Problem Set 7 (due Dec 7, 2018)

- 1. Lorentz transformations Problem 1, Chapter 3, Lowell Brown
- 2. Lie algebra of the lorentz group Problem 6, Chapter 3, Lowell Brown
- 3. Lie algebra of the lorentz group Problem 8, Chapter 3, Lowell Brown
- 4. Spinor representations of Lorentz transformations Consider a four vector $A^{\mu} = (A^0, A^1, A^2, A^3)$. Consider four tuples of 2×2 matrices

$$\sigma^{\mu} = (1, \sigma^{i})$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^{\mu} = (1, -\sigma^{i}) .$$
(1)

Now consider 2×2 matrices

$$[A] = A_{\mu}\sigma^{\mu}$$

$$[\bar{A}] = A_{\mu}\bar{\sigma}^{\mu} .$$
(2)

The metric $\{-1, +1, +1, +1\}$ can be used to lower the indices of A.

- (a) Calculate det[A], det[\overline{A}]. Are they lorentz invariant?
- (b) Consider the transformations,

$$\begin{split} & [A] \to [M][A][M]^{\dagger} \\ & [\bar{A}] \to [M][\bar{A}][M]^{\dagger} \end{split}$$
(3)

What is the condition on M for the Minkowski norm of A to be invariant (c) Show that

$$[M] = e^{i\sigma^z \theta_z/2} \tag{4}$$

corresponds to a rotation by θ_z about the z axis in both cases

(d) Show that

$$[M] = e^{i\sigma^z(i\eta_z/2)} \tag{5}$$

corresponds to a boost by η_z along the +z or -z axis

5. Pauli-Lubansky vector Define the vector $W^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} P_{\nu} J_{\rho\sigma}$.

- (a) Find $[W^{\mu}, W^{\nu}]$
- (b) Find $[W^{\mu}, P^{\nu}]$
- 6. Massive spin 1/2 particles For spin 1/2 particles with mass m > 0, the "standard momentum vector" can be chosen to be $k^{\mu} = (0, 0, 0, m)$. We can take the spin states in the "standard reference frame" to be eigenstates of σ^z . Find the transformed states by boosting the states for the following two cases.
 - (a) $p^{\mu} = (0, 0, p^z, \sqrt{p_z^2 + m^2})$
 - (b) $p^{\mu} = (p^x, 0, 0, \sqrt{p_x^2 + m^2})$
- 7. Massless spin 1 particles For spin 1 particles with mass m = 0, the "standard momentum vector" can be chosen to be $k^{\mu} = (0, 0, k, k)$. We can take the spin states in the "standard reference frame" to be states of helicity +1 and -1. Find the transformed states by boosting the states for the following two cases.
 - (a) $p^{\mu} = (0, 0, p^z, p^z)$
 - (b) $p^{\mu} = (p^x, 0, 0, p^x)$