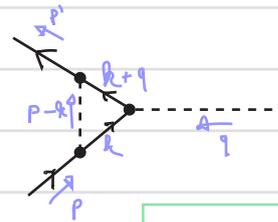
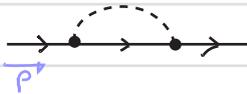
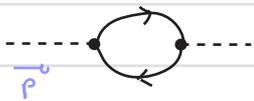


1 Again, we consider the Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_\phi^2 \phi^2 + \bar{\Psi} (i \not{\partial} - m_e) \Psi - i g \bar{\Psi} \gamma^5 \Psi \phi +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \delta_3 (\partial_\mu \phi)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \delta m_\phi^2 \phi^2 + \bar{\Psi} (i \delta_2 \not{\partial} - \delta m_e) \Psi - i g \delta_1 \bar{\Psi} \gamma^5 \Psi \phi$$

Calculate the integrals for the loops below in Dim. Reg.\* (no need to integrate the Feynman parameters everywhere - although it can be useful to do it in the divergent pieces, where it is easy)



..... scalar  
 ———> fermion

\*  $\gamma_5$  matrices can be tricky as far as Dim. Reg. is concerned. For now use the "Naive Dimensional Regularization" (NDR) scheme, which means the usual relations for  $\gamma_5$ :

$$\{\gamma_5, \gamma_\mu\} = 0 \quad \forall \mu$$

$$\text{Tr} [\gamma_5 \gamma_\mu \gamma_\nu \gamma_\rho \gamma_\alpha] = 4 \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho\alpha}$$

we will come back to this point when we deal with anomalies (if you are really curious, check out Peskin page

662 - he explains the HV ('t Hooft and Veltman) scheme there)