ANNOUNCEMENTS

- What's left?
 - Quiz 7 (Due Apr. 20)
 - Homework 13 (Due Apr. 20)
 - If we finish early, we finish early.

With Einstein's velocity addition rule,

$$u = \frac{u' + v}{1 + \frac{u'v}{c^2}}$$

what happens when v is very small compared to c?

$$A. u \rightarrow 0$$

$$B. u \rightarrow c$$

$$C. u \rightarrow \infty$$

D.
$$u \approx u' + v$$

E. Something else

With Einstein's velocity addition rule,

$$u = \frac{u' + v}{1 + \frac{u'v}{c^2}}$$

what happens when u' is c?

$$A. u \rightarrow 0$$

$$B. u \rightarrow c$$

$$C. u \rightarrow \infty$$

D.
$$u \approx u' + v$$

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$$u = \frac{u' + v}{1 + \frac{u'v}{c^2}}$$

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$$u \approx u' + v$$

E. Something else

I have seen the Einstein summation notation before:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \equiv a_{\mu} b^{\mu}$$

- A. Yes and I'm comfortable with it
- B. Yes, but I'm just a little rusty with it
- C. Yes, but I don't remember it it all
- D. Nope

True or False: The dot product (in 3 space) is invariant to rotations.

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \equiv a_{\mu} b^{\mu}$$

A. True

B. False

C. No idea

Displacement is a defined quantity

$$\Delta x^{\mu} \equiv \left(x_A^{\mu} - x_B^{\mu} \right)$$

Is the displacement a contravariant 4-vector?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Umm...don't know how to tell
- D. None of these.

Be ready to explain your answer.

The displacement between two events Δx^{μ} is a contravariant 4-vector.

Is $5\Delta x^{\mu}$ also a 4-vector?

A. Yes

B. No

The displacement between two events Δx^{μ} is a contravariant 4-vector.

Is $\Delta x^{\mu}/\Delta t$ also a 4-vector (where Δt is the time between in events in some frame)?

A. Yes

B. No

The displacement between two events Δx^{μ} is a contravariant 4-vector.

Is $\Delta x^{\mu}/\Delta \tau$ also a 4-vector (where $\Delta \tau$ is the proper time)?

A. Yes

B. No