

$$\therefore u^i = \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}, \frac{\mathbf{v}}{c\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right)$$

四加速度 $\omega^i = \frac{d^2 x^i}{ds^2} = \frac{du^i}{ds} = \dots$

ω^i 与 u^i 正交。

对 $u^i u_i = 1$ 微分, $\omega^i u_i + u^i \omega_i = 2u^i \omega_i = 0$

第二章 相对论力学

最小作用量原理

$$S = -\alpha \int_a^b ds$$

$\alpha > 0$

沿世界线积分; α 为常数; S 洛伦兹不变

$\int_a^b ds$ 有最大值, S 有最小值

对时间的积分

$$\dot{S} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L dt$$

拉格朗日函数

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

$$S = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \alpha c \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} dt$$

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

当 $c \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $L = -\alpha c \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{2c^2}\right) = -\alpha c + \frac{\alpha v^2}{2c} = -\alpha c + \frac{mv^2}{2}$

$\alpha = mc$

$$L = -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad S = -mc \int_a^b ds$$

广义动量 $\vec{p} = m \frac{d\vec{q}}{dt} = \gamma m \dot{\vec{q}}$

构造拉格朗日量使 $\vec{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\vec{q}}} = \frac{m \dot{\vec{q}}}{\sqrt{1 - \dot{\vec{q}}^2/c^2}}$

$$L = T^* - V(q_1, q_2, q_3)$$

$$\vec{p} = \frac{\partial T^*}{\partial \dot{\vec{q}}} = \frac{m \dot{\vec{q}}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

解得 $T^* = -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$

$$L = T^* - V = -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} - V = -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2^2 + \dot{q}_3^2}{c^2}} - V$$

见赵亚博力学讲义 P168

$\vec{p} = \frac{m\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ 若速度大小不变, 则 $\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$
 若速度方向不变, $\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{m}{(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}$

粒子能量 $\mathcal{E} = \vec{p} \cdot \vec{v} - L = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

$\mathcal{E}_0 = mc^2$ $\mathcal{E} \approx mc^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2$

$\frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{c^2} = p^2 + m^2c^2$ 哈密顿量 $\mathcal{H} = c\sqrt{p^2 + m^2c^2}$

$p \ll mc$, $\mathcal{H} = mc^2 + \frac{p^2}{2m}$

$\vec{p} = \frac{\mathcal{E}\vec{v}}{c^2}$, 对光子 $\vec{p} = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{c}$
 (或极端相对论粒子)

四维形式: $\delta S = -mc \int_a^b ds = 0$

$ds = \sqrt{dx_i dx_i}$, $\delta S = -mc \int_a^b \frac{dx_i \delta x_i}{ds} = -mc \int_a^b u_i \delta x_i$

$\delta S = -mc u_i \delta x_i \Big|_a^b + mc \int_a^b \delta x_i \frac{du_i}{ds} ds$

运动方程 $(\delta x_i)_a = (\delta x_i)_b = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du_i}{ds} = 0$

作用量的变分为坐标的函数, 则a点固定, b点变化, 只考虑实际的轨道, 满足 $\frac{du_i}{ds} = 0$

于是 $\delta S = -mc u_i (\delta x_i)_b = -mc u_i \delta x_i$

$p_i = -\frac{\partial S}{\partial x_i}$, 四维动量

$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial S}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial S}{\partial z}$ 是动量分量, $-\frac{\partial S}{\partial t}$ 为能量 \mathcal{E}

$p^i = (\frac{\mathcal{E}}{c}, \vec{p})$ $p_i = (\frac{\mathcal{E}}{c}, -\vec{p})$

四维动量的分量为 $p^i = mc u^i$

将四维动量代入到洛伦兹变换式, 得

$p_x = \frac{p'_x + \frac{v}{c} \mathcal{E}'}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ $p_y = p'_y$ $p_z = p'_z$ $\mathcal{E} = \gamma(\mathcal{E}' + vp'_x)$

$$p_i p_i = m^2 c^2$$

四维力: $\delta g^i = \frac{dp^i}{ds} = mc \frac{du^i}{ds}$, 满足 $g^i u_i = 0$

g^i 用三维力矢量 $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt}$ 表示为 $g^i = \left(\frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}}{c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}, \frac{\vec{F}}{c \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right)$

将 $p_i = -\frac{\partial S}{\partial x^i}$ 代入 $p_i p_i = m^2 c^2$ 得哈密顿-雅可比方程 $\frac{\partial S}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x^i} = g^{ik} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x^i} \frac{\partial S}{\partial x^k} = m^2 c^2$

$$\frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial y} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial z} \right)^2 = m^2 c^2$$

