^3. \tag{124}$$

The relevant term in the Euler-Lagrange equations is $\partial\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}}/\partial\phi = -g\phi^3/3!$. The modified equation of motion is therefore

$$(\Box - m^2)\phi(x) - \frac{g}{3!}\phi(x)^3 = 0 \tag{125}$$

Problem 1.1.3 - Complex scalar field

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{\text{free}} &= -\partial_\mu \phi^* \partial^\mu \phi - m^2 \phi^* \phi && (126)\\
&= -\eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi^* \partial_\nu \phi - m^2 \phi^* \phi && (127)\\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu (\phi_1 - i\phi_2) \partial_\nu (\phi_1 + i\phi_2) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (\phi_1^2 + \phi_2^2) && (128)\\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu} \left(\partial_\mu \phi_1 \partial_\nu \phi_1 + i\partial_\mu \phi_1 \partial_\nu \phi_2 - i\partial_\mu \phi_2 \partial_\nu \phi_1 + \partial_\mu \phi_2 \partial_\nu \phi_2\right) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (\phi_1^2 + \phi_2^2) && (129)\\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu} \left(\partial_\mu \phi_1 \partial_\nu \phi_1 + \partial_\mu \phi_2 \partial_\nu \phi_2\right) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 (\phi_1^2 + \phi_2^2) && (130)\\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi_1 \partial_\nu \phi_1 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi_2 \partial_\nu \phi_2 - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi_2^2 && (131)\\
&= \mathcal{L}_{\text{free1}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{free2}} && (132)
\end{aligned}$$

Equations of motion for ϕ and ϕ^* are given by

$$\partial_\alpha \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\alpha \phi^*)}\right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^*} = 0 \tag{133}$$

$$-\partial_\mu \partial^\mu \phi + m^2 \phi = 0 \tag{134}$$

$$(\Box - m^2)\phi = 0 \tag{135}$$

and

$$\partial_\alpha \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\alpha \phi^*)}\right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi} = 0 \tag{136}$$

$$-\partial_\mu \partial^\mu \phi + m^2 \phi^* = 0 \tag{137}$$

$$(\Box - m^2)\phi^* = 0 \tag{138}$$

Problem 1.2.1 - Time-independence of Noether charge

The conserved current is

$$\partial_\mu \mathcal{J}^\mu \equiv -\partial_0 \mathcal{J}^0 + \partial_i \mathcal{J}^i = 0. \tag{139}$$

Spacial integration using Gauss law on the right hand side gives

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} d^{d-1}\vec{x}\ \partial_0 \mathcal{J}^0 = \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} d^{d-1}\vec{x}\ \partial_i \mathcal{J}^i \tag{140}$$

$$\partial_0 \int_{\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} d^{d-1}\vec{x}\ \mathcal{J}^0 = \int_{\partial\mathbb{R}^{d-1}} dS\ \mathcal{J}^i \tag{141}$$

$$\partial_0 \mathcal{Q} = 0 \tag{142}$$

where we used that $\mathcal{J}^i$ is vanishing at infinity.

Problem 1.2.2 - Hamiltonian of scalar field

The Lagrangian of the real free scalar field is given by

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \phi(x) \partial_\nu \phi(x) - \frac{1}{2} m^2 \phi(x)^2. \tag{143}$$

The canonical momentum is therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\Pi &= \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_t \phi)} && (144)\\
&= -\frac{1}{2} 2\eta^{ti} \partial_i \phi - \frac{1}{2} 2\eta^{tt} \partial_t \phi && (145)\\
&= \partial_t \phi. && (146)
\end{aligned}$$

Using $\eta_{\mu\nu} = diag(-1, 1, ..., 1)$ the Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H} = \Theta^{tt} = \eta^{t\nu}\Theta^{t}{}_{\nu} = -\Theta^{t}{}_{t}$ is

$$\Theta^{t}{}_{t} = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_t \phi)}\partial_t \phi + \mathcal{L} \tag{147}$$

$$= -\Pi \cdot \partial_t \phi + \mathcal{L} \tag{148}$$

and therefore

$$\mathcal{H} = \Pi \partial_t \phi - \mathcal{L} \tag{149}$$

$$= \Pi^2 - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu \phi(x)\partial_\nu \phi(x) - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi(x)^2\right) \tag{150}$$

$$= \Pi^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}(\partial_t \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi(x)^2\right) \tag{151}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\Pi^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\nabla \phi)^2 + \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi(x)^2 \tag{152}$$

Problem 1.2.3 - Symmetric energy-momentum tensor

The Lorentz transformation

$$\Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} + \omega^{\mu}_{\ \nu} \tag{153}$$

implies the field transformation

$$\phi(x^\mu) \to \tilde{\phi}(x^\mu) = \phi(x^\mu - \omega^{\mu}_{\ \rho}x^\rho) \tag{154}$$

$$= \phi(x^\mu) - \omega^{\mu}_{\ \rho}x^\rho \partial_\mu \phi \tag{155}$$

under which the Lagrangian transforms as

$$\mathcal{L} \to \tilde{\mathcal{L}} = \mathcal{L} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x^\mu}dx^\mu \tag{156}$$

$$= \mathcal{L} - \omega^{\nu}_{\ \rho}x^\rho \partial_\mu(\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\mathcal{L}) \tag{157}$$

$$= \mathcal{L} + \partial_\mu(\omega^{\nu}_{\ \rho}x^\rho) \cdot (\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\mathcal{L}) - \partial_\mu(\omega^{\nu}_{\ \rho}x^\rho \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\mathcal{L}) \tag{158}$$

$$= \mathcal{L} + \omega^{\nu}_{\ \rho}\delta^{\rho}_{\mu} \cdot (\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\mathcal{L}) - \partial_\mu(\omega^{\nu}_{\ \rho}x^\rho \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\mathcal{L}) \tag{159}$$

$$= \mathcal{L} + \omega^{\rho}_{\ \rho}\mathcal{L} - \partial_\mu(\omega^{\nu}_{\ \rho}x^\rho \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\mathcal{L}) \tag{160}$$

$$= \mathcal{L} - \partial_\mu(\omega^{\nu}_{\ \rho}x^\rho \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\mathcal{L}) \tag{161}$$

where we used $\omega_{\mu\nu} = -\omega_{\nu\mu}$ meaning

$$\omega^{\rho}_{\ \rho} = \eta^{\alpha\rho}\omega_{\alpha\rho} \tag{162}$$

$$= \sum_\rho \eta^{0\rho}\omega_{0\rho} + \eta^{1\rho}\omega_{1\rho} + \eta^{2\rho}\omega_{2\rho} + \eta^{3\rho}\omega_{3\rho} \tag{163}$$

$$= 0 \tag{164}$$

in the last step (as η has only diagonal elements and the diagonal elements of ω are zero). With $\delta\phi = -\omega^{\mu}{}_{\rho} x^{\rho}\partial_{\mu}\phi$ and $X^{\mu} = -\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho} x^{\rho}\delta^{\mu}_{\nu}\mathcal{L}$ we obtain for the conserved current

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{J}^{\mu} &= -\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)}\delta\phi + X^{\mu} && (165)\\
&= -\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)}(-\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho}\partial_{\nu}\phi) + (-\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho}\delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\mathcal{L}) && (166)\\
&= (-\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho})\left(-\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)}\partial_{\nu}\phi + (\delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\mathcal{L})\right) && (167)\\
&= (-\omega^{\nu}{}_{\rho}x^{\rho})\Theta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} && (168)\\
&= (-\eta^{\nu\alpha}\omega_{\alpha\rho}x^{\rho})\Theta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} && (169)\\
&= -\omega_{\alpha\rho}x^{\rho}\Theta^{\mu\alpha} && (170)\\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\omega_{\alpha\rho}(x^{\rho}\Theta^{\mu\alpha} - x^{\alpha}\Theta^{\mu\rho}) && (171)\\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\omega_{\alpha\rho}N^{\mu\rho\alpha} && (172)
\end{aligned}
$$

