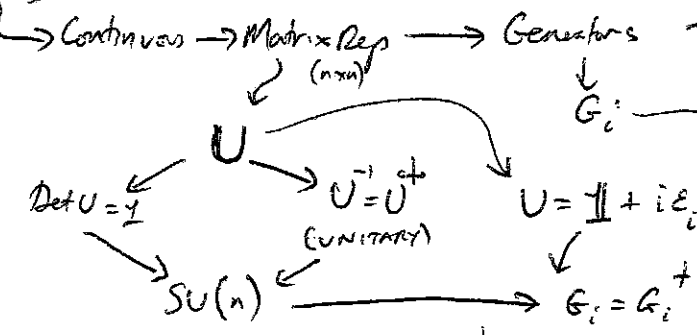


Symmetry \rightarrow Discrete \times



Mystery "Casimir" operator " G^2 ":

$G^2 = \sum_i G_i G_i$

Is Hermitian by construction $\Rightarrow G^2$ is OBSERVABLE

Mystery: $[G^2, G_i] = 0$

G^2 & G_i simultaneously observable

NOT ALL OF G_i are simultaneously observable $\Rightarrow [G_i, G_j] \neq 0$

Examples: Symmetry

1-particle basis: $|u\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, |d\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

2-particle basis: $|uu\rangle, |ud\rangle, |du\rangle, |dd\rangle$

or " $|u\rangle|u\rangle$ "

eg: 1 confused particle: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|u\rangle + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}|d\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ i/\sqrt{2} \end{pmatrix}$

2 non-confused particles: $|uu\rangle \equiv |u\rangle|u\rangle \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Generators	DIAGONAL?	Casimir op
$G_1 = "T_1" = \frac{\sigma_1}{2}$	\times	$G^2 = "T^2" = T_1^2 + T_2^2 + T_3^2$ $(= \frac{3}{4} \mathbb{1}_{2 \times 2}$ when acting on single particle states)
$G_2 = "T_2" = \frac{\sigma_2}{2}$	\times	
$G_3 = "T_3" = \frac{\sigma_3}{2}$	\checkmark	
G^2 & $G_3 =$ maximal simultaneously diagonalisable/observable set of ops.		

Better basis

Label states by e-vals under: T^2, T_3

THIRD CPT ISOSPIN (x-co-ord in multiplet)

Thing preserved by ladder ops = "which multiplet we are in"

$\{T^\pm = T_1 \pm iT_2\} = 2$ ladder ops change x-co-ord $\leftarrow T_\pm$

1 particle basis: $|u\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, |d\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, |s\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

2 particle basis $|uu\rangle, |ud\rangle, |us\rangle, |du\rangle, |dd\rangle, \dots$ (9 of them)

e.g. 1 confused particle: $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}|u\rangle + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}|d\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1/\sqrt{2} \\ i/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

2 non-confused particles: $|us\rangle = |u\rangle|s\rangle = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Generators	DIAGONAL?	Casimir op
$G_1 = "A_1" = \lambda_1/2$	\times	$G^2 = G_1^2 + G_2^2 + \dots + G_8^2$ $(= \frac{16}{3} \mathbb{1}_{3 \times 3}$ when acting on single particle states)
$G_2 = "A_2" = \lambda_2/2$	\times	
$G_3 = "A_3" = \lambda_3/2$	\checkmark	
$G_4 = "A_4" = \lambda_4/2$	\times	
$G_5 = "A_5" = \lambda_5/2$	\times	
$G_6 = "A_6" = \lambda_6/2$	\times	
$G_7 = "A_7" = \lambda_7/2$	\times	
$G_8 = "A_8" = \lambda_8/2$	\checkmark	
G^2 & G_3 & $G_8 =$ maximal simultaneously diagonalisable/observable set of ops.		

