

Exercise sheet 4  
Theoretical Physics 6a (QFT): WS 2017-2018  
Lecturer : Prof. M. Vanderhaeghen

20.11.2017

**Exercise 1. (50 points) : Dirac bilinears**

Since a spinor turns into minus itself after a rotation over  $2\pi$ , physical quantities must be bilinears in  $\psi$ , so that physical quantities turn into themselves after a rotation over  $2\pi$ . These bilinears have the general form  $\bar{\psi}\Gamma\psi$ . There are 16 independent covariant ones related to 16 complex  $4 \times 4$  matrices:

- $\Gamma_S = \mathbb{1}$  (scalar);
- $\Gamma_P = \gamma_5$  (pseudoscalar);
- $\Gamma_V^\mu = \gamma^\mu$  (vector);
- $\Gamma_A^\mu = \gamma^\mu \gamma_5$  (axial vector);
- $\Gamma_T^{\mu\nu} = \sigma^{\mu\nu} \equiv \frac{i}{2} [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]$  (tensor).

Without referring to any explicit representation for the  $\Gamma$  matrices,

**(a)(10 points)** show that  $\Gamma^2 = \pm \mathbb{1}$ .

**(b)(10 points)** show that for any  $\Gamma$  except  $\Gamma_S$ , we have  $\text{Tr}[\Gamma] = 0$ . *Hint:* show first that for any  $\Gamma$  except  $\Gamma_S$ , there always exists a  $\Gamma'$  such that  $\{\Gamma, \Gamma'\} = 0$ .

**(c)(10 points)** check that the product of 2 different  $\Gamma$ 's is proportional to some  $\Gamma$  different from  $\Gamma_S$ ;

**(d)(10 points)** show that the  $\Gamma$ 's are linearly independent, *i.e.*  $\sum_i a_i \Gamma_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_i = 0$ .

**(e)(10 points)** and using the Lorentz transformation of the Dirac spinor  $\psi'(x') = S(a)\psi(x)$  with  $x'^\mu = a^\mu_\nu x^\nu$ , check that the bilinears transform according to their name, *i.e.*  $\bar{\psi}'\psi' = \bar{\psi}\psi$ ,  $\bar{\psi}'\gamma_5\psi' = \det(a)\bar{\psi}\gamma_5\psi$ ,  $\bar{\psi}'\gamma^\mu\psi' = a^\mu_\nu\bar{\psi}\gamma^\nu\psi$ ,  $\bar{\psi}'\gamma^\mu\gamma_5\psi' = \det(a)a^\mu_\nu\bar{\psi}\gamma^\nu\gamma_5\psi$  and  $\bar{\psi}'\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi' = a^\mu_\rho a^\nu_\sigma\bar{\psi}\sigma^{\rho\sigma}\psi$ .

## Exercise 2. (50 points) : Fierz Transformation

**(a)(10 points)** Normalize the 16 matrices  $\Gamma^A$  to the convention

$$\text{tr}[\Gamma^A, \Gamma^B] = 4\delta^{AB}$$

This gives  $\Gamma^A = \{1, \gamma^0, i\gamma^j, \dots\}$ ; write all 16 elements of this set.

**(b)(20 points)** Write the general Fierz identity as an equation

$$(\bar{u}_1\Gamma^A u_2)(\bar{u}_3\Gamma^B u_4) = \sum_{C,D} C_{CD}^{AB}(\bar{u}_1\Gamma^C u_4)(\bar{u}_3\Gamma^D u_2) \quad (1)$$

with unknown coefficients  $C_{CD}^{AB}$ . Using the completeness of the 16  $\Gamma^A$  matrices, show that

$$C_{CD}^{AB} = \frac{1}{16}\text{tr}[\Gamma^C\Gamma^A\Gamma^D\Gamma^B] \quad (2)$$

**(c)(20 points)** Work out explicitly the Fierz transformation laws for the products  $(\bar{u}_1 u_2)(\bar{u}_3 u_4)$  and  $(\bar{u}_1 \gamma^\mu u_2)(\bar{u}_3 \gamma_\mu u_4)$ .