

ALUNA - PAULA MENEZES
ORIENTADOR - LEONARDO OSPEDAL

PROVOC
CBPF

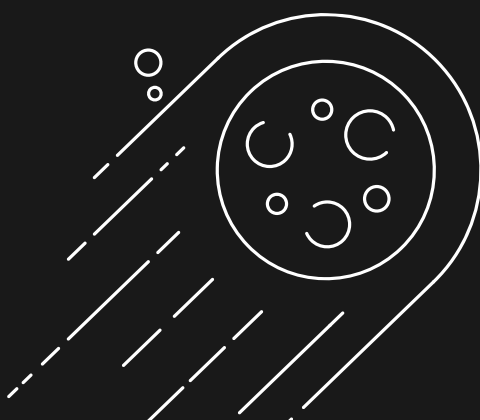


INTRODUÇÃO À RELATIVIDADE ESPECIAL

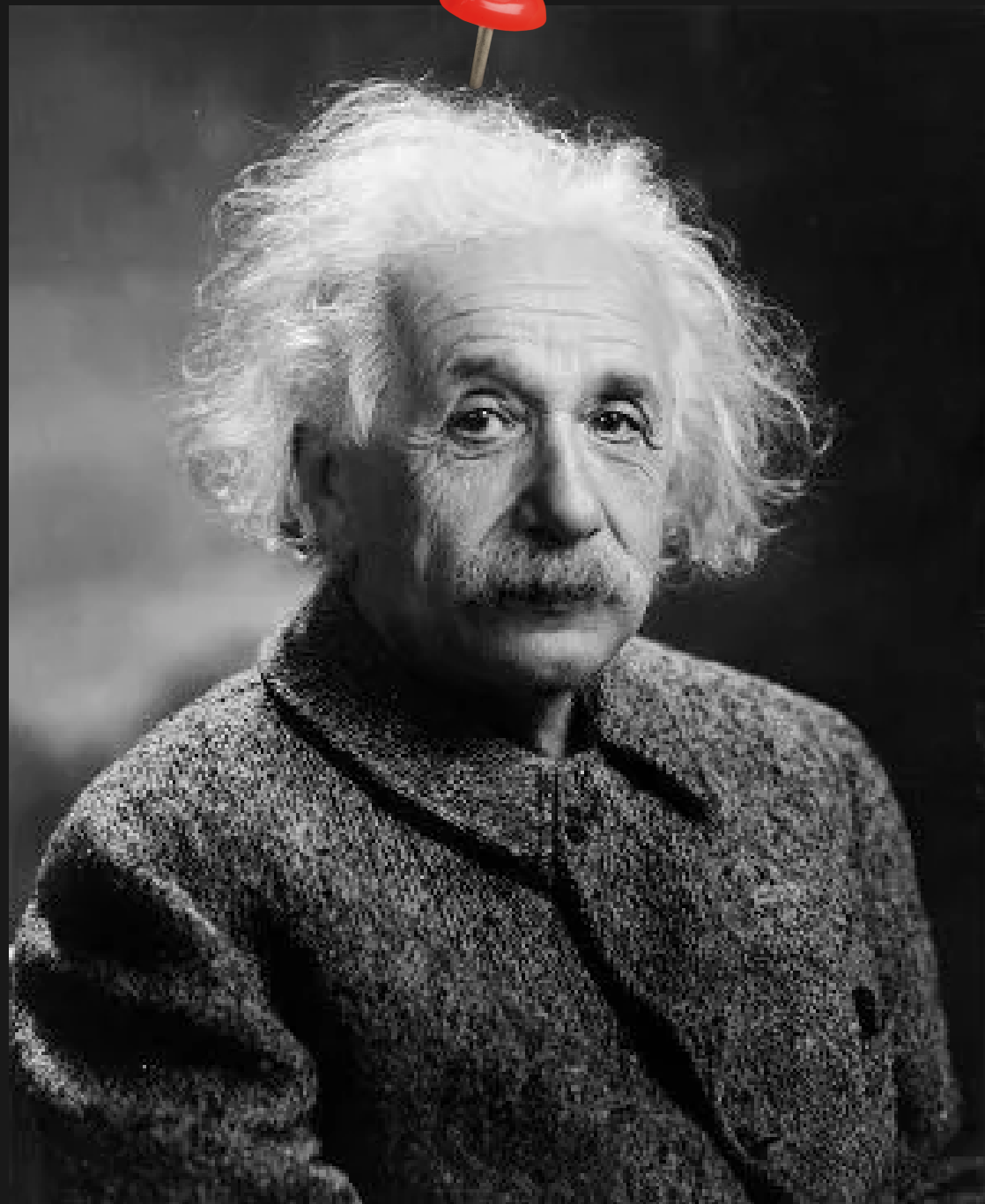
6 DE ABRIL — 2022

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POSTULADO DA RELATIVIDADE ESPECIAL



“ AS LEIS DA FÍSICA SÃO AS MESMAS
PARA TODOS OS OBSERVADORES NÃO
ACELERADOS ”

“ A VELOCIDADE DA LUZ  NO
ESPAÇO VAZIO É A MESMA PARA
TODOS OS OBSERVADORES,
INDEPENDENTEMENTE DO MOVIMENTO
DA FONTE E DO OBSERVADOR ”

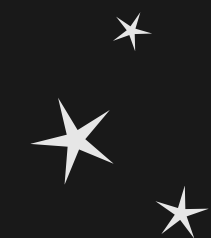
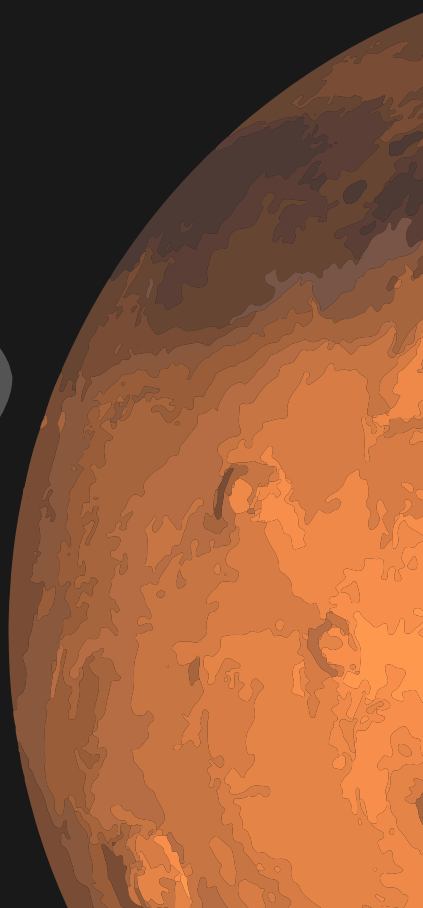
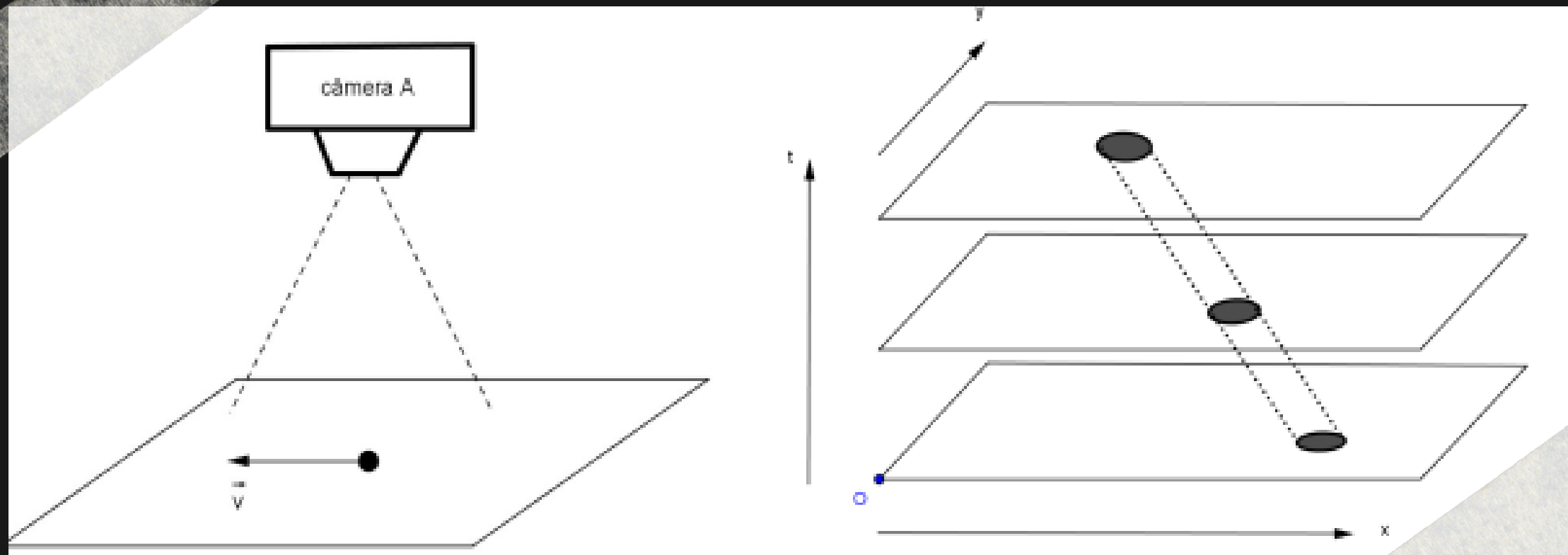


