

$$t_{p} = 2.2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{s}$$
 $v \sim c$ 
 $\gamma \sim 10$ 

legge d' decent ment esporens ale

 $P(t) \sim e^{-t/\tau}$   $P(t) \uparrow \iota$ 

Se n weden decale dopo T, come for a func S-10 km?

MEDIA = T

Ande se V=c => ctn = 3.108 m/s. 2.2010 s ~ 660 m Se ver co force creamber relativistar Souther molto rui: prt sulla superfice della Terra.

Mu grave a delhe lunghesse e animo (com 1/mm/cm\*2)

DUE MODI (EQUIVATION) DI VERENLA

[2]

(1)  $\Delta t = y T_r$   $y \sim 10$  red problem

Nel SAR

della Term,

mai il  $\mu^{\pm}$ where  $\mu$  is a large

of a most  $\mu$  rice  $\mu$  and  $\mu$  and  $\mu$  rice  $\mu$  in  $\mu$  and  $\mu$  rice  $\mu$  in  $\mu$  and  $\mu$  rice  $\mu$  in  $\mu$  rice  $\mu$  rice

(2) Ned SAR solde con il pit (in aus e'
a riposo) he the vita weba e' tra

MA si contyger le lunglesse

The solder parerere S.10 km

To sold 5.10 km

To sold 5

EX PEN CASA/2

Collobor with weeks of  $T^{\dagger}$  in SdR in will prove he simples  $\rho(T) = 100 \text{ GeV/c}$  in will prove he simples  $\rho(T) = 139.6 \text{ MeV}$  car  $\rho(T) = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ s}$ 

$$\rho = myv \Rightarrow \frac{m}{\rho} = \frac{1}{yv} = \frac{1}{y\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \qquad f = \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{m^2 + \beta^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{\ln^2}{\rho^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\gamma^2 \beta^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{y^2 \beta^2 + 1}{\gamma^2 \beta^2}}} = \frac{\gamma \beta}{\sqrt{1 + \gamma^2 \beta^2}}$$

orn 
$$y^{2}\beta^{2}+1 = \frac{\beta^{2}}{(1-\beta^{2})} + 1 = \frac{\beta^{2}+1-\beta^{2}}{1-\beta^{2}} = \frac{1}{1-\beta^{2}} = y^{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{E} = \frac{x^{\beta}}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \beta \qquad \boxed{\frac{1}{E} = \beta}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{f}{E})^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{E^2-\rho^2}{E^2}}} = \frac{E}{\sqrt{\frac{\mu^2}{E^2}}} = \frac{E}{m}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[\frac{E}{M} = \gamma\right]$$

Torrians all'execto

$$E = \sqrt{M^2 + \rho^2} \sim \sqrt{\rho^2} = \rho = 100 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\beta = \frac{E}{W} \sim 1$$

$$\gamma = \frac{E}{M} = \frac{100 \text{ GeV}}{139.6 \text{ MeV}} = 714$$

CIFAS SIGNIFICATIVE!

## COMPOSITIONE VELOCITA'

$$O'x'y'z'$$
 he velocti  $(V_0)$  rispett a  $Oxyz$ 

$$\beta_0 = \frac{V_0}{c} \qquad (V_0//\hat{x}) e \quad \gamma_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta_0^2}}$$

in we can chapter 
$$\begin{cases} V_x' = V_x - V_0 \\ V_y' = V_y \\ V_{+}' = V_{\pm} \end{cases}$$

$$V_{k'} = \frac{\Delta x'}{\Delta t'} = \frac{\chi_{o}(\Delta x - \beta_{o}c\Delta t)}{\chi_{o}(\Delta t - \beta_{o}\frac{\Delta x}{c})} = \frac{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} - \beta_{o}c}{1 - \frac{\beta_{o}}{c}\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}}$$

on 
$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = V_x$$
 e  $\beta_0 = \frac{V_0}{c}$ 

$$= V_{x'} = \frac{V_{x} - V_{0}}{1 - V_{0}V_{x}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x'} \frac{S_{x} - S_{0}}{1 - S_{0}S_{x}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \beta_{x}' = \frac{1 - \beta_{0}}{1 - \beta_{0}} = 1 \Leftrightarrow x \beta_{x} = 1 \Rightarrow \beta_{x}' = 1$$

$$\forall \beta_{0} \in \forall \forall S \in A$$

to se incce l'oget a more lugs y (un sempre booit lugs x)?

$$V_{y'} = \frac{\Delta y'}{\Delta t'} = \frac{\Delta y}{\gamma_{o}(\Delta t - \beta_{o} \frac{\Delta x}{c})} = \frac{\Delta y/\Delta t}{\gamma_{o}(1 - V_{o}V_{x})} = \frac{V_{y}}{\gamma_{o}(1 - V_{o}V_{x})}$$

For CMA

EX Fusco d por  $\pi^+$ :  $10^{12}$  para /s

Let an implie p = 2 GeV

God i intersti del farco (in Ampère) dopo

de hum viggat per 120 m rel viste?  $m(\pi^+) = 140$  MeV  $T_0(\pi^+) = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-8}$   $G(\pi^+) = +e$ 

