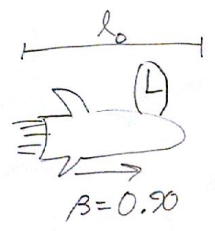


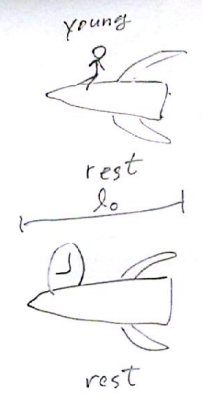
accel.



contraction $l = l_0 / \gamma$
 dilation $\Delta t = \gamma \Delta t_0$

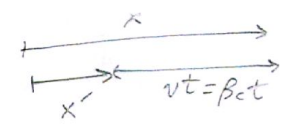
$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} = 2.3$$

decel.



What we thought 150 years ago:

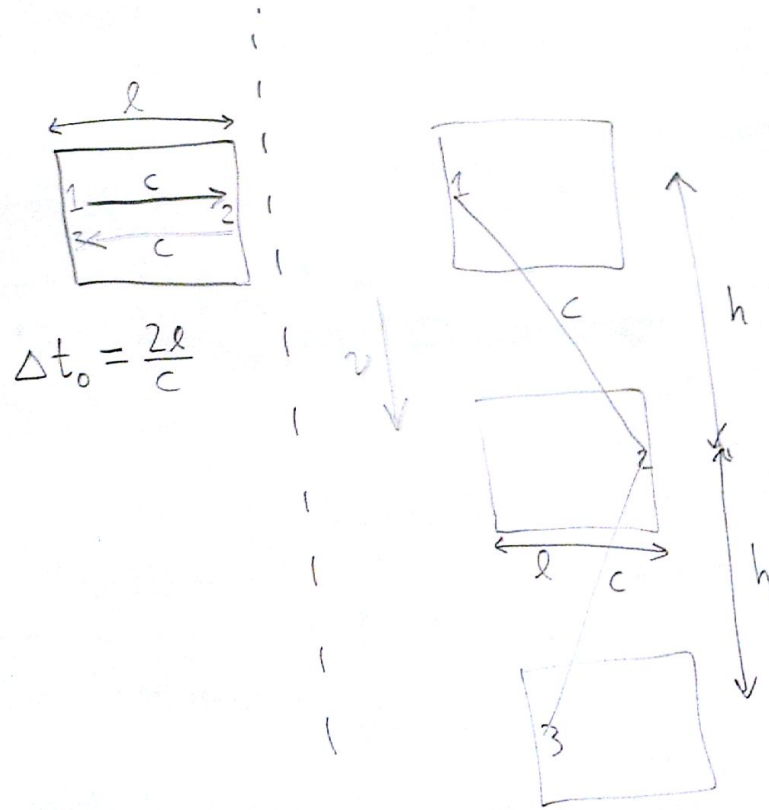
$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ ct \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x' + \beta ct' \\ ct' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ ct' \end{bmatrix}$$



What we think today:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ ct \end{bmatrix} = \gamma \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \beta \\ \beta & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ ct' \end{bmatrix}$$

✓ (p. 972)



Time dilation

$$\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} = \gamma \geq 1$$

$$v/c = \beta$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{2\sqrt{h^2 + l^2}}{c}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{2h}{v}$$

$$\frac{h}{v} = \frac{\sqrt{h^2 + l^2}}{c} \rightarrow \frac{h^2}{v^2} = \frac{h^2 + l^2}{c^2} \rightarrow hc^2 = v^2h^2 + vl^2$$

$$h^2(c^2 - v^2) = vl^2$$

$$\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t_0} = \frac{2l/\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}}{2l/c} \leftarrow \frac{2l}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}} = \frac{2h}{v} = \Delta t \leftarrow h = \frac{lv}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}}$$

All observers agree

$$\text{on } (\Delta x)^2 - (c\Delta t)^2 = (\Delta s)^2$$

All observers also agree

$$\text{on } E^2 - (pc)^2 = (mc^2)^2$$

$$p = \gamma m v$$

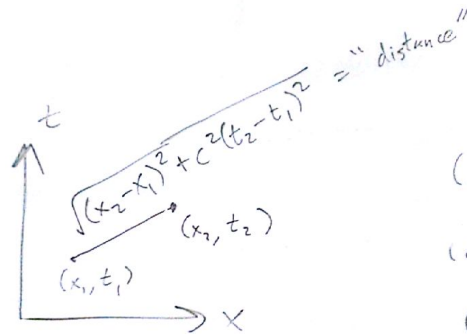
$$\text{energy } E = \gamma m c^2 = \underbrace{m c^2}_{\text{rest mass}} + \underbrace{(\gamma - 1) m c^2}_K$$

↑ includes internal potential energy

kinetic energy

$\Delta \tau$ = "wristwatch time"
 Δs = "meter-stick length"

$$(c\Delta t)^2 - (\Delta x)^2 = (c\Delta \tau)^2$$



$$v \ll c \Rightarrow K \approx \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

PHYS 2326-102
David Milovich

$(\Delta s)^2 > 0$: spacelike separated

$(\Delta s)^2 = 0$: lightlike separated

$(\Delta s)^2 < 0$: timelike separated

$E^2 - (pc)^2 > 0$: positive mass

$E^2 - (pc)^2 = 0$: 0 mass, e.g., photons $p = \frac{E}{c}$

$E^2 - (pc)^2 < 0$: not observed yet