

Contact during the exam:
Professor Kåre Olaussen
Telephone: 9 36 52 or 45 43 71 70

Exam in FY3464 QUANTUM FIELD THEORY I

Friday november 30th, 2007
09:00–13:00

Allowed help: Alternativ C

Standard calculator

K. Rottman: *Matematisk formelsamling* (all languages).

Schaum's Outline Series: *Mathematical Handbook of Formulas and Tables*.

Det finnes også en norsk utgave av dette oppgavesettet. The exam results will be made available on the course webpage, <http://web.phys.ntnu.no/~kolausen/FY3464/>, as soon as they are ready.

This problem set consists of 4 pages, plus an Appendix of 2 pages.

Problem 1. Processes in QED

Draw in all cases it is possible in Quantum Electrodynamics, (*QED*), the Feynman diagrams for all contributions of lowest non-trivial order for the processes below. In some cases there may exist Feynman diagrams, but the process is nevertheless impossible in vacuum. Indicate such cases, and explain what makes the process impossible.

a) $\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ e^+ e^-$

b) $\tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

c) $\tau^+ \mu^- \rightarrow \mu^+ e^-$

d) $\tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$

e) $\tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

f) $\tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \gamma$

g) $\tau^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \gamma$

h) $\tau^+ \gamma \rightarrow \tau^+ \gamma$

Problem 2. Photoproduction of $\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs

In this problem you shall consider the process $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$. Consider the process from the center-of-mass system and use natural units, $\hbar = c = 1$.

- a) Draw the Feynman diagrams for all contributions of lowest non-trivial order for the process. Include all necessary four-momenta and indices on the diagrams.

Assume that the incoming photons have quantum numbers k_1, r_1 and k_2, r_2 , and that the outgoing τ^- particle (resp. τ^+) has quantum numbers p_1, s_1 (resp. p_2, s_2). Further introduce $q = k_2 - p_2$ and $q' = k_1 - p_2$.

- b) Use the Feynman rules in the Appendix to write down the corresponding algebraic contributions to the scattering amplitude \mathcal{M}_{fi} .
- c) Use dimensional analysis and qualitative information from the Feynman diagrams to estimate the order of magnitude of the total scattering cross-section in the special case that each photon has energy $E = 2m_\tau$. I.e., determine which algebraic combination of physical parameters the cross-section may depend on, and calculate the magnitude of this combination in SI units.

Given: $m_\tau = 1784 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

$\hbar = 1.05457266 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js} = 6.5821220 \times 10^{-16} \text{ eVs}$, $c = 299792458 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, $e = 1.60217733 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$, $\alpha = e^2/(4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c) = 1/137.0359895$.

It is possible to simplify the further calculation by choosing the correct form of polarization vectors (e_1^μ and e_2^μ) for the two incoming photons (since we in general have freedom to make the change $e^\mu \rightarrow e^\mu + \xi k^\mu$ for a photon with four-momentum k).

- d) Give arguments for why one may choose polarization vectors such that

$$(-\not{p}_2 + m_\tau) \not{\epsilon}_1 v(p_s, s_2) = (-\not{p}_2 + m_\tau) \not{\epsilon}_2 v(p_2, s_2) = 0 \quad (1)$$

- e) Use the relations above to simplify the amplitudes found earlier (point **b**)).

Problem 3. Model of fermions and bosons

Consider the model defined by the Lagrangian density

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \varphi^* \partial^\mu \varphi - \frac{1}{4} \lambda (\varphi^* \varphi)^2 + i\bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi. \quad (2)$$

We use natural units and assume four space-time dimensions.

- a) The action $S = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}$ must be dimensionless. In that case, what is the mass dimension (inverse to the length dimension) of the fields φ and ψ , and of the parameter λ ?
- b) Write down the Euler-Lagrange equations of the fields φ and ψ .
- c) Show that the Lagrangian is invariant under global phase transformations, $\varphi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \varphi$, where α is constant. What is the corresponding conserved Nöther current?
- d) Show that the Lagrangian is invariant under global phase transformations, $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\beta} \psi$, where β is constant. What is the corresponding conserved Nöther current?

- e) Show that the Lagrangian is invariant under global phase transformations, $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\delta\gamma^5} \psi$, where δ is constant. What is the corresponding conserved Nöther current?

Here $\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3$ is a hermittian matrix satisfying $\gamma^5\gamma^5 = 1$ and $\gamma^5\gamma^\mu = -\gamma^\mu\gamma^5$.

