

Exercise 1 – Open string spectrum

Construct the spectrum of NN open strings in light-cone gauge for level $N = 3$. How many states are there?

Exercise 2 – Virasoro algebra

Let L_n denote the normal ordered operators arising in light-cone quantization,

$$L_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} : \alpha_{n-m}^i \alpha_m^i : \quad , \quad i = 1, \dots, D-2 \quad , \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} . \quad (1)$$

a) Using the commutator relation $[A, BC] = [A, B]C + B[A, C]$ show that

$$[\alpha_m^i, L_n] = m \alpha_{m+n}^i . \quad (2)$$

b) Using (2), show that the L_n satisfied the following, centrally extended algebra, called Virasoro algebra,

$$[L_m, L_n] = (m-n) L_{m+n} + \frac{c}{12} m(m^2-1) \delta_{m+n,0} \quad , \quad (3)$$

where $[c, L_n] = 0$. Verify that the central charge c arises because of normal ordering, and determine its value.

c) When $c = 0$, the algebra is called Witt algebra. Verify that the vector fields

$$L_n = ie^{in\sigma^\pm} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma^\pm} \quad , \quad n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (4)$$

give a representation of the Witt algebra.

Exercise 3 – Analytic continuation of the zeta function $\zeta(s)$

Consider the gamma function $\Gamma(s) = \int_0^\infty dt e^{-t} t^{s-1}$, $s \in \mathbb{C}$. It is absolutely convergent for $\Re(s) > 0$. Let $t \rightarrow nt$ in this integral, and use the resulting equation to prove that

$$\Gamma(s) \zeta(s) = \int_0^\infty dt \frac{t^{s-1}}{e^t - 1} \quad , \quad \Re(s) > 1 \quad , \quad (5)$$

where $\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^\infty n^{-s}$, $\Re(s) > 1$. Show that for $\Re(s) > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(s) \zeta(s) &= \int_0^1 dt t^{s-1} \left(\frac{1}{e^t - 1} - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{t}{12} \right) + \frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{1}{12(s+1)} \\ &\quad + \int_1^\infty dt \frac{t^{s-1}}{e^t - 1} . \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Explain why the first integral on the right-hand side above is well behaved for $\Re(s) > -2$.

The right-hand side defines the analytic continuation of the left-hand side to $\Re(s) > -2$. Using that $\Gamma(s)$ has a simple pole at $s = -1$ with residue -1 , show that $\zeta(-1) = -1/12$, a celebrated result used in light-cone quantization.