

Urraum or Basic Manifold

May, 1958

$$x_\mu = x_\mu(\tilde{z}_1, \tilde{z}_2, \tilde{z}_1^*, \tilde{z}_2^*)$$

two dimensional complex space

$$dx_\mu = \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j} d\tilde{z}_j + \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j^*} d\tilde{z}_j^*$$

reality condition: $\overline{\left(\frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j}\right)} = \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j^*}$

$$g_{\mu\nu} dx_\mu dx_\nu = g_{\mu\nu} \left(\frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j} \frac{\partial x_\nu}{\partial \tilde{z}_k} d\tilde{z}_j d\tilde{z}_k + \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j} \frac{\partial x_\nu}{\partial \tilde{z}_k^*} d\tilde{z}_j d\tilde{z}_k^* + \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j^*} \frac{\partial x_\nu}{\partial \tilde{z}_k} d\tilde{z}_j^* d\tilde{z}_k + \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j^*} \frac{\partial x_\nu}{\partial \tilde{z}_k^*} d\tilde{z}_j^* d\tilde{z}_k^* \right)$$

(with reality condition)
 in order for real $g_{\mu\nu}$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f_{jk} &= g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j} \frac{\partial x_\nu}{\partial \tilde{z}_k} \\ \tilde{f}_{jk} &= g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j^*} \frac{\partial x_\nu}{\partial \tilde{z}_k} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

More generally, from a complex tensor in basic space

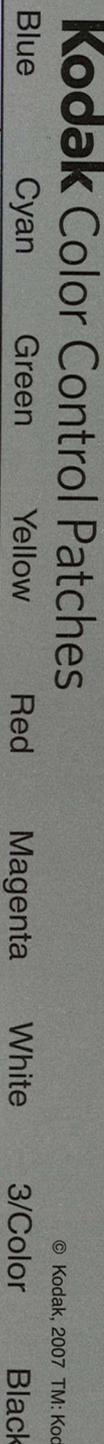
\rightarrow a pair f_{jk}, \tilde{f}_{jk} in basic space
 a fundamental tensor a pair f_{jk}, \tilde{f}_{jk}
 $g_{\mu\nu}$ or symmetric, etc

$$g_{\mu\nu} = g_{\nu\mu}$$

is

$$\begin{aligned} f_{kj} &= g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_k} \frac{\partial x_\nu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j} = g_{\nu\mu} \frac{\partial x_\nu}{\partial \tilde{z}_k} \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j} \\ &= g_{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial x_\nu}{\partial \tilde{z}_k} \frac{\partial x_\mu}{\partial \tilde{z}_j} = f_{jk} \end{aligned}$$

$\tilde{f}_{jk}, \tilde{f}_{kj}$ symmetric tensors.



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この2つの問題を通じて
 $\xi_j, \bar{\xi}_j$ を x_μ の関数として
 考える。 x_μ は $\xi_j, \bar{\xi}_j$ の関数として
 表すことができる。
 $\xi_j(x_\mu), \bar{\xi}_j(x_\mu)$ は x_μ の
 関数として表すことができる。

例: $x_1 = \xi_1 + i\xi_2, x_2 = \xi_1 - i\xi_2$ etc.
 $\xi_1 = \frac{x_1 + ix_2}{2}, \xi_2 = \frac{x_1 - ix_2}{2}$

このように x_μ の trivial である。

~~例: $x_1 = \xi_1 + i\xi_2, x_2 = \xi_1 - i\xi_2$ etc.~~

ξ_j と $\bar{\xi}_j$ の積
 $\xi_1 \bar{\xi}_1, \xi_1 \bar{\xi}_2, \xi_2 \bar{\xi}_1, \xi_2 \bar{\xi}_2$
 の4つは x_μ の linear combination として
 $x_1 = \xi_1 \bar{\xi}_1 - \xi_2 \bar{\xi}_2$
 $x_2 = -i(\xi_1 \bar{\xi}_2 + \xi_2 \bar{\xi}_1)$
 $x_3 = \xi_1 \bar{\xi}_1 + \xi_2 \bar{\xi}_2$
 $x_4 = \xi_1 \bar{\xi}_1 - \xi_2 \bar{\xi}_2$

これらより
 $x_4 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$
 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 = 4(\xi_1 \bar{\xi}_2 + \xi_2 \bar{\xi}_1)$

これらから
 $x_4 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2$
 が成り立つ。
 x の $x_\mu \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ の manifold は
 $x_\mu \in \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ の manifold である。
 light cone $x_\mu^2 = 0$ の場合
 $\xi_j \rightarrow \bar{\xi}_j = e^{i\alpha} \xi_j$