With $\partial_{\mu}\Theta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = 0$ and $\partial_{\mu}N^{\mu\nu\rho} = 0$ we see

$$
\begin{aligned}
0 &= \partial_{\mu}N^{\mu\nu\rho} && (173)\\
&= \partial_{\mu}\left(x^{\nu}\Theta^{\mu\rho} - x^{\rho}\Theta^{\mu\nu}\right) && (174)\\
&= (\partial_{\mu}x^{\nu})\Theta^{\mu\rho} + x^{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\Theta^{\mu\rho}) - (\partial_{\mu}x^{\rho})\Theta^{\mu\nu} - x^{\rho}(\partial_{\mu}\Theta^{\mu\nu}) && (175)\\
&= \delta^{\nu}_{\mu}\Theta^{\mu\rho} + x^{\nu}(\partial_{\mu}\Theta^{\mu\rho}) - \delta^{\rho}_{\mu}\Theta^{\mu\nu} - x^{\rho}(\partial_{\mu}\Theta^{\mu\nu}) && (176)\\
&= \Theta^{\nu\rho} - \Theta^{\rho\nu}. && (177)
\end{aligned}
$$

which means that the (canonical) energy-momentum tensor for Poincare invariant field theories is symmetric $\Theta^{\nu\rho} = \Theta^{\rho\nu}$.

Problem 1.2.4 - Callan-Coleman-Jackiw energy-momentum tensor

For the scalar field we have with $\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\alpha\beta}\partial_{\alpha}\phi\partial_{\beta}\phi - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Theta^{\mu}_{\ \nu} &= -\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_{\mu}\phi)}\partial_{\nu}\phi + (\delta^{\mu}{}_{\nu}\mathcal{L}) && (178)\\
&= -\left(-\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\alpha\beta}\delta^{\mu}_{\alpha}\partial_{\beta}\phi - \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\alpha\beta}\partial_{\alpha}\phi\delta^{\mu}_{\beta}\right)\partial_{\nu}\phi + \delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\eta^{\alpha\beta}\partial_{\alpha}\phi\partial_{\beta}\phi - \frac{1}{2}m^2\phi^2\right) && (179)\\
&= \partial^{\mu}\phi\partial_{\nu}\phi - \frac{1}{2}\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}(\partial^{\beta}\phi\partial_{\beta}\phi + m^2\phi^2) && (180)
\end{aligned}
$$

which gives in the massless case

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Theta^{\mu}_{\ \nu,\text{ massless}} &= \partial^{\mu}\phi\partial_{\nu}\phi - \frac{1}{2}\delta^{\mu}_{\ \nu}\partial^{\beta}\phi\partial_{\beta}\phi && (181)\\
\Theta_{\mu\nu,\text{ massless}} &= \partial_{\mu}\phi\partial_{\nu}\phi - \frac{1}{2}\eta_{\mu\nu}\partial^{\beta}\phi\partial_{\beta}\phi && (182)
\end{aligned}
$$

The new improved or Callan–Coleman–Jackiw energy-momentum tensor for a single, real, massless scalar field in d-dimensional Minkowski space is obtained by adding a term proportional to $(\partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu} - \eta_{\mu\nu}\Box)\phi^2$ where the proportionality constant is chosen to make the tensor traceless

$$
T_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}\phi\partial_{\nu}\phi - \frac{1}{2}\eta_{\mu\nu}\partial_{\rho}\phi\partial^{\rho}\phi - \frac{d-2}{4(d-1)}\left(\partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu} - \eta_{\mu\nu}\Box\right)\phi^2 \qquad (183)
$$

Let us now check the properties

1. symmetric: obvious
2. conserved: we use the equation of motion $\partial^\mu \partial_\mu \phi = \Box\phi = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial_\mu T^{\mu\nu} &= (\partial_\mu \partial^\mu \phi)\partial^\nu \phi + \partial^\mu \phi(\partial_\mu \partial^\nu \phi) && (184)\\
&\quad - \frac{1}{2}\eta^{\mu\nu}\left[(\partial_\mu \partial_\rho \phi)\partial^\rho \phi + \partial_\rho \phi(\partial_\mu \partial^\rho \phi)\right] && (185)\\
&\quad - \frac{d-2}{4(d-1)}\Box\partial^\nu \phi^2 + \frac{d-2}{4(d-1)}\eta^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu \Box\phi^2 && (186)\\
&= \partial^\mu \phi(\partial_\mu \partial^\nu \phi) - \frac{1}{2}\left[(\partial^\nu \partial_\rho \phi)\partial^\rho \phi + \partial_\rho \phi(\partial^\nu \partial^\rho \phi)\right] && (187)\\
&= 0 && (188)
\end{aligned}$$

3. traceless:

$$\begin{aligned}
T^\mu_{\ \mu} &= \partial^\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi - \frac{1}{2}\eta^\mu_{\ \mu}\partial_\rho \phi \partial^\rho \phi - \frac{d-2}{4(d-1)}\left(\partial^\mu \partial_\mu - \eta^\mu_{\ \mu}\Box\right)\phi^2 && (189)\\
&= \partial^\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi - \frac{d}{2}\partial_\rho \phi \partial^\rho \phi - \frac{d-2}{4(d-1)}\left(\partial^\mu \partial_\mu - d\cdot\partial^\mu \partial_\mu\right)\phi^2 && (190)\\
&= \frac{2-d}{2}\partial_\rho \phi \partial^\rho \phi - \frac{d-2}{4(d-1)}(1-d)\partial^\mu \partial_\mu \phi^2 && (191)\\
&= \frac{2-d}{2}\partial_\rho \phi \partial^\rho \phi + \frac{d-2}{4}\partial^\mu \partial_\mu \phi^2 && (192)\\
&= \frac{2-d}{2}\partial_\rho \phi \partial^\rho \phi + \frac{d-2}{4}\partial^\mu(2\phi\partial_\mu \phi) && (193)\\
&= \frac{2-d}{2}\left[\partial_\rho \phi \partial^\rho \phi - \partial^\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi\right] + \frac{d-2}{2}\phi\cdot\Box\phi && (194)\\
&= 0. && (195)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 1.2.5 - Noether currents of complex scalar field

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{\text{free}} &= -\partial^\mu \phi^* \partial_\mu \phi - m^2 \phi^* \phi && (196)\\
&= -\eta^{\mu\nu}\partial_\nu \phi^* \partial_\nu \phi - m^2 \phi^* \phi && (197)
\end{aligned}$$

with the field transformations

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi &\to \phi' = e^{i\alpha}\phi = \phi + i\alpha\phi && (198)\\
\phi^* &\to \phi^{*'} = e^{-i\alpha}\phi^* = \phi^* - i\alpha\phi^* && (199)\\
\mathcal{L} &\to \mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} && (200)
\end{aligned}$$

we have $\delta\phi = i\alpha\phi$ and $\delta\phi^* = -i\alpha\phi^*$ and $X^\mu = 0$. With

$$\mathcal{J}^\sigma = -\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\sigma \phi)}\delta\phi + X^\sigma \qquad (201)$$

we obtain the the two fields

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{J}^\sigma &= -\frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\sigma \phi)}\delta\phi - \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}}{\partial(\partial_\sigma \phi^*)}\delta\phi^* && (202)\\
&= -(\eta^{\sigma\nu}\partial_\nu \phi^*)i\alpha\phi + (\eta^{\sigma\nu}\partial_\nu \phi)i\alpha\phi^* && (203)\\
&= i\alpha\left[\phi^*(\partial^\sigma \phi) - \phi(\partial^\sigma \phi^*)\right] && (204)
\end{aligned}$$

