1/ Serione d'unto LO in D=4-2E Où sen $d\sigma = \frac{1}{\pi \rho} \left| \overline{m} \right|^2 d\Phi_f$ Bl = 1 VI-VA 1 2E, 2E, = 4V(P, PA)2-M2MA2 $d\Phi_{\Gamma} = (2\pi)^{5} S^{5} (P_{1} + P_{A} - P_{2} - P_{B}) d\tilde{P}_{2} d\tilde{P}_{B}$ $\mathcal{M} = \overline{\mathcal{U}}(\mathcal{B}, n_2)(-ie\mathcal{S}^{M}) \, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}_1, n_4) \, \underline{-i\mathcal{S}_{MV}} \, \overline{\mathcal{U}}(\mathcal{P}_B, n_B) \, (-ie\mathcal{S}^{V}) \, \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{P}_A, n_A)$ Invarianti di Mandelstam: $S = (P_1 + P_A)^2 = M^2 + M^2 + 2P_1 \cdot P_A = (P_2 + P_B)^2$ $t = (P_1 - P_2)^2 = 2m^2 - 2P_1 P_2 = (P_A - P_B)^2 = 9^2$ $u = (P_1 - P_B)^2 = m^2 + M^2 - 2P_1 \cdot P_B = (P_A - P_2)^2$ $S+t+u=\sum_{i}m_{i}^{2}=2m^{2}+2M^{2}$ $\sum u(P,n) \bar{\alpha}(P,n) = \hat{P} + m$ $(\overline{U}_{2} \times^{M} U_{1})^{+} = U_{1}^{+} \times^{M} \times^{+} \times^{+} U_{2} = U_{1}^{+} \times^{0} \times^{0} \times^{M} \times^{0} U_{2} = \overline{U}_{1} \times^{M} U_{2}$ Elemento di matrice quadrato sommeto (mediato) sulle polarissassioni deglo spinosi: = 1 2 e2 U28 U1 U18 U2 Smulter e2 UB8 U1 UA 8 UB

$$|\overline{M}|^2 = \frac{4}{4} \frac{e^4}{(g^2)^2} L^{M}(R_1,R_2) L_{\mu\nu}(R_1,R_3)$$

$$|L^{\mu\nu}(R_1,R_2)| = \overline{R}_1[(R_1+m)Y^{\mu}(\hat{P}_1+m)Y^{\nu}] = \overline{R}_1[\hat{P}_2Y^{\mu}\hat{P}_1Y^{\nu}] + m^2 \overline{R}_1[Y^{\mu}Y^{\nu}]$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\mu} P_1^{\nu} - P_1 P_2 Y^{\mu\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\mu} P_1^{\nu} - P_1 P_2 Y^{\mu\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\mu} P_1^{\nu} - P_1 P_2 Y^{\mu\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\mu} P_1^{\nu} - P_1 P_2 Y^{\mu\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

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$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\mu} P_1^{\nu} - P_1 P_2^{\nu} P_2^{\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} - P_1 P_2^{\nu} P_2^{\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

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$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} - P_1 P_2^{\nu} P_2^{\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} - P_1 P_2^{\nu} P_2^{\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