Label states by e-vals under: G^2, G_3, G_8

Hypercharge (up to factors of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$)

Isospin = (x-co-ord in multiplet)

Thing preserved by ladder ops = "which multiplet we are in"

\uparrow IN BOTH CASES ABOVE: $|u\rangle \rightarrow |u'\rangle = U|u\rangle$ assumed to be symmetry of theory

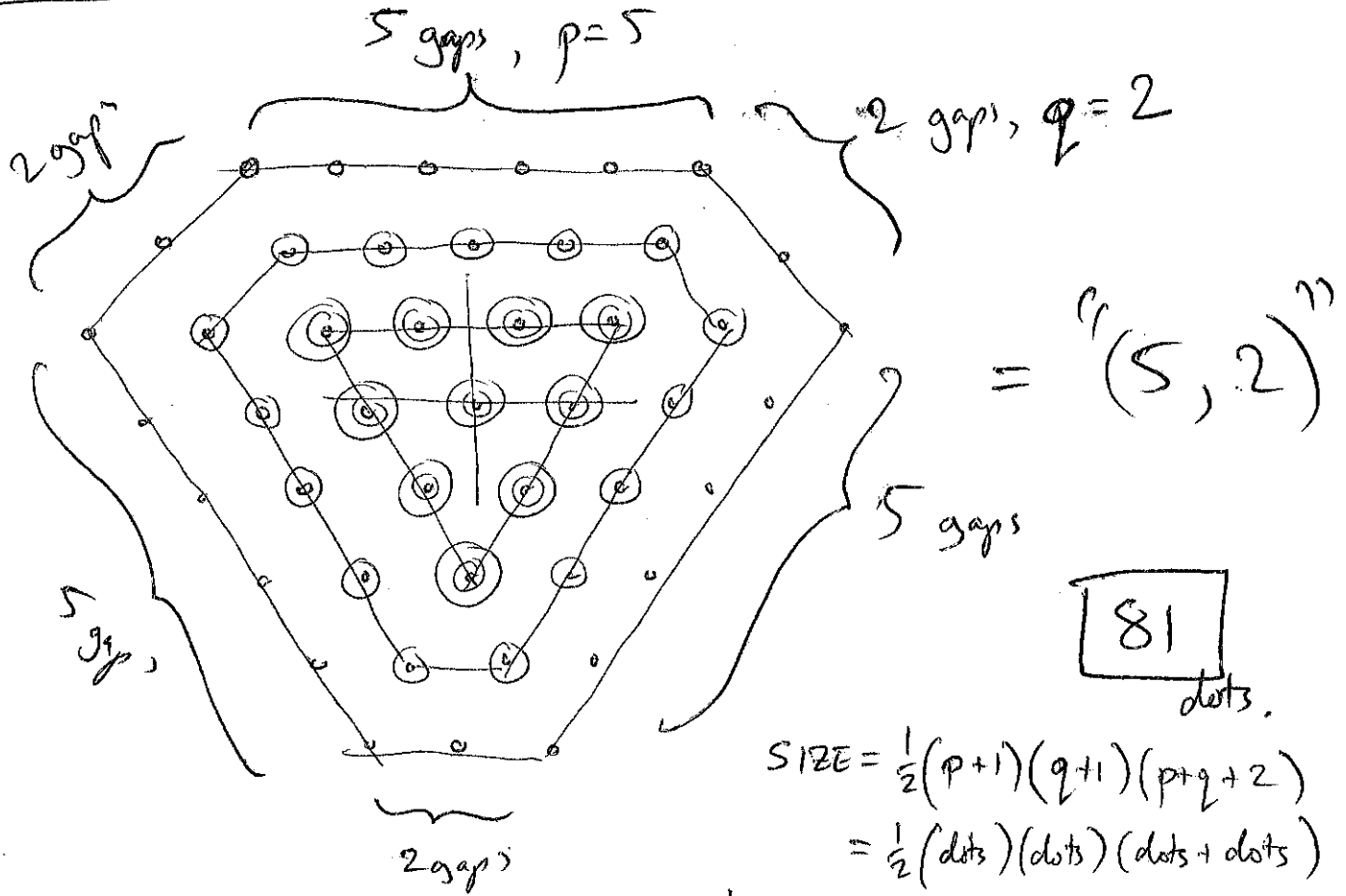
G^2 & G_3 & $G_8 =$ maximal simultaneously diagonalisable/observable set of ops.

