Titre	Expression
La vitesse de la lumière est invariante	0.00
Un événement repéré dans R	$r = \begin{bmatrix} ct & x & y & z \end{bmatrix}^t$
La Matrice de Lorentz	$c = 3 \times 10^{8} \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$ $\underline{r} = \begin{bmatrix} ct & x & y & z \end{bmatrix}^{t}$ $L = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma\beta & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $L^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma\beta & 0 & 0 \\ \gamma\beta & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\underline{r'} = L\underline{r}$ $r = L^{-1}r'$
L'Inverse de la Matrice de Lorentz	$L^{-1} = egin{pmatrix} \gamma & \gamma eta & 0 & 0 \ \gamma eta & \gamma & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
L'expression de $\underline{r'}$ dans le repéré R	$\underline{r'} = L\underline{r}$
L'expression de \underline{r} dans le repéré R'	$\underline{r} = L^{-1}\underline{r'}$
L'intervalle Δs^2 (invariant)	$\frac{\underline{r} = L^{-}\underline{r}}{\Delta S^{2} = c^{2}t^{2} - L^{2}, L^{2} = \Delta x^{2} + \Delta y^{2} + \Delta z^{2}}$ $L = \frac{\underline{L_{0}}}{\gamma}$ $\Delta t = \gamma \Delta \tau$
Contraction des longueurs	$L = \frac{L_0}{\gamma}$
Dilatation du temps	$\Delta t = \gamma \Delta \tau$
Temps propre	$dt = \gamma_u d\tau$
Transformation des vitesses	$u_x = \frac{u_x' + V}{1 + \frac{\beta}{c} u_x'}, u_y = \frac{u_y'}{\gamma (1 + \frac{\beta}{c} u_x')}, u_z = \frac{u_z'}{\gamma (1 + \frac{\beta}{c} u_x')}$
Transformation des accélérations	$dt = \gamma_u d\tau$ $u_x = \frac{u'_x + V}{1 + \frac{\beta}{c} u'_x}, u_y = \frac{u'_y}{\gamma (1 + \frac{\beta}{c} u'_x)}, u_z = \frac{u'_z}{\gamma (1 + \frac{\beta}{c} u'_x)}$ $a'_x = \frac{a_x}{\gamma^3 (1 - \frac{\beta}{c} u_x)^3}, a'_y = \frac{a_y + a_x \frac{\beta}{c} u_y}{\gamma^2 (1 - \frac{\beta}{c} u_x)^2}, a'_z = \frac{a_z + a_x \frac{\beta}{c} u_z}{1 - \frac{\beta}{c} u_x}}{\gamma^2 (1 - \frac{\beta}{c} u_x)^2}$ $\omega' = \gamma \omega (1 - \beta \cos(\theta)), \tan(\theta') = \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\gamma (\cos(\theta) - \beta)}$ $n = \frac{dN}{d\Omega} = n_0 \frac{1}{\gamma^2 (1 - \beta \cos(\theta)^2)}$ $\underline{k} = \left(\frac{\omega}{x} \vec{k}\right)^t$
Effet Doppler	$\omega' = \gamma \omega \left(1 - \beta \cos(\theta)\right), \tan(\theta') = \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\gamma(\cos(\theta) - \beta)}$
Aberration	$n = \frac{dN}{d\Omega} = n_0 \frac{1}{\gamma^2 \left(1 - \beta \cos(\theta)^2\right)}$
Quadrivecteur d'onde	$ \underline{k} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{\omega} & \vec{k} \end{pmatrix}^{t} $ $ \underline{p} = m\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{u}mc & \gamma_{u}m\vec{u} \end{pmatrix}^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{E} & \vec{p} \end{pmatrix}^{t} $ $ \underline{F} = \frac{d\underline{p}}{d\tau} = m\underline{a} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{u}mc\frac{d\gamma_{u}}{dt} & \gamma_{u}\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \end{pmatrix}^{t} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{u} & \vec{F}\vec{u} & \gamma_{u}\vec{F} \end{pmatrix}^{t} $ $ T = (\gamma_{u} - 1) mc^{2} $
Quadrivecteur impulsion	$\underline{p} = m\underline{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_u mc & \gamma_u m\vec{u} \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} \underline{E} & \vec{p} \end{pmatrix}^t$
Quadrivecteur force	$\underline{F} = \frac{d\underline{p}}{d\tau} = m\underline{a} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_u mc \frac{d\gamma_u}{dt} & \gamma_u \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_u \vec{F} \vec{u} & \gamma_u \vec{F} \end{pmatrix}^t$
Energies	$T = (\gamma_u - 1) mc^2$
Relations force-acceleration	$\vec{F} = m\gamma_u \left(\vec{a} + \gamma_u^2 \frac{\vec{u}\vec{a}}{c^2} \right), F_{ } = m\gamma_u^3 a_T, F_{\perp} = m\gamma_u a_N$ $F' = LF$
Transformation des forces	
Collisions relativistes	$p_{avant} = p_{apres}$ (pour un système isolé.)
Quadri-gradient	$\underline{\nabla} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial ct} & -\vec{\nabla} \end{pmatrix}^{\iota}, (\underline{\nabla}' = L\underline{\nabla})$
Quadri-vecteur ! densité de courant	$ \underline{\nabla} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial ct} - \vec{\nabla}\right)^t, (\underline{\nabla}' = L\underline{\nabla}) $ $ \underline{J} = \rho_0 \left(\gamma_u c \gamma_u \vec{u}\right)^t $ $ \underline{A} = \left(\frac{\phi}{c} A\right)^t $ $ \nabla . A = 0 $
Quadripotentiel	$\underline{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \phi & A \end{pmatrix}^t$
La jauge de Lorenz	
Lagrangien relativiste (Particule Libre)	$L_{Libre} = -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \beta_u^2}$
Lagrangien d'Interaction	$L = L_{libre} + L_{inter} = -mc^2 \sqrt{1 - \beta_u^2} - q \left(\phi - \vec{A}.\vec{u}\right)$
L'Hamiltonien Relativiste	$H = \sqrt{m^2c^4 + \left(\vec{\pi} - q\vec{A}\right)^2c^2} + q\phi$

$$\underline{\text{remarque:}} \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d \end{pmatrix}^t = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \end{pmatrix}$$

References

- [1] Cours de Monsieur R.Chami
- [2] Cours de Madame L.Bouzar