

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{\psi} i \gamma^\mu \partial_\mu \psi - g \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu \psi - m \bar{\psi} \psi$$

$$\partial_\alpha \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial (\partial_\alpha \psi)} \right) = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi}$$

$$\partial_\alpha (\bar{\psi} i \gamma^\mu \delta_{\alpha\mu}) = -g \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu - m \bar{\psi}$$

$$\partial_\alpha (\bar{\psi} i \gamma^\alpha)$$

$$(\partial_\alpha \bar{\psi}) (i \gamma^\alpha) = -g \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu - m \bar{\psi}$$

$$0 = -(\partial_\alpha \bar{\psi}) (i \gamma^\alpha) - g \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu A_\mu - m \bar{\psi}$$

$$-i\gamma^{\mu T}(\partial_{\mu}\bar{\Psi})^T - g\gamma^{\mu T}A_{\mu}\bar{\Psi}^T - m\bar{\Psi}^T = 0$$

$$-iC\gamma^{\mu T}(\partial_{\mu}\bar{\Psi})^T - gC\gamma^{\mu T}A_{\mu}\bar{\Psi}^T - mC\bar{\Psi}^T = 0$$

$$i\gamma^{\mu}C(\partial_{\mu}\bar{\Psi})^T + g\gamma^{\mu}A_{\mu}C\bar{\Psi}^T - mC\bar{\Psi}^T = 0$$

$$C\gamma^{\mu T} = -\gamma^{\mu}C$$

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$$\psi^c = C\bar{\Psi}^T$$

↪ If C exists, ✓

$$\begin{aligned}
 \underline{\underline{\psi^c}} &= \underline{\underline{C \bar{\psi}^T}} = C (\psi^\dagger \gamma^0)^T \\
 &= \underline{\underline{C \gamma^{0T} \psi^*}} \\
 &= \underline{\underline{-\gamma^0 C \psi^*}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C \gamma^{\mu T} = -\gamma^\mu C$$

~~$$\psi^c = C \gamma^0 \psi^*$$~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{\psi^c} &= \overline{(C \bar{\psi}^T)^\dagger \gamma^0} \\
 &= \overline{(-\gamma^0 C \psi^*)^\dagger} \gamma^0 = -\psi^\dagger C^\dagger \gamma^0 \gamma^0 \\
 &= -\psi^\dagger C^\dagger
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \psi &= (\psi^c)^c = (-\gamma^0 C \psi^*)^c \\
 &= -\gamma^0 C (-) \gamma^{0*} C^* \psi \\
 &= \gamma^0 C \underbrace{\gamma^{0T}}_{\downarrow} C^* \psi \\
 &= -\underline{\underline{\gamma^0 \gamma^0}} C C^* \psi \\
 &= -C C^* \psi
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C C^* = -1$$

