Equations

Schrödinger:

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial|\psi(t)\rangle}{\partial t} = H|\psi t\rangle \qquad \mathscr{L} = i\psi^*\dot{\psi} - \frac{1}{2m}\vec{\nabla}\psi^*\cdot\vec{\nabla}\psi$$

Klein-Gordon (Real Scalar Field):

$$(\partial\cdot\partial + m^2)\phi = 0 \qquad \mathscr{L} = \frac{1}{2}\left[\partial_\mu\phi\partial^\mu\phi - m^2\phi^2\right] = \frac{1}{2}\left[\dot{\phi}^2 - \left(\vec{\nabla}\phi\right)^2 - m^2\phi^2\right]$$

Dirac (Complex Scalar Field):

$$(i\partial\!\!\!/ - m)\varphi = 0 \qquad \overline{\varphi}(i\partial\!\!\!/ + m) = 0 \qquad \mathscr{L} = \partial_\mu\varphi\partial^\mu\varphi^* - m^2\varphi\varphi^*$$

Pauli Matrices

$$\sigma^\mu = (\mathbb{1}, \vec{\sigma}) \qquad \overline{\sigma}^\mu = (\mathbb{1}, -\vec{\sigma})$$

$$\sigma^1 = \sigma_x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma^2 = \sigma_y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \sigma^3 = \sigma_z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{\Sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} \vec{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & \vec{\sigma} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left\{\sigma^i, \sigma^j\right\} = 2\delta^{ij} \qquad \left[\sigma^i, \sigma^j\right] = 2i\epsilon^{ijk}\sigma^k \qquad \sigma^i\sigma^j = \delta^{ij} + i\epsilon^{ijk}\sigma^k \qquad \sigma^2\sigma^i\sigma^2 = -\left(\sigma^i\right)^*$$

$$\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{p}} = \begin{pmatrix} p_z & p_x - ip_y \\ p_x + ip_y & -p_z \end{pmatrix} \qquad \left(\vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{p}}\right)^2 = |\vec{\mathbf{p}}|^2 \qquad (p\cdot\sigma)(p\cdot\overline{\sigma}) = p^2$$

$$p\cdot\overline{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} p^0 + p^3 & p^1 - ip^2 \\ p^1 + ip^2 & p^0 - p^3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad p\cdot\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} p^0 - p^3 & -(p^1 - ip^2) \\ -(p^1 + ip^2) & p^0 + p^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sqrt{p\cdot\sigma} = \frac{E + m - \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2(E+m)}} \qquad \sqrt{p\cdot\overline{\sigma}} = \frac{E + m + \vec{\sigma}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{p}}}{\sqrt{2(E+m)}}$$

Dirac γ-Matrices

$$\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2g^{\mu\nu} \quad \gamma_5 = +i\gamma^0\gamma^1\gamma^2\gamma^3 = -i\gamma_0\gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3 = -\frac{i}{4!}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\gamma^\alpha\gamma^\beta\gamma^\gamma\gamma^\delta$$

$$\sigma^{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{2}[\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu] \implies [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu] = -2i\sigma^{\mu\nu} \qquad \{\gamma_5, \gamma^\mu\} = 0 \qquad \gamma^0(\gamma^\mu)^\dagger\gamma^0 = \gamma^\mu$$

$$\left(\gamma^0\right)^\dagger = \gamma^0 \quad \left(\gamma^0\right)^2 = \mathbb{1} \qquad \left(\gamma^k\right)^\dagger = -\gamma^k \quad \left(\gamma^k\right)^2 = -\mathbb{1} \qquad \left(\gamma^5\right)^\dagger = \gamma^5 \quad \left(\gamma^5\right)^2 = \mathbb{1}$$

$$\overline{\Gamma} = \gamma^0\Gamma^\dagger\gamma^0 \qquad \overline{\gamma_5} = -\gamma_5 \qquad \overline{\gamma^\mu} = \gamma^\mu \qquad \overline{\gamma^\mu\gamma_5} = \gamma^\mu\gamma_5 \qquad \overline{\sigma^{\mu\nu}} = \sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

