

Бэрнел, Ландберг, hep-th/0611108, 0711.0955

$$X^I, \psi^A$$

$$\delta X^I = i \epsilon^A T_{AA}^I \psi^A$$

$$\delta \psi^A = -\gamma^m \partial_m X^I T_{AA}^I \epsilon^A$$

мы опер. SO(4) уел.

X^I и ψ^A аннекта

1) X^I, ψ^A

$$[X^I, X^J], X^K = \frac{1}{3!} [X^I, X^J], X^K + \text{genm}$$

$$= 0, \text{ o.k.}$$

коммутатив.
ассоциатив.

$$+ik [X^I, X^J, X^K] \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \frac{1}{2!} \epsilon^A$$

нужно проверить

2) Lie алгебра $u(N) \rightarrow$

Глобул!

Сред. без возврата - кредит, в
 X^I и X^A неассоциативной мере

$$\langle X^I, X^J, X^K \rangle = (X^I \cdot X^J) \cdot X^K - X^I \cdot (X^J \cdot X^K) \neq 0$$

ассоциатив

$$\langle X^I, X^J, X^K \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3!} \langle X^I X^J X^K \rangle$$

во. ргеб. δ замещения.

Второе - транзитив + егериче калы
высост-ид гад / коммутатив,
но субъясно габелитат гобуривас

Traberno Jordanya

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta [X, Y, Z] = [\delta X, Y, Z] + [X, \delta Y, Z] \\ & + [X, Y, \delta Z] \end{aligned} \quad \leftarrow \text{red. zero}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\alpha, \beta, [X, Y, Z]] = [\alpha, \beta, X], Y, Z + [X, \beta, Y], Z \\ & + [X, Y, \alpha, \beta, Z] \end{aligned}$$

(averzuro, of. o. g/kodu upu
 $\delta X = [\alpha, X]$ creqyes ys speed zero)

uusa gal red uggawr

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta [X, Z] = [\alpha, X], Z + [X, \alpha, Z] = \\ & = [\alpha, X, Z] \end{aligned}$$

"Pythagoreus. "mrege cfo"

$X = X_a T^a$ $a = 1, \dots, N$
 Dregn. wo

$[T^a, T^b, T^c] = f^{abc} d$

$h_{ab} = T_a(T^a, T^b)$

Pythag. mrege cfo beget K

$f e f g d f a c g = f e f a g f b c g d + f e f b g c a g d + f e f c g a b g d$
 aca nor mrege. Drod u gad of. cfo
 (caucau)

$S X d = f a b c d \alpha_a \beta_b \chi_c \rightarrow$

$(S X d = f a b c d \alpha_a \beta_b \chi_c) = \chi^c d \chi^d$

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \text{Tr} (\partial_\mu X^I \partial^\mu X^I) - 3g^2 \text{Tr} ([X^I, X^J], X^K) \quad (6)$$

$$[X^I, X^J], X^K$$

unabhängigen
Kannproben

$$\hat{A}_m^a \equiv f^{cd} a^A m^d$$

$$\partial_\mu X^I = \partial_\mu X^a - \hat{A}_m^b a^I X^b$$

$$S \hat{A}_m^a = \partial_\mu \hat{A}^b a - \hat{A}^c \hat{A}_m^a + \hat{A}_m^c \hat{A}^b a$$

$$[\partial_\mu, \partial_\nu] X = F_{\mu\nu} X$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\nu \hat{A}_m^b a - \partial_\mu \hat{A}_\nu^b a - \hat{A}_m^c \hat{A}_\nu^b a + \hat{A}_\nu^c \hat{A}_m^b a$$

$$\hat{A}_a = N \times N \text{ matrices } \in \text{SO}(N) - \text{vector} \text{ (arranged)}$$

Средств измерения:

$$\delta X_a^I = i \Sigma \Gamma^I \psi_a$$

$$\delta \psi_a = D_\mu X_a^I \gamma^\mu \Gamma^I \Sigma + \kappa f^{bcd} X_b^I X_c^I X_d^I$$

$$\delta A_\mu^A = i \Sigma \gamma^\mu \Gamma^I X_c^I \psi_a^A$$

$$\kappa = -\frac{1}{6}$$

гав замечания!

Замечания
 сс орм. го кан. упроб. и с гр. упр. го орм.)
 с гр. орм. и пуг. орм. го орм.)

