## Theoretical Physics 6a (QFT): SS 2025 Exercise sheet 1

## 14.04.2025

## Exercise 1 (100+25 points): Complex scalar theory

Let  $\phi$  denote the complex scalar field. Consider the following Lagrangian density with potential energy V in metric g = (+, -, -, -):

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial^{\mu} \phi^{\dagger} \partial_{\mu} \phi - V(\phi^{\dagger} \phi)$$

- (a)(25 points) Identify the corresponding equations of motion. Consider a special case of  $V = m^2 \phi^{\dagger} \phi + \lambda (\phi^{\dagger} \phi)^2$  separately.
- (b)(25 points) Find the energy-momentum tensor for this Lagrangian. Check that this tensor is symmetric and proof it's conservation (using the equations of motion). Write the Hamiltonian for the potential  $V = m^2 \phi^{\dagger} \phi + \lambda (\phi^{\dagger} \phi)^2$ .
- (c)(25 points) This Lagrangian is symmetric under the transformation  $\phi \to \phi \exp(-i\alpha)$  with real  $\alpha$ . Find the corresponding Noether current and check (using the equations of motion) that  $\partial^{\mu} j_{\mu} = 0$ .
- (d)(25 points) Go back to (a)-(c) and introduce the interaction of  $\phi$  with electromagnetic field via minimal substitution. Gauge invariance guarantees the correct result. Note: if you want to check that  $\partial_{\mu}T^{\mu\nu}=0$  you have to also include the electromagnetic field term.
- (e\*)(Advanced level problem for those who are interested 25 points) In general relativity the action includes the determinant of metric tensor, denoted by g:

$$S = \int \sqrt{-g} \mathcal{L} \, d^n x$$

Energy-momentum tensor arises from the invariance in space-time translations. It appears that one can obtain the expression for this tensor from the following formula:

$$T^{\mu\nu} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{-g}} \frac{\delta \left(\sqrt{-g}\mathcal{L}\right)}{\delta g_{\mu\nu}}$$

Find  $T^{\mu\nu}$  from this formula. Also note that in this case  $T^{\mu\nu}$  is automatically symmetric because  $g^{\mu\nu}$  is symmetric.

Hint: you will need Jacobi's formula for matrices:

$$\delta g = g g^{\mu\nu} \delta g_{\mu\nu}$$

## Literature

1. Quantum Field Theory, Lewis Ryder (mostly chapter 3).