$\mathbb{1}$	γ_5	γ^μ	$\gamma_5\gamma^\mu$	$\sigma^{\mu\nu}$
γ_5	$\mathbb{1}$	$+\gamma_5\gamma^\mu$	$+\gamma^\mu$	$\frac{i}{2}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\pi\rho}\sigma_{\pi\rho}$
γ^α	$-\gamma_5\gamma^\alpha$	$g^{\alpha\mu} - i\sigma^{\alpha\mu}$	$-\frac{1}{2}\left(2g^{\alpha\mu}\gamma_5 + \epsilon^{\alpha\mu\pi\rho}\sigma_{\pi\rho}\right)$	$\epsilon^{\alpha\mu\nu\lambda}\gamma_5\gamma_\lambda + ig^{\alpha\mu}\gamma^\nu - ig^{\alpha\nu}\gamma^\mu$
$\gamma_5\gamma^\alpha$	$-\gamma^\alpha$	$-\gamma^\alpha$	$-(g^{\alpha\mu} - i\sigma^{\alpha\mu})$	$\epsilon^{\alpha\mu\nu\lambda}\gamma_\lambda + ig^{\alpha\mu}\gamma_5\gamma^\nu - ig^{\alpha\nu}\gamma_5\gamma^\mu$
$\sigma^{\alpha\beta}$	$\sigma^{\alpha\beta}$	$\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\lambda}\gamma_5\gamma_\lambda + ig^{\beta\mu}\gamma^\alpha - ig^{\alpha\mu}\gamma^\beta$	$\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\lambda}\gamma_\lambda + ig^{\beta\mu}\gamma_5\gamma^\alpha - ig^{\alpha\mu}\gamma_5\gamma^\beta$	$i\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\mu\nu}\gamma_5 + g^{\alpha\mu}g^{\beta\nu} - g^{\alpha\nu}g^{\beta\mu} + i\left[g^{\alpha\nu}\sigma^{\beta\mu} + g^{\beta\mu}\sigma^{\alpha\nu} - g^{\alpha\mu}\sigma^{\beta\nu} - g^{\beta\nu}\sigma^{\alpha\mu}\right]$

$$A\!\!\!/ = A^\mu\gamma_\mu \qquad \gamma^\mu\gamma_\mu = 4 \qquad \gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma_\mu = -2\gamma^\nu \qquad \gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma_\mu = 4g^{\nu\rho}$$

$$\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma\gamma_\mu = -2\gamma^\sigma\gamma^\rho\gamma^\nu \qquad \gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma\gamma^\pi\gamma_\mu = 2[\gamma^\pi\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma + \gamma^\sigma\gamma^\rho\gamma^\nu\gamma^\pi]$$

$$\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho = i\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\lambda}\gamma_\lambda\gamma_5 + g^{\mu\nu}\gamma^\rho - g^{\mu\rho}\gamma^\nu + g^{\nu\rho}\gamma^\mu$$

Spin, Helicity and Chirality

$$\vec{\mathbf{S}} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{\Sigma} \qquad \tilde{h} = \frac{\vec{\mathbf{S}}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{p}}}{|\vec{\mathbf{p}}|} = \frac{\vec{\Sigma}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{p}}}{2|\vec{\mathbf{p}}|} \qquad \tilde{h} = 2h = \frac{\vec{\Sigma}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{p}}}{|\vec{\mathbf{p}}|} \qquad P_L = \frac{1-h}{2} \qquad P_R = \frac{1+h}{2}$$

$$\gamma_L = \frac{1-\gamma_5}{2} \qquad \gamma_R = \frac{1+\gamma_5}{2} \qquad \gamma_{L,R}^2 = \gamma_{L,R} \qquad \gamma_{L,R}\gamma_{R,L} = 0 \qquad \gamma_L + \gamma_R = \mathbb{1}$$

