Tarea 1. Grupo 2.

julio.restrepor

April 2021

El vértice de la QED es $ig_e\gamma^\mu$ y para las interacciones débiles que involucran al Z es

$$-\frac{ig_z}{2}\gamma^{\mu}(g_V^f - g_A^f \gamma^5)$$

Entonces podemos reunir ambas expresiones en

$$-i\gamma^{\mu}(\hat{g}_V^f - \hat{g}_A^f \gamma^5) \tag{1}$$

Donde para la QED¹ $\hat{g}_A = 0$ y $\hat{g}_V = -g_e = -e$ y para las EW $\hat{g}_A = g_z g_A/2$ y $\hat{g}_V = g_z g_V/2$. Para el propagador podemos poner el masivo y cuando evaluemos el caso del fotón eliminamos los términos que van con la masa. Teniendo esto en cuenta podemos escribir la amplitud de Feynman para el proceso como

$$i\mathcal{M} = [\bar{v}_{s'}(p_2)(-i\gamma^{\mu}(\hat{g}_V - \hat{g}_A\gamma^5))u_s(p_1)][\frac{-i(g_{\mu\nu} - \theta\frac{k_{\mu}k_{\nu}}{M^2})}{k^2 - M^2}][\bar{u}_r(p_3)(-i\gamma^{\nu}(\hat{g}_V - \hat{g}_A\gamma^5))v_{r'}(p_4)]$$
(2)

Donde $\theta=0$ para QED y 1 para EW. Ahora notemos que por conservación en el vértice $k=p_1+p_2$ entonces $\bar{v}_{s'}(p_2)\gamma^\mu k_\mu=\bar{v}_{s'}(p_2)\not k=\bar{v}_{s'}(p_2)(p_1+p_2)$. Y de la ecuación de Dirac tenemos que $\bar{v}(p)\not p=-mv(p)$ entonces la contracción de los k_μ da un término proporcional a la masa del electrón que en este cálculo podemos despreciar y por tanto no considerar ese segundo término en el propagador.

 $^{^{1}}$ Quitando las f ya que para electrones y muones, que es nuestro caso, valen igual.

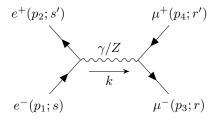


Figure 1: Caption

Podemos escribir la amplitud de forma más compacta como²

$$i\mathcal{M} = \frac{i}{k^2 - M^2} [\bar{v}_{s'} G^{\mu} u_s] [\bar{u}_r G_{\mu} v_{r'}]$$
 (3)

Donde $G^{\sigma} = \gamma^{\sigma}(\hat{g}_V - \hat{g}_A \gamma^5)$. Ahora calculemos lo siguiente con S siendo cualquier espinor

$$[\bar{S}G^{\mu}S']^{\dagger} = S'^{\dagger}G^{\mu\dagger}\gamma^{0\dagger}S = S'^{\dagger}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{0}G^{\mu\dagger}\gamma^{0}S = \bar{S}'G^{\mu\ddagger}S$$

Y $G^{\mu\dagger} = \gamma^0 G^{\mu\dagger} \gamma^0$. En nuestro caso tenemos que

$$G^{\mu\ddagger} = \gamma^0 (\gamma^\mu (\hat{g}_V - \hat{g}_A \gamma^5))^\dagger \gamma^0$$

$$= \gamma^0 ((\hat{g}_V - \hat{g}_A \gamma^5) \gamma^{\mu \dagger}) \gamma^0$$

Como γ^5 conmuta con un par de gammas y $\gamma^{\mu\dagger} = \gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \gamma^0$

$$G^{\mu \ddagger} = G^{\mu} \tag{4}$$

Entonces la amplitud de Feynman al cuadrado es

$$|\mathcal{M}|^{2} = \frac{1}{(k^{2} - M^{2})^{2}} [\bar{v}_{s'} G^{\mu} u_{s}] [\bar{u}_{r} G_{\mu} v_{r'}] [\bar{u}_{r} G^{\nu} v_{r'}]^{\dagger} [\bar{v}_{s'} G_{\nu} u_{s}]^{\dagger}$$

$$|\mathcal{M}|^{2} = \frac{1}{(k^{2} - M^{2})^{2}} [\bar{v}_{s'} G^{\mu} u_{s}] [\bar{u}_{r} G_{\mu} v_{r'}] [\bar{v}_{r'} G^{\nu} u_{r}] [\bar{u}_{s} G_{\nu} v_{s'}]$$
(5)