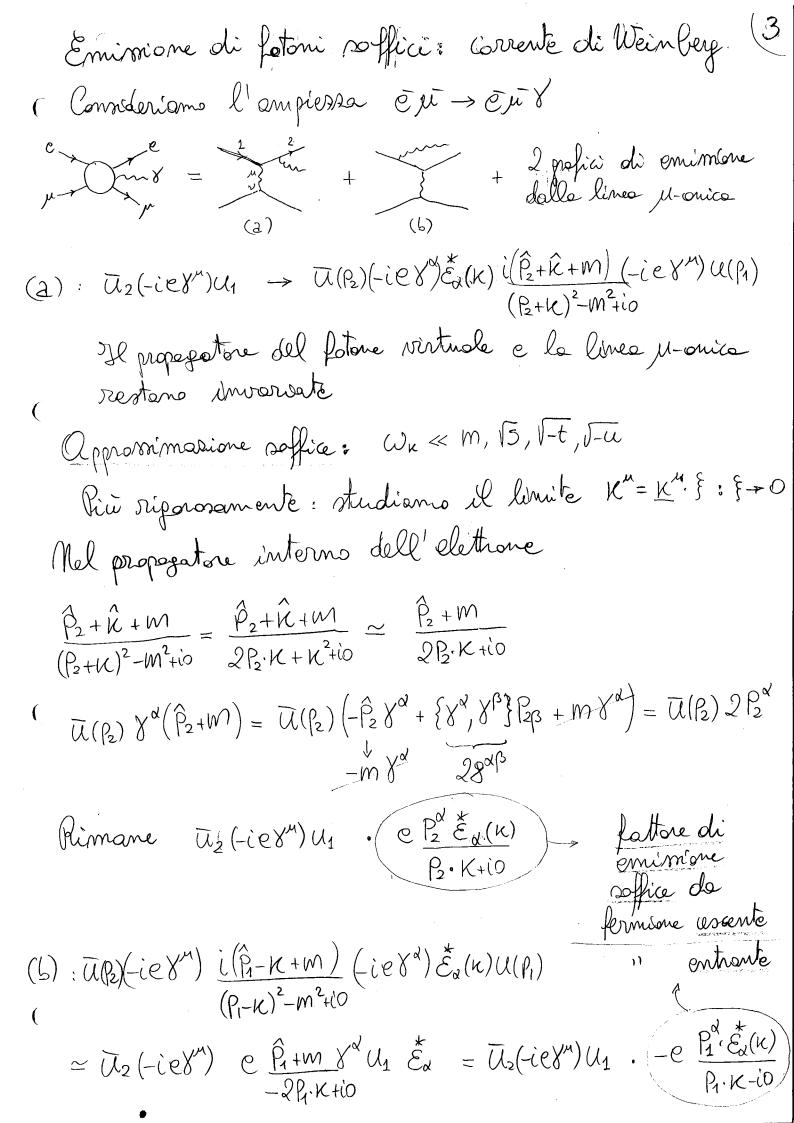
$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_2^{\nu} + P_2^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} + P_2^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_1^{\nu} + P_1^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} + P_2^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_1^{\nu} + P_1^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} + P_1^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} + 4m^2 Y^{\mu\nu}$$

$$= P_1^{\mu} P_1^{\nu} + P_1^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} + P_1^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} P_1^{\nu} + P_1^{\nu} P_1$$



Quindi l'ampiessa di emissione di em fotone soffice (4 da parte della linea elethonica si fattarissa mell'ampierare remara emissione per una "corrente": Mensens = Mensen $e\left(\frac{P_{\alpha}^{\alpha}}{P_{\alpha} \cdot K+i0} - \frac{P_{1}^{\alpha}}{P_{1} \cdot K-i0}\right) \stackrel{*}{\mathcal{E}}_{\alpha}(K,\lambda) + O(\omega_{k}^{\alpha})$ $\mathfrak{I}^{\alpha}(\mathbf{k})$ $\mathfrak{E}_{\alpha}(\mathbf{k},\lambda) =: \mathfrak{I}_{\mathbf{k}\lambda} \sim \frac{1}{\omega \mathbf{k}}$ che è proprie le EdF delle corrente classies. c)+d) La stesse regionamente si sipete per l'emissione delle jambe 4-onica. A Se nel diagramma di Feynman ci sono portialle cariche virtuali $(P_0^2 \neq m_i^2)$ il fotone può essere emerso onde de quelle, ma mel limite soffice Wn >0 il contribute all'empierae mon verse con $\frac{1}{\omega k}$: $\frac{\hat{P}_{i} + \hat{K} + m_{i}}{(\hat{P}_{i} + \hat{K})^{2} - m_{i}^{2}} = \frac{\hat{P}_{i} + \hat{K} + m_{i}}{\hat{P}_{i}^{2} - m_{i}^{2}} = \frac{\hat{P}_{i} + m_{i}}{\hat{P}_{i}^{2} - m_{i}^{2}} \sim \mathcal{O}(\omega k)$ (Pi+K)²- m_{i}^{2}) Mel limite soffice solo l'emissione dalle pambe esterne (de durano un tempo infinito: $\omega \sim \frac{1}{T} \rightarrow 0$) de un contributo dominante ~ 1/wx. $\mathcal{M}(P_{1}\cdots P_{n}, \kappa \delta) = \mathcal{M}(P_{1}\cdots P_{n}) \cdot \left| \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} Q_{\ell} \mathcal{M}_{\ell} \frac{P_{\ell}}{P_{\ell} \cdot \kappa + i \mathcal{M}_{\ell} O} \right| \stackrel{\mathcal{E}}{=} + \mathcal{O}(\omega_{n}^{\circ})$ Corrente di Weinberg M= +1 resonter

