

Exercises in Stringtheory

Prof. Dr. Albrecht Klemm

Sheets: Thorsten Schimannek, Tutorials: Urmi Ninad

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<http://www.th.physik.uni-bonn.de/klemm/strings1617/>

1 The Kac determinant and singular vectors (6 points)

A representation of the Virasoro algebra is said to be unitary if it contains no negative-norm states. Unitarity as well as the presence of singular vectors can be studied using the *Kac determinant*.

The matrix of inner products between all basis states

$$L_{-k_1} L_{-k_2} \dots L_{-k_n} |h\rangle, \quad (1)$$

of a given Verma module is called the *Gram matrix* M . Due to the orthogonality of descendant states at different levels the Gram matrix is of block diagonal form. We denote the block corresponding to states of level l by $M^{(l)}$. The determinant $\det M^{(l)}$ is called the Kac determinant.

1. Calculate $M^{(l)}$ for $l = 0, 1, 2$ as a function of h and c . Argue that for a unitary representation $h > 0$.
2. Show that a unitary representation contains singular vectors at level two for

$$h = \frac{1}{16} \left(5 - c \pm \sqrt{(1-c)(25-c)} \right). \quad (2)$$

3. Given $|h\rangle = \phi(0)|0\rangle$, the descendant field associated with the state $L_{-n}|h\rangle$ is given by

$$\phi^{(-n)}(w) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_w dz \frac{1}{(z-w)^{n-1}} T(z) \phi(w). \quad (3)$$

Show that for a string $X = \phi_1(w_1) \dots \phi_N(w_N)$ of primary fields with conformal dimensions h_i ,

$$\langle \phi^{(-n)}(w) X \rangle = \mathcal{L}_{-n} \langle \phi(w) X \rangle, \quad (4)$$

with

$$\mathcal{L}_{-n} = \sum_i \left\{ \frac{(n-1)h_i}{(w_i-w)^n} - \frac{1}{(w_i-w)^{n-1}} \partial_{w_i} \right\}. \quad (5)$$

4. Assume that the Verma module generated by $|h\rangle = \phi(0)|0\rangle$ is unitary and contains a singular vector at level two. Show that the correlators involving $\phi(z)$ satisfy a differential equation. Use the general form of the three-point function $\langle\phi(z)\phi_1(z_1)\phi_2(z_2)\rangle$ to show that it vanishes unless

$$2(2h+1)(h+2h_2-h_1) = 3(h-h_1+h_2)(h-h_1+h_2+1). \quad (6)$$