$$\gamma^\mu\gamma_{L,R} = \gamma_{R,L}\gamma^\mu \qquad \gamma_5\gamma_L = \gamma_L\gamma_5 = -\gamma_L \qquad \gamma_5\gamma_R = \gamma_R\gamma_5 = \gamma_R \qquad \gamma_{L,R}^\dagger = \gamma_{L,R}$$

$$\overline{\gamma^\mu\gamma_{L,R}} = \gamma^\mu\gamma_{L,R} \qquad \overline{\gamma_5\gamma_L} = -\gamma_R \qquad \overline{\gamma_5\gamma_R} = \gamma_L \qquad \overline{\gamma_{L,R}} = \gamma_0\gamma_{L,R}^\dagger\gamma_0 = \gamma_{R,L}$$

$$u_L = u_\downarrow \qquad u_R = u_\uparrow \qquad v_L = v_\uparrow \qquad v_R = v_\downarrow$$

$$P_Lu_\downarrow = u_\downarrow \quad P_Lu_\uparrow = 0 \qquad P_Ru_\downarrow = 0 \quad P_Ru_\uparrow = u_\uparrow \qquad \overline{u_\downarrow}P_L = 0 \quad \overline{u_\uparrow}P_L = u_\uparrow \qquad \overline{u_\downarrow}P_R = u_\downarrow \quad \overline{u_\uparrow}P_R = 0$$

$$\gamma_Lu_L = u_L \quad \gamma_Lu_R = 0 \qquad \gamma_Ru_L = 0 \quad \gamma_Ru_R = u_R \qquad \overline{u_L}\gamma_L = 0 \quad \overline{u_R}\gamma_L = u_R \qquad \overline{u_L}\gamma_R = u_L \quad \overline{u_R}\gamma_R = 0$$

$$P_Lv_\downarrow = 0 \quad P_Lv_\uparrow = v_\uparrow \qquad P_Rv_\downarrow = v_\downarrow \quad P_Rv_\uparrow = 0 \qquad \overline{v_\downarrow}P_L = v_\downarrow \quad \overline{v_\uparrow}P_L = 0 \qquad \overline{v_\downarrow}P_R = 0 \quad \overline{v_\uparrow}P_R = v_\uparrow$$

$$\gamma_Lv_L = v_L \quad \gamma_Lv_R = 0 \qquad \gamma_Rv_L = 0 \quad \gamma_Rv_R = v_R \qquad \overline{v_L}\gamma_L = 0 \quad \overline{v_R}\gamma_L = v_R \qquad \overline{v_L}\gamma_R = v_L \quad \overline{v_R}\gamma_R = 0$$

$$u_\uparrow = N\begin{pmatrix} c \\ se^{i\phi} \\ kc \\ kse^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} \approx N\begin{pmatrix} c \\ se^{i\phi} \\ c \\ se^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} \qquad u_\downarrow = N\begin{pmatrix} -s \\ ce^{i\phi} \\ ks \\ -kce^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} \approx N\begin{pmatrix} -s \\ ce^{i\phi} \\ s \\ -ce^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$v_\uparrow = N\begin{pmatrix} ks \\ -kce^{i\phi} \\ -s \\ ce^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} \approx N\begin{pmatrix} s \\ -ce^{i\phi} \\ -s \\ ce^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} \qquad v_\downarrow = N\begin{pmatrix} kc \\ kse^{i\phi} \\ c \\ se^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix} \approx N\begin{pmatrix} c \\ se^{i\phi} \\ c \\ se^{i\phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{\mathbf{p}} = p(\sin\theta\cos\phi, \sin\theta\sin\phi, \cos\theta)$$

$$N = \sqrt{E+m} \approx \sqrt{E} \qquad k = \frac{p}{E+m} \approx 1 \qquad s = \sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \qquad c = \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