Problem 1.2.6 - $O(n)$ invariance of action of n free scalar fields

For the n real scalar fields with equal mass m we have

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left[\eta^{\alpha\beta}(\partial_\alpha\phi_j)(\partial_\beta\phi^j) + m^2(\phi^j)^2\right] \tag{205}$$

the action functional is then

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int d^dx\mathcal{L} && (206)\\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\int d^dx\left[\eta^{\alpha\beta}(\partial_\alpha\phi_j)(\partial_\beta\phi^j) + m^2(\phi_j\phi^j)\right] && (207)\end{aligned}$$

With $\phi'^j = R^j{}_k\phi^k$ and the definition of an orthogonal matrix R (inner product is invariant under rotation)

$$\begin{aligned} x^i x_i &= x^i\delta_{ij}x^j && (208)\\ &\stackrel{!}{=} R^i{}_a x^a\delta_{ij}R^j{}_b x^b && (209)\\ &= \delta_{ij}R^j{}_b R^i{}_a x^a x^b && (210)\\ &= R_{ib}R^i{}_a x^a x^b && (211)\end{aligned}$$

we require $R_{ib}R^i{}_a = \delta_{ba}$. Then we can recalculate the action

$$\begin{aligned} S' &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\int d^dx\left[\eta^{\alpha\beta}(\partial_\alpha R_{ja}\phi^a)(\partial_\beta R^j{}_b\phi^b) + m^2(R_{ja}\phi^a\cdot R^j{}_b\phi^b)\right] && (212)\\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\int d^dx\left[\eta^{\alpha\beta}R_{ja}R^j{}_b(\partial_\alpha\phi^a)(\partial_\beta\phi^b) + m^2R_{ja}R^j{}_b(\phi^a\cdot\phi^b)\right] && (213)\\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{b=1}^{n}\int d^dx\left[\eta^{\alpha\beta}\delta_{ab}(\partial_\alpha\phi^a)(\partial_\beta\phi^b) + m^2\delta_{ab}(\phi^a\cdot\phi^b)\right] && (214)\\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\sum_{b=1}^{n}\int d^dx\left[\eta^{\alpha\beta}(\partial_\alpha\phi_b)(\partial_\beta\phi^b) + m^2(\phi_b\cdot\phi^b)\right] && (215)\end{aligned}$$

Analog for the complex case.

Problem 1.3.1 - Field commutators of scalar field

From the field

$$\hat\phi(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d-1}}\int\frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}}{2\omega_k}\left[\hat a(\vec k)e^{ikx} + \hat a^\dagger(\vec k)e^{-ikx}\right]_{k^0=\omega_k} \tag{216}$$

we can derive the conjugated momentum

$$\begin{aligned} \hat\Pi(x) &= \partial_t\hat\phi && (217)\\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d-1}}\int\frac{d^{d-1}\vec k}{2\omega_k}\partial_t\left[\hat a(\vec k)e^{-i\omega_k t}e^{i\vec k\vec x} + \hat a^\dagger(\vec k)e^{i\omega_k t}e^{-i\vec k\vec x}\right] && (218)\\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d-1}}\int\frac{d^{d-1}\vec k}{2\omega_k}\left[\hat a(\vec k)(-i\omega_k)e^{ikx} + \hat a^\dagger(\vec k)(i\omega_k)e^{-ikx}\right]_{k^0=\omega_k} && (219)\\ &= \frac{i}{2(2\pi)^{d-1}}\int d^{d-1}\vec k\left[-\hat a(\vec k)e^{ikx} + \hat a^\dagger(\vec k)e^{-ikx}\right]_{k^0=\omega_k}. && (220)\end{aligned}$$

Now calculating the three commutation relations

- $[\hat{\phi}(t,\vec{x}),\hat{\phi}(t,\vec{y})]$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2(d-1)}}\int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}d^{d-1}\vec{q}}{4\omega_k\omega_q}\Big((\hat{a}(\vec{k})e^{ikx}+\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})e^{-ikx})(\hat{a}(\vec{q})e^{iqy}+\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})e^{-iqy}) - \tag{221}$$

$$(\hat{a}(\vec{q})e^{iqy}+\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})e^{-iqy})(\hat{a}(\vec{k})e^{ikx}+\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})e^{-ikx})\Big) \tag{222}$$

the bracket can then be simplified

$$(\hat{a}(\vec{k})e^{ikx}+\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})e^{-ikx})(\hat{a}(\vec{q})e^{iqy}+\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})e^{-iqy}) - (\hat{a}(\vec{q})e^{iqy}+\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})e^{-iqy})(\hat{a}(\vec{k})e^{ikx}+\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})e^{-ikx}) \tag{223}$$

$$= [\hat{a}(\vec{k}),\hat{a}(\vec{q})]e^{i(kx+qy)} + [\hat{a}(\vec{k}),\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})]e^{i(kx-qy)} + [\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k}),\hat{a}(\vec{q})]e^{i(-kx+qy)} + [\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k}),\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})]e^{i(-kx-qy)} \tag{224}$$

$$= [\hat{a}(\vec{k}),\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})]e^{i(kx-qy)} - [\hat{a}(\vec{q}),\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})]e^{i(-kx+qy)} \tag{225}$$

$$= 2\omega_k(2\pi)^{d-1}\left(\delta^{d-1}(\vec{k}-\vec{q})e^{i(kx-qy)} - \delta^{d-1}(\vec{q}-\vec{k})e^{i(-kx+qy)}\right) \tag{226}$$

where we used the given commutation relations for $\hat{a}(\vec{k})$.

$$[\hat{\phi}(t,\vec{x}),\hat{\phi}(t,\vec{y})] = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2(d-1)}}\int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}d^{d-1}\vec{q}}{4\omega_k\omega_q}2\omega_k(2\pi)^{d-1}\left(\delta^{d-1}(\vec{k}-\vec{q})e^{i(kx-qy)} - \delta^{d-1}(\vec{q}-\vec{k})e^{i(-kx+qy)}\right) \tag{227}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d-1}}\int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}d^{d-1}\vec{q}}{2\omega_q}\left(\delta^{d-1}(\vec{k}-\vec{q})e^{i(kx-qy)} - \delta^{d-1}(\vec{q}-\vec{k})e^{i(-kx+qy)}\right) \tag{228}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d-1}}\int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}d^{d-1}\vec{q}}{2\omega_q}\Big(\delta^{d-1}(\vec{k}-\vec{q})e^{i(-\omega_k t+\vec{k}\vec{x}-[-\omega_q t+\vec{q}\vec{y}])} \tag{229}$$

$$-\delta^{d-1}(\vec{q}-\vec{k})e^{-i(-\omega_k t+\vec{k}\vec{x}-[-\omega_q t+\vec{q}\vec{y}])}\Big) \tag{230}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d-1}}\int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}d^{d-1}\vec{q}}{2\omega_q}\Big(\delta^{d-1}(\vec{k}-\vec{q})e^{i(-[\omega_k-\omega_q]t+\vec{k}\vec{x}-\vec{q}\vec{y})} \tag{231}$$

$$-\delta^{d-1}(\vec{q}-\vec{k})e^{-i(-[\omega_k-\omega_q]t+\vec{k}\vec{x}-\vec{q}\vec{y})}\Big) \tag{232}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d-1}}\int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}}{2\omega_k}\left(e^{i\vec{k}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})} - e^{-i\vec{k}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})}\right) \tag{233}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\omega_k}\left(\delta^{d-1}(\vec{y}-\vec{x}) - \delta^{d-1}(\vec{x}-\vec{y})\right) \tag{234}$$

$$= 0 \tag{235}$$

where we used $\delta(x) = \int dk e^{-2\pi ikx}$ or $\delta^d(x) = \int \frac{d^dk}{(2\pi)^d}e^{-ikx}$.

