	How to make sense of Faynman Propagator?
Schuartz	6 notes
110	DT (x-42)= <0 Tf do (x,) b. (x,) 3 107
and the	Ro E. (-1) -21ks-12-13
	$= \frac{d^4lc}{(2\pi)^4} - \frac{i}{k^2 + m^2 + i\epsilon}$
	Cetti)4 - f2 + m2 tie
= ()	- DELRE CHE SELECTION
	$(=) \hat{b}_{\uparrow}(x+b) = \frac{-i}{-k^2 + m^2 + i \epsilon}$
8	$-k^2+m^2ti\epsilon$
	- 1 264 (E.F.
	Then (1-+ m2) Dy Ck) = -2 -1
	2-47, 6500
	= -i & ck)
- 93	[] + () +
1 / / 1 / 1	For any function, f. (1)+m2) f(le) = (-le+m3) f(le)
-	$=7.\left(11+m^2\right)D_{\perp}^{(\gamma_1+\gamma_2)}$
*	
5) (1)+m2) P_ (x,-x2)= -i &(x,-x2), or
	i(0+m²) Dx (x, -x2) = f(x, -x2)
	That is, iD_ satisfies free eqm except at [x12x2]
	On iDz propagates as a fee particle at all spacetime.
- 00	
7 FBF	except at x=xz.