



Exercise 11

1. Dirac algebra

Prove that the traces over gamma matrices satisfy

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Tr} [\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu] &= 4g^{\mu\nu} , \\ \text{Tr} [\gamma^{\mu_1} \dots \gamma^{\mu_{2n}}] &= \sum_{i=2}^{2n} (-1)^i g^{\mu_1 \mu_i} \text{Tr} [\gamma^{\mu_2} \dots \gamma^{\mu_{i-1}} \gamma^{\mu_{i+1}} \dots \gamma^{\mu_{2n}}] , \\ \text{Tr} [\gamma^{\mu_1} \dots \gamma^{\mu_{2n+1}}] &= 0 .\end{aligned}$$

What follows for $\text{Tr} [\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\rho \gamma^\sigma]$?

2. Bhabha scattering

Compute the unpolarized lowest-order differential cross section $\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega}$ for the Bhabha scattering process,

$$e^-(p_1) e^+(p_2) \rightarrow e^-(k_1) e^+(k_2) ,$$

assuming all particles to be massless.

Note that the relative sign of the two contributing Feynman diagrams is negative.

In the center-of-mass frame of the two incoming particles, where

$$\begin{aligned}p_1 &= (E, 0, 0, E) \\ p_2 &= (E, 0, 0, -E) \\ k_1 &= (E, E \sin \theta, 0, E \cos \theta) \\ k_2 &= (E, -E \sin \theta, 0, -E \cos \theta) ,\end{aligned}$$

the final formula reads

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2}{8E^2} \left(\frac{1 + \cos^4 \theta/2}{\sin^4 \theta/2} + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos^2 \theta) - 2 \frac{\cos^4 \theta/2}{\sin^2 \theta/2} \right) .$$