

5.4.1

(a) The transformed fields are

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{\phi}_1 \\ \bar{\phi}_2 \end{pmatrix} &= \left( e^{-i \sum_a \omega_a \sigma_a / 2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - \frac{i}{2} \sum_a \omega_a \sigma_a \right] \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{pmatrix} + O(\omega^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \sum_a \omega_a D_a \phi_j = -\frac{i}{2} \sum_{j'} \omega_a (\sigma_a)_{jj'} \phi_{j'}$$

$$\therefore D_a \phi_j = -\frac{i}{2} \sum_{j'} (\sigma_a)_{jj'} \phi_{j'}$$

$$\therefore D_a \phi_j^+ = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{j'} (\sigma_a)_{j'j}^* \phi_{j'}^+$$

As a matrix  $\sigma_a = \sigma_a^+$ , so  $(\sigma_a)_{j'j}^* = (\sigma_a)_{jj'}^*$

$$\therefore D_a \phi_j^+ = \frac{i}{2} \sum_{j'} \phi_{j'}^+ (\sigma_a)_{jj'}$$

It's a good idea to verify  $D_a \mathcal{L} = 0$ , from

$$\begin{aligned} D_a \phi^+ \phi &= \sum_j D_a (\phi_j^+ \phi_j) \\ &= \sum_j \left[ (D_a \phi_j^+) \phi_j + \phi_j^+ D_a \phi_j \right] \\ &= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{jj'} \left[ \phi_{j'}^+ (\sigma_a)_{jj'} \phi_j + \phi_j^+ (\sigma_a)_{j'j} \phi_{j'} \right] \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

5.4.2

$$\begin{aligned}
 (b) \quad J_a^\mu &= \sum_j \left[ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial_\mu \phi_j} \partial_a \phi_j + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \partial_\mu \phi_j^\dagger} \partial_a \phi_j^\dagger \right] \\
 &= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{j, j'} \left[ -\partial^\mu \phi_j^\dagger (\sigma_a)_{j, j'} \phi_{j'} + \phi_{j'}^\dagger (\sigma_a)_{j, j'} \partial^\mu \phi_j \right] \\
 &= \frac{i}{2} \left( -\partial^\mu \phi^\dagger \sigma_a \phi + \phi^\dagger \sigma_a \partial^\mu \phi \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_a &= \int d^3 \vec{x} J_a^0 \\
 &= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{j, j'} (\sigma_a)_{j, j'} \int d^3 \vec{x} \left( \phi_j^\dagger \dot{\phi}_{j'} - \dot{\phi}_j^\dagger \phi_{j'} \right) \\
 &= \frac{i}{2} \sum_{j, j'} (\sigma_a)_{j, j'} \int d^3 \vec{x} \left( \phi_j^\dagger \pi_{j'}^\dagger - \pi_j \phi_{j'} \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $\pi_j$  &  $\pi_j^\dagger$  are the canonical momentum fields for  $\phi_j$  &  $\phi_{j'}^\dagger$ , i.e.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi_j &= \frac{\delta \mathcal{L}}{\delta \dot{\phi}_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{\phi}_j} \left( -\partial \phi^\dagger \cdot \partial \phi - m^2 \phi^\dagger \phi - \lambda (\phi^\dagger \phi)^2 \right) \\
 &= \dot{\phi}_j^\dagger
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\pi_j^\dagger = \dot{\phi}_j$$