

Exercise 1. *Magnetic monopoles*

Consider the Lagrangian density

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{4}F_{\mu\nu}^a F^{\mu\nu,a} + \frac{1}{2}D_\mu\phi D^\mu\phi - \frac{\lambda}{8}(\phi^2 - \eta^2)^2, \quad (1)$$

where ϕ is a scalar field in the three-dimensional representation of $SO(3)$, the covariant derivative is given by

$$D_\mu\phi_a = \partial_\mu\phi_a - g\epsilon_{abc}A_\mu^b\phi_c \quad (2)$$

and the field strength tensor is

$$F_{\mu\nu}^a = \partial_\mu A_\nu^a - \partial_\nu A_\mu^a - g\epsilon_{abc}A_\mu^b A_\nu^c. \quad (3)$$

The magnetic monopole solution can be parametrised by the Ansatz

$$\phi_a = \frac{H(\xi)}{\xi}\eta\frac{x_a}{r}, \quad A_i^a = \frac{\epsilon_{aij}x_j}{gr^2}(K(\xi) - 1), \quad (4)$$

where $\xi = g\eta r$.

1. Show that the covariant derivative is given in terms of this Ansatz by

$$D_i\phi_a = \frac{K(\xi)H(\xi)}{gr^4}(r^2\delta_{ai} - x_ax_i) + (\xi H'(\xi) - H(\xi))\frac{x_ax_i}{gr^4}. \quad (5)$$

2. Show that the energy of the magnetic monopole is given by

$$E = \frac{4\pi\eta}{g} \int_0^\infty d\xi \frac{1}{\xi^2} \left[\frac{1}{2}(\xi H' - H)^2 + H^2 K^2 + (\xi K')^2 + \frac{1}{2}(K^2 - 1)^2 + \frac{\lambda}{8g^2}(H^2 - \xi^2)^2 \right]. \quad (6)$$

3. Show that the energy is minimised for

$$\begin{aligned} \xi^2 K'' &= KH^2 + K(K^2 - 1), \\ \xi^2 H'' &= 2K^2 H + \frac{\lambda}{2g^2}H(H^2 - \xi^2). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$