

第 1 题得分：_____. 证明

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{4}\text{tr}(\not{A}\not{B}) &= -(A \cdot B) \equiv A_0 B_0 - \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \\ \frac{1}{4}\text{tr}(\not{A}\not{B}\not{C}\not{D}) &= (A \cdot B)(C \cdot D) - (A \cdot C)(B \cdot D) + (A \cdot D)(B \cdot C) \\ \frac{1}{4}\text{tr}(\gamma_5 \not{A}\not{B}\not{C}\not{D}) &= \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} A_\mu B_\nu C_\rho D_\lambda\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\not{A} = -i\gamma_\mu A_\mu$, $\not{B} = -i\gamma_\mu B_\mu$, etc.
全反对称张量

$$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} = \begin{cases} 1, & \mu, \nu, \rho, \lambda \text{ 为 } 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ 的偶置换;} \\ -1, & \mu, \nu, \rho, \lambda \text{ 为 } 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ 的奇置换;} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

解: 对于 Pauli 矩阵 σ_i 有:

$$\text{tr}(\sigma_i \sigma_j) = 2\delta_{ij}.$$

则对于 γ 矩阵, 可以计算:

$$\text{tr}(\gamma_i \gamma_j) = 2\text{tr}(\sigma_i \sigma_j) = 4\delta_{ij}; \quad \text{tr}(\gamma_i \gamma_4) = 0; \quad \text{tr}(\gamma_4 \gamma_4) = 4.$$

则可以计算:

$$\frac{1}{4}\text{tr}(\not{A}\not{B}) = \frac{1}{4}\text{tr}(-\gamma_\mu A_\mu \gamma_\nu B_\nu) = -\frac{1}{4}A_\mu B_\nu \text{tr}(\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu) = -A_\mu B_\mu = -(A \cdot B) = A_0 B_0 - \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}.$$

其中, 利用了 $A_4 = iA_0$, $B_4 = iB_0$.

对于 Pauli 矩阵 σ_i 有:

$$\text{tr}(\sigma_i \sigma_j \sigma_k \sigma_l) = 2\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl} + 2\delta_{il}\delta_{jk} - 2\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl}.$$

其中 $i, j, k, l = 1, 2, 3$.

对于 $\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_\lambda$, 若只存在奇数个指标等于 4, 则迹为 0.

若有两个指标为 4, 则有:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{tr}(\gamma_i \gamma_j \gamma_4 \gamma_4) &= \text{tr}(\gamma_i \gamma_j) = 4\delta_{ij}; \\ \text{tr}(\gamma_i \gamma_4 \gamma_k \gamma_4) &= -\text{tr}(\gamma_i \gamma_k) = -4\delta_{ik}; \\ \text{tr}(\gamma_i \gamma_4 \gamma_4 \gamma_l) &= \text{tr}(\gamma_i \gamma_l) = 4\delta_{il}; \\ \text{tr}(\gamma_4 \gamma_j \gamma_k \gamma_4) &= \text{tr}(\gamma_j \gamma_k) = 4\delta_{jk}; \\ \text{tr}(\gamma_4 \gamma_j \gamma_4 \gamma_l) &= -\text{tr}(\gamma_j \gamma_l) = -4\delta_{jl}; \\ \text{tr}(\gamma_4 \gamma_4 \gamma_k \gamma_l) &= \text{tr}(\gamma_k \gamma_l) = 4\delta_{kl}.\end{aligned}$$

若四个指标全为 4, 则有:

$$\text{tr}(\gamma_4 \gamma_4 \gamma_4 \gamma_4) = 4.$$

则可以计算:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{4}\text{tr}(\not{A}\not{B}\not{C}\not{D}) &= \frac{1}{4}A_\mu B_\nu C_\rho D_\lambda \text{tr}(\gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_\lambda) \\ &= \frac{1}{4}A_i B_j C_k D_l (4\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl} + 4\delta_{il}\delta_{jk} - 4\delta_{ik}\delta_{jl}) + A_4 B_4 (C_i D_i) + C_4 D_4 (A_i B_i) \\ &\quad - A_4 C_4 (B_i D_i) - B_4 D_4 (A_i C_i) + A_4 D_4 (B_i C_i) + B_4 C_4 (A_i D_i) + A_4 B_4 C_4 D_4 \\ &= (A_\mu B_\mu)(C_\nu D_\nu) - (A_\alpha C_\alpha)(B_\beta D_\beta) + (A_\rho D_\rho)(B_\lambda C_\lambda) \\ &= (A \cdot B)(C \cdot D) - (A \cdot C)(B \cdot D) + (A \cdot D)(B \cdot C).\end{aligned}$$