DIAGRAMA ESPAÇO-TEMPO



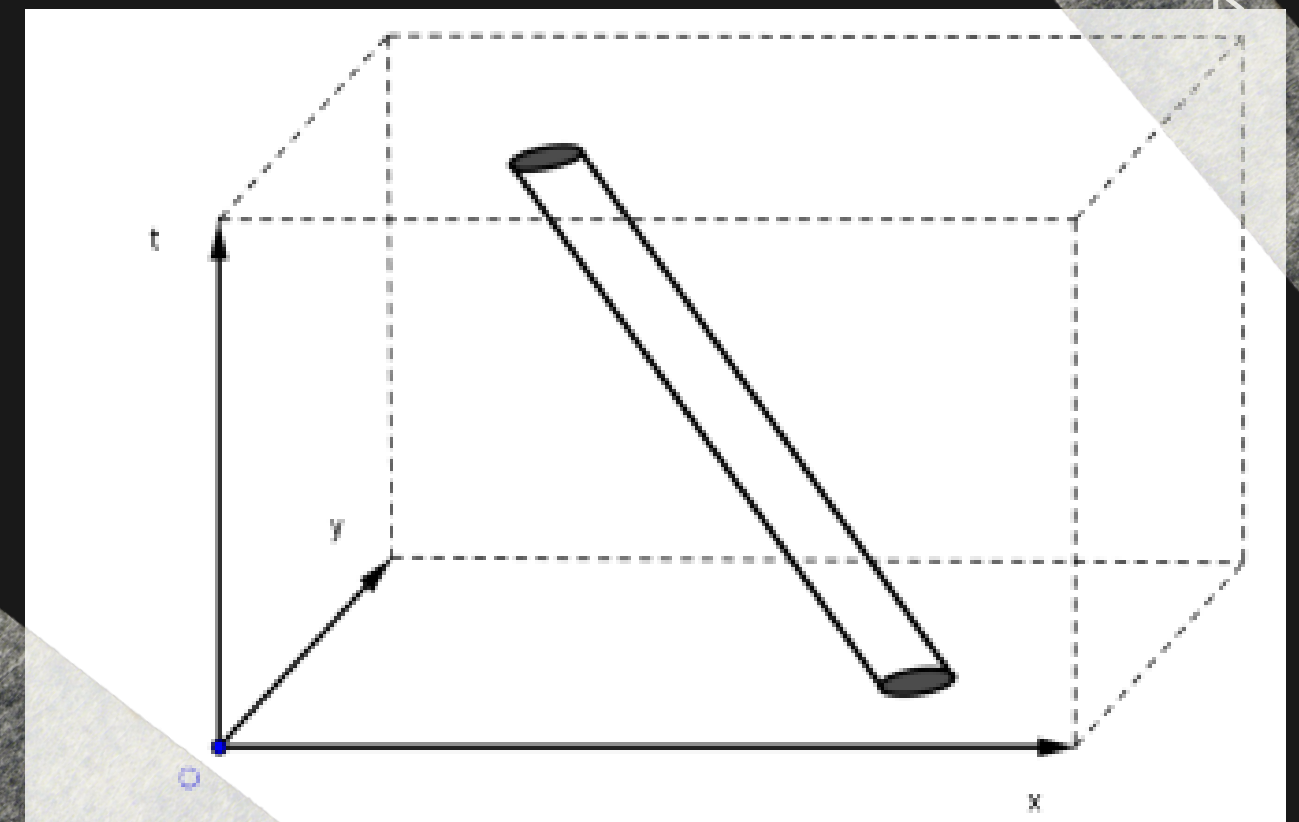
EXEMPLO I



PROVOCA



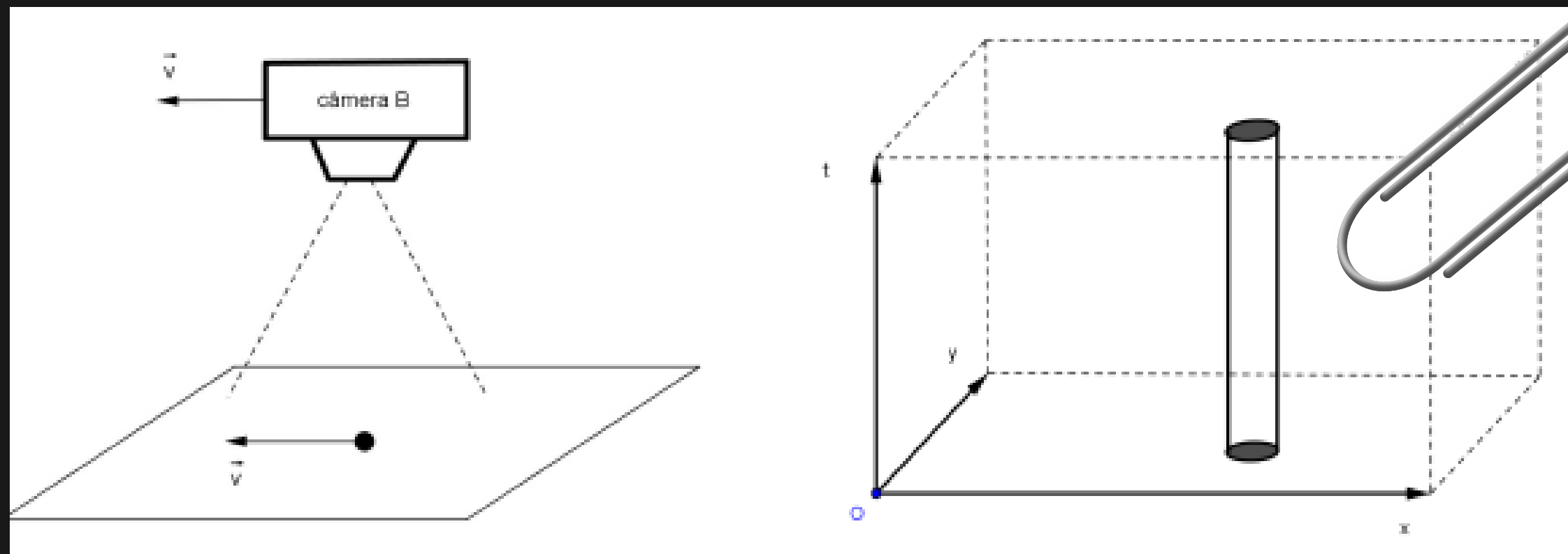
O DESLOCAMENTO DE UMA BOLA,
QUE PRODUZ SUA
HISTÓRIA NO ESPAÇO-TEMPO



9.04

DIAGRAMA ESPAÇO-TEMPO

EXEMPLO II

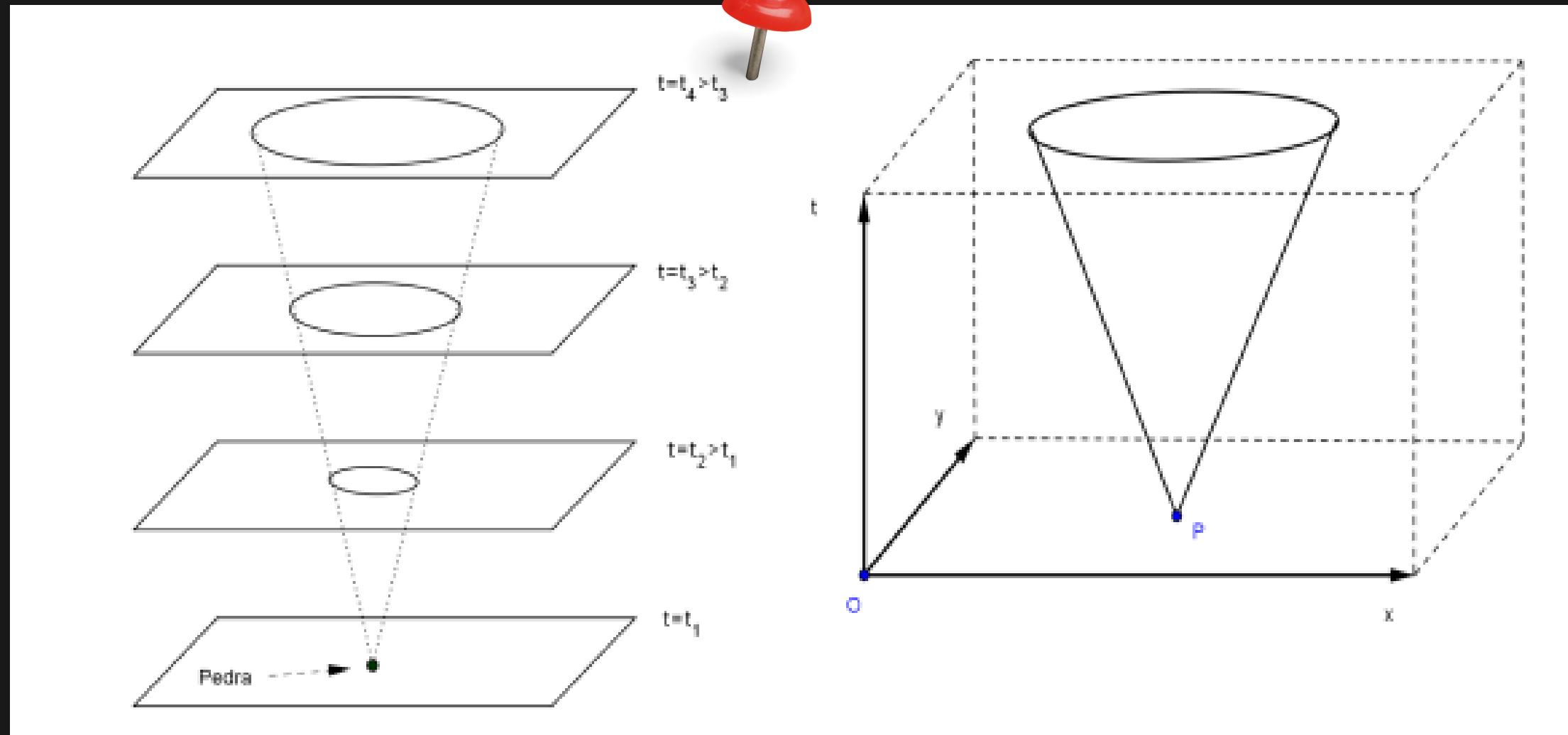


SIMILAR AO PRIMEIRO EXEMPLO, PORÉM A CÂMERA POSSUI A MESMA VELOCIDADE QUE A BOLA