Traces

$$\mathrm{Tr}[\mathbb{1}] = 4 \qquad \mathrm{Tr}[\underbrace{\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\ldots\gamma^\rho}_{\text{Odd Number}}] = 0 \qquad \mathrm{Tr}[\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu] = 4g^{\mu\nu}$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}[\gamma_5] = 0 \qquad \mathrm{Tr}[\gamma_5\underbrace{\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\ldots\gamma^\rho}_{\text{Odd Number}}] = 0 \qquad \mathrm{Tr}[\gamma_5\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu] = 0$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}[\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma] = 4(g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho}) \qquad \mathrm{Tr}[\gamma_5\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma] = -4i\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}[\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma\gamma_L] = 2(g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho} + i\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}[\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu\gamma^\rho\gamma^\sigma\gamma_R] = 2(g^{\mu\nu}g^{\rho\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho}g^{\nu\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\rho} - i\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma})$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}\left[(p\!\!\!/_a + m_a)\gamma^\mu(p\!\!\!/_b + m_b)\gamma^\nu\right] = 4\left[p_a^\mu p_b^\nu + p_b^\mu p_a^\nu + (m_am_b - p_a\cdot p_b)g^{\mu\nu}\right]$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}\left[a\!\!\!/\gamma^\mu b\!\!\!/\gamma^\nu\right]\mathrm{Tr}\left[c\!\!\!/\gamma_\mu d\!\!\!/\gamma_\nu\gamma_5\right] = 0 \qquad \mathrm{Tr}\left[a\!\!\!/\gamma^\mu b\!\!\!/\gamma^\nu\gamma_L\right]\mathrm{Tr}\left[c\!\!\!/\gamma_\mu d\!\!\!/\gamma_\nu\gamma_R\right] = 16(a\cdot d)(b\cdot c)$$

$$\mathrm{Tr}\left[a\!\!\!/\gamma^\mu b\!\!\!/\gamma^\nu\gamma_L\right]\mathrm{Tr}\left[c\!\!\!/\gamma_\mu d\!\!\!/\gamma_\nu\gamma_L\right] = \mathrm{Tr}\left[a\!\!\!/\gamma^\mu b\!\!\!/\gamma^\nu\gamma_L\right]\mathrm{Tr}\left[c\!\!\!/\gamma_\mu d\!\!\!/\gamma_\nu\gamma_L\right] = 16(a\cdot c)(b\cdot d)$$

Fermions (Dirac Equation)

$$:a(x)b(x'): = a(x)b(x') - b(x')a(x)$$

$$\mathbf{T}(a(x)b(x')) = \theta(t -' t)a(x)b(x') - \theta(t' - t)b(x')a(x)$$

$$\left\{b^\dagger(p,s), b(p',s')\right\} = \left\{d^\dagger(p,s), d(p',s')\right\} = \tilde{\delta}(p - p')\delta_{ss'}$$

$$\psi(x) = \psi^+(x) + \psi^-(x) = \int\widetilde{\mathrm{d}p}\sum_s\left[b(p,s)u(p,s)e^{-ip\cdot x} + d^\dagger(p,s)v(p,s)e^{+ip\cdot x}\right]$$

$$\overline{\psi}(x) = \overline{\psi}^+(x) + \overline{\psi}^-(x) = \int\widetilde{\mathrm{d}p}\sum_s\left[d(p,s)\overline{v}(p,s)e^{-ip\cdot x} + b^\dagger(p,s)\overline{u}(p,s)e^{+ip\cdot x}\right]$$

$$|e^-(p_1,s_1), e^-(p_2,s_2)\rangle = b^\dagger(p_2,s_2)b^\dagger(p_1,s_1)|0\rangle = -|e^-(p_2,s_2), e^-(p_1,s_1)\rangle$$

$\psi^+(b)$ destroys e^- $\quad \psi^-(d^\dagger)$ creates e^+ $\quad \overline{\psi}^+(d)$ destroy e^+ $\quad \overline{\psi}^-(b^\dagger)$ creates e^-