- f) Show that the action S can be made invariant under scale transformations,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x) &\rightarrow e^{a\mu} \varphi(e^\mu x), \\ \psi(x) &\rightarrow e^{b\mu} \psi(e^\mu x),\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

if a and b are chosen correctly. Find those values for a and b .


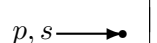
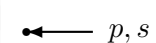
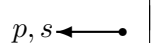


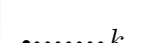
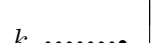
- g) What is the conserved Nöther current corresponding to the scale transformation of the previous point?

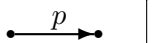
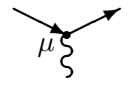
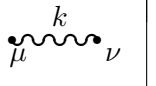

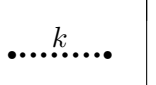

1 Sammenheng mellom amplitude \mathcal{M}_{fi} og tverrsnitt σ

$$d\sigma = \frac{|\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{4\sqrt{(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2}} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_1 + p_2 - \sum_f p'_f) \prod_{f=1}^n \frac{d^3 p'_f}{(2\pi)^3 2E'_f} \quad (4)$$

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{64\pi^2 (p_1 + p_2)^2} \frac{|\mathbf{p}_f|}{|\mathbf{p}_i|} |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2 d\Omega \quad \text{for } n = 2 \text{ i massesenter systemet} \quad (5)$$

2 Noen Feynmanregler for $-i\mathcal{M}_{fi}$:

1. Utgående partikler			2. Innkommende partikler		
Type partikler	Grafisk symbol	Algebraisk uttrykk	Type partikler	Grafisk symbol	Algebraisk uttrykk
e^-, μ^-, \dots		$\bar{u}(p, s)$	e^-, μ^-, \dots		$u(p, s)$
e^+, μ^+, \dots		$v(p, s)$	e^+, μ^+, \dots		$\bar{v}(p, s)$
γ (foton)		$e_\mu(k, r)^*$	γ (foton)		$e_\mu(k, r)$
Uladet spinn-0		1	Uladet spinn-0		1

3. Propagatorer			4. Vekselvirkningsknuter		
Type partikler	Grafisk symbol	Algebraisk uttrykk	V.virkning \mathcal{L}_{int}	Grafisk symbol	Algebraisk uttrykk
e^\pm, μ^\pm, \dots		$\frac{i(\not{p} + m)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$	$e\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi A_\mu$		$ie\gamma^\mu$
γ (foton)		$\frac{-i\eta_{\mu\nu}}{k^2 + i\epsilon}$	$-\frac{1}{3!}\mu\phi^3$		$-i\mu$
Uladet spinn-0		$\frac{i}{k^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$	$-\frac{1}{4!}\lambda\phi^4$		$-i\lambda$

- i) Konservering av firer-impuls i hver knute.
- ii) Integrasjon $\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4}$ over hver ubestemt impuls.
- iii) Faktor -1 for hver lukket fermionsløyfe.
- iv) Relativt minustegn mellom diagrammer som adskiller seg ved ombytte av to fermioner.
- v) Kombinatorisk faktor $1/S$, der S er diagrammets symmetritall.

Diracspinorene tilfredsstiller $(\not{p} - m)u(p, s) = (\not{p} + m)v(p, s) = 0$.

3 Noen fullstendighetsrelasjoner

Dirac partikler, Dirac antipartikler, og fotoner

$$\sum_{s=1}^2 u(p, s) \bar{u}(p, s) = \not{p} + m, \quad \sum_{s=1}^2 v(p, s) \bar{v}(p, s) = \not{p} - m \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^2 e_\mu(k, r) e_\nu^*(k, r) = -\eta_{\mu\nu} + \text{irrelevante ledd} \quad (7)$$

4 Dirac's γ -matriser

4.1 Standardrepresentasjonen

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ -\boldsymbol{\sigma} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

der I er en 2×2 enhetsmatrise, og $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ er Pauli-matrisene,

$$\sigma^1 \equiv \sigma^x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^2 \equiv \sigma^y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^3 \equiv \sigma^z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

som oppfyller den algebraiske relasjonen

$$\sigma^i \sigma^j = \delta^{ij} + i\epsilon^{ijk} \sigma^k, \text{ dvs. at } (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{a})(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + i\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \quad (10)$$

