

# Matrika Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa

## UNITARY SYMMETRY AND LEPTONIC DECAYS

Nicola Cabibbo  
CERN, Geneva, Switzerland  
(Received 29 April 1963)

We present here an analysis of leptonic decays based on the unitary symmetry for strong interactions, in the version known as "eightfold way,"<sup>1</sup> and the *V-A* theory for weak interactions.<sup>2,3</sup> Our basic assumptions on  $J_\mu$ , the weak current of strong interacting particles, are as follows:

able to treat the complex of  $K^0$  leptonic decays, or  $\Sigma^+ - n + e^+ + \nu$  in which  $\Delta S = -\Delta Q$  currents play a role. For the other processes we make the hypothesis that the main contributions come from that part of  $J_\mu$  which is in the eightfold representation.

Nicola Cabibbo, 1963:

$$\begin{bmatrix} d' \\ s' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \mathcal{G}_C & \sin \mathcal{G}_C \\ -\sin \mathcal{G}_C & \cos \mathcal{G}_C \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d \\ s \end{bmatrix}$$

652

Progress of Theoretical Physics, Vol. 49, No. 2, February 1973

## *CP*-Violation in the Renormalizable Theory of Weak Interaction

Makoto KOBAYASHI and Toshihide MASKAWA

*Department of Physics, Kyoto University, Kyoto*

(Received September 1, 1972)

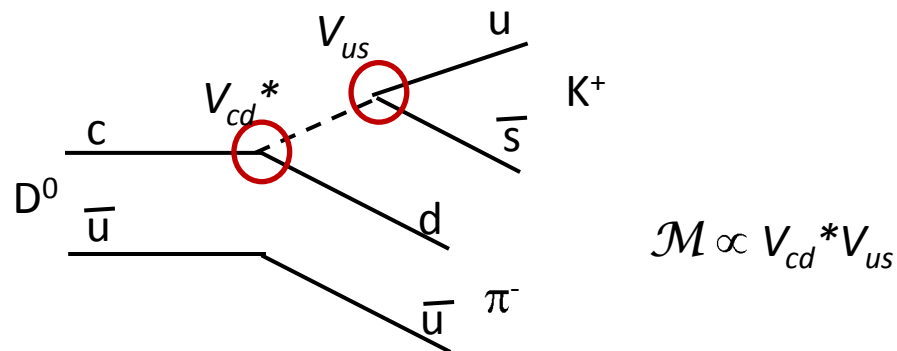
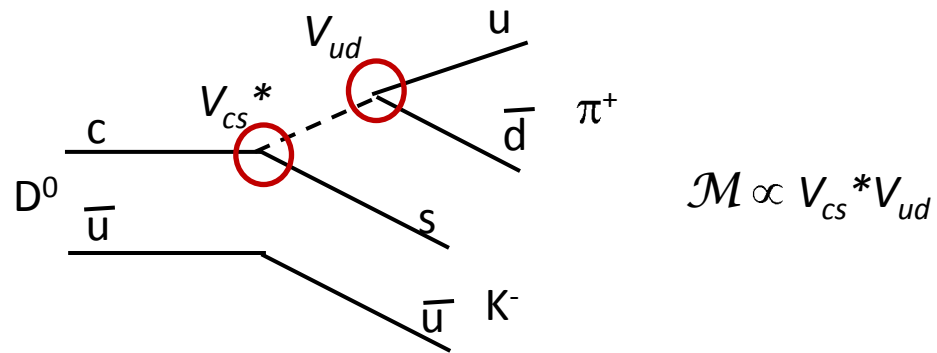
In a framework of the renormalizable theory of weak interaction, problems of *CP*-violation are studied. It is concluded that no realistic models of *CP*-violation exist in the quartet scheme without introducing any other new fields. Some possible models of *CP*-violation are also discussed.

M. Kobayashi, T. Maskawa, 1973:

$$\begin{bmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{bmatrix} = \frac{V_{CKM}}{} \begin{bmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{bmatrix}$$

# Matrika Cabibbo-Kobayashi-Maskawa

$$\begin{bmatrix} |d'\rangle \\ |s'\rangle \\ |b'\rangle \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} |d\rangle \\ |s\rangle \\ |b\rangle \end{bmatrix}.$$



$$V_{CKM} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 - \lambda^2/2 & \lambda & A\lambda^3(\rho - i\eta) \\ -\lambda & 1 - \lambda^2/2 & A\lambda^2 \\ A\lambda^3(1 - \rho - i\eta) & -A\lambda^2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + O(\lambda^4)$$

$$\lambda \approx 0.225$$