Ahora tenemos que promediar sobre los estados iniciales y sumar sobre los estados finales entonces, expresando todo en componentes

$$\overline{\mid \mathcal{M}\mid^{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{s} \sum_{s'} \sum_{r'} \sum_{r'} \mid \mathcal{M}\mid^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{(k^{2} - M^{2})^{2}} G^{\mu}_{\alpha\beta} G^{\gamma\kappa}_{\mu} G^{\nu}_{\epsilon\rho} G^{\delta\theta}_{\nu} \sum_{s} \sum_{r'} \sum_{r} \sum_{r'} [\bar{v}^{\alpha}_{s'} u^{\beta}_{s}] [\bar{u}^{\gamma}_{r} v^{\kappa}_{r'}] [\bar{v}^{\epsilon}_{r'} u^{\rho}_{r}] [\bar{u}^{\delta}_{s} v^{\theta}_{s'}]$$

$$=\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{(k^2-M^2)^2}G^\mu_{\alpha\beta}G^{\gamma\kappa}_\mu G^\nu_{\epsilon\rho}G^{\delta\theta}_\nu \sum_s u^\beta_s \bar{u}^\delta_s \sum_{s'} v^\theta_{s'} \bar{v}^\alpha_{s'} \sum_r u^\rho_r \bar{u}^\gamma_r \sum_{r'} v^\kappa_{r'} \bar{v}^\epsilon_{r'}$$

Vamos a despreciar la masa del electrón

$$=\frac{1}{4(k^2-M^2)^2}G^{\mu}_{\alpha\beta}G^{\gamma\kappa}_{\mu}G^{\nu}_{\epsilon\rho}G^{\delta\theta}_{\nu}(p_{\!1}')^{\beta\delta}(p_{\!2}')^{\theta\alpha}(p_{\!3}'+m_{\mu})^{\rho\gamma}(p_{\!4}'-m_{\mu})^{\kappa\epsilon}$$

Tenemos dos secuencias de índices que están totalmente contraídos, la primera es $\beta\delta\,\delta\theta\,\theta\alpha\,\alpha\beta$ y la segunda es $\rho\gamma\,\gamma\kappa\,\kappa\epsilon\,\epsilon\rho$ y por tanto equivalen a trazas. Finalmente tenemos que

²Vamos a suprimir los valores de los momentos y cuando sean necesarios los sacamos del diagrama usando los índices espinoriales.

$$\overline{|\mathcal{M}|^2} = \frac{1}{4(k^2 - M^2)^2} Tr[p_1 G_{\nu} p_2 G^{\mu}] Tr[(p_3 + m_{\mu}) G_{\mu} (p_4 - m_{\mu}) G^{\nu}]$$
 (6)

Para la primera traza usemos el hecho de la matriz γ^5 conmuta con dos gammas entonces

$$p_{1}G_{\nu}p_{2}G^{\mu} = p_{1}\gamma_{\nu}(\hat{g}_{V} - \hat{g}_{A}\gamma^{5})p_{2}\gamma^{\mu}(\hat{g}_{V} - \hat{g}_{A}\gamma^{5})$$

$$= p_{1}\gamma_{\nu}p_{2}\gamma^{\mu}(\hat{g}_{V} - \hat{g}_{A}\gamma^{5})^{2} = p_{1}\gamma_{\nu}p_{2}\gamma^{\mu}(\hat{g}_{V}^{2} + \hat{g}_{A}^{2} - 2\hat{g}_{A}\hat{g}_{V}\gamma^{5})$$

