# Física Contemporánea

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## Clase 12

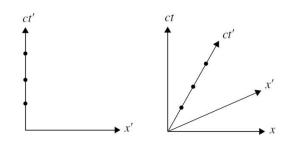
- Dos experimentos pensados(Gemelos; Tubo y varilla)
- Covarianza electrodinámica

#### **Clase anterior**

#### Dilatación temporal

$$\Delta x' = \gamma (\Delta x - \beta c \Delta t), \quad c \Delta t' = \gamma (c \Delta t - \beta \Delta x)$$

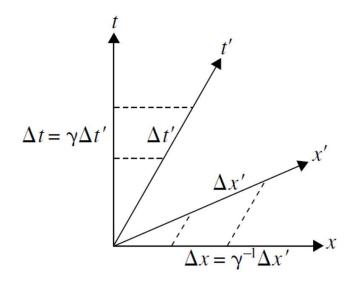
Ticks en O'



$$\Delta t = \gamma \Delta t' \qquad \gamma > 1.$$

#### Contracción de longitud

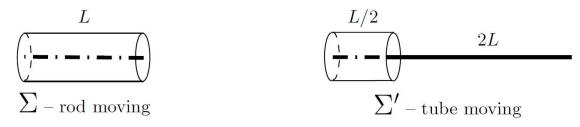
$$\Delta x' = \gamma \, \Delta x > \Delta x.$$



#### El tubo y la varilla

Tomemos una varilla de longitud 2L y un tubo de longitud L (ambos medidos en

reposo),



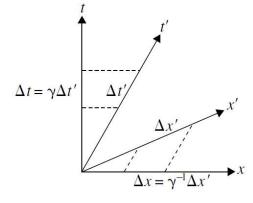
<u>Sistema  $\Sigma$ </u>: (tubo en reposo, varilla en movimiento) si la varilla se mueve con  $v=c\sqrt{3}/2,$ 

la varilla mide  $2L\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}=L$ 

Sistema  $\Sigma'$ : (tubo en movimiento, varilla en reposo) la varilla es 4 veces mas largo

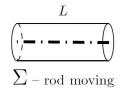
que el tubo, nunca cabrá en el tubo!

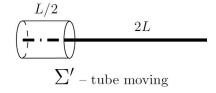
¿Cómo es posible este resultado?



### El tubo y la varilla

Una varilla de longitud *2L* y un tubo de longitud *L* 





El tubo mide L en el sistema O. En este mismo sistema medimos la longitud de la varilla, entonces

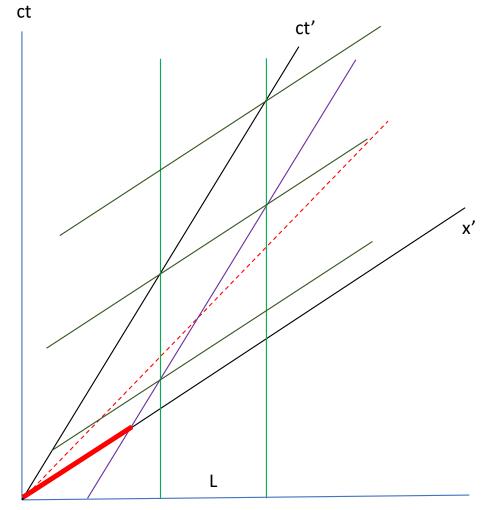
$$x_2' - x_1' = \gamma(x_2 - x_1)$$

donde hemos asumido  $t_1 = t_2$ .

La varilla mide 2L en el sistema O'. En este mismo sistema medimos la longitud de la varilla, entonces

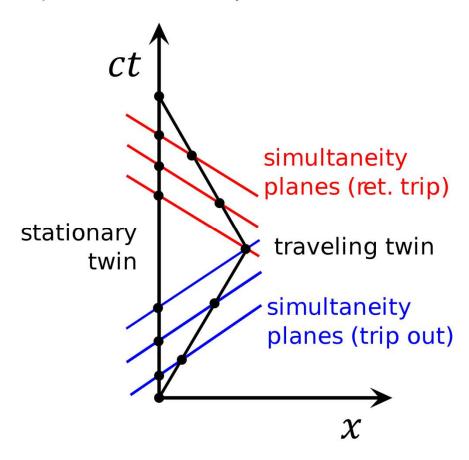
$$x_2 - x_1 = \gamma(x_2' - x_1')$$

donde hemos asumido  $t'_1 = t'_2$ .



#### Paradoja de los gemelos

Un gemelo se queda en la tierra y el otro viaja a  $v=c\sqrt{3}/2$ , y regresa después de 1 año de viaje (para él). En la Tierra han pasado 2 años.



#### **Cuadrivectores**

Un evento en el *espacio-tiempo* tiene coordenadas  $X^{\mu}=(ct,x,y,z)$   $\mu=0,1,2,3$  Con la *métrica de Minkowski*  $\eta_{\mu\nu}={\rm diag}(+1,-1,-1,-1)$  podemos

$$X_{\mu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} X^{\nu} \qquad X^{\nu} = \eta^{\nu\mu} X_{\mu}$$

Y formar el *invariante* cuadrático  $X \cdot X = X^{\mu} \eta_{\mu\nu} X^{\nu} = c^2 t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$ 

