

# Relativistic Quantum Waves (Klein-Gordon Equation

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# Contents

Chapter 1	Deriving the KG Equation	Page 2
1.1	double deriving	2
1.2	Plugging in the new values	2
1.3	this is the Klein-Gordon Equation!	2
1.4	Replacing with Laplacian	3
1.5	d'Alembertian	3
Chapter 2	Four-momentum Eigenstates	Page 4
2.1	Klein-Gordon Plane Wave	4

# Chapter 1

## Deriving the KG Equation

### 1.1 double deriving

Definition 1.1.1: Relativity: the mass shell

$$p \cdot p = (mc)^2 \rightarrow (mc)^2 = \left(\frac{E}{c}\right)^2 - p_x^2 - p_y^2 - p_z^2$$

Definition 1.1.2: Quantum: energy and momentum operators

$$\hat{E} = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \text{ so } \left(\frac{E}{c}\right)^2 \text{ becomes } -\frac{\hbar^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}.$$

$$\hat{p} = -i\hbar \nabla, \text{ so } -p_x^2 \text{ becomes } \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$\text{likewise, } -p_y^2 \text{ becomes } \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \text{ and } -p_z^2 \text{ becomes } \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}.$$

### 1.2 Plugging in the new values

we can now plugin these into the original equation:

$$\begin{aligned} (mc)^2 &= \left(\frac{E}{c}\right)^2 - p_x^2 - p_y^2 - p_z^2 \\ (mc)^2 &= -\frac{\hbar^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \\ \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \left(\frac{mc}{\hbar}\right)^2 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

### 1.3 this is the Klein-Gordon Equation!

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \left(\frac{mc}{\hbar}\right)^2 = 0 \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left[ \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \left(\frac{mc}{\hbar}\right)^2 \right] \psi = 0 \quad (1.2)$$

## 1.4 Replacing with Laplacian

We know that  $-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \nabla^2$  -otherwise known as a Laplacian

So the function becomes

$$\left[ \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \nabla^2 + \left( \frac{mc}{\hbar} \right)^2 \right] \psi = 0 \quad (1.3)$$

## 1.5 d'Alembertian

$\square =$  d'Alembertian

We can also rewrite  $\left( \frac{mc}{\hbar} \right)^2$  as  $\mu^2$

**Note:-**

We could also write  $\left( \frac{mc}{\hbar} \right)$  as just  $m$  as in this universe it would become  $(\frac{m \cdot 1}{1})$  which is just the mass but this is the correct way to write it.

So our final equation becomes

$$[\square + \mu^2] \psi = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

## Chapter 2

# Four-momentum Eigenstates

### 2.1 Klein-Gordon Plane Wave

Definition 2.1.1: Klein-Gorden Plane Wave function

$$\psi = A \exp(-\frac{i}{\hbar} p \cdot x)$$

$$p = [E/c, \vec{p}] \quad x = [ct, \vec{x}] \\ A \in \mathbb{B}$$