

Personal Notes of *Part I: Scalar Fields of Quantum Field Theory* by Srednicki

Quan-feng WU
Theoretical Physics Division
Institute of High Energy Physics
Chinese Academy of Sciences

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1 Attempts at relativistic quantum mechanics

(1.5)

$$\begin{aligned} H &= +\sqrt{\vec{p}^2 + m^2 c^4} = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 \left(1 + \frac{\vec{p}^2}{mc^2}\right)} \\ &= mc^2 \left(1 + \frac{\vec{p}^2}{2mc^2} + \cdots\right) \\ &= mc^2 + \frac{1}{2m} \vec{p}^2. \end{aligned} \tag{1.5}$$

(1.24) In the non-relativistic limit, the Shrödinger equation reads

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{x}, t) = H\psi(\vec{x}, t)$$

$$\overset{\dagger}{\Longleftarrow\Longrightarrow} -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) = H\psi^*(\vec{x}, t).$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} \langle \psi, t | \psi, t \rangle &= \frac{d}{dt} \int d^3\vec{x} \langle \psi, t | \vec{x} \rangle \langle \vec{x} | \psi, t \rangle \\ &= \int d^3\vec{x} \left[\psi(\vec{x}, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) + \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\vec{x}, t) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int d^3\vec{x} [-\psi(\vec{x}, t) H\psi^*(\vec{x}, t) + \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) H\psi(\vec{x}, t)] \\ &= \frac{1}{i\hbar} \int d^3\vec{x} \left[+\psi(\vec{x}, t) \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) - \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 \psi(\vec{x}, t) \right] \\ &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \int d^3\vec{x} [\psi(\vec{x}, t) \nabla^2 \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) - \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) \nabla^2 \psi(\vec{x}, t)] \\ &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \int d^3\vec{x} \nabla \cdot [\psi(\vec{x}, t) \nabla \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) - \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) \nabla \psi(\vec{x}, t)] \\ &= \frac{i\hbar}{2m} \oint_{s \rightarrow \infty} d\vec{\sigma} \cdot [\psi(\vec{x}, t) \nabla \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) - \psi^*(\vec{x}, t) \nabla \psi(\vec{x}, t)] \\ &= 0. \end{aligned} \tag{1.24}$$

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