

**Exercise 1**     *Properties of the Schrödinger Equation*     (3 points)

- a) Consider Schrödinger's equation,

$$\left( i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{2m} (\nabla_x)^2 \right) \psi(t, \vec{x}) = 0. \quad (1)$$

Find a Lagrangian that yields Schrödinger's equation as its Euler-Lagrange equation. (Hint: Consider the real and the imaginary wave function  $\psi$  and  $\psi^*$  as independent fields.)

- b) Show that the Lagrangian is invariant under the following transformation,

$$\psi \rightarrow e^{-i\alpha} \psi, \quad \psi^* \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \psi^*, \quad (2)$$

and compute the associated Noether current  $\{J^t, \vec{J}\}$ . What is the interpretation of the associated conserved charge?

- c) Compute the energy-momentum tensor and the associated conserved charges,
- $\{E, \vec{P}\}$
- .

**Exercise 2**     *Euler-Lagrange Equations (S)*     (2 points)

Derive the generalization of the Euler-Lagrange equations for general Lagrangians of the form  $\mathcal{L}[\phi, \partial_\mu \phi, \partial_\mu \partial_\nu \phi]$ .

**Exercise 3**     *Ambiguities in the Energy-Momentum Tensor (S)*     (3 points)

- a) If you add a total derivative to a Lagrangian  $\mathcal{L}(\phi, \partial_\nu \phi) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\phi, \partial_\nu \phi) + \partial_\mu X^\mu(\phi, \partial_\nu \phi)$ , how do the equations of motion change? How does the energy-momentum tensor change?
- b) Show that the total energy  $E = \int T^{00} d^3x$  is invariant under such changes.
- c) Show that  $T^{\mu\nu} \neq T^{\nu\mu}$  is not symmetric for  $\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$ . Find an  $X^\mu$  so that  $T^{\mu\nu}$  is symmetric in this case?