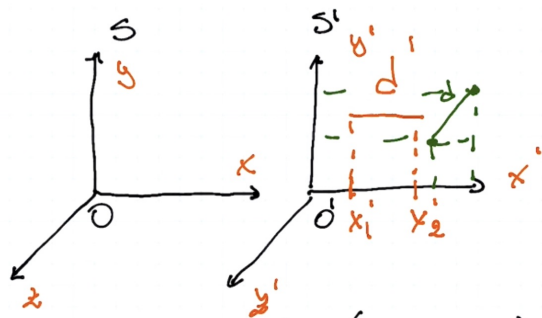


RELATIVITÀ

18 mar '21

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$$x'_2 - x'_1 = x_2 - x_1 \quad d = d'$$

definire tre punti e
misurare per T. di Galileo

$$x'_2 - x'_1 = (x_2 - v_e \cdot t) - (x_1 - v_e \cdot t) = x_2 - v_e \cdot t - x_1 + v_e \cdot t = x_2 - x_1 \quad \Rightarrow d' = d$$

Relatività E. 3 coordinate spaziali + 1 coordinate temporale \rightarrow cerchiamo un "teorema di pitagora" a 4 dimensioni

Ipotesi:

- $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2 = d^2$ può essere invariante? **No!** + non omogeneo
- $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \underbrace{c^2 t^2}_{ct = x} = d^2$ può essere invariante? **NO!** a x, y, z

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} ct = x \\ \frac{m}{s} \cdot s \Rightarrow m \end{array} \right)$$

\rightarrow studiamola
lo stesso

Dim

$$\Delta S^2 = \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2 + c^2 \Delta t^2 \quad \text{e } \Delta y = \Delta z = 0$$

$$\Delta S^2 = \Delta x^2 + c^2 \Delta t^2$$

$$0 \quad \Delta S^2 = \Delta x^2 + c^2 \Delta t^2 = c^2 \Delta t^2 \left(\frac{\Delta x^2}{c^2 \Delta t^2} + 1 \right) = c^2 \Delta t^2 \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2} + 1 \right)$$

\downarrow
raccolgo
 $c^2 \Delta t^2$

} osservatore fermo

$$0' \quad \Delta S'^2 = 0 + c^2 \Delta t_0'^2$$

$\Delta x' = 0$
 $\Delta t_0'$

\swarrow i due eventi avvengono nello stesso luogo
 Δt_0 e $\Delta x' = 0$

} in moto

$$\cancel{c^2} \Delta t^2 \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2} + 1 \right) = \cancel{c^2} \Delta t_0'^2$$

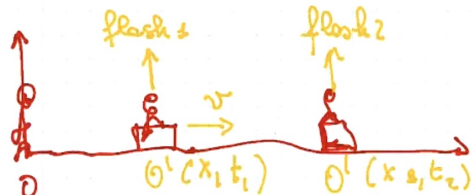
$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t_0'}{\left(\frac{v^2}{c^2} + 1 \right)}$$

\equiv
 \equiv
 \equiv

No!

double check

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

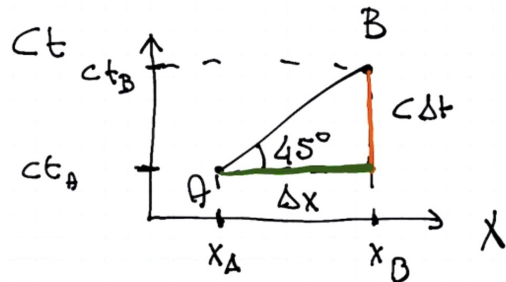


3. $\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2 - c^2 \Delta t^2 = \Delta s^2$

è invariante! 187
DIMOSTRAZIONE \Rightarrow LIBRO!

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DIAGRAMMI SPAZIO-TEMPO



$$\Delta x^2 - c^2 \Delta t^2 = \Delta s^2 \quad \Delta y^2 = \Delta z^2 = 0$$

Se $\alpha = 45^\circ$

$$c\Delta t = \Delta x$$

$$\frac{c\Delta t}{\Delta x} = 1$$

$$\frac{c}{v} = 1 \quad c = v$$

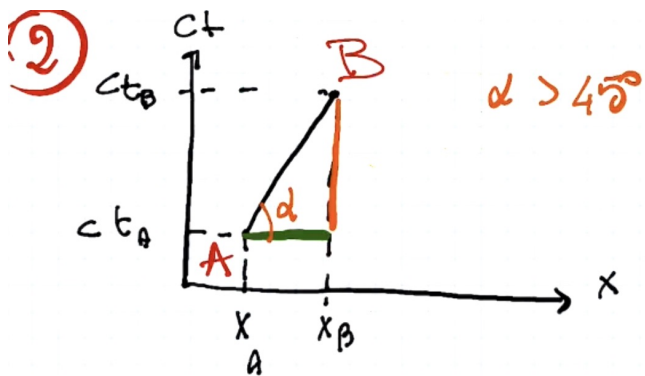
quasi tipo luce

A e B sono comovimenti A è causa di B ; A comunica con me

quasi luminosità

$$\Delta s^2 = \Delta x^2 - c^2 \Delta t^2 = 0$$

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Segue hipotempo

$$\Delta s^2 > 0$$

A e B são comovíveis

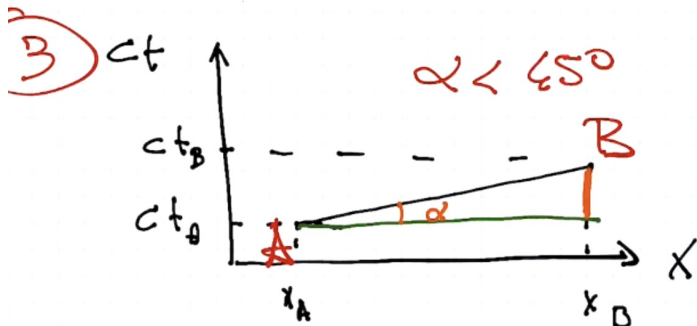
$$c \Delta t > \Delta x$$

$$c > \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$$c > v$$

$$v < c$$

Ex: segue noutro



Segue hip espacia

$$\Delta s^2 < 0$$

$$\frac{c \Delta t}{\Delta t} < \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$$c < v \quad !! \quad \text{is} \quad !!$$

A e B não são comovíveis

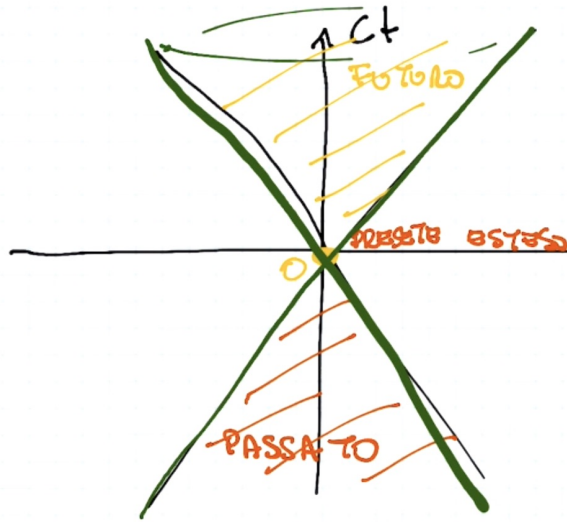


DIAGRAM NA
MUKOWSKY

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