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DIAGRAMA ESPAÇO-TEMPO

PROVOC - CBPF



EXEMPLO III

6.04

NESTE CASO TEMOS UMA PEDRA CAINDO VERTICALMENTE EM UM LAGO, FORMANDO UMA ONDA CIRCULAR



EVENTO

REPRESENTA UMA AÇÃO QUE
OCORREU EM UM DETERMINADO

INSTANTE

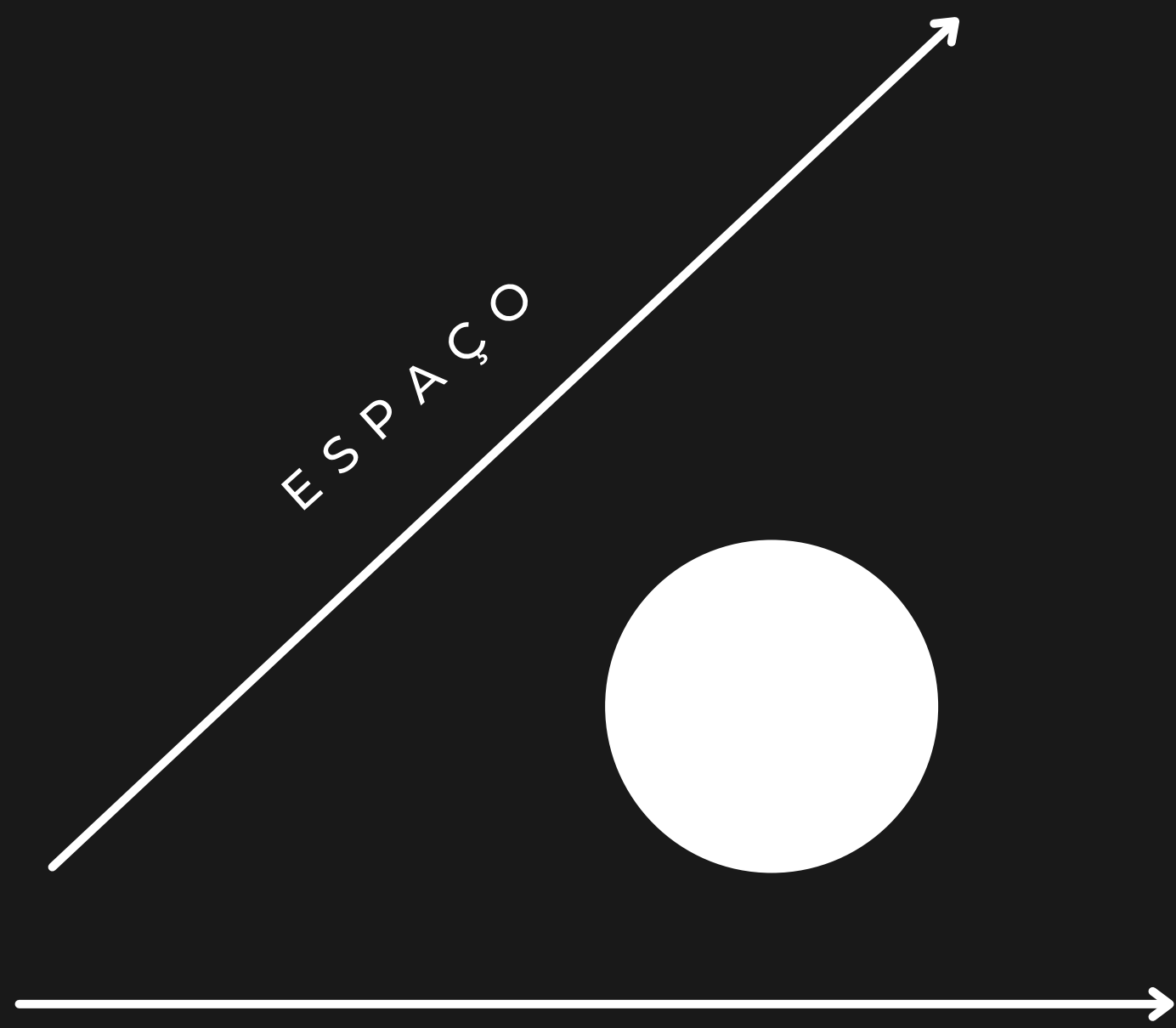
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TEMPO

