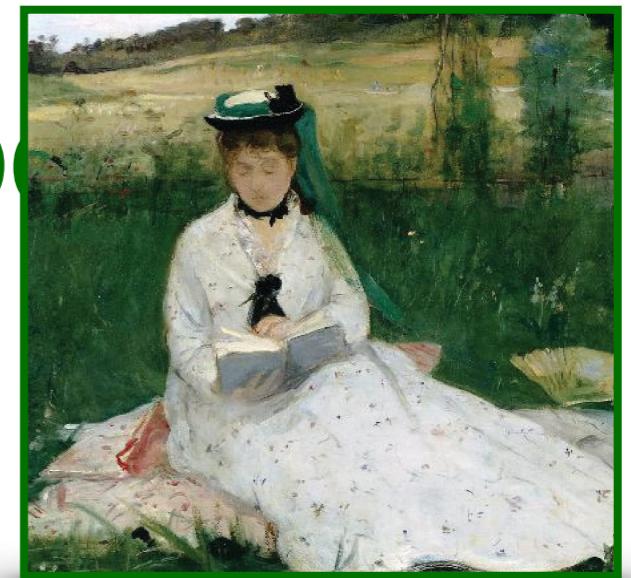


# Eletromagnetismo Avançado

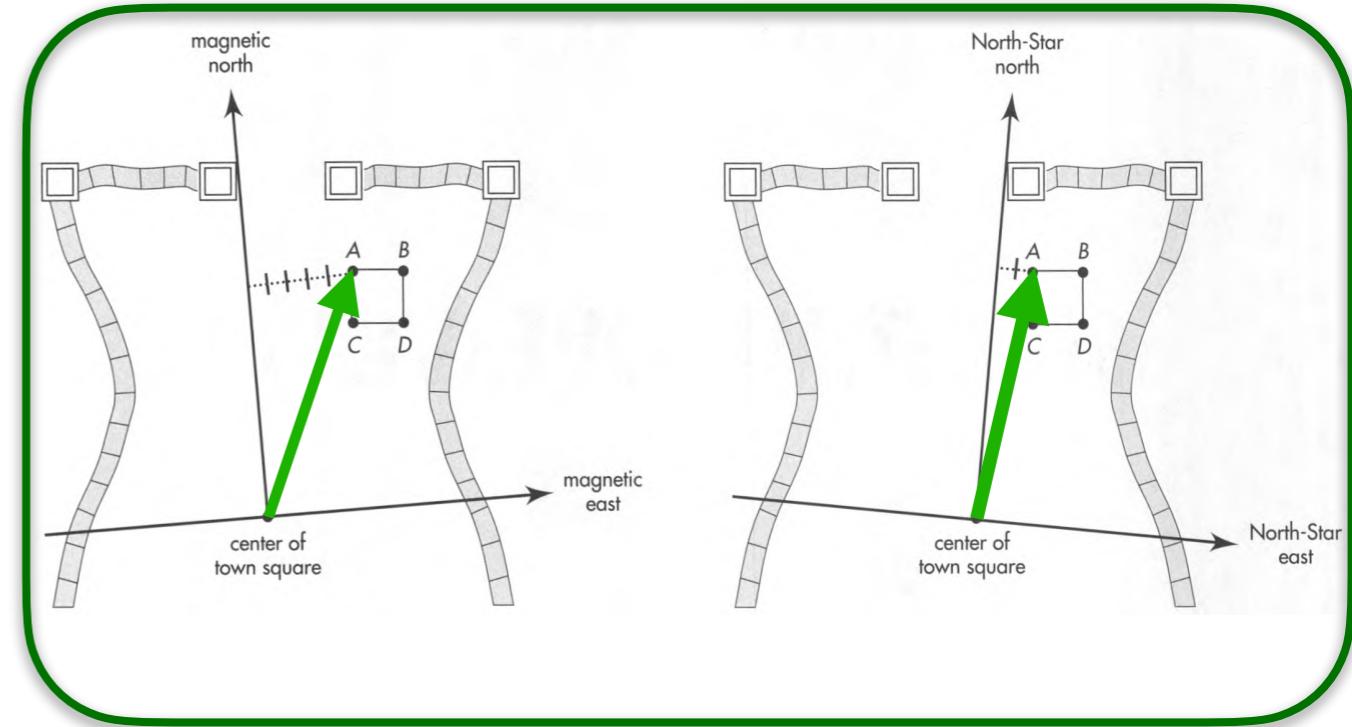
4º ciclo  
Aula de 3 de  
dezembro

# A parábola dos tops

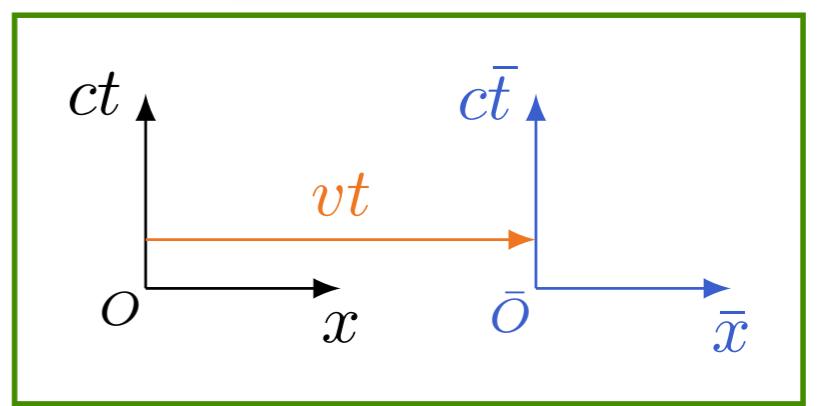
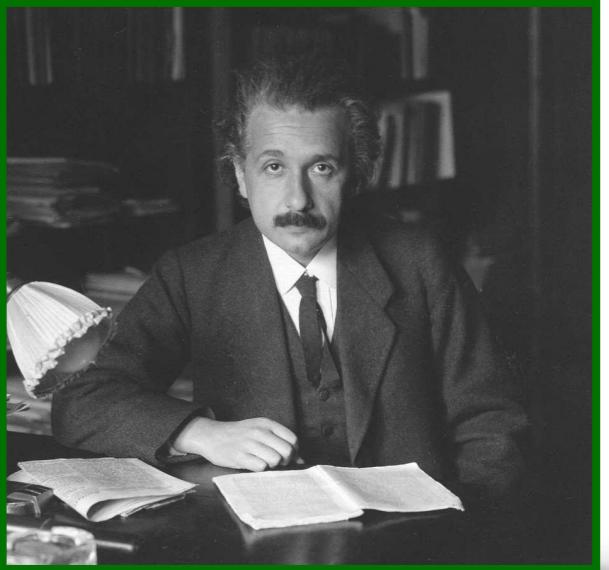


