

Problems for GR qualifying examination

Solutions should include sufficient details and explanations.

We consider spacetime metrics with signature $-+++$.

Problem 1: Analysis of null geodesics in the Schwarzschild spacetime with line element

$$ds^2 = -f dt^2 + f^{-1} dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2), \quad f = 1 - 2M/r.$$

Let $\xi^a = (\partial_t)^a$, $\psi^a = (\partial_\phi)^a$ be the static and axial Killing fields, respectively. The energy E and azimuthal angular momentum L of a null geodesic with 4-velocity u^a are given by

$$E = -\xi^a u_a, \quad L = \psi^a u_a$$

a) Show that E and L are conserved.

10 pts.

b) Write an expression for the energy of an equatorial null geodesic ($\theta = \pi/2$) in terms of its azimuthal angular momentum and radial velocity.

10 pts.

Problem 2: Consider the paraboloid P with equation $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - t^2 = \Lambda^2$ in Minkowski space with metric $-dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2$.

a) Show that the induced metric on P is Lorentzian.

10 pts.

b) Calculate the Einstein tensor of P .

20 pts.

Problems for QFT qualifying examination

1) The Dirac Field.

i) Show that the Dirac equation is Lorentz invariant.

10 pts.

ii) Compute the Dirac propagator

$$iS_{\alpha\beta}(x) \equiv \langle 0|T [\Psi_\alpha(x)\bar{\Psi}_\beta(0)] |0\rangle,$$

and show that it can be written as

$$iS(x) = i \int \frac{d^4p}{(2\pi)^4} e^{-ip \cdot x} \frac{i}{\not{p} - m + i\epsilon}.$$

15 pts.

2) Coupling constant renormalization in φ^4 -theory. The two-particle scattering amplitude in φ^4 -theory is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 i\mathcal{M}(p_1 p_2 \rightarrow p_3 p_4) &= \text{Diagram: a central black circle with four external lines labeled } p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4 \\
 &= \text{Diagram: a cross } + \left(\text{Diagram: tadpole on } p_1 \text{ and } p_2 \text{ lines} + \text{Diagram: tadpole on } p_3 \text{ and } p_4 \text{ lines} + \text{Diagram: tadpole on } p_1 \text{ and } p_3 \text{ lines} \right) + \text{Diagram: tadpole on } p_2 \text{ and } p_4 \text{ lines} + \dots \\
 &= -i\lambda_P + (-i\lambda_P)^2 [iV(s) + iV(t) + iV(u)] + 4!iC,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the last term is the counterterm. The renormalization condition is given by

$$i\mathcal{M} = -i\lambda_P \quad \text{at} \quad s = 4m_P^2, \quad t = u = 0.$$

Compute $V(p^2)$ using dimensional regularization and Feynman parameters. Fix C to second order in λ_P this way.

25 pts.