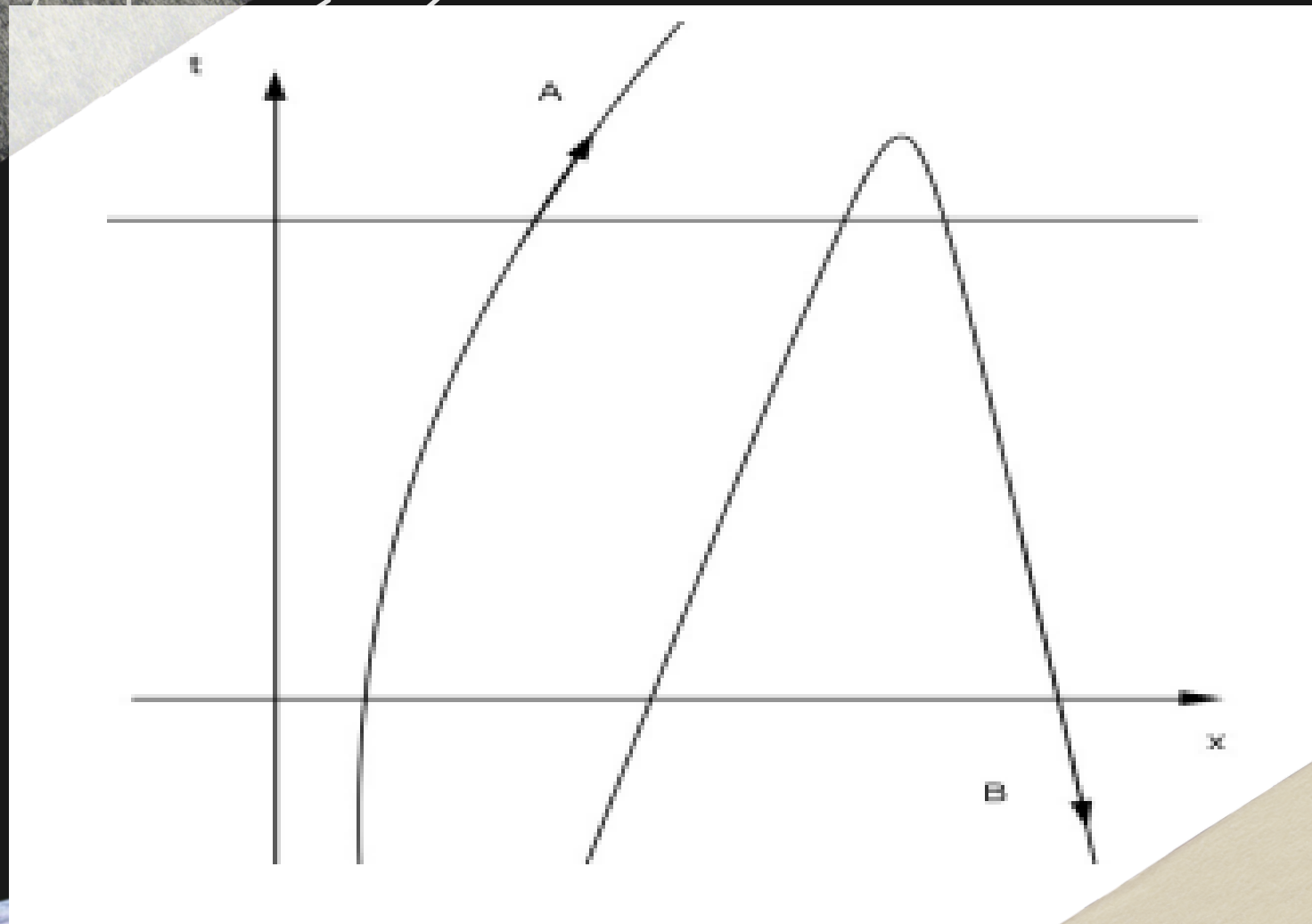
ESPAÇO

ESPAÇO

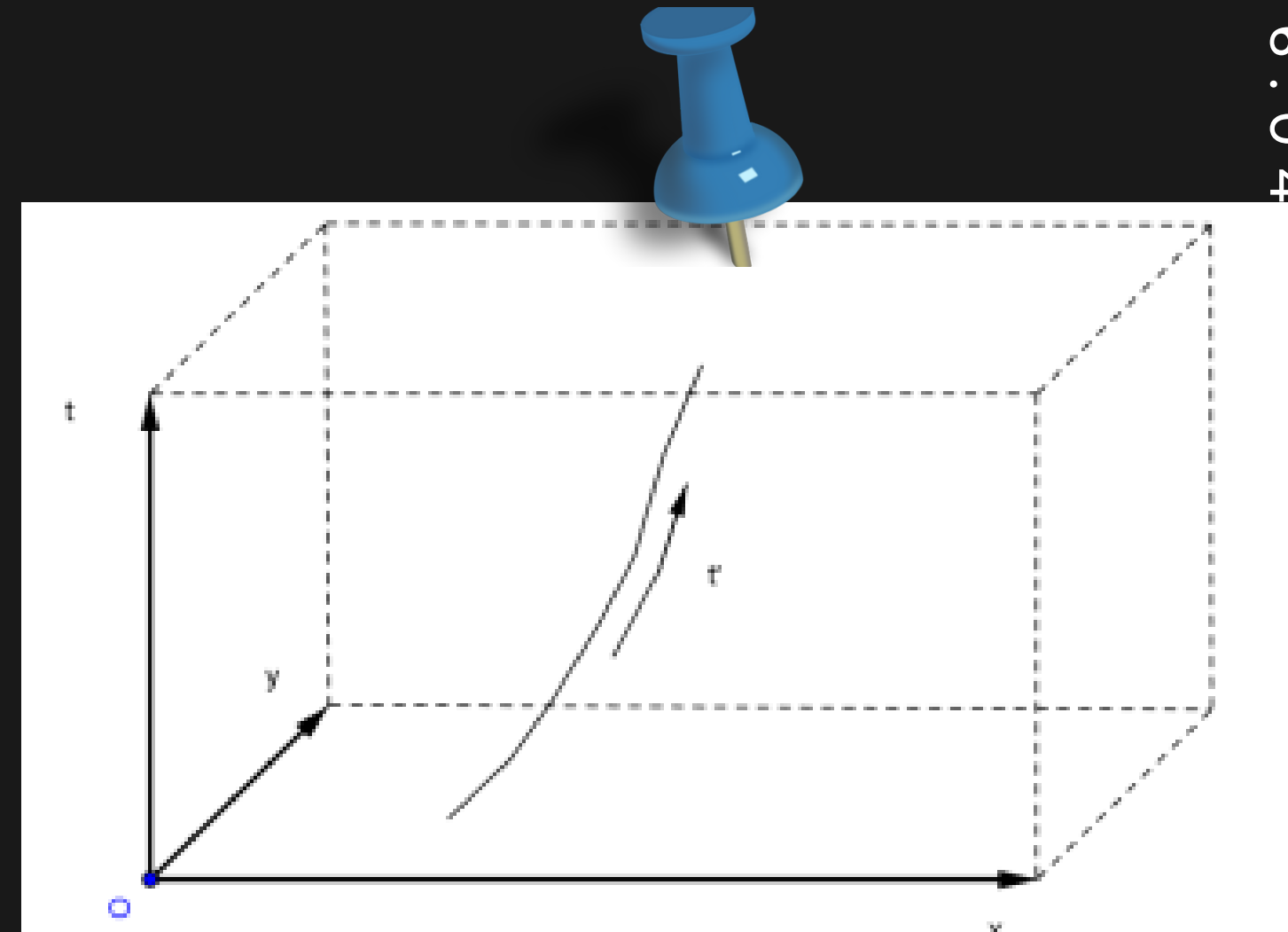
6.04



LINHA DE UNIVERSO



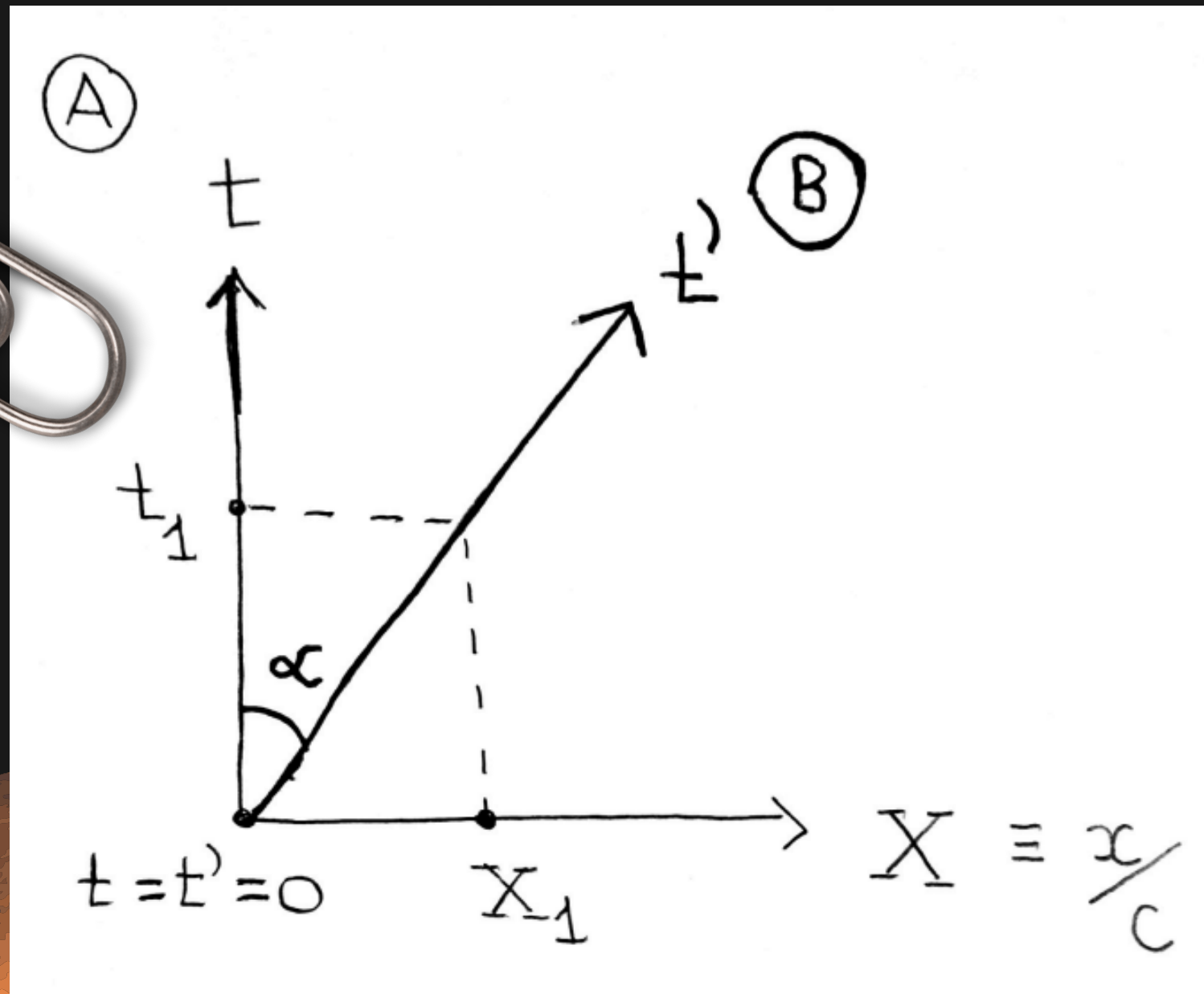
UM CONJUNTO DE EVENTOS SUCESSIVOS
FORMA UMA LINHA DE UNIVERSO NO
ESPAÇO-TEMPO



LINHA DE UNIVERSO