$$\begin{pmatrix} k\bar{y} \\ \bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ky \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow (k\bar{y})^2 + \bar{x}^2 = (ky)^2 + x^2$$

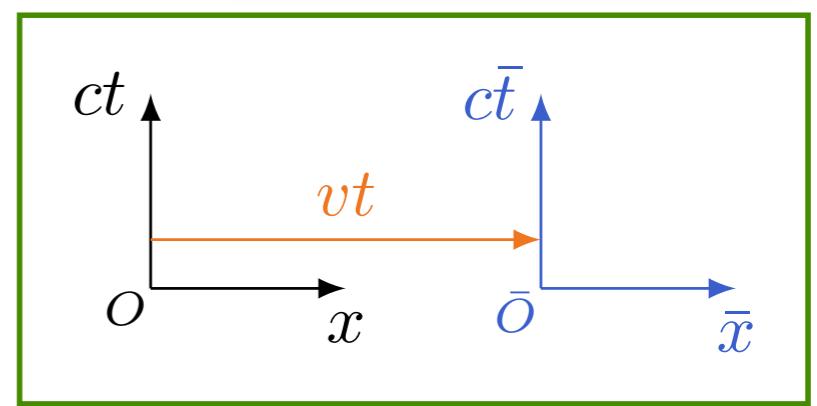
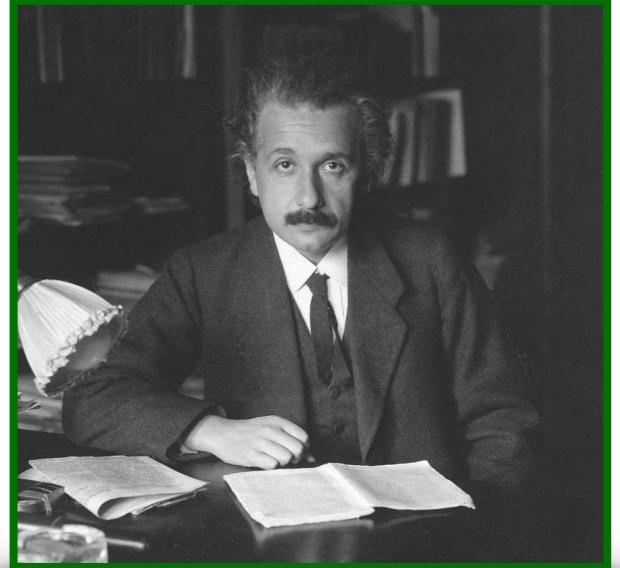


# Os princípios da relatividade especial



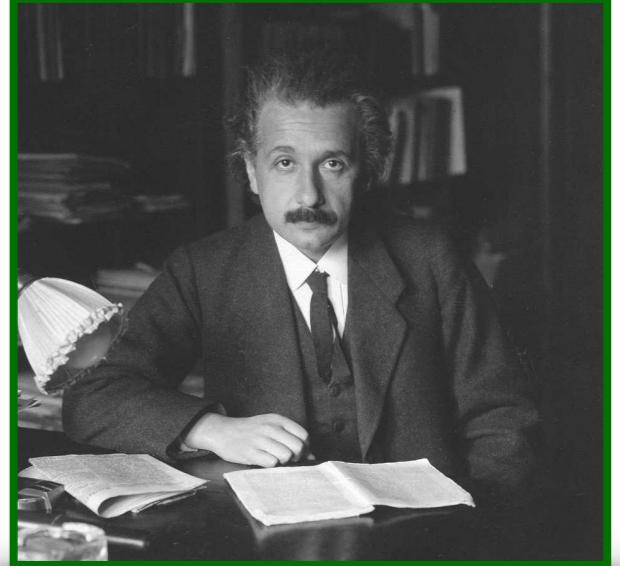
# Os princípios da relatividade especial