тиски

Wub. kayperumman

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2} (D_\mu X^a \mp D^\mu X_a) + \frac{i}{2} (\psi^a \gamma^\mu \not{D}_\mu \psi_a)$$

$$+ \frac{i}{2} \overline{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \frac{1}{2} X_c^I X_d^J \psi_a \psi_b \psi_c \psi_d$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\mu\nu\lambda} (f^{abcd} A_\mu \not{D}_\nu A_\lambda \not{D}_\sigma A_\tau + \dots)$$

$$+ \frac{2}{3} f^{cda} g f^{efg} A_\mu \not{D}_\nu A_\sigma \not{D}_\rho A_\tau + \dots$$
$$- \frac{1}{2} \int_2 \left([X^I, X^J], [X^I, X^J], X^K \right)$$
$$V = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3!}$$

Answer:

$$Q = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(I + iI_5)$$

$$Q^2 = \frac{1}{2}(I - I + 2iI_5 - I)$$

$$A \cdot B = Q A B Q$$

$$I^a \cdot I^b = Q I^a \cdot I^b Q = I^5 I^a I^b$$

$$\langle A, B, C \rangle = (I^a I^b) \cdot I^c - I^a \cdot (I^b \cdot I^c)$$

$$= 2i I^5 I^a I^b I^c$$

$$\langle I^a, I^b, I^c \rangle = 2i I^5 I^a I^b I^c = 2i \text{abcd } I^d$$

$$I^a I^b I^c = 3 \text{abcd } I^5 I^d$$

B SO(4) symmetry

$$L_{CS} = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda} \left[\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} A_{\mu\alpha} \partial_\nu A_{\lambda\beta} \partial_\gamma A_{\delta\alpha} + \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{2}{3} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} \epsilon^{\epsilon\eta\theta\phi} A_{\mu\alpha} A_{\nu\beta} A_{\lambda\gamma} A_{\delta\epsilon} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda} \left[2 A_{\mu\alpha}^+ \partial_\nu A_{\lambda\alpha}^+ - 2 A_{\mu\alpha}^- \partial_\nu A_{\lambda\alpha}^- \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{8}{3} h A_{\mu\alpha}^+ A_{\nu\beta}^+ A_{\lambda\gamma}^+ + A_{\mu\alpha}^- A_{\nu\beta}^- A_{\lambda\gamma}^- \right]$$

$$= \epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda} \left[A_{\mu\alpha}^+ \partial_\nu A_{\lambda\alpha}^+ + \frac{4}{3} A_{\mu\alpha}^+ A_{\nu\beta}^+ A_{\lambda\gamma}^+ \right]$$

$$- \left[A_{\mu\alpha}^- \partial_\nu A_{\lambda\alpha}^- + \frac{4}{3} A_{\mu\alpha}^- A_{\nu\beta}^- A_{\lambda\gamma}^- \right]$$

(2 sub(2) CS model)

$$N_{abcd}^{\pm} = \frac{1}{4} \left[(\text{scsd} - \text{scsd}) \pm \text{abcd} \right]$$

$$N_{\pm 2} = N_{\pm}^{\pm} \quad N^+ N^- = 0 \quad N^+ + N^- = I$$

$$\sum_{\mu\nu\lambda} (\sum_{abcd} A_{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu A_{\lambda cd} + \dots) \quad (A_{\mu\nu} = A_{\mu\nu}^+ + A_{\mu\nu}^-)$$

$$A_{\mu\nu} = N^+ A_{\mu} + N^- A_{\mu} \quad \epsilon_{abcd} A_{\mu\nu} = 2(A_{\mu\nu}^+ - A_{\mu\nu}^-)$$

$$\epsilon_{abcd} N^+_{ab'c'd'} N^+_{cd'}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} h^2 \epsilon_{cd' a'b'} + 2(\text{scsd} - \dots) \quad \text{abcd}$$

$$= 2 N^+_{cd' a'b'} N^+_{cd'}$$

$$= 2 N^+_{a'b' c'd'} A_{\mu a'b'} \partial_\nu A_{\lambda c'd'}$$

A a' b' c' d'

Дарбентини

паз барои

(11)

1) Аопеије бо

3-а азедре (0805.1087)

$$\begin{aligned}
 f^{\alpha+\beta} \gamma &= -f^{\alpha+\beta} \\
 f^{\alpha\beta} f &= f^{\alpha\beta} \gamma = f^{\alpha\beta} \gamma \\
 \left. \begin{aligned}
 f^{\alpha\beta} f &= f^{\alpha\beta} \gamma \\
 f^{\alpha+\beta} \gamma &= -f^{\alpha+\beta}
 \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\
 h_{\alpha\beta} &= \text{Tr} = \begin{pmatrix} h_{\alpha} \\ h_{\beta} \end{pmatrix}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(A_M)_{\alpha} = A_{M+\alpha}$$

$$B_{M\alpha} = (A_M)_{\beta\gamma} f^{\beta\gamma} \alpha$$

$$S_{CS} = \int d^3x \sum^{\mu\nu} \text{Tr} [B_{\mu} (\partial_{\nu} A_{\nu} - [A_{\mu}, A_{\nu}])]$$

$$\delta A_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} \Lambda - 2[A_{\mu}, \Lambda]$$

$$\delta B_{\mu} = \partial_{\mu} M - 2[A_{\mu}, M] - 2[B_{\mu}, \Lambda]$$

$$y \sim \frac{1}{2} D_2 (D_m X^T D_m X^T) - D_m X^T D_m X^T$$

→ work!

Проблем! Я спривеку работ
 → к D2 рефур!

2) $N = 6$ CS - masterpad, 0806.121

$$U(N) \times U(N) \quad \text{или} \quad SO(N) \times SO(N)$$

генераторы групп, да-фиганецадеева
 метричурд

$$N \quad M_2 - \delta_{jk}$$