

## 1 Exercises: set 2

1. Show that, given the 4-dimensional domain  $V = \{t \in [t_1, t_2], \mathbf{x}^2 \leq R^2\}$  and a generic vector field  $A^\mu$ , the following identity holds

$$\int_V d^4x \partial_\mu A^\mu = \int_{\partial V} d^3x n_\mu A^\mu.$$

Determine explicitly the unity normal  $n_\mu$  of each part of the boundary  $\partial V$  of  $V$ .

2. Consider the Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}(X, \phi)$  for a scalar field  $\phi$ , with  $X = \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi$ . Find the Euler-Lagrangian equation for  $\phi$  in terms of the derivative of  $\mathcal{L}$  with respect to  $X$  denoted by  $\mathcal{L}_X$  and the derivative of  $\mathcal{L}$  denoted by  $\mathcal{L}_\phi$ .
3. Consider a free scalar field of mass  $m$  interaction with a classical source  $J$  described by the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \partial_\mu \phi \partial^\mu \phi - \frac{m^2}{2} \phi^2 + J \phi = \mathcal{L}_0 + J \phi.$$

In particular consider  $J$  of the form

$$J = [j_1 \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_1) + j_2 \delta^{(3)}(\vec{x} - \vec{x}_2)] ;$$

with  $j_1, j_2$  constants. Show that

$$\langle 0 | T e^{i \int d^4x \phi J} | 0 \rangle = e^{-i T V(r)} ;$$

where and taking  $T$  is a very large time, finding the form of the potential  $V(r)$ . The result can be interpreted by saying that static sources for a field experience a force due to the exchange of virtual particles described by  $V(r)$ .

4. Take two free left spinors with canonical kinetic terms. Write the most general Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}$  and discuss its symmetries. Find a field redefinition such that the mass matrix is diagonal together with the kinetic matrix. For what form of the mass matrix  $\mathcal{L}$  is symmetric under a  $U(1) \sim SO(2)$  ?

Now consider the following mass matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & m \\ m & M \end{pmatrix} ;$$

where  $M \gg m$ . In such limit find the physical masses. Set  $m = 100$  GeV and suppose that given Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}$  captures the key features of the free Lagrangian for the electronic neutrino  $\nu_e$ . For what value of  $M$  the  $\nu_e$  mass scale is reproduced ? Is the form of the mass matrix compatible with  $U(1)$  invariance of  $\mathcal{L}$  ? The solution is an illustration of the so called “see-saw” mechanism.