

## Exercises in Superstring Theory

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### 1 The Kac determinant and singular vectors

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

$$L_{-k_1} L_{-k_2} \dots L_{-k_n} |h\rangle, \quad (1.1)$$

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

$$h = \frac{1}{16} \left( 5 - c \pm \sqrt{(1-c)(25-c)} \right). \quad (1.2)$$

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

$$\phi^{(-n)}(w) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\mathcal{C}_w} dz \frac{1}{(z-w)^{n-1}} T(z) \phi(w). \quad (1.3)$$

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

$$\langle \phi^{(-n)}(w) X \rangle = \mathcal{L}_{-n} \langle \phi(x) X \rangle, \quad (1.4)$$

with

$$\mathcal{L}_{-n} = \sum_i \left\{ \frac{(n-1)h_i}{(w_i-w)^n} - \frac{1}{(w_i-w)^{n-1}} \partial_{w_i} \right\}. \quad (1.5)$$

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

$$2(2h+1)(h+2h_2-h_1) = 3(h-h_1+h_2)(h-h_1+h_2+1). \quad (1.6)$$