

9. EXERCISE SHEET: PARTICLES AND FIELDS

Exercise 25:

(a) Use the fundamental defining property of the Dirac algebra,

$$\{\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu\} = 2g_{\mu\nu},$$

to show that $\gamma_5 := i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3$ anti-commutes with all γ^μ , i.e., $\{\gamma_5, \gamma^\mu\} = 0$, independently of the representation.

(b) Also show that $\gamma_5^2 = \mathbb{1}$ holds independently of the representation.

(c) Verify that the right- and left-handed projectors

$$P_R := \frac{1}{2}(1 + \gamma_5), \quad P_L := \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma_5),$$

satisfy the projector algebra

$$P_{R,L}^2 = P_{R,L}, \quad P_R P_L = 0, \quad P_R + P_L = 1.$$

(d) Use this to show that the kinetic term of Dirac's theory can be decomposed into separate kinetic terms for ψ_L and ψ_R , where $\psi_{R,L} = P_{R,L}\psi$. Show in addition that this does not hold for the mass term.

Hint: Note that $\bar{\psi}_{L,R} = \bar{\psi}P_{R,L}$ (why?).

Exercise 26:

Show that a theory defined by the action

$$S = \int d^4x \left(\bar{\psi} i \partial_\mu \gamma^\mu \psi - \frac{\lambda}{2} [(\bar{\psi}\psi)^2 - (\bar{\psi}\gamma_5\psi)^2] \right)$$

is invariant under vector transformations $U(1)_V$ as well as axial transformations $U(1)_A$,

$$\begin{aligned} U(1)_V : \quad \psi &\rightarrow e^{i\alpha}\psi, & \bar{\psi} &\rightarrow e^{-i\alpha}\bar{\psi}, \\ U(1)_A : \quad \psi &\rightarrow e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}\psi, & \bar{\psi} &\rightarrow \bar{\psi}e^{i\alpha\gamma_5}, \end{aligned}$$

(Hint: it is sufficient to consider infinitesimal transformations), and compute the corresponding Noether currents.

Exercise 27:

Consider the action of a fermion theory

$$S = \int d^4x \left(\bar{\psi}^a i \partial_\mu \gamma^\mu \psi^a - \frac{\lambda}{2} (\bar{\psi}^a \gamma_\mu \psi^a)^2 \right), \quad a = 1, \dots, N_f,$$

where N_f denotes the number of fermion *flavors*. What are the continuous symmetries of the theory?