

Title: String Theory Course Q&A

Speakers:

Collection/Series: String Theory Course

Date: May 08, 2025 - 9:00 AM

URL: <https://pirsa.org/25050005>

Review on BRST

$$S_{\text{MW}} = \frac{1}{4} \int A \wedge d * dA = \frac{1}{4} \int F_i^2$$

$$d \times d \underbrace{\langle A, A \rangle}_P = \delta$$

$$P \mapsto P + d\alpha$$

Fermionic Sym's

$$QA = \dots$$

$$Q^2 = 0$$

$$\int DA e^{-S_0 + \int QV}$$

$$\text{if } Q_i : Q_i Q_i = 0$$

$$\langle Q_i \dots Q_j \rangle_V = \langle Q_i \dots Q_j \rangle_0$$

$$\langle \phi_1 \dots \phi_n \rangle_v = \langle \phi_1 \dots \phi_n e^{\int Qv} \rangle_0$$

$$Q\phi_i = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \phi_i \text{ is } Q\text{-closed}$$

$$\phi = Q\tilde{\phi}$$

ϕ is Q -exact

$$= \langle \phi_1 \dots \phi_n \rangle_0 + \langle \phi_1 \dots \phi_n Q(\dots) \rangle$$

$$\delta_\alpha A = d\alpha$$

$$\delta_\alpha \odot = 0 \quad (F)$$

$$QA = dC$$

$$QF = dQA = d^2C = 0$$

$$Q^2 A = 0$$

$$Q dC = 0$$

$$dQC = 0$$

$$Q\hat{C} = 0$$

$$S = S_0 + \int \underbrace{Q}_{\text{fer}} \underbrace{V}_{\text{fer}} \rightarrow c F(A) = S_0$$

$$Qb = B$$

$$QB = 0$$

$$\underbrace{Q}_{\text{fer}} \underbrace{V}_{\text{fer}} \rightarrow c F[A] = S_0 + \int Q \left(b \left(\partial_\mu A^\mu + \frac{B}{2} \right) \right) \quad F[A, B] = \partial_\mu A^\mu + \frac{B}{2}$$

$$= S_0 + \int \underline{B} \partial_\mu A^\mu - b \partial_\mu \partial^\mu c + \frac{B^2}{2}$$

$$\int D A D B D b D c \mathcal{E}$$

$$B = -\partial_\mu A^\mu$$

$$= \int D A D b D c \mathcal{E}^{-S_0 + \int \frac{(\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2}{2} - b \partial_\mu \partial^\mu c}$$

$$\# \partial_\mu A^\mu + \frac{B}{2}$$

$$B = -\partial_\mu A^\mu$$

①

$$\langle \phi_1 \dots \phi_n \rangle_V = \langle \phi_1 \dots \phi_n e^{\int QV} \rangle_0$$