若取 $S = S' - mc^2 t$, 代入上式得

$$\frac{1}{2mc^2} \left(\frac{\partial S'}{\partial t} \right)^2 - \frac{\partial S'}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{2m} \left[\left(\frac{\partial S'}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial S'}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial S'}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] = 0$$

$c \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 为经典的 H-J 方程

分布函数的变换

动量分布函数: $d^3N = f(\vec{p}) d^3p$

确定动量“体积元” d^3p 的洛伦兹变换

d^3p 可看作超曲面 $p_i p_i = m^2 c^2$ 面元的零分量

此面元沿超曲面法向, 故 $\frac{d^3p}{\epsilon}$ 为定值
(与 \vec{p} 平行)

粒子数 $f d^3p$ 也是不变量

$$d^3N = f(\vec{p}) \epsilon \frac{d^3p}{\epsilon}, \Rightarrow f(\vec{p}) \epsilon \text{ 是不变量}$$

$$K' \text{ 系 } K \text{ 系中的分布: } f'(\vec{p}') = \frac{f(\vec{p})}{\epsilon'} \epsilon$$

\vec{p}, ϵ 与 \vec{p}', ϵ' 可变换

相空间中的分布函数: $d^6N = f(\vec{r}, \vec{p}) d^3r d^3p$

在动量空间中引入球坐标, 则 d^3p 变为 $p^2 dp d\Omega$

$$\text{由 } \frac{E^2}{c^2} = p^2 + m^2 c^2, \quad \frac{E dE}{c^2} = p dp$$

$$\frac{p^2 dp d\Omega}{E} = \frac{p dE d\Omega}{c^2}, \quad p dE d\Omega \text{ 也是不变量}$$

在 K 系外, 再引入运动的粒子在其中静止的参考系 K' 。

粒子在 K' 中有固有体积元 dV_0 , 由尺缩公式

$$dV = dV_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}, \quad dV' = dV_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dV'} = \frac{E'}{E}, \quad \text{又 } \frac{d^3 p}{d^3 p'} = \frac{E}{E'}, \quad \therefore d\tau = d\tau'$$

相空间体积元是不变量, $f d\tau$ 不变,

$$f(\vec{r}', \vec{p}') = f(\vec{r}, \vec{p})$$

粒子的衰变

静止系中有一粒子质量为 M , 衰变为质量 m_1, m_2 之粒子。

$$M = E_0 + E_0 \quad (\text{设 } c=1)$$

$$E_0 > m_1, \quad E_0 > m_2, \quad M > m_1 + m_2$$

$$\vec{p}_0 + \vec{p}_0 = \vec{0} \quad p_0^2 = p_0^2 \quad E_0^2 - m^2 = \frac{E_0^2}{E_0^2} - m^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} E_0 = \frac{M^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2M} \\ E_0 = \frac{M^2 - m_1^2 + m_2^2}{2M} \end{cases}$$

在质心系(动量中心系)中考察粒子的碰撞
设实验室系下, m_1, E 粒子与 m_2 静止粒子碰撞

$$E = E_1 + E_2 = E_1 + m_2, \quad \vec{p} = \vec{p}_1 + \vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_1$$

$$\text{质心速度 } \vec{V} = \frac{\vec{p}}{E} = \frac{\vec{p}_1}{E_1 + m_2}$$

$$\text{总质量 } M^2 = E^2 - p^2 = (E_1 + m_2)^2 - (E_1^2 - m_1^2)$$

不变截面

设两个碰撞数束，粒子数密度 n_1, n_2 ，速度 \vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2
在粒子2静止的参考系中， dV 内此间碰撞次数

$$dN = dV = \sigma v_{rel} n_1 n_2 dV dt$$

v_{rel} 为1相对2的速度。 dV 应该为一个不变量

$$dV = A n_1 n_2 dV dt$$

dV 是不变量， $A n_1 n_2$ 也是不变量

dV 中的 $dN = A n dV$ 不变量， $n dV = n dV_0$

$$\Rightarrow n = \frac{n_0}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}, \text{ 或 } n = n_0 \frac{E}{m}$$

$$A n_1 n_2 \text{ 不变量} \Leftrightarrow A E_1 E_2 \text{ 不变量} \Leftrightarrow \frac{A E_1 E_2}{p_1 p_2} = A \frac{E_1 E_2}{E_1 E_2 - \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2} = \text{inv}$$

