

303898266 Tipur. יון

and $\bar{\psi}\psi \rightarrow \psi\bar{\psi}$ term

:QED finished

$$\mathcal{L}_{QED} = -\frac{1}{4} F^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2 + i\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu \psi - m\bar{\psi}\psi - e\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu \psi - \mathcal{L}_{C.T.}$$

Now, we can calculate the $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle$ term in the theory. Since $(\xi=1)$ the theory is non-interacting, we

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$$\overleftrightarrow{p} = \frac{i(\ell+m)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon} \quad \text{propagator}$$

$$\overleftarrow{\omega} = \frac{-ig_{\mu\nu}}{k^2 + i\varepsilon} \quad \text{polarization vector}$$

$$ie\overleftrightarrow{\gamma}_\mu = ie\gamma_\mu \quad \text{coupling constant}$$

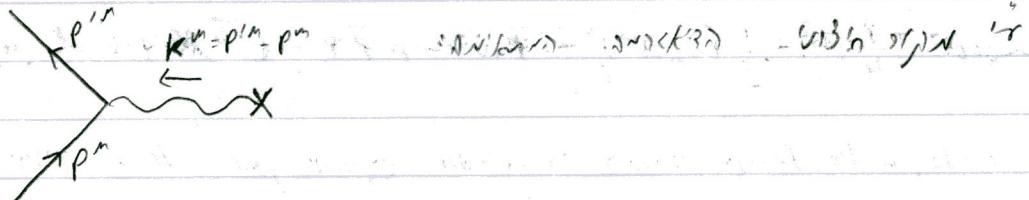
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[$\langle \psi | \psi \rangle$ term is the same as the $\langle \psi | \psi \rangle$ term in the free theory]

313e - n° 10: popule le 23 juillet 1904 par l'opérateur Léonard Lévesque

Some areas might be used with little or no trees - as well?



• **App 33's GND**: **Context**: **po** : **ok(p)** **then** **or** **more** **work** **by** **me** **and** **her** **now**

$$ie\bar{U}(p')\delta^m U(p)A_\mu(k^m)$$

$$ie\bar{U}(p')\gamma^\mu U(p) A_\mu = \frac{ie}{2m} \bar{U}(p') [(p^\mu + p'^\mu) + i\sigma^{\mu\nu} k_\nu] U(p) A_\mu(k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{ie}{2m} \bar{U}(p') [ic^{\mu\nu} k_\nu A_\mu] U(p) &= \frac{ie}{2m} \bar{U}(p') [ic^{\mu\nu} (k_\nu A_\mu - k_\mu A_\nu)] U(p) = \\ &\quad \xrightarrow{\text{using } C_{\mu\nu} = -C_{\nu\mu}} \\ &= \frac{ie}{2m} \bar{U}(p') \left[\frac{c^{\mu\nu}}{2} F_{\mu\nu} \right] U(p) = \end{aligned}$$

23e opus Gev ref $B_1 = \epsilon_{ijk} F_{jk}$; $F_{0n}=0$: 660 vib n 23e 1/28

$\beta_3 = \delta_{3jk} = \delta_{jk}$ $\Rightarrow \beta \equiv 0 \pmod{C_{123}}$

$$= \frac{ie}{2m} \bar{U}(p') \left[\frac{1}{2} (C^{12} B_3 - C^{21} B_3) \right] U(p) = \frac{ie}{2m} \bar{U}(p') [C^{12} B_3] U(p) =$$

$$= \frac{ie}{2m} z \cdot \bar{U}(p) \left[\frac{\Sigma_3}{2} B_3 \right] U(p), \quad \Sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} C_3 \\ C_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g = 2 \quad \text{or}, \quad M = g \frac{e}{2m} S$$

↑
100%
100%

∴ it has been approximated as 220 f (200), 

$$ie\Gamma^{\mu} = \text{Diagram 1} + \text{Diagram 2} + \text{Diagram 3} + O(\alpha^2) =$$

$$= ie \left(\gamma^\mu + \Lambda^\mu + \underbrace{(\gamma^\mu)}_{\text{从左到右}} \right) \circ o(x^\nu)$$

The drivers at road 7063 were found at road 7062 after 1000 m.