## DECADIMENTO IN DUE COMPI IN GENERALE M, P 2 m2 N MN

Nel SdR soldde on la partaelle

M, p=0

Stute mittele

Stute fulle

Conservatione del 4. impulso

Proteste del 4.

$$H_{a} = \sqrt{m_{b}^{2} + (p^{*})^{2}} + \sqrt{m_{c}^{2} + (p^{*})^{2}}$$

$$M_a^2 + M_b^2 + (p^*)^2 - 2M_a \sqrt{M_b^2 + (p^*)^2} = M_c^2 + (p^*)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow p^* = \sqrt{\frac{M_a^4 + (m_b^2 - m_c^2)^2 - 2M_a^2 (m_b^2 + m_c^2)}{4M_a^2}}$$

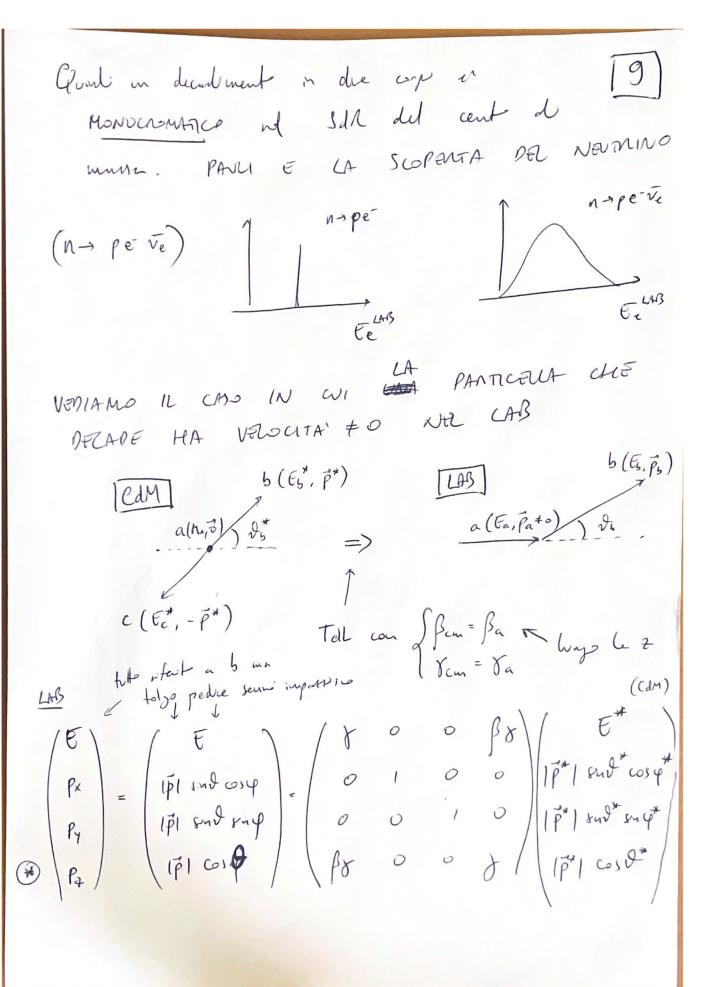
MOND CROMATICO 1

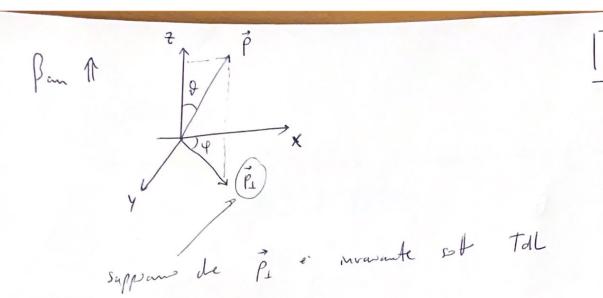
e qu'il aute 
$$E_{5/c}^* = \sqrt{M_{5/c}^2 + (p^*)^2}$$

$$E_{L}^{*} = \sqrt{M_{S}^{2} + (\rho^{*})^{2}} = \frac{M_{a}^{2} + (M_{S}^{1} - M_{c}^{2})}{2M_{a}}$$

$$E_{c}^{*} = \sqrt{M_{c}^{2} + (\rho^{*})^{2}} = \frac{M_{a}^{2} + (M_{c}^{2} - M_{c}^{2})}{2M_{a}}$$

$$2M_{a}$$





(e) 
$$\int_{x}^{2} + \rho_{y}^{2} = \sqrt{(\rho_{x}^{*})^{2} + (\rho_{y}^{*})^{2}}$$

(a) 
$$\int \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta = \int \rho^{+2} \sin^2 \theta^* \cos^2 \theta^* + \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta^* \sin^2 \theta^*$$
(b)  $\int \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta + \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta = \int \rho^{+2} \sin^2 \theta^* \cos^2 \theta^* + \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta^* \sin^2 \theta^*$ 

$$(2) \int \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta \left( \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi \right) = \int \rho^{*2} \sin^2 \theta^*$$

Softhends n & others

es 
$$\cos \varphi$$

Es  $\cos \varphi$ 

Es  $\cos$