- $[\hat{\Pi}(t,\vec{x}),\hat{\Pi}(t,\vec{y})]$ Not done yet
- $[\hat{\phi}(t,\vec{x}),\hat{\Pi}(t,\vec{y})]$ Not done yet

Problem 1.3.2 - Lorentz invariant integration measure

We use the property of the δ-function $\delta(f(x)) = \sum_i \frac{\delta(x-a_i)}{]f'(a_i)|}$ where a_i are the zeros of $f(x)$ and $\omega_k = \sqrt{\vec{k}^2+m^2}$. With $\int d^dk$ being manifestly Lorentz invariant

$$dk'^\mu = \Lambda^\mu_\nu dk^\nu \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{dk'^\mu}{dk^\nu} = \Lambda^\mu_\nu \quad \rightarrow \quad \int d^dk' = |\det(\Lambda^\mu_\nu)|\int d^dk = \int d^dk \tag{236}$$

$\delta^d[k^2 + m^2]$ being invariant and with $k^0 = \sqrt{\vec{k}^2 + m^2}$ we see that k is inside the forward light cone and remains there under orthochrone transformation ($\Theta(k^0)$ is invariant for relevant k) we are convinced that the starting expression is Lorentz invariant (integration over the upper mass shell)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int d^d\vec{k}\delta^d[k^2 + m^2]\Theta(k^0) &= \int d^{d-1}\vec{k} \int dk^0 \delta^d[k^2 + m^2]\Theta(k^0) && (237)\\
&= \int d^{d-1}\vec{k} \int dk^0 \delta^d[-(k^0)^2 + \vec{k}^2 + m^2]\Theta(k^0) && (238)\\
&= \int d^{d-1}\vec{k} \int dk^0 \delta^d[\omega_k^2 - (k^0)^2]\Theta(k^0) && (239)\\
&= \int d^{d-1}\vec{k} \int dk^0 \left(\frac{\delta(k^0 - \omega_k)}{2\omega_k} + \frac{\delta(k^0 + \omega_k)}{2\omega_k} \right) \Theta(k^0) && (240)\\
&= \int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}}{2\omega_k} \int dk^0 \delta(k^0 - \omega_k) && (241)\\
&= \int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}}{2\omega_k}. && (242)
\end{aligned}$$

As we started with a Lorentz invariant expression the derived measure is also invariant.

Problem 1.3.3 - Retarded Green function

$$\Delta_{\mathrm{F}} = \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{e^{ik(x-y)}}{k^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon} \tag{243}$$

$$G_{\mathrm{R}} = \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{e^{ik(x-y)}}{-(k^0 + i\epsilon)^2 + \vec{k}^2 + m^2} \tag{244}$$

For the poles of G_{R} we have

$$-(k^0 + i\epsilon)^2 + \vec{k}^2 + m^2 = 0 \tag{245}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k^0 &= -i\epsilon \pm \sqrt{\vec{k}^2 + m^2} && (246)\\
&= -i\epsilon \pm \omega_k && (247)
\end{aligned}$$

while we the poles of Δ_{F} are given by

$$-(k^0)^2 + \vec{k}^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon = 0 \tag{248}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k^0 &= \pm\sqrt{\vec{k}^2 + m^2 - i\epsilon} && (249)\\
&= \pm\sqrt{\omega_k^2 - i\epsilon} && (250)
\end{aligned}$$

Figure 1: Poles of G_{R} (circle) and Δ_{F} (triangle)

With $|\vec{k}\rangle = a^\dagger(\vec{k})|0\rangle$ and

$$\hat{\phi}(x) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{d-1}} \int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}}{2\omega_k} \left[\hat{a}(\vec{k})e^{ikx} + \hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})e^{-ikx} \right]_{k^0=\omega_k} \tag{251}$$

we obtain

$$\hat{\phi}(x)\hat{\phi}(y) \sim \left(\hat{a}(\vec{k})e^{ikx} + \hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})e^{-ikx}\right)\left(\hat{a}(\vec{q})e^{iqy} + \hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})e^{-iqy}\right) \tag{252}$$

$$= \hat{a}(\vec{k})\hat{a}(\vec{q})e^{i(kx+qy)} + \hat{a}(\vec{k})\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})e^{-i(-kx+qy)} + \hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})\hat{a}(\vec{q})e^{i(-kx+qy)} + \hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})e^{-i(kx+qy)} \tag{253}$$

$$= \hat{a}(\vec{k})\hat{a}(\vec{q})e^{i(kx+qy)} + \hat{a}(\vec{k})\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})e^{-i(-kx+qy)} + \hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})e^{-i(kx+qy)} \tag{254}$$

$$+ \left(\hat{a}(\vec{q})\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k}) - 2\omega_k(2\pi)^{d-1}\delta^{d-1}(\vec{q}-\vec{k})\right)e^{i(-kx+qy)} \tag{255}$$

and therefore

$$\langle 0|\hat{\phi}(x)\hat{\phi}(y)|0\rangle = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2(d-1)}}\int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}}{2\omega_k}\frac{d^{d-1}\vec{q}}{2\omega_q}\langle 0|\hat{a}(\vec{k})\hat{a}(\vec{q})|0\rangle e^{i(kx+qy)} + \langle 0|\hat{a}(\vec{k})\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})|0\rangle e^{-i(-kx+qy)} \tag{256}$$

$$+ \langle 0|\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{q})|0\rangle e^{-i(kx+qy)} + \left(\langle 0|\hat{a}(\vec{q})\hat{a}^\dagger(\vec{k})|0\rangle - 2\omega_k(2\pi)^{d-1}\delta^{d-1}(\vec{q}-\vec{k})\right)e^{i(-kx+qy)} \tag{257}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{2(d-1)}}\int \frac{d^{d-1}\vec{k}}{2\omega_k}\frac{d^{d-1}\vec{q}}{2\omega_q}\langle \vec{k}|\vec{q}\rangle e^{-i(-kx+qy)} + \left(\langle \vec{q}|\vec{k}\rangle - 2\omega_k(2\pi)^{d-1}\delta^{d-1}(\vec{q}-\vec{k})\right)e^{i(-kx+qy)} \tag{258}$$

$$\tag{259}$$

Not done yet

Problem 1.3.4 - Feynman rules of ϕ^4 theory

Not done yet

Problem 1.3.5 - Convergence of perturbative expansion

Not done yet

Problem 1.3.6

Not done yet

Problem 1.3.7

Not done yet

Problem 1.3.8

Not done yet

8 String Theory

8.1 Zwiebach - A First Course in String Theory

8.2 Becker, Becker, Schwarz - String Theory and M-Theroy

8.3 Polchinski - String Theory Volumes 1 and 2

Problem 1.1 - Non-relativistic action limits

(a) We start with (1.2.2) and use $dt = \gamma d\tau$ and $u^\mu = \gamma(c, \vec{v})$ as well as $v \ll c$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\mathrm{pp}} &= -mc \int d\tau \sqrt{-\dot{X}^\mu \dot{X}_\mu} && (260)\\ &= -mc \int d\tau \sqrt{(c^2 - v^2)\gamma^2} && (261)\\ &= -\int mc^2 \cdot dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} && (262)\\ &\approx -\int dt \cdot mc^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) && (263)\\ &= -\int dt \left(mc^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv^2\right) && (264) \end{aligned}$$

(b)

