

1.)

$$S S^\dagger = \mathbb{1}$$

a.)

$$\leadsto (\mathbb{1} + iT)(\mathbb{1} - iT^\dagger) = \mathbb{1}$$

$$\leadsto i(\underbrace{T - T^\dagger}_{i 2 \operatorname{Im}[T]}) + TT^\dagger = 0$$

$$\leadsto 2 \operatorname{Im}[T] = TT^\dagger \quad \checkmark$$

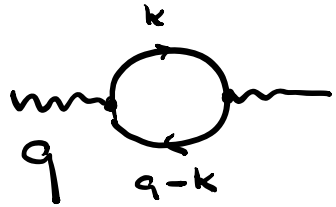
b.)  $2 \operatorname{Im} \mathcal{M}(p_1, p_2 \rightarrow k_1, k_2) (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 + p_2 - k_1 - k_2)$

$$= \sum_x \mathcal{M}(p_1, p_2 \rightarrow k_x) \mathcal{M}^*(k_1, k_2 \rightarrow k_x)$$

$$(2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 + p_2 - k_x) (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(k_1 + k_2 - k_x)$$

$$(2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 + p_2 - k_1 - k_2) \delta^4(p_1 + p_2 - k_x)$$

2.)



$$= e^2 \sum_q e_q^2 N_c \cdot (-1) \cdot I$$

$$I = \text{Im} \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \frac{\text{tr}[\gamma^\mu \not{k} \gamma^\nu (\not{q}-\not{k})]}{(k^2 + i\epsilon)(q-k)^2 + i\epsilon}$$

$$= \text{Im} \int d^d k \frac{-8 k \cdot (q-k)}{\dots}$$

$$= \int \frac{d^d k}{(2\pi)^d} \int \frac{d^d r}{(2\pi)^d} (2\pi)^d \delta(q-k-r) (-8 k \cdot r)$$

$$\Theta(k^0) \delta(k^2) \Theta(r^0) \delta(r^2) \cdot (-i)^2 (2\pi)^2$$

$$= \int \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_k} \int \frac{d^3 r}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{1}{2E_r} \underbrace{8 \cdot k \cdot r}_{+q^2} d^{(4)}(q-k-r) (2\pi)^4$$

$$= \frac{1}{8\pi} \cdot 4q^2 = \frac{q^2}{2\pi} \cdot \left( \begin{array}{l} q^2 = (k+r)^2 \\ = 2k \cdot r \end{array} \right)$$

PS<sub>2</sub> ✓

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im} \Pi_{\mu}^{\mu} = - e^2 \sum_q e_q^2 \cdot N_c \frac{s}{2\pi}$$

$$= 3 s \text{Im}[\Pi_{\mu}(s)]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im}[\Pi_{\mu}(s)] = - \frac{1}{6\pi} e^2 \sum_q e_q^2 N_c \quad \leftarrow \text{Factor } \frac{1}{2}?$$

$$\sigma = - \frac{4\pi\alpha}{s} \text{Im}[\Pi_{\mu}] = \frac{8\pi\alpha^2}{3s} \sum_q e_q^2 N_c$$