

DIRAC EQUATION

This is the Dirac equation with $c = 1$ and $\hbar = 1$.

$$i \left(\gamma^0 \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \gamma^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \gamma^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \gamma^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \psi = m\psi$$

The following gamma matrices are the ‘‘Dirac representation.’’

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma^3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The wave function ψ has angular frequency ω equal to the energy of the particle.

$$\omega = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2 + m^2}$$

There are four positive frequency solutions that are linearly independent.

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_1 &= \begin{pmatrix} \omega + m \\ 0 \\ k_z \\ k_x + ik_y \end{pmatrix} \exp[i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)] & \psi_2 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \omega + m \\ k_x - ik_y \\ -k_z \end{pmatrix} \exp[i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)] \\ \psi_3 &= \begin{pmatrix} k_z \\ k_x + ik_y \\ \omega - m \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \exp[i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)] & \psi_4 &= \begin{pmatrix} k_x - ik_y \\ -k_z \\ 0 \\ \omega - m \end{pmatrix} \exp[i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)] \end{aligned}$$

There are four negative frequency solutions that are linearly independent. The negative frequency solutions flip the sign of m .

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_5 &= \begin{pmatrix} \omega - m \\ 0 \\ k_z \\ k_x + ik_y \end{pmatrix} \exp[-i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)] & \psi_6 &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \omega - m \\ k_x - ik_y \\ -k_z \end{pmatrix} \exp[-i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)] \\ \psi_7 &= \begin{pmatrix} k_z \\ k_x + ik_y \\ \omega + m \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \exp[-i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)] & \psi_8 &= \begin{pmatrix} k_x - ik_y \\ -k_z \\ 0 \\ \omega + m \end{pmatrix} \exp[-i(k_x x + k_y y + k_z z - \omega t)] \end{aligned}$$

The following solutions are used by quantum electrodynamics.

- ψ_1 Fermion, spin up
- ψ_2 Fermion, spin down
- ψ_7 Anti-fermion, spin up
- ψ_8 Anti-fermion, spin down

This script verifies all of the solutions.

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-- www.eigenmath.org/dirac-equation.txt
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```
-- Verify solutions to the Dirac equation.
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gamma0 = ((1,0,0,0),(0,1,0,0),(0,0,-1,0),(0,0,0,-1))
gamma1 = ((0,0,0,1),(0,0,1,0),(0,-1,0,0),(-1,0,0,0))
gamma2 = ((0,0,0,-i),(0,0,i,0),(0,i,0,0),(-i,0,0,0))
gamma3 = ((0,0,1,0),(0,0,0,-1),(-1,0,0,0),(0,1,0,0))
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```
omega = sqrt(kx^2 + ky^2 + kz^2 + m^2)
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```
psi1 = (omega + m, 0, kz, kx + i ky) exp(i (kx x + ky y + kz z - omega t))
psi2 = (0, omega + m, kx - i ky, -kz) exp(i (kx x + ky y + kz z - omega t))
psi3 = (kz, kx + i ky, omega - m, 0) exp(i (kx x + ky y + kz z - omega t))
psi4 = (kx - i ky, -kz, 0, omega - m) exp(i (kx x + ky y + kz z - omega t))
psi5 = (omega - m, 0, kz, kx + i ky) exp(-i (kx x + ky y + kz z - omega t))
psi6 = (0, omega - m, kx - i ky, -kz) exp(-i (kx x + ky y + kz z - omega t))
psi7 = (kz, kx + i ky, omega + m, 0) exp(-i (kx x + ky y + kz z - omega t))
psi8 = (kx - i ky, -kz, 0, omega + m) exp(-i (kx x + ky y + kz z - omega t))
```

```
D(psi) = dot(gamma0,d(psi,t)) +
         dot(gamma1,d(psi,x)) +
         dot(gamma2,d(psi,y)) +
         dot(gamma3,d(psi,z))
```

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"checking wave functions (1=ok)"
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i D(psi1) == m psi1
i D(psi2) == m psi2
i D(psi3) == m psi3
i D(psi4) == m psi4
i D(psi5) == m psi5
i D(psi6) == m psi6
i D(psi7) == m psi7
i D(psi8) == m psi8
```