Special Relativity

$\Delta s^2 = -\Delta t^2 + \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2$	Spacetime interval (S. 1.1)
$\Delta \overline{s}^2 = \Delta s^2$	Invariance of the interval (S. 1.7)
$\overline{t} = \gamma(t - vx)$ $\overline{x} = \gamma(v - vt)$	Lorentz Transforms (S. 1.12)
$\Delta x^{\overline{\alpha}} = \Lambda^{\overline{\alpha}}{}_{\beta} \Delta x^{\beta}$	Lorentz Transformation (S. 2.4)
$\vec{A} \underset{\mathcal{O}}{\longrightarrow} A^{\alpha}$	Components of the vector $\overrightarrow{A}$ (S. 2.7)
$(\vec{e}_{\alpha})^{\beta} = \delta_{\alpha}{}^{\beta}$	Definition of the basis vectors (S. 2.10)
$\vec{A} \rightarrow A^{\alpha} \vec{e}_{\alpha}$	The vector $\vec{A}$ in terms of the basis vectors (S. 2.10)
$\vec{e}_{\alpha} = \Lambda^{\overline{\beta}}{}_{\alpha} \vec{e}_{\overline{\beta}}$	Lorentz transform of basis vectors (S. 2.13)
$\Lambda^{\overline{\beta}}{}_{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -v\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -v\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	Components of the Λ tensor (S. p38)
$\vec{e}^{\nu}{}_{\overline{\mu}}(-\vec{v}) e_{\vec{e}_{\nu}}$	Inverse Lorentz transform (S. 2.15)
$\vec{e}_{\alpha} = \delta^{\nu}{}_{\alpha} \vec{e}_{\nu}$	Basis vector identity (S p40)
$\Lambda^{\nu}{}_{\overline{\beta}}$	