DE UM OBSERVADOR EM MOVIMENTO

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$$x_1 = v t_1$$

$$X_1 = \frac{x_1}{c} = \frac{v t_1}{c}$$

(B)

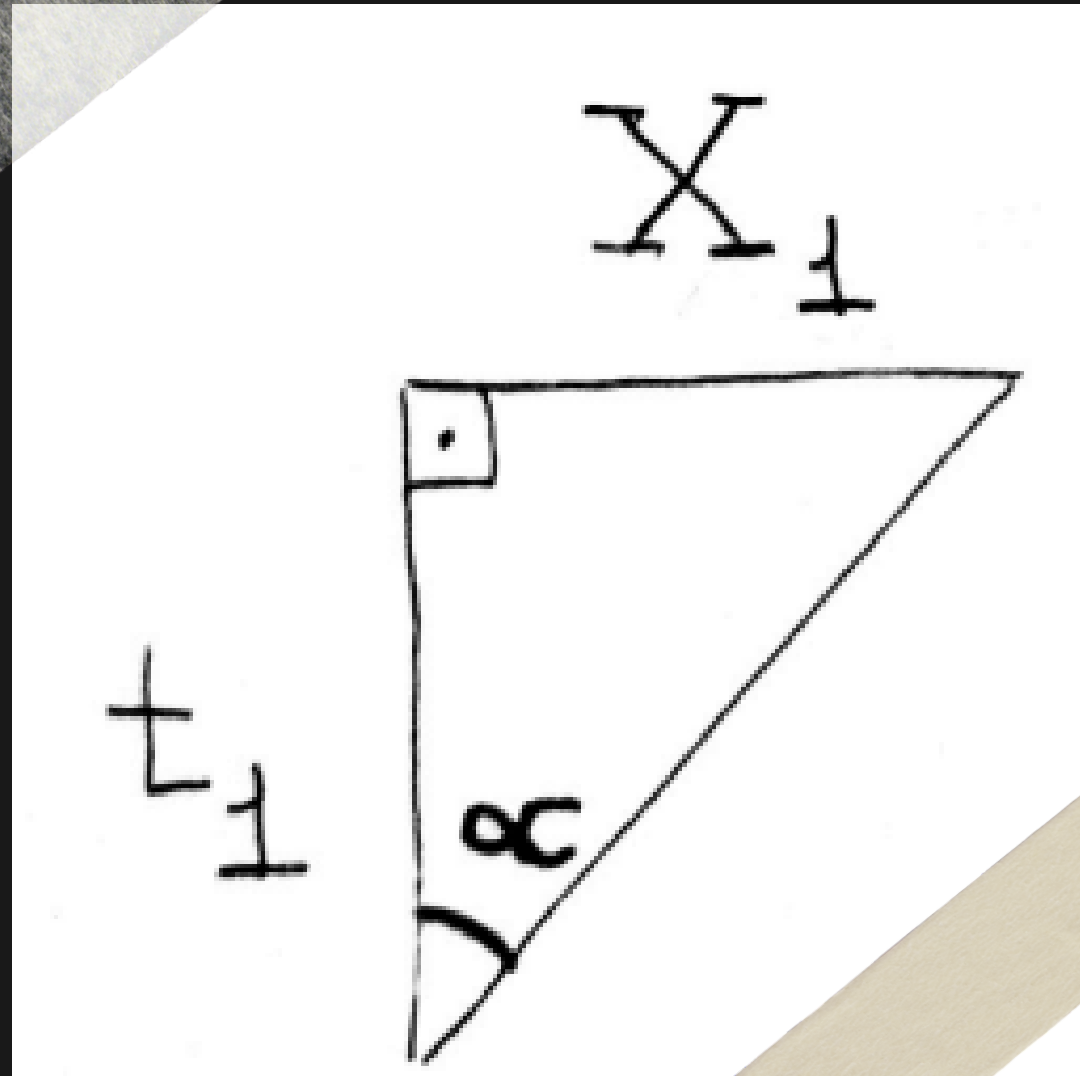
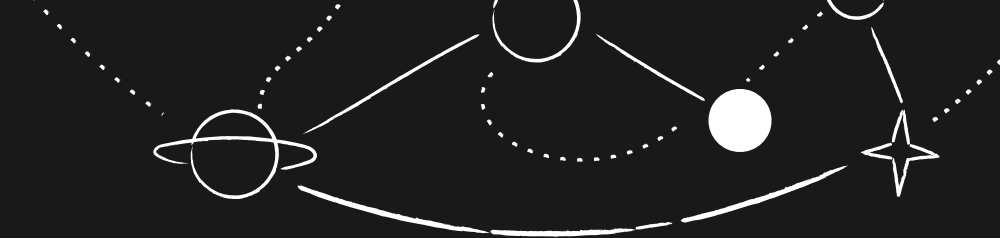
SE AFASTA DE

(A)