Spinors (Fermions)

$$\psi = ue^{+i(\vec{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{x}} - E\cdot t)} = ve^{-i(\vec{\mathbf{p}}\cdot\vec{\mathbf{x}} - E\cdot t)} \qquad \overline{\psi} = \psi^\dagger\gamma^0$$

$$(p\!\!\!/ - m)u = \overline{u}(p\!\!\!/ - m) = 0 \qquad (p\!\!\!/ + m)v = \overline{v}(p\!\!\!/ + m) = 0$$

$$\overline{u}^r(p)u^s(p) = +2m\delta^{rs} \quad \overline{u}^r(p)v^s(p) = 0 \quad u^{r\dagger}(p)u^s(p) = 2E\delta^{rs} \quad \sum_{s=1,2}u^s(p)\overline{u}^s(p) = p\!\!\!/ + m$$

$$\overline{v}^r(p)v^s(p) = -2m\delta^{rs} \quad \overline{v}^r(p)u^s(p) = 0 \quad v^{r\dagger}(p)v^s(p) = 2E\delta^{rs} \quad \sum_{s=1,2}v^s(p)\overline{v}^s(p) = p\!\!\!/ - m$$

Bosons (Klein-Gordon Equation)

$$:a(x)b(x'): = a(x)b(x') + b(x')a(x)$$

$$\mathbf{T}(a(x)b(x')) = \theta(t -' t)a(x)b(x') + \theta(t' - t)b(x')a(x)$$

The "+" corresponds to positive frequency plane waves $e^{-ik\cdot x}$:

$$\left[\phi(\vec{\mathbf{x}},t), \phi(\vec{\mathbf{y}},t)\right] = \left[\Pi(\vec{\mathbf{x}},t), \Pi(\vec{\mathbf{y}},t)\right] = 0 \qquad \left[\phi(\vec{\mathbf{x}},t), \Pi(\vec{\mathbf{y}},t)\right] = i\delta^3\left(\vec{\mathbf{x}} - \vec{\mathbf{y}}\right)$$

$$\left[a^\dagger(k,\lambda), a(k',\lambda')\right] = g^{\lambda\lambda'}\tilde{\delta}(k - k')$$

$$A_\mu(x) = A_\mu^+(x) + A_\mu^-(x) = \int\widetilde{\mathrm{d}k}\sum_{\lambda=0}^{3}\left[a(k,\lambda)\epsilon_\mu(k,\lambda)e^{-ik\cdot x} + a^\dagger(k,\lambda)\epsilon_\mu^*(k,\lambda)e^{+ik\cdot x}\right]$$

$$|p\rangle = a^\dagger(p)|0\rangle \qquad |p_1, p_2\rangle = a^\dagger(p_2)a^\dagger(p_1)|0\rangle = |p_2, p_1\rangle$$

$A^+(a)$ destroys γ $\quad A^-(a^\dagger)$ creates γ

$$\left[a_+(p), a_+^\dagger(q)\right] = \left[a_-(p), a_-^\dagger(q)\right] = \tilde{\delta}(p - q)$$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi^+(x) + \varphi^-(x) = \int\widetilde{\mathrm{d}k}\left[a_+(k)e^{-ik\cdot x} + a_-^\dagger(k)e^{+ik\cdot x}\right]$$

$$\varphi^\dagger(x) = \varphi^{+\dagger}(x) + \varphi^{-\dagger}(x) = \int\widetilde{\mathrm{d}k}\left[a_-(k)e^{-ik\cdot x} + a_+^\dagger(k)e^{+ik\cdot x}\right]$$

$$|p^+\rangle = a_+^\dagger(p)|0\rangle \qquad |p^-\rangle = a_-^\dagger(p)|0\rangle \qquad |p_1^+, p_2^-\rangle = a_-^\dagger(p_2)a_+^\dagger(p_1)|0\rangle$$

Polarization Vectors (Bosons)

External massless & Massive:

$$\sum_{\lambda=1}^{2}\epsilon^\mu(k,\lambda)\cdot\epsilon^{*\nu}(k,\lambda) = -g^{\mu\nu} \qquad \sum_{\lambda=1}^{3}\epsilon_\mu(q,\lambda)\epsilon_\nu^*(q,\lambda) = -g_{\mu\nu} + \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{M^2}$$

