

DEPARTAMENTO DE FÍSICA

FÍSICA DE PARTÍCULAS

Solución : Parcial # 2

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Introducción

Se pide calcular la cantidad χ dada por la ecuación (1), al orden más bajo en QED para la dispersión de Compton. En donde M corresponde a la amplitud invariante de Feynman para el orden más bajo y las sumas son sobre las polarizaciones y spines, tanto finales como iniciales.

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{spin} \sum_{pol} |M|^2 \tag{1}$$

El proceso de dispersión de Compton corresponde al proceso dado por (2) y (3).

$$\gamma e^- \longrightarrow \gamma e^-$$
 (2)

$$K + P \longrightarrow K' + P' \tag{3}$$

Para el orden que se pide solo existen dos diagramas posibles, por lo que $M = M_A + M_B$, donde M_A y M_B son las amplitudes correspondientes a los diagramas A y B de la figura (1).

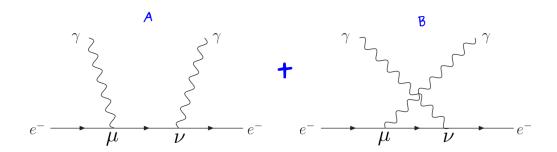


Figure 1: Diagramas al orden más bajo de QED para la dispersión Compton

Identidades & Notación

Para este calculo se usara la siguiente notación:

$$u_r = u(P, r) \equiv estado \ inicial \ del \ e^-$$

$$u_{r'} = u(P', r') \equiv estado \ final \ del \ e^-$$

 $\xi_s = \xi_s(K, s) \equiv estado \ inicial \ del \ \gamma$
 $\xi_{s'} = \xi(K', s') \equiv estado \ final \ del \ \gamma$

Donde P, K son los cuadrimomentos iniciales del electron y el foton respectivamente y P', K' los finales. La masa del electrón sera denotada por m ya que no hay otras masas y un subindice solo carga más la notación. Los indices r, r', s, s' hacen referencia a los spines y polirazaciones donde los primados nuevamente hacen referencia a los finales. Tambien se definen las siguientes operadores:

$$\tilde{\Gamma} \equiv \gamma^0 \; \Gamma^\dagger \; \gamma^0 \tag{4}$$

$$iS_F(q) \equiv i \frac{\not q + m}{g^2 - m^2} \tag{5}$$

$$\Lambda_{\alpha\beta}^{+}(P) = \sum_{r} (u_r)_{\alpha} \ (\overline{u_r})_{\beta} \tag{6}$$

Donde se utiliza la notación slash usual ($\not P = P_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu}$). En la ecuación (6) los subindices α, β son indices de Dirac. Ahora se enuncian las siguientes identidades dadas para el parcial y otras relevantes:

$$\gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} = 4 \, \mathbf{1}_{4\times4} \tag{7}$$

$$\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\tau}\gamma_{\mu} = -2\gamma^{\tau} \tag{8}$$

$$\gamma^{\beta}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma_{\beta} = 4g^{\mu\nu}\mathbf{1}_{4\times4} \tag{9}$$

$$(\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} = \gamma^0 \gamma^{\mu} \gamma^0 \tag{10}$$

$$\gamma^0 \gamma^0 = \mathbf{1}_{4 \times 4} \tag{11}$$

$$(A B)^{\dagger} = (B)^{\dagger} (A)^{\dagger} \tag{12}$$

$$\{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}\} = 2g^{\mu\nu} \tag{13}$$

$$Tr\{producto \# impar \ de \ matrices \ gamma\} = 0$$
 (14)

$$Tr\left\{\gamma^{a}\gamma^{b}\gamma^{c}\gamma^{d}\right\} = 4\left(g^{ab}g^{cd} - g^{ac}g^{bd} + g^{ad}g^{bc}\right) \tag{15}$$

$$Tr\left\{\gamma^a\gamma^b\right\} = 4g^{ab} \tag{16}$$

$$(\overline{u_r}\Gamma u_s)^{\dagger} = \overline{u_s}\tilde{\Gamma}u_r \tag{17}$$

$$\sum_{s} \xi_{s\mu}^* \xi_{s\nu} = -g_{\mu\nu} \tag{18}$$

$$\Lambda^{+}(P) = \frac{P + m}{2m} \tag{19}$$

Nota: Una propiedad que se utilizara constantemente es la homeneidad de la traza, es decir $Tr\{aA\} = aTr\{A\}$ donde a es un número. Tambien se usara la conmutatividad de cualquier objeto

de la forma P_{μ} o $(P \cdot q)$ con matrices ya que son números.

Amplitud invariante de Feynman y su norma

Se procede a calcular por partes las cantidades M_A, M_B, M_A^*, M_B^* . Utilizando las reglas de Feynman, se agrega un u_r por cada electron inicial y un $\overline{u_{r'}}$ por cada electron final. Por un foton que llega a un vertice con un subindice " ν " se agrega un $\xi_{s\nu}$ y por uno que sale de un vertice con indice "mu" se agrega un $\xi_{s\mu}^*$. Por cada vertice con indice "mu" se agrega un factor $ie\gamma^{\nu}$. Por cada línea interna fermionica se agrega un propagador fermionico $iS_F(q)$, donde q se obtiene por conservación de cuadrimomento en los vertices. El orden de los vertices y patas fermionicas se ponen en orden de derecha a izquierda(los factores) siguiendo la linea fermionica en el sentido que aparece. Sigiuendo estas reglas se obtienen las expresiones para M_A y M_B :

$$M_A = \xi_{s\mu} \xi_{s'\nu}^* \overline{u_{r'}} i e \gamma^{\nu} i S_F(q_A) i e \gamma^{\mu} u_r \tag{20}$$

$$M_B = \xi_{s\nu} \xi_{s'\nu}^* \overline{u_{r'}} i e \gamma^{\nu} i S_F(q_B) i e \gamma^{\mu} u_r \tag{21}$$

Donde por conservación se obtienen las expresiones dadas por (22) y (23) para q_A y q_B respectivamente.

$$q_A = K + P \tag{22}$$

$$q_B = P - K' \tag{23}$$

Usando la identidad (5) se escriben las expresiones para M_A y M_B :

$$M_{A} = \frac{-ie^{2}}{q_{A}^{2} - m^{2}} \xi_{s\mu} \xi_{s'\nu}^{*} \overline{u_{r'}} \gamma^{\nu} (q_{A} + m) \gamma^{\mu} u_{r}$$
(24)

$$M_B = \frac{-ie^2}{q_B^2 - m^2} \xi_{s\nu} \xi_{s'\mu}^* \overline{u_{r'}} \gamma^{\nu} (q_B + m) \gamma^{\mu} u_r$$
 (25)