Referenciais em movimento uniforme

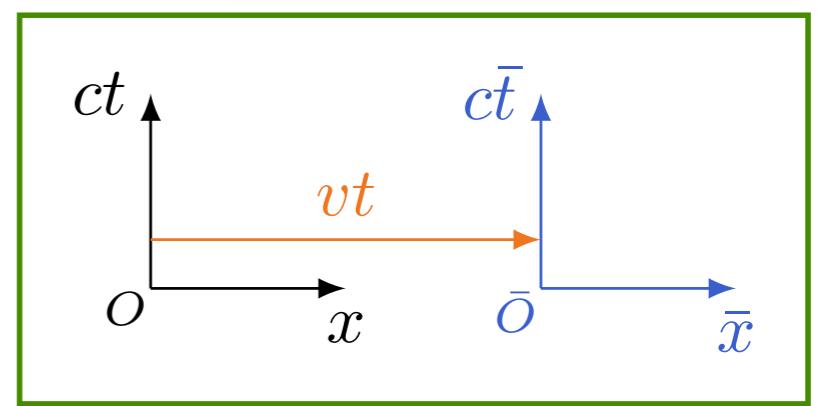


# Os princípios da relatividade especial

## Referenciais em movimento uniforme

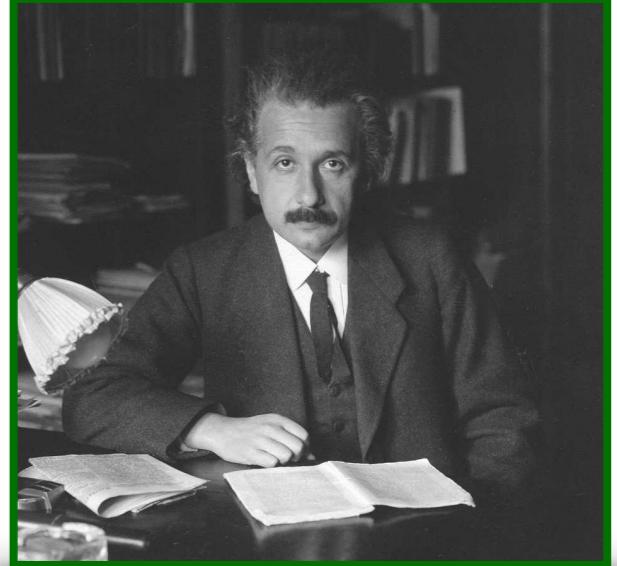


I. Leis independem do referencial

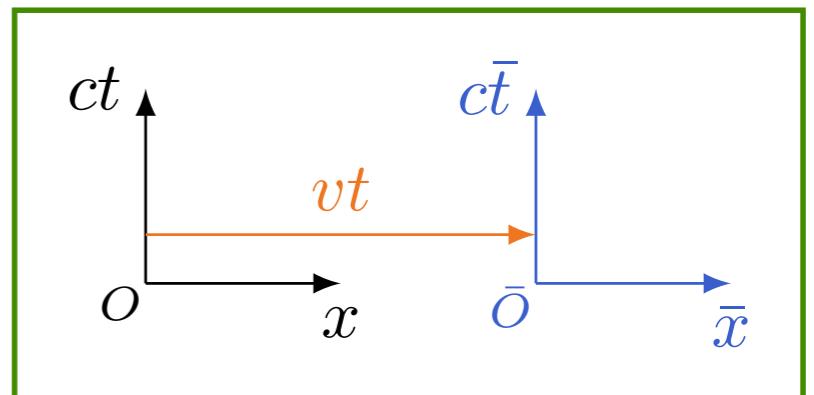


# Os princípios da relatividade especial

## Referenciais em movimento uniforme

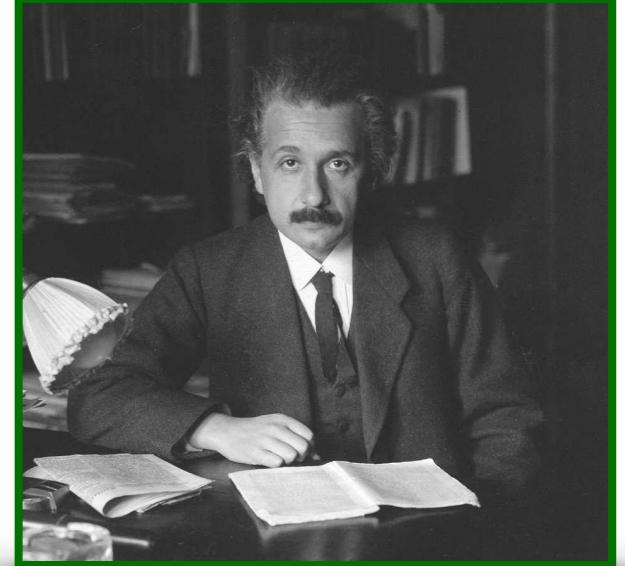


- I. Leis independem do referencial
- II. Velocidade luz independe do referencial



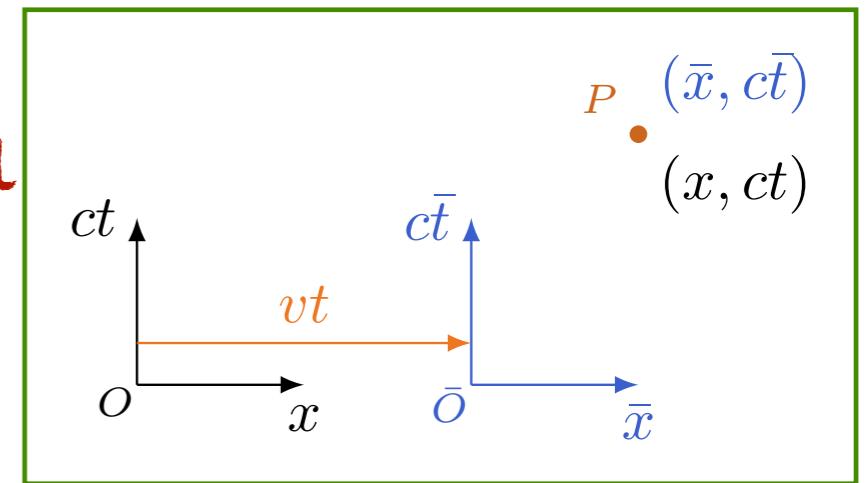
# Os princípios da relatividade especial

## Referenciais em movimento uniforme



- I. Leis independem do referencial
- II. Velocidade luz independe do referencial

