

Lecture 6

Outline.

A Lie algebra is characterized by l commuting generators

$$[H_i, H_j] = 0 \quad H_i^\dagger = H_i$$

and $(N_A - 1)$ generators labeled by l dimensional vectors $\vec{\alpha} = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l\}$

$$[H_i, E_{\vec{\alpha}}] = \alpha_i E_{\vec{\alpha}} \quad \text{root vectors}$$

for every $\vec{\alpha}$, there is a $(-\alpha)$ a root vector.

$$[E_{\vec{\alpha}}, E_{-\vec{\alpha}}] = \alpha_i H_i$$

$$[E_{\vec{\alpha}}, E_{\vec{\beta}}] = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta} \text{ is a root} \\ N_{\alpha\beta} E_{\vec{\alpha} + \vec{\beta}} & \text{if a root} \end{cases}$$

Positivity: sign of first non-zero component of $\vec{\alpha}$

Simple: if it can't be

expressed a positive combination of other simple roots.

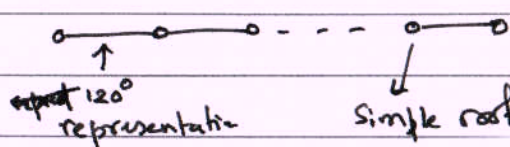
$$\text{if } \vec{\alpha}_1 = \vec{\alpha}_2 + \vec{\alpha}_3 \quad \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3 \rightarrow \text{positive} \\ \rightarrow \text{simple.}$$

basis independent measure: $A_{ij} = 2 \frac{\vec{\alpha}_i \cdot \vec{\alpha}_j}{(\alpha_i \cdot \alpha_i)}$ Cartan Matrix

$\rightarrow$ simple roots.

$SU(N)$ characterize by simple roots

at an angle 120°



Dynkin diagram.

Tensor method

under symmetry transformation

$$T_a |i\rangle = (X_a)_j |i\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad |i\rangle = \epsilon^{ijk} |j, k\rangle \rightarrow (-X_a)_j |i\rangle$$

a general tensor built using (n, m)

m ~~anti~~ fundamental indices and n fundamental indices

(upper)

(lower)

$$T_a |i_1 \dots i_m\rangle = \sum_{k=1}^n (X_a)^{jk} |i_1 \dots i_m, j\rangle = \sum_{k=1}^m (X_a)^{jk} |i_1 \dots i_m, j\rangle$$

Invariants: $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \epsilon^{ijk} |i, j, k\rangle \\ \epsilon_{ijk} |i, j, k\rangle \end{matrix} \right\}$ and $\delta_i^j |i\rangle$ $\rightarrow$ $SU(3)$

We also learned: (a) How to construct higher dimensional irreducible repn using

(b) More about Young Tableaux

tensor method
Young Tableaux