

# 1 Quantum field theory

- 1.1. Explain why this gives states with the correct symmetries for bosons and fermions, as described in §23.8.
- 1.2. Make sense of all this (and verify this commutation law for creation and annihilation of particles of a given type) by referring to the index notation of §23.8 or the diagrammatic notation of Fig. 12.17, or both, using expressions like  $\bar{\psi}_\alpha \psi^{[\alpha} \phi^\beta \cdots \chi^{\kappa]}$ . Sort out all the factorial factors which preserve normalization of the state, both in the fermion and the boson case.
- 1.3. Explain this Clifford-algebra structure, spelling out the role of the scalar product more explicitly. (Take the defining laws for a Clifford algebra in the form  $\gamma_p \gamma_q + \gamma_q \gamma_p = -2g_{pq} \mathbf{I}$ .) *Hint:*  $g_{pq}$  need not be diagonal.
- 1.4. Explain what addition, and multiplication by a scalar constant, mean in this space.
- 1.5. Show this. (Don't worry about subtleties like 'fall-off conditions'.)
- 1.6. Explain why we can remove a specific state in this way, despite my earlier qualifications about what an annihilation operator actually does. (*Hint:* See Exercise [26.2].)
- 1.7. By referring back to Exercise [26.2] and Fig. 12.18, exhibit this algebraic difference in the abstract-index or diagrammatic notation.
- 1.8. Give a 'physical interpretation' of the history of Fig. 26.3b, in terms of particle creation and annihilation.
- 1.9. Try to make these statements more precise by referring to first-order changes in the path, using 'O' symbols (as in §14.5), and relating this to the discussion given in §20.1, concerning the meaning of 'stationary action'. (Assume that  $S$  is large in units of  $\hbar$ .)
- 1.10. Why?
- 1.11. Explain how this singularity arises, by first rewriting  $(\not{P} - M + i\varepsilon)^{-1}$  as a quotient for which the denominator is  $P_\alpha P^\alpha - M^2 - \varepsilon^2$ .
- 1.12. Why not? Explain how 4-momentum conservation at each vertex determines the 4-momentum of the virtual photon. *Hint:* All electrons have the same mass!
- 1.13. What is this freedom?
- 1.14. Can you see why this should be?
- 1.15. Can you see why?