

## Quantum Field Theory

## Problem Sheet 5

### Problem 11: Euler-Lagrange Equations

Assume that the action  $\mathcal{A}$  of a field theory is given by the Lagrange density  $\mathcal{L}$  via

$$\mathcal{A} = \frac{1}{c} \int_{\Omega} d^4x \mathcal{L}(\psi^\sigma(x^\lambda); \partial_\mu \psi^\sigma(x^\lambda)). \quad (1)$$

a) The field-theoretic Hamilton principle states that the action is extremized with the help of the functional derivative

$$\frac{\delta \mathcal{A}}{\delta \psi^\sigma(x^\lambda)} = 0. \quad (2)$$

Derive with this the Euler-Lagrange equations:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi^\sigma(x^\lambda)} - \partial_\mu \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\mu \psi^\sigma(x^\lambda))} = 0. \quad (3)$$

(4 points)

b) The Lagrange density of the Maxwell field in vacuum reads

$$\mathcal{L} = \alpha F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}, \quad F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu. \quad (4)$$

Show that the corresponding Euler-Lagrange equations reduce to the Maxwell equations in the vacuum. (6 points)

### Problem 12: Symmetrization of Energy-Momentum Tensor

a) Determine the canonical momentum tensor  $\Theta^{\mu\nu}(x^\lambda)$  for the Maxwell field and show that it is neither symmetric nor gauge invariant. (6 points)

b) Perform the Belinfante construction for obtaining the symmetrized energy-momentum tensor  $T^{\mu\nu}(x^\lambda)$  from the canonical momentum tensor  $\Theta^{\mu\nu}(x^\lambda)$  by the example of the Maxwell field. Determine the constant  $\alpha$  such that energy density  $u = cT^{00}$  reduces to the usual expression in SI units:

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_0 \mathbf{E}^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0} \mathbf{B}^2. \quad (5)$$

Is the symmetric energy-momentum tensor of the Maxwell field gauge invariant? (8 points)

**Drop the solutions in the post box on the 5th floor of building 46 or, in case of illness/quarantine, send them via email to [jkrauss@rhrk.uni-kl.de](mailto:jkrauss@rhrk.uni-kl.de) until May 31 at 14.00.**