

Capítulo 13

Algunas propiedades del producto estrella

1. *Conjugación compleja:* El complejo conjugado del producto estrella de dos funciones f y g es igual al producto de las funciones conjugadas, tomado en orden inverso

$$\begin{aligned}(f * g)^* &= \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2} \right)^n \theta^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n \beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g \right)^* = \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{i}{2} \right)^n \theta^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n \beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f^* \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g^* \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{i}{2} \right)^n (-1)^n \theta^{\beta_1 \alpha_1} \dots \theta^{\beta_n \alpha_n} \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g^* \partial_{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f^* \\ &= g^* * f^*\end{aligned} \tag{13.1}$$

2. *Relación con el producto normal:* el producto estrella de dos funciones f y g se puede escribir como el producto puntual usual de ambas funciones mas una derivada total

$$\begin{aligned}f * g &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2} \right)^n \theta^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n \beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g = \\ &= fg + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2} \right)^n \theta^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n \beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g = \\ &= fg + \\ &\quad + \theta^{\alpha_1 \beta_1} \partial_{\alpha_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2} \right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2 \beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n \beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g = \\ &= fg + \partial_{\mu} B^{\mu} [f, g]\end{aligned} \tag{13.2}$$

donde

$$B^\mu[f, g] = \theta^{\mu\beta_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2\beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n\beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g \quad (13.3)$$

3. *Conmutador de Moyal*: el conmutador de dos funciones f y g es una derivada total, como se deduce fácilmente de la formula anterior

$$[f, g]_- = \partial_\mu B^\mu[f, g] \quad (13.4)$$

donde

$$\begin{aligned} B^\mu[f, g] &= B^\mu[f, g] - B^\mu[g, f] = \\ &= \theta^{\mu\beta_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2\beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n\beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g - \\ &\quad - \theta^{\mu\beta_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2\beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n\beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} g \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} f = \\ &= \theta^{\mu\beta_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2\beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n\beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g - \\ &\quad - \theta^{\mu\beta_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2\beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n\beta_n} \partial_{\beta_2} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g \partial_{\beta_1} \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f = \\ &= \theta^{\mu\beta_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2\beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n\beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g - \\ &\quad - \theta^{\mu\beta_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (-1)^n \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2\beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n\beta_n} \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f = \\ &= \theta^{\mu\beta_1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (1 - (-1)^n) \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2\beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n\beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g = \\ &= \theta^{\mu\beta_1} \sum_{n \text{ impar}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{i}{2}\right)^n \theta^{\alpha_2\beta_2} \dots \theta^{\alpha_n\beta_n} \partial_{\alpha_2} \dots \partial_{\alpha_n} f \partial_{\beta_1} \dots \partial_{\beta_n} g \end{aligned} \quad (13.5)$$

4. *Permutación cíclica*: la permutación cíclica de un producto estrella genera derivadas totales

$$f * g * h = h * f * g + \partial_\mu B_{\text{Cicl}}^\mu[f, g, h] \quad (13.6)$$

donde

$$B_{\text{Cicl}}^\mu[f, g, h] = B^\mu[f * g, h] = B^\mu[f, g * h] + B^\mu[g, h * f] \quad (13.7)$$