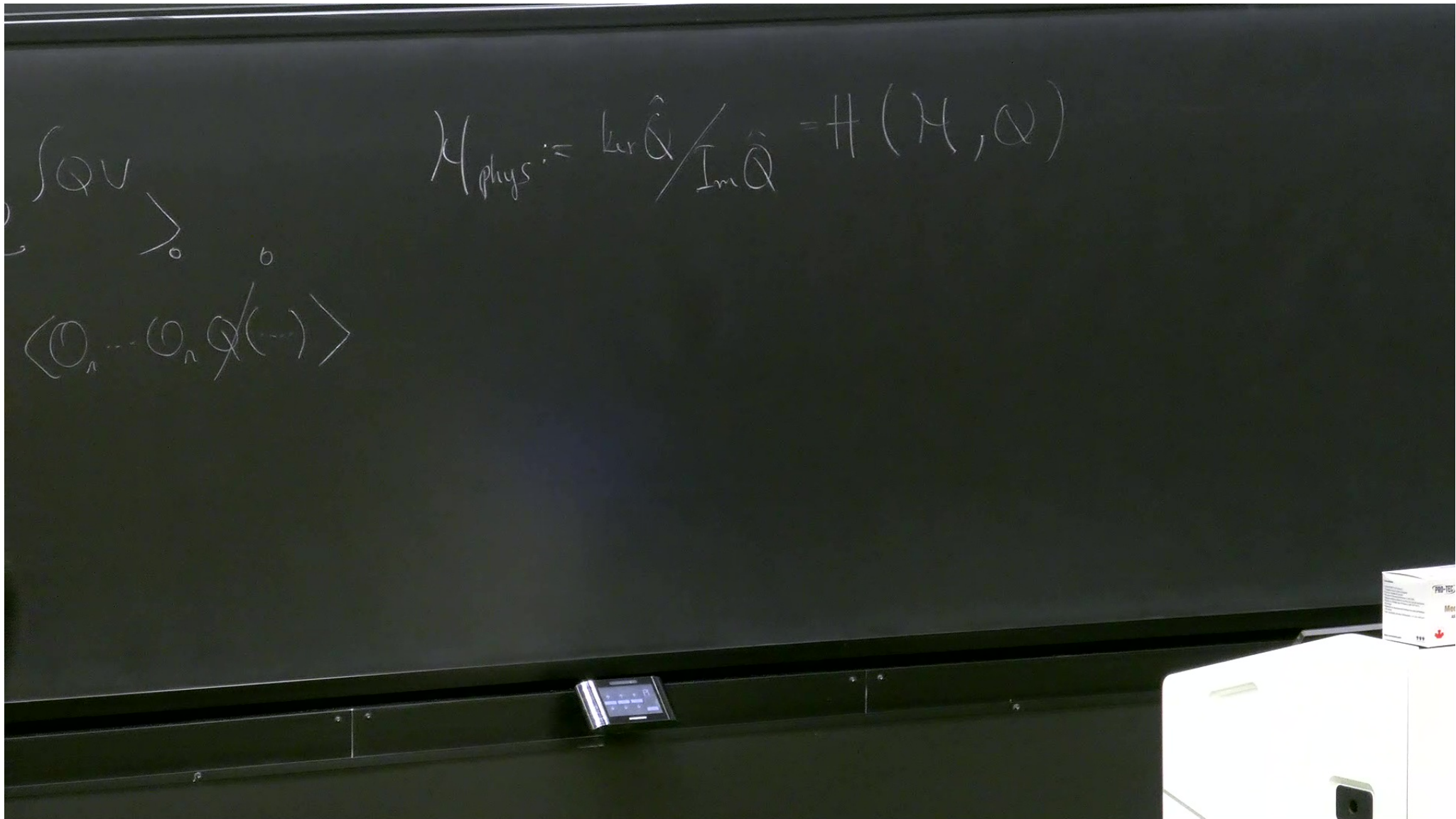
$$Q\phi_i = 0$$

ϕ_i is Q -closed

$$\phi = Q\tilde{\phi}$$

ϕ is Q -exact

$$= \langle \phi_1 \dots \phi_n \rangle_0 + \langle \phi_1 \dots \phi_n Q(\dots) \rangle$$



$$0 = \frac{d}{dt} \int D\phi e^{i \int Q \psi} \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2$$

$$\int D\phi Q(\dots) = 0 \quad | \quad Q = \int d^4x Q(x) \frac{\delta}{\delta \psi(x)}$$

$$\int D\phi Q \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 = - \int D\phi \mathcal{O}_1 Q \mathcal{O}_2$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{phys}} := \text{Ker } \hat{Q} / \text{Im } \hat{Q} = H(\mathcal{H}, Q)$$

$$S_{\text{poly}} = \int h^{ab} \partial_a X^\mu \partial_b X^\nu \eta_{\mu\nu} \sqrt{h} d^2\sigma$$

$\mathcal{H}_{\text{ph}}$

$$\textcircled{1} X = c^a \partial_a X$$

$$\delta_\xi X = \mathcal{L}_\xi X = \xi^a \partial_a X$$

$$\int h^{ab} \partial_a X^\mu \partial_b X^\nu \eta_{\mu\nu} \sqrt{h} d^2\sigma$$

$$\mathcal{H}_{\text{phys}} := \ker \hat{Q} / \text{Im } \hat{Q} = \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{H})$$

$$= c^a \partial_a X$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q^2 X &= (Q c^a) \partial_a X - c^a \partial_a Q X \\ &\quad - c^a \partial_a (c^b \partial_b X) \\ &= (Q c^b - c^a \partial_a c^b) \partial_b X \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}_\xi X = \xi^a \partial_a X$$

$$\xi_a \rightarrow \xi_a + \epsilon_a$$

$$h_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} - & - \\ & \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow e^\phi \delta_{ab} \rightarrow \delta_{ab}$$

$$h \mapsto e^\phi h$$

Gauge fixing: $h = \tilde{h}$



$$\delta_{ab} \rightarrow \delta_{ab}$$

Gauge fixing: $h = \bar{h}$

Are there $\delta \bar{h} \neq 2 \nabla_{(a} \xi_{b)}$

$$\int \sqrt{h} \delta h^{ab} \nabla_{(a} \xi_{b)} = (\delta h, \nabla \xi) = 0$$

