

Ex. 4 Consider the potential of the 2HDM:

$$V_H = \mu_1^2 H_1^\dagger H_1 + \mu_2^2 H_2^\dagger H_2 - \mu_3^2 (H_1 \times H_2 + \text{h.c.}) + \frac{m^2}{2v^2} (H_1^\dagger H_1 - H_2^\dagger H_2)^2 + \frac{2m_W^2}{v^2} |H_1^\dagger H_2|^2$$

$$H_i \in \ell_m H_{2m}, (\ell_m) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

with $\mu_{1,2,3}$ and m^2, m_W^2, v^2 real and positive.

Ingredients: $H_1 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1^+ \\ -\phi_1^- \end{pmatrix} \in \ell, \text{neutral}$, $H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ \phi_2^0 \end{pmatrix} \in \ell, \text{charged}$, $H_2 = \begin{pmatrix} \phi_2^+ \\ \phi_2^0 \end{pmatrix} \in \ell, \text{neutral}$

(i) Show that V_H is always bounded from below if $\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 \geq 2\mu_3^2$.

Hint: you may use that $H_1 \times H_2 + \text{h.c.} = 2\cos(\varphi) |H_1 \times H_2|$
 $= 2\cos(\varphi) \sqrt{|H_1|^2 |H_2|^2 - |H_1^\dagger H_2|^2}$, with φ the complex phase
of $H_1 \times H_2$ and $|H_i| \equiv \sqrt{H_i^\dagger H_i}$ ($i=1,2$).

(ii) Minimalization, step 1: take fixed values for $|H_1|$ and $|H_2|$, and subsequently minimize V_H given those fixed values.

(iii) Minimalization, step 2: consider the minimized expression obtained in part (ii).

- Show that a minimum away from $|H_1| = |H_2| = 0$ can be obtained for $\mu_3^4 > \mu_1^2 \mu_2^2$.

- Next the minimized expression of part (ii) should be minimized as a function of $|H_1|$ and $|H_2|$, resulting in $|H_1|^{\min}$ and $|H_2|^{\min}$: argue that no electroweak symmetry breaking can occur if $|H_1|^{\min} = |H_2|^{\min} = 0$ and derive the minimalization conditions

$$\begin{cases} 2\mu_1^2 |H_1|^{\min} + \frac{2m^2}{v^2} |H_1|^{\min} (|H_1|^{\min 2} - |H_2|^{\min 2}) - 2\mu_3^2 |H_2|^{\min} = 0 \\ 2\mu_2^2 |H_2|^{\min} - \frac{2m^2}{v^2} |H_2|^{\min} (|H_1|^{\min 2} - |H_2|^{\min 2}) - 2\mu_3^2 |H_1|^{\min} = 0 \end{cases}$$