$$\overline{(v_L^c)} v_L$$

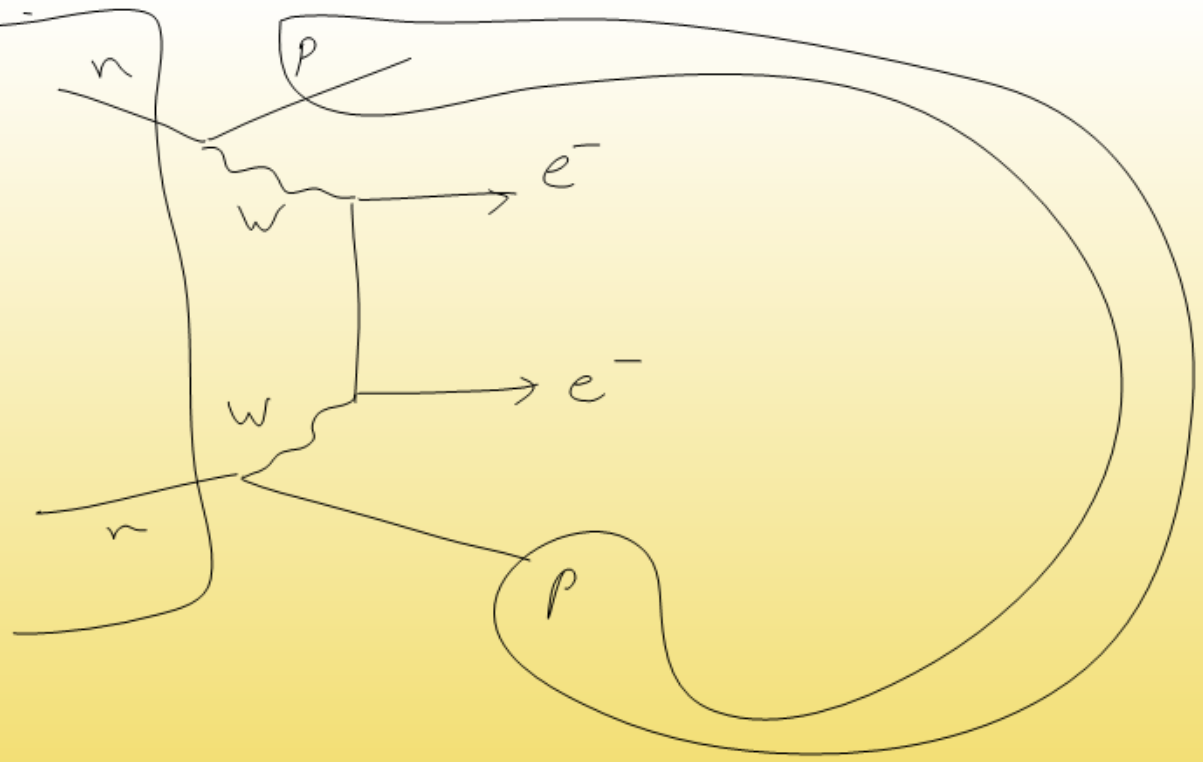
$$Y \quad -1 \quad -1$$

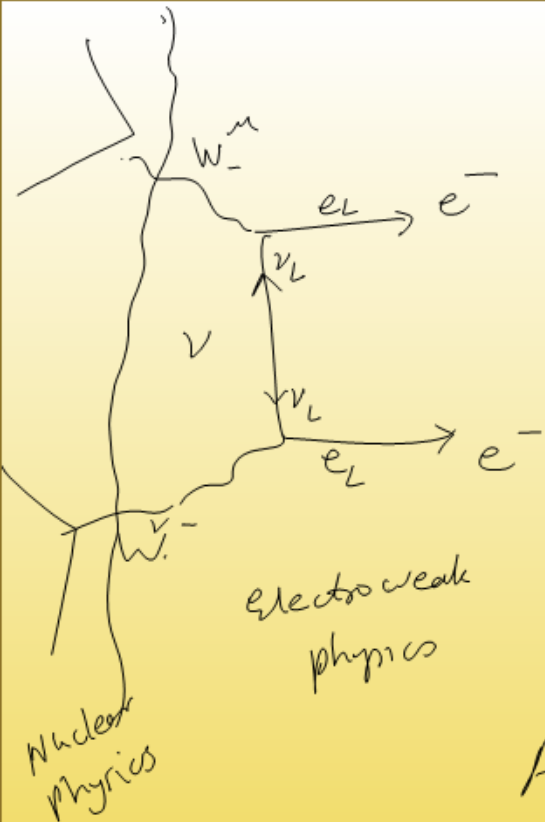
$$\rightarrow 2$$

$$Q_2 = \frac{Y}{2} + T_3$$

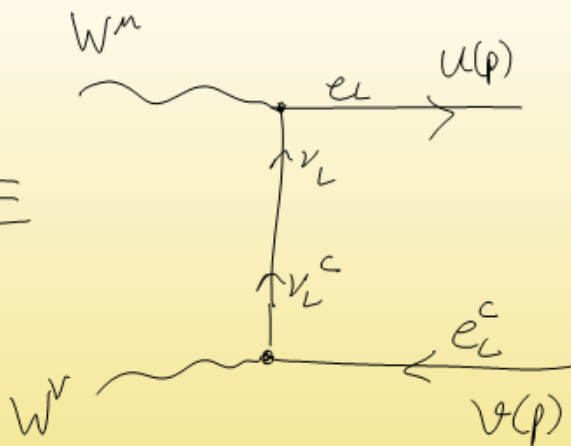
$$\Theta = +\frac{1}{2}$$

$$Y = -1$$





\equiv



~~$$\bar{e}_L \gamma^\nu \bar{\nu}_L \nu_L \gamma^\mu e_L$$~~

$$A \sim \bar{e}_L^c \gamma^\nu \nu_L^c \bar{\nu}_L \gamma^\mu e_L$$

$$\bar{e}_L^c \gamma^\nu \underbrace{v_L^c \bar{v}_L}_{\text{}} \gamma^\mu e_L$$

$$\bar{e}_L^c \gamma^\nu \frac{1}{\not{p} - m_L} \gamma^\mu e_L$$

$$\bar{e}_L^c \gamma^\nu \frac{(\not{p} + m_L)}{p^2 - m_L^2} \gamma^\mu e_L$$

○

$$\frac{\bar{e}_L^c \gamma^\nu \not{p} \gamma^\mu e_L}{p^2}$$

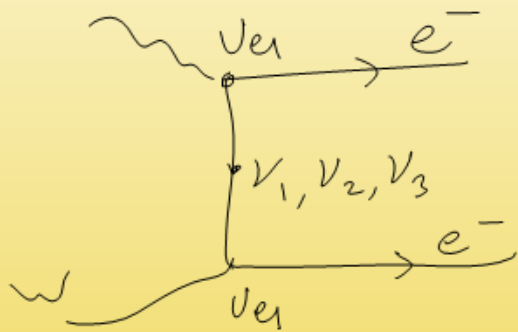
$$\frac{\bar{e}_L^c \gamma^\nu (m_L) \gamma^\mu e_L}{p^2}$$

~~$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi} (i \not{\partial} - m_L) \psi$$~~

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2} \bar{\psi} (i \not{\partial} - m_L) \psi$$

$$\psi = v_L + v_L^c$$

$$A \sim m_L \equiv \frac{\bar{e}_L \gamma^\mu \gamma^\nu e_L}{p^2} \langle Y | H | X \rangle$$



$$A \propto m_\nu$$

$$\sim m_1 V_{e1}^2 + m_2 V_{e2}^2 + m_3 V_{e3}^2$$