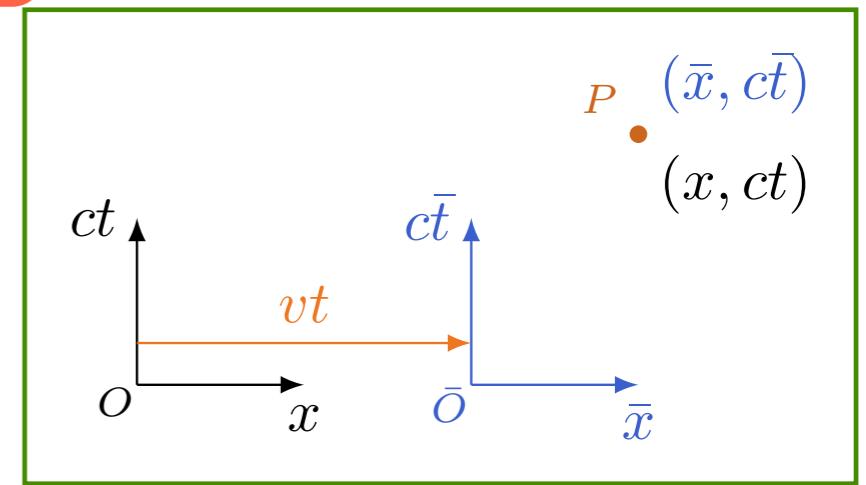
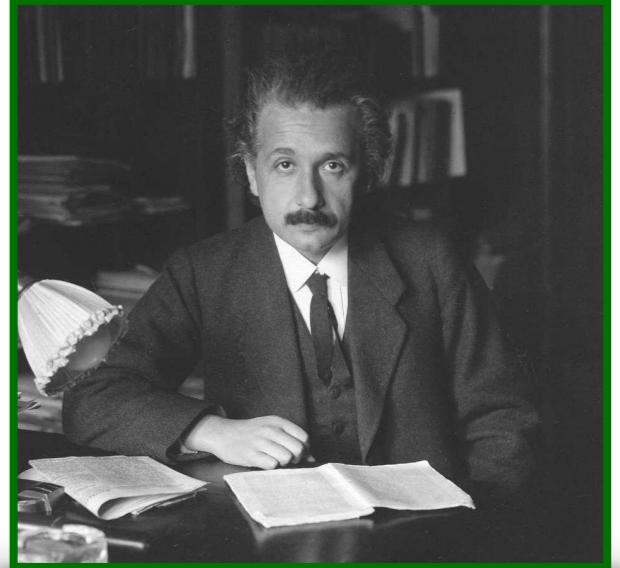
$$c^2\bar{t}^2 - \bar{x}^2 = c^2t^2 - x^2$$



# Os princípios da relatividade especial

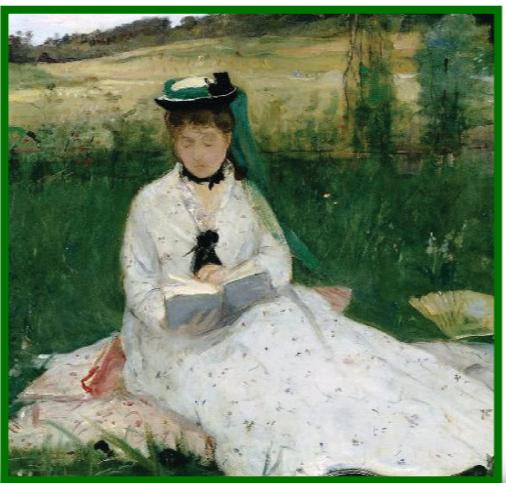
$$(\bar{y}^2 + \bar{x}^2) = (y^2 + x^2)$$

$$c^2\bar{t}^2 - \bar{x}^2 = c^2t^2 - x^2$$

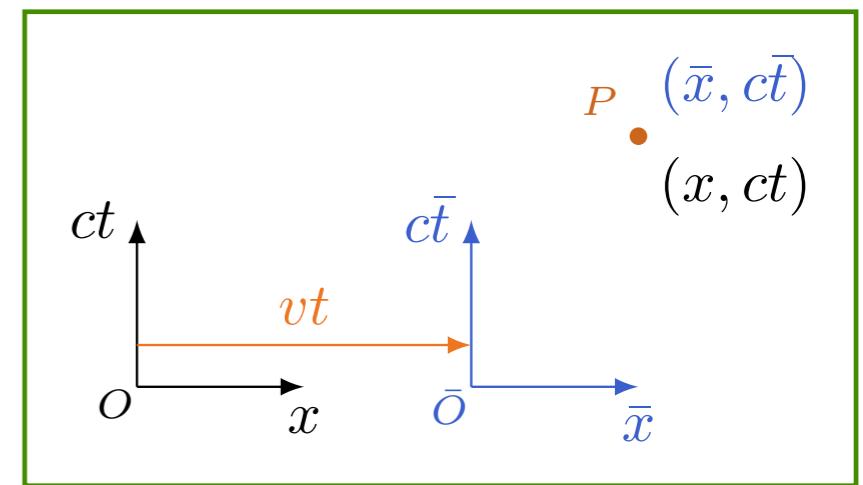
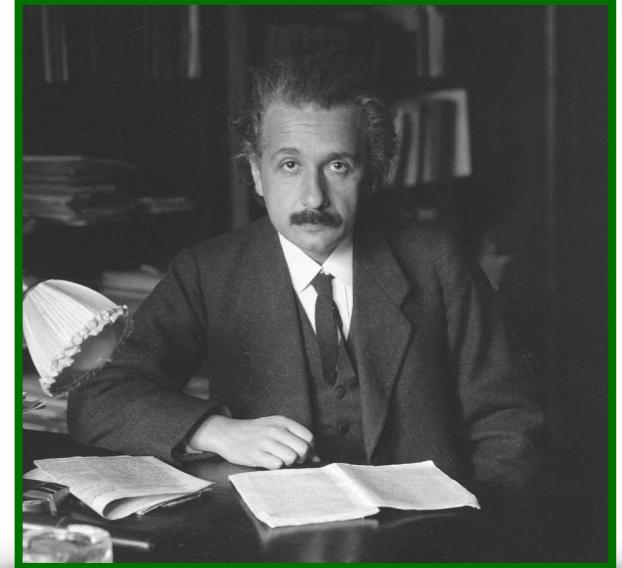


# Os princípios da relatividade especial

$$(\bar{y}^2 + \bar{x}^2) = (y^2 + x^2)$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} k\bar{y} \\ \bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ky \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$