Not done yet

9 Astrophysics

9.1 Carroll, Ostlie - An Introduction to Modern Astrophysics

9.2 Weinberg - Lecture on Astrophysics

Problem 1 - Hydrostatics of spherical star

Gravitational force on a mass element must be balanced by the top and bottom pressure (buoyancy)

$$\begin{aligned} F_p^{\mathrm{top}} - F_p^{\mathrm{bottom}} &= F_g && (265)\\ dA \cdot p\left(r + \frac{dr}{2}\right) - dA \cdot p\left(r - \frac{dr}{2}\right) &= -g(r)\rho(r) \cdot dA \cdot dr && (266)\\ \frac{dp}{dr} &= -g(r)\rho(r) && (267)\\ &= -G\frac{\mathcal{M}(r)}{r^2}\rho(r) && (268) \end{aligned}$$

and therefore

$$\rho(r)\mathcal{M}(r) = -\frac{dp}{dr}\frac{r^2}{G} \qquad (269)$$

where

$$g(r) = G\frac{\mathcal{M}(r)}{r^2} = \frac{G}{r^2}\int_0^r 4\pi\rho(r')r'^2 dr'. \qquad (270)$$

The gravitational binding energy Ω is given by

$$d\Omega = -G\frac{m_{\text{shell}}\mathcal{M}}{r} \tag{271}$$

$$\Omega = -G\int_0^R \frac{4\pi\rho(r)\mathcal{M}(r)}{r} r^2 dr \tag{272}$$

$$= -4\pi G \int_0^R r\rho(r)\mathcal{M}(r)dr \tag{273}$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^R \frac{dp}{dr} r^3 dr \tag{274}$$

$$= 4\pi p r^3|_0^R - 3\cdot 4\pi \int_0^R p(r) r^2 dr \tag{275}$$

$$= 4\pi p_0 R^3 - 3\left(4\pi \int_0^R p(r) r^2 dr\right) \tag{276}$$

$$= 4\pi p_0 R^3 - 3\int_{K_R} p(\vec{r}) d^3r. \tag{277}$$

Problem 2 - CNO cycle

$$\Gamma(ii) = \Gamma(iii) = \Gamma(iv) = \Gamma(v) = \Gamma(i) \tag{278}$$

$$\Gamma(vi) = P\cdot\Gamma(i) \tag{279}$$

$$\Gamma(vii) = \Gamma(viii) = \Gamma(ix) = \Gamma(x) = (1-P)\cdot\Gamma(i) \tag{280}$$

Check result!

Problem 3

Not done yet

Problem 4

Not done yet

Problem 5 - Radial density expansion for a polytrope

For the polytrope equation

$$p = K\rho^\Gamma \tag{281}$$

we obtain

$$\frac{dp}{d\rho} = K\Gamma\rho^{\Gamma-1} \tag{282}$$

$$= \Gamma\frac{p}{\rho} \tag{283}$$

With equations (1.1.4/5)

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = -\frac{G\mathcal{M}(r)\rho(r)}{r^2} \quad \rightarrow \quad \mathcal{M}(r) = -\frac{p' r^2}{G\rho} \tag{284}$$

$$\frac{d\mathcal{M}(r)}{dr} = 4\pi r^2\rho(r) \tag{285}$$

we can obtain a second order ODE by differentiating the first one and substituting $\mathcal{M}'$

$$\mathcal{M}' = -\frac{1}{G}\frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{r^2}{\rho}\frac{d}{dr}p\right) \tag{286}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{r^2}{\rho}\frac{d}{dr}p\right) + G\mathcal{M}' = 0 \tag{287}$$

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{r^2}{\rho}\frac{d}{dr}p\right) + 4\pi G r^2\rho = 0 \tag{288}$$

now we can substitute the $p = K\rho^\Gamma$ and obtain

$$\frac{d}{dr}\left(\frac{r^2}{\rho}\frac{d}{dr}\rho^\Gamma\right) + \frac{4\pi G}{K}r^2\rho = 0. \tag{289}$$

The Taylor expansion

$$\rho(r) = \rho(0)\left[1 + ar^2 + br^4 + ...\right] \tag{290}$$

$$\rho(r)^\Gamma = \rho(0)^\Gamma\left[1 + ar^2 + br^4 + ...\right]^\Gamma \tag{291}$$

$$= \rho(0)^\Gamma\left[1 + a\Gamma r^2 + \left(b\Gamma + \frac{1}{2}a^2\Gamma(\Gamma-1)\right)r^4 + ...\right] \tag{292}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho(0)}\left[1 - ar^2 + (a^2 - b)r^4 + ...\right] \tag{293}$$

can be substituted into the ODE

$$\rho(0)^{\Gamma-1}\frac{d}{dr}\left(r^2\left[1 - ar^2 + (a^2-b)r^4 + ...\right]\left[a\Gamma 2r + \left(b\Gamma + \frac{1}{2}a^2\Gamma(\Gamma-1)\right)4r^3 + ...\right]\right) \tag{294}$$

$$+\frac{4\pi G}{K}\rho(0)\left[r^2 + ar^4 + br^6 + ...\right] = 0. \tag{295}$$

and sort by powers of r

$$\rho(0)^{\Gamma-1}\frac{d}{dr}\left(2\Gamma ar^3 + \left[-2\Gamma a^2 + 4\left(b\Gamma + \frac{1}{2}a^2\Gamma(\Gamma-1)\right)\right]r^5 + ...\right) + \frac{4\pi G}{K}\rho(0)\left[r^2 + ar^4 + br^6 + ...\right] = 0. \tag{296}$$

In second order of r we obtain

$$\rho(0)^{\Gamma-1}2\Gamma a3 + \frac{4\pi G}{K}\rho(0) = 0 \tag{297}$$

which results in

$$a = -\frac{2\pi G}{3\Gamma K\rho(0)^{\Gamma-2}} \tag{298}$$

Problem 6

Not done yet

Problem 7

Not done yet

Problem 8

Not done yet

Problem 9

Not done yet

Problem 10

Not done yet

Problem 11 - Modified Newtonian gravity

The modified Poisson equation is given by

$$\left(\triangle + \mathcal{R}^{-2}\right)\phi = 4\pi G\rho \tag{299}$$

with the Greens function

$$\left(\triangle + \mathcal{R}^{-2}\right) G(\vec{r}) = -\delta^3(\vec{r}). \tag{300}$$

The Fourier transform of the Greens function

$$G(\vec{k}) = \int d^3\vec{r}\, G(\vec{r}) e^{-i\vec{k}\vec{r}} \tag{301}$$

and the field equations are given by

$$\left[k^2 + \mathcal{R}^{-2}\right] G(\vec{k}) = -1 \tag{302}$$

$$G(\vec{k}) = \frac{1}{k^2 + \mathcal{R}^{-2}} \tag{303}$$

$$G(\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^3\vec{k} \frac{e^{i\vec{k}\vec{r}}}{k^2 + \mathcal{R}^{-2}} \tag{304}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} 2\pi \int_0^\infty \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{ik_r \cdot r \cos\theta}}{k_r^2 + \mathcal{R}^{-2}} k_r^2 \sin\theta \, d\theta dk_r \tag{305}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} 2\pi \int_0^\infty \left[-\frac{e^{ik_r r \cos\theta}}{ik_r r} \right]_0^\pi \frac{1}{k_r^2 + \mathcal{R}^{-2}} k_r^2 dk_r \tag{306}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi^2 r} \int_0^\infty \frac{k_r \sin(k_r r)}{k_r^2 + \mathcal{R}^{-2}} dk_r \tag{307}$$

$$\tag{308}$$

The integral can be can be calculated using the residual theorem

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{k_r \sin(k_r r)}{k_r^2 + \mathcal{R}^{-2}} dk_r = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{k_r \sin(k_r r)}{k_r^2 + \mathcal{R}^{-2}} dk_r \tag{309}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{k_r \sin(k_r r)}{(k_r + i\mathcal{R}^{-1})(k_r - i\mathcal{R}^{-1})} dk_r \tag{310}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{k_r \sin(k_r r)}{2k_r} \left(\frac{1}{k_r + i\mathcal{R}^{-1}} + \frac{1}{k_r - i\mathcal{R}^{-1}} \right) dk_r \tag{311}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\sin(k_r r)}{k_r + i\mathcal{R}^{-1}} dk_r + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\sin(k_r r)}{k_r - i\mathcal{R}^{-1}} dk_r \tag{312}$$

