

# MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part III

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Thursday, 9 June, 2011 9:00 am to 12:00 pm

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## PAPER 44

### STRING THEORY

*Attempt no more than **THREE** questions.*

*There are **FOUR** questions in total.*

*The questions carry equal weight.*

#### **STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS**

*Cover sheet*

*Treasury Tag*

*Script paper*

#### **SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS**

*None*

<p><b>You may not start to read the questions printed on the subsequent pages until instructed to do so by the Invigilator.</b></p>
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**1**

What is the Nambu-Goto action for the closed bosonic string?

Describe how this is a generalization of the action for a point particle.

Construct the Polyakov action for the closed bosonic string in  $d$ -dimensional Minkowski spacetime starting from the Nambu-Goto action.

Describe all of the symmetries of this theory.

Describe carefully how one shows that closed bosonic string theory is a theory containing gravitons if  $d = 26$ .

## 2

The amplitude for the scattering of four tachyons in closed bosonic string theory is

$$A = C g_s^2 \delta(\text{momentum conservation}) \times \frac{\Gamma(-1 - \alpha' s/4) \Gamma(-1 - \alpha' t/4) \Gamma(-1 - \alpha' u/4)}{\Gamma(2 + \alpha' s/4) \Gamma(2 + \alpha' t/4) \Gamma(2 + \alpha' u/4)}$$

where  $\alpha'$  is the inverse string tension,  $g_s$  is the string coupling constant,  $s, t$  and  $u$  are the Mandelstam variables for the scattering process and  $C$  is some normalization constant. Sketch a derivation of this formula starting from the Polyakov action.

*[You are not required to give detailed derivations, nor to evaluate complicated integrals, but to summarize and explain the steps leading to this result.]*

The amplitude contains a set of poles when viewed as a function of any of  $s, t$  or  $u$ . Explain the physical meaning of these poles.

In what ways does this result differ from four-particle scattering amplitudes found in the quantum field theory of scalars with a cubic coupling?

### 3

Explain what is meant by the terms quasi-primary operator of weight  $(h, \bar{h})$ , and primary operator in a conformal field theory.

Two anti-commuting operators are  $b$  and  $c$  and their equation of motion is  $\bar{\partial}b = \bar{\partial}c = 0$ . Their operator product expansion is given by

$$b(z)c(w) = -c(w)b(z) = \frac{1}{z-w} + \dots$$

with no singular terms in the expansion of either  $b(z)b(w)$  or  $c(z)c(w)$ . Consider the stress tensor

$$T = :(\partial b)c: - \lambda \partial :bc: \quad , \quad \bar{T} = 0.$$

where  $\lambda$  is real. Show that  $b$  and  $c$  are primary operators and find  $h$  and  $\bar{h}$  for both fields  $b$  and  $c$ . What is the central charge of this system?

## 4

Consider a single free spin-1/2 fermion  $\psi$  on the world sheet of a closed string in Minkowski spacetime. The action for such a field is

$$\int d^2x \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi$$

Develop the mode expansions for both the NS and R sectors of the left-movers for this field in the lightcone gauge. Find expressions for the Virasoro operators in both R and NS sectors.

Show that the Virasoro algebra has commutation relations

$$[L_m, L_n] = (m - n)L_{m+n} + C(n)\delta_{n+m}, 0.$$

Show that  $C(n) = -C(-n)$ .

By using the Jacobi identity, or otherwise, show that  $C(n) = c_3 n^3 + c_1 n$ .

Evaluate  $c_1$  and  $c_3$  for both the NS and R sectors.

**END OF PAPER**