· Le corrente di Weinberg è conservate:

$$K_{d} J^{d}(K) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{N} Q_{\ell} M_{\ell} \frac{P_{\ell} K}{P_{\ell} K} = \sum_{\ell \text{ evanti}} Q_{\ell} - \sum_{\ell \text{ entrank}} Q_{\ell} = 0$$

⇒ J°Er mon dipende dalla sælte di payee:

$$A_{\alpha} \rightarrow A_{\alpha}^{\prime} = A_{\alpha} + O_{\alpha} \chi \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{\alpha} \rightarrow \varepsilon_{\alpha}^{\prime} = \varepsilon_{\alpha} + c K_{\alpha} \Rightarrow J^{\alpha} \varepsilon_{\alpha} = J^{\alpha} \varepsilon_{\alpha}^{\prime}$$

· La fattorissassione per le empiesse con emission sofficie vole per particelle di spin orbitario.

EX Brownia (spin 2)

 $\mathcal{M}^{(n+1)}(P...,\kappa\lambda) \simeq \mathcal{M}^{(n)}(P...) \cdot \mathcal{J}_{w}^{\alpha\beta}(\kappa) \mathcal{E}_{\alpha\beta}(\kappa,\lambda)$

$$J_{w}^{\alpha\beta}(\kappa) = \sum_{e=1}^{n} M_{e} \frac{P_{e}^{\alpha} P_{e}^{\beta}}{P_{e} \cdot \kappa} \qquad Q_{e} \longrightarrow P_{e}^{\alpha}$$

$$\int_{w}^{\alpha\beta} K_{\beta} = \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} M_{\ell} P_{\ell}^{\alpha} \frac{P_{\ell} K}{P_{\ell} K} = \sum_{\ell \text{ us entire}} P_{\ell}^{\alpha} - \sum_{\ell \text{ entrouti}} P_{\ell}^{\alpha}$$

Conservate se si conserva il 4-impulso. (Motore de K' mon contribriisce perché K' >0).

- . Mon abbienne supporte de il fotone forse reale $(\kappa^2=0)$ Quindi la fattorisseresone è volide anche per enissioni soffici VIRTUALI (la userema più eventi)
- · La formula vole anche per particelle con marsa (piccola) $K^2=d^2$, nella regione $d^2\ll P\cdot K$

Integriamo il modulo quadro dell'ampierre di produrione del fotone sullo sposio delle fasi del fotone Hp/ Ver remplificare la trattarione supponsamo che Il fotone na emeno dalle sola pambre E. Queta rituazione corrisponde p.es. ad ema rearione Ve->ve-Y mento, mon - emelte fotoni $d\overline{\Phi}_3 = (2\pi)^{\beta} 5'(P_1 + P_2 - P_3 - K) d\overline{P}_2 d\overline{P}_8 d\overline{K}$ (Koff) $\simeq d\Phi_2 d\tilde{\mu}$ $\Rightarrow d\sigma_{2\rightarrow 2+8} = \frac{1}{20} \frac{1}{4} \sum_{pol} |\mathcal{M}_{2\rightarrow 2+8}|^2 d\bar{\Phi}_3$ $=\frac{1}{3\ell}\frac{1}{4}\sum_{per}|M_{2\rightarrow 2}|^2d\Phi_2\sum_{k}|J_w^{k}\mathcal{E}_{\alpha}(k,\lambda)|^2d\tilde{k}$ fattore moltiplicativo dovuto all'emissione reale, integrando in Wr < D

