

Physics notebook volume 16: 06/##/09 – 11/05/09

Summary and context

This was started right after the move to Memphis. I was thinking about local translations, and this line of thought was inspired by a discussion between Sergio and Lou regarding what happens to the spin of a fundamental particle that falls into a black hole. This discussion between Lou and Sergio led to Sergio becoming interested in how fundamental spin is represented in general relativity, which in turn led to a consideration of the fairly substantial literature on gauge gravity and the notion that local translations are fundamental to gravitational interactions.

Table of Contents

1. Local translations and the Taylor formula

$$e^{\varepsilon(x)\frac{d}{dx}} f(x) = f(x + \varepsilon(x)) \quad (1.1)$$

2. Can every diffeomorphism be understood as being generated by a vector field?
3. Active versus passive transformations
4. General expression on the left-hand side of page 15 for the kind of local transformation mapping I was considering
5. Approximations to the general formulae are considered in the next pages
6. Notes about generalized gauge structures, page 17 [1]
7. Page 19—an amusing formula in one dimension is proposed

$$e^{\varepsilon(x)\partial_x} f(x) = f(l^{-1}(l(x) + 1)) \quad (1.2)$$

$$l(x) = \int^x dz \frac{1}{\varepsilon(z)} \quad (1.3)$$

8. Some calculations concerning

$$e^{L_\nu} f(x) \quad (1.4)$$

9. Notes on (Hong-Mo & Tsun, 1993)
10. Noticed a continuum version of ε_{ijk} , namely,

$$C_{\sigma^1 \sigma^2}^{\sigma^3} = 4\pi i \delta'(\sigma^1 - \sigma^2) \{ \delta(\sigma^3 - \sigma^1) + \delta(\sigma^3 - \sigma^2) \} \quad (1.5)$$

which should be used in the project on noncommutative field space (isotropic noncommutative harmonic oscillators).

11. String theory example in [1]
12. The even part of the Virasoro generators as non-tangent vectors: what does this mean?
13. Some general considerations on what we mean by gravity on page 41
14. Notes on local Lorentz invariance [2]
15. COW experiment
16. The reason for gravity in terms of gauge invariance
17. Kinetic terms in gauge theories
18. Chern-Simons terms
19. Chern classes
20. Pontryagin and Euler classes (page 46)
21. The idea of compensating fields is more general than the fiber bundle formulation of gauge theory.
22. Blagojevic phenomenology of $R^2, T^2, R^2 + T^2$
23. How should the kinetic term be chosen?
24. Discussion of relativity principle versus gauge principle
25. Homotopy groups
26. [5]—August 4, gravity as a gauge theory of translations
27. Nonlinear representations
28. The meaning of diffeomorphism invariance [8] page 78 ; see Kretschmann's objection in the case of rotational invariance
29. More on the relativity principle
30. Regarding Tiemblo, what are the implications for the kinetic term
31. What is the analog of torsion = 0 in the Hamiltonian approach?
32. Discussion of nonlinear representations, [10] §19.6 and [6] §12.4 and §12.5 (connection with sigma models)
33. Comments on nonlinear sigma models, page 59
34. Gauge gravity
35. The problem of motion, page 60
36. Coordinate transformations versus diffeomorphisms (pseudo-groups)
37. The extent to which dynamical laws of matter are determined by generally covariant field equations [7]
38. The question of what it is about generally covariant theories that allows them to determine the dynamics of matter is discussed and solved.
39. Jeans instability → compact objects whose equation of motion is determined
40. Feynman's self-consistent interaction approach to gravity
41. Open-closed duality
42. Consideration of ways to arrive at the equations of motion of matter in a gravitational field and the field equations of gravitation lead to: September 3 Feynman problem of inverse dynamics
43. More on problem of motion in gauge theory and gravity
44. Einstein hole argument: classical diffeomorphism invariant theory without well defined observables (for example, particle coincidences) is not even classically deterministic
45. [3] for F-brackets

46. Discussion of Feynman proof
47. More on problem of motion and string theory
48. Pure gauge in the Feynman formalism, page 84
49. Lagrangian foundation of the Wong equations involving supersymmetry [4]
50. Analog of Wong equations for gauge gravity might be guessed by replacing gauge generators by Lorentz generators (This turns out to be wrong; the gravitational effects come from translation generators.)
51. Proof that the standard formula relating field strength and gauge field can be found from the analysis in [9] by treating the adjoint representation appropriately, page 96.

Bibliography

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