接下来计算 $\text{tr}(\gamma_5 \not{A}\not{B}\not{C}\not{D})$:

$$\text{tr}(\gamma_5 \not{A}\not{B}\not{C}\not{D}) = A_\mu B_\nu C_\rho D_\lambda \text{tr}(\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_\lambda).$$

当四个参数 μ, ν, ρ, λ 至少存在两个相同时, 不妨令 $\mu = \nu$, 容易计算 $\text{tr}(\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_\lambda) = 0$ 。容易计算:

$$\text{tr}(\gamma_5 \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma_4) = 4.$$

由于 $\{\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu\} = 0$, $\mu \neq \nu$, $\mu, \nu = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$, 即当 μ, ν, ρ, λ 为 $1, 2, 3, 4$ 的偶置换时 $\text{tr}(\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_\lambda) = 4$; 当 μ, ν, ρ, λ 为 $1, 2, 3, 4$ 的奇置换时 $\text{tr}(\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_\lambda) = -4$ 。

则有:

$$\frac{1}{4} \text{tr}(\gamma_5 \not{A} \not{B} \not{C} \not{D}) = \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} A_\mu B_\nu C_\rho D_\lambda$$

其中全反对称张量

$$\epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\lambda} = \begin{cases} 1, & \mu, \nu, \rho, \lambda \text{ 为 } 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ 的偶置换;} \\ -1, & \mu, \nu, \rho, \lambda \text{ 为 } 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ 的奇置换;} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

□

第 2 题得分: _____. 考虑 Lee-Yang 的 β -衰变相互作用 $H_{int.}$ 。

令 β -衰变所涉及的粒子的空间反演变换律为

$$\mathcal{P}\psi_a(\vec{r}, t)\mathcal{P}^\dagger = \eta_a \gamma_4 \psi_a(-\vec{r}, t), \quad a = n, p, e, \nu$$

证明: 如果任意一对 (C, C') 同时非零, 即 (C_S, C'_S) 同时非零, 或 (C_V, C'_V) 同时非零, 或 (C_T, C'_T) 同时非零, 或 (C_A, C'_A) 同时非零, 或 (C_P, C'_P) 同时非零, 则不存在一组相因子 $(\eta_n, \eta_p, \eta_e, \eta_\nu)$ 使得宇称在相互作用下守恒, 即

$$[\mathcal{P}, H_{int.}] \neq 0.$$

解: 当 (C_S, C'_S) 同时非零, 其余耦合常数均为 0 时, 可以计算:

$$[\mathcal{P}, H_{int}] = - \int d^3\vec{r} [\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L}_{int}].$$

令 $A = \bar{\psi}_p \psi_n (C_S \bar{\psi}_e \psi_\nu + C'_S \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_5 \psi_\nu)$, 则 $\mathcal{L}_{int} = A + A^\dagger$ 。如果 $[\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L}_{int}] = 0$, 则有: $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{L}_{int} \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \mathcal{L}_{int}$ 。下面计算 $\mathcal{P} A \mathcal{P}^\dagger$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P} A \mathcal{P}^\dagger &= (\mathcal{P} \psi_p^\dagger \mathcal{P}^\dagger)^\dagger \gamma_4 (\mathcal{P} \psi_n \mathcal{P}^\dagger) (C_S (\mathcal{P} \psi_e \mathcal{P}^\dagger)^\dagger \gamma_4 (\mathcal{P} \psi_\nu \mathcal{P}^\dagger) + C'_S (\mathcal{P} \psi_e \mathcal{P}^\dagger)^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_5 (\mathcal{P} \psi_\nu \mathcal{P}^\dagger)) \\ &= \eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu \bar{\psi}_p(-\vec{r}, t) \psi_n(-\vec{r}, t) [C_S \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t) - C'_S \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_5 \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t)] \end{aligned}$$