$\{T^\pm = G_1 \pm iG_2\} = 6$ ladder ops, change x & y co-ords

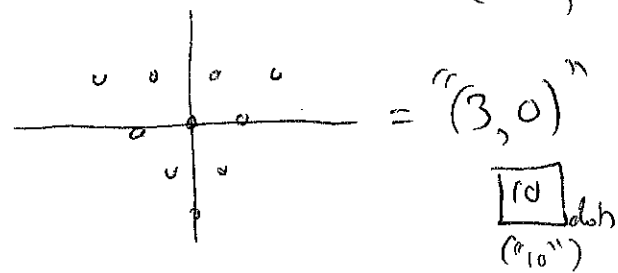
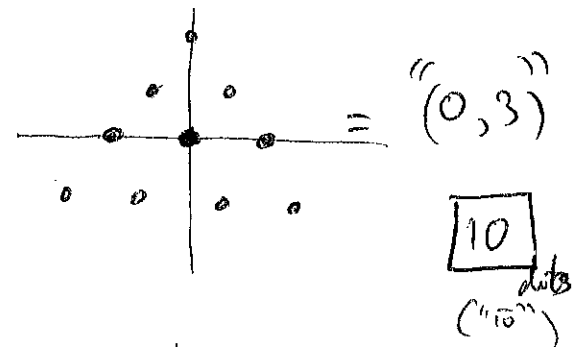
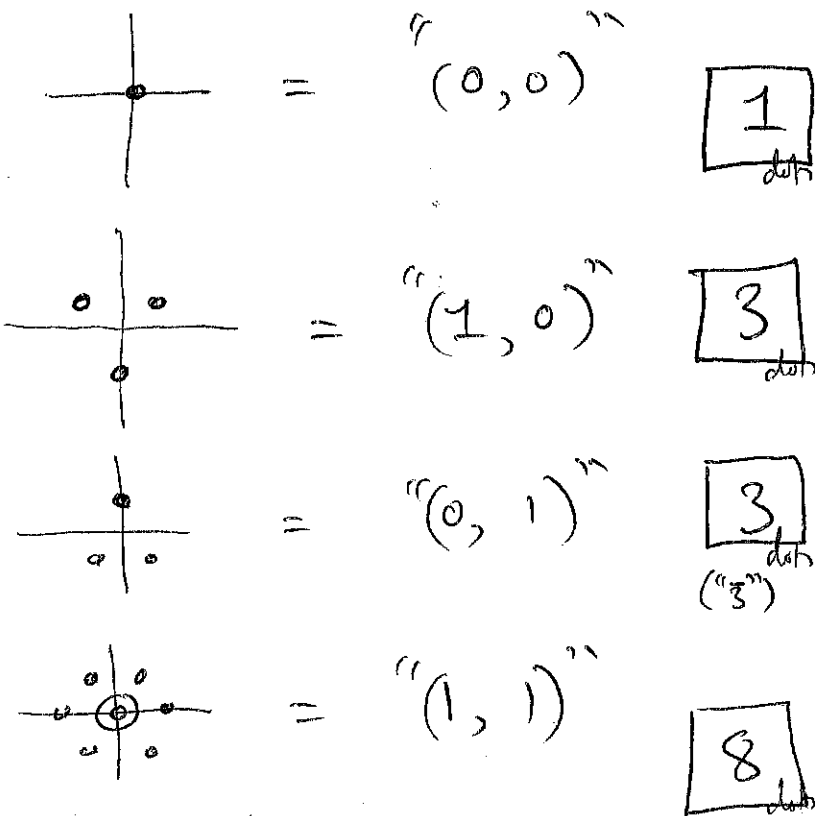
$\{V^\pm = G_4 \pm iG_5\}$ change x & y co-ords

$\{U^\pm = G_6 \pm iG_7\}$ change x & y co-ords

SU(3) General (p, q) multiplet :



examples:



Trivia: (non examinable)

$(2, 1)$ & $(4, 0)$ both \Rightarrow 15
 $(13, 0)$ & $(0, 2)$ both \Rightarrow 105
 $(9, 1), (14, 0), (5, 3) \Rightarrow$ 120