

$x^M = (ct, \vec{r})$: four vector

$x^0 = ct$

$x'^M \equiv \Lambda^M_{\ \nu} x^\nu$: Covariant vector

$$\Lambda^M_{\ \nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$-c^2 t^2 + \vec{r}^2 = \underbrace{x^M x_M}_{\substack{\text{invariant} \\ \text{scalar}}} = x^0 x_0 + \vec{r}^2$: is invariant

$x_0 = -ct$

$x_M \equiv (-ct, \vec{r})$: Contravariant

$x^0 = ct$

$x_0 = -ct = -x^0$

$\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$

$c^2 (dt)^2 - (d\vec{r})^2 = (dx)^2 c^2$

$dx = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{c^2 (dt)^2 - d\vec{r}^2}$

$dx = dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$

dx : proper time.

$\vec{u} \equiv \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$

$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

$-c^2 t^2 + \vec{r}^2$	$c^2 t^2 - \vec{r}^2$
$x^2 = -c^2 t^2 + \vec{r}^2$	$x^2 = c^2 t^2 - \vec{r}^2$
$x^M = (ct, \vec{r})$	$x^M = (ct, \vec{r})$
$x_M = (-ct, \vec{r})$	$x_M = (ct, -\vec{r})$

$$\vec{\eta}^M = \frac{dx^M}{d\tau}$$

$$\vec{\eta}^M = \frac{dx^M}{d\tau} = \frac{d}{d\tau} (\gamma^M_{2} x^2) = \gamma^M_{2} \frac{dx^2}{d\tau}$$

$$\vec{\eta}^M = \gamma^M_{2} \eta^2$$

$\vec{\eta}^M$: four velocity

$$\vec{\eta}^M = \frac{dx^M}{d\tau}$$

$$\eta^0 = \frac{dx^0}{d\tau} = \frac{c dt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} dt} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \gamma^0$$

$$\eta^i = \frac{dx^i}{d\tau} = \frac{v^i}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\eta^0 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$(\eta^0)^2 - (\vec{\eta})^2 = \frac{c^2}{\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)^2} - \frac{v^2}{\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)^2}$$

$$(\eta^0)^2 - (\vec{\eta})^2 = c^2$$

$$\eta'^0 = \gamma(\eta^0 - \beta\eta^1)$$

$$\eta'^1 = \gamma(\eta^1 - \beta\eta^0)$$

$$\eta'^2 = \eta^2$$

$$\eta'^3 = \eta^3$$



ordinary velocity addition

$$\frac{dx'}{dt'} = \frac{\gamma(dx - v dt) \frac{1}{dt}}{\gamma(dt - \frac{v}{c^2} dx) \frac{1}{dt}} = \frac{u - v}{1 - \frac{vu}{c^2}}$$

$$u'_x = \frac{u - v}{1 - \frac{vu}{c^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy'}{dt'} = \frac{dy \frac{1}{dt}}{\gamma(dt - \frac{v}{c^2} dx) \frac{1}{dt}} =$$

$$u'_y = \frac{u_y}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v}{c^2} u_x)}$$

$$u'_z = \frac{u_z}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v}{c^2} u_x)}$$

$$p^M = m \eta^M$$

$$p^2 = m^2 \eta^M \eta_M = -m^2 c^2$$

$$p^i = m \eta^i = \frac{m u^i}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{p} = \frac{m \vec{u}}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

$$p^0 = m \gamma^0 = \frac{m c}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{E}{c}$$

$$E = \frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow E|_{u=0} = m c^2$$

$$KE = \frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} - m c^2$$

$$\approx m c^2 \left(1 + \frac{u^2}{2c^2} \right) - m c^2$$

$$\frac{u \ll c \Rightarrow \approx m c^2 \left(1 + \frac{u^2}{2c^2} \right) - m c^2 = \frac{1}{2} m u^2$$

$$\vec{p} = \frac{m \vec{u}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}; \quad E = \frac{m c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$m_{\text{eff}} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

the mass of an object $\equiv M = \text{constant}$, does not depend on the speed.