$$= p_{1}\gamma_{\nu}p_{2}\gamma^{\mu}(g_{+} - g\gamma^{5})$$

Con $g_+=\hat{g}_V^2+\hat{g}_A^2$ y $g=2\hat{g}_A\hat{g}_V$. En la segunda traza los términos con 2 G y un γ se anulan ya que involucran productos de 3 γ o de 3 γ y un γ^5 . Por otro lado $G^\mu G^\nu=\gamma^\mu(\hat{g}_V-\hat{g}_A\gamma^5)\gamma^\nu(\hat{g}_V-\hat{g}_A\gamma^5)=\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu(\hat{g}_V+\hat{g}_A\gamma^5)(\hat{g}_V-\hat{g}_A\gamma^5)$ $\gamma^\mu\gamma^\nu g_-$ donde $g_-=\hat{g}_V^2-\hat{g}_A^2$. De esta forma tenemos

$$\overline{\mid \mathcal{M} \mid^{2}} = \frac{1}{4(k^{2} - M^{2})^{2}} Tr[p_{1}\gamma_{\nu}p_{2}\gamma^{\mu}(g_{+} - g\gamma^{5})] Tr[p_{3}\gamma_{\mu}p_{4}\gamma^{\nu}(g_{+} - g\gamma^{5}) - m_{\mu}^{2}\gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}g_{-}]$$

$$(7)$$

Recordemos que $Tr[\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}] = 4g^{\mu\nu}$, que $Tr[\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\lambda}\gamma^{\sigma}\gamma^{5}] = -4i\epsilon^{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma}$ y que $Tr[\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\lambda}\gamma^{\sigma} = 4(g^{\mu\nu}g^{\lambda\sigma} + g^{\mu\sigma}g^{\nu\lambda} - g^{\mu\lambda}g^{\nu\sigma})$. De esta manera

$$Tr[p_{1}'\gamma_{\nu}p_{2}'\gamma^{\mu}(g_{+} - g\gamma^{5})] = 4p_{\alpha}^{1}p_{\beta}^{2}(g_{+}(g_{\nu}^{\alpha}g^{\beta\mu} + g^{\alpha\mu}g_{\nu}^{\beta} - g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\nu}^{\mu}) - ig\epsilon_{\nu}^{\alpha\beta\mu})$$

$$= 4(g_{+}(p_{\nu}^{1}p^{2\mu} + p^{1\mu}p_{\nu}^{2} - p_{1} \cdot p_{2}g_{\nu}^{\mu}) - igp_{\alpha}^{1}p_{\beta}^{2}\epsilon_{\nu}^{\alpha\beta\mu})$$
(8)

$$Tr[p\!\!/_{\!3}\gamma_{\mu}p\!\!/_{\!4}\gamma^{\nu}(g_{+}-g\gamma^{5})-m_{\mu}^{2}\gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}g_{-}]=4p_{\alpha}^{3}p_{\beta}^{4}(g_{+}(g_{\mu}^{\alpha}g^{\beta\nu}+g^{\alpha\nu}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\nu})-ig\epsilon_{\mu}^{\alpha\beta\nu})-4m_{\mu}^{2}g_{-}g_{\mu}^{\nu}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\nu}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\nu}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\nu}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\nu}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha\beta}g_{\mu}^{\beta}-g^{\alpha$$

$$=4(g_{+}(p_{\mu}^{3}p^{4\nu}+p^{3\nu}p_{\mu}^{4}-p_{3}\cdot p_{4}g_{\mu}^{\nu})-igp_{\alpha}^{3}p_{\beta}^{4}\epsilon_{\mu}^{\alpha\beta\nu})-4m_{\mu}^{2}g_{-}g_{\mu}^{\nu}$$
 (9)

Usando (7), (8) y (9) podemos escribir

$$\overline{\mid \mathcal{M}\mid^2} = \frac{1}{4(k^2 - M^2)^2} (S_1 + A_1)^{\mu}_{\nu} (S_2 + A_2)^{\nu}_{\mu}$$

Donde los S son las partes simétricas y los A las antisimétricas. La contracción de término simétrico con antisimétrico se anula entonces

$$\overline{\mid \mathcal{M} \mid^2} = \frac{1}{4(k^2 - M^2)^2} (S_1^{\nu\mu} S_{\mu\nu}^2 + A_{\nu\mu}^1 A_2^{\mu\nu})$$
 (10)

