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- ▶ Lorentz-Transformationen:  $x \rightarrow \Lambda x$ 
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- ▶ **Zeitumkehr:**  $x = \begin{pmatrix} t \\ \vec{x} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow x' = \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ \vec{x} \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $U \equiv T$ 
  - ▶  $T^\dagger \psi(t, \vec{x}) T = -\gamma^1 \gamma^3 \psi(-t, \vec{x})$
  - ▶  $P^\dagger a_{\vec{p}}^s P = a_{-\vec{p}}^{-s}$ ,  $P^\dagger b_{\vec{p}}^s P = -b_{-\vec{p}}^{-s}$
- ▶ **Ladungskonjugation:** Teilchen  $\leftrightarrow$  Antiteilchen,  $U \equiv C$ 
  - ▶  $C^\dagger \psi(x) C = -i \gamma^2 \gamma^0 \bar{\psi}^T(x)$
  - ▶  $C^\dagger a_{\vec{p}}^s C = b_{\vec{p}}^s$ ,  $C^\dagger b_{\vec{p}}^s C = a_{\vec{p}}^s$

►  $\gamma_5 \equiv \gamma^5 = i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3, \quad \gamma_5^\dagger = \gamma_5, \quad \gamma_5^2 = \mathbb{1}, \quad \{\gamma_5, \gamma^\mu\} = 0$



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- ▶ Transformationsverhalten:

	$\bar{\psi}\psi$	$\bar{\psi}i\gamma_5\psi$	$\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi$	$\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\gamma_5\psi$	$\bar{\psi}\sigma^{\mu\nu}\psi$
	Skalar	Pseudoskalar	Vektor	Axialvektor	Tensor
P	+1	-1	$(-1)^\mu$	$-(-1)^\mu$	$(-1)^\mu(-1)^\nu$
T	+1	-1	$(-1)^\mu$	$(-1)^\mu$	$-(-1)^\mu(-1)^\nu$
C	+1	+1	-1	+1	-1
CPT	+1	+1	-1	-1	1

mit  $(-1)^\mu = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{für } \mu = 0 \\ -1 & \text{für } \mu = 1, 2, 3 \end{cases}$

# Klassische kovariante Theorie des elektromagnetischen Feldes

- ▶ **Feldstärketensor:**  $F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu$ ,  $(A^\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi \\ \vec{A} \end{pmatrix}$  (Viererpotenzial)
- ▶ **inhomogene Maxwell-Gln.:**  $\partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = j^\nu$ ,  $(j^\mu) = \begin{pmatrix} \rho \\ \vec{j} \end{pmatrix}$  (Ladungsstrom)  
 $\Rightarrow \square A^\mu - \partial^\mu(\partial_\nu A^\nu(x)) = j^\mu(x)$
- ▶ **Eichtransformation:**  $A^\mu(x) \rightarrow A^\mu(x) + \partial^\mu f(x)$  lässt  $F^{\mu\nu}$  invariant
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- ▶ **Lagrange-Dichte:**  $\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - j^\mu A_\mu$   
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- ▶ **Alternative:**  $\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu A_\nu)(\partial^\mu A^\nu) - j^\mu A_\mu$  (Fermi)  
 $\Rightarrow \square A^\mu = j^\mu(x)$  korrekt in Lorenz-Eichung
  - ▶ **kanonisch-konjugierte Impulsdichten:**  $\pi^\mu(x) = -\dot{A}^\mu(x)$  ✓