After 90 min, the cells were collected from the microtiter plate and lysed by adding 1 ml PBS to each

במסגרת מושב מנהלי הינה מושב מנהלי מוסמך למסדרת מושב מנהלי.

— α_{ij} is the i -th row and j -th column entry of A .

אנו נורו, גורל מלחמה היה לנו לארב מלחמות. וזה יפה

הנורווגיה נסעה ברכבת מוסקבה לפלז'ר ומשם ברכבת נוספת לאלטינוג'רָה.

220025 for $\pi(p_1-p)$ loop Γ^* $\pi(p_2-p)$ on-shell principle at mass 17

תְּלַבֵּגָה תְּמִלְפֹּתָה תְּנִזְנִיתָה תְּמִלְוָה, וְאֵת תְּמִלְסֹתָה תְּמִלְלָה תְּמִלְלָה בְּתְּלַבְּגָה

波の運動エネルギーと運動量の関係式

$$P^{\mu}(k, p) = A(k^2) \delta^{\mu\nu} + B(k^2) p^\mu + C(k^2) p^{\nu\mu} + D(k^2) \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} p_\rho + E(k^2) \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho} p'_\rho$$

$\kappa_m \Gamma^{M=0} = 0.035$ for $M=0$ (with $\alpha_{\text{QED}} = 0.01$ and $m_e = 10^{-3}$)

$$O = A \bar{U}(P') + BK \cdot P + CK \cdot P' + D C^m K_m P_v + EC^m K_m P'_v$$

$$\frac{-K^2}{2} \quad \frac{K^2}{2} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{matrix} \quad (P_v + K_v)$$

$$\Rightarrow B = C, E = -D$$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma^m(p, p') = A(k^2) \gamma^m + B(k^2) (p^m + p'^m) + C(k^2) \underbrace{C^{mn} k_n}_{p'_n - p_n}$$

$$P^{\mu}(\rho, \rho') = F_1(\kappa^2) \delta^{\mu} + F_2(\kappa^2) \frac{i C^{\mu\nu} K_{\nu}}{z^m}$$

$$P^m(\rho, \rho') = F_n(k^2) \frac{(\rho + \rho')^m}{2^n} + [F_n(k^2) + F_n(k')] \frac{i e^{im\theta} K_n}{2^n}$$

g-factor- \approx 1.06 fm, approach free-level- \approx 110 fm

परन्तु पूँ, $F_2(0) = 0$, $F_1(0) = 1$ और यह विद्युत $J = 2(F_1(0) + F_2(0))$

9/26 16:00 3/3/17) a h pikk maae enne $F_2(a) = O(a)$ -n vñn tõenä^l lõend

$$P^m(\rho, \rho') = (F_1(u^2) + F_2(v^2)) \gamma^m - F_1(u^2) \frac{(\rho + \rho')^m}{2^m}.$$

לעתה נזקקנו לארון מילויים, שיביא לנו ערך של $1 - \frac{1}{n}$.

Wore w. new plaid

לעומת זה, מושג זה מוגדר כפונקציית פולינומיאלית של המספרים α , β , γ .

במקרה של מושג Λ_m מושג זה מוגדר כפונקציית פולינומיאלית של המספרים α , β , γ .

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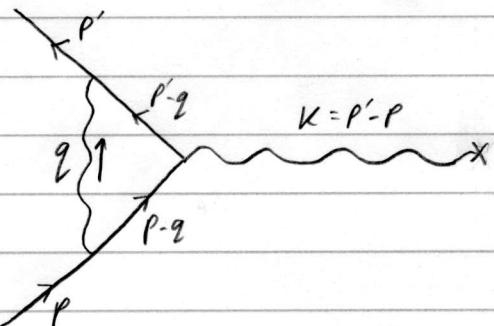
$k^2=0$ יפירוש ש- k הוא גורם של $k=0$ ו- $k^2=0$ יהיה מושג אחד.