Para facilitar el álgebra se introducen las siguientes cantidades:

$$C_A \equiv \frac{e^2}{q_A^2 - m^2} \tag{26}$$

$$C_B \equiv \frac{e^2}{q_B^2 - m^2} \tag{27}$$

$$\Gamma_A^{\nu\mu} \equiv \gamma^{\nu} (\not q_A + m) \gamma^{\mu} \tag{28}$$

$$\Gamma_B^{\nu\mu} \equiv \gamma^{\nu} (\not q_B + m) \gamma^{\mu} \tag{29}$$

Con esto la expresión para las amplitudes es:

$$M_A = -iC_A \xi_{s\mu} \xi_{s'\nu}^* \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_A^{\nu\mu} u_r \tag{30}$$

$$M_B = -iC_B \xi_{s\nu} \xi_{s'\mu}^* \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_B^{\nu\mu} u_r \tag{31}$$

Ahora hay que calcular sus conjugados, M_A^* y M_B^* . Se procede como se muestra en la siguiente linea:

$$M_A^* = (-iC_A \xi_{s\alpha} \xi_{s'\beta}^* \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_A^{\beta\alpha} u_r)^* = iC_A \xi_{s\alpha}^* \xi_{s'\beta} (\overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_A^{\beta\alpha} u_r)^{\dagger}$$
(32)

Se utilizo el hecho de que la adjunta de un número es lo mismo que conjugar el número y la propiedad dada por (33) para la conjugación del producto de números complejos. Tambien el hecho de que C_A y C_B son números reales. Utilizando la identidad (17) se obtiene la expresión (34).

$$\left(\prod_{i} a_{i}\right)^{*} = \prod_{i} a_{i}^{*} \tag{33}$$

$$M_A^* = iC_A \xi_{s\alpha}^* \xi_{s'\beta} \overline{u_r} \tilde{\Gamma}_A^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'} \tag{34}$$

Utilizando el mismo proceso se obtiene el resultado para M_B^* .

$$M_B^* = iC_B \xi_{s\beta}^* \xi_{s'\alpha} \overline{u_r} \tilde{\Gamma}_B^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'} \tag{35}$$

Finalmente la expresión para la normal de la amplitud invariante esta dada por la ecuación (36).

$$|M|^2 = MM^* = (M_A + M_B)(M_A^* + M_B^*) = |M_A|^2 + |M_B|^2 + M_B M_A^* + M_A M_B^*$$
(36)

Las expresiones para cada sumando son:

$$|M_A|^2 = C_A^2 \xi_{s\mu} \xi_{s'\nu}^* \xi_{s\alpha}^* \xi_{s'\beta} \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_A^{\nu\mu} u_r \overline{u_r} \tilde{\Gamma}_A^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'}$$

$$\tag{37}$$

$$|M_B|^2 = C_B^2 \xi_{s\nu} \xi_{s'\mu}^* \xi_{s\beta}^* \xi_{s'\alpha} \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_B^{\nu\mu} u_r \overline{u_r} \tilde{\Gamma}_B^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'}$$
(38)

$$M_B M_A^* = C_B C_A \xi_{s\alpha}^* \xi_{s'\beta} \xi_{s\nu} \xi_{s'\mu}^* \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_B^{\nu\mu} u_r \overline{u_r} \tilde{\Gamma}_A^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'}$$

$$\tag{39}$$

$$M_A M_B^* = C_A C_B \xi_{s\beta}^* \xi_{s'\alpha} \xi_{s\mu} \xi_{s'\nu}^* \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_A^{\nu\mu} u_r \overline{u_r} \widetilde{\Gamma}_B^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'}$$

$$\tag{40}$$

Cálculo de χ

Debido a las sumatorias sobre la polarización de los fotones y usando la identidad dada por (18) se obtiene la siguiente simplificación:

$$\sum_{s} \sum_{s'} |M_A|^2 = C_A^2 \left(\sum_{s} \xi_{s\alpha}^* \xi_{s\mu} \right) \left(\sum_{s'} \xi_{s'\nu}^* \xi_{s'\beta} \right) \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_A^{\nu\mu} u_r \overline{u_r} \widetilde{\Gamma}_A^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'} = C_A^2 g_{\alpha\mu} g_{\nu\beta} \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_A^{\nu\mu} u_r \overline{u_r} \widetilde{\Gamma}_A^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'}$$
(41)

$$\sum_{s} \sum_{s'} |M_B|^2 = C_B^2 \left(\sum_{s} \xi_{s\beta}^* \xi_{s\nu} \right) \left(\sum_{s'} \xi_{s'\mu}^* \xi_{s'\alpha} \right) \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_B^{\nu\mu} u_r \overline{u_r} \tilde{\Gamma}_B^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'} = C_B^2 g_{\alpha\mu} g_{\nu\beta} \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_B^{\nu\mu} u_r \overline{u_r} \tilde{\Gamma}_B^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'}$$
(42)

$$\sum_{s} \sum_{s'} M_{B} M_{A}^{*} = C_{B} C_{A} \left(\sum_{s} \xi_{s\alpha}^{*} \xi_{s\nu} \right) \left(\sum_{s'} \xi_{s'\mu}^{*} \xi_{s'\beta} \right) \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_{B}^{\nu\mu} u_{r} \overline{u_{r}} \tilde{\Gamma}_{A}^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'} = C_{B} C_{A} g_{\alpha\nu} g_{\beta\mu} \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_{B}^{\nu\mu} u_{r} \overline{u_{r}} \tilde{\Gamma}_{A}^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'}$$

$$(43)$$

$$\sum_{s} \sum_{s'} M_{A} M_{B}^{*} = C_{A} C_{B} \left(\sum_{s} \xi_{s\beta}^{*} \xi_{s\mu} \right) \left(\sum_{s'} \xi_{s'\nu}^{*} \xi_{s'\alpha} \right) \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_{A}^{\nu\mu} u_{r} \overline{u_{r}} \tilde{\Gamma}_{B}^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'} = C_{A} C_{B} g_{\beta\mu} g_{\alpha\nu} \overline{u_{r'}} \Gamma_{A}^{\nu\mu} u_{r} \overline{u_{r}} \tilde{\Gamma}_{B}^{\beta\alpha} u_{r'}$$

$$(44)$$

Ahora se mostrara una nueva relacion que se va a necesitar. Tomando dos matrices cualquieras, Φ y W se procede a hacer este cálculo:

$$\sum_{r} \sum_{r'} \overline{u_{r'}} \Phi u_r \overline{u_r} W u_{r'} = \sum_{a,b,c,d} \sum_{r} \sum_{r'} (\overline{u_{r'}})_a (\Phi)_{ab} (u_r)_b (\overline{u_r})_c (W)_{cd} (u_{r'})_d$$

$$= \sum_{a,b,c,d} \sum_{r} \sum_{r'} (u_{r'})_d (\overline{u_{r'}})_a (\Phi)_{ab} (u_r)_b (\overline{u_r})_c (W)_{cd}$$

$$(45)$$

En ese ultimo paso se utilizo el hecho de que ya son componentes(números) por lo que conmutan sin problema. Ahora se agrupan y se utiliza la identidad (6) se obtiene

$$\sum_{r} \sum_{r'} \overline{u_{r'}} \Phi u_r \overline{u_r} W u_{r'} = \sum_{a,b,c,d} \left(\sum_{r'} (u_{r'})_d (\overline{u_{r'}})_a \right) (\Phi)_{ab} \left(\sum_{r} (u_r)_b (\overline{u_r})_c \right) (W)_{cd}$$

$$= \sum_{a,b,c,d} \Lambda_{da}^+(P')(\Phi)_{ab} \Lambda_{bc}^+(P)(W)_{cd}$$
(46)

Identificando que esta expresión corresponde a la traza se obtiene la relación (46)

$$\sum_{r} \sum_{r'} \overline{u_{r'}} \Phi u_r \overline{u_r} W u_{r'} = Tr \{ \Lambda^+(P') \Phi \Lambda^+(P) W \}$$
(47)

Entonces la expresión para χ es (48).

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{spin} \sum_{pol} |M|^2 = \frac{1}{2} Tr \left\{ C_A^2 g_{\alpha\mu} g_{\beta\nu} \Lambda^+(P') \Gamma_A^{\nu\mu} \Lambda^+(P) \tilde{\Gamma}_A^{\beta\alpha} + C_B^2 g_{\alpha\nu} g_{\beta\mu} \Lambda^+(P') \Gamma_B^{\nu\mu} \Lambda^+(P) \tilde{\Gamma}_B^{\beta\alpha} \right\}$$
(48)

$$+\frac{1}{2}Tr\left\{C_BC_A\ g_{\alpha\nu}g_{\beta\mu}\Lambda^+(P')\Gamma_B^{\nu\mu}\Lambda^+(P)\tilde{\Gamma}_A^{\beta\alpha}+C_AC_B\ g_{\alpha\nu}g_{\beta\mu}\Lambda^+(P')\Gamma_A^{\nu\mu}\Lambda^+(P)\tilde{\Gamma}_B^{\beta\alpha}\right\}$$

Para calcular las trazas se mira como es la forma de $\tilde{\Gamma}$.

$$\tilde{\Gamma}^{\nu\mu}(q) = \gamma^0 (\Gamma^{\nu\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^0 = \gamma^0 (\gamma^{\nu} (\not q + m) \gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^0 = \gamma^0 (\gamma^{\nu} \not q \gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^0 + m \gamma^0 (\gamma^{\nu} \gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger} \gamma^0 \tag{49}$$

Utilizando las relaciones (10),(11) y (12) se obtienen las identidades (50) y (51). Con estas se muestra que la ecuación (49) se convierte en (52).

$$\gamma^{0}(\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{\mu})^{\dagger}\gamma^{0} = \gamma^{0}(\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{0}\gamma^{\nu}\gamma^{0})\gamma^{0} = \gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}$$

$$\tag{50}$$

$$\gamma^0(\gamma^\nu \not\!\! q \gamma^\mu)^\dagger \gamma^0 = \gamma^0(\gamma^\nu q_\lambda \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\mu)^\dagger \gamma^0 = q_\lambda \gamma^0(\gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\mu)^\dagger \gamma^0 = q_\lambda \gamma^0(\gamma^0 \gamma^\mu \gamma^0 \gamma^0 \gamma^\lambda \gamma^0 \gamma^0 \gamma^\nu \gamma^0) \gamma^0 = q_\lambda \gamma^\mu \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\nu \qquad (51)$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}^{\nu\mu}(q) = q_{\lambda}\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\lambda}\gamma^{\nu} + m\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu} = \gamma^{\mu}(\not q + m)\gamma^{\nu} = \Gamma^{\mu\nu}(q)$$
(52)

Utilizando la linealidad de la traza se puede calcular cada sumando de la traza por aparte y luego sumarlos. En las cuatro sumandos se uso la propiedad (52) y el hecho de que las matrices Γ son tensores. Tambien se usa la siguiente notación para facilitar los indices covariantes $\Gamma_A = \Gamma^A(\text{Cuidado con esta notación, lo que significa es que los indices <math>A$ y B se pueden poner arriba o abajo y significan lo mismo, ya que estos solo sirven para saber cual matriz era, los indices A y B son marquillas, NO son indices ni de Dirac ni de Minkowski).

$$\chi_{A^2} \equiv Tr \left\{ g_{\alpha\nu} g_{\mu\beta} \Lambda^+(P') \Gamma_A^{\nu\mu} \Lambda^+(P) \Gamma_A^{\alpha\beta} \right\} = Tr \left\{ \Lambda^+(P') \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^A \Lambda^+(P) \Gamma_A^{\alpha\beta} \right\}$$
 (53)

$$\chi_{B^2} \equiv Tr \left\{ g_{\alpha\nu} g_{\mu\beta} \Lambda^+(P') \Gamma_B^{\nu\mu} \Lambda^+(P) \Gamma_B^{\alpha\beta} \right\} = Tr \left\{ \Lambda^+(P') \Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^B \Lambda^+(P) \Gamma_B^{\alpha\beta} \right\}$$
 (54)

$$\chi_{BA} \equiv Tr \left\{ g_{\alpha\nu} g_{\mu\beta} \Lambda^{+}(P') \Gamma_{B}^{\nu\mu} \Lambda^{+}(P) \Gamma_{A}^{\alpha\beta} \right\} = Tr \left\{ \Lambda^{+}(P') \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{B} \Lambda^{+}(P) \Gamma_{A}^{\alpha\beta} \right\}$$
 (55)

$$\chi_{AB} \equiv Tr \left\{ g_{\alpha\nu} g_{\mu\beta} \Lambda^{+}(P') \Gamma_{A}^{\nu\mu} \Lambda^{+}(P) \Gamma_{B}^{\alpha\beta} \right\} = Tr \left\{ \Lambda^{+}(P') \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{A} \Lambda^{+}(P) \Gamma_{B}^{\alpha\beta} \right\}$$
 (56)

Se puede ver que de las 4 trazas solo dos tienen una estructura diferente. Se haran los dos casos y luego se reemplazará el indice correspondiente en cada caso.

