

Day 1

- POINCARÉ GROUP

$$\mathbb{R}^4 \rtimes SO(3,1)$$

$$ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - d\vec{r}^2 = g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$$

$$\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu g^{\nu\alpha} \Lambda^\beta{}_\alpha = g^{\mu\beta}$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad x^\mu = (t, \vec{r})$$

$$\det(\Lambda) = 1 \quad \Lambda^0{}_0 > 0$$

GENERATOR OF TRANSLATIONS

$$P^\mu$$

$$[P^\mu, P^\nu] = 0$$

GENERATOR OF LORENTZ TR. $J^{\mu\nu} = -J^{\nu\mu}$

$$J^{ij} = \varepsilon^{ijk} J^k \quad J^{0i} = K^i$$

$$[J^{\mu\nu}, P^\rho] = i (g^{\mu\rho} P^\nu - g^{\nu\rho} P^\mu)$$

$$[J^{\mu\nu}, J^{\alpha\beta}] = i (J^{\mu\beta} g^{\nu\alpha} - J^{\mu\alpha} g^{\nu\beta} - J^{\nu\beta} g^{\mu\alpha} + J^{\nu\alpha} g^{\mu\beta})$$

$$[P^i, P^j] = 0 \quad [P^i, E] = 0$$

$$E = P^0$$

$$[J^i, P^j] = i \epsilon^{ijk} P^k \quad [J^i, E] = 0$$

$$M = 0, \overbrace{1, 2, 3}^i$$

$$[K^i, P^j] = -i \delta^{ij} E \quad [K^i, E] = -i P^i$$

$$\epsilon^{ijk} \quad \epsilon^{123} = 1$$

$$[J^i, J^j] = i \epsilon^{ijk} J^k \quad [J^i, K^j] = i \epsilon^{ijk} K^k$$

$$[K^i, K^j] = -i \epsilon^{ijk} J^k$$

CASIMIR OPERATORS: QUADRATIC COMBINATIONS OF THE GEN. WHICH COMMUTE WITH ALL THE GENERATORS

$$[P^2, \cdot] = 0$$

$$P^2 |m\rangle = m^2 |m\rangle$$

STATES ARE:

- EIGENSTATES OF P^2
- $m^2 \geq 0$
- $P^0 | \rangle = E | \rangle \quad E > 0$

GROUP DESCRIBES A SYMMETRY

CONTINUOUS SYMMETRIES

LIE GROUPS, DIFFERENTIABLE GROUP

INFINITESIMAL TRANSFORMATIONS CLOSE TO IDENTITY

$$\sim \underline{1} + i\epsilon^a J^a$$

GENERATOR OF THE GROUP

ALL GENERATORS VECTOR SPACE

ALGEBRA OF THE GROUP

$[\cdot, \cdot]$ COMMUTATOR

$$[\cdot^a, \cdot^b] = i f^{abc} \cdot^c$$

$f^{abc} =$ STRUCTURE

CONSTANT OF THE ALGEBRA

REPRESENTATION OF A GROUP

PAULI-LUBANSKI VECTOR

$$W_\mu = -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} P^\nu J^{\rho\sigma}$$

$$W^2 = W_\mu W^\mu \quad [W^2, \cdot] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} W_\mu &= -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\mu 0 \rho \sigma} P^0 J^{\rho\sigma} = \\ &= +\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0 \mu \rho \sigma} P^0 J^{\rho\sigma} = \\ &= +\frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{0 i s k} P^0 J^{s k} = \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{0 i s k} P^0 J^{s k} = -J^i{}_m \end{aligned}$$

$$W_\mu = (0, -m\vec{J}) \quad W^2 = m^2 \vec{J}^2$$

$$W^\mu = (0, m\vec{J})$$

$$|\vec{P}, S, m, n\rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_{0123} &= 1 \\ \epsilon^{0123} &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

$$J^{\mu\nu} = -J^{\nu\mu}$$

$$J^{is} = \epsilon^{is k} J^k$$

$$J^{0i} = K^i$$

$$(m, 0, 0, 0)$$

- FINITE-DIMENSIONAL
IRREDUCIBLE REPRESENTATION

⇓
SPIN

$$\langle \vec{P}', s', m', n' | \vec{P}, s, m, n \rangle = \frac{(E, 0, 0, E)}{(2\pi)^3 (2E_P)} \delta_{s s'} \delta_{m m'} \delta_{n n'}$$

$$|P, s, m, n\rangle = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{PARTICLE OF MOMENTUM } \vec{P} \\ \text{AND ENERGY } E \\ \text{AND } W^2 E \text{ (EIGENVALUE } -m^2 s(s+1)) \\ \text{AND PROJECTION OF } J_z = m \\ \text{AND (WHATEVER) } n \end{array} \right)$$

$$J^2 |\vec{0}, m_z\rangle = s(s+1) |\vec{0}, m_z\rangle$$

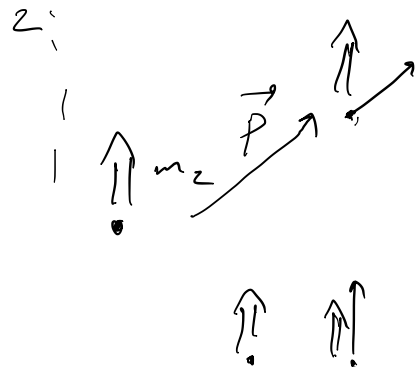
$$\vec{P} |\vec{0}, m_z\rangle = \vec{0}$$