其中, 场算符 ψ 的自变量从 \vec{r} 变成 $-\vec{r}$ 的影响在全空间积分中被去除。所以如果有 $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{L}_{int} \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \mathcal{L}_{int}$, 则只有两种可能:

1: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = 1$ 并且 $C'_S = 0$;

2: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = -1$ 并且 $C_S = 0$;

令 $B = \bar{\psi}_p \gamma_\mu \psi_n (C_V \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu + C'_V \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu)$, 可以计算:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P} B \mathcal{P}^\dagger &= (\mathcal{P} \psi_p^\dagger \mathcal{P}^\dagger)^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu (\mathcal{P} \psi_n \mathcal{P}^\dagger) (C_V (\mathcal{P} \psi_e \mathcal{P}^\dagger)^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu (\mathcal{P} \psi_\nu \mathcal{P}^\dagger) + C'_V (\mathcal{P} \psi_e \mathcal{P}^\dagger)^\dagger \gamma_4 \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 (\mathcal{P} \psi_\nu \mathcal{P}^\dagger)) \\ &= -\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu \bar{\psi}_p(-\vec{r}, t) \psi_n(-\vec{r}, t) [-C_V \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t) + C'_V \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t)] \\ &= \eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu \bar{\psi}_p(-\vec{r}, t) \psi_n(-\vec{r}, t) [C_V \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t) - C'_V \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t)] \end{aligned}$$

其中, 场算符 ψ 的自变量从 \vec{r} 变成 $-\vec{r}$ 的影响在全空间积分中被去除。所以如果有 $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{L}_{int} \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \mathcal{L}_{int}$, 则只有两种可能:

1: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = 1$ 并且 $C'_S = 0$;

2: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = -1$ 并且 $C_S = 0$;

令 $C = \bar{\psi}_p \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_n (C_T \bar{\psi}_e \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_\nu + C'_T \bar{\psi}_e \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \gamma_5 \psi_\nu)$, 可以计算:

$$\mathcal{P} C \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu \bar{\psi}_p(-\vec{r}, t) \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_n(-\vec{r}, t) [C_T \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t) - C'_T \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \sigma_{\lambda\mu} \gamma_5 \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t)]$$

其中, 场算符 ψ 的自变量从 \vec{r} 变成 $-\vec{r}$ 的影响在全空间积分中被去除。所以如果有 $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{L}_{int} \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \mathcal{L}_{int}$, 则只有两种可能:

1: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = 1$ 并且 $C'_S = 0$;

2: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = -1$ 并且 $C_S = 0$;

令 $D = \bar{\psi}_p \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_n (C_A \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu + C'_A \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu)$, 可以计算:

$$\mathcal{P} D \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu \bar{\psi}_p(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_n(-\vec{r}, t) [C_A \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t) - C'_A \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_\mu \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t)]$$

其中, 场算符 ψ 的自变量从 \vec{r} 变成 $-\vec{r}$ 的影响在全空间积分中被去除。所以如果有 $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{L}_{int} \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \mathcal{L}_{int}$, 则只有两种可能:

1: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = 1$ 并且 $C'_S = 0$;

2: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = -1$ 并且 $C_S = 0$;

令 $E = \bar{\psi}_p \gamma_5 \psi_n (C_P \bar{\psi}_e \gamma_5 \psi_\nu + C'_P \bar{\psi}_e \psi_\nu)$, 可以计算:

$$\mathcal{P} E \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu \bar{\psi}_p(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_5 \psi_n(-\vec{r}, t) [C_P \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \gamma_5 \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t) - C'_P \bar{\psi}_e(-\vec{r}, t) \psi_\nu(-\vec{r}, t)]$$

其中, 场算符 ψ 的自变量从 \vec{r} 变成 $-\vec{r}$ 的影响在全空间积分中被去除。所以如果有 $\mathcal{P} \mathcal{L}_{int} \mathcal{P}^\dagger = \mathcal{L}_{int}$, 则只有两种可能:

1: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = 1$ 并且 $C'_S = 0$;

2: $\eta_p^* \eta_n \eta_e^* \eta_\nu = -1$ 并且 $C_S = 0$;

综上所述, 如果任意一对 (C, C') 同时非零, 则不存在一组相因子使得宇称在相互作用下守恒。 \square