# Os princípios da relatividade especial

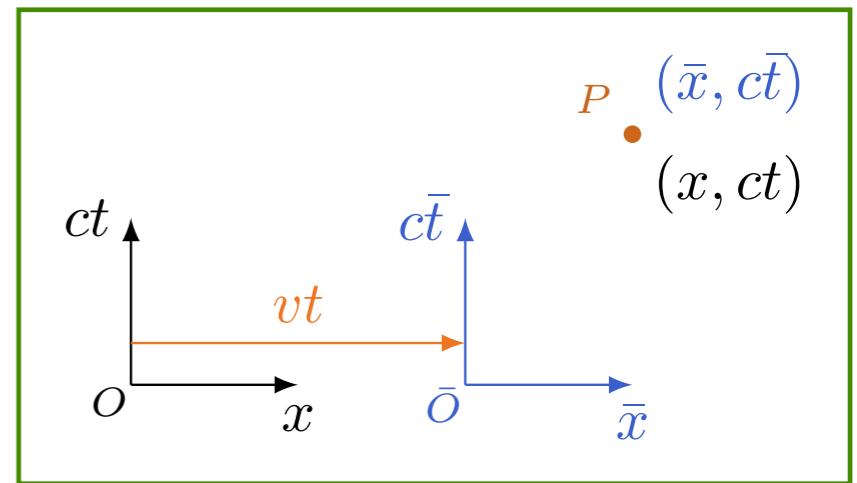
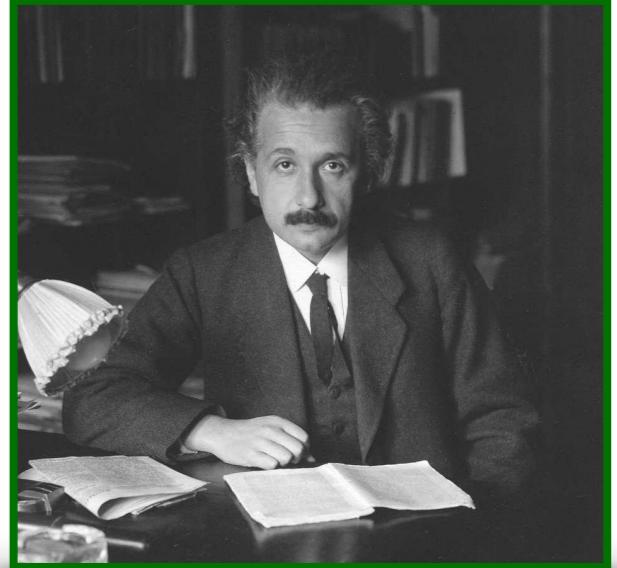
$$(\bar{y}^2 + \bar{x}^2) = (y^2 + x^2)$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} k\bar{y} \\ \bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ky \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

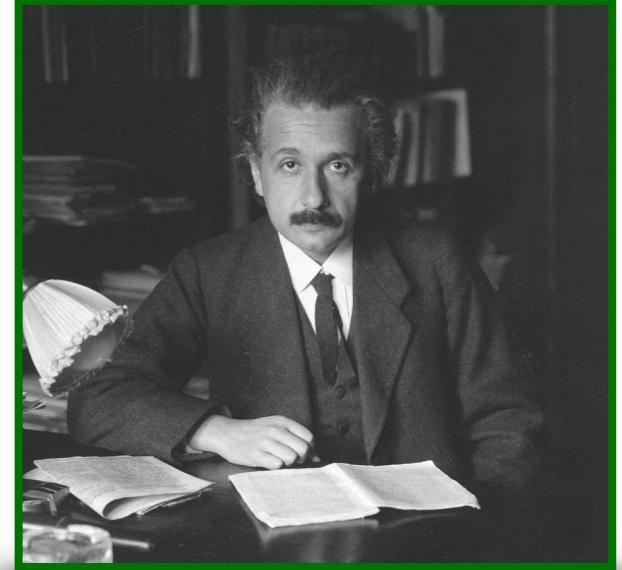
$$c^2\bar{t}^2 - \bar{x}^2 = c^2t^2 - x^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} ct \\ i\bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ ix \end{pmatrix}$$



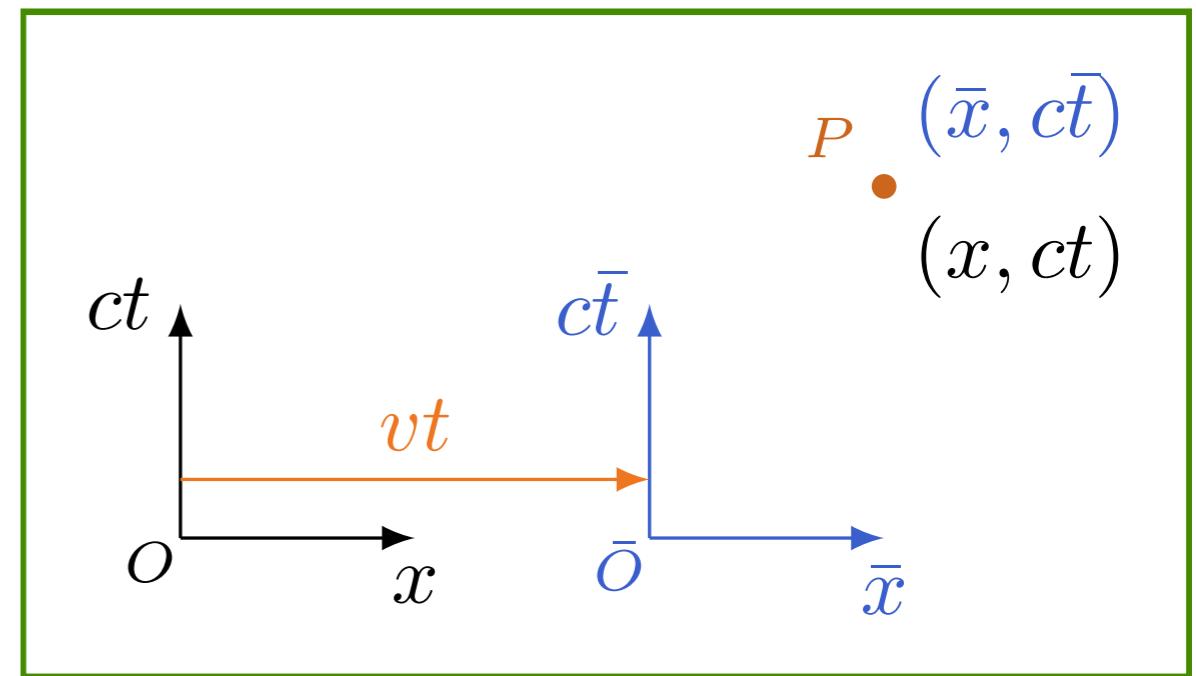
# Os princípios da relatividade especial

