

p22

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\bar{\beta} & \bar{\alpha} \end{pmatrix} \in SU(2)$$

①

$$\alpha = e^{\frac{i}{2}(\phi+\varphi)} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \quad \beta = i e^{\frac{i}{2}(\phi-\varphi)} \sin \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$\phi \in [0, 2\pi) \quad \theta \in [0, \pi) \quad \varphi \in [0, 4\pi)$$

take $\alpha = r e^{\frac{i}{2}(\phi+\varphi)} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_{r=1}$ and similarly for β .

$$\begin{aligned} d\alpha d\bar{\alpha} d\beta d\bar{\beta} &= \left| \frac{\partial(\alpha, \bar{\alpha}, \beta, \bar{\beta})}{\partial(r, \varphi, \phi, \theta)} \right|_{r=1} d\varphi d\phi d\theta \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} r^3 \sin \theta \right) \Big|_{r=1} d\varphi d\phi d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sin \theta d\varphi d\phi d\theta \end{aligned}$$

since $|\det g| = 1$, $g \rightarrow g^\dagger g$ does not contribute a factor that needs to be canceled.

normalization requires $\int C \sin \theta d\varphi d\phi d\theta = 1$

$$\Rightarrow C = \frac{1}{16\pi^2}$$

haar measure $\frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int d\varphi d\phi \sin \theta d\theta$

$$(b) \phi_{\alpha\beta} \equiv \int dg g_{\alpha\beta} = \int dg (g_0 g)_{\alpha\beta} = g_{0\alpha\beta} \int dg g_{\gamma\beta}$$

$$g_0 \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{0\beta} \\ \phi_{1\beta} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_{0\beta} \\ \phi_{1\beta} \end{pmatrix} \quad (\forall g_0 \in SU(2))$$

$$\text{choose } g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \phi_{0\beta} = \pm \phi_{1\beta} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \int dg g_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$(A^{\beta\delta})_{\alpha\gamma} = \int dg g_{\alpha\beta} g_{\gamma\delta} = \int dg (g_0 g)_{\alpha\beta} (g_0 g)_{\gamma\delta} \\ = (g_0)_{\alpha\gamma} \int dg g_{\beta\delta} g_{\tau\delta} (g_0)_{\tau\alpha}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{\beta\delta} = g_0 \cdot A^{\beta\delta} \cdot g_0^T \quad (\forall g_0 \in SU(2))$$

$$A^{\beta\delta} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{take } g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ \& } \begin{pmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow A^{\beta\delta} = c_{\beta\delta} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{Similarly, } A^{\alpha\gamma} = c_{\alpha\gamma} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ by right-invariance}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{\alpha\gamma, \beta\delta} = c_{\beta\delta} \epsilon_{\alpha\gamma} = c_{\alpha\gamma} \cdot \epsilon_{\beta\delta}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_{\alpha\gamma, \beta\delta} = \underline{c \cdot \epsilon_{\alpha\gamma} \epsilon_{\beta\delta}} \quad c = \frac{1}{2} \text{ by explicit calculation.}$$

$$(c) I = \int dg g_{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \cdots g_{\alpha_n \beta_n}$$

$$= \int dg (g \circ g)_{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \cdots (g \circ g)_{\alpha_n \beta_n} \quad (*)$$

① $g_0 = -1$. $(*) \Rightarrow I = (-1)^n I \Rightarrow I = 0$ for odd n.

② n even: $g_0 = \begin{pmatrix} e^{i\theta} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{i\theta} \end{pmatrix}$ $(g_0)_{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta} e^{(-1)^{\alpha} i\theta}$

$$(g \circ g)_{\alpha\beta} = e^{(-1)^{\alpha} i\theta} g_{\alpha\beta}$$

$(*) \Rightarrow I = e^{i\theta \sum (-1)^{\alpha_i}} I \stackrel{I \neq 0}{\Rightarrow} \sum (-1)^{\alpha_i} = 0 \Rightarrow$ half $\alpha_i = 1$
half $\alpha_i = 2$

similarly, by right-invariance, half $\beta_i = 1$.

option 2: explicit calculation

(b) ① $\int_{SU(2)} dg g_{ab} \propto \int_0^{4\pi} d\varphi e^{\pm i\varphi/2} = 0$

② $\int_{SU(2)} dg g_{ab} g_{cd} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{abcd} \in \mathbb{R}$

show by explicit computation

zero terms contain phases $e^{\pm i\phi}$ ($\phi \in [0, 2\pi)$)
or $e^{\pm i\frac{\phi}{2}}$ ($\phi \in [0, 4\pi)$).

(c) $\int_{S^{4n-2}} df_{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \dots f_{\alpha_n \beta_n}$ to be nonzero.

① n odd : must contain factor $e^{\pm i \frac{\phi}{2}} \Rightarrow 0$

② n even: each α should be paired with α^*

i.e. f_{11} paired with f_{22}

similar. f_{12} paired with f_{21} .

\Rightarrow half indices are 1 and the other half 2.

P.23 three irreps of S_3 :

① trivial: $\rho(\phi) = 1 \quad \forall \phi \in S_3$

② sign - rep: $\rho(\phi) = \text{sgn}(\phi)$.

③ $S_3 \cong D_3$. 2x2 rotation / reflection matrices
see lecture notes.

P.24 see lecture notes.