この場合、
 $x_\mu = x_\mu$
 これらから、 x_μ の x_μ の関数として表すことができる。

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi &= \tau^{(ii)} \sim \sqrt{\tau} \rightarrow \tau \\
 \chi_1 &= \zeta_{12} + \zeta_{21} + \zeta'_{12} + \zeta'_{21} \\
 \chi_2 &= -i(\zeta_{12} - \zeta_{21}) + i(\zeta'_{12} - \zeta'_{21}) \\
 \chi_3 &= \zeta_{11} - \zeta_{22} + \zeta'_{11} - \zeta'_{22} \\
 \chi_4 &= \zeta_{11} + \zeta_{22} + \zeta'_{11} + \zeta'_{22}
 \end{aligned}
 \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \\ \chi_4 \end{aligned}} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \zeta'_{11} &= \tilde{\zeta}_1 \eta_1 & \zeta'_{12} &= \tilde{\zeta}_1 \eta_2 \\
 \zeta'_{21} &= \tilde{\zeta}_2 \eta_1 & \zeta'_{22} &= \tilde{\zeta}_2 \eta_2 \\
 \zeta'_{11} &= \tilde{\zeta}_{11} & \zeta'_{12} &= \tilde{\zeta}_{21} \\
 \zeta'_{21} &= \tilde{\zeta}_{12} & \zeta'_{22} &= \tilde{\zeta}_{22}
 \end{aligned}$$

eps $\zeta' = \zeta^*$



$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi_1 &\approx y_1 + \tilde{y}_1 \\
 \chi_2 &\approx y_2 + \tilde{y}_2 \\
 \chi_3 &\approx y_3 + \tilde{y}_3 \\
 \chi_4 &\approx y_4 + \tilde{y}_4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_4 &= y_1 + y_2 + y_3 \\
 \tilde{y}_4 &= \tilde{y}_1 + \tilde{y}_2 + \tilde{y}_3
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\Psi = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\zeta}_1 \\ \tilde{\zeta}_2 \\ \tilde{\eta}_1 \\ \tilde{\eta}_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Psi^* = (\tilde{\zeta}_1^* \quad \tilde{\zeta}_2^* \quad \tilde{\eta}_1^* \quad \tilde{\eta}_2^*)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \chi_1 &= \Psi^* \alpha_1 \Psi \\ \chi_2 &= \Psi^* \alpha_2 \Psi \\ \chi_3 &= \Psi^* \alpha_3 \Psi \\ \chi_4 &= \Psi^* \alpha_4 \Psi \end{aligned} \right\}$$

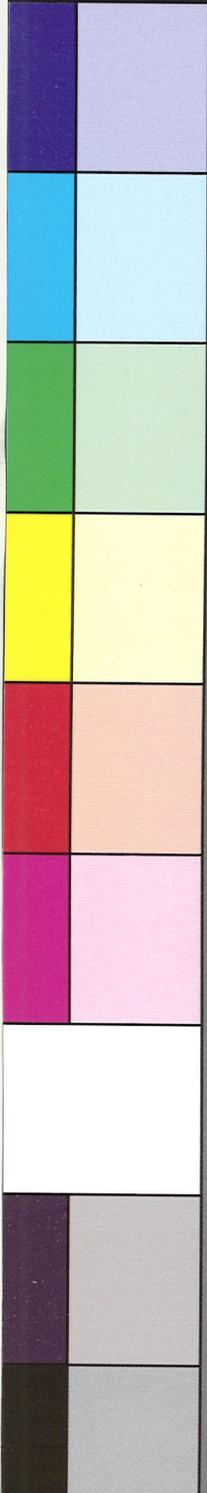
$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \\ 1 & & & \end{pmatrix} = P_1 \sigma_1$$

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} & & & -i \\ & & & +i \\ & & i & \\ & & -i & \\ +i & & & \\ -i & & & \end{pmatrix} = P_1 \sigma_2$$

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{pmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \\ 1 & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} = P_1 \sigma_3$$

$$\alpha_4 = \begin{pmatrix} & & & 1 \\ & & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & \\ 1 & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} = P_1$$

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(6)

$\alpha, 4,$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x_1 &= \psi^* \cancel{\alpha_1} \psi \pm i \psi^* \alpha_5 \alpha_1 \psi \\ x_2 &= \psi^* \alpha_2 \psi \pm i \psi^* \alpha_5 \alpha_2 \psi \\ x_3 &= \psi^* \alpha_3 \psi \pm i \psi^* \alpha_5 \alpha_3 \psi \\ x_4 &= \psi^* \alpha_4 \psi \pm \psi^* \alpha_5 \alpha_4 \psi \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$\alpha = \rho_1 \sigma_3 \quad \alpha_4 = 1, \quad \alpha_5 = \rho_2$$

