

## 663, Homework II, (2 problems)

### Problem 1

Consider an  $SU(N)$  gauge theory with a fermion in the fundamental. In the BRST approach one introduces extra fields  $c$ ,  $\bar{c}$  and  $B$ . We say, by definition, that  $c$  has ghost number 1 and  $\bar{c}$  has ghost number -1.

- a) Use the gauge fixing function  $\partial^\mu A_\mu$  (Lorentz gauge) and compute the dimensions of the different fields (including  $B$ ).
- b) Consider the Lagrangian density to be a BRST, Lorentz, and global  $SU(N)$  invariant polynomial in the fields. Show that a BRST variation preserves the number  $N_B + N_{\bar{c}}$ , where  $N_B$  is the number of fields  $B$  in a given term, and the same for  $N_{\bar{c}}$ . Notice that the operator that counts this number can be written as

$$N_B + N_{\bar{c}} = B \frac{\delta}{\delta B} + \bar{c} \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{c}} \quad (0.1)$$

- c) Show that, if a function  $\mathcal{L}$  of the fields is BRST invariant then

$$\delta_{BRST} \left[ \left( \bar{c} \frac{\delta}{\delta B} \right) \mathcal{L} \right] = (N_B + N_{\bar{c}}) \mathcal{L} \quad (0.2)$$

**Hint:** Use that the BRST variation can be written as  $\delta_{BRST} = B \frac{\delta}{\delta \bar{c}} + \tilde{\delta}$  where  $\tilde{\delta}$  does not involve  $B$  or  $\bar{c}$ .

- d) Conclude that any BRST invariant Lagrangian of ghost number zero can be written as the usual Yang-Mills Lagrangian plus the BRST variation of another function  $\Psi$
- e) Using that the dimension of all the vertices in the Lagrangian is 4 or less, write the most general function  $\Psi$  and the corresponding Lagrangian.

## Problem 2

Consider an  $SU(N)$  gauge theory with  $N_f$  fermionic and  $N_b$  scalar fields  $\psi$ ,  $\phi$  in the fundamental representation and  $\bar{N}_f$  fermions  $\Psi$  and  $\bar{N}_b$  bosons  $\Phi$  in the adjoint. That is under a gauge transformation  $U(x)$  the fields transform as

$$\psi \rightarrow U\psi, \quad \phi \rightarrow U\phi, \quad \Psi \rightarrow U\Psi U^\dagger, \quad \Phi \rightarrow U\Phi U^\dagger, \quad (0.3)$$

- a) Compute the one-loop correction to the gauge field propagator due to the matter fields. Use dimensional regularization. Check that the self-energy you computed is transverse.
- b) Extract the divergent part of the self-energy and find the corresponding counter-term for the gauge field due to the matter fields.
- c) Compute the correction to the one-loop beta function of the gauge coupling.
- d) Find values of  $N_f$ ,  $N_b$ ,  $\tilde{N}_f$ ,  $\tilde{N}_b$  such that the one-loop beta function vanishes.