

**Supersymmetric Field Theories**  
**MITP Summer School 2018**  
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**Homework 2**

Question 1 Show that with

$$\delta_\xi \phi_i = \sqrt{2} \xi^T \epsilon \psi_i \quad (1)$$

$$\delta_\xi \psi_i = \sqrt{2} i \sigma^\mu \epsilon \xi^* \partial_\mu \phi_i + \sqrt{2} \xi F_i \quad (2)$$

$$\delta_\xi F_i = -\sqrt{2} i \xi^\dagger \bar{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu \psi_i \quad i = +, - \quad (3)$$

the SUSY algebra closes off-shell.

Question 2 Consider a number of chiral smultiplets  $(\phi_i, \psi_i, F_i)$  with a superpotential  $W(\phi_i)$ . Show that the Lagrangian

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} \quad (4)$$

with

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{kin}} = \partial^\mu \phi_i^* \partial_\mu \phi_i + \psi_i^\dagger i \bar{\sigma}^\mu \partial_\mu \psi_i + F_i^* F_i \quad (5)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{int}} = \frac{\partial W}{\partial \phi_i} F_i - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial \phi_i \partial \phi_j} \psi_i^T \epsilon \psi_j + \text{h.c.} \quad (6)$$

is supersymmetric.

- Question 3
- a. Show that  $W = m\phi_+\phi_-$  gives the first example we studied (note that if we have a  $U(1)$  under which  $\phi_\pm$  has charge  $\pm 1$ , this is the only allowed superpotential.)
  - b.  $W = h\phi_+\phi_-$  gives our second example.
  - c.  $W = \phi(\phi_1^2 - f) + m\phi_1\phi_2$  gives the O’Raifeartaigh potential. Work out the spectrum at  $\phi_1 = \phi_2 = 0$ .

Question 4 (lower priority) Show that a general superfield satisfies

$$A'(x^\mu, \theta, \bar{\theta}) = A(x^\mu - i\xi\sigma^\mu\bar{\theta} + i\theta\sigma^\mu\bar{\xi}, \theta + \xi, \bar{\theta} + \bar{\xi}) \quad (7)$$

(do this just for a few components).

Question 5 For the chiral superfield

$$\Phi(x) = \phi(x) + \sqrt{2}\theta\psi(x) + i\theta\sigma^\mu\bar{\theta}\partial_\mu\phi(x) - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}\theta^2\bar{\theta}\sigma^\mu\partial_\mu\psi(x) + \theta^2F(x) + \frac{1}{4}\theta^2\bar{\theta}^2(x) \quad (8)$$

evaluate the supersymmetric transformation

$$\delta_x i\Phi = (\xi^\alpha Q_\alpha + \bar{\xi}_{\dot{\alpha}} \bar{Q}^{\dot{\alpha}})\phi(x) . \quad (9)$$

Convince yourself that this reproduces the transformation we wrote before for the component fields.