במקרה של מושג $\Lambda_{\mu\nu}$ מושג זה מוגדר כפונקציית פולינומיאלית של המספרים α , β , γ .

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$$ie \Lambda_m = (ie)^3 \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{-ig^2}{(q^2 + i\epsilon)} \gamma_\lambda \frac{i(p' - q + m)}{(p' - q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \gamma_m \frac{i(p - q + m)}{(p - q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \gamma_\rho$$

$$\Lambda_m = -ie^2 \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{q^2 + i\epsilon} \gamma_\lambda \frac{(p' - q) + m}{(p' - q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \gamma_m \frac{(p - q) + m}{(p - q)^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon} \gamma_\rho \quad (1)$$

הנוסחה היא:

$$\frac{1}{abc} = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} dz \frac{\delta(x+y+z-1)}{(az+bx+cy)^3}$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \frac{1}{(a(1-x-y)+bx+cy)^3}$$

$$a = q^2 + i\varepsilon$$

$$b = (p' - q)^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon$$

$$C = (p - q)^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon$$

$$(q^2 + i\varepsilon)(1-x-y) + ((p' - q)^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon)x + ((p - q)^2 - m^2 + i\varepsilon)y =$$

$$= q^2 + p'^2 x + p^2 y - m^2(x+y) - 2q(p'x + py) + i\varepsilon =$$

$$= q^2 - 2q(p'x + py) - r + i\varepsilon$$

$$r = -p'^2 x - p^2 y + m^2(x+y)$$

$$\Lambda_m = -2ie^2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\delta_\lambda(p' - q + m) \delta_m(p - q + m) \delta^\lambda}{[q^2 - 2q(p' + py) - r + i\varepsilon]^3}$$

$$q^{\mu} \rightarrow q^{\mu} + x p'^{\mu} + y p^{\mu}$$

$$q^2 - 2q(xp' + yp) - r + i\epsilon \rightarrow q^2 + (xp'^m + yp^m)^2 + 2q(xp' + yp)$$

$$- 2q(xp' + yp) - 2(xp' + yp)^2 - r + i\epsilon = q^2 - (xp' + yp)^2 - r + i\epsilon$$

$$= q^2 - t^2 - r + i\epsilon$$

$$t' = xp'^m + yp^m$$

ANSWER

$$\gamma_\lambda(\not{p} - \not{x} + m)\gamma_m(\not{p} - \not{x} + m)\gamma^\lambda \rightarrow$$

$$\gamma_\lambda(\not{p} - \not{x} - \not{x}' - \not{y} + m)\gamma_m(\not{p} - \not{x} - \not{x}' - \not{y} + m)\gamma^\lambda =$$

$$= \gamma_\lambda(\not{p} - \not{x} + m)\gamma_m(\not{p} - \not{x} + m)\gamma^\lambda + \gamma_\lambda \not{x} \gamma_m \not{x} \gamma^\lambda +$$

permutation identity after taking trace $\not{q}^m \rightarrow$ antisymmetry of γ^μ

\therefore final form for $q^2 \rightarrow \infty$

$$\Lambda_m = -2ie^2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\gamma_\lambda(\not{p} - \not{x} + m)\gamma_m(\not{p} - \not{x} + m)\gamma^\lambda + \gamma_\lambda \not{x} \gamma_m \not{x} \gamma^\lambda}{[q^2 - t^2 - r + i\epsilon]^3}$$

$$\int \frac{q^5}{q^6} \sim \log(q)$$

$\therefore \sqrt{q} \propto \text{final state energy} \rightarrow \text{final state energy} \sim \sqrt{q}$

$$(1.3 \times 10^{-35}) \text{ GeV} \text{ flux} \times 10^{-16} \text{ GeV} \rightarrow \text{now } \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_m \gamma^\lambda = \gamma_m (2-d)^\lambda$$

