

Exercises to Group Theory for Physicists — Sheet 11
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Exercise 11.1 *Baker–Campbell–Hausdorff (BCH) formula* (3 points)

The general BCH formula for two sufficiently small elements X, Y in a Lie algebra \mathcal{L} reads:

$$-i \ln \left(e^{iX} e^{iY} \right) = X + \int_0^1 dt g \left(e^{i \operatorname{ad}_X} e^{it \operatorname{ad}_Y} \right) (Y), \quad g(z) \equiv \frac{\ln z}{1 - 1/z}. \quad (1)$$

a) Derive the differential form

$$\ln \left(e^{iX} e^{iY} \right) = iX + iY - \frac{1}{2}[X, Y] - \frac{i}{12}[X, [X, Y]] + \frac{i}{12}[Y, [X, Y]] + \dots, \quad (2)$$

of the BCH formula (up to the terms included here) starting from (1).

b) Suppose that X, Y are upper triangular matrices with zeroes on the diagonal. What happens to the differential form (2) of the BCH formula in this case?

Exercise 11.2 *Example for a non-compact Lie group* (6 points)

Consider the matrix Lie group defined by the following matrices

$$A(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 & \theta_2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

where the group parameters θ_1, θ_2 are restricted to $\theta_1 \in \mathbb{R}^+, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{R}$.

- a) Derive the generators T^A of the Lie group and the structure constants of the group and describe the corresponding Lie algebra. Are there invariant Lie subgroups and invariant Lie subalgebras?
- b) Calculate the exponentiation of a general element $\tau_A T^A$, $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, of the Lie algebra. Use this to calculate the group element $\exp\{-i\tau_A T^A\}$. Is every group element A expressible in terms of such an exponential? Answer this question also for the extension of the group to $\theta_1 < 0$.
- c) Calculate the left-invariant group measure $d\mu_L(A)$ as described in the lecture. Calculate the right-invariant group measure $d\mu_R(A)$ following an analogous reasoning. Do left and right measures agree?