$$\sum_{A} \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{S}(KA) \mathcal{E}_{P}(KA) = -\mathcal{E}_{AB} + \text{termini in } K_{A} \circ K_{P}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{A} |\tilde{J}_{KA}|^{2} = -\tilde{J}^{A} \tilde{J}_{A} = \frac{e^{2} |\tilde{J}_{P}|^{2} |\tilde{J}_{P}|^{2}}{(P_{P} \cdot K)(P_{P} \cdot K)} - \frac{m^{2}}{(P_{P} \cdot K)^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}}{(P_{P} \cdot K)^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}}{(P_{P} \cdot K)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2}}{\omega_{k}^{2}} \left\{ \frac{2(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{2})}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})(1 - \tilde{U}_{2} \cdot \tilde{K})} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2}}{\omega_{k}^{2}} \left\{ \frac{2(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{2})}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2}}{\omega_{k}^{2}} \left\{ \frac{2(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{2})}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} + \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2}}{\omega_{k}^{2}} \left\{ \frac{2(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{K})^{2}} + \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2}}{\omega_{k}^{2}} \left\{ \frac{2(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} + \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} - \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2}}{\omega_{k}^{2}} \left\{ \frac{2(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} + \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} + \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2}}{\omega_{k}^{2}} \left\{ \frac{2(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} + \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} + \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2}}{\omega_{k}^{2}} \left\{ \frac{2(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} + \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} + \frac{m^{2}/E_{k}^{2}}{(1 - \tilde{U}_{1} \cdot \tilde{U}_{1})^{2}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{2}}{\omega_{k}^{2$$

$$\int \frac{d\Omega}{d\tau} \frac{2P_{1} P_{2}}{(P_{1} \cdot \frac{K}{\omega})(P_{2} \cdot \frac{K}{\omega})} = 2P_{1} P_{2} \int \frac{d\Omega}{4\pi} \int dx \left\{ x P_{1} \cdot \frac{K}{\omega} + (1-x)P_{2} \cdot \frac{K}{\omega} \right\}^{-2}$$

$$|P_{0} = P_{0} A^{m} = x P_{1}^{m} + (1-x)P_{2}^{m} = A^{0} - |A| \cos \theta$$

$$|D = \{ \} = x E_{1} + (1-x)E_{2} - [x P_{1} \cdot \hat{k} + (1-x)P_{2} \cdot \hat{k}] = A^{0} - |A| \cos \theta$$

$$\int \frac{d\cos \theta}{2} \frac{1}{[A^{0} - |A| \cos \theta]^{2}} = \frac{1}{(A^{0})^{2} - |A|^{2}} = \frac{1}{A^{m} A_{m}}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2P_{1} P_{2} \int dx \frac{1}{[x P_{1} + (1-x)P_{2}]^{2}} = \left(x = \frac{1+t}{2}; \sigma = P_{1} + P_{2}; \sigma = P_{1} - P_{2}\right)$$

$$= 4P_{1} P_{2} \int dx \frac{1}{[x P_{1} + (1-x)P_{2}]^{2}} = 4P_{2} P_{2} \int dt \left[S^{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2\sigma \cdot St + \sigma^{2}\right]^{-1}$$

=>
$$2R_1R_2\int dx 1/[xR_1+(1-x)R_2]^2 = (x=\frac{1+t}{2}; \sigma=R_1+R_2; \delta=R_1-R_2)$$

=
$$4R_1\cdot R_2\int_{-1}^{8}dt \ 1/[\sigma+t\delta]^2 = 4R_1\cdot R_2\int_{-1}^{8}dt \left[\delta^2t^2+2\sigma\cdot\delta t +\sigma^2\right]^{-1}$$

$$=\frac{4P_1\cdot P_2}{\delta^2}\int_{-1}^{1}\frac{dt}{(t-t_1)(t-t_2)}$$
 one $t_{12}=-0.5\pm\sqrt{(5.\delta)^2-0.25^2}$

$$=\frac{4 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot}{5^2 \cdot (t_1-t_2)} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1-t_1}{1-t_2} \cdot \frac{1+t_2}{1+t_1} \right)$$

La formule è invariante di Lorente!

Valutiamale mel SDR con Pra riposo: Pr=Mr(1,0)

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1+\beta_1}{1-\beta_1}$$
velocité relative

$$\Rightarrow I(\vec{\mathcal{S}}_{1},\vec{\mathcal{S}}_{2}) = \frac{1}{\beta_{12}} \frac{1 + \beta_{12}}{1 - \beta_{12}} - 2$$

NOTA:
$$\vec{U_2} \rightarrow \vec{U_1}$$
 $\Rightarrow \beta_{12} \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \ln \frac{1+\beta_{12}}{1-\beta_{12}} \rightarrow 2\beta_{12}$
 $\Rightarrow T(\vec{U_1}, \vec{U_1}) = 0$