El primer término es

$$S_1^{\mu\nu}S_{\mu\nu}^2 = 16g_+(p_\mu^1p_\nu^2 + p_\nu^1p_\mu^2 - p_1\cdot p_2g_{\mu\nu})(g_+(p_3^\nu p_4^\mu + p_3^\mu p_4^\nu - p_3\cdot p_4g^{\mu\nu}) - m_\mu^2g_-g^{\mu\nu})$$

$$=16g_{+}^{2}(2p_{3}\cdot p_{2}\,p_{1}\cdot p_{4}+2p_{4}\cdot p_{2}\,p_{1}\cdot p_{3}-4p_{1}\cdot p_{2}\,p_{3}\cdot p_{4}+4p_{1}\cdot p_{2}\,p_{3}\cdot p_{4})-16g_{+}g_{-}m_{\mu}^{2}(-2p_{1}\cdot p_{2})$$

$$T_1 = 32g_+[g_+(p_3 \cdot p_2 \, p_1 \cdot p_4 + p_4 \cdot p_2 \, p_1 \cdot p_3) + g_-m_\mu^2 p_1 \cdot p_2] \tag{11}$$

El segundo término es

$$A^1_{\mu\nu}A^{\mu\nu}_2 = (4igp_1^\alpha p_2^\beta \epsilon_{\alpha\nu\beta\mu})(4igp_\rho^3 p_\kappa^4 \epsilon^{\rho\nu\kappa\mu}) = -16g^2 p_1^\alpha p_2^\beta p_\rho^3 p_\kappa^4 \epsilon^{\rho\kappa\nu\mu} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\nu\mu}$$

$$T_{2} = -16g^{2}p_{1}^{\alpha}p_{2}^{\beta}p_{\rho}^{3}p_{\kappa}^{4}(-2(g_{\alpha}^{\rho}g_{\beta}^{\kappa} - g_{\beta}^{\rho}g_{\alpha}^{\kappa})) = 32g^{2}(p_{1} \cdot p_{3}p_{2} \cdot p_{4} - p_{1} \cdot p_{4}p_{2} \cdot p_{3}) = 32g^{2}[(p_{1} \cdot p_{3})^{2} - (p_{1} \cdot p_{4})^{2}]$$
(12)

En el sistema de centro de masa y despreciando la masa del electrón tenemos que $p_1 \cdot p_2 = E^2 + \vec{P}^2 = 2E^2$ y que $p_1 \cdot p_3 = E^2 + EPcos(\phi)$ donde P es la magnitud del momento final $\sqrt{E^2 - m_\mu^2}$. También tenemos que $p_1 \cdot p_4 = E^2 - EPcos(\phi)$ y $k^2 = 2(p_1 \cdot p_2) = 4E^2$. Entonces la ecuación (11) queda así

$$T_1 = 32g_+[g_+((E^2 - EP\cos(\phi))^2 + (E^2 + EP\cos(\phi))^2) + 2g_-m_\mu^2 E^2]$$

$$=32g_{+}[g_{+}((E^{2}-EPcos(\phi))^{2}+(E^{2}+EPcos(\phi))^{2})+2g_{-}m_{\mu}^{2}E^{2}]$$

$$T_1 = 64E^2g_+[g_+((E^2 + (E^2 - m_\mu^2)\cos^2(\phi)) + g_-m_\mu^2]$$
 (13)

$$T_2 = 32g^2[(E^2 + EPcos(\phi))^2 - (E^2 - EPcos(\phi))^2]$$

$$T_2 = 128g^2 E^3 \sqrt{E^2 - m_\mu^2} cos(\phi)$$
 (14)

Entonces, factorizando un E^4

$$\overline{\mid \mathcal{M} \mid^2} = \frac{16E^4}{(k^2 - M^2)^2} \left(g_+^2 + g_+^2 \cos^2(\phi) \left(1 - \frac{m_\mu^2}{E^2} \right) + g_+ g_- \frac{m_\mu^2}{E^2} + 2g^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_\mu^2}{E^2}} \cos(\phi) \right)$$

