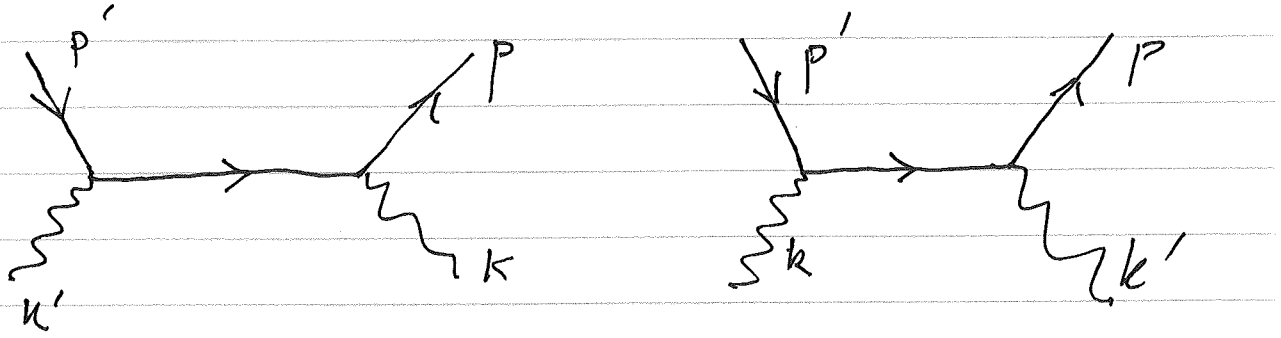
$\gamma\gamma \to e^+e^-$



$$iM = \bar{u}(p,s)(-ie\gamma^a \epsilon_a(k,t))\frac{i(\not{p}-\not{k}+m)}{(p-k)^2-m^2}(-ie\gamma^b\epsilon_b(k',t'))v(p',s')$$

$$+\ \bar{u}(p,s)(-ie\gamma^a \epsilon_a(k',t'))\frac{i(\not{p}-\not{k}'+m)}{(p-k')^2-m^2}(-ie\gamma^b\epsilon_b(k,t))v(p',s')$$

$$= -ie^2\bar{u}(p,s)\left[\frac{\not{\epsilon}(\not{p}-\not{k}+m)\not{\epsilon}'}{(p-k)^2-m^2} + \frac{\not{\epsilon}'(\not{p}-\not{k}'+m)\not{\epsilon}}{(p-k')^2-m^2}\right]v(p',s')$$

No relative minus sign because the Fermi parts of the two diagrams are the same.