Virtual massless:

$$\epsilon(k,\lambda)\cdot\epsilon^*(k,\lambda') = g^{\lambda\lambda'} \qquad \sum_\lambda g^{\lambda\lambda}\epsilon^\mu(k,\lambda)\cdot\epsilon^{*\nu}(k,\lambda) = g^{\mu\nu}$$

Wick Theorem

$$\Delta_F(x_1 - x_2) = \overbrace{\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2)} = \langle 0|\mathbf{T}(\phi(x_1)\phi(x_2))|0\rangle \qquad D_F^{\mu\nu} = \overbrace{A^\mu(x_1)A^\nu(x_2)}$$

$$\Delta_F(x_1 - x_2) = \overbrace{\varphi(x_1)\varphi^\dagger(x_2)} = \overbrace{\varphi^\dagger(x_2)\varphi(x_1)} \qquad S_{F\alpha\beta} = \overbrace{\psi_\alpha(x_1)\overline{\psi}_\beta(x_2)} = -\overbrace{\overline{\psi}_\beta(x_2)\psi_\alpha(x_1)}$$

Decay : Decay Rates

$$\frac{d\Gamma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{32\pi^2}\frac{|\vec{\mathbf{p}}_{CM}|}{m_0^2}\overline{|\mathscr{M}|^2} \qquad |\vec{\mathbf{p}}_{CM}| = \frac{1}{2m_0}\sqrt{\left[m_0^2-(m_1+m_2)^2\right]\left[m_0^2-(m_1-m_2)^2\right]}$$

Scattering : Cross Sections

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{1}{64\pi^2 s}\frac{|\vec{\mathbf{p}}_3|}{|\vec{\mathbf{p}}_1|}\overline{|\mathscr{M}|^2} \qquad |\vec{\mathbf{p}}| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{s}}\sqrt{\left[s-(m_a+m_b)^2\right]\left[s-(m_a-m_b)^2\right]}$$

$$s = (p_1+p_2)^2 = (p_3+p_4)^2 \approx +2p_1\cdot p_2 \approx +2p_3\cdot p_4 \qquad \sqrt{s} = E_{CM}$$
$$t = (p_1-p_3)^2 = (p_2-p_4)^2 \approx -2p_1\cdot p_3 \approx -2p_2\cdot p_4 \qquad s+t+u = m_1^2+m_2^2+m_3^2+m_4^2$$
$$u = (p_1-p_4)^2 = (p_2-p_3)^2 \approx -2p_1\cdot p_4 \approx -2p_2\cdot p_3$$

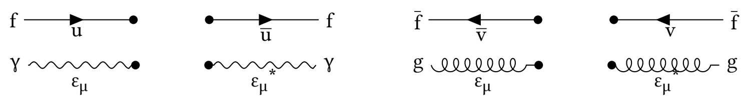
$\mathrm{f}+\bar{\mathrm{f}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{g}+\bar{\mathrm{g}}$:

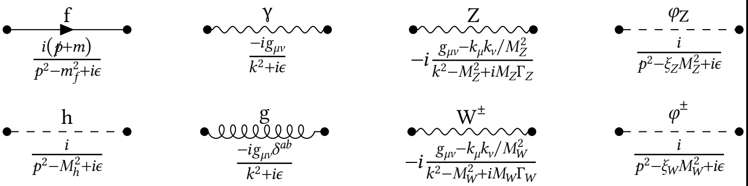
$$p_1 = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}\left(1,0,0,+\beta_f\right) \qquad p_2 = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}\left(1,0,0,-\beta_f\right)$$
$$p_3 = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}\left(1,+\beta_g\sin\theta,0,+\beta_g\cos\theta\right) \qquad p_4 = \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}\left(1,-\beta_g\sin\theta,0,-\beta_g\cos\theta\right)$$

