

$$(\vec{a} \cdot \vec{\sigma})(\vec{b} \cdot \vec{\sigma}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + i(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) \cdot \vec{\sigma}$$

$$BB^{-1} = 1 \quad \curvearrowright \quad \partial_\mu B^{-1} = -B^{-1}(\partial_\mu B)B^{-1}$$

$$\partial_\mu e^{M(x)} = \int_0^1 ds e^{sM(x)} [\partial_\mu M(x)] e^{(1-s)M(x)}$$

(($X(s) := (\partial_\mu e^{sM})e^{-sM}$, $\partial_s X(s) = (\partial_\mu e^{sM} M)e^{-sM} - (\partial_\mu e^{sM})Me^{-sM} = e^{sM}(\partial_\mu M)e^{-sM}$, $\int_0^1 ds \dots$ und $\parallel \cdot e^M$))

$$e^A B e^{-A} = e^{[A, \cdot] B} = B + [A, B] + \frac{1}{2} [A, [A, B]] + \dots$$

(($X(s) := e^{sA} B e^{-sA}$, $\partial_s X(s) = e^{sA} [A, B] e^{-sA} = [A, e^{sA} B e^{-sA}] = [A, X(s)]$, $X(0) = B \curvearrowright X(s) = e^{s[A, \cdot] B}$))

Baker-Campbell-Hausdorff formula :

$$e^A e^B = e^{A+B+X} \quad \text{mit} \quad X = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^1 ds \frac{(1 - e^{-s[B, \cdot]} e^{-[A, \cdot]})^n}{1+n} B = \frac{1}{2} [A, B] + \mathcal{O}(\text{kubisch})$$

(($e^A e^B := e^{C(s)}$, $C(0) = A$, $A + B + X = C(1) = A + \int_0^1 ds C'$, $C' = \partial_s C(s)$, $e^C B = \partial_s e^C = \int_0^1 dt e^{tC} C' e^{(1-t)C}$, d.h. $e^C B e^{-C} = \int_0^1 dt e^{tC} C' e^{-tC}$, $e^{[C, \cdot] B} = \int_0^1 dt e^{[tC, \cdot] C'}$, $[C, \cdot] e^{[C, \cdot] B} = (e^{[C, \cdot]} - 1) C'$, $C' = g(e^{-[C, \cdot]}) B$ mit $g(z) = \frac{-\ln(z)}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1-z)^n}{1+n} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-z)^n}{1+n}$. Und nun $e^{-[C, \cdot]} e^C = e^{-C} e^A e^B = e^{-s[B, \cdot]} e^{-[A, \cdot]}$))

$$\det(e^A) = e^{\text{Sp}(A)} \quad . \quad \text{Ist } A = \ln(U) \text{ m\u00f6glich, so } \det(U) = e^{\text{Sp}[\ln(U)]}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ((\partial_s \det(e^{sA}) &= \varepsilon_{j_1 \dots j_N} \left\{ (Ae^{sA})_{1j_1} (e^{sA})_{2j_2} (e^{sA})_{3j_3} \dots + (e^{sA})_{1j_1} (Ae^{sA})_{2j_2} (e^{sA})_{3j_3} \dots + \dots \right\} \\ &= A_{1\ell} \varepsilon_{j_1 \dots j_N} (e^{sA})_{\ell j_1} (e^{sA})_{2j_2} (e^{sA})_{3j_3} \dots + A_{2\ell} \varepsilon_{j_1 \dots j_N} (e^{sA})_{1j_1} (e^{sA})_{\ell j_2} (e^{sA})_{3j_3} + \dots \\ &\quad \text{ist } \ell \neq 1 \text{ im 1. Term (oder } \neq 2 \text{ im 2. Term etc.), so kommt es auch an einem} \\ &\quad \text{anderen Faktor vor, und } (\cdot)_{\ell j_1} (\cdot)_{\ell j_n} \text{ verschwindet wegen } \varepsilon\text{-Antisymmetrie. Ergo} \\ &= A_{11} \varepsilon_{j_1 \dots j_N} (e^{sA})_{1j_1} (e^{sA})_{2j_2} (e^{sA})_{3j_3} + A_{22} \varepsilon_{j_1 \dots j_N} (e^{sA})_{1j_1} (e^{sA})_{2j_2} (e^{sA})_{3j_3} + \dots \\ &= \text{Sp}(A) \det(e^{sA}) \curvearrowright \det(e^{sA}) = C e^{\text{Sp}(A)} \text{ und } C = 1 \text{ wegen } \det(e^0) = 1 \text{ bei } s = 0 \text{))} \end{aligned}$$

A, B, C, D seien $N \times N$ -Matrizen. det und Sp verarbeiten $2N \times 2N$ -Matrizen :

$$\underline{\det} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \det(D) \det(A - BD^{-1}C) = \det(A) \det(D - CA^{-1}B)$$

(($\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & D \end{pmatrix} \left[1 + \begin{pmatrix} A^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & D^{-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B \\ C & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$, det(...) = $\det(A) \det(D) \underline{\det} [1 + \mathcal{M}]$ mit $\mathcal{M} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & R \\ S & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ und $R = A^{-1}B$, $S = D^{-1}C$. $\ln(\underline{\det} [1 + \mathcal{M}]) = \underline{\text{Sp}}(\ln [1 + \mathcal{M}]) = \underline{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{M} - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{M}^2 + \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{M}^3 - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{M}^4 + \dots)$, $\underline{\text{Sp}}(\mathcal{M}^{\text{ung.}}) = 0$ det [1 + \mathcal{M}] = $e^{\underline{\text{Sp}}} = e^{-\text{Sp}(RS) - \frac{1}{2}\text{Sp}(RSRS) - \frac{1}{3}\text{Sp}(RSRSRS) - \dots} = e^{\text{Sp}[\ln(1-RS)]} = \det(1-RS) = \det(1-A^{-1}BD^{-1}C)$))

$$\begin{aligned} -U_\mu U^{-1} &= U(U^{-1})_{i\mu} \quad , \quad -igA_\mu^U = U(U^{-1})_{i\mu} + U(-igA_\mu)U^{-1} \quad , \quad D_\mu^U := \partial_\mu - igA_\mu^U = UD_\mu U^{-1} \quad , \\ [D_\mu, D_\nu]^U &= [UD_\mu U^{-1}, UD_\nu U^{-1}] = UD_\mu D_\nu U^{-1} - UD_\nu D_\mu U^{-1} = U [D_\mu, D_\nu] U^{-1} \quad . \\ [\partial_\mu, f] &= f_{i\mu} \quad \curvearrowright \quad F_{\mu\nu} := \frac{i}{g} [D_\mu, D_\nu] = A_{\nu i\mu} - A_{\mu i\nu} - ig [A_\mu, A_\nu] \quad \text{und} \quad F_{\mu\nu}^U = UF_{\mu\nu} U^{-1} \quad . \end{aligned}$$