Azione e Principio di Hamilton meccanica dassica: $\bar{x} = \bar{x}(t)$ na t cambia necessica relativistica: $\bar{X} = \bar{X}(S)$, $dS = g_{\mu\nu} dx^{\mu} dx^{\nu}$ intervallo nel SR Jella particella Js=c2JT2 per una particella massiva: $x_1-x_2=u\left(t_1-t_2\right) \Longrightarrow Js^2>0$ linea tipo tempo per fotoni: ds=0 => non va bene come parametro L'azione deve essere invariante (scalare covariante) Particella libera: $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = L$ ($V \ll c$) proviano come azione $S = -\alpha \int_{a}^{b} J_{s}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^{+}$ il segno meno permette a S Ji avere un minimo possiamo saivere anche S= \int_L Jt \int_non invariante \int_Sinvariante $J_S = cJT = \frac{c}{8}Jt \implies S = -\alpha c \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}Jt \implies L = -\alpha c \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}$ $\angle = -\alpha C \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} \xrightarrow{V \ll C} -\alpha C \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{V^2}{C^2}\right) = -\alpha C + \frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{V^2}{C}$ $= -\alpha C \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}} \xrightarrow{V \ll C} -\alpha C \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{V^2}{C^2}\right) = -\alpha C + \frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{V^2}{C}$ abbiano usato il principio di relatività (Sinvariante) $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{\alpha}{c} v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \Rightarrow \alpha = mc \Rightarrow S = -mc \int_a^b ds$ e una particella libera $\int \frac{1-v^2}{c^2} dt$ $\int = -mc^2 \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} dt$ perché semplice per derivare a

 $SS \propto S \int_{a}^{b} \left(J_{x}^{\mu} J_{x_{\mu}} \right)^{t_{2}} \qquad \chi^{\mu} \rightarrow (\chi')^{\mu} = \chi^{\mu} + S\chi^{\mu}$ $J(x')^{M} = J_{X}^{M} + J(S_{X}^{M})$

 $\langle \langle | u \rangle | \langle v \rangle \langle u \rangle | u \rangle \langle v \rangle \langle v$

$$\int (dx^{n}) = d(x^{n}) - dx^{n} = dx^{n} + d(dx^{n}) - dx^{n} = d(dx^{n}) \quad \text{Jungue}$$

$$\int (ds) = \int ((dx^{n})dx_{n})^{\frac{1}{2}} dx^{n} = \int (dx^{n})dx_{n} + \int (dx^{n})dx_{n} = \int (dx^{n})$$

Dinamica delle particolle

4-momento

$$\begin{array}{lll} \underline{momento} & \bar{p} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \bar{v}} & \bar{v} = \bar{q} & \text{in variabili canoniche} \\ P_{x} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial v_{x}} = +mc^{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{2V_{x}}{c^{2}}\right) = mc^{2} \times \frac{V_{x}}{c^{2}} = m \times v_{x} \\ & = mc^{2} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{2V_{x}}{c^{2}}\right) = mc^{2} \times \frac{V_{x}}{c^{2}} = m \times v_{x} \\ & = mc^{2} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \bar{q} - L \\ & = mergia \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = mc^{2} \left(\frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}} + 1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}\right) \\ & = m$$

 $p^{2} = p^{\mu} p_{\mu} = \mathcal{E}^{2} - p^{2} c^{2} = m^{2} c^{4}$

 $\frac{\text{Esempio:}}{m} = \frac{1 \text{ TeV}}{1 \text{ GeV}} = 8c^2 \implies 8 = \frac{\mathcal{E}}{mc^2}$

 $p^{\mu} = (\mathcal{E}, \bar{p}c)$