

2. 4点の contact term & C_s, C_u の combination 2つを足す。

また、color factor は Jacobi id. 2つを足す。

color factor は、

$$C_s + C_t + C_u = 0$$

より、1つだけ残すことができる。また、

$$if^{abc} = \text{Tr}(T^a T^b T^c) - \text{Tr}(T^b T^a T^c)$$

一般に、generation の数は "Fierz" 3つを足す。

$$T^a_{ij} T^a_{kl} = \delta_{il} \delta_{jk} - \frac{1}{N} \delta_{ij} \delta_{kl}$$

以上より、 $t = -2/3$ 。

$$\begin{aligned} f^{a_1 a_2 b} f^{b a_3 a_4} &\propto \text{Tr}(T^{a_1} T^{a_2} T^{a_3} T^{a_4}) - \text{Tr}(T^{a_1} T^{a_2} T^{a_4} T^{a_3}) \\ &\quad - \text{Tr}(T^{a_1} T^{a_3} T^{a_4} T^{a_2}) + \text{Tr}(T^{a_1} T^{a_4} T^{a_3} T^{a_2}) \end{aligned}$$

5.2. 4-gluon amplitude is

$$A_4^{\text{full, tree}} = g^2 (A_4[1234] \text{Tr}(T^{a_1} T^{a_2} T^{a_3} T^{a_4}) + \text{perms. of } (2,3,4))$$

と書ける。ただし、 $A_4[1234]$ は color-ordered amplitude と呼ぶ。多角関数に1一般化して、

$$A_n^{\text{full, tree}} = g^{n-2} \sum_{\text{perms } \sigma} A_n[1\sigma(2\dots n)] \text{Tr}(T^{a_1} T^{\sigma(a_2 \dots a_n)})$$

と表す。(loop の場合、multi-trace が出てくる。)

color-ordered amplitude は、次の Feynman rule に直接計算できる。

$$3\text{-gluon } V^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = -\sqrt{2} (\eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} p_3^{\mu_3} + \eta^{\mu_2 \mu_3} p_2^{\mu_1} + \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_1} p_3^{\mu_2})$$

$$4\text{-gluon } V^{\mu_1 \mu_2 \mu_3 \mu_4}(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = \eta^{\mu_1 \mu_2} \eta^{\mu_3 \mu_4}$$

color-ordered amplitude $A_n(12\dots n)$ は、line crossing 0 (1, 2, 3, ..., n の順にたどる外線の graph) を計算する。

Table 1: Simplest case 2nd order 3-gluon amplitude $\propto \frac{1}{s} \ln \frac{s}{t}$.
3rd order Vert. rule 5.1.

$$A_3[123] = -\sqrt{2} ((\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2)(\epsilon_3 p_1) + (\epsilon_2 \epsilon_3)(\epsilon_1 p_2) + (\epsilon_3 \epsilon_1)(\epsilon_2 p_3))$$

2nd order, 2nd polarization $\epsilon \rightarrow -\epsilon$ of 1st gluon.

$$A_3[1^- 2^- 3^+] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2 \langle 12 \rangle [\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2] \langle \epsilon_3 | 1 | 3 \rangle}{[\epsilon_1 1] [\epsilon_2 2] \langle \epsilon_3 3 \rangle} \right.$$

$$+ \frac{2 \langle 2 \epsilon_3 \rangle [\epsilon_2 3] \langle 1 | 2 | \epsilon_1 \rangle}{[\epsilon_1 1] [\epsilon_2 2] \langle \epsilon_3 3 \rangle}$$

$$+ \left. \frac{2 \langle \epsilon_3 1 \rangle [3 \epsilon_1] \langle 2 | 3 | \epsilon_2 \rangle}{[\epsilon_1 1] [\epsilon_2 2] \langle \epsilon_3 3 \rangle} \right)$$

$$= - \frac{\langle 12 \rangle [\epsilon_1 \epsilon_2] \langle \epsilon_3 1 \rangle [1 3] + \langle 2 \epsilon_3 \rangle [\epsilon_2 3] \langle 12 \rangle [2 \epsilon_1]}{[\epsilon_1 1] [\epsilon_2 2] \langle \epsilon_3 3 \rangle}$$

$$+ \langle \epsilon_3 1 \rangle [3 \epsilon_1] \langle 23 \rangle [3 \epsilon_2]$$

6.10.3.