$$\square \delta h^{ab} = 0$$

Zero-modes

$$S_0 + \int Q \left(b_{ab} \underbrace{(h^{ab} - \tilde{h}^{ab})}_{F[h]} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{Q} h_{ab} = \mathcal{L}_\zeta h_{ab} = 2 \nabla_{(a} \zeta_{b)}$$

$$\mathcal{Q} b_{ab} = B_{ab}$$

$$\mathcal{Q} B_{ab} = 0$$

$$\int d^2\sigma \quad e^{ikX}$$

$$c \bar{c}(\sigma) e^{ikX(\sigma)}$$

$$k^2 = -2$$

Are there $\vec{sh} \neq 0$

$$\int \sqrt{h} \quad sh^{ab} \nabla_a \xi_b$$

$$\nabla_a sh^{ab} = 0$$

zero-modes

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int \sqrt{\tilde{h}} \tilde{h}^{ab} \partial_a X^\mu \partial_b X_\mu + \cancel{B_{ab} (h^{ab} - \tilde{h}^{ab})} - b_{ab} \nabla_{\tilde{h}}^h c^b \\
 &\stackrel{\tilde{h}=S}{=} \int \partial_a X \partial^a X + b_{ab} \partial^a c^b
 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_0 + \int Q \left(b_{ab} \frac{(h^{ab} - \tilde{h}^{ab})}{F(h)} \right) - \int \sqrt{h} \tilde{h}^{ab} \partial_a X^\mu \partial_b X_\mu + B_{ab}$$

$$Q h_{\mu\nu} h^{\mu\nu} = 2 \nabla_a c^a$$

$$\tilde{h} = S = \int \partial_a X \partial^a X + b_{ab} \partial^a c^b$$

$$\int d\vec{c}_1 d\vec{c}_2 d\vec{c}_3 \langle V_1 V_2 V_3 \rangle$$

$$\int d\vec{c}_1 d\vec{c}_2 d\vec{c}_3 e^{-S}$$

$$= \int \sqrt{h} \tilde{h}^{ab} \partial_a X^\mu \partial_b X_\mu + B_{ab} (h^{ab} - \tilde{h}^{ab}) - b_{ab} \nabla_h^{(a} c^{b)}$$

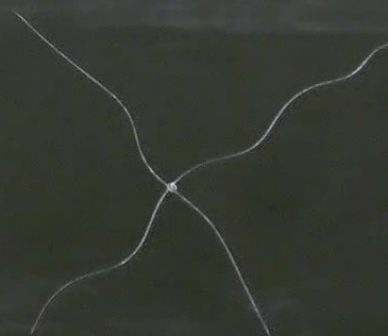
$$\tilde{h} = S \int \partial_a X \partial^a X + b_{ab} \partial^a c^b$$

$$\int d^2\epsilon_1 \int d^2\epsilon_2 \int d^2\epsilon_3 \langle V_1 V_2 V_3 \rangle$$

= 0

$$\int D\phi D\psi e^{-S}$$

$$\partial^a c^b = 0$$



$$S_0 + \int Q \left(b_{ab} \underbrace{(h^{ab} - \tilde{h}^{ab})}_{F[h]} \right) = \int \sqrt{\tilde{h}} \tilde{h}^{ab} \partial_a X^\mu \partial_b X_\mu +$$

$$\tilde{h} = S \int \partial_a X \partial^a X + b_{ab} \partial^a c^b$$

$$Q h_{ab} = L_c h_{ab} = 2 \nabla_a c_b$$

$$Q b_{ab} = B_{ab}$$

$$Q B_{ab} = 0$$

$$\delta \tilde{h} = 0$$

$$2 \nabla_a c_b + 2 \phi \cdot h_{ab} = 0$$

$$\int d^2 \sigma_1 \int d^2 \sigma_2 \int d^2 \sigma_3 \langle V_1 V_2 V_3 \rangle$$

$$\int Dc D\bar{c} D\gamma e^{-S}$$

$$+ B_{ab} (\dot{h}^{ab} - \tilde{h}^{ab}) - b_{ab} \nabla_h^a c^b$$

$$[\delta_\alpha, \delta_\beta] \odot = \delta_{[\alpha, \beta]} \odot + (\text{e.o.m.'s})$$

$$\partial^a c^b = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$\textcircled{1} \phi_{BV}^T = \text{e.o.m.'s}$$