$$c^2 \bar{t}^2 - \bar{x}^2 = c^2 t^2 - x^2$$



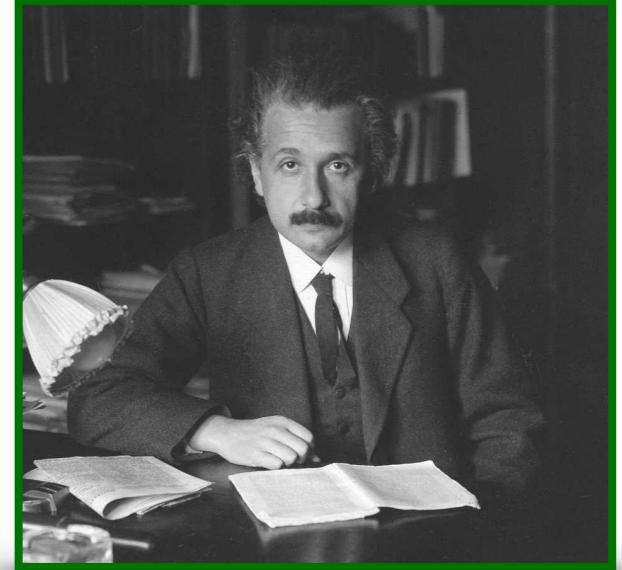
$$\begin{pmatrix} ct \\ i\bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ ix \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = vt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{x} = 0$$



# Os princípios da relatividade especial

$$c^2 \bar{t}^2 - \bar{x}^2 = c^2 t^2 - x^2$$

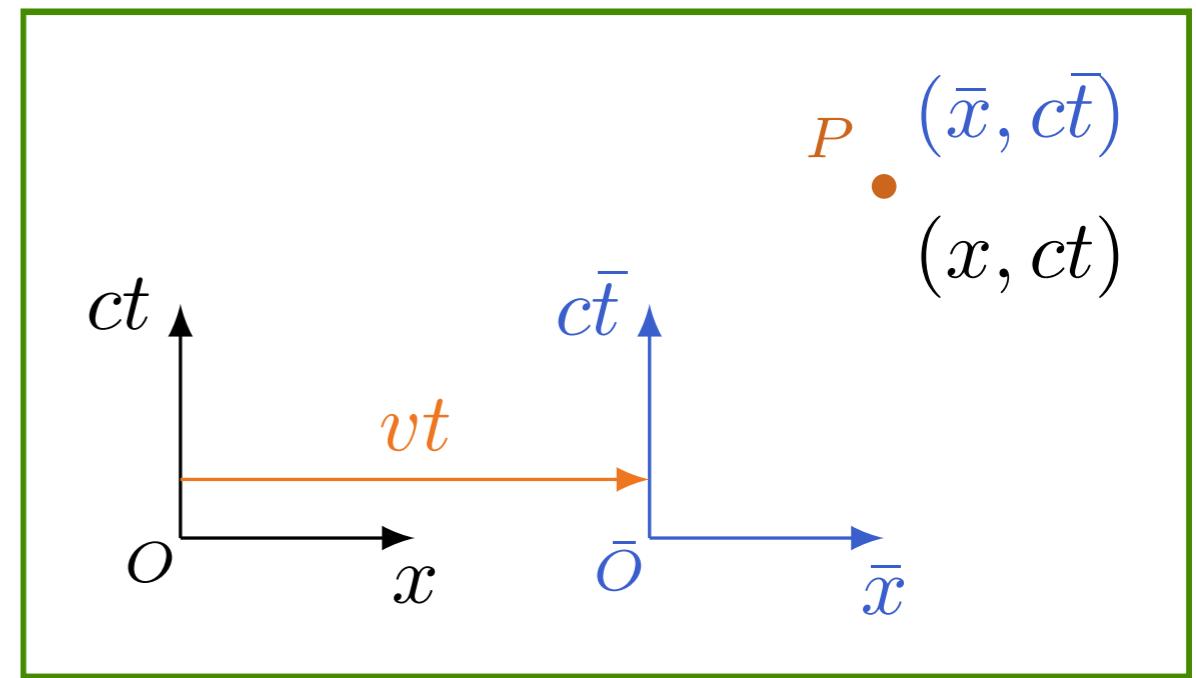


$$\begin{pmatrix} ct \\ i\bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ ix \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = vt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{x} = 0$$

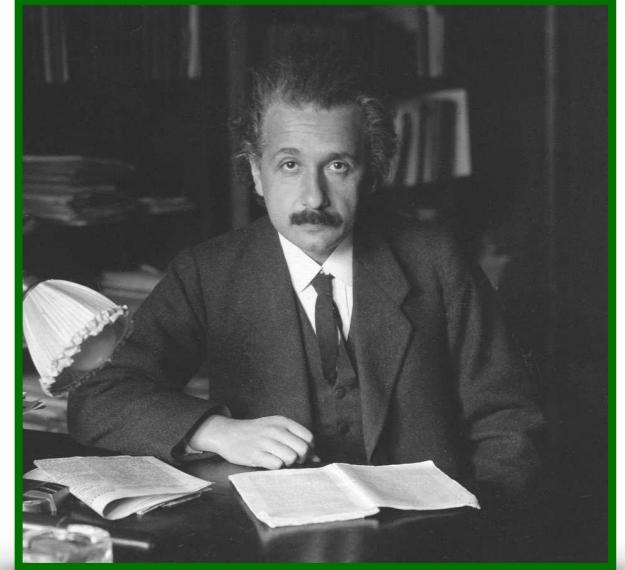
$$\tan \alpha = -i \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$