12. QED の時と同様に, 3-particle special kinematics \propto

$\frac{1}{s} \ln \frac{s}{t}$. $|1\rangle \propto |2\rangle \propto |3\rangle$ ($\langle 12 \rangle = \langle 23 \rangle = \langle 31 \rangle = 0$) \therefore

この amplitude は 0 なの? $|1\rangle \propto |2\rangle \propto |3\rangle \propto \epsilon$.

第一項のみ消える?

$$A_3^{--+} = - \frac{\langle 2 \epsilon_3 \rangle [\epsilon_2 3] \langle 12 \rangle [2 \epsilon_1] + \langle \epsilon_3 1 \rangle [3 \epsilon_1] \langle 23 \rangle [3 \epsilon_2]}{[\epsilon_1 1] [\epsilon_2 2] \langle \epsilon_3 3 \rangle}$$

momentum
cons.

$$= - [3 \epsilon_1] [3 \epsilon_2] \frac{\langle 13 \rangle \langle 2 \epsilon_3 \rangle + \langle 23 \rangle \langle \epsilon_3 1 \rangle}{[\epsilon_1 1] [\epsilon_2 2] \langle \epsilon_3 3 \rangle}$$

Shouten
id.

$$= - [3 \epsilon_1] [3 \epsilon_2] \frac{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 3 \epsilon_3 \rangle}{[\epsilon_1 1] [\epsilon_2 2] \langle \epsilon_3 3 \rangle}$$

5'1)

$$A_3^{--+} = \frac{[3\bar{1}] [3\bar{2}] \langle 12 \rangle}{[8_1 1] [8_2 2]}$$

7.2.2 (a).

$$[3\bar{2}] = \frac{\langle 13 \rangle [3\bar{2}]}{\langle 13 \rangle} = \frac{\langle 12 \rangle [8_2 2]}{\langle 13 \rangle}$$

7.2.2 (b).

$$A_3^{--+} = \frac{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 21 \rangle \langle 12 \rangle}{\langle 13 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle}$$

$$= \frac{\langle 12 \rangle^3}{\langle 23 \rangle \langle 31 \rangle}$$

同様 (c).

$$A_3^{++-} = \frac{[12]^3}{[23] [31]}$$

Exercise 2.19

$$A_3(1^+ 2^+ 3^-) = -\sqrt{2} \left((E_{1+} E_{2+}) (E_{3-} P_1) + (E_{2+} E_{3-}) (E_{1+} P_2) + (E_{3-} E_{1+}) (E_{2+} P_3) \right)$$

$$\stackrel{L}{=} \frac{1}{2} \frac{[12] \langle 8_1 8_2 \rangle \langle 31 \rangle [1\bar{3}] + [2\bar{3}] \langle 8_2 3 \rangle \langle 8_1 2 \rangle [2\bar{1}]}{\langle 8_1 1 \rangle \langle 8_2 2 \rangle [8_3 3]}$$

$$+ [8_3 1] \langle 3\bar{8}_1 \rangle \langle 8_2 3 \rangle [3\bar{2}]$$

3-particle kin. 5'1) $[--] = 0$ or $\langle -- \rangle = 0$ 1. ϵ_3 必要 6"
 2. ϵ_3 6" $\langle -- \rangle = 0$ 1. ϵ_3 第 1 項のみ消去?

$$A_3^{++-} = \frac{[2\bar{8}_3] \langle 8_2 3 \rangle \langle 8_1 2 \rangle [2\bar{1}] + [8_3 1] \langle 3\bar{8}_1 \rangle \langle 8_2 3 \rangle [3\bar{2}]}{\langle 8_1 1 \rangle \langle 8_2 2 \rangle [8_3 3]}$$

(momentum cons.)

$$= -\langle 3\bar{8}_1 \rangle \langle 8_2 3 \rangle \frac{[3\bar{1}] [2\bar{8}_3] + [3\bar{2}] [8_3 1]}{\langle 8_1 1 \rangle \langle 8_2 2 \rangle [8_3 3]}$$

$$= -\langle 3\bar{8}_1 \rangle \langle 8_2 3 \rangle \frac{[12] [8_3 3]}{\langle 8_1 1 \rangle \langle 8_2 2 \rangle [8_3 3]} \quad \checkmark \text{ Shouten rel.}$$