Energy = mass

Energy & momentum is conserved!

$$\vec{p} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m\vec{u}}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}} \right)$$

$$\vec{p} = \underbrace{m}_{m_{rel}} \frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} + m\vec{u} \frac{d}{dt} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}}$$



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{9}{25}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2}} = \frac{1}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$P_1^0 = \frac{m c}{\sqrt{1-\frac{9}{25}}} = \frac{5}{4} m c$$

$$P_2^0 = \frac{5}{4} m c$$

$$P_1^x = \frac{m \frac{3}{5} c}{\sqrt{1-\frac{9}{25}}} = \frac{3}{4} m c$$

$$P_2^x = -\frac{3}{4} m c$$

$$P_1^y = 0$$

$$P_2^y = 0$$

$$P_1^z = 0$$

$$P_2^z = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_1 &= \left(\frac{5}{4} m c, \frac{3}{4} m c, 0, 0 \right) \\ P_2 &= \left(\frac{5}{4} m c, -\frac{3}{4} m c, 0, 0 \right) \end{aligned} \right\} P_1 + P_2 = \left(\frac{5}{2} m c, 0 \right)$$

after collision



$$\vec{p} = (Mc, \vec{0}) = \left(\frac{5}{2}mc, \vec{0}\right)$$

$$M \rightarrow \frac{5}{2}m = 2m + \frac{m}{2}$$

$$P = \left(\frac{5c}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}, \frac{m\vec{u}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \left(\frac{E}{c}, \vec{p} \right)$$

Example Constant Force ($\vec{u}(t=0) = \vec{0}$)

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \vec{F} \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \vec{F}t + \vec{p}_0 \quad \vec{p}_0 = \vec{0}$$
$$m \frac{\vec{u}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \vec{F}t$$

$$\vec{F} = F \hat{x}$$
$$u = u \hat{x}$$

$$\frac{mu}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = (Ft)$$

$$m^2 u^2 = \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right) (Ft)^2$$

$$u^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{Ft}{mc}\right)^2 \right] = \left(\frac{Ft}{m}\right)^2$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = u = \frac{Ft/m}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{Ft}{mc}\right)^2 \right]^{1/2}} = \frac{F}{c^2} \frac{1}{\left[1 + \left(\frac{Ft}{mc}\right)^2 \right]^{1/2}}$$

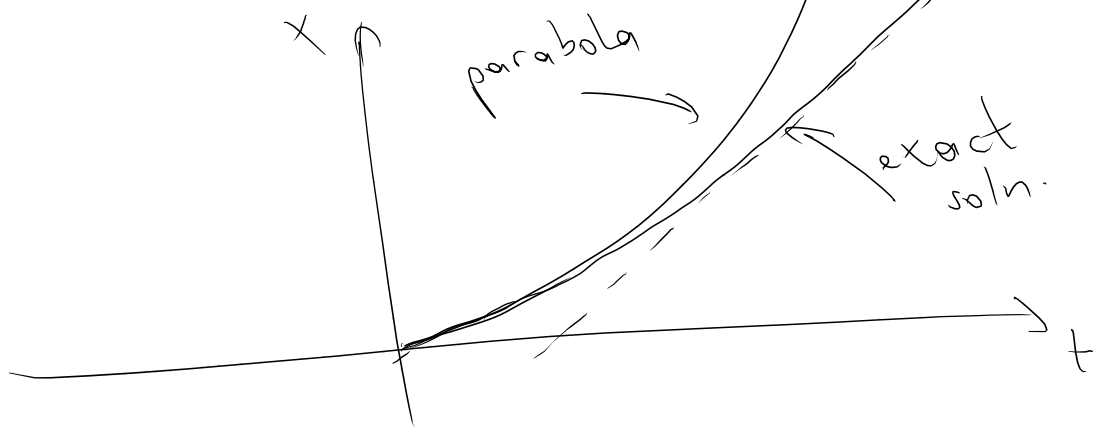
$$x(t) = \frac{m}{F} c^2 \left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{Ft}{mc} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} - 1 \right\} + x(t=0)$$

If $\frac{Ft}{mc} \ll 1$

$$x(t) \approx \frac{m}{F} c^2 \left\{ 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{Ft}{mc} \right)^2 - 1 \right\} + x_0$$

classical
parabola

$$x(t) \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{m} \right) t^2 + x_0$$



$$x(t) = \frac{m}{F} c^2 \left\{ \left[1 + \left(\frac{Ft}{mc} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} - 1 \right\} + x(t=0)$$

$$= \frac{m}{F} c^2 \left\{ \left(\frac{Ft}{mc} \right) \left[1 + \left(\frac{mc}{Ft} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} - 1 \right\} + x_0$$

$$= \frac{m}{F} c^2 \left\{ \frac{Ft}{mc} \left[1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{mc}{Ft} \right)^2 \right] - 1 \right\}$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{m}{F} c^2 \left[\frac{Ft}{mc} - 1 \right]$$

$$x(t) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} ct - \frac{m c^2}{F}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} \quad \Leftarrow \text{not a 4-vector}$$

$$K^M = \frac{dP^M}{d\tau} \quad \Leftarrow \text{4-vector}$$

$$d\tau = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} dt$$

proper time.

$$\frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{dx}{d\tau} = v = \text{const}$$

$$\frac{L}{\eta} = \left(\frac{L}{\eta} \right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$