Traza tipo $\Lambda^+(P')\Gamma^A_{\beta\alpha}\Lambda^+(P)\Gamma^{\alpha\beta}_A$: se manipulara algebraicamente expandiendola usando las identidades (22) y (28).

$$\Lambda^{+}(P')\Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{A}\Lambda^{+}(P)\Gamma_{A}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{4m^{2}}\left((\cancel{P}' + m)\gamma_{\beta}(\cancel{q}_{A} + m)\gamma_{\alpha}(\cancel{P} + m)\gamma^{\alpha}(\cancel{q}_{A} + m)\gamma^{\beta}\right)$$
(57)

Ahora usando la relación de conmutación (ecuación 13) y la ecuación (24)

$$\gamma_{\alpha}(\not\!\!P+m)\gamma^{\alpha} = \gamma_{\alpha}(P^{\lambda}\gamma_{\lambda}+m)\gamma^{\alpha} = \left(P^{\lambda}(2g_{\lambda\alpha}-\gamma_{\lambda}\gamma_{\alpha})+m\gamma_{\alpha}\right)\gamma^{\alpha} = 2P^{\lambda}\gamma_{\lambda}-4P^{\lambda}\gamma_{\lambda}+4m\tag{58}$$

$$\gamma_{\alpha}(\not\!\!P+m)\gamma^{\alpha} = 4m - 2\not\!\!P \tag{59}$$

Utilizando esta relación se obtiene:

$$\left((\cancel{P}' + m) \gamma_{\beta} (\cancel{q}_A + m) \gamma_{\alpha} (\cancel{P} + m) \gamma^{\alpha} (\cancel{q}_A + m) \gamma^{\beta} \right) = \left((\cancel{P}' + m) \gamma_{\beta} (\cancel{q}_A + m) (4m - 2\cancel{P}) (\cancel{q}_A + m) \gamma^{\beta} \right) \tag{60}$$

Como se le va a calcular la traza a ese producto, cualquier permutación cíclica da el mismo resultado. Usando esto se obtiene

$$(\cancel{P}' + m)\gamma_{\beta}(\cancel{q}_{A} + m)(4m - 2\cancel{P})(\cancel{q}_{A} + m)\gamma^{\beta} \longrightarrow \gamma^{\beta}(\cancel{P}' + m)\gamma_{\beta}(\cancel{q}_{A} + m)(4m - 2\cancel{P})(\cancel{q}_{A} + m)$$
(61)

Aplicando nuevamente la identidad (59):

$$\gamma^{\beta}(P'+m)\gamma_{\beta}(Q_{A}+m)(4m-2P)(Q_{A}+m) = (4m-2P')(Q_{A}+m)(4m-2P)(Q_{A}+m)$$
(62)

Expandiendo y simplificando la expresión anterior:

$$(4m-2\rlap{/}{P}')(\rlap{/}{q}_A+m)(4m-2\rlap{/}{P})(\rlap{/}{q}_A+m) = \left(4m\rlap{/}{q}_A+4m^2-2\rlap{/}{P}'\rlap{/}{q}_A-2m\rlap{/}{P}'\right)\left(4m\rlap{/}{q}_A+4m^2-2\rlap{/}{P}\rlap{/}{q}_A-2m\rlap{/}{P}'\right) \left(63\right)$$

$$=16m^{2}{\not q}_{A}^{2}+16m^{3}{\not q}_{A}-8m{\not q}_{A}{\not P}{\not q}_{A}-8m^{2}{\not q}_{A}{\not P}+16m^{3}{\not q}_{A}+16m^{4}-8m^{2}{\not P}{\not q}_{A}-8m^{3}{\not P}-8m{\not P}{\not q}_{A}^{2}-8m^{2}{\not P}{\not q}_{A}+4{\not P}{\not q}_{A}{\not P}{\not q}_{A}$$

$$+4mP'/\!\!\!/ q_AP\!\!\!/ -8m^2P\!\!\!/ q_A-8m^3P\!\!\!/ +4mP\!\!\!/ P\!\!\!/ q_A+4m^2P\!\!\!/ P\!\!\!/ q_A$$

Ahora, la traza de esta candidad va a ser la suma de las trazas de cada sumando. Notando que cualquier cantidad con un número impar de cantidades "slash" contiene un producto impar de matrices gamma, se puede invocar la relación (14) y se obtiene la nulidad de los elementos que se muestran en la ecuación (64).

$$Tr\left\{ \mathbf{\textit{q}}_{A}\mathbf{\textit{P}}\mathbf{\textit{q}}_{A}\right\} = Tr\left\{\mathbf{\textit{P}}^{\prime}\mathbf{\textit{q}}_{A}^{2}\right\} = Tr\left\{\mathbf{\textit{P}}^{\prime}\mathbf{\textit{P}}\mathbf{\textit{q}}_{A}\right\} = Tr\left\{\mathbf{\textit{P}}^{\prime}\mathbf{\textit{P}}\mathbf{\textit{q}}_{A}\right\} = Tr\left\{\mathbf{\textit{P}}^{\prime}\mathbf{\textit{q}}_{A}\mathbf{\textit{P}}\right\} = Tr\left\{\mathbf{\textit{P}}^{\prime}\right\} = 0 \tag{64}$$

Con esto se tiene entonces que:

$$Tr\left\{\Lambda^{+}(P')\Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{A}\Lambda^{+}(P)\Gamma_{A}^{\alpha\beta}\right\} = \frac{1}{4m^{2}}Tr\left\{16m^{2}\rlap/q_{A}^{2} - 8m^{2}\rlap/q_{A}\rlap/p - 8m^{2}\rlap/p_{A}^{2} + 16m^{4} - 16m^{2}\rlap/p'\rlap/q_{A} + 4\rlap/p'\rlap/q_{A}^{2}\rlap/p'\rlap/q_{A} + 4m^{2}\rlap/p'\rlap/p\right\} \tag{65}$$