在2静止系中， $E_2 = m_2$, $\vec{p}_2 = 0$ ，上 inv 为 A ，而此系中 $A =$

$$\sigma v_{rel}, \therefore \text{任意系中 } A = \sigma v_{rel} \frac{p_1 p_2}{E_1 E_2}$$

为用表示 v_{rel} ，在2静止系中 $p_1 p_2 = \frac{m_1 m_2}{\sqrt{1-v_{rel}^2}}$

$$v_{rel} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_1^2 m_2^2}{(p_1 p_2)^2}}$$

由四维动量表达式

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2) \cdot (\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2) &= \vec{v}_1 \cdot [\vec{v}_2 \times (\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2)] \\ &= \vec{v}_1 \cdot [(\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1) \vec{v}_1 - (\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1) \vec{v}_2] \\ &= v_1^2 v_2^2 - (\vec{v}_2 \cdot \vec{v}_1)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 p_2 &= E_1 E_2 - \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2 \\ &= m_1 m_2 \frac{1 - \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{\sqrt{(1-v_1^2)(1-v_2^2)}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{代入 } v_{rel} \text{ 式，整理得 } v_{rel} = \frac{\sqrt{(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2)^2 - (\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2)^2}}{1 - \vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}$$

$$\text{再代入 } dV = A n_1 n_2 dV dt = \sigma v_{rel} \frac{p_1 p_2}{E_1 E_2} = \sigma v_{rel} \frac{E_1 E_2 - \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2}{E_1 E_2} n_1 n_2 dV dt$$

$$= \sigma \sqrt{(\vec{v}_1 - \vec{v}_2)^2 - (\vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2)^2} n_1 n_2 dV dt$$

\vec{u}, \vec{v} 共线, 则 $dV = \sigma |\vec{u} - \vec{v}| n_i n_j dV dt$

粒子的弹性碰撞

俩粒子 $\vec{p}_1, \epsilon_1; \vec{p}_2, \epsilon_2$ 1号代表碰撞后

四维动量守恒: $p_1^i + p_2^i = p_1'^i + p_2'^i$

$$p_1^i + p_2^i - p_1'^i = p_2'^i$$

两边平方

$$m_1^2 + p_{1i} p_2^i - p_{1i} p_1'^i - p_{1i} p_2'^i = 0 \quad (*)$$

$$\text{类似 } p_1^i + p_2^i - p_2'^i = p_1'^i \Rightarrow m_2^2 + p_{2i} p_1^i - p_{2i} p_2'^i - p_{2i} p_1'^i = 0 \quad (\star)$$

正碰的碰撞, m_2 碰撞前静止, 则 $\vec{p}_2 = 0, \epsilon_2 = m_2$

$$p_{1i} p_2^i = \epsilon_1 m_2$$

$$p_{1i} p_1'^i = m_2 \epsilon_1'$$

$$p_{1i} p_1'^i = \epsilon_1 \epsilon_1' - \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_1' = \epsilon_1 \epsilon_1' - p_1 p_1' \cos \theta_1$$

θ_1 为 m_1 的散射角. 代入 \star 式得 $\cos \theta_1 = \frac{\epsilon_1' (\epsilon_1 + m_2) - \epsilon_1 m_2 - m_2^2}{p_1 p_1'}$

同理由 \star , $\cos \theta_2 = \frac{(\epsilon_1 + m_2)(\epsilon_2' - m_2)}{p_1 p_2'}$ \star'

θ_2 为 p_2 的散射角 ($\langle \vec{p}_2', \vec{p}_2 \rangle$)

将 $p_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon_1^2 - m_1^2}$ $p_2' = \sqrt{\epsilon_2'^2 - m_2^2}$ 代入 \star' , 两边平方

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_2' = m_2 \frac{(\epsilon_1 + m_2)^2 + (\epsilon_1^2 - m_1^2) \cos^2 \theta_2}{(\epsilon_1 + m_2)^2 - (\epsilon_1^2 - m_1^2) \cos^2 \theta_2}$$

同理可得 ϵ_1' 与 θ_1 的关系

若 $m_1 > m_2$, 则 $\sin \theta_{1 \max} = \frac{m_2}{m_1}$, 与经典一致

当入射粒子 $m_1 = 0$, $p = \epsilon_1$, $p' = \epsilon_1'$,

$$\epsilon_1' = \frac{m_1}{1 - \cos\theta_1 + \frac{m_2}{\epsilon_1}}$$

对任意质量粒子碰撞，在质心系中考虑，有 $\vec{p}_0 = -\vec{p}_2 = \vec{p}_0$
 动量守恒 \Rightarrow 二粒子动量始终大小相等，反向

能量守恒 \Rightarrow 动量数量值不变

设 χ 为 C 系的散角，即碰撞后转的角
 借 χ 表示二粒子在 L 中的终态能量

$$p_{1i} p_{1f} = \epsilon_{1i} \epsilon_{1f} - \vec{p}_{1i} \cdot \vec{p}_{1f} = \epsilon_{1i}^2 - p^2 \cos\chi = p^2 (1 - \cos\chi) + m_1^2$$

$$\epsilon_{1i} = \epsilon_{1f}$$

由 * 式' $\epsilon_1' - \epsilon_1 = -\frac{p_0^2}{m_1} (1 - \cos\chi)$ (在 L 系中)

L 系、C 系中不变量 $p_{1i} p_{1f}$ 相等

$$\epsilon_{1i} \epsilon_{2i} - \vec{p}_{1i} \cdot \vec{p}_{2i} = \epsilon_1 m_2$$

$$\sqrt{(p_0^2 + m_1^2)(p_0^2 + m_2^2)} = \epsilon_1 m_2 - p_0^2$$

$$\text{解得 } p_0^2 = \frac{m_2^2 (\epsilon_1^2 - m_1^2)}{m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2m_1 \epsilon_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon_1' = \epsilon_1 - \frac{m_2 (\epsilon_1^2 - m_1^2)}{m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2m_1 \epsilon_1} (1 - \cos\chi)$$

$$\epsilon_1 + m_1 = \epsilon_1' + \epsilon_2' \Rightarrow \epsilon_2' = m_2 + \frac{m_2 (\epsilon_1^2 - m_1^2)}{m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2m_1 \epsilon_1} (1 - \cos\chi)$$

角动量 $\vec{M} = \sum \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ (转动对称)

四维形式：粒子四坐标为 x^i ，在无限小转动下变为 x'^i

$$x'^i - x^i = \chi_k \delta\Omega^{ik} \quad \delta\Omega^{ik} \text{ 为无限小系数}$$

保距变换 $\Rightarrow x_i' x'^i = x_i x^i$

$x^i x^k \delta \Omega_{ik} = 0$, 对 $\forall x^i$ 成立, $x^i x^k$ 对称, 故

$\delta \Omega_{ik}$ 为反对称张量

$$\delta \Omega_{ik} = -\delta \Omega_{ki}$$

对起点 a 、终点 b 轨道的无限小坐标变换,

作用量的改变 $\delta S = - \sum p^i \delta x_i \Big|_a^b$ (遍求所有粒子)

$$\delta x_i = \delta \Omega_{ik} x^k, \quad \delta S = - \delta \Omega_{ik} \sum p^i x^k \Big|_a^b$$

把 $\sum p^i x^k$ 分解为对称、反对称部分

$$\delta S = - \delta \Omega_{ik} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sum (p^i x^k - p^k x^i) \Big|_a^b$$

拉格朗日函数为不变量,

则 $\sum (p^i x^k - p^k x^i) \Big|_b = \sum (p^i x^k - p^k x^i) \Big|_a$

$M^{ik} = \sum (x^i p^k - x^k p^i)$ 守恒, 四维角动张量

空间分量为 $\vec{M} = \sum \vec{r} \times \vec{p}$ 之分量: $M^{12} = M_x, -M^{13} = M_y, M^{23} = M_z$

令 $\frac{1}{c} M^{01}, M^{02}, M^{03}$ 构成矢量 $\sum (t\vec{p} - \frac{\epsilon \vec{r}}{c})$

$$M^{ik} = \left(c \sum (t\vec{p} - \frac{\epsilon \vec{r}}{c}), -\vec{M} \right)$$

M^{ik} 对封闭系统守恒, 则 $\sum (t\vec{p} - \frac{\epsilon \vec{r}}{c}) = \text{const}$

总能量 $\sum \epsilon$ 守恒, 则 $\frac{\sum \epsilon \vec{r}}{\sum \epsilon} - t \frac{c^2 \sum \vec{p}}{\sum \epsilon} = \text{const}$

$\vec{R} = \frac{\sum \epsilon \vec{r}}{\sum \epsilon}$ 的点以 $\vec{v} = \frac{c^2 \sum \vec{p}}{\sum \epsilon}$ 运动

质心