

# Hand-in exercises in the course QCD@Colliders, HT 2006

## 1. Fundamentals of QCD

A. Colour SU(3):

**Prove** the Jacobi identity  $f^{ABC}f^{CKL} + f^{ACL}f^{CKB} = f^{ACK}f^{BCL}$  for the SU(3) structure constants. (Use  $[T^A, T^B] = if^{ABC}T^C$  and  $(T^A)_{BC} = -if^{ABC}$ .)

B. Local gauge invariance:

**Show that** the gauge transformations  $q_a(x) \rightarrow q'_a(x) = \exp(it \cdot \theta(x))_{ab} q_b(x) \equiv \Omega(x)_{ab} q_b(x)$  and (dropping the colour index)  $D_\alpha q(x) \rightarrow D'_\alpha q'(x) \equiv \Omega(x) D_\alpha q(x)$  gives the following transformation property of the gluon field

$$t \cdot \mathcal{A}_\alpha \rightarrow t \cdot \mathcal{A}'_\alpha = \Omega(x) t \cdot \mathcal{A}_\alpha \Omega^{-1}(x) + \frac{i}{g} (\partial_\alpha \Omega(x)) \Omega^{-1}(x)$$

and that as a consequence the field strength tensor transforms as

$$t \cdot F_{\alpha\beta}(x) \rightarrow t \cdot F'_{\alpha\beta}(x) = \Omega(x) t \cdot F_{\alpha\beta}(x) \Omega^{-1}(x)$$

**Show that** a mass term for the gluon,  $m^2 \mathcal{A}^\alpha \mathcal{A}_\alpha$ , breaks gauge invariance

C. Feynman rules:

**Show that** the inverse gluon propagator,  $i\delta_{AB} [p^2 g_{\alpha\beta} - (1 - \frac{1}{\lambda}) p_\alpha p_\beta]$ , cannot be inverted without the gauge-fixing term.

**Show that** the colour-factor of the four-gluon vertex can be written as a sum of products of three-gluon vertices (three terms with two factors). What about the Lorentz factors?

**Calculate** the colour factor for triple-gluon and four-gluon scattering via a quark loop. (Hint. For the fundamental representation we have  $Tr(t^A t^B) = \frac{1}{2} \delta^{AB}$  and from the defining relations  $[t^A, t^B] = if^{ABC} t^C$  and  $\{t^A, t^B\} = \frac{1}{N_C} \delta_{ab} \mathbb{1} + d^{ABC} t^C$  we have  $t^A t^B = \frac{1}{2N_C} \delta^{AB} \mathbb{1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{ABC} t^C + \frac{1}{2} if^{ABC} t^C$ .)

**Derive** the Feynman rules involving heavy quarks in Fig 1.4 of the book QCD and Colliders from the corresponding general ones and the properties of the projection operator (1.66).