

## Theory of elementary particles – homework problems

1. For a two-to-two process,  $a + b \rightarrow c + d$ , show that the Mandelstam variables defined as  $s = (p_a + p_b)^2$ ,  $t = (p_a - p_c)^2$ ,  $u = (p_a - p_d)^2$ , satisfy  $s + t + u = m_a^2 + m_b^2 + m_c^2 + m_d^2$ .
2. Express the matrix elements squared for processes (a)  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ , (b)  $e^-\mu^- \rightarrow e^-\mu^-$  in terms of Mandelstam variables. Find the “crossing symmetry”, i.e. how the matrix element squared for (b) can be obtained from (a). Relate this symmetry to the change of 4-momenta when going from process (a) to (b).
3. Calculate  $d\sigma/d\Omega$  for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$  neglecting the electron mass, but keeping the finite mass of the muon. Discuss the energy dependence of the total cross-section near the threshold, i.e. for  $E_{CM}$  just above  $4m_\mu^2$ .
4. Calculate  $d\sigma/d\Omega dE'$  for the deep-inelastic scattering of electron on a scalar particle (for example on a pion  $\pi^+$ ) in the one-photon exchange approximation. The Feynman rule for the vertex with photon coupling to a scalar particle is given by  $-ie(p+p')^\mu$ , where  $p$  ( $p'$ ) is the 4-momentum of the scalar particle entering (leaving) the vertex.
5. Calculate  $d\sigma/d\Omega$  and  $\sigma$  for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  keeping  $m_\pi \neq 0$ . Compare the pion angular distribution and the energy dependence of the total cross section near threshold with the case  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ .
6. Applying the technique used in the class, calculate  $d\sigma/dx_1 dx_2$  for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}S$ , where  $S$  is a scalar particle that couples to the quark line with the following Feynman rule:  $ig_s$ . Compare to  $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}g$ .
7. Calculate the first-order correction to the photon propagator from the loop with a scalar particle  $S$ . Notice that two diagrams are necessary to get the gauge invariant matrix element. The two vertices are  $SS\gamma$  with the Feynman rule as in Problem 4, and the other  $SS\gamma\gamma$  with  $2ie^2g^{\mu\nu}$ . Compare the result with the fermionic correction.

Jan Kalinowski