

# Energia e quantità di moto

$$E = \gamma mc^2$$

ENERGIA

$$p = \gamma mv$$

QUANTITÀ DI MOTO

$$E^2 = \frac{m^2 c^4}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$p^2 = \frac{m^2 v^2}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$E^2 - c^2 p^2 = \frac{m^2 c^4}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \frac{m^2 v^2 c^2}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m^2 c^4}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \left( 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) = m^2 c^4 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{INVARIANTE RELATIVISTICO} \\ \text{(NON DIPENDE DAL S.R.)} \end{array}$$

↓  
massa invariante

$$\underbrace{E^2 - c^2 p^2}_{\text{invariante relativistico}} = m^2 c^4$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$$E = \sqrt{(cp)^2 + (mc^2)^2}$$

↓  
energia totale

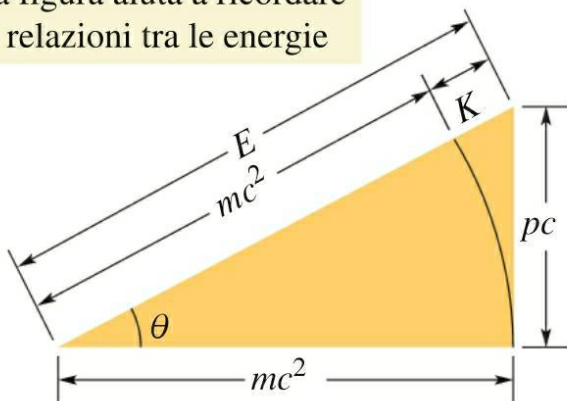
CASO QUIETE

$$p = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad E_0 = mc^2$$

CASO MASSA NULLA (FOTONI)

$$m = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad E = cp$$

La figura aiuta a ricordare le relazioni tra le energie



$$E \cos \theta = mc^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \gamma mc^2 \cos \theta = mc^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \cos \theta = \frac{1}{\gamma}$$

$$E \sin \theta = pc \quad \Rightarrow \quad \gamma mc^2 \sin \theta = \gamma mvc$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad \sin \theta = \frac{v}{c} = \beta$$