4.2 Algebraiske relasjoner

$$\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2\eta^{\mu\nu} \implies \not{p}\not{p} = p^2 \quad (11)$$

$$\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu = -2\gamma^\nu \implies \gamma_\mu \not{p} \gamma^\mu = -2\not{p} \quad (12)$$

$$\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu = 4\eta^{\nu\lambda} \implies \gamma_\mu \not{p} \not{q} \gamma^\mu = 4(pq) \quad (13)$$

$$\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu = -2\gamma^\sigma \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\nu \implies \gamma_\mu \not{p} \not{q} \not{r} \gamma^\mu = -2\not{r} \not{q} \not{p} \quad (14)$$

4.3 Noen spor-uttrykk

$$\text{Tr } 1 = 4 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Tr } \gamma^\mu = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\text{Tr } \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu = 4\eta^{\mu\nu} \implies \text{Tr } \not{p} \not{q} = 4(pq) \quad (17)$$

$$\text{Tr } \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\text{Tr } \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\sigma = 4(\eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} - \eta^{\mu\lambda} \eta^{\nu\sigma} + \eta^{\mu\sigma} \eta^{\nu\lambda}) \quad (19)$$

$$\implies \text{Tr } \not{p} \not{q} \not{r} \not{s} = 4(pq)(rs) - 4(pr)(qs) + 4(ps)(qr)$$



Faglig kontakt under eksamen:
Professor Kåre Olaussen
Telefon: 9 36 52 eller 45 43 71 70

Eksamen i FY3464 KVANTEFELTTEORI I

Fredag 30. november 2007

09:00–13:00

Tillatte hjelpemidler: Alternativ C

Typegodkjent kalkulator, med tomt minne (i henhold til liste utarbeidet av NTNU).

K. Rottman: *Matematisk formelsamling* (alle språkutgaver).

Schaum's Outline Series: *Mathematical Handbook of Formulas and Tables*.

There is also an english version of this exam set. Eksamensresultatene blir lagt ut på fagets hjemmeside, <http://web.phys.ntnu.no/~kolausen/FY3464/>, såsnart de er klare.

Dette oppgavesettet er på 4 sider, pluss et vedlegg på 2 sider.

Oppgave 1. Prosesser i *QED*

Tegn, i de tilfeller dette er mulig i kvante-elektrodynamikk (*QED*), Feynman diagrammene for alle bidrag av laveste ikke-trivielle orden for prosessene nedenfor. For noen tilfeller eksisterer det Feynman diagram, men prosessen er likevel ikke mulig i vakuum. Angi slike tilfeller, og forklar kort hva som gjør prosessen umulig.

a) $\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ e^+ e^-$

b) $\tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$

c) $\tau^+ \mu^- \rightarrow \mu^+ e^-$

d) $\tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$

e) $\tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \gamma \gamma$

f) $\tau^+ \tau^- \rightarrow \gamma \gamma \gamma$

g) $\tau^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \gamma$

h) $\tau^+ \gamma \rightarrow \tau^+ \gamma$

Oppgave 2. Fotoproduksjon av $\tau^+\tau^-$ par

I denne oppgaven skal du se på prosessen $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$. Betrakt prosessen fra massesenter systemet og regn med naturlige enheter, $\hbar = c = 1$.

- a) Tegn Feynman-diagrammene for alle bidrag av laveste ikke-trivielle orden for denne prosessen. Påfør diagrammene alle nødvendige impulser og indekser.

Anta at de innkommende fotonene har kvantetall k_1, r_1 og k_2, r_2 , og at den utgående τ^- partikkelen (resp. τ^+) har kvantetall p_1, s_1 (resp. p_2, s_2). Innfør videre $q = k_2 - p_2$ og $q' = k_1 - p_2$.

- b) Bruk Feynman-reglene i vedlegget til å skrive ned de tilhørende algebraiske bidragene til spredningsamplituden \mathcal{M}_{fi} .
- c) Bruk dimensjonsanalyse og kvalitativ informasjon fra Feynman diagrammene til å anslå størrelsesorden til det totale spredningstverrsnittet i det spesialtilfellet at hvert foton har energi $E = 2m_\tau$. Dvs., bestem hvilken algebraisk kombinasjon av fysiske parametre tverrsnittet må avhenge av, og regn ut størrelsen på denne kombinasjonen i vanlige SI-enheter.

