

Solutions to 2d HW

(1) We assume ϕ_ℓ $\ell=1-4$ satisfies

$$(\square + m^2)\phi_\ell(x) = 0.$$

Let $\psi_\ell(x) = (i\not{\partial} + m)\phi_\ell(x)$.

Then ψ satisfies the Dirac equation

$$\begin{aligned} (i\not{\partial} - m)\psi &= (i\not{\partial} - m)(i\not{\partial} + m)\phi \\ &= (-\gamma^a \gamma^b \partial_a \partial_b - m^2)\phi \\ &= -\left(\frac{1}{2}\{\gamma^a, \gamma^b\} \partial_a \partial_b + m^2\right)\phi \\ &= -(\eta^{ab} \partial_a \partial_b + m^2)\phi = -(\square + m^2)\phi = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(2) Take $\hat{p} = \frac{1}{2}$. Then

$$L(p) = e^{\alpha B_3} = 1 + \alpha B_3 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2} B_3^2 + \dots + \frac{\alpha^n}{n!} B_3^n + \dots$$

$$B_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B_3^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{so}$$

$$L\left(\frac{p}{2}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m}}{(2m)!} & 0 & 0 & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} \\ 0 & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m}}{(2m)!} & 0 & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} \\ 0 & 0 & -\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m}}{(2m)!} & -\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} \\ \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!} & -\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m}}{(2m)!} & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha^{2m}}{(2m)!} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \alpha & 0 & 0 & \sinh \alpha \\ 0 & \cosh \alpha & 0 & \sinh \alpha \\ 0 & 0 & -\cosh \alpha & -\sinh \alpha \\ \sinh \alpha & \sinh \alpha & -\sinh \alpha & \cosh \alpha \end{pmatrix}.$$

We need

$$\begin{pmatrix} p^0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ |\vec{p}| \end{pmatrix} = L(p) \begin{pmatrix} m \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} m \cosh \alpha \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ m \sinh \alpha \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{So} \quad \begin{aligned} p^0 &= m \cosh \alpha \\ |\vec{p}| &= m \sinh \alpha \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad (1/2, 0) \quad & -\alpha \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} / 2 \\ D(L(p)) &= e^{-\alpha \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} / 2} = 1 - \alpha \frac{\hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}{2} + \frac{(\alpha/2)^2 (\hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma})^2}{2!} + \dots \\ &= 1 - \frac{\alpha}{2} \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} + \frac{(\alpha/2)^2}{2} + \frac{(-\alpha/2)^3 \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}{3!} + \dots \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha/2)^{2n}}{(2n)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\alpha/2)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \frac{\hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}{2} \\ &= \cosh \alpha/2 - \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \sinh \alpha/2 \end{aligned}$$

(4) We use the half-angle formulas

$$\cosh \alpha/2 = \sqrt{\frac{\cosh \alpha + 1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{p^0/m + 1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{p^0 + m}{2m}}$$

and (for $\alpha > 0$)

$$\sinh \alpha/2 = \sqrt{\frac{\cosh \alpha - 1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{p^0/m - 1}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{p^0 - m}{2m}}$$

$$\text{So } (1/2, 0) \quad -\alpha \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} / 2 \\ D(L(p)) = e^{-\alpha \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} / 2} = \sqrt{\frac{p^0 + m}{2m}} - \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{p^0 - m}{2m}}$$

Now

$$\frac{p^0 - m}{2m} = \frac{(p^0 - m)(p^0 + m)}{2m(p^0 + m)} = \frac{p^0^2 - m^2}{2m(p^0 + m)} = \frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{2m(p^0 + m)}$$

and

$$\frac{p^0 + m}{2m} = \frac{(p^0 + m)^2}{2m(p^0 + m)}, \quad \text{so}$$

$$D^{(1/2, 0)}(L(p)) = \sqrt{\frac{(p^0 + m)^2}{2m(p^0 + m)}} - \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{|\vec{p}|^2}{2m(p^0 + m)}}$$

$$= \frac{p^0 + m - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}{\sqrt{2m(p^0 + m)}}$$

(5) Well,

$$D^{(0, 1/2)}(L(p)) = e^{\alpha \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} / 2} = \cosh \alpha / 2 + \hat{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \sinh \alpha / 2$$

$$= \frac{p^0 + m + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma}}{\sqrt{2m(p^0 + m)}}, \quad \text{so}$$

$$D(L(p)) = D^{(1/2, 0)}(L(p)) \oplus D^{(0, 1/2)}(L(p)) = \begin{pmatrix} D^{(1/2, 0)}(L(p)) & 0 \\ 0 & D^{(0, 1/2)}(L(p)) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad D(L(p)) = \begin{pmatrix} p^0 + m - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & p^0 + m + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2m(p^0 + m)}}.$$

$$\text{Now } \gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{I} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ and } \vec{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & +\vec{\sigma} \\ -\vec{\sigma} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \text{ so}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} p^0 & 0 \\ 0 & p^0 \end{pmatrix} = \gamma^0 \not{p}^0 \text{ and } \begin{pmatrix} -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \\ \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \mathbf{I} \\ \mathbf{I} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{so} \quad \begin{pmatrix} p^0 - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} & 0 \\ 0 & p^0 + \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\sigma} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \not{p}^0 \gamma^0 - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{\gamma} \\ \end{pmatrix} \gamma^0$$

$$= \not{p} \gamma^0 = \not{p} \gamma^0. \quad \text{so}$$

$$D^D(L(p)) = \frac{(m + \not{p} \gamma^0)}{\sqrt{2m(p^0 + m)}}.$$