COM

VELOCIDADE CONSTANTE

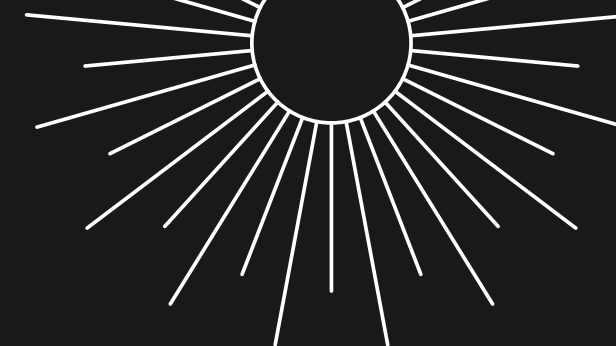
v



$$\tan \alpha = \frac{X_1}{t_1} = v/c$$

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





$v < c$
 $\alpha < 45^\circ$

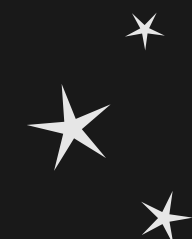
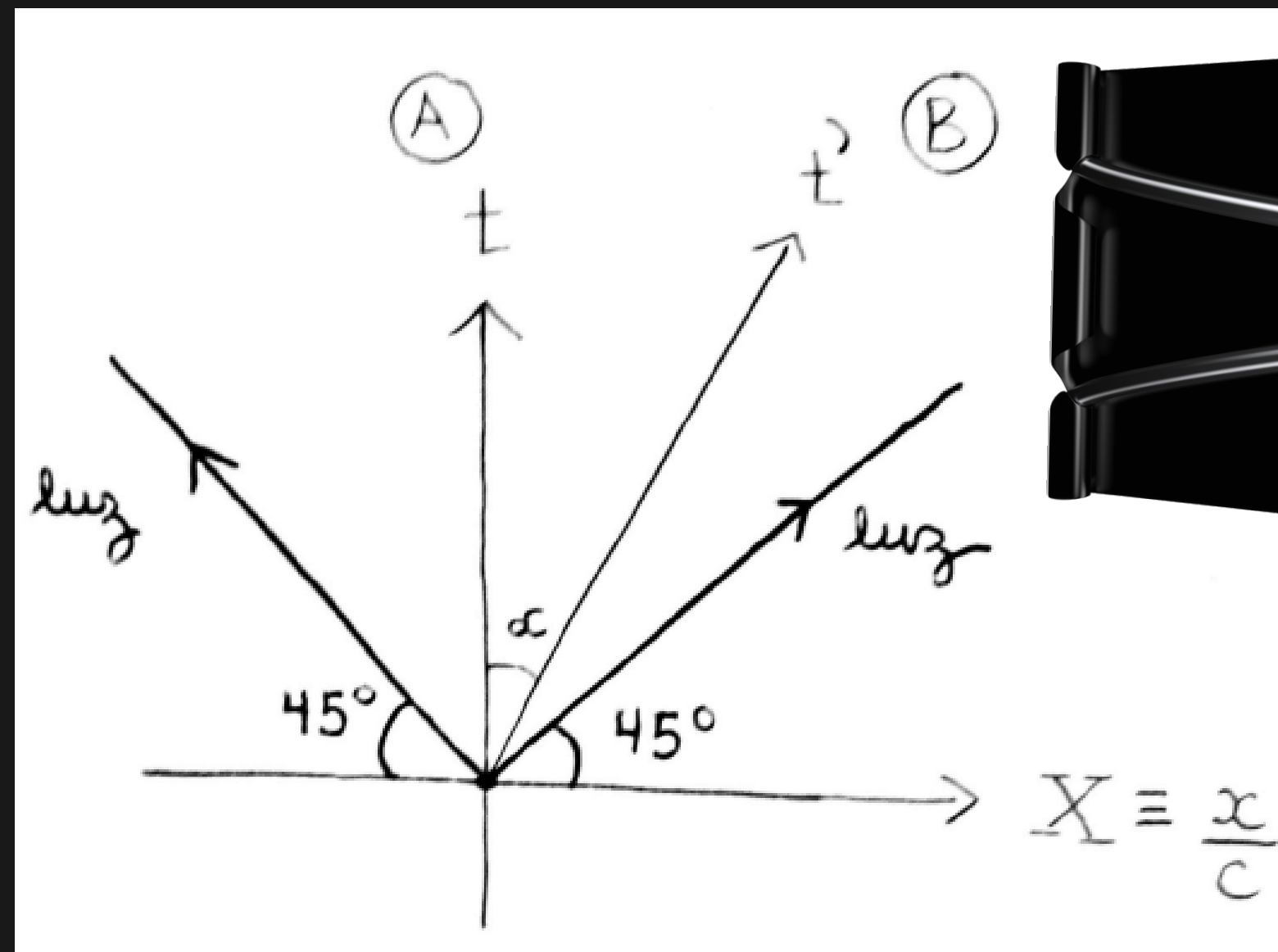


PARA QUALQUER
 OBSERVADOR OU
 PARTÍCULA MASSIVA

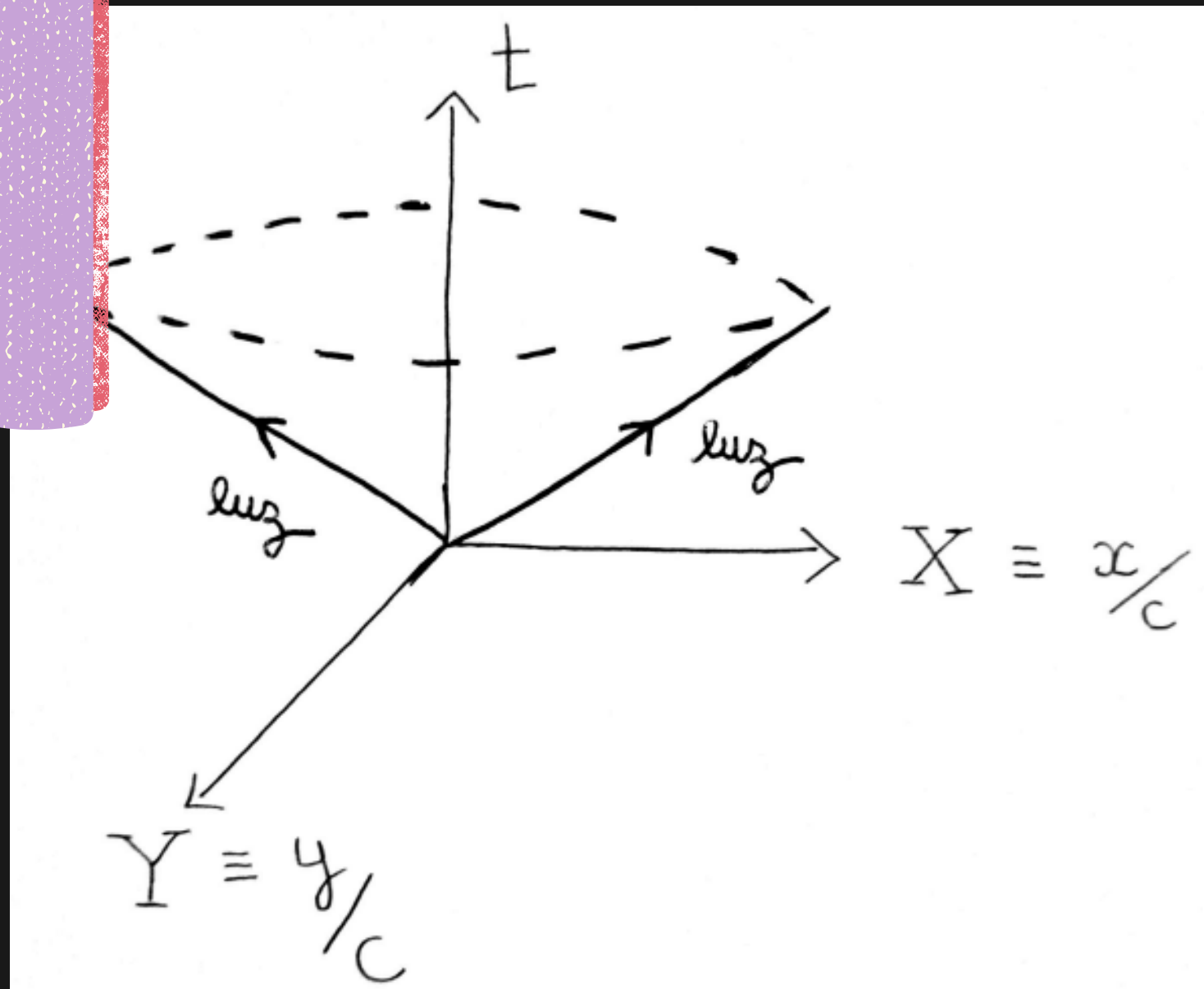
$v = c$
 $\tan \alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 45^\circ$



