

Ejercicios Teoría Cuántica de Campos

Capítulo 46

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OBJETIVO: $\hat{G}(k, x') = (\hbar \gamma^\mu k_\mu - mc)^{-1} = ?$
EJERCICIO: $(\hbar \gamma^\mu k_\mu - mc)^{-1} = \frac{\hbar \gamma^\nu k_\nu + mc}{\hbar^2 k^2 - (mc)^2}$

Partimos de las matrices de Dirac

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Obtenemos

$$\gamma^0 k_0 + \gamma^1 k_1 + \gamma^2 k_2 + \gamma^3 k_3 =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -k_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -k_0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & k_1 \\ 0 & 0 & k_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -k_1 & 0 & 0 \\ -k_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -ik_2 \\ 0 & 0 & ik_2 & 0 \\ 0 & ik_2 & 0 & 0 \\ -ik_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & k_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -k_3 \\ -k_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & k_3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_0 & 0 & k_3 & k_1 - ik_2 \\ 0 & k_0 & k_1 + ik_2 & -k_3 \\ -k_3 & ik_2 - k_1 & -k_0 & 0 \\ -k_1 - ik_2 & k_3 & 0 & -k_0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} k_0 & 0 & k_3 & k_1 - ik_2 \\ 0 & k_0 & k_1 + ik_2 & -k_3 \\ -k_3 & -(k_1 - ik_2) & -k_0 & 0 \\ -(k_1 + ik_2) & k_3 & 0 & -k_0 \end{pmatrix}$$

y ahora restamos mc

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_0 & 0 & k_3 & k_1 - ik_2 \\ 0 & k_0 & k_1 + ik_2 & -k_3 \\ -k_3 & -(k_1 - ik_2) & -k_0 & 0 \\ -(k_1 + ik_2) & k_3 & 0 & -k_0 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} mc & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & mc & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & mc & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & mc \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_0 - mc & 0 & k_3 & k_1 - ik_2 \\ 0 & k_0 - mc & k_1 + ik_2 & -k_3 \\ -k_3 & -(k_1 - ik_2) & -k_0 - mc & 0 \\ -(k_1 + ik_2) & k_3 & 0 & -k_0 - mc \end{pmatrix}$$

Hacemos la matriz inversa

$$\begin{pmatrix} k_0 - mc & 0 & k_3 & k_1 - ik_2 \\ 0 & k_0 - mc & k_1 + ik_2 & -k_3 \\ -k_3 & -(k_1 - ik_2) & -k_0 - mc & 0 \\ -(k_1 + ik_2) & k_3 & 0 & -k_0 - mc \end{pmatrix}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k_0 + cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & 0 & \frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -\frac{k_1 - ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{k_0 + cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & \frac{k_1 + ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -k_3 \\ \frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & \frac{k_1 + ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -k_0 - mc & 0 \\ -\frac{k_1 - ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -k_3 & 0 & -k_0 - mc \end{pmatrix}$$

Dados las dificultades de mi editor (SWP 5) para presentar el resultado por la anchura del texto producido presentaré la matriz inversa mediante sus columnas

$$1^a \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k_0 + cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ 0 \\ \frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ -\frac{k_1 - ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$2^a \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -\frac{k_0 + cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ \frac{k_1 + ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ -\frac{k_0 - mc}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$3^a \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ -\frac{k_1 + ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ \frac{k_0 - cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$4^a \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k_1 - ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ \frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ 0 \\ -\frac{k_0 k_1 - ik_0 k_2 - cm k_1 + icm k_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

En los numeradores y denominadores de los elementos de las 4^a filas se pueden sacar factores comunes k_1 e $-ik_2$ quedando como factor común $k_1 - ik_2$

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k_0 + cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & 0 & -\frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -\frac{k_1 - ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{k_0 + cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -\frac{k_1 + ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & \frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ \frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & \frac{k_1 + ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & \frac{k_0 - cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & 0 \\ -\frac{k_1 - ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -\frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & 0 & -\frac{(k_1 - ik_2)(k_0 - cm)}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

=

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\frac{k_0 + cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & 0 & -\frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -\frac{k_1 - ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{k_0 + cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -\frac{k_1 + ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & \frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \\ \frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & \frac{k_1 + ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & \frac{k_0 - cm}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & 0 \\ -\frac{k_1 - ik_2}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & -\frac{k_3}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} & 0 & -\frac{(k_1 - ik_2)(k_0 - cm)}{c^2 m^2 - k_0^2 + k_1^2 + k_2^2 + k_3^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Que podemos poner como

$$\frac{1}{(k_0^2 - k_1^2 - k_2^2 - k_3^2 - m^2 c^2)} \begin{pmatrix} k_0 + mc & 0 & k_3 & k_1 - ik_2 \\ 0 & k_0 + mc & k_1 + ik_2 & -k_3 \\ -k_3 & -(k_1 - ik_2) & -k_0 + mc & 0 \\ -(k_1 + ik_2) & k_3 & 0 & -k_0 + mc \end{pmatrix}$$

que corresponde a $\frac{1}{(-m^2 c^2 + k_0^2 - k_1^2 - k_2^2 - k_3^2)} (\gamma^0 k_0 + \gamma^1 k_1 + \gamma^2 k_2 + \gamma^3 k_3 + mc)$

pues $(\gamma^0 k_0 + \gamma^1 k_1 + \gamma^2 k_2 + \gamma^3 k_3 + mc)$ y $(\gamma^0 k_0 + \gamma^1 k_1 + \gamma^2 k_2 + \gamma^3 k_3 - mc)$ solo difieren en ese mc sumado o restado en los elementos de la diagonal principal

Tenemos pues finalmente el resultado deseado

$$(\gamma^\mu k_\mu - mc)^{-1} = \frac{\gamma^\mu k_\mu + mc}{k^2 - m^2 c^2}$$

y añadiendo el factor \hbar que acompañaría a cada k_μ

$$(\hbar \gamma^\mu k_\mu - mc)^{-1} = \frac{\hbar \gamma^\mu k_\mu + mc}{\hbar^2 k^2 - m^2 c^2}$$