Not done yet

Problem 12

Not done yet

10 General Physics

10.1 Walter - Astronautics

Problem 1.1 - Balloon Propulsion

For the mass flow rate we have

$$\dot{m} = \rho \dot{V} \approx \rho A_t v_t \stackrel{!}{=} \frac{\rho V}{T} \quad \rightarrow \quad v_t = \frac{V}{A_t T} = 20\mathrm{m/s} \tag{313}$$

and the speed of sound in a diatomic gas ($f = 5$, $\rho_0 = 1.225\mathrm{kg/m}^3$, $P_0 = 101.3 \cdot 10^3 Pa$) is

$$c = \sqrt{\kappa \frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{f+2}{f}\frac{P}{\rho}} = 340\mathrm{m/s} \tag{314}$$

which justifies $v_t \ll c$. Newtons second law gives for the momentum thrust

$$F_e = \frac{dp}{dt} = \dot{m} v_t = \frac{\rho V}{T}\frac{V}{A_t T} = \frac{\rho}{A_t}\left(\frac{V}{T}\right)^2 = 0.0258\mathrm{N} \tag{315}$$

From the Bernoulli equation we can obtain the pressure difference

$$P = P_0 + \frac{\rho}{2} v_t^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad P - P_0 = \frac{\rho}{2} v_t^2 \tag{316}$$

and can then calculate the pressure thrust

$$F_p = A_t(P - P_0) = \frac{A_t \rho}{2} v_t^2 = \frac{\rho V^2}{2 A_t T^2} = 0.0129\mathrm{N} \tag{317}$$

and see $F_e = 2F_p$.

Problem 1.2 - Nozzle Exit Area of an SSME

For the total thrust we have in vacuum and at sea level we have

$$F_{\mathrm{SL}} = A_t(P - P_0) + \dot{m} v_t \tag{318}$$
$$F_{\mathrm{V}} = A_t(P - 0) + \dot{m} v_t \tag{319}$$

which implies with $P_0 = 101.3\mathrm{Pa}$

$$A_t = \frac{F_{\mathrm{V}} - F_{\mathrm{SL}}}{P_0} = 4.55\mathrm{m}^2 \tag{320}$$

Problem 1.3 - Proof of $\eta_{\mathbf{VDF}} \leq 1$

$$\langle \nu_e \rangle_\mu = \frac{\int_0^{\pi/2} \nu_e(\theta) \cdot \mu(\theta) \sin\theta \, d\theta}{\int_0^{\pi/2} \mu(\theta) \sin\theta \, d\theta} \tag{321}$$

$$\langle \nu_e \rangle_\mu^2 \leq \langle \nu_e^2 \rangle_\mu \tag{322}$$

Not done yet

Problem 4.1 - Gas Velocity-Pressure Relation in a Nozzle

Using the ideal gas equation $pV = NkT$ we have for a adiabatic process

$$\begin{aligned} pV^\kappa &= p\left(\frac{NkT}{p}\right)^\kappa && (323)\\ &= p^{1-\kappa}T^\kappa && (324)\\ &= \text{const} && (325)\\ &\rightarrow \quad p^{\frac{1-\kappa}{\kappa}}T = p_0^{\frac{1-\kappa}{\kappa}}T_0 && (326) \end{aligned}$$

and with $pV = nRT$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{nM_p}{V} = \frac{M_p p}{RT} \quad \rightarrow \quad p = \frac{R}{M_p}\rho T && (327)\\ (\rho T)^{\frac{1-\kappa}{\kappa}}T = \text{const} && (328)\\ \rho^{1-\kappa}T = \text{const} && (329) \end{aligned}$$

we obtain with $\kappa = \frac{2+n}{n}$ for the energy conversion efficiency

$$\begin{aligned} \eta = 1 - \frac{T}{T_0} &= 1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{\kappa-1}{\kappa}} = 1 - \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right)^{\kappa-1} && (330)\\ &= 1 - \left(\frac{p}{p_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{n+2}} = 1 - \left(\frac{\rho}{\rho_0}\right)^{\frac{2}{n}} && (331)\\ & && (332) \end{aligned}$$

11 Doodling

Fundamental ingredients for a quantum theory are a set of states $\{|\psi\rangle\}$ and operators $\{\mathcal{O}\}$. The time development is governed by a Hamilton operator

$$i\hbar\partial_t|\psi\rangle = H|\psi\rangle \tag{333}$$

Lets assume that momentum eigenstates are simultaneously eigenstates of H then a simple relativistic theory looks like

$$H|\vec{p}\rangle = E_{\vec{p}}|\vec{p}\rangle \tag{334}$$

$$E_{\vec{p}} = +\sqrt{\vec{p}^2c^2 + m^2c^4} \tag{335}$$

The time evolution of the wave function is given by

$$\psi(\vec{p},t) = e^{-iE_{\vec{p}}t}\psi(\vec{p},0) \tag{336}$$

$$\psi(\vec{x},t) = \int d^3\vec{p}\, e^{i\vec{p}\vec{x}}\psi(\vec{p},t) \tag{337}$$

$$= \int d^3\vec{p}\, e^{-i(E_{\vec{p}}t-\vec{p}\vec{x})}\psi(\vec{p},0) \tag{338}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3}\int d^3\vec{p}\, e^{-i(E_{\vec{p}}t-\vec{p}\vec{x})}\int d^3\vec{y}e^{-i\vec{p}\vec{y}}\psi(\vec{y},0) \tag{339}$$

$$= \int d^3\vec{y}\left[\frac{1}{(2\pi)^3}\int d^3\vec{p}\, e^{-i(E_{\vec{p}}t-\vec{p}(\vec{x}-\vec{y}))}\right]\psi(\vec{y},0) \tag{340}$$

$$\psi(\vec{x},t) = \int d^3\vec{y}\, G(\vec{x}-\vec{y},t)\psi(\vec{y},0) \tag{341}$$

Causality of the theory is guaranteed if the commutator of two operators/observables (associated with points x and y in space time) commute if the points are space-like separated

$$|x-y| < 0 \quad \to \quad [\mathcal{O}_i, \mathcal{O}_j] = 0. \tag{342}$$

Localizing a particle in a small region L means

$$p \sim \frac{\hbar}{L} \tag{343}$$

$$E = \sqrt{m^2c^4 + p^2c^2} = pc\sqrt{1 + \frac{m^2c^2}{p^2}} \tag{344}$$

The L at which the momentum contribution becomes comparable to the rest energy of the particle

$$mc^2 = pc = \frac{\hbar c}{L} \quad \to \quad L_c = \frac{\hbar}{mc} \tag{345}$$

is called Compton wavelength at which a relativistic theory is required and creation of particles and antiparticles appears.

