

Dirac Eq.

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle = (c^2 \hat{p}^2 + m^2 c^4)^{1/2} |\psi\rangle$$

↳ very asymmetric in space & time

$$E^2 = \vec{p}^2 + m^2$$

$$-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} |\psi\rangle = (\hat{p}^2 + m^2) |\psi\rangle$$

$$\rightarrow (-\nabla^2 + m^2) |\psi\rangle$$

$$(\square + m^2) |\psi\rangle = 0$$

or:

$$\sqrt{\hat{p}^2 + m^2} \rightarrow \sqrt{(\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{P} + \beta m)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{need } (\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{P} + \beta m)^2 &= (\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{P})^2 + (\vec{\alpha} \beta + \beta \vec{\alpha}) \cdot m \vec{P} \\ &\quad + \beta^2 m^2 \\ &= \vec{P}^2 + m^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_i^2 = \beta^2 = 1$$

$$\alpha_i \alpha_j + \alpha_j \alpha_i = 0 \quad \text{if } i \neq j$$

$$\alpha_i \beta + \beta \alpha_i = 0$$

$ab + ba \equiv \{a, b\}$ - anticommutator

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \sigma_1 \\ \sigma_1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

- each element is a 2×2 matrix

$$\Rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi\rangle = (c\vec{\alpha} \cdot \vec{P} + \beta mc^2) |\psi\rangle$$

Dirac Equation