

Berechnung von  $u$  als Addition von Geschwindigkeiten:

$$u = \frac{u' + v}{1 + \frac{u'v}{c^2}}$$

$$u' = -u$$

$$= \frac{-u + v}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}} \Rightarrow \text{noch } u \text{ auflösen}$$

$u$  in (1) einsetzen und nach  $u$  auflösen

$$\Rightarrow m_v = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad m = \gamma m$$

Bezeichnungen:

Ruhemasse  $m_0$ , relativistische Masse  $m$

$$m = \gamma \cdot m_0$$

Herleitung:

$$u = \frac{-u+v}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}} \quad | \cdot \left(1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}\right)$$

$$u - \frac{u^2 v}{c^2} = -u + v$$

$$\frac{v}{c^2} u^2 - 2u + v = 0 \quad | \cdot \frac{c^2}{v}$$

$$u^2 - \frac{2c^2}{v} u + c^2 = 0$$

$$u = \frac{c^2}{v} \pm \sqrt{\frac{c^4}{v^2} - c^2}$$

$$= \frac{c^2}{v} \left(1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)$$

$u < v$ , daher "-"

in (1) einsetzen:

$$u_v v = (u_v + u) u = (u_v + u) \frac{c^2}{v} \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)$$

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} u_v = (u_v + u) \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)$$

$$\beta^2 u_v = (u_v + u) (1 - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2})$$

$$(\beta^2 - 1 + \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}) u_v = u (1 - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2})$$

$$(\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}^2) u_v$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} (1 - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}) u_v \quad | : (1 - \sqrt{1 - \beta^2})$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} u_v = u$$

$$\Rightarrow u_v = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} u = \gamma u$$

## Impuls

$$p = m \cdot v = \gamma m_0 v$$

## Kraft

$$F = \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(\gamma m_0 v)$$

$$= m_0 \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \right)$$

$$= m_0 \gamma^3 \frac{dv}{dt} = m_0 \gamma^3 a$$

## Energie

$$dE_{\text{kin}} = F dx = m_0 \gamma^3 \frac{dv}{dt} dx$$
$$= m_0 \gamma^3 v dv$$

$$E_{\text{kin}} = \int_0^v m_0 \gamma^3 v' dv' = m_0 \int_0^v \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 - v'^2/c^2}^3} dv'$$
$$= \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} - m_0 c^2 = m_0 c^2 (\gamma - 1)$$

Näherung für  $\frac{v}{c} \ll 1$

$$\gamma = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-1/2} = \left(1 + \left(-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)\right)^{-1/2}$$

$$\left[ (1+x)^a \approx 1+ax \quad (|x| \ll 1) \right]$$

$$\approx 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow E_{\text{kin}} \approx m_0 c^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2$$

Ruheenergie  $E_0 = m_0 c^2$

$$\boxed{E = E_0 + E_{\text{kin}} = \gamma m_0 c^2 = m c^2}$$

	nicht-rel.	relativistisch
$v$		
$p$	$m_0 v$	$m_0 \gamma v$
$E_{\text{kin}}$	$\frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2$	$m_0 c^2 (\gamma - 1)$