This is therefore the method of choice to produce particles. A collision of two particles localizes a large amount of energy in a small region - creating particles

$$p\bar{p} \to X\bar{X} + ... \tag{346}$$

Important general principles

- CPT invariance
- Spin-statistic theorem
- Interactions of particles with higher spin rather quite constrainted
  1. for lower spins $s = 0, 1/2$ the only restrictions are locality and Lorentz invariance
  2. the constrains are so restrictive that there are no relativistic quantum particle with $s > 2$

12 Some stuff for later

1. QFT on Riemann sphere with $g : S^2 \to G$ consider the action

$$\mathcal{S}_0 = \frac{1}{4\lambda^2} \int_{S^2} d^2 z \ \mathrm{tr}(g^{-1}\partial_\mu g g^{-1}\partial^\mu g) \tag{347}$$

   then $g^{-1}\partial_\mu g$ defines and element of the Lie algebra and $g^{-1}dg$ is the pullback of the Maurer-Cartan form to S^2 under the map defined by g.

2. - Baez review octonions https://arxiv.org/abs/math/0105155v4
   - Complex quaternion, octonions https://arxiv.org/abs/1611.09182
   - Conway, Smith - On quaternions and octonions

13 Representations CheatSheet

13.1 Preliminaries

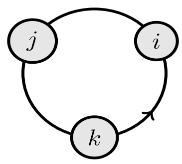
Definition 13.1. Number spaces $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}, \mathbb{O}$

- A **complex number** is an objects of the form $a + bi$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$$i^2 = -1. \tag{348}$$

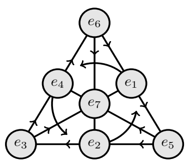
- A **quaternion** is an objects of the form $a + bi + cj + dk$ with $a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$ and

$$i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1. \tag{349}$$



- An **octonion** is an objects of the form $a+bi+cj+dk+el+fm+gn+ho$ with $a, \dots, h \in \mathbb{R}$ and $e_0 = 1, e_1 = i, \dots, e_7 = o$

$$e_i e_j = \begin{cases} e_j, & \text{if } i = 0 \\ e_i, & \text{if } j = 0 \\ -\delta_{ij} e_0 + \varepsilon_{ijk} e_k & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{350}$$



Remark 13.1. $\mathbb{C}$ *forms a field,* $\mathbb{H}$ *forms a non-commutative ring*

Definition 13.2. The **conjugates** are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z} &= a - bi & (351) \\ \bar{q} &= a - bi - cj - dk & (352) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\left[q + iqi + jqj + kqk\right] & (353) \\ \bar{x} &= a - bi - cj - dk - el - fm - gn - ho & (354) \\ &= -\frac{1}{6}\left[x + (ix)i + (jq)j + (kq)k) + (le)l + (mf)m + (ng)n + (oh)o\right] & (355) \end{aligned}$$

13.2 Groups theory

Definition 13.3. A subgroup N of a group G is called **normal subgroup (Normalteiler)** $N \lhd G$ if it is invariant under conjugation by members of G. Meaning

$$gng^{-1} \in N \quad \forall g \in G \tag{356}$$

Definition 13.4. A **simple group** is a nontrivial group whose only normal subgroups are the trivial group and the group itself.

Theorem 13.1. Every finite simple group is isomorphic to one of the following groups:

1. Z_p cyclic group of prime order
2. A_n alternating group of degree $n > 4$
3. groups of Lie type (names derived from Lie algebras with $q = p^k, m \in \mathbb{N}$
   - $A_n(q)$ Special projective linear group
   - $B_n(q), n > 1$ Commutator subgroup of $SO(2n+1)$
   - $C_n(q), n > 2$ projective symplectic group
   - $D_n(q), n > 1$ Commutator subgroup of $SO(2n)$
   - $E_6(q), E_7(q), E_8(q), F_4(q), G_2(q)$ Chevalley group
   - ${}^2A_n(q^2), n > 1$ Special unitary group $SU(n)$
   - ${}^2B_2(2^{2m+1}))$ Suzuki Groups $Sz(2^{2m+1})$
   - ${}^2D_n(q^2),{}^3 D_4(q^3),{}^2 E_6(q^2)$ Steinberg group
   - ${}^2F_4(2^{2m+1}),{}^2 G_2(2^{2m+1})$ Ree group
4. 26 sporadic groups
   - Mathieu groups $M_{11}, M_{12}, M_{22}, M_{23}, M_{24}$
   - Janko groups J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4
   - Conway groups Co_1, Co_2, Co_3
   - Fischer groups Fi_{22}, Fi_{23}, F_{3+}
   - Higman–Sims group HS
   - McLaughlin group McL
   - Held group F_7
   - Rudvalis group Ru
   - Suzuki group F_{3-}
   - O'Nan group $O'N$
   - Harada–Norton group F_5
   - Lyons group Ly
   - Thompson group F_3
   - Baby Monster group F_2
   - Fischer–Griess Monster group F_1
5. ${}^2F_4(2)'$ Tits group (order $2^11 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 13 = 17,971,200$)
   - sometimes called the 27th sporadic group - but belongs for $m = 0$ to the family ${}^2F_4(2^{2m+1})'$ of commutator subgroups of ${}^2F_4(2^{2m+1})$

Definition 13.5. Exceptional Lie groups

- G_2 (order 14)
- F_4 (order 52)
- E_6 (order 78)
- E_7 (order 133)
- E_8 (order 248)

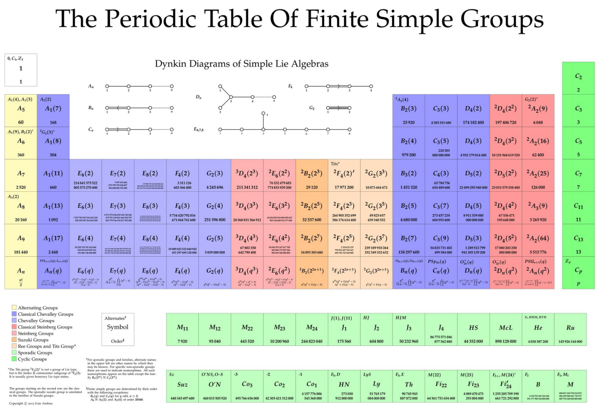


Figure 2: Periodic table of finite simple groups

Theorem 13.2. (Frobenius theorem, Hurwitz theorem) Any real finite-dimensional normed division algebra over the reals must be

- isomorphic to $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$ if unitary and commutative (equivalently: associative and commutative)
- isomorphic to the quaternions $\mathbb{H}$ if noncommutative but associative
- isomorphic to the octonions $\mathbb{O}$ if non-associative but alternative.

Remark 13.2. *Projective spaces*

- $\mathfrak{so}(n+1)$ *is infinitesimal isometry of the real projective spaces* $\mathbb{RP}^n$
- $\mathfrak{su}(n+1)$ *is infinitesimal isometry of the complex projective spaces* $\mathbb{CP}^n$
- $\mathfrak{sp}(n+1)$ *is infinitesimal isometry of the quaternionic projective spaces* $\mathbb{HP}^n$
- *octonionic projective line* $\mathbb{OP}^1$ *reproduces* $\mathfrak{so}(8)$ *(already accomodated by* $\mathbb{RP}^7$*)*
- *Cayley projective plane* $\mathbb{OP}^2$ *reproduces* $\mathfrak{f}_4$*)*
- $\mathbb{OP}^n$ *for* $n > 2$ *gives nothing due to non-associativity of* $\mathbb{O}$

Remark 13.3. *Freudenthal-Rosenfeld-Tits magic square of Lie algebras*

$$\begin{array}{c||cccc} \mathbb{A}_1/\mathbb{A}_2 & \mathbb{R} & \mathbb{C} & \mathbb{H} & \mathbb{O} \\ \hline \mathbb{R} & \mathfrak{so}(3) & \mathfrak{su}(3) & \mathfrak{sp}(3) & \mathfrak{f}_4 \\ \mathbb{C} & \mathfrak{su}(3) & \mathfrak{su}(3)\otimes\mathfrak{su}(3) & \mathfrak{su}(6) & \mathfrak{e}_6 \\ \mathbb{H} & \mathfrak{sp}(3) & \mathfrak{su}(6) & \mathfrak{so}(12) & \mathfrak{e}_7 \\ \mathbb{O} & \mathfrak{f}_4 & \mathfrak{e}_6 & \mathfrak{e}_7 & \mathfrak{e}_8 \end{array} \tag{357}$$

13.3 Representation theory

Definition 13.6. A **representation** of a group $G = (\{g_i\}, \circ)$ is a mapping D of the elements of G onto a set of linear operators with

1. $D(e) = \mathbb{I}$
2. $D(g_1)D(g_2) = D(g_1 \circ g_2)$.