or

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x_\mu &= i \bar{\psi} \cancel{\alpha_\mu} \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \psi \\ \bar{\psi} &= \psi^* \gamma_4 \end{aligned}}$$

x

$$dx_\mu = i \bar{\psi} \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu d\psi + i d\bar{\psi} \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \psi$$

$$= (i \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu)_{jk} \bar{\psi}_j d\psi_k + (i \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu)_{jk} d\bar{\psi}_j \psi_k$$

$$g_{\mu\nu} dx_\mu dx_\nu = g_{\mu\nu} \left\{ (i \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu)_{jk} \bar{\psi}_j d\psi_k + (i \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu)_{jk} d\bar{\psi}_j \psi_k \right.$$

$$\left. \times \left\{ (i \gamma_5 \gamma_\nu)_{lm} \bar{\psi}_l d\psi_m + (i \gamma_5 \gamma_\nu)_{lm} d\bar{\psi}_l \psi_m \right\} \right.$$

$$= f_{klm} d\psi_l d\psi_m + h_{kjm} d\bar{\psi}_j d\psi_m + \bar{h}_{jlm} d\bar{\psi}_j d\psi_m + \bar{f}_{jkl} d\bar{\psi}_j d\psi_k$$

$$f_{klm} = g_{\mu\nu} (i \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu)_{jk} \bar{\psi}_j (i \gamma_5 \gamma_\nu)_{lm} \bar{\psi}_l$$

etc.

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ex. 5. $\{z_1, \dots, z_8\}$: 8-complex
 8-dimensional complex space

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \{z^* \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_1 \\ \rho_1 \end{pmatrix}\} \\ x_2 &= \{z^* \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_2 \\ \rho_2 \end{pmatrix}\} \\ x_3 &= \{z^* \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_3 \\ \rho_3 \end{pmatrix}\} \\ x_4 &= \{z^* \begin{pmatrix} \Gamma_4 \\ \rho_4 \end{pmatrix}\} \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow 物理, $z \rightarrow z'$ $y'_\alpha = z'^* \Gamma_\alpha z$ $\alpha=1, \dots, 64$
 $z' = U z$ $z'^* = z^* U^*$
 \Rightarrow linear transformation U

$$y'_\alpha = C_{\alpha\beta} y_\beta \quad \alpha, \beta = 1, \dots, 64$$

\Rightarrow linear trans. C

$$y'_\alpha = z^* U^* \Gamma_\alpha U z$$

$$U^* \Gamma_\alpha U = C_{\alpha\beta} \Gamma_\beta$$

$$y'_\alpha = C_{\alpha\beta} y_\beta$$

\Rightarrow 物理
 U (unitary)
 $U^\dagger U = I$

$y_\alpha = \Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3, \Gamma_4$ \Rightarrow 物理的
 \Rightarrow linear transformation U 物理的
 $C_{\alpha\beta} = 0$ for $\alpha=1, 2, 3, 4$
 $\beta=5, 6, \dots, 64$

\Rightarrow 逆変換 C^{-1} の同様に U の逆変換
 $(C^{-1})_{\alpha\beta} = 0$ for $\alpha=1, 2, 3, 4$
 $\beta=5, 6, \dots, 64$

\Rightarrow Lorentz 変換 $C_{\mu\nu}$ ($\mu, \nu=1, 2, 3, 4$)
 \Rightarrow Lorentz 変換 $C_{\mu\nu}$ の物理的
 $\Rightarrow C, D$ が先以上 A, B と同じ U の同様に物理的

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4次元の Γ_5 と Γ_6 の次元の積を計算

4: $\Gamma_1 = \gamma_1, \Gamma_2 = \gamma_2, \Gamma_3 = \gamma_3,$

$\Gamma_4 = \gamma_4,$

2: $\Gamma_5 = \gamma_5, \Gamma_6 = 1$

20: $\frac{4 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2} = 10 \quad \frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = 10$

5: $\frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = 5$

$\frac{1}{32}$

 3

$\Gamma_5 = \gamma_5; \Gamma_6 = \gamma_6; \Gamma_7 = 1$

50 ($\frac{5 \cdot 6}{1 \cdot 2} = 15 \quad \frac{4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} = 20$