$$J_z |\vec{0}, m_z\rangle = m_z |\vec{0}, m_z\rangle$$

$$|\vec{P}, m_z\rangle = L(\vec{P}) |\vec{0}, m_z\rangle$$

CANONICAL STATE

$$|\vec{P}, \mu\rangle = R(-R) L_z(|\vec{P}|) |\vec{0}, m_z\rangle$$



$$R(\Omega) = e^{-iJ_z \alpha} e^{-iJ_y \beta} e^{-iJ_z \gamma}$$

$$R(\Omega) |s, m_z\rangle = D_{m_z m'}^s(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) |s, m'\rangle$$

$$D_{m_z m'}^s(\varphi, \theta, \gamma) |s, m'\rangle =$$

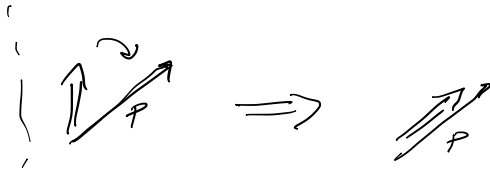
$$\langle s, m' | D_{m_z m'}^s(\varphi, \theta, 0) e^{-im_z \gamma} |s, m'\rangle = e^{-i\varphi m'} d_{m_z m'}^s(\theta) e^{-im_z \gamma}$$

comm. $\begin{cases} \gamma = 0 \\ \gamma = -\varphi \end{cases}$ I DON'T CARE $\Rightarrow \theta = 0$

$$e^{-im' \varphi} d_{m_z m'}^s e^{-im_z(-\varphi)} = 1$$



$$|\vec{P}, M\rangle = D_{\mu m_2}^s(\varphi, \theta, -\varphi) |\vec{P}, m_2\rangle$$

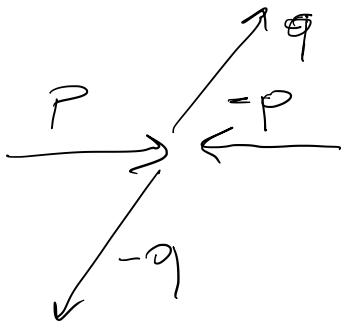


$\frac{\vec{J} \cdot \vec{P}}{|\vec{P}|}$ COMMUTES ^(WITH) BOOSTS ALONG THE DIRECTION OF MOTION

WHAT HAPPENS IF I BOOST IN A RANDOM DIRECTION?

$$[K^i, K^j] = -i \epsilon^{ijk} J^k$$

WIGNER ROTATION



$$\begin{aligned}
 t+u &= 2m_1^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^2 - 2E_1 \overbrace{(E_3 + E_4)}^{\sqrt{s}} \\
 &= 2m_1^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^2 - 2 \frac{s + m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2\sqrt{s}} \sqrt{s} \\
 &= m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^2 - s \\
 \boxed{s(t+u) &= \sum m_i^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = (p_1 - p_3)^2 = m_1^2 + m_3^2 - 2E_1 E_3 + 2pq \cos \theta$$

$$u = (p_1 - p_4)^2 = m_1^2 + m_4^2 - 2E_1 E_4 - 2pq \cos \theta$$

$$4pq \cos \theta = \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{u}{2} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t-u &= 4pq \cos \theta + m_1^2 + m_3^2 - m_1^2 - m_4^2 - 2E_1 (E_3 - E_4) \\
 -2E_1 \frac{(E_3^2 - E_4^2)}{E_3 + E_4} &= -\frac{2E_1 (m_3^2 - m_4^2)}{\sqrt{s}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4pq \cos \theta + \cancel{m_1^2} - \cancel{m_4^2} + \frac{(m_3^2 - m_4^2)}{\sqrt{s}} \left(\sqrt{s} - \frac{E_3 - E_4}{2E_1} \right) &= \frac{m_4^2 - m_1^2}{\sqrt{s}} \\
 4pq \cos \theta + \frac{(m_3^2 - m_4^2) \sqrt{s} (m_2^2 - m_1^2)}{s} &= \frac{(t-u)s + (m_1^2 - m_2^2)(m_3^2 - m_4^2)}{4pq s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{d^3 P_1}{(2\pi)^3 2E_1} \frac{d^3 P_2}{(2\pi)^3 2E_2} \xrightarrow{(2\pi)^2} \delta^4(P - P_1 - P_2)$$

$$\frac{d^3 P_2}{2E_2} = d^4 P_2 \delta(P_2^2 - m_2^2) \theta(P_2^0)$$

$$\vec{P} = \vec{0}$$

~~$$\frac{d^3 P_1}{2E_1} d^4 P_2 \delta(P_2^2 - m_2^2) \theta(P_2^0) \delta^4(P - P_1 - P_2)$$~~

$$\frac{d^3 P_1}{2E_1} \delta((P - P_1)^2 - m_2^2) \theta(P - P_1)$$

$$\frac{F\left(E_1 - \frac{s + m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2\sqrt{s}}\right)}{2\sqrt{s}}$$

$$\frac{d^3 P_1}{2E_1} \left[\delta\left(s - 2\sqrt{s}E_1 + m_1^2 - m_2^2\right) \theta(P^0 - P_1^0) \right]$$

$p_1 dp_1 = E_1 dE_1$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\int \Omega p_1^2 dp_1}{2E_1} = \frac{\int \Omega p_1 dE_1}{2} = \frac{\int \Omega p_1}{2 \cdot 2\sqrt{s}} \cdot 4\pi^2 = \frac{\int \Omega p_1}{4\pi^2 \sqrt{s}} = \frac{1}{\rho(s)}$$