PARA A LUZ OU
 PARTÍCULAS COM
 MASSA NULA



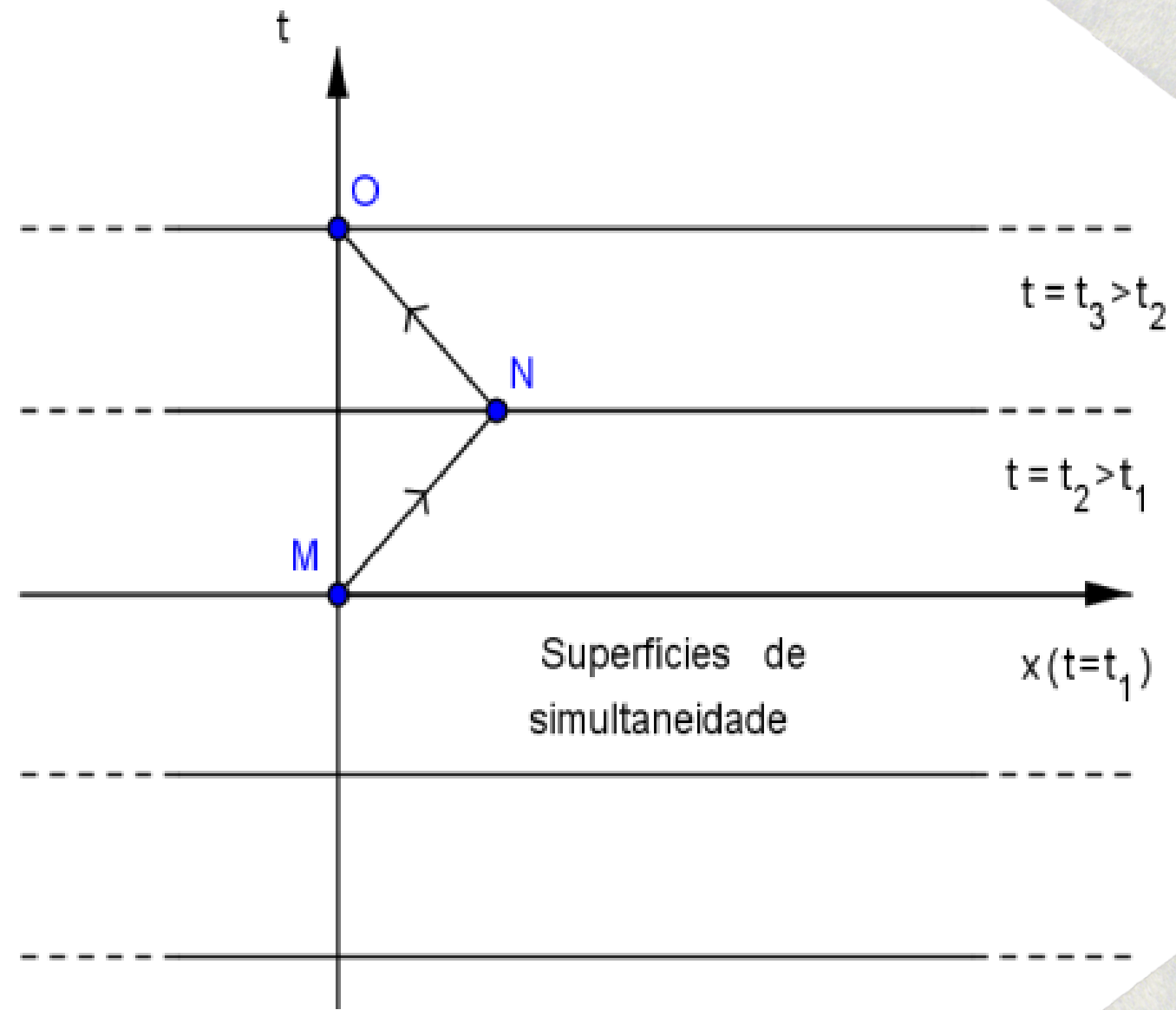
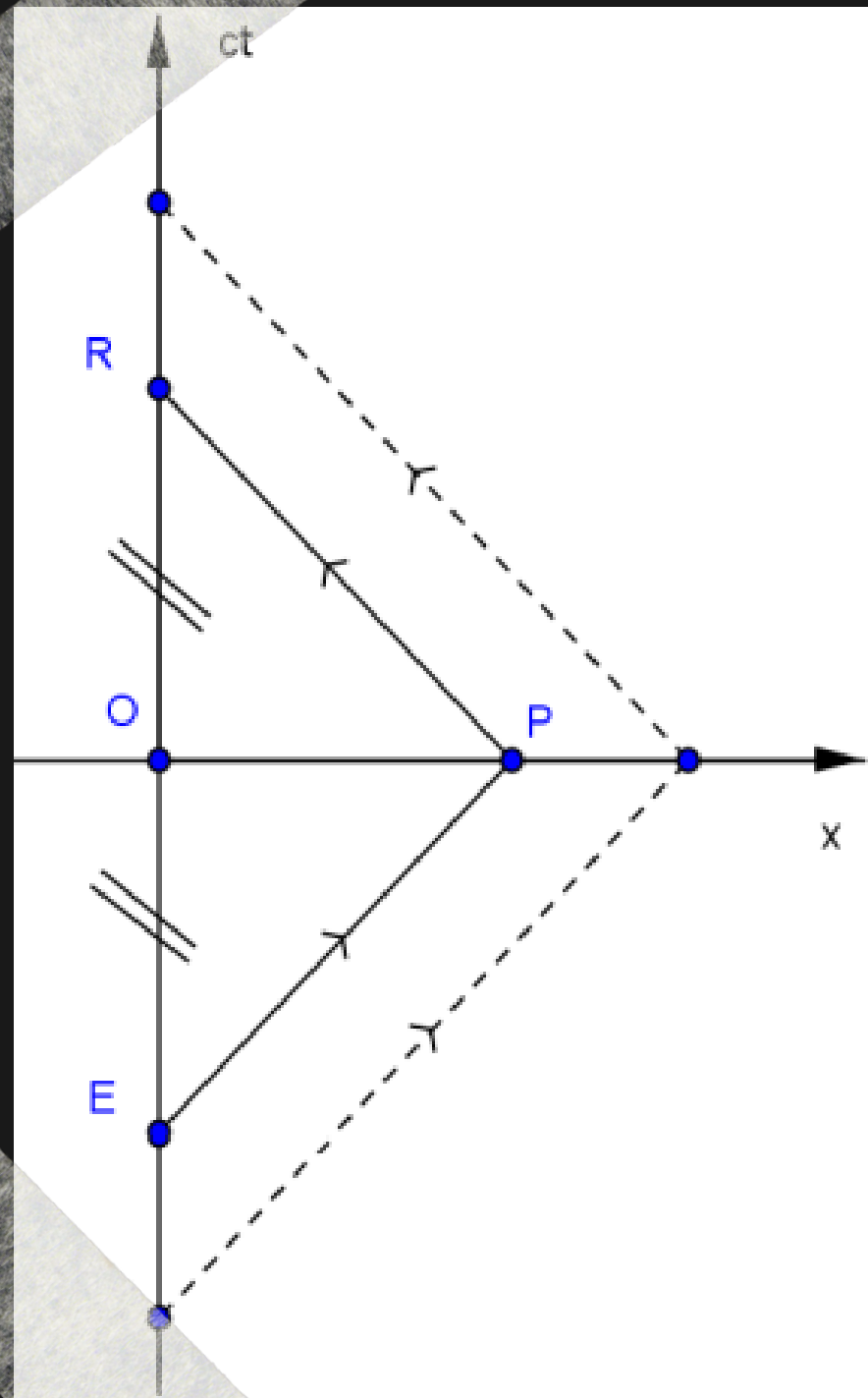
CONE DE LUZ



