11.3 Dimensional regularisation and γ^5 .

Show that the properties $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^{\mu}\gamma^{\nu}) = d\eta^{\mu\nu}$, $\operatorname{tr}(1) = 4$ and $\{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{5}\} = 0$ lead to an inconsistency in $d \neq 4$ dimensions. (Hint: Consider first $d\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^{5}] = -d\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^{5}]$, then $d\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^{5}\gamma_{\alpha}\gamma_{\beta}] = (4-d)\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^{5}\gamma_{\alpha}\gamma_{\beta}]$ and finally $(4-d)\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^{5}\gamma_{\alpha}\gamma_{\beta}\gamma_{\rho}\gamma_{\sigma}] = 0$.]

We show that $\{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^{\nu}\} = 2\eta^{\mu\nu} \mathbf{1}_d$ with $\operatorname{tr}(\mathbf{1}_d) = f(d)$ and f(4) = 4 is incompatible with $\{\gamma^{\mu}, \gamma^5\} = 0$.

Setting f(d) = 4, it is

$$\gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu} = \frac{1}{2}\{\gamma_{\mu}, \gamma^{\mu}\} = d.$$

Next we consider

$$d\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^5] = \operatorname{tr}[\gamma^5\gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu}] = -\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^5\gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{\mu}] = -d\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^5]$$

and thus $tr(\gamma^5) = 0$ (except possibly for d = 0). Analyticity implies then $tr(\gamma^5) = 0$ for all d.

Then we consider

$$l \operatorname{tr}[\gamma^5 \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_{\nu}] = \operatorname{tr}[\gamma^5 \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_{\nu} \gamma_{\lambda} \gamma^{\lambda}] = -\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^5 \gamma^{\lambda} \gamma_{\mu} \gamma_{\nu} \gamma_{\lambda}]$$

Now we use twice $\gamma^{\lambda}\gamma_{\mu} = 2\delta^{\lambda}_{\mu} - \gamma_{\mu}\gamma^{\lambda}$ to find

$$d\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^{5}\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\nu} = -2\delta^{\lambda}_{\mu}\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^{5}\gamma_{\nu}\gamma_{\lambda}] + 2\delta^{\lambda}_{\nu}\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^{5}\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\lambda}] - d\operatorname{tr}[\gamma^{5}\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\nu}]$$
(215)

$$=4\mathrm{tr}[\gamma^5\gamma_\mu\gamma_\nu] - d\mathrm{tr}[\gamma^5\gamma_\mu\gamma_\nu] \tag{216}$$

and thus $(2-d)\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\nu}) = 0$ or $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\nu}) = 0$ (except possibly for d = 2). Analyticity implies again $\operatorname{tr}(\gamma^5\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\nu}) = 0$ for all d.

Proceeding in the same way for 4 gammas results in

$$(4-d)\mathrm{tr}(\gamma^5\gamma_{\mu}\gamma_{\nu}\gamma_{\lambda}\gamma_{\kappa})=0$$

If we require analyticity (needed to do DR), the trace is zero – in contradiction to our d = 4 result.