

Homework 1

1. Prove that the product of two orthochronous Lorentz transformations is orthochronous. Show that proper orthochronous Lorentz transformations preserve the sign of the time component of time-like and null 4-vectors. Show that, for a space-like vector, an appropriate proper orthochronous Lorentz transformation can change the sign of the time component or set it equal to zero. (Recall that a Lorentz transformation is *orthochronous* if $\Lambda_0^0 \geq 1$, and *proper* if $\det \Lambda = 1$.)

2. Phonons

Consider a one-dimensional “crystal”, described by the Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left[\pi_n^2 + (\varphi_n - \varphi_{n-1})^2 + m^2 \varphi_n^2 \right].$$

Here φ_n stands for the displacement of the n th atom, at position $x = na$ on the lattice (where the lattice spacing a has been set to one) and π_n is the canonically conjugate variable. The second term in H describes the coupling between nearest neighbors, while the third term is a restoring potential to the equilibrium position. The usual equal time canonical commutation relations (for the Heisenberg picture operators) apply,

$$[\varphi_m(t), \pi_n(t)] = i\delta_{mn}.$$

In analogy with our treatment of the continuum scalar field, let us write the Fourier expansion

$$\varphi_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{dk}{(2\pi)2\omega_k} \left(a_k e^{-i\omega_k t + ikn} + a_k^\dagger e^{i\omega_k t - ikn} \right).$$

- (a) What is ω_k as a function of k and m ?
 - (b) Why is the momentum taking values in the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$?
 - (c) Derive the commutation relations for the a_k and a_k^\dagger oscillators.
 - (d) Write the Hamiltonian in terms of a_k and a_k^\dagger . Interpret your result physically.
 - (e) Finally, use dimensional analysis to restore the lattice spacing a in your formulas, and take the continuum limit $a \rightarrow 0$.
3. Problem 3.1 in Srednicki.
 4. Problem 3.2 in Srednicki.
 5. Problem 3.5 in Srednicki.
 6. Prove equ.(3.32) in Srednicki.