

1. Show that the generators  $t^a$  for a unitary transformation

$$g(\alpha) = \exp(i \alpha^a t^a)$$

are hermitian and that the generators are traceless, if we impose  $\det g(\alpha) = 1$ .

2. Show that the structure constants of SU(N) can be obtained from the trace

$$i f^{abc} = 2 \operatorname{tr}([t^a, t^b] t^c) . \quad (1)$$

Remember that we have normalized the generators of the fundamental representation as

$$\operatorname{tr}(t^a t^b) = T_F \delta^{ab} \quad \text{with} \quad T_F = \frac{1}{2} . \quad (2)$$

3. Use hermiticity of the generators and the result (1) of the previous exercise to show that the structure constants  $f_{abc}$  are real.

4. Derive the color identities (repeated indices are summed over)

$$f^{abc} t^b t^c = \frac{i}{2} C_A t^a , \quad (3)$$

$$t^a t^b t^a = (C_F - C_A/2) t^b . \quad (4)$$

Here,  $C_F$  and  $C_A$  are the values of the quadratic Casimir invariants of the fundamental and the adjoint representation, i.e.

$$t^a t^a = C_F \mathbf{1} , \quad i f^{acd} i f^{cbd} = C_A \delta^{ab} . \quad (5)$$

5. Derive the value of  $C_F$  by taking the trace in (5) using (2).

6. Proof the Fierz identity for generators of the fundamental representation of SU(N)

$$t_{ij}^a t_{kl}^a = \frac{1}{2} \left( \delta_{il} \delta_{jk} - \frac{1}{N} \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl} \right) . \quad (6)$$

To derive the identity, use the completeness relation, namely that any  $N \times N$  matrix  $M$  can be written as a linear combination of the  $N^2 - 1$  generators and the identity matrix:

$$M = c_0 \mathbf{1} + c_a t^a .$$

The coefficients  $c_0$  and  $c_a$  can be extracted taking traces.

7. Use the Fierz identity (6) to compute the quadratic Casimirs  $C_A$ . To do so, use the definition (5). *Hint:* Use  $\operatorname{tr}([t^a, t^c][t^c, t^b]) = i f^{acd} i f^{cbd} T_F$ .