Y como $s = 4E^2 = k$ tenemos

$$\overline{\mid \mathcal{M} \mid^2} = \frac{s^2}{(s - M^2)^2} \left(g_+^2 + g_+^2 \cos^2(\phi) \left(1 - \frac{4m_\mu^2}{s} \right) + 4g_+ g_- \frac{m_\mu^2}{s} + 2g^2 \sqrt{1 - 4\frac{m_\mu^2}{s}} \cos(\phi) \right)$$
(15)

Ahora $v_{rel} = |\vec{p_1}| (1/E_1 + 1/E_2) = 2 * E/E = 2$ y $E_1 = E_2 = E_{CM}/2 = E$ y $\sqrt{s} = 2E$ entonces

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{|\vec{p_3}|}{64\pi^2 E_1 E_2 \sqrt{s} v_{rel}} |\vec{\mathcal{M}}|^2 = \frac{\sqrt{E^2 - m_{\mu}^2}}{64 * 4\pi^2 E^3} |\vec{\mathcal{M}}|^2 = \frac{1}{64\pi^2 s} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^2}{s}} |\vec{\mathcal{M}}|^2$$
(16)

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^2}{s}} \frac{s}{(s - M^2)^2} \int_{\Omega} \sin(\theta) d\theta d\phi \left(g_+^2 + g_+^2 \cos^2(\theta) \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^2}{s} \right) + 4g_+ g_- \frac{m_{\mu}^2}{s} + 2g^2 \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^2}{s} \right)^{1/2} \cos(\theta) \right)$$

La integral de las constantes es 4π , del $\cos^2(\theta)$ es $4\pi/3$ y la de $\cos(\theta)$ es cero entonces

$$= \frac{1}{64\pi^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^2}{s}} \frac{4\pi s}{\left(s - M^2\right)^2} \left(g_+^2 + \frac{g_+^2}{3} \left(1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^2}{s}\right) + 4g_+ g_- \frac{m_{\mu}^2}{E^2}\right)$$
(17)

$$= \frac{1}{16\pi} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^2}{s}} \frac{s}{(s-M)^2} \left(\frac{4g_+^2}{3} + 4\frac{m_{\mu}^2}{3s} \left(3g_+g_- - g_+^2 \right) \right)$$
(18)

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{3*4\pi} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^2}{s}} \frac{s}{\left(s - M^2\right)^2} \left(g_+^2 + \frac{m_{\mu}^2}{s} \left(3g_+ g_- - g_+^2\right)\right)$$
(19)

Para el caso del fotón (QED) $\hat{g}_A=0$ entonces $g_+=g_-=\hat{g}_V^2=g_e^2=e^2$

$$\sigma(e^{-}e^{+} \to \gamma \to \mu^{-}\mu^{+}) = \frac{1}{3\pi}\sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^{2}}{s}}\frac{e^{4}}{s}\left(1 + \frac{2m_{\mu}^{2}}{s}\right)$$
$$= \frac{4\pi\alpha^{2}}{3s}\sqrt{1 - \frac{4m_{\mu}^{2}}{s}}\left(1 + \frac{2m_{\mu}^{2}}{s}\right)$$
(20)

 ${\bf Y}$ para el bosón ${\bf Z}$ y despreciando la masa del mu
ón ya que es muy pequeña comparada con la escala de energía del
 ${\bf Z}$

$$\sigma(e^-e^+ \to Z \to \mu^-\mu^+) = \frac{1}{3*4\pi} \frac{s}{(s-M_Z^2)^2} g_+^2$$

Donde
$$g_{+} = \hat{g}_{V}^{2} + \hat{g}_{A}^{2}, g_{-} = \hat{g}_{V}^{2} - \hat{g}_{A}^{2}, \hat{g}_{V} = g_{z}g_{V}/2 \text{ y } \hat{g}_{A} = g_{z}g_{A}/2$$

$$\sigma(e^{-}e^{+} \to Z \to \mu^{-}\mu^{+}) = \frac{1}{192\pi} \frac{g_{z}^{4}s}{(s - M_{Z}^{2})^{2}} (g_{V}^{2} + g_{A}^{2})^{2}$$
(21)