Oppgitt: $m_\tau = 1784 \text{ MeV}/c^2$

$\hbar = 1.05457266 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js} = 6.5821220 \times 10^{-16} \text{ eVs}$, $c = 299792458 \text{ ms}^{-1}$, $e = 1.60217733 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$, $\alpha = e^2/(4\pi\epsilon_0\hbar c) = 1/137.0359895$.

Det er mulig å forenkle den videre beregningen ved å velge riktig form på polarisasjonsvektorene (e_1^μ og e_2^μ) for de to innkommende fotonene (siden vi generelt har frihet til å gjøre endringen $e^\mu \rightarrow e^\mu + \xi k^\mu$ for et foton med firerimpuls k).

- d) Argumenter for at man kan velge polarisasjonsvektorer slik at

$$(-\not{p}_2 + m_\tau)\not{\epsilon}_1 v(p_s, s_2) = (-\not{p}_2 + m_\tau)\not{\epsilon}_2 v(p_2, s_2) = 0 \quad (1)$$

- e) Bruk overstående relasjoner til å forenkle de amplitudene du fant tidligere (punkt b)).

Oppgave 3. Modell for fermioner og bosoner

Se på modellen definert ved Lagrangettheten

$$\mathcal{L} = \partial_\mu \varphi^* \partial^\mu \varphi - \frac{1}{4} \lambda (\varphi^* \varphi)^2 + i \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi. \quad (2)$$

Vi regner med naturlige enheter og antar fire rom-tid dimensjoner.

- a) Virkningen $S = \int d^4x \mathcal{L}$ skal være dimensjonsløs. Hva må da massedimensjonen (den inverse av lengdedimensjonen) til feltene φ og ψ , og til parameteren λ være?
- b) Skriv ned Euler-Lagrange ligningene for feltene φ og ψ .
- c) Vis at Lagrangettheten er invariant under den globale fasetransformasjonen $\varphi \rightarrow e^{i\alpha} \varphi$, der α er konstant. Hva blir den tilhørende konserverte Nöther-strømmen?
- d) Vis at Lagrangettheten er invariant under den globale fasetransformasjonen $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\beta} \psi$, der β er konstant. Hva blir den tilhørende konserverte Nöther-strømmen?

- e) Vis at Lagrangetettheten er invariant under den globale fasetransformasjonen $\psi \rightarrow e^{i\delta\gamma^5} \psi$, der δ er konstant. Hva blir den tilhørende konserverte Nöther-strømmen?

Her er $\gamma^5 = i\gamma^0 \gamma^1 \gamma^2 \gamma^3$ en hermittisk matrise som oppfyller $\gamma^5\gamma^5 = 1$ og $\gamma^5\gamma^\mu = -\gamma^\mu \gamma^5$.

- f) Vis at virkningen S kan gjøres invariant under skalatransformasjoner,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(x) &\rightarrow e^{a\mu} \varphi(e^\mu x), \\ \psi(x) &\rightarrow e^{b\mu} \psi(e^\mu x),\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

dersom a og b velges riktig. Finn disse verdiene for a og b .


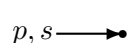
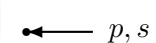
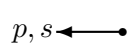


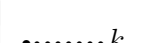

- g) Hva blir Nöther-strømmen tilhørende transformasjonen i forrige punkt?

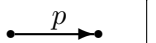
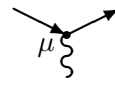
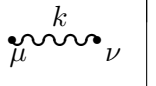

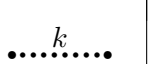

1 Sammenheng mellom amplitude \mathcal{M}_{fi} og tverrsnitt σ

$$d\sigma = \frac{|\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2}{4\sqrt{(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2}} (2\pi)^4 \delta^{(4)}(p_1 + p_2 - \sum_f p'_f) \prod_{f=1}^n \frac{d^3 p'_f}{(2\pi)^3 2E'_f} \quad (4)$$

$$d\sigma = \frac{1}{64\pi^2 (p_1 + p_2)^2} \frac{|\mathbf{p}_f|}{|\mathbf{p}_i|} |\mathcal{M}_{fi}|^2 d\Omega \quad \text{for } n = 2 \text{ i massesenter systemet} \quad (5)$$

