

# Nonlinear Realization of Chiral Symmetries and Localizability\*

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**Abstract.** We prove that the nonlinear realization of  $SU(n) \times SU(n)$  ( $n \geq 3$ ) is uniquely determined by the requirement that the Lagrangian, with a minimal number of derivatives of those fields parametrizing the adjoint representation of the diagonal  $SU(n)$  subgroup, is localizable in the sense of Jaffe.

## I. Introduction

In this paper we generalize a theorem due to Lehmann and Trute [1] which states that the nonlinear realization of the chiral  $SU(2) \times SU(2)$  symmetry is uniquely determined by the requirement of localizability. We extend this theorem to  $SU(n) \times SU(n)$  ( $n \geq 2$ ).

Each realization on a manifold of fields of the chiral group  $SU(n) \times SU(n)$ , which becomes linear if restricted to the diagonal  $SU(n)$  subgroup, can be brought by a suitable change of coordinates on the manifold into a "standard form" (Coleman, Wess, and Zumino [2]):

$$g : \xi \rightarrow \xi', \quad \Psi \rightarrow \Psi' = \mathcal{D}(e^{U \cdot V}) \Psi$$
$$g \in SU(n) \times SU(n) \tag{1}$$

$\mathcal{D}$  is a linear representation of  $SU(n)$ .

$$g e^{\xi \cdot A} = e^{\xi' \cdot A} e^{U \cdot V},$$

$$A = (A_1 \dots A_{n^2-1}), \quad V = (V_1 \dots V_{n^2-1}).$$

With  $V_i$  we denote the vectorial and with  $A_i$  the axial generators of  $SU(n) \times SU(n)$ . We choose the  $V_i$  and  $A_i$  so that they are orthonormal with respect to the Killing form. Each element  $g_0$  in a neighbourhood of the identity of  $SU(n) \times SU(n)$  can be uniquely decomposed into a product of the form:

$$g_0 = e^{\xi_0 \cdot A} e^{U_0 \cdot V}.$$

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