

# RELATIVITY

Transformation rules from static frame  $S$  to frame  $S'$  moving with speed  $\beta c$

INDEX NOTATION	MATRIX NOTATION	
Scalars: $\phi' = \phi$	$\phi' = \phi$	where $\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma\beta & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
4-vectors: $A'^{\mu} = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu} A^{\nu}$	$A' = \Lambda A$	
4-tensors: $F^{\mu\nu}' = \Lambda^{\mu}_{\alpha} \Lambda^{\nu}_{\beta} F^{\alpha\beta}$	$F' = \Lambda F \Lambda^T$	

When  $\beta$  along  $\hat{x}$  direction  
... and  $\gamma \equiv 1/\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$

## Covariant vs Contravariant

UPPER index = contravariant  $\rightarrow$  transform with  $\Lambda$

LOWER index = covariant  $\rightarrow$  transform with  $\bar{\Lambda} = (\Lambda^{-1})^T = \Lambda$  with sign of  $\beta$  reversed

Changing covariant:  $A_{\mu} = g_{\mu\nu} A^{\nu}$  where metric tensor  $g_{\mu\nu} = g^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  (i.e. change sign of spatial components 1,2,3)

$\Leftrightarrow$  contrav.  $A^{\mu} = g^{\mu\nu} A_{\nu}$

★ SCALAR PRODUCT  $A^{\mu} \cdot B_{\mu}$  is always Lorentz-invariant for any 4-vectors  $A, B$

Physical Quantities in "covariant form" • proper time  $\tau = \frac{t}{\gamma_u}$  (scalar) for object w speed  $u$

• space/time  $X^{\mu} = [ct, \vec{x}]$  • derivatives  $\partial_{\mu} = [\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \vec{\nabla}]$  • sources  $J^{\mu} = [c\rho, \vec{J}]$

• potentials  $A^{\mu} = [\frac{V}{c}, \vec{A}]$  • velocity  $\eta^{\mu} = \frac{dx^{\mu}}{d\tau} = \gamma_u [c, \vec{u}]$  • force  $K^{\mu} = \frac{dp^{\mu}}{dt} = \gamma_u [\frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{u}}{c}, \vec{F}]$

• energy/momentum  $p^{\mu} = [\frac{E}{c}, \vec{p}]$

• fields (anti-sym. tensors)  $F^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -E_x/c & -E_y/c & -E_z/c \\ E_x/c & 0 & -B_z & B_y \\ E_y/c & B_z & 0 & -B_x \\ E_z/c & -B_y & B_x & 0 \end{pmatrix}$   $G^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -B_z & -B_y & -B_x \\ B_x & 0 & E_z/c & -E_y/c \\ B_y & -E_z/c & 0 & E_x/c \\ B_z & E_y/c & -E_x/c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

## Electrodynamic Equations

• continuity  $\partial_{\mu} J^{\mu} = 0$  • Maxwell  $\partial_{\mu} F^{\mu\nu} = \mu_0 J^{\nu}$  (inhomog) &  $\partial_{\mu} G^{\mu\nu} = 0$  (homog.)

• Lorentz gauge  $\partial_{\mu} A^{\mu} = 0$  • Maxwell i.t.o. potentials  $\square^2 A^{\mu} = \partial_{\nu} \partial^{\nu} A^{\mu} = -\mu_0 J^{\mu}$

• Lorentz force  $K^{\mu} = q F^{\mu\nu} \eta_{\nu}$  • Fields from potentials  $F^{\mu\nu} = \partial^{\mu} A^{\nu} - \partial^{\nu} A^{\mu}$

• Momentum i.t.o. velocity  $p^{\mu} = m \eta^{\mu}$  where  $p^{\mu} = [\frac{E}{c}, \vec{p}]$