

► Antisymmetrischer Tensor für Boosts und Rotationen:

$$\text{► } (J^{\mu\nu}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -K_x & -K_y & -K_z \\ K_x & 0 & J_z & -J_y \\ K_y & -J_z & 0 & J_x \\ K_z & J_y & -J_x & 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} K^k &= -J^{0k} = J^{k0} \\ J^{ij} &= \epsilon^{ijk} J^k \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{► } \phi^k = \omega_{0k} = -\omega_{k0}, \quad \omega_{ij} = \epsilon^{ijk} \theta^k$$

$$\Rightarrow x \rightarrow \Lambda x = \exp[-i(\vec{J} \cdot \vec{\theta} - \vec{K} \cdot \vec{\phi})]x = \exp[-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu}J^{\mu\nu}]x$$

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- ▶ Lorentz-Algebra:  $[J^{\mu\nu}, J^{\rho\sigma}] = i(g^{\nu\rho} J^{\mu\sigma} - g^{\mu\rho} J^{\nu\sigma} - g^{\nu\sigma} J^{\mu\rho} + g^{\mu\sigma} J^{\nu\rho})$

- ▶ wird erfüllt von  $S^{\mu\nu} = \frac{i}{4}[\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]$ , sofern  $\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2g^{\mu\nu}$

$$\rightarrow \text{Spinor-Transformation: } \psi \rightarrow \Lambda_{\frac{1}{2}} \psi = \exp[-\frac{i}{2}\omega_{\mu\nu} S^{\mu\nu}] \psi$$



► wichtige Relationen:

►  $\Lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}^{-1} \gamma^\alpha \Lambda_{\frac{1}{2}} = \Lambda_{\beta}^{\alpha} \gamma^\beta$

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→ Lorentz-Invarianz der Dirac Gleichung:

$$\begin{aligned} (i\gamma^\mu \partial_\mu - m) \psi'(x) &= (i\gamma^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} - m) \Lambda_{\frac{1}{2}} \psi(\Lambda^{-1} x) \\ &= \Lambda_{\frac{1}{2}} (i\gamma^\sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial y^\sigma} - m) \psi(y) \Big|_{y=\Lambda^{-1} x} = 0 \end{aligned}$$



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► adjungierter Spinor:  $\bar{\psi}(x) = \psi^\dagger(x) \gamma^0 \rightarrow \bar{\psi}(\Lambda^{-1}x) \Lambda_{\frac{1}{2}}^{-1}$

$$\text{► } \bar{\psi}(x) \psi(x) \rightarrow \bar{\psi}(\Lambda^{-1}x) \psi(\Lambda^{-1}x) \quad \text{Lorentz-Skalar}$$

$$\text{► } \bar{\psi}(x) \gamma^\mu \psi(x) \rightarrow \Lambda_{\nu}^{\mu} \bar{\psi}(\Lambda^{-1}x) \gamma^\nu \psi(\Lambda^{-1}x) \quad \text{Lorentz-Vektor}$$



## ► Lösungsansätze:

► positive Frequenz:  $\psi_+(x) = u(\vec{p}) e^{-ip \cdot x} \Rightarrow (\not{p} - m)u(\vec{p}) = 0$

► negative Frequenz:  $\psi_-(x) = v(\vec{p}) e^{ip \cdot x} \Rightarrow (\not{p} + m)v(\vec{p}) = 0$

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## ► Lösungen positiver Frequenz:

- Ruhesystem:  $u(\vec{0}) = \mathcal{N} \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \xi \end{pmatrix}$ 
  - $\xi = \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \xi_2 \end{pmatrix}$  2-komponentiger Spinor
  - $\mathcal{N} = \sqrt{m}$  Normierungsfaktor



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- geboostet:  $u(\vec{p}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(E+m)}} \begin{pmatrix} [E + m - \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] \xi \\ [E + m + \vec{\sigma} \cdot \vec{p}] \xi \end{pmatrix}$