This obviously implies $D(g^{-1}) = D(g)^{-1}$.

Remark 13.4. *A bit more formal - let G a group and V be a $\mathbb{K}$-vector space then a linear representation is a group homomorphism with $D: G \to \mathrm{GL}(V) \stackrel{!}{=} \mathrm{Aut}(V)$. V is then called representation space with* $\dim V$ *being the dimension of the representation and $D(g) \in \mathrm{GL}(V)$*

Definition 13.7. An **equivalent representation** D' of a representation D is defined by

$$D(g) \to D'(g) = S^{-1}D(g)S \qquad \forall g \in G \tag{358}$$

Definition 13.8. A representation D is called **unitary representation** if

$$D(g)^\dagger = D(g)^{-1} \qquad \forall g \in G \tag{359}$$

Remark 13.5. *For a unitary representation $D(g)^\dagger D(g) = \mathbb{I}$ an equivalent representation $D'(g) = S^{-1}D(g)S$ is only unitary*

$$\begin{aligned} D'(g)^\dagger D'(g) &= \left(S^{-1}D(g)S\right)^\dagger S^{-1}D(g)S && (360)\\ &= S^\dagger D(g)^\dagger (S^{-1})^\dagger S^{-1}D(g)S && (361)\\ &= S^\dagger D(g)^\dagger (S^\dagger)^{-1} S^{-1}D(g)S && (362)\\ &= S^\dagger D(g)^\dagger (SS^\dagger)^{-1}D(g)S && (363) \end{aligned}$$

iff S is unitary itself $SS^\dagger = \mathbb{I}$

$$D'(g)^\dagger D'(g) = S^{-1}D(g)^\dagger D(g)S = S^{-1}S = \mathbb{I}. \tag{364}$$

Definition 13.9. A representation is called a **reducible representation** if V has an invariant subspace meaning that the action of any $D(g)$ on any vector of the subspace V_P is still in the subspace. If the projection operator $P: V \to V_P$ projects to this subspace then

$$PD(g)P = D(g)P \qquad \forall g \in G \tag{365}$$

Remark 13.6. $\forall|v\rangle \in V$ *we have $P|v\rangle \in V_P$. If the subspace is invariant then any group action can not move it outside $D(g)P|v\rangle \in V_P$. But this means projecting it again would not change anything $PD(g)P|v\rangle = D(g)P|v\rangle$*

Definition 13.10. A representation is called an **irreducible representation** if it is not reducible.

Definition 13.11. A representation is called a **completely reducible representation** if it is equivalent to a representation whose matrix elements have the form

$$D(g) = \begin{pmatrix} D_1(g) & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & D_2(g) & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \tag{366}$$

where all $D_j(g)$ are irreducible. Representation D is is said to be the direct sum of subrepresentation D_j

$$D = D_1(g) \oplus D_2(g) \oplus \cdots \tag{367}$$

Definition 13.12. For a group of order n the n-dimensional representation D defined by

$$g_k \to |e_k\rangle \tag{368}$$

$$D(g_j)|e_k\rangle \stackrel{!}{=} |e_m\rangle \qquad \text{with } g_j \circ g_k = g_m \to |e_m\rangle \tag{369}$$

(where $\{|e_i\rangle\}$ is the ordinary n-dimensional cartesian basis) is called the **regular representation**. The matrices are then constructed by

$$[D(g_j)]_{ik} = \langle e_i|D(g_j)|e_k\rangle = \langle e_i|e_m\rangle. \tag{370}$$

Theorem 13.3. Every representation of a finite group is equivalent to a unitary representation.

Theorem 13.4. Every representation of a finite group is complete reducible.

14 Lie algebras

Remark 14.1. *Killing classification of simple Lie groups*

- *SO(2n), SO(2n+1) - Lie algebra:* $J^T = -J$ *(skew-hermitian, trace free matrices* $GL(n, \mathbb{R})$
- *SU(n) - Lie algebra:* $J^\dagger = -J$ *(skew-hermitian, trace free matrices in* $GL(n, \mathbb{C})$
- *Sp(2n) - Lie algebra:* $J^\dagger = -J$ *(skew-hermitian matrices in* $GL(n, \mathbb{H})$

15 Example representations

15.1 Cyclic group Z_2

$$\begin{array}{c||cc} Z_2 & e & p \\ \hline\hline e & e & p \\ p & p & e \end{array} \tag{371}$$

1d

$$D(e) = 1, \quad D(p) = 1 \tag{372}$$
$$D'(e) = 1, \quad D'(p) = -1 \tag{373}$$

15.2 Cyclic group Z_3

$$\begin{array}{c||ccc} Z_3 & e & a & b \\ \hline\hline e & e & a & b \\ a & a & b & e \\ b & b & e & a \end{array} \tag{374}$$

1d

$$D(e) = 1, \quad D(a) = 1, \quad D(b) = 1 \tag{375}$$

$$D'(e) = 1, \quad D'(a) = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}, \quad D'(b) = e^{i\frac{4\pi}{3}} \tag{376}$$

3d - regular representation

$$|e\rangle = (1,0,0)^T, \quad |a\rangle = (0,1,0)^T, \quad |b\rangle = (0,0,1)^T \tag{377}$$

$$D(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D(b) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{378}$$

15.3 Group S_3

$$
\begin{array}{c||cccccc}
S_3 & e & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\
\hline\hline
e & e & a_1 & a_2 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 \\
a_1 & a_1 & a_2 & e & a_5 & a_3 & a_4 \\
a_2 & a_2 & e & a_1 & a_4 & a_5 & a_3 \\
a_1 & a_3 & a_4 & a_5 & e & a_1 & a_2 \\
a_1 & a_4 & a_5 & a_3 & a_2 & e & a_1 \\
a_1 & a_5 & a_3 & a_4 & a_1 & a_2 & e
\end{array}
\tag{379}
$$

$$
a_1 = (1,2,3), \quad a_2 = (3,2,1), \quad a_3 = (1,2), \quad a_4 = (2,3), \quad a_5 = (3,1) \tag{380}
$$

2d

$$
D(e) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D(a_1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D(a_2) = \begin{pmatrix} -1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{381}
$$

$$
D(a_3) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D(a_4) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & \sqrt{3}/2 \\ \sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D(a_5) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/2 & -\sqrt{3}/2 \\ -\sqrt{3}/2 & -1/2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{382}
$$

16 Misc

- Gordon vs Gordan
  - Paul Gordan (1837-1912) - Clebsch-Gordan decomposition
  - Walter Gordon (1893-1939) - Klein-Gordon equation
- Lorentz vs Lorenz
  - Hendrik Lorentz (1853-1928) - Lorentz transformation, Lorentz force
  - Ludvig Lorenz (1829-1891) - Lorenz gauge
- Klein vs Klein
  - Oskar Klein (1894-1977) - Klein-Gordon equation, Kaluza-Klein theory
  - Felix Klein (1849-1925) - Klein bottle
- Euler vs Euler
  - Hans Heinrich Euler (1909-1941) - Euler–Heisenberg Lagrangian
  - Leonhard Euler (1707-1783) - Euler's formula