Invariante frente a transformaciones de Lorentz:

$$\Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma v/c & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma v/c & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

luego

$$\Lambda^{\rho}_{\ \mu}\eta_{\rho\sigma}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\ \nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \Lambda^{\rho}_{\ \mu}\Lambda_{\rho\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} 
\Rightarrow \quad \Lambda^{\rho}_{\ \mu}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\rho} = \delta^{\sigma}_{\mu} 
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\Rightarrow \quad \Lambda^{\sigma}_{\rho}\Lambda^{\rho}_{\ \mu} = \delta^{\sigma}_{\mu}$$

$$X^{\mu} \to X'^{\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} X^{\nu}$$

$$X_{\mu} \to X'_{\mu} = \eta_{\mu\rho} X'^{\rho}$$

$$= \eta_{\mu\rho} \Lambda^{\rho}_{\ \sigma} X^{\sigma}$$

$$= \eta_{\mu\rho} \Lambda^{\rho}_{\ \sigma} \eta^{\sigma\nu} X_{\nu}$$

$$X_{\mu} \to \Lambda_{\mu}^{\ \nu} X_{\nu}$$

#### Mecánica relativista

$$U_{\mu} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} c \\ -\mathbf{u} \end{pmatrix} \qquad P = mU$$

#### Un covector muv útil

$$\partial_{\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial X^{\mu}} = \left(\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \nabla\right)$$

$$\partial_{\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial X^{\mu}} \to \frac{\partial}{\partial X^{\prime \mu}} = \frac{\partial X^{\nu}}{\partial X^{\prime \mu}} \frac{\partial}{\partial X^{\nu}} = (\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}_{\ \mu} \partial_{\nu} = \Lambda^{\nu}_{\mu} \partial_{\nu}$$

#### Dinámica relativista

Imitando a Newton requerimos algo como:

$$m\frac{du^{\mu}}{d\tau} = f^{\mu}$$

Del electromagnetismo

$$f^\mu = (f^0, \gamma \vec{F})$$

De la componente espacial

$$m\frac{d}{d\tau}(\gamma\vec{v}) = \gamma I$$

$$m\frac{d}{d\tau}(\gamma\vec{v}) = \gamma\vec{F} \qquad \qquad \frac{d}{dt}(m\gamma\vec{v}) = \vec{F}$$

De las relaciones anteriores

$$m\dot{u}^{\mu} = f^{\mu}$$

$$m\dot{u}^{\mu}u_{\mu} = f^{\mu}u_{\mu} =$$

$$m\dot{u}^{\mu}=f^{\mu} \qquad m\dot{u}^{\mu}u_{\mu}=f^{\mu}u_{\mu}=0$$
 De la componente temporal 
$$f^{\mu}=\left(\gamma\frac{\vec{F}\cdot\vec{v}}{c},\gamma\vec{F}\right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(mc^2) = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$E = \gamma mc^2$$

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  $\frac{m}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = m c^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \cdots$ 

$$X^{\mu} \to X^{\prime \mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\ \nu} X^{\nu}$$

#### **Tensores**

$$T'^{\mu_1\dots\mu_n}_{\nu_1\dots\nu_m} = \Lambda^{\mu_1}_{\rho_1}\dots\Lambda^{\mu_n}_{\rho_n}\Lambda^{\sigma_1}_{\nu_1}\dots\Lambda^{\sigma_m}_{\nu_m}T^{\rho_1\dots\rho_n}_{\sigma_1\dots\sigma_m}$$

$$\partial_{\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial X^{\mu}} = \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \nabla\right)$$

#### Primeras relaciones

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} = 0 \qquad J^{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho c \\ \mathbf{J} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$$\partial_{\mu}J^{\mu} = 0$$

#### Ecuaciones homogéneas

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$$
 and  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$ 

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = 0$$
 and  $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$   $\mathbf{E} = -\nabla \phi - \frac{\partial \mathbf{A}}{\partial t}$  and  $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \times \mathbf{A}$ 

Libertad de Gauge

$$\phi \to \phi - \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial t}$$
  $\mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{A} + \nabla \chi$ 

$$\mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{A} + \nabla \chi$$

#### Gauge de Lorentz

$$\frac{1}{c^2}\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot A = 0 \qquad A^{\mu} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi/c \\ \mathbf{A} \end{pmatrix} \qquad A_{\mu} \to A_{\mu} - \partial_{\mu}\chi \qquad \qquad \partial_{\mu}A^{\mu} = 0$$

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Covariant formulation of classical electromagnetism

#### Tensor electromagnético

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu} \qquad F_{\mu\nu} + \partial_{\mu}\partial_{\nu}\chi - \partial_{\nu}\partial_{\mu}\chi = F_{\mu\nu}$$

$$F_{01} = \frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial(-A_{x})}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial(\phi/c)}{\partial x} = \frac{E_{x}}{c} \qquad F_{12} = \frac{\partial(-A_{y})}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(-A_{x})}{\partial y} = -B_{z}$$

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_{x}/c & E_{y}/c & E_{z}/c \\ -E_{x}/c & 0 & -B_{z} & B_{y} \\ -E_{y}/c & B_{z} & 0 & -B_{x} \\ -E_{z}/c & -B_{y} & B_{x} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \qquad F^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\rho}\eta^{\nu\sigma}F_{\rho\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_{x}/c & -E_{y}/c & -E_{z}/c \\ E_{x}/c & 0 & -B_{z} & B_{y} \\ E_{y}/c & B_{z} & 0 & -B_{x} \\ E_{z}/c & -B_{y} & B_{x} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$E'_{x} = E_{x} \qquad B'_{x} = B_{x}$$

$$E'_{y} = \gamma(E_{y} - vB_{z}) \qquad B'_{y} = \gamma\left(B_{y} + \frac{v}{c^{2}}E_{z}\right)$$

$$E'_{z} = \gamma(E_{z} + vB_{y}) \qquad B'_{z} = \gamma\left(B_{z} - \frac{v}{c^{2}}E_{y}\right)$$