$\frac{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = 15$

6 $\frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} = 6$

$\frac{1}{64}$

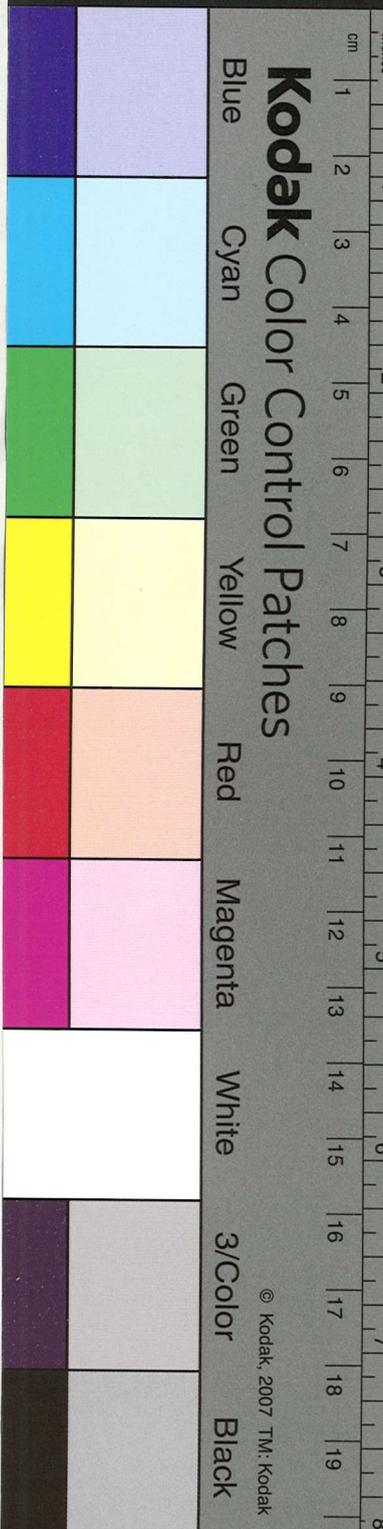
algebraic = 代数的 7個

$6 = \gamma_2 \rightarrow \gamma_4 = \gamma_2 \otimes \gamma_2$

4次元 vector
 and
 pseudo vector

(i) γ_μ
 (ii) $\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu$
 (iii) $\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu$
 (iv) $\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho$

$\vec{\gamma} = \vec{\gamma}^* \sigma_x$
 pseudo vector
 vector
 ps. vector



(9)

PPS 8次元の complex space \mathbb{C}^4
 (Dual space \mathbb{C}^4)
 a basic manifold conjugate \mathbb{C}^4

$$x_\mu = \bar{z} \gamma_0 \gamma_\mu z$$

4つの γ の linear transf.
 vector x_μ の linear transf.
 x_μ の linear transf. $(-\infty, +\infty)$ の x_μ の linear transf.
 PPS Minkowski space を cover
 parameter & coordinate parameter
 を identify する.

\mathbb{C}^4 の linear transf. U の x_μ を
 変換する U^* の x_μ を

$$z' = U z \quad z'^* = z^* U^* \quad U^* = (U^{-1})^*$$

$$U = \gamma_5 \quad U^* = (\gamma_5)^* = -\gamma_5$$

$$x'_\mu = z'^* U^* \gamma_\mu z' = -z^* \gamma_\mu z = -x_\mu$$

space-time reflection operator
 $U = \gamma_5$

$$U = \gamma_5: \quad x_\mu = x_\mu \rightarrow x'_\mu = -x_\mu$$

もう一つの interpretation is
 space-time reflection operator
 $\gamma_{1234} = \gamma_1 \gamma_2 \gamma_3 \gamma_4$

$$x'_\mu = z^* \gamma_{1234} \gamma_\mu z = +x_\mu$$

space-time reflection operator
 pseudo-vector x_μ

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 Blue Cyan Green Yellow Red Magenta White 3/Color Black

(11)

$$x_\mu = \bar{\xi} \gamma_\mu \xi = \xi^* \gamma_\mu \xi$$

$$\rightarrow U = i\gamma_5 \gamma_0 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3 \sigma_4$$

↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

$\mu=1: \sigma_4 \sigma_1$

1	+	+	-	+	+	-
2	+	+	+	-	+	-
3	+	+	+	+	-	-
4: Paul	+	+	+	+	+	+

aps pseudo-vector
 同軸

$$x_\mu = \bar{\xi} \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \xi$$

pseudo-vector

space-reflection $\rightarrow \gamma_5 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3$ etc
 time-reversal $\rightarrow \gamma_0 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3$
 $\rightarrow \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_3$

axial vector の polar vector (↑ ↓ ↑ ↓)

pseudo-vector

$x_\mu = \bar{\xi} \gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \xi$	2 軸
$x_\mu = \bar{\xi} \gamma_\mu \xi$	3 軸
$x_\mu = \bar{\xi} \gamma_5 \gamma_0 \gamma_\mu \xi$	4 軸

Proca-Milbert space (↑ ↓ ↑ ↓)
expectation value (↑ ↓ ↑ ↓)

Minkowski space coordinate parameters

↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ (↑ ↓ ↑ ↓)

Urram (or Urfeld) の場 (↑ ↓ ↑ ↓)

↑ ↓ ↑ ↓, ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ordinary space
 の場が ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓

