

Special Relativity

The Special Theory of Relativity

Definition 1 (Minkowski Metric):

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & & & \\ & 1 & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Definition 2: For the scalar product of a 4-vector with

itself $a^\mu a_\mu$

spacelike $a^\mu a_\mu > 0$

timelike $a^\mu a_\mu < 0$

lightlike $a^\mu a_\mu = 0$

Definition 3 (Lorentz Transform Matrix):

$$\Lambda^\mu{}_\nu = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta & & \\ -\gamma\beta & \gamma & & \\ & & 1 & \\ & & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x_\mu = g_{\mu\nu} x^\nu$$

$$\bar{x}^\mu = \Lambda^\mu{}_\nu x^\nu$$

Definition 4 (Proper Time):

$$d\tau = \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} dt$$

Definition 5 (Proper Velocity):

$$\eta^\mu = \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau}$$

$$\eta^0 = c \frac{dt}{d\tau} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

Relativistic Mechanics

Definition 6 (Energy):

$$E = p^0 c = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

Definition 7 (Momentum):

$$\vec{p} = m\vec{\eta} = m(\eta^1, \eta^2, \eta^3)$$

Definition 8 (Minkowski Force):

$$K^\mu = \frac{dp^\mu}{d\tau}$$

Theorem 1 (Conservation of Energy and Momentum):

$$p^\mu p_\mu = -m^2 c^2$$

$$E^2 - p^2 c^2 = m^2 c^4$$

Definition 9 (Lorentz Invariant): An Lorentz invariant is the same value in all inertial systems.

Proper time τ and γL are both Lorentz invariants.