# Os princípios da relatividade especial

$$c^2 \bar{t}^2 - \bar{x}^2 = c^2 t^2 - x^2$$



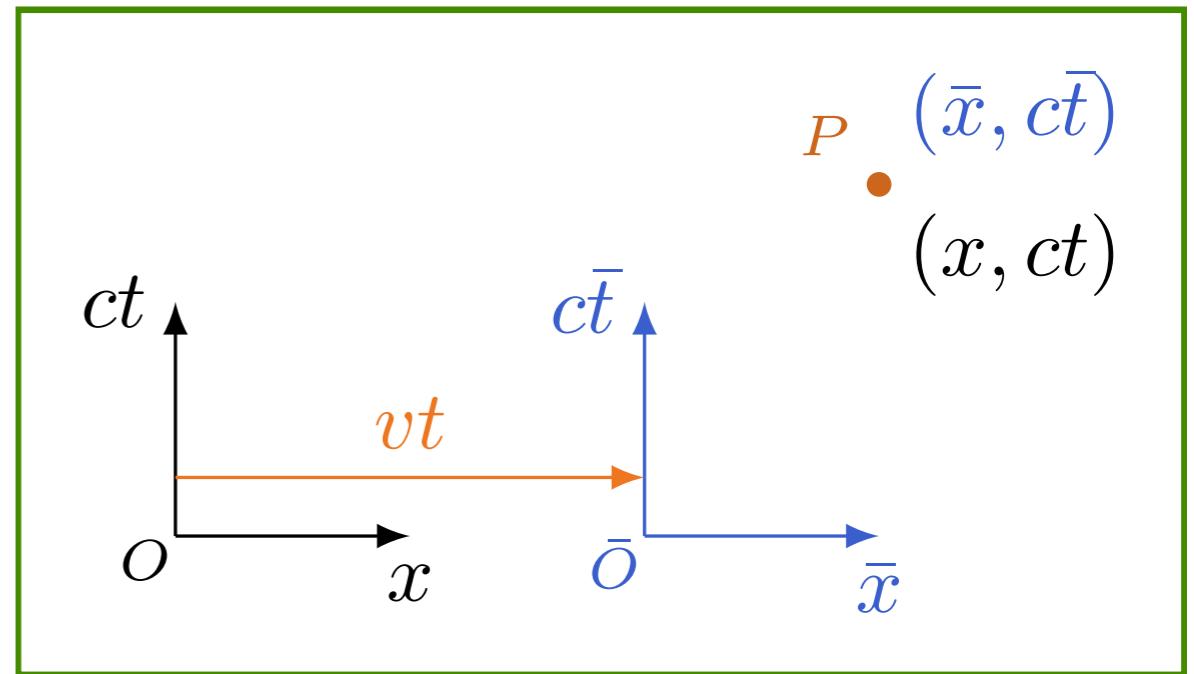
$$\begin{pmatrix} ct \\ i\bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ ix \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x = vt \quad \Rightarrow \quad \bar{x} = 0$$

$$\tan \alpha = -i \frac{v}{c}$$

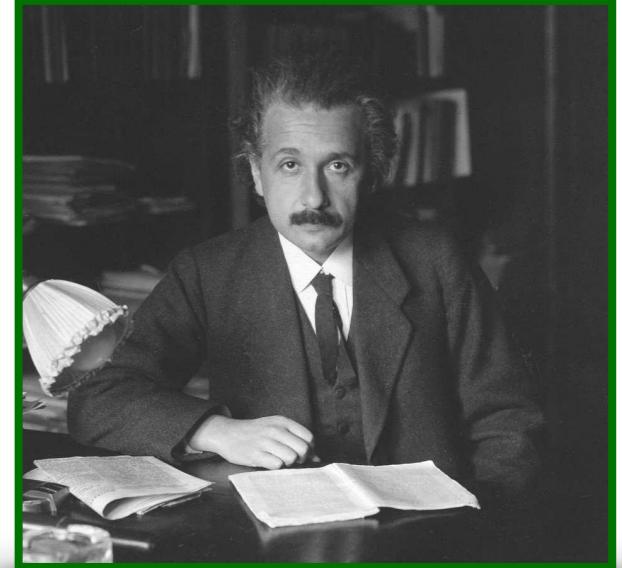
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \equiv \gamma$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{-i \frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \equiv -i \beta \gamma$$



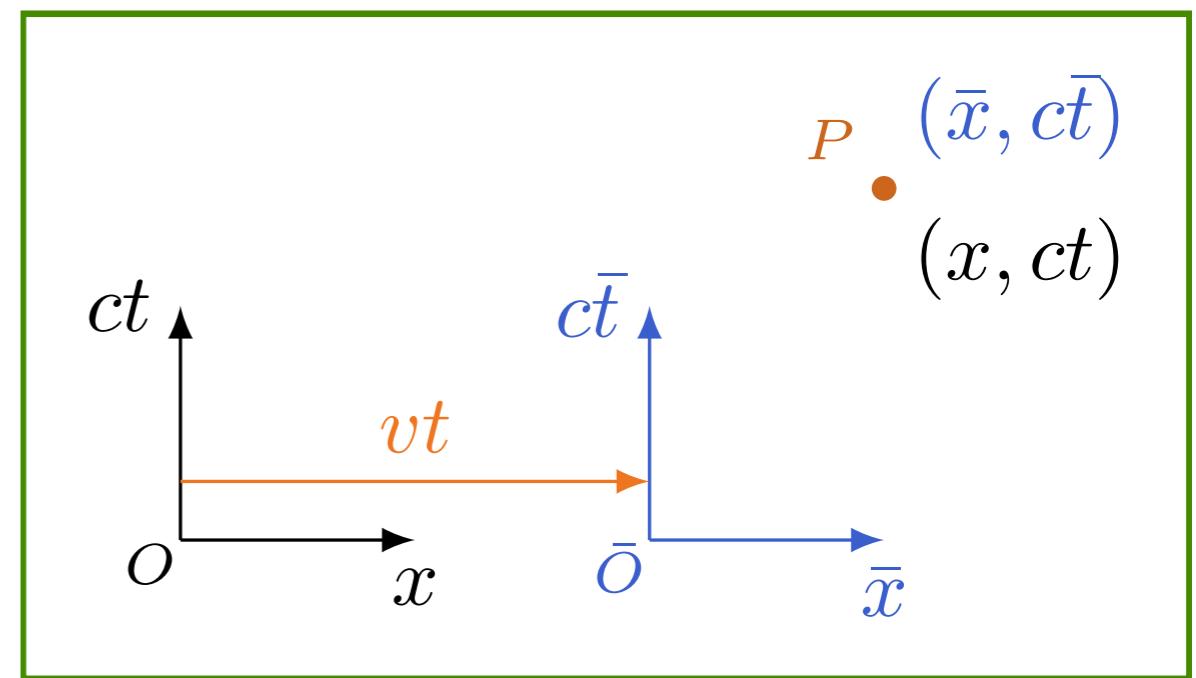
# Os princípios da relatividade especial

