

■ Espaço-tempo de Minkowski ($\mathcal{E} = \mathbb{M}$)

Espaço Afim

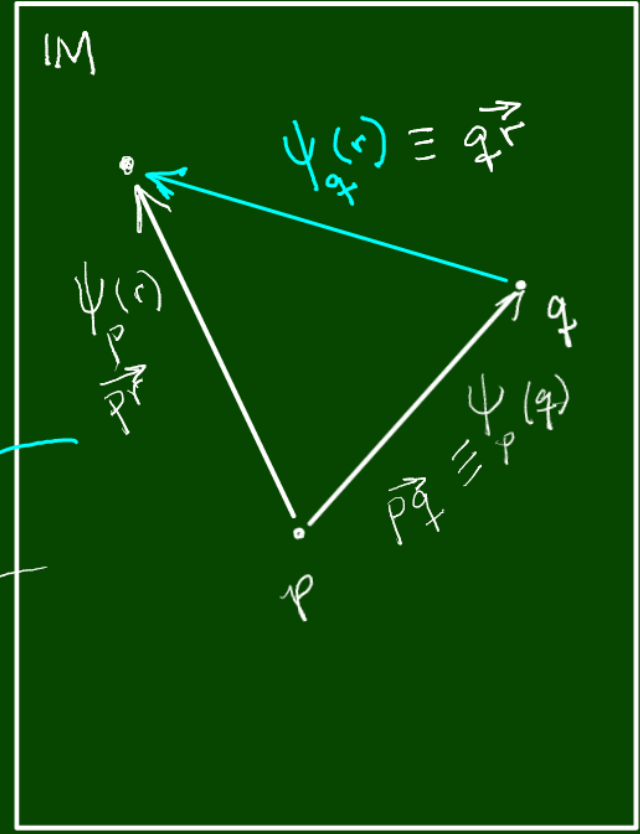
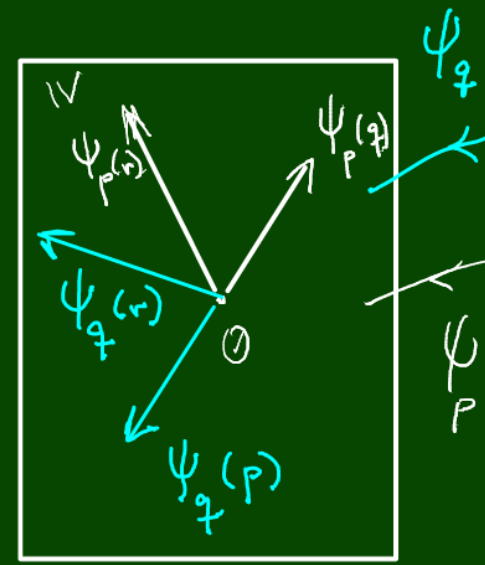
$\rightarrow \mathbb{V}_p \equiv \mathbb{V}, p \in \mathbb{M}$

$\rightarrow \psi_p: \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{V}, \psi_p(q) \equiv \psi(p, q), \psi: \mathbb{M} \times \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{V}$

ψ_p é bijetora $\mathbb{M} \xleftrightarrow{1-1} \mathbb{V}$

$\psi(p, p) = 0, \forall p \in \mathbb{M}$

$\psi(p, q) + \psi(q, r) = \psi(p, r)$



• Métrica Lorentziana

$$\mathcal{F}: \mathbb{V} \times \mathbb{V} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} / u, v \in \mathbb{V} \mapsto \mathcal{F}(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}$$

(i) $\mathcal{F}(w, u + \lambda v) = \mathcal{F}(w, u) + \lambda \mathcal{F}(w, v)$, $u, v, w \in \mathbb{V}$ e $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ (Linearidade)

(ii) $\mathcal{F}(u, v) = \mathcal{F}(v, u)$ (Simetria)

(iii) $\mathcal{F}(u, v) = 0, \forall v \in \mathbb{V} \Rightarrow u = 0$ (Não-degenerescência)

(iv) $\exists u_0 \in \mathbb{V} / \mathcal{F}(u_0, u_0) < 0$. Além disso, se $v \neq 0$ satisfizer $\mathcal{F}(u_0, v) = 0$, então $\mathcal{F}(v, v) > 0$.

(Obs: Se $\mathcal{F}(u, u) > 0$, então $\mathcal{F}(\lambda u, \lambda u) > 0, \lambda \neq 0$)

→ Intervalo invariante: $\mathcal{I}: \mathbb{M} \times \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{I}(p, q) = \mathcal{F}(\psi_p(q), \psi_p(q))$ ($\stackrel{u}{=} \|\psi_p(q)\|^2$)

↖ se fosse
Euclidiano

Fato:

(I) Se $\mathcal{I}(p, q) < 0$, existe um observador inercial p/ o qual p e q são eventos que ocorrem no mesmo ponto do espaço e o intervalo de tempo entre eles vale $\Delta\tau(p, q) = \sqrt{|\mathcal{I}(p, q)|}/c$;

