

## Week 4 (due April 30)

Reading: Srednicky, sections 69, 70. See also a book by Howard Georgi, "Lie algebras in particle physics".

1. (a) (10 points) The complex symplectic group  $Sp(2N, \mathbb{C})$  is a complex subgroup of  $GL(2N, \mathbb{C})$  defined by the condition  $M^t J M = J$ , where  $J$  is a block-off-diagonal matrix of the form

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{1} \\ -\mathbf{1} & \mathbf{0} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Show that the Lie algebra of  $Sp(2N, \mathbb{C})$  can be identified with the space of symmetric  $2N \times 2N$  complex matrices and use this fact to compute the (complex) dimension of  $Sp(2N, \mathbb{C})$ .

(b) (10 points) The unitary symplectic group  $USp(2N)$  is a real subgroup of  $GL(2N, \mathbb{C})$  defined as the intersection of  $Sp(2N, \mathbb{C})$  and  $U(2N, \mathbb{C})$ . Compute the real dimension of  $USp(2N)$ . Show that  $USp(2)$  is isomorphic to  $SU(2)$ .

2. (a) (10 points) The covariant derivative of a field  $\psi$  in the adjoint representation of  $G \subset U(N)$  is defined by

$$D_\mu \psi = \partial_\mu \psi - i[A_\mu, \psi].$$

Here we regard  $\psi$  is a field valued in  $N \times N$  matrices which under gauge transformations transforms as

$$\psi \mapsto U \psi U^{-1}.$$

Show that the covariant derivative transforms as

$$D_\mu \psi \mapsto U (D_\mu \psi) U^{-1}.$$

Now let  $\phi$  be a field which transforms in the anti-fundamental representation of  $G$ , i.e.  $\phi$  is a row-vector of length  $N$  which transforms as follows:

$$\phi \mapsto \phi U^{-1}.$$

Show that if we define the covariant derivative by

$$D_\mu \phi = \partial_\mu \phi + i\phi A_\mu,$$

then it transforms as follows:

$$D_\mu \phi \mapsto (D_\mu \phi) U^{-1}.$$

(b) (10 points) Let  $\chi$  be a field in the rank-2 tensor representation of  $G \subset U(N)$ , i.e. it is an  $N \times N$  complex matrix which transforms as follows:

$$\chi \mapsto U \chi U^t.$$

Write down a formula for the covariant derivative for  $\chi$  and verify that it transforms just like  $\chi$  does.