$$c^2 \bar{t}^2 - \bar{x}^2 = c^2 t^2 - x^2$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} c\bar{t} \\ i\bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ ix \end{pmatrix}$$

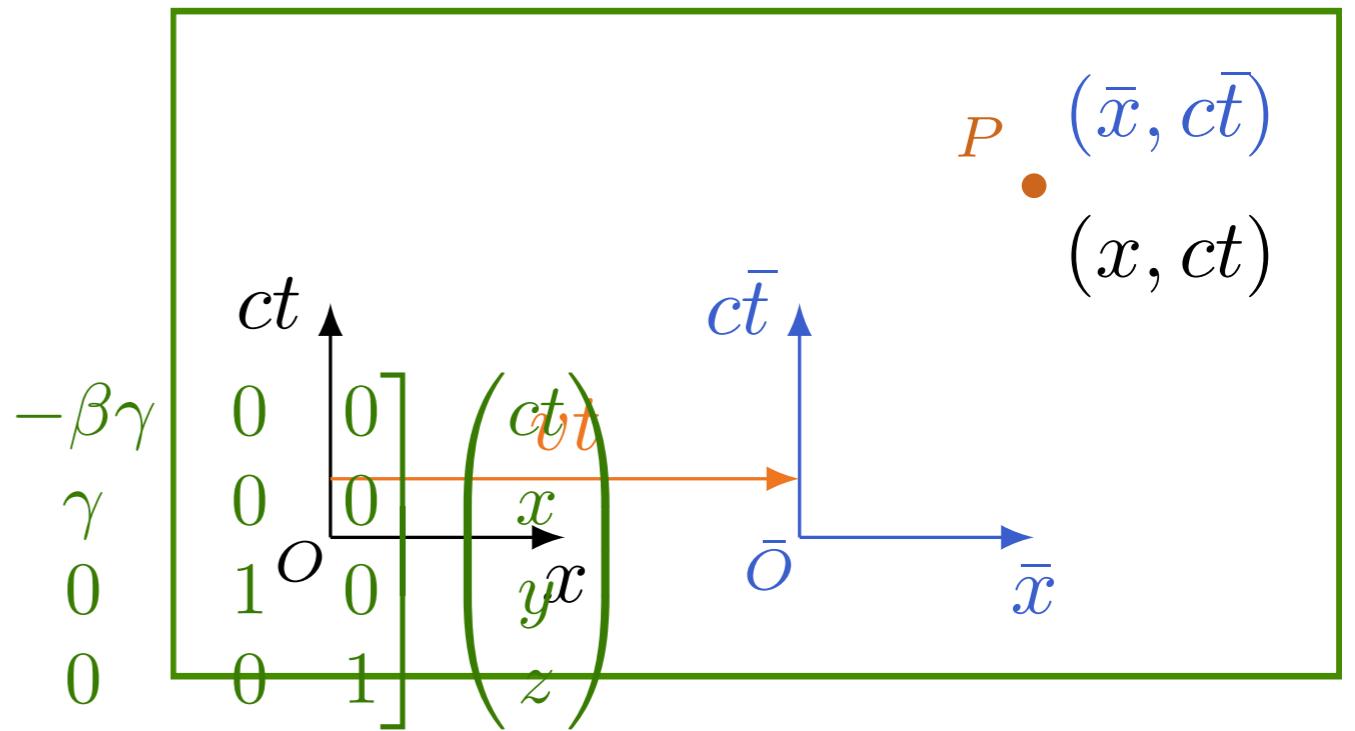
$$\begin{pmatrix} c\bar{t} \\ \bar{x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$



# Transformação de Lorentz

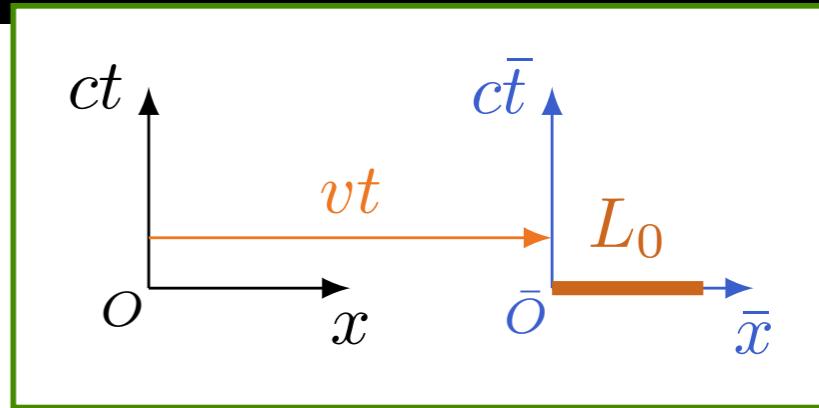
$$c^2 \bar{t}^2 - \bar{x}^2 = c^2 t^2 - x^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} ct \\ \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \\ \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma \\ -\beta\gamma & \bar{c}\bar{t}\gamma \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \\ \bar{y} \\ \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} c\bar{t} \\ \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \\ \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu



$$\begin{pmatrix} c\bar{t} \\ \bar{x} \\ \bar{y} \\ \bar{z} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

Pratique o que aprendeu