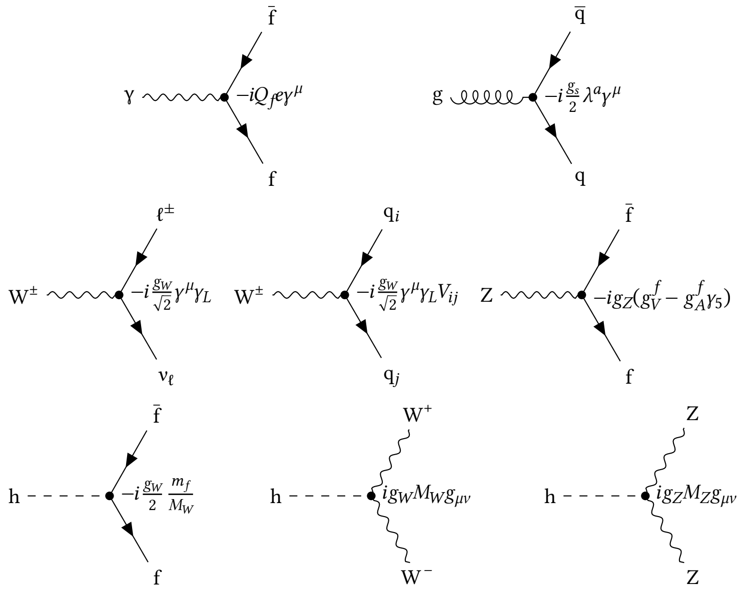
$$m=0: \qquad s = 2|\vec{\mathbf{p}}_{CM}|^2 = 2\left(p^0_{CM}\right)^2 \qquad t = -\frac{s}{2}(1-\cos\theta) \qquad u = -\frac{s}{2}(1+\cos\theta)$$

Feynman Rules for $i\mathscr{M}$

Goes in opposite way of arrows with the first one being adjoint, $\bar{\psi} = \psi^\dagger\gamma^0$:







Constants

$$\frac{G_F}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{g_W^2}{8M_W^2} = \frac{g_W^2}{8M_Z^2\cos^2(\theta_W)} = \frac{1}{2v^2} \qquad M_W = M_Z\cos\theta_W = \frac{1}{2}g_W v \qquad M_H = \sqrt{2\lambda}v$$
$$g_W = g_Z\cos\theta_W = \frac{e}{\sin\theta_W} \qquad g_V^f = \frac{1}{2}T_f^3 - Q_f\sin^2(\theta_W) \qquad g_A^f = \frac{1}{2}T_f^3 \qquad g_{A,V} = \frac{1}{2}c_{A,V}$$
$$c_L^f = \frac{g_V^f+g_A^f}{2} \qquad c_R^f = \frac{g_V^f-g_A^f}{2} \qquad g_V^f = c_L^f+c_R^f \qquad g_A^f = c_L^f-c_R^f$$

Fermions	Q_f	$I_W^{(3)}$	Y_L	Y_R	c_L	c_R	c_V	c_A
ν_e, ν_μ, ν_τ	0	+1/2	−1	0	+1/2	0	+1/2	+1/2
e^-, μ^-, τ^-	−1	−1/2	−1	−2	−0.27	+0.23	−0.04	−1/2
u, c, t	+2/3	+1/2	+1/3	+4/3	+0.35	−0.15	+0.19	+1/2
d, s, b	−1/3	−1/2	+1/3	−2/3	−0.42	+0.08	−0.35	−1/2

Relativity

$$\beta = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{p}{E} = \tanh(\eta) \qquad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \cosh(\eta) \qquad \gamma\beta = \sin(\eta)$$
$$E^2 = m^2+|p|^2 \qquad \frac{d^3\vec{\mathbf{p}}'}{E'} = \frac{d^3\vec{\mathbf{p}}}{E} \qquad \widetilde{dp} \equiv \frac{d^3\vec{\mathbf{p}}}{(2\pi)^3 2E_p} \qquad \tilde{\delta}(p-q) \equiv (2\pi)^3 2E_p\delta^3\left(\vec{\mathbf{p}}-\vec{\mathbf{q}}\right)$$