תבונת נורמלית ותבונת פולאריטציית גלאי θ_μ - סינוס גלאי $\sin \theta_\mu$

פונקציית גיבוב של פוטון פוטון כפולה של פוטון פוטון

$$\Lambda_m^{(n)} = -2ie^2 \int_0^2 dx \int_0^\pi dy \int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{\gamma_\lambda(\vec{q}' - \vec{x} + \vec{m}) \gamma_m(\vec{q} - \vec{x} + \vec{m}) \gamma^\lambda}{[q^2 - t^2 - r + i\varepsilon]^3}$$

נקה בקשר לאנרגיה

$$\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[q^2 - t^2 - r + i\varepsilon]^3} \quad (*)$$

טבלת ערכים וערכים פוטון פוטון, $\pm \sqrt{|q|^2 + t^2 + r^2} \mp i\varepsilon$. מוגדרות גם q^0 ל-0.3 נורמלית

$$q^2 = q_0^2 - \vec{q}^2 = -q_0^2 - |\vec{q}_F|^2 \quad (\Rightarrow \vec{q} = \vec{q}_F, q^0 = i\vec{q}_F)$$

היפרbole וטיפוסו של מילוי היפרbole - ארכימטריה וטיפוסים מודולריים

פוטון $\rightarrow e^- \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e$ (פ' 11 נורמלית)

$$\Rightarrow (*) = -i \int \frac{d^4 q_F}{(2\pi)^4} \frac{1}{[q_F^2 + t^2 + r]^3} = \frac{-i}{(2\pi)^4} \int d\Omega_F \int dq_F \frac{q_F^3}{[q_F^2 + t^2 + r]^3} =$$

$$= \frac{-2i}{(4\pi)^2} \int dq_F \frac{q_F^3}{[q_F^2 + t^2 + r]^3} = \frac{-i}{(4\pi)^2} \int_{t^2+r}^{\infty} du \frac{q_F^2}{u^3} =$$

$$u = q_F^2 + t^2 + r$$

$$\Rightarrow du = 2q_F dq_F$$

$$= \frac{-i}{(4\pi)^2} \int_{t^2+r}^{\infty} \frac{u - t^2 - r}{u^3} = -\frac{i}{(4\pi)^2} \left(-\frac{1}{u} \Big|_{t^2+r}^{\infty} - \frac{t^2 + r}{2u^2} \Big|_{t^2+r}^{\infty} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{-i}{(4\pi)^2} \left(\frac{1}{t^2+r} - \frac{1}{z(t^2+r)} \right) = \frac{-i}{2(4\pi)^2} \frac{1}{t^2+r}$$

$$\Rightarrow A_\mu^{(n)} = -\frac{e^2}{(4\pi)^2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \frac{\delta_\lambda(x'-x+m) \delta_n(x-x+m) \gamma^\lambda}{t^2+r}$$

Now if we take the real part of the complex plane we have

and the loop is on-shell $p^m p^m \approx m^2$ and $p^2 p^2 \approx p^2$

$m^2 \gg k^2 \gg 0$ (we are in the region where $m^2 \gg k^2$ and $k^2 \ll p^2$)

so $\gamma_x \gamma_y \approx m^2$ and $\gamma_z \approx 0$

$$t^2+r = (xp'^2 + yp^2)^2 - p'^2 x - p^2 y + m^2(x+y) = \underset{p^2=p'^2=m^2}{\cancel{x^2 m^2 + y^2 m^2 + 2xy p \cdot p'}} + m^2(x+y)$$

$$-m^2 x - m^2 y + m^2(x+y) = m^2(x^2 + y^2) + 2xy p' \cdot p =$$

$$\left(2p' \cdot p = 2(p+k) \cdot p = 2m^2 + 2p \cdot k = 2m^2 \right.$$

$$\left. m^2 = p'^2 = (p+k)^2 = m^2 + 2pk + k^2 \Rightarrow 2p \cdot k = -k^2 \Rightarrow 0 \right)$$

$$= m^2(x^2 + y^2) + 2xy m^2 = m^2(x+y)^2$$

(from now on we can ignore the terms with p^2)

