

1. Prove that  $\alpha_i$  and  $\beta$  in (1.5.34) are hermitian, traceless matrices of even dimensionality, with eigenvalues  $\pm 1$ .

2. Show that as long as the particles are massive, there is no  $2 \times 2$  set of matrices that satisfy the anti-commutator relationships

$$\{\alpha_i, \alpha_j\} = 2\delta_{ij}, \quad \{\alpha_i, \beta\} = 0, \quad \beta^2 = \mathbf{1}.$$

Hence, the Dirac matrices must be of dimension 4 or higher. First show that the set of matrices  $(\mathbf{1}; \vec{\sigma})$  can be used to express any  $2 \times 2$  matrix; that is coefficients  $c_0, c_i$  always exist such that any  $2 \times 2$  matrix can be written as

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = c_0 \mathbf{1} + c_i \sigma_i. \quad (1)$$

Having shown this, you can pick up an intelligent choice for the  $\alpha_i$  in terms of the Pauli matrices, *e.g.*  $\alpha_i = \sigma_i$  which automatically obeys  $\{\alpha_i, \alpha_j\} = 2\delta_{ij}$ , and express  $\beta$  in terms of  $(\mathbf{1}; \vec{\sigma})$  using (1). Show then that there is no  $2 \times 2$  matrix that satisfies  $\{\alpha_i, \beta\} = 0$ .

3. Calculate the  $\lambda = +\frac{1}{2}$  helicity eigenspinor of an electron of momentum  $\vec{p}' = (p \sin \theta, 0, p \cos \theta)$ .

4. Confirm the desired result that the Dirac equation provides a description of “intrinsic” angular momentum ( $\equiv$  spin)- $\frac{1}{2}$  elementary particles.

5. For a massive fermion, show that handedness is not a good quantum number. That is show that  $\gamma^5$  does not commute with the Hamiltonian. However, verify that helicity is conserved but is frame dependent. In particular, show that the helicity is reversed by overtaking the particle concerned.