Las trazas que quedan se calculan usando las identidades (15) y (16):

$$Tr\left\{ \mathbf{p}_{A}^{2}\right\} = q_{c}^{A}q_{d}^{A}Tr\left\{\gamma^{c}\gamma^{d}\right\} = 4q_{c}^{A}q_{d}^{A}g^{cd} = 4q_{A}^{2} \tag{66}$$

$$Tr\left\{ \phi_{A} \not P \right\} = q_{c}^{A} P_{d} Tr\left\{ \gamma^{c} \gamma^{d} \right\} = 4q_{c}^{A} P_{d} g^{cd} = 4 \ q \cdot P \tag{67}$$

$$Tr\left\{ \not P \not q_A \right\} = P_d q_c^A Tr\left\{ \gamma^d \gamma^c \right\} = 4P_d q_c^A g^{cd} = 4 \ q \cdot P \tag{68}$$

$$Tr\left\{ P' \not q_A \right\} = P'_d q_c^A Tr\left\{ \gamma^d \gamma^c \right\} = 4P'_d q_c^A g^{cd} = 4 \ q \cdot P' \tag{69}$$

$$Tr\left\{P'P\right\} = P_d'P_cTr\left\{\gamma^d\gamma^c\right\} = 4P_d'P_cg^{cd} = 4P \cdot P' \tag{70}$$

$$Tr\left\{ P' \not q_A \not P \not q_A \right\} = P'_a q_b^A P_c q_d^A Tr\left\{ \gamma^a \gamma^b \gamma^c \gamma^d \right\} = 4P'_a q_b^A P_c q_d^A \left(g^{ab} g^{cd} - g^{ac} g^{bd} + g^{ad} g^{bc} \right) \tag{71}$$

$$4\left(2\left(P'\cdot q_A\right)\left(P\cdot q_A\right)-\left(P'\cdot P\right)q_A^2\right)$$

Esto lleva al resultado:

$$Tr\left\{\Lambda^{+}(P')\Gamma_{\beta\alpha}^{A}\Lambda^{+}(P)\Gamma_{A}^{\alpha\beta}\right\} = \frac{1}{m^{2}}\left(16m^{2}q_{A}^{2} - 16m^{2}(P \cdot q_{A}) + 16m^{4} - 16(P' \cdot q_{A}) + 8(P \cdot q_{A})(P' \cdot q_{A})\right)$$
 (72)

$$+\frac{1}{m^{2}}(-4(P \cdot P')q_{A}^{2} + 4m^{2}(P \cdot P'))$$

$$=\frac{4}{m^2}\left(4m^2q_A^2-4m^2(P\cdot q_A)+4m^4-4m^2(P'\cdot q_A)+2(P\cdot q_A)(P'\cdot q_A)-(P\cdot P')q_A^2+m^2(P\cdot P')\right)$$

Traza tipo $\Lambda^+(P')\Gamma^B_{\alpha\beta}\Lambda^+(P)\Gamma^{\alpha\beta}_A$:

$$\Lambda^{+}(P')\Lambda^{+}(P')\Gamma^{B}_{\alpha\beta}\Lambda^{+}(P)\Gamma^{\alpha\beta}_{A} = \frac{1}{4m^{2}}\left((P'+m)\gamma_{\alpha}(P+m)\gamma_{\beta}(P+m)\gamma^{\alpha}(P+m)\gamma^{\alpha}(P+m)\gamma^{\beta}\right)$$
(73)

$$=\frac{1}{4m^2}\left((\cancel{P}'\gamma_\alpha\cancel{q}_B\gamma_\beta+m\cancel{P}'\gamma_\alpha\gamma_\beta+m\gamma_\alpha\cancel{q}_B\gamma_\beta+m^2\gamma_\alpha\gamma_\beta)(\cancel{P}\gamma^\alpha\cancel{q}_A\gamma^\beta+m\cancel{P}\gamma^\alpha\gamma^\beta+m\gamma^\alpha\cancel{q}_A\gamma^\beta+m^2\gamma^\alpha\gamma^\beta)\right)$$

Ignorando todos los terminos con un número impar de matrices gamma, se obtiene (74)

$$= \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(\cancel{P}' \gamma_\alpha \not q_B \gamma_\beta \not P \gamma^\alpha \not q_A \gamma^\beta + m^2 \not P' \gamma_\alpha \not q_B \gamma_\beta \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta + m^2 \not P' \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \not P \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta + m^2 \not P' \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \gamma^\alpha \not q_A \gamma^\beta \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(m^2 \gamma_\alpha \not q_B \gamma_\beta \gamma^\alpha \not q_A \gamma^\beta + m^2 \gamma_\alpha \not q_B \gamma_\beta \not P \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta + m^2 \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \not P \gamma^\alpha \not q_A \gamma^\beta + m^4 \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta \right)$$

$$(74)$$

Utilizando la identidad (8):

$$=\frac{1}{4m^{2}}\left(\cancel{P}'\gamma_{\alpha}\cancel{q}_{B}\gamma_{\beta}\cancel{P}\gamma^{\alpha}\cancel{q}_{A}\gamma^{\beta}-2m^{2}\cancel{P}'\gamma_{\alpha}\cancel{q}_{B}\gamma^{\alpha}+m^{2}\cancel{P}'\gamma_{\alpha}\gamma_{\beta}\cancel{P}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\beta}-2m^{2}\cancel{P}'\gamma_{\beta}\cancel{q}_{A}\gamma^{\beta}\right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{4m^{2}}\left(m^{2}\gamma_{\alpha}\cancel{q}_{B}\gamma_{\beta}\gamma^{\alpha}\cancel{q}_{A}\gamma^{\beta}+m^{2}\gamma_{\alpha}\cancel{q}_{B}\gamma_{\beta}\cancel{P}\gamma^{\alpha}\gamma^{\beta}+m^{2}\gamma_{\alpha}\gamma_{\beta}\cancel{P}\gamma^{\alpha}\cancel{q}_{A}\gamma^{\beta}-2m^{4}\gamma_{\beta}\gamma^{\beta}\right)$$

$$(75)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(\not\!\!P' \gamma_\alpha \not\!\!q_B \gamma_\beta \not\!\!P \gamma^\alpha \not\!\!q_A \gamma^\beta + 4m^2 \not\!\!P' \not\!\!q_B + m^2 \not\!\!P' \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \not\!\!P \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta + 4m^2 \not\!\!P' \not\!\!q_A \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(m^2 \gamma_\alpha \not\!\!q_B \gamma_\beta \gamma^\alpha \not\!\!q_A \gamma^\beta + m^2 \gamma_\alpha \not\!\!q_B \gamma_\beta \not\!\!P \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta + m^2 \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \not\!\!P \gamma^\alpha \not\!\!q_A \gamma^\beta - 8m^4 \right)$$

$$(76)$$

Nuevamente se utilizará el hecho de que esta cantidad se le tomara la traza, por lo que cualquier permutación cíclica tiene el mismo valor:

