

### 3 Übungsblatt Theoretische Physik V

#### 3.1 (Lorentz-Gruppe)

Die Basisgeneratoren  $L^{\alpha\beta}$  der Lorentz-Gruppe sind im Minkowski-Raum durch die Darstellungsmatrizen

$$\left(L^{\alpha\beta}\right)^\mu{}_\nu = i \left( g^{\alpha\mu} g^\beta{}_\nu - g^{\beta\mu} g^\alpha{}_\nu \right) \quad (1)$$

gegeben.

a)

Es ist zu zeigen, dass die Symmetrieeigenschaften gelten:

$$\left(L^{\alpha\beta}\right)^\mu{}_\nu + \left(L^{\alpha\beta}\right)^\nu{}_\mu = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\left(L^{\alpha\beta}\right)^\mu{}_\nu + \left(L^{\beta\alpha}\right)^\mu{}_\nu = 0 \quad (3)$$

Wir überprüfen durch einsetzen von (1) in (2) bzw. (3):

$$\begin{aligned} (2) : i \left( g^{\alpha\mu} g^\beta{}_\nu - g^{\beta\mu} g^\alpha{}_\nu \right) + i \left( g^{\alpha\nu} g^{\beta\mu} - g^{\beta\nu} g^{\alpha\mu} \right) &= 0 \\ \underbrace{\left( g^{\alpha\mu} g^\beta{}_\nu - g^{\beta\mu} g^\alpha{}_\nu \right)}_{=0} + \underbrace{\left( g^{\alpha\nu} g^{\beta\mu} - g^{\beta\nu} g^{\alpha\mu} \right)}_{=0} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

und

$$\begin{aligned} (3) : i \left( g^{\alpha\mu} g^\beta{}_\nu - g^{\beta\mu} g^\alpha{}_\nu \right) + i \left( g^{\beta\mu} g^\alpha{}_\nu - g^{\alpha\mu} g^\beta{}_\nu \right) &= 0 \\ \underbrace{\left( g^{\alpha\mu} g^\beta{}_\nu - g^{\alpha\mu} g^\beta{}_\nu \right)}_{=0} + \underbrace{\left( g^{\beta\mu} g^\alpha{}_\nu - g^{\beta\mu} g^\alpha{}_\nu \right)}_{=0} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

und der Kommutator der Basisgeneratoren zu verifizieren:

$$\left[ L^{\alpha\beta}, L^{\gamma\delta} \right] = i \left( g^{\alpha\delta} L^{\beta\gamma} + g^{\beta\gamma} L^{\alpha\delta} - g^{\alpha\gamma} L^{\beta\delta} - g^{\beta\delta} L^{\alpha\gamma} \right). \quad (4)$$

Wir berechnen den Kommutator:

$$\left[ L^{\alpha\beta}, L^{\gamma\delta} \right] = L^{\alpha\beta} L^{\gamma\delta} - L^{\gamma\delta} L^{\alpha\beta}.$$

Wir betrachten das Element  $\mu\nu$  des Kommutators:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[ L^{\alpha\beta}, L^{\gamma\delta} \right]_{\nu}^{\mu} &= \left( L^{\alpha\beta} \right)^{\mu\lambda} \left( L^{\gamma\delta} \right)_{\lambda\nu} - \left( L^{\gamma\delta} \right)^{\mu\lambda} \left( L^{\alpha\beta} \right)_{\lambda\nu} \\
&= (ii) \left( g^{\alpha\mu} g^{\beta\lambda} - g^{\beta\mu} g^{\alpha\lambda} \right) \left( g_{\lambda}^{\gamma} g_{\nu}^{\delta} - g_{\lambda}^{\delta} g_{\nu}^{\gamma} \right) \\
&\quad - (ii) \left( g^{\gamma\mu} g^{\delta\lambda} - g^{\delta\mu} g^{\gamma\lambda} \right) \left( g_{\lambda}^{\alpha} g_{\nu}^{\beta} - g_{\lambda}^{\beta} g_{\nu}^{\alpha} \right) \\
&= - \left( g^{\alpha\mu} g^{\beta\gamma} g_{\nu}^{\delta} - g^{\alpha\mu} g^{\beta\delta} g_{\nu}^{\gamma} - g^{\beta\mu} g^{\alpha\gamma} g_{\nu}^{\delta} + g^{\beta\mu} g^{\alpha\delta} g_{\nu}^{\gamma} \right) \\
&\quad + \left( g^{\gamma\mu} g^{\delta\alpha} g_{\nu}^{\beta} - g^{\gamma\mu} g^{\delta\beta} g_{\nu}^{\alpha} - g^{\delta\mu} g^{\gamma\alpha} g_{\nu}^{\beta} + g^{\delta\mu} g^{\gamma\beta} g_{\nu}^{\alpha} \right) \\
&= g^{\beta\gamma} \left( g^{\delta\mu} g_{\nu}^{\alpha} - g^{\alpha\mu} g_{\nu}^{\delta} \right) - g^{\beta\delta} \left( g^{\gamma\mu} g_{\nu}^{\alpha} - g^{\alpha\mu} g_{\nu}^{\gamma} \right) \\
&\quad - g^{\alpha\gamma} \left( g^{\delta\mu} g_{\nu}^{\beta} - g^{\beta\mu} g_{\nu}^{\delta} \right) + g^{\alpha\delta} \left( g^{\beta\mu} g_{\nu}^{\gamma} - g^{\gamma\mu} g_{\nu}^{\beta} \right) \\
&= i \left( g^{\beta\gamma} L^{\alpha\delta} - g^{\beta\delta} L^{\alpha\gamma} - g^{\alpha\gamma} L^{\beta\delta} + g^{\alpha\delta} L^{\beta\gamma} \right)_{\nu}^{\mu}
\end{aligned}$$

□

**b)**

Die Basisgeneratoren können in zwei Klassen eingeteilt werden:

$$M_k = L^{0k} \quad (5)$$

$$L_k = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{klm} L^{lm} \quad (6)$$

Es sind folgende Kommutatoren zu verifizieren:

$$[L_i, L_j] = i \varepsilon_{ijk} L_k \quad (7)$$

$$[L_i, M_j] = i \varepsilon_{ijk} M_k \quad (8)$$

$$[M_i, M_j] = -i \varepsilon_{ijk} L_k \quad (9)$$

Wir setzen (6) in (7) ein und erhalten:

$$[L_i, L_j] = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \varepsilon_{i\alpha\beta} L^{\alpha\beta}, \varepsilon_{j\gamma\delta} L^{\gamma\delta} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_{i\alpha\beta} \varepsilon_{j\gamma\delta} \left[ L^{\alpha\beta} L^{\gamma\delta} - L^{\gamma\delta} L^{\alpha\beta} \right] = \frac{1}{4} \varepsilon_{i\alpha\beta} \varepsilon_{j\gamma\delta} \left[ L^{\alpha\beta}, L^{\gamma\delta} \right]$$

Einsetzen von (4) liefert:

$$\begin{aligned}
[L_i, L_j] &= \frac{1}{2} i \varepsilon_{i\alpha\beta} \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{j\gamma\delta} \left( g^{\alpha\delta} L^{\beta\gamma} + g^{\beta\gamma} L^{\alpha\delta} - g^{\alpha\gamma} L^{\beta\delta} - g^{\beta\delta} L^{\alpha\gamma} \right) \\
&= i \varepsilon_{ijk} L_k
\end{aligned}$$

Wir definieren folgende Darstellungen





