

Mandelstam Representation in relativistic scattering

Recall, single variable dispersion for $A(s,t)$ is s , for fixed t .

$$A(s,t) = \frac{g_s(t)}{m^2 - s} + \frac{g_u(t)}{m^2 - u} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{s_{th}}^{\infty} ds' \frac{D_s(s',t)}{s' - s} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{u_{th}}^{\infty} du' \frac{D_u(u',t)}{u' - u}$$

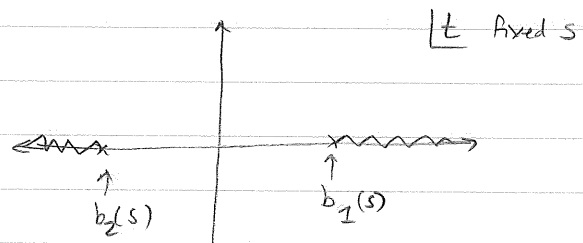
$$s + t + u = \sum_i m_i^2 \equiv s' + t + u'$$

where $D_s(s',t) \equiv \frac{1}{2} [A(s'+i\epsilon, t) - A^*(s'+i\epsilon, t)]$

$= \text{Im } A(s'+i\epsilon, t)$ for real t .

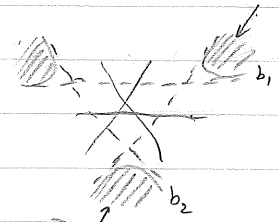
But for imaginary t , cannot be written as an imaginary part, because $A^*(s+i\epsilon, t) \neq A(s-i\epsilon, t)$ for complex t .

In the complex $-t$ plane,
 $D_s(s,t)$ has a cut dictated by
a Kramers curve.



Then, write a dispersion relation for $D_s(s,t)$; fixed s .

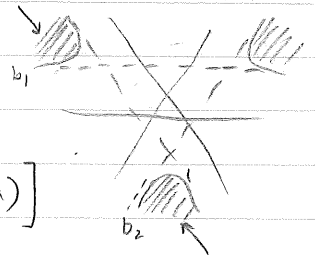
$$D_s(s,t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{b_1}^{\infty} \frac{dt''}{t'' - t} \frac{1}{2i} [D_s(s, t''+i\epsilon) - D_s(s, t''-i\epsilon)] + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{b_2}^{\infty} \frac{du''}{u'' - u} \frac{1}{2i} [D_s(s, u''+i\epsilon) - D_s(s, u''-i\epsilon)]$$



(could have written it as integral over t' from $-\infty \rightarrow b_2$ using $s+t+u = \sum m^2$)

Similar for $D_u(u,t)$, in complex t -plane, for fixed u .

$$D_u(u,t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{b_1(u)}^{\infty} \frac{dt''}{t'' - t} \frac{1}{2i} [D_u(u, t''+i\epsilon) - D_u(u, t''-i\epsilon)] + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{b_2(u)}^{\infty} \frac{ds''}{s'' - s} \frac{1}{2i} [D_s(s''+i\epsilon, u) - D_s(s''-i\epsilon, u)]$$



These are valid provided $D_s, D_u \rightarrow 0$ with $|t| \rightarrow \infty$ quickly enough, and there are no additional poles in the complex t -plane.

Plugging these into the single-variable dispersion relation,

$$A(s, t) = (\text{pole terms}) + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left[\iint \frac{ds' dt''}{(s'-s)(t''-t)} \rho_{st}(s', t'') + \iint \frac{ds' du''}{(s'-s)(u''-u)} \rho_{su}(s', u'') \right. \\ \left. + \iint \frac{du' dt''}{(u'-u)(t''-t)} \rho_{tu}(u', t'') + \iint \frac{du' ds''}{(u'-u)(s''-s)} \rho_{su}(s'', u') \right]$$

↑
rename $u' \rightarrow u'', s'' \rightarrow s'$

Somehow (?) 2nd & 4th terms combine to give the Mandelstam representation.

$$A(s, t) = (\text{pole terms}) + \frac{1}{\pi^2} \left[\iint \frac{ds' dt'}{(s'-s)(t'-t)} \rho_{st}(s', t') + \iint \frac{ds' du'}{(s'-s)(u'-u)} \rho_{su}(s', u') \right. \\ \left. + \iint \frac{du' dt'}{(u'-u)(t'-t)} \rho_{tu}(u', t') \right]$$

Integration is over the regions on which the double spectral functions ρ are defined.