$$= \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(\cancel{P}' \gamma_\alpha \not q_B \gamma_\beta \not P \gamma^\alpha \not q_A \gamma^\beta + 4m^2 \not P' \not q_B + m^2 \not P' \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \not P \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta + 4m^2 \not P' \not q_A \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(m^2 \gamma_\alpha \not q_B \gamma_\beta \gamma^\alpha \not q_A \gamma^\beta + m^2 \not q_B \gamma_\beta \not P \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta \gamma_\alpha + m^2 \gamma^\beta \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \not P \gamma^\alpha \not q_A - 8m^4 \right)$$

$$(77)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(\cancel{P}' \gamma_\alpha \cancel{q}_B \gamma_\beta \cancel{P} \gamma^\alpha \cancel{q}_A \gamma^\beta + 4m^2 \cancel{P}' \cancel{q}_B + m^2 \cancel{P}' \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \cancel{P} \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta + 4m^2 \cancel{P}' \cancel{q}_A \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(m^2 \gamma_\alpha \cancel{q}_B \gamma_\beta \gamma^\alpha \cancel{q}_A \gamma^\beta - 2m^2 \cancel{q}_B \gamma_\beta \cancel{P} \gamma^\beta - 2m^2 \gamma_\alpha \cancel{P} \gamma^\alpha \cancel{q}_A - 8m^4 \right)$$

$$(78)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(\cancel{P}' \gamma_\alpha \cancel{q}_B \gamma_\beta \cancel{P} \gamma^\alpha \cancel{q}_A \gamma^\beta + 4m^2 \cancel{P}' \cancel{q}_B + m^2 \cancel{P}' \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \cancel{P} \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta + 4m^2 \cancel{P}' \cancel{q}_A \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4m^2} \left(m^2 \gamma_\alpha \cancel{q}_B \gamma_\beta \gamma^\alpha \cancel{q}_A \gamma^\beta + 4m^2 \cancel{q}_B \cancel{P} + 4m^2 \cancel{P} \cancel{q}_A - 8m^4 \right)$$

$$(79)$$

Se utilizó reiteradamente la propiedad (8). Utilizando la relación de anticonmutación y que la traza es invariante bajo permutaciones cíclicas se obtiene:

$$m^2 \not\!\!P' \gamma_\alpha \gamma_\beta \not\!\!P \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta = m^2 \not\!\!P' \gamma_\alpha P^\phi (2g_{\phi\beta} - \gamma_\phi \gamma_\beta) \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta = m^2 \not\!\!P' \gamma_\alpha (2P_\beta \gamma^\alpha \gamma^\beta + 2\not\!\!P \gamma^\alpha) = 2m^2 \not\!\!P' \gamma_\alpha (\gamma^\alpha \not\!\!P + \not\!\!P \gamma^\alpha) \eqno(80)$$

$$m^2 \mathcal{P}' \gamma_{\alpha} \gamma_{\beta} \mathcal{P} \gamma^{\alpha} \gamma^{\beta} = 8m^2 \mathcal{P}' \mathcal{P} - 4m^2 \mathcal{P}' \mathcal{P} = 4m^2 \mathcal{P}' \mathcal{P}$$

$$\tag{81}$$

$$\gamma_{\beta} P \gamma^{\alpha} \not q_{A} \gamma^{\beta} = (2P_{\beta} \gamma^{\alpha} - P \gamma_{\beta} \gamma^{\alpha})(2q_{A}^{\beta} - \gamma^{\beta} \not q_{A}) = 4P \cdot q_{A} \gamma^{\alpha} - 2\gamma^{\alpha} P \not q_{A} - 2P \not q_{A} \gamma^{\alpha} + P \gamma_{\beta} \gamma^{\alpha} \gamma^{\beta} \not q_{A} \qquad (82)$$
 Usando la propiedad (8):

$$\gamma_{\beta} \rlap{/} \rlap{/} p \gamma^{\alpha} \rlap{/} q_{A} \gamma^{\beta} = 4P \cdot q_{A} \gamma \alpha - 2 \gamma^{\alpha} \rlap{/} \rlap{/} p \rlap{/} q_{A} - 2 \rlap{/} \rlap{/} p \rlap{/} q_{A} \gamma^{\alpha} - 2 \rlap{/} \rlap{/} p \gamma^{\alpha} \rlap{/} q_{A} \tag{83}$$

Ahora $\gamma_{\alpha} q_{B} = (2q_{\alpha}^{B} - q_{B}\gamma_{\alpha})$ por lo que:

$$\gamma_{\alpha} \rlap/q_B \gamma_{\beta} \rlap/P \gamma^{\alpha} \rlap/q_A \gamma^{\beta} = (2q_{\alpha}^B - \rlap/q_B \gamma_{\alpha})(4P \cdot q_A \gamma^{\alpha} - 2\gamma^{\alpha} \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 2\rlap/P \rlap/q_A \gamma^{\alpha} - 2\rlap/P \gamma^{\alpha} \rlap/q_A) \tag{84}$$

 $=8q_{\alpha}^{B}(P\cdot q_{A})\gamma^{\alpha}-4q_{\alpha}^{B}\gamma^{\alpha}\not \!\!P \not\!\!q_{A}-4q_{\alpha}^{B}\not \!\!P \not\!\!q_{A}\gamma^{\alpha}-4q_{\alpha}^{B}\not \!\!P \gamma^{\alpha}\not\!q_{A}-4\not\!\!q_{B}\gamma_{\alpha}(P\cdot q_{A})\gamma^{\alpha}+2\not\!\!q_{B}\gamma_{\alpha}\gamma^{\alpha}\not \!\!P \not\!\!q_{A}+2\not\!\!q_{B}\gamma_{\alpha}\not \!\!P \not\!\!q_{A}\gamma^{\alpha}+2\not\!\!q_{B}\gamma_{\alpha}\not \!\!P \gamma^{\alpha}\not\!q_{A}$ Usando las propiedades (7) y (8) :

$$\begin{split} \gamma_{\alpha} \rlap/q_B \gamma_{\beta} \rlap/P \gamma^{\alpha} \rlap/q_A \gamma^{\beta} &= 8 (P \cdot q_A) \rlap/q_B - 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 16 \rlap/q_B (P \cdot q_A) + 8 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A + 2 \rlap/q_B \gamma_{\alpha} \rlap/P \rlap/q_A \gamma^{\alpha} - 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A \\ \text{Se desarolla el elemento} \quad \gamma_{\alpha} \rlap/P \rlap/q_A \gamma^{\alpha} : \end{split}$$