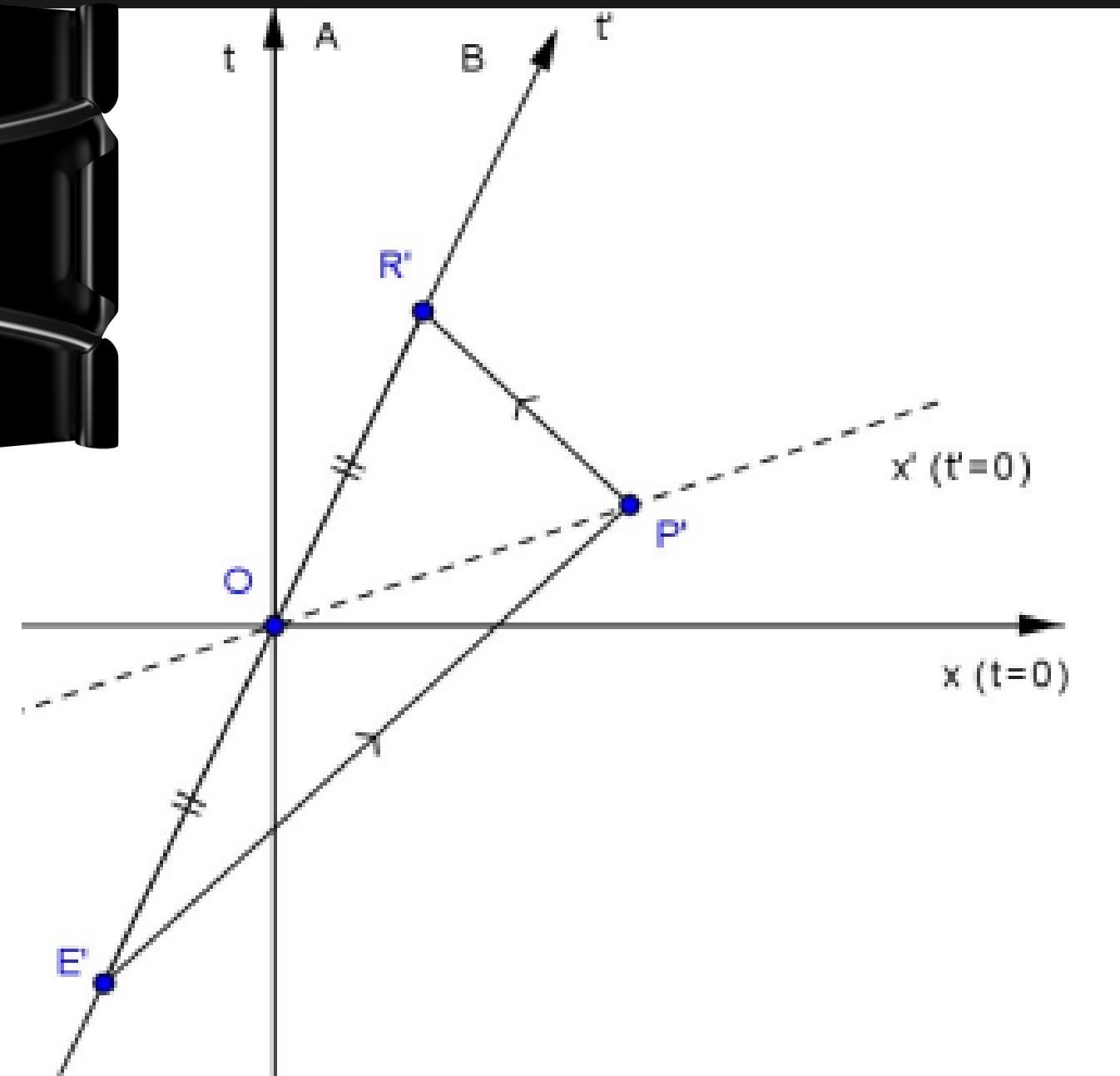
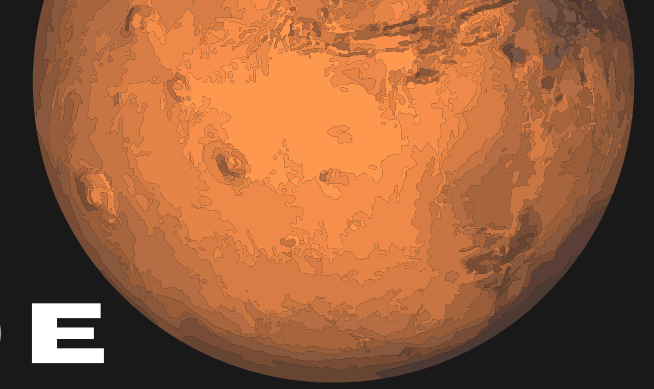
TODAS AS LINHAS DE UNIVERSO
ESTÃO DENTRO DO CONE DE LUZ




SUPERFÍCIE DE SIMULTANEIDADE

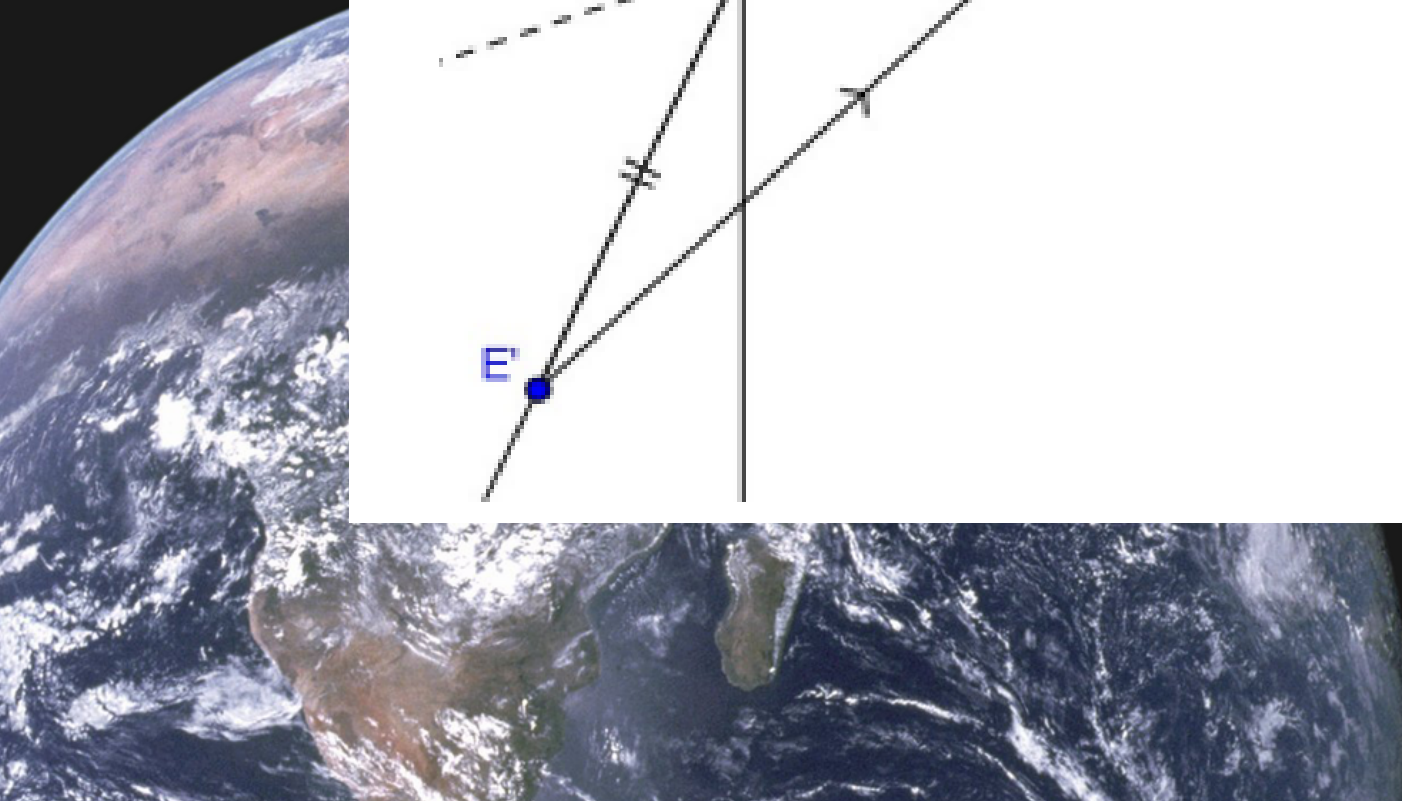
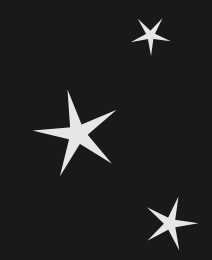
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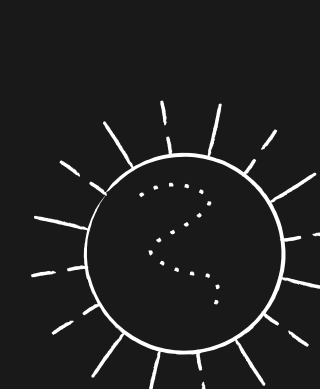
SUPERFÍCIE DE SIMULTANEIDADE



A CONSTRUÇÃO DE UMA
SUPERFÍCIE DE SIMULTANEIDADE
(EIXO ) PARA UM
OBSERVADOR , EM
MOVIMENTO RELATIVO A 