2 Noen Feynmanregler for $-i\mathcal{M}_{fi}$:

1. Utgående partikler			2. Innkommende partikler		
Type partikler	Grafisk symbol	Algebraisk uttrykk	Type partikler	Grafisk symbol	Algebraisk uttrykk
e^-, μ^-, \dots		$\bar{u}(p, s)$	e^-, μ^-, \dots		$u(p, s)$
e^+, μ^+, \dots		$v(p, s)$	e^+, μ^+, \dots		$\bar{v}(p, s)$
γ (foton)		$e_\mu(k, r)^*$	γ (foton)		$e_\mu(k, r)$
Uladet spinn-0		1	Uladet spinn-0		1

3. Propagatorer			4. Vekselvirkningsknuter		
Type partikler	Grafisk symbol	Algebraisk uttrykk	V.virkning \mathcal{L}_{int}	Grafisk symbol	Algebraisk uttrykk
e^\pm, μ^\pm, \dots		$\frac{i(\not{p} + m)}{p^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$	$e\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu\psi A_\mu$		$ie\gamma^\mu$
γ (foton)		$\frac{-i\eta_{\mu\nu}}{k^2 + i\epsilon}$	$-\frac{1}{3!}\mu\phi^3$		$-i\mu$
Uladet spinn-0		$\frac{i}{k^2 - m^2 + i\epsilon}$	$-\frac{1}{4!}\lambda\phi^4$		$-i\lambda$

- i) Konservering av firer-impuls i hver knute.
- ii) Integrasjon $\int \frac{d^4 q}{(2\pi)^4}$ over hver ubestemt impuls.
- iii) Faktor -1 for hver lukket fermionsløyfe.
- iv) Relativt minustegn mellom diagrammer som adskiller seg ved ombytte av to fermioner.
- v) Kombinatorisk faktor $1/S$, der S er diagrammets symmetritall.

Diracspinorene tilfredsstiller $(\not{p} - m)u(p, s) = (\not{p} + m)v(p, s) = 0$.

3 Noen fullstendighetsrelasjoner

Dirac partikler, Dirac antipartikler, og fotoner

$$\sum_{s=1}^2 u(p, s) \bar{u}(p, s) = \not{p} + m, \quad \sum_{s=1}^2 v(p, s) \bar{v}(p, s) = \not{p} - m \quad (6)$$

$$\sum_{r=1}^2 e_\mu(k, r) e_\nu^*(k, r) = -\eta_{\mu\nu} + \text{irrelevante ledd} \quad (7)$$

4 Dirac's γ -matriser

4.1 Standardrepresentasjonen

$$\gamma^0 = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{\gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \boldsymbol{\sigma} \\ -\boldsymbol{\sigma} & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (8)$$

der I er en 2×2 enhetsmatrise, og $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ er Pauli-matrisene,

$$\sigma^1 \equiv \sigma^x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^2 \equiv \sigma^y = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sigma^3 \equiv \sigma^z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

som oppfyller den algebraiske relasjonen

$$\sigma^i \sigma^j = \delta^{ij} + i\varepsilon^{ijk} \sigma^k, \text{ dvs. at } (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{a})(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + i\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \quad (10)$$

4.2 Algebraiske relasjoner

$$\{\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu\} = 2\eta^{\mu\nu} \implies \not{p}\not{p} = p^2 \quad (11)$$

$$\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma_\mu = -2\gamma^\nu \implies \gamma_\mu \not{p} \gamma^\mu = -2\not{p} \quad (12)$$

$$\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma_\mu = 4\eta^{\nu\lambda} \implies \gamma_\mu \not{p} \not{q} \gamma^\mu = 4(pq) \quad (13)$$

$$\gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\sigma \gamma_\mu = -2\gamma^\sigma \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\nu \implies \gamma_\mu \not{p} \not{q} \not{r} \gamma^\mu = -2\not{r} \not{q} \not{p} \quad (14)$$

4.3 Noen spor-uttrykk

$$\text{Tr } 1 = 4 \quad (15)$$

$$\text{Tr } \gamma^\mu = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\text{Tr } \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu = 4\eta^{\mu\nu} \implies \text{Tr } \not{p} \not{q} = 4(pq) \quad (17)$$

$$\text{Tr } \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$\text{Tr } \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu \gamma^\lambda \gamma^\sigma = 4(\eta^{\mu\nu} \eta^{\lambda\sigma} - \eta^{\mu\lambda} \eta^{\nu\sigma} + \eta^{\mu\sigma} \eta^{\nu\lambda}) \quad (19)$$

$$\implies \text{Tr } \not{p} \not{q} \not{r} \not{s} = 4(pq)(rs) - 4(pr)(qs) + 4(ps)(qr)$$