Con esto entonces se obtiene:

$$\gamma_{\alpha} \rlap/q_B \gamma_{\beta} \rlap/P \gamma^{\alpha} \rlap/q_A \gamma^{\beta} = 8 (P \cdot q_A) \rlap/q_B - 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_A \rlap/q_B - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 16 \rlap/q_B (P \cdot q_A) + 8 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A + 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A + 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 16 \rlap/q_B (P \cdot q_A) + 8 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A + 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A + 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 16 \rlap/q_B (P \cdot q_A) + 8 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A + 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 16 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A + 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A + 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 16 \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 16 \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A + 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A + 4 \rlap/q_B \rlap/P \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/P \rlap/q_B \rlap/q_A - 4 \rlap/$$

$$= -4 {\rlap/P} q_A q_B - 4 {\rlap/P} q_B q_A + 4 q_B {\rlap/P} q_A + 4 q_B q_A {\rlap/P} - 8 q_B (P \cdot q_A)$$

Volviendo al elemento:

$$\Lambda^+(P')\Gamma^B_{\alpha\beta}\Lambda^+(P)\Gamma^{\alpha\beta}_A = \frac{1}{4m^2}\left(4\rlap{/}P'\rlap{/}q_B\rlap{/}q_A\rlap{/}P - 4\rlap{/}P'\rlap{/}P\rlap{/}q_A\rlap{/}q_B - 4\rlap{/}P'\rlap{/}P\rlap{/}q_B\rlap{/}q_A + 4\rlap{/}P'\rlap{/}q_B\rlap{/}P\rlap{/}q_A + 4m^2\rlap{/}P'\rlap{/}q_B - 8\rlap{/}P'\rlap{/}q_B(P\cdot q_A)\right) \tag{88}$$

$$+\frac{1}{4m^2}\left(4m^2P'P+4m^2P'Q_A+4m^2Q_BQ_A+4m^2Q_BP+4m^2PQ_A-8m^4\right)$$

Para calcular más rapidamente estas trazas se muestra la siguiente regla para trazas de productos "slash".

$$Tr\left\{ABCD\right\} = A_a B_b C_c D_d Tr\left\{\gamma^a \gamma^b \gamma^c \gamma^d\right\} = 4A_a B_b C_c D_d \left(g^{ab} g^{cd} - g^{ac} g^{bd} + g^{ad} g^{bc}\right) \tag{89}$$

$$Tr\left\{ABCD\right\} = 4((A \cdot B)(C \cdot D) - (A \cdot C)(B \cdot D) + (A \cdot D)(B \cdot C)) \tag{90}$$

$$Tr\left\{AB\right\} = A_a B_b Tr\left\{\gamma^a \gamma^b\right\} = 4A_a B_b g^{ab} = 4(A \cdot B) \tag{91}$$

Aplicando estas propiedades y la linealidad de la traza se obtiene la expresión (92)

$$\Lambda^{+}(P')\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{B}\Lambda^{+}(P)\Gamma_{A}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{m^{2}} \left(8(P' \cdot q_{B})(P \cdot q_{A}) - 8(P' \cdot P)(q_{A} \cdot q_{B}) + 4m^{2}(P' \cdot q_{B}) - 8(P' \cdot q_{B})(P \cdot q_{A}) \right) \tag{92}$$

$$+\frac{1}{m^2}\left(4m^2(P'\cdot P)+4m^2(P'\cdot q_A)+4m^2(q_A\cdot q_B)+4m^2(P\cdot q_B)+4m^2(P\cdot q_A)-8m^4\right)$$

Finalmente usando estos dos resultados y cambiando las etiquetas A y B de forma conveniente se obtienen las 4 trazas dadas por las siguientes expresiones:

$$\chi_{A^2} = \frac{4}{m^2} \left(4m^2 q_A^2 - 4m^2 (P \cdot q_A) + 4m^4 - 4m^2 (P' \cdot q_A) + 2(P \cdot q_A)(P' \cdot q_A) - (P \cdot P')q_A^2 + m^2 (P \cdot P') \right)$$
(93)

$$\chi_{B^2} = \frac{4}{m^2} \left(4m^2 q_B^2 - 4m^2 (P \cdot q_B) + 4m^4 - 4m^2 (P' \cdot q_B) + 2(P \cdot q_B)(P' \cdot q_B) - (P \cdot P')q_B^2 + m^2 (P \cdot P') \right) \tag{94}$$

$$\chi_{BA} = \frac{1}{m^2} \left(-8(P' \cdot P)(q_B \cdot q_A) + 4m^2(P' \cdot q_A) + 4m^2(P' \cdot P) + 4m^2(P' \cdot q_B) \right) \tag{95}$$

$$+\frac{1}{m^2} \left(4m^2(q_A \cdot q_B) + 4m^2(P \cdot q_B) + 4m^2(P \cdot q_A) - 8m^4\right)$$

$$\chi_{AB} = \frac{1}{m^2} \left(-8(P' \cdot P)(q_B \cdot q_A) + 4m^2(P' \cdot q_A) + 4m^2(P' \cdot P) + 4m^2(P' \cdot q_B) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{m^2} \left(4m^2(q_A \cdot q_B) + 4m^2(P \cdot q_B) + 4m^2(P \cdot q_A) - 8m^4 \right)$$
(96)

Para simplificar estas expresiones se calculan las siguientes identidades utilizando conservación de cuadrimomento.

$$P'^{2} = m^{2} = (P + K - K')^{2} = m^{2} - 2(K \cdot K' + P \cdot K' - P \cdot K)$$

$$(97)$$

$$P \cdot K = K \cdot K' + P \cdot K' \tag{98}$$

$$q_A^2 = (K+P)^2 = K^2 + 2P \cdot K + P^2 = m^2 + 2P \cdot K \tag{99}$$

$$q_B^2 = (P - K')^2 = m^2 - 2P \cdot K' \tag{100}$$

$$P' \cdot q_A = (P + K - K')q_A = 2P \cdot K + m^2 - K \cdot K' - P \cdot K' = P \cdot K + m^2 = P \cdot q_A \tag{101}$$

$$P' \cdot q_B = (P + K - K')q_B = m^2 - K \cdot K' - 2K' \cdot P + K \cdot P = m^2 - P \cdot K' = P \cdot q_B$$
 (102)

$$P \cdot P' = P^2 + P \cdot K - P \cdot K' = m^2 + K \cdot K' \tag{103}$$

$$q_B \cdot q_A = (P + K)(P - K') = m^2 + P \cdot K - P \cdot K' - K' \cdot K = m^2$$
(104)

