## Exercise Sheet IV

Hand in by 29.10.2008

**Problem 1** [Consistency checks on the solution for  $X^-$ .]:

(a) Use

$$\dot{X}^{-} \pm X^{-'} = \frac{1}{\beta \alpha'} \frac{1}{2p^{+}} \left( \dot{X}^{I} \pm X^{I'} \right)^{2} \tag{1}$$

to find  $\partial_{\tau}X^{-}$  and  $\partial_{\sigma}X^{-}$ . Show that the consistency condition  $\partial_{\sigma}(\partial_{\tau}X^{-}) = \partial_{\tau}(\partial_{\sigma}X^{-})$  holds if the transverse coordinates  $X^{I}$  satisfy the wave equation.

- (b) Show that  $X^-$ , as calculated in (1), satisfies the wave equation if the transverse coordinates  $X^I$  satisfy the wave equation.
- (c) Assume that at the open string endpoints some of the transverse light-cone coordinates  $X^I$  satisfy Neumann boundary conditions and some satisfy Dirichlet boundary conditions. Prove that  $X^-$ , as calculated in (1), will always satisfy Neumann boundary conditions.

**Problem 2** [Rotating open string in the light-cone gauge.]: Consider string motion defined by  $x_0^- = x_0^I = 0$ , and the vanishing of all coefficients  $\alpha_n^I$  with the exception of

$$\alpha_1^{(2)} = \alpha_{-1}^{(2)*} = a,$$
  $\alpha_1^{(3)} = \alpha_{-1}^{(3)*} = ia.$ 

Here a is a dimensionless real constant. We want to construct a solution that represents an open string that is rotating in the  $(x^2, x^3)$  plane.

- (a) What is the mass (or energy) of this string?
- (b) Construct the explicit functions  $X^{(2)}(\tau, \sigma)$  and  $X^{(3)}(\tau, \sigma)$ . What is the length of the string in terms of a and  $\alpha'$ ?
- (c) Calculate the  $L_n^{\perp}$  modes for all n. Use your result to construct  $X^-(\tau, \sigma)$ . Your answer should be  $\sigma$ -independent!
- (d) Determine the value of  $p^+$  using the condition that for this string  $X^1(\tau, \sigma) = 0$ . Find the relation between t and  $\tau$ .
- (e) Confirm that in your solution the energy of the string and its angular frequency of rotation are related to its length as in the equation

$$\ell = \frac{2c}{\omega} = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{E}{T_0}.$$