

## 11. EXERCISE SHEET: PARTICLES AND FIELDS

**Exercise 31:**

In the lectures, we have identified  $M_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{4}[\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu]$  with the generator of Lorentz transformations for the Dirac spinors. Verify this explicitly, by showing that  $M_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\sigma_{\mu\nu}$  satisfies the Lie algebra of the Lorentz group,

$$[M_{\mu\nu}, M_{\rho\sigma}] = -i(g_{\mu\rho}M_{\nu\sigma} - g_{\nu\rho}M_{\mu\sigma} - g_{\mu\sigma}M_{\nu\rho} + g_{\nu\sigma}M_{\mu\rho}).$$

Hint: First show that  $[\gamma_\mu, M_{\rho\sigma}] = i(g_{\mu\rho}\gamma_\sigma - g_{\mu\sigma}\gamma_\rho)$ .

**Exercise 32:**

The Dirac matrices with defining property  $\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2g^{\mu\nu}$  span an algebra of  $4 \times 4$  matrices, a basis of which is given by

$$\tilde{\Gamma}^A = \{\mathbb{1}, \gamma^\mu, \sigma^{\mu\nu}, \gamma^\mu\gamma_5, \gamma_5\},$$

where  $\sigma_{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2}[\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu]$ .

(a) Convince yourself that these are 16 different elements (for  $\sigma^{\mu\nu}$ , only those with  $\mu < \nu$  have to be counted as independent, since  $\sigma^{\mu\nu}$  is antisymmetric).

(b) Construct a normalized basis of elements  $\Gamma^A$ , such that they satisfy the normalization condition

$$\text{tr } \Gamma^A \Gamma^B = 4\delta^{AB}.$$

**Exercise 33:**

In theories with fermionic self-interactions, the interaction terms often have the form

$$\bar{\psi}_1 \Gamma^A \psi_2 \bar{\psi}_3 \Gamma^B \psi_4,$$

where  $\psi_i$  denotes different spinors (e.g., different flavors, color, momenta ...). Writing the spinor indices explicitly, the interaction involves the Dirac structure  $\Gamma_{ab}^A \Gamma_{cd}^B$ .

By means of Fierz transformations, the spinor indices can be rearranged,

$$\Gamma_{ab}^A \Gamma_{cd}^B = \sum_{C,D} C_{CD}^{AB} \Gamma_{ad}^C \Gamma_{cb}^D,$$

with expansion coefficients  $C_{CD}^{AB}$ . Show that these coefficients can be computed in terms of the basis elements  $\Gamma^A$  by

$$C_{CD}^{AB} = \frac{1}{16} \text{tr} (\Gamma^A \Gamma^D \Gamma^B \Gamma^C),$$

provided the  $\Gamma^A$  are normalized as in exercise 32.