$$x^\mu = (t,\vec{\mathbf{x}}) \qquad p^\mu = (E,\vec{\mathbf{p}}) \qquad \partial^\mu = \left(\partial_t, -\vec{\nabla}\right) \qquad A^\mu = \left(\phi,\vec{\mathbf{A}}\right) \qquad J^\mu = \left(\rho,\vec{\mathbf{J}}\right)$$
$$F^{\mu\nu} \equiv \partial^\mu A^\nu - \partial^\nu A^\mu \qquad \mathscr{F}^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon^{\mu\nu\alpha\beta}F_{\alpha\beta} \qquad \partial_\mu F^{\mu\nu} = J^\nu \qquad \partial_\mu\mathscr{F}^{\mu\nu} = 0$$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{If } (\mu\nu\rho\sigma) \text{ is an even permutation of } (0123) \\ -1 & \text{If } (\mu\nu\rho\sigma) \text{ is an odd permutation of } (0123) \\ 0 & \text{Otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta_1\gamma_1\delta_1}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta_2\gamma_2\delta_2} = +g^{\beta_2}_{\beta_1}g^{\delta_2}_{\gamma_1}g^{\gamma_2}_{\delta_1} - g^{\beta_2}_{\beta_1}g^{\gamma_2}_{\gamma_1}g^{\delta_2}_{\delta_1} + g^{\gamma_2}_{\beta_1}g^{\beta_2}_{\gamma_1}g^{\delta_2}_{\delta_1} - g^{\gamma_2}_{\beta_1}g^{\delta_2}_{\gamma_1}g^{\beta_2}_{\delta_1} + g^{\delta_2}_{\beta_1}g^{\gamma_2}_{\gamma_1}g^{\beta_2}_{\delta_1} - g^{\delta_2}_{\beta_1}g^{\beta_2}_{\gamma_1}g^{\gamma_2}_{\delta_1}$$
$$\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma_1\delta_1}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma_2\delta_2} = -2\left(g^{\gamma_2}_{\gamma_1}g^{\delta_2}_{\delta_1} - g^{\delta_2}_{\gamma_1}g^{\gamma_2}_{\delta_1}\right) \qquad \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta_1}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta_2} = -6g^{\delta_2}_{\delta_1}$$

Quantum Mechanics

$$E \to i\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \qquad \vec{\mathbf{p}} \to -i\vec{\nabla}\cdot \implies p^\mu \to i\delta^\mu$$

Mathematics

Dirac Delta:

$$\delta^n(x'-x) = i\int\frac{d^n p}{(2\pi)^n}e^{-ip(x'-x)} \qquad f(x_i) = 0 \implies \delta[f(x)] = \sum_i\left|\frac{df}{dx}\right|^{-1}_{x_i}\cdot\delta(x-x_i)$$

Triangle Function:

$$\lambda(a,b,c) = \left[a-\left(\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c}\right)^2\right]\left[a-\left(\sqrt{b}-\sqrt{c}\right)^2\right]$$

Residue Theorem:

$$\oint_\Gamma dz\, f(z) = \pm 2\pi i\sum_{k=1}^n \mathrm{Res}[f(a_k)] \qquad \mathrm{Res}[f(a_k)] = \lim_{z\to a_k}(z-a_k)f(z)$$

The "-" ("+") is used when Γ is oriented clockwise (counterclockwise).

$$f(z) = \frac{h(z)e^{-iz(t'-t)}}{(z-a_1)(z-a_2)\ldots} \overset{t'-t<0}{\implies} \int_{\Re(z)=-\infty}^{\Re(z)=+\infty} f(z)\,dz = +2\pi i\sum_{a_k \text{ in UHP}}\mathrm{Res}[f(a_k)]$$
$$\overset{t'-t>0}{\implies} \int_{\Re(z)=-\infty}^{\Re(z)=+\infty} f(z)\,dz = -2\pi i\sum_{a_k \text{ in LHP}}\mathrm{Res}[f(a_k)]$$