

Quantum Gravity Tutorial 3 (March 19, 2020)

Tutorial 3: Free Parametrized Particle (again)

Q1: Indeed, we have

$$p_t = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{t}} = -\frac{m}{2} \left(\frac{\dot{q}}{\dot{t}} \right)^2, \quad p_q = m \frac{\dot{q}}{\dot{t}},$$

which leads to the constraint

$$\phi = \frac{p_q^2}{2m} + p_t = 0.$$

We obtain a Hamiltonian

$$\begin{aligned} H &= \dot{t} p_t + \dot{q} p_q - \frac{m}{2} \frac{\dot{q}^2}{\dot{t}} \\ &= \dot{t} p_t + \frac{1}{m} \dot{t} p_q^2 - \frac{m}{2} \dot{t} \left(\frac{p_q}{m} \right)^2 \\ &= \dot{t} \left(p_t + \frac{p_q^2}{2m} \right) = \dot{t} \phi = 0 = N \phi \end{aligned}$$

Q2: Since $\{\phi, \phi\} = 0$ trivially and

$$\{\phi, H\} = \{\phi, N\phi\} \approx 0$$

trivially, ϕ is the only constraint and it is

first class. It thus generates gauge transformations.

Since

$$\{q, \phi\} = \frac{1}{2m} \{q, p_q^2\} = \frac{1}{2m} (2p_q) = \frac{p_q}{m}$$

$$\{t, \phi\} = \{t, p_t\} = 1$$

$$\{p_q, \phi\} = \{p_t, \phi\} = 0,$$

we have that the gauge transformations generate orbits of the form

$$p_q(s) = p_q(0), \quad p_t(s) = p_t(0),$$

$$q(s) = q(0) + \frac{p_q}{2m} s, \quad t(s) = t(0) + s.$$

Q3: Our gauge fixing condition is $q = \tau$. Take a point $(t_0, q_0, p_{t0}, p_{q0})$ satisfying this. Its gauge orbit is given by all points satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} q &= q_0 + \frac{p_{q0}}{2m} s, & t &= t_0 + s \\ &= \tau + \frac{p_{q0}}{2m} s \end{aligned}$$

$$p_q = p_{q0}$$

$$p_t = p_{t0}.$$

We thus obtain

$$S = \frac{m}{p_{q_0}} (q - \tau),$$

i.e.

$$q_0 = \tau, \quad t_0 = t - \frac{m}{p_q} (q - t)$$

$$p_{q_0} = p_q \quad p_{t_0} = p_t.$$

Thus

$$F_t(\tau)(t, q, p_t, p_q) = t + \frac{m}{p_q} (\tau - q)$$

$$F_q(\tau)(t, q, p_t, p_q) = \tau$$

$$F_{p_t}(\tau)(t, q, p_t, p_q) = p_t$$

$$F_{p_q}(\tau)(t, q, p_t, p_q) = p_q \approx \pm \sqrt{-2mp_t}$$