En las ecuaciones (101),(102) (103) y (104) se uso la relación (98) que sale de la norma del cuadrimomento P'(97). Introduciendo estas relaciones en χ_A :

$$\begin{split} m^2\chi_{A^2} &= 4\left(4m^2q_A^2 - 4m^2(P\cdot q_A) + 4m^4 - 4m^2(P'\cdot q_A) + 2(P\cdot q_A)(P'\cdot q_A) - (P\cdot P')q_A^2 + m^2(P\cdot P')\right) \\ &= 4(4m^2(m^2 + 2P\cdot K) - 4m^2(P\cdot K + m^2) + 4m^4 - 4m^2(P\cdot K + m^2) \\ &\quad + 2(P\cdot K + m^2)(P\cdot K + m^2) - (m^2 + K\cdot K')q_A^2 + m^2(m^2 + K\cdot K')) \\ &\quad 4m^2 + 8m^2(P\cdot K) - 8m^2(P\cdot K) - 8m^4 + 4m^4 + 2(P\cdot K)^2 + 4m^2P\cdot K \\ &\quad + 2m^4 - m^4 - 2m^2P\cdot K - m^2K'\cdot K - 2(P\cdot K)(K'\cdot K) + m^4 + m^2K'\cdot K \\ &\quad = \frac{8}{m^2}(m^4 + m^2P\cdot K + (P\cdot K)^2 - (P\cdot K)(K'\cdot K)) \end{split}$$

Usando la relación (98) se obtiene el resultado:

$$\chi_{A^2} = \frac{8}{m^2} \left(m^4 + m^2 P \cdot K + (P \cdot K)(P \cdot K') \right) \tag{105}$$

Ahora para χ_{B^2} :

$$m^2\chi_{B^2} = 4\left(4m^2q_B^2 - 4m^2(P\cdot q_B) + 4m^4 - 4m^2(P'\cdot q_B) + 2(P\cdot q_B)(P'\cdot q_B) - (P\cdot P')q_B^2 + m^2(P\cdot P')\right)$$

$$= 4(4m^{2}(m^{2} - 2P \cdot K') - 8m^{2}(m^{2} - P \cdot K') + 4m^{4} + 2(m^{2} - P \cdot K')^{2} - (m^{2} + K \cdot K')(m^{2} - 2P \cdot K') + m^{4} + m^{2}K \cdot K')$$

$$= 4(4m^{4} - 8m^{2}P \cdot K' - 8m^{4} + 8m^{2}P \cdot K' + 4m^{4} + 2m^{4} - 4m^{2}P \cdot K' + 2(P \cdot K')^{2}$$

$$-m^{4} + 2m^{2}P \cdot K' - m^{2}K \cdot K' + 2(P \cdot K')(K \cdot K') + m^{4} + m^{2}K \cdot K')$$

$$= 4(2m^{4} - 2m^{2}P \cdot K' + 2(P \cdot K')^{2} + 2(P \cdot K')(K \cdot K'))$$

Usando la relación (98) se obtiene el resultado:

$$= 8(m^4 - m^2 P \cdot K' + (P \cdot K')(P \cdot K))$$

$$\chi_{B^2} = \frac{8}{m^2} \left(m^4 - m^2 P \cdot K' + (P \cdot K')(P \cdot K) \right)$$
(106)

Ahora para $\chi_{BA} = \chi_{BA}$:

$$m^{2}\chi_{BA} = \left(-8(P' \cdot P)(q_{B} \cdot q_{A}) + 4m^{2}(P' \cdot q_{A}) + 4m^{2}(P' \cdot P) + 4m^{2}(P' \cdot q_{B})\right)$$
$$+\frac{1}{m^{2}}\left(4m^{2}(q_{A} \cdot q_{B}) + 4m^{2}(P \cdot q_{B}) + 4m^{2}(P \cdot q_{A}) - 8m^{4}\right)$$

$$= -8m^{2}(m^{2} + K \cdot K') + 4m^{2}(P \cdot K + m^{2}) + 4m^{2}(m^{2} + K \cdot K') + 4m^{2}(m^{2} - P \cdot K')$$

$$+4m^{4} + 4m^{2}(m^{2} - P \cdot K') + 4m^{2}(m^{2} + P \cdot K) - 8m^{4}$$

$$= -8m^{4} - 8m^{2}(K \cdot K') + 4m^{2}(P \cdot K) + 4m^{4} + 4m^{4} + 4m^{2}(K \cdot K') + 4m^{4} - 4m^{2}(P \cdot K')$$

$$4m^{4} + 4m^{4} - 4m^{2}(P \cdot K') + 4m^{4} + 4m^{2}(P \cdot K) - 8m^{4}$$

$$= 8m^{4} + 8m^{2}(P \cdot K) - 8m^{2}(K' \cdot K) - 8m^{2}(P \cdot K') + 4m^{2}(K \cdot K')$$

$$= 8m^{4} + 4m^{2}(K \cdot K')$$

Usando la identidad (98):

$$=4m^2(2m^2+P\cdot K-P\cdot K')$$

Por lo que se tiene que χ_{BA} es:

$$\chi_{BA} = \frac{4}{m^2} \left(2m^4 + m^2 P \cdot K - m^2 P \cdot K' \right) \tag{107}$$

Para calcular χ solo hace falta encontrar los valores de C_A y C_B y juntar los resultados. Con las identidades (99) y (100), desarrolladas se encuentran los siguientes resultados:

$$C_A \equiv \frac{e^2}{q_A^2 - m^2} = \frac{e^2}{2P \cdot K} \tag{108}$$

$$C_B \equiv \frac{e^2}{q_B^2 - m^2} = \frac{-e^2}{2P \cdot K'} \tag{109}$$

La expresión para χ es entonces dada por la ecuación (110)

$$\chi = \frac{1}{2} \left(C_A^2 \chi_{A^2} + C_B^2 \chi_{B^2} + C_A C_B \chi_{AB} + C_B C_A \chi_{BA} \right)$$
 (110)

Finalmente se obtiene la expresión para χ en termino de P,P' K y K', dada por la ecuación (111).

$$\chi = \frac{e^4}{m^2} \left(\frac{m^4 + m^2 P \cdot K + (P \cdot K)(P \cdot K')}{(P \cdot K)^2} + \frac{m^4 - m^2 P \cdot K' + (P \cdot K')(P \cdot K)}{(P \cdot K')^2} - \frac{2m^4 + m^2 P \cdot K - m^2 P \cdot K'}{(P \cdot K)(P \cdot K')} \right) \tag{111}$$

$$\chi = \frac{e^4}{m^2} \left(2m^2 \left(\frac{1}{P \cdot K} - \frac{1}{P \cdot K'} \right) + \frac{P \cdot K'}{P \cdot K} + \frac{P \cdot K}{P \cdot K'} \right)$$
 (112)