$$\{\gamma_\mu, \gamma_\nu\} = 2g_{\mu\nu}, \quad \gamma^\mu U(p) = mU(p), \quad \bar{U}(p') \gamma^\mu = m\bar{U}(p'), \quad \bar{U}(p') \gamma^\mu U(p) = 0$$

$$(p+m)\gamma_\mu U(p) = 2p_\mu U(p), \quad \bar{U}(p') \gamma_\mu (p'+m) = 2p'_\mu \bar{U}(p')$$

$$\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu = 2p^\mu p^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu, \quad \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu = \gamma^\nu \gamma^\mu = p^\mu p^\nu - g^{\mu\nu} p^\mu p^\nu = m^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \bar{U}(p) [\partial_x (p' - x + m) \partial_m (p - x + m) \partial^x] U(p) = \\
&= \bar{U}(p) [\partial_x p' \partial_m p \partial^x - \partial_x p' \partial_m x \partial^x + \partial_x p' \partial_m m \partial^x - \partial_x x \partial_m p \partial^x \\
&\quad + \partial_x x \partial_m x \partial^x - \partial_x x \partial_m m \partial^x + \partial_x m \partial_m p \partial^x - \partial_x m \partial_m x \partial^x + m^2 \partial_x \partial_m \partial^x] U(p) = \\
&= \bar{U}(p') [(2p'_x - m\partial_x) \partial_m (2p^x - m\partial^x) - (2p'_x - m\partial_x) \partial_x x \partial^x + (2p'_x - m\partial_x) \partial_x m \partial^x \\
&\quad - \partial_x x \partial_m (2p^x - m\partial^x) - 2x \partial_m x - \partial_x x \partial_m m \partial^x + \partial_x m \partial_m (2p^x - m\partial^x) - \partial_x m \partial_m x \partial^x \\
&\quad + m^2 \partial_x \partial_m \partial^x] U(p) = \\
&= \bar{U}(p') [4p' p \partial_m - 2p'_x \partial_m m \partial^x - 2m \partial_x \partial_m p^x + m^2 \partial_x \partial_m \partial^x - 2p'_x \partial_m x \partial^x \\
&\quad + m \partial_x^2 \partial_m x \partial^x + 2p'_x \partial_m m \partial^x - m^2 \partial_x \partial_m \partial^x - 2x \partial_x x \partial_m p^x + m \partial_x x \partial_m \partial^x \\
&\quad - 2x \partial_m x - \partial_x x \partial_m m \partial^x + 2 \partial_x m \partial_m p^x - m^2 \partial_x \partial_m \partial^x - \partial_x m \partial_m x \partial^x + m^2 \partial_x \partial_m \partial^x] U(p) = \\
&= \bar{U}(p') [4p' p \partial_m - 2 \partial_m x \partial_p' - 2p \partial_x \partial_m - 2x \partial_m x] U(p) = \\
&= \bar{U}(p') [4m^2 \partial_m - 2 \partial_m (xp' + yp) \partial_p' - 2p (xp' + yp) \partial_m - 2(xp' + yp) \partial_m (xp' + yp)] U(p) = \\
&= \bar{U}(p') [4m^2 \partial_m - 2xm^2 \partial_m - 2y \partial_m pp' - 2xp \partial_m \partial_p' - 2ym^2 \partial_m - 2x^2 m \partial_m p' \\
&\quad - 2y^2 p \partial_m m - 2xy m^2 \partial_m - 2xy \partial_m \partial_p'] U(p) = \\
&= \bar{U}(p') [\partial_m (4m^2 - 2xm^2 - 2ym^2) - 2y \partial_m \partial_p' p^x - 2xp(2p'_m - \partial_m x \partial_p') \\
&\quad - 2mx^2(2p'_m - m\partial_m) - 2y^2 m(2p'_m - m\partial_m) - 2xy m^2 \partial_m - 2xy \partial_m \partial_p'] U(p) = \\
&= \bar{U}(p') [\partial_m (4m^2 - 2xm^2 - 2ym^2 + 2y^2 m^2 + 2x^2 m^2 - 2xy m^2 \partial_m) - 2y(2g_{\mu\nu} - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu) p^x p' \\
&\quad - 4m x p'_m - 4m x^2 p'_m - 4m y^2 p'_m + (2x - 2xy) p \partial_m \partial_p'] U(p) =
\end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{U}(P') \left[\delta_m (4m^2 - 2xm^2 - 2ym^2 + 2x^2m^2 + 2y^2m^2 - 2xym^2) - 4myP_m - 4mxP'_m - 4m^2P''_m \right. \\ \left. - 4my^2P_m + (2x + 2y - 2xy)P\delta_m P' \right] U(P)$$

proba 12/12 with max less

$$\bar{U}(P') [P\delta_m P'] U(P) = \bar{U}(P') [P\delta_m (P + K)] U(P) =$$

$$= \bar{U}(P') [m(2P_m - m\gamma_m) + (2P_m - \delta_m P)K] U(P) =$$

$$= \bar{U}(P') [2mP_m - m^2\gamma_m + 2P_m \overset{\alpha K^2 \rightarrow 0}{\cancel{K}} - \delta_m P \gamma_m K^2] U(P) =$$

$$= \bar{U}(P') [2mP_m - m^2\gamma_m - \delta_m (2P_m - m\gamma_m)K^2] U(P) =$$

$$= \bar{U}(P') [2mP_m - m^2\gamma_m - 2\delta_m P \overset{\alpha K^2 \rightarrow 0}{\cancel{K}} + m\gamma_m (P' - P)] U(P) =$$

$$= \bar{U}(P') [2mP_m + m(2P'_m - m\gamma_m) - 2m^2\delta_m] U(P) =$$

$$= \bar{U}(P') [2mP_m + 2mP'_m - 3m^2\delta_m] U(P)$$

prob 12/12 1625 2250 225

$$\bar{U}(P') [\delta_m (4m^2 - 8xm^2 - 8ym^2 + 2x^2m^2 + 2y^2m^2 + 4xym^2) -$$

$$- 4myP_m - 4mxP'_m - 4m^2P''_m - 4my^2P_m + 4mxP_m + 4myP_m + 4m\cancel{xP_m} + 4myP'_m$$

$$- 4mxyP'_m - 4mxyP''_m] U(P) =$$

$$= \bar{U}(P') [f(x, y, m)\delta_m - 4m(P_m(y^2 - x + xy) + P'_m(x^2 - y + xy))] U(P)$$

for left hand wind field with $\theta_m - \delta$ about the tree level

tree level \rightarrow wind field $\vec{U}(p)$ at tree level, $\vec{U}(p)$ has no vertical component

on-shore wind profile near

near p_0 with $\vec{U}(p_0) = 0$

$$\bar{U}(p') \Lambda_m^{(n)} U(p) = \frac{4e^2}{(4\pi)^2} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \frac{\bar{U}(p)[P_m'(x(x+y)-y) + P_m(y(x+y)-x)]U(p)}{m(x+y)^2}$$

at p_0 with $U(p_0) = 0$, we can set $x+y$ to zero for open mouth

: $p_0 \approx 3m$ sea

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \frac{y(x+y)-x}{(x+y)^2} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \left[\frac{y}{x+y} - \frac{x}{(x+y)^2} \right] =$$

$$= \int_{z=x+y}^1 dx \int_x^1 dz \left[\frac{z-x}{z} - \frac{x}{z^2} \right] = \int_0^1 dx \left(z - x \ln z + \frac{x}{z} \right) \Big|_x^1 =$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx (1 - x + x \ln x + x - 1) = \int_0^1 dx (x \ln x) =$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx \frac{x^2}{2x} = -\frac{x^2}{4} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\bar{U}(p') \Lambda_m^{(n)} U(p) = -\frac{e^2}{(4\pi)^2} \bar{U}(p') \left[\frac{p'_m + p_m}{m} \right] U(p)$$

From where we get $C_{mn} = \delta_{mn}$ which is the first part of current

$$\rightarrow \frac{ie^2}{(4\pi)^2 m} \bar{U}(p') [C_{mn} \kappa^\nu] U(p) = \frac{i\alpha}{4\pi m} \bar{U}(p') [C_{mn} \kappa^\nu] U(p)$$

$$\bar{U}(p') \left[\gamma_m + \frac{i\alpha}{4\pi m} C_{mn} \kappa^\nu \right] U(p) \xrightarrow{\text{using } p_m' = \frac{p_m + p_m}{2m}} \bar{U}(p') \left[\frac{p_m + p_m'}{2m} + \frac{i}{2m} \left(1 + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \right) C_{mn} \kappa^\nu \right] U(p)$$

$\alpha = 1/137$ is the g-factor of the proton at $p=0$

$$\frac{g}{2} = 1 + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} + O(\alpha^2) = 1.007716 + O(\alpha^2)$$

calculus

MHS 2012

physics and model

$$\{\gamma_m, \gamma_n\} = 2g_{mn}, [\gamma_m, \gamma_n] = -2iC_{mn}$$

$$(1) \gamma_\nu P^\nu U(p) = mU(p), \quad (2) \bar{U}(p') \gamma_\nu P^\nu' = m\bar{U}(p')$$

$$\begin{cases} \gamma_m \gamma_n + \gamma_n \gamma_m = 2g_{mn} \\ \gamma_m \gamma_n - \gamma_n \gamma_m = -2iC_{mn} \end{cases} \quad + h.c. \quad \begin{aligned} \gamma_m \gamma_n &= g_{mn} - iC_{mn} \\ \gamma_n \gamma_m &= g_{mn} + iC_{mn} \end{aligned}$$

\uparrow
 \uparrow
 $\Rightarrow g_{mn} = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_m \gamma_n + \gamma_n \gamma_m)$
 $iC_{mn} = \frac{1}{2}(\gamma_m \gamma_n - \gamma_n \gamma_m)$

$\therefore \gamma_m \rightarrow \text{lower } (1) \text{ and } P_{00}$

$$\gamma_m \gamma_n P^\nu = m \gamma_m U(p)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{m} (g_{mn} - iC_{mn}) P^\nu U(p) = \gamma_m U(p) = \frac{1}{m} (P_m - iC_{mn} P^\nu) U(p) = \gamma_m U(p)$$

$\therefore \gamma_m \rightarrow \text{lower } (2) \text{ and } P_{00}$

$$\bar{U}(p') \gamma_\nu \gamma_m P^\nu' = m \bar{U}(p') \gamma_m$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \bar{U}(p') (g_{mn} + iC_{mn}) P^\nu' = \bar{U}(p') \gamma_m \Rightarrow \frac{1}{m} \bar{U}(p') (P_m' + iC_{mn} P^\nu') = \bar{U}(p') \gamma_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{U}(p') \gamma_m U(p) = \frac{1}{2} \bar{U}(p') [\gamma_m U(p)] + \frac{1}{2} [\bar{U}(p') \gamma_m] U(p) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} [\bar{U}(p') (P_m - iC_{mn} P^\nu + P_m' + iC_{mn} P^\nu') U(p)] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2m} \bar{U}(p') [(P_m' + P_m) + iC_{mn} K^\nu] U(p)$$

$$1) \gamma \gamma^m = 2P^m - \gamma^m \gamma$$

$$\rightarrow P\gamma^m = P_\nu \gamma^\nu \gamma^m = P_\nu (2\gamma^\nu - \gamma^m \gamma^\nu) = 2P^m - \gamma^m \gamma$$

$$2) \bar{U}(p') \gamma_\lambda U(p) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{U}(p') (\gamma' - \gamma) U(p) = \bar{U}(p') (m - m) U(p) = 0$$

$$3) (\gamma + m) \gamma_\lambda U(p) = 2P_\lambda U(p)$$

$$\rightarrow (\gamma + m) \gamma_\lambda U(p) = (2P_\lambda - \gamma^\lambda \gamma + m) U(p) = 2P^\lambda U(p)$$

$$4) \bar{U}(p') \gamma_\lambda (\gamma' + m) = 2P'_\lambda \bar{U}(p')$$

$$\rightarrow \bar{U}(p') \gamma_\lambda (\gamma' + m) = \bar{U}(p') (\gamma_\lambda \gamma_m P'^m + m \gamma_\lambda) = \bar{U}(p') (2P'_\lambda - \underbrace{P'_\lambda \gamma_\lambda}_{m} + m \gamma_\lambda) = \\ = 2P'_\lambda \bar{U}(p')$$

$$5) \gamma_\nu \gamma_\mu \gamma_m \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu = \gamma_m (2-d)^2 \quad (d \text{ aus- bzw. zuw.)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow (2g_{\nu p} - \gamma_p \gamma_\nu) \gamma_\mu \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu &= 2 \gamma_m \underbrace{\gamma_\nu \gamma^\nu}_{(2-d)} - \gamma_p \gamma_\nu \gamma_m \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu = \\ &= 2 \gamma_m d - \gamma_p (2g_{\nu m} - \gamma_m \gamma_\nu) (2g^{\mu\nu} - \gamma^\nu \gamma^\mu) = 2 \gamma_m d - \gamma_p (4d_m^2 - 2\gamma_m^2 \gamma^2 - 2\gamma_m^2 \gamma^2) \\ &\quad + d \gamma_m \gamma^2 = 2 d \gamma_m - 4 \gamma_m + 4 \underbrace{\gamma_p \gamma_m \gamma^2}_{(6) (2-d) \gamma_m} - d \gamma_p \gamma_m \gamma^2 = \\ &= 2d \gamma_m - 4 \gamma_m + 8 \gamma_m - 4d \gamma_m - 2d \gamma_m + d^2 \gamma_m = \gamma_m (d^2 - 4d + 4) = \\ &= \gamma_m (2-d)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \gamma_\beta \gamma_m \gamma^\beta = (2-1) \gamma_m$$

$$\rightarrow (2\gamma_{\beta m} - \gamma_m \gamma_\beta) \gamma^\beta = 2\gamma_m - \gamma_m = (2-1) \gamma_m$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma_m \gamma^m = 1$$

$$\gamma_m \gamma^m = g^{mn} \gamma_m \gamma_n = g^{mn} (2\gamma_{mn} - \gamma_n \gamma_m) = 2 \cdot 1 - \gamma^m \gamma_m \Rightarrow \gamma^m \gamma_m = 1$$

$$8) \frac{1}{abc} = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \frac{1}{(a(c-x-y)+bx+cy)^3}$$

$$2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \frac{1}{(y(c-a)+x(b-a)+a)^3} = - \int_0^1 dx \left(\frac{1}{((c-a)(y(c-a)+x(b-a)+a))^2} \right) \Big|_0^{1-x} =$$

$$= - \int_0^1 dx \frac{1}{c-a} \left(\frac{1}{(c+x(b-c))^2} - \frac{1}{(x(b-a)+a)^2} \right) =$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx \frac{1}{c-a} \left(\frac{1}{(b-c)(c+x(b-c))} - \frac{1}{(b-a)(a+x(b-a))} \right) \Big|_0^1 =$$

$$= \frac{1}{c-a} \left(\frac{1}{b(b-c)} - \frac{1}{b(b-a)} - \frac{1}{c(b-c)} + \frac{1}{a(b-a)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{c-a} \left(\frac{ac(b-a) - ac(b-c) - ab(b-a) + bc(b-c)}{abc(b-c)(b-a)} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{1}{c-a} \left(\frac{a(b-a)(c-b) + c(b-c)(b-a)}{(abc)(b-c)(b-a)} \right) = \frac{1}{c-a} \cdot \frac{c-a}{abc} = \frac{1}{abc}.$$

1) Ryder - QFT, 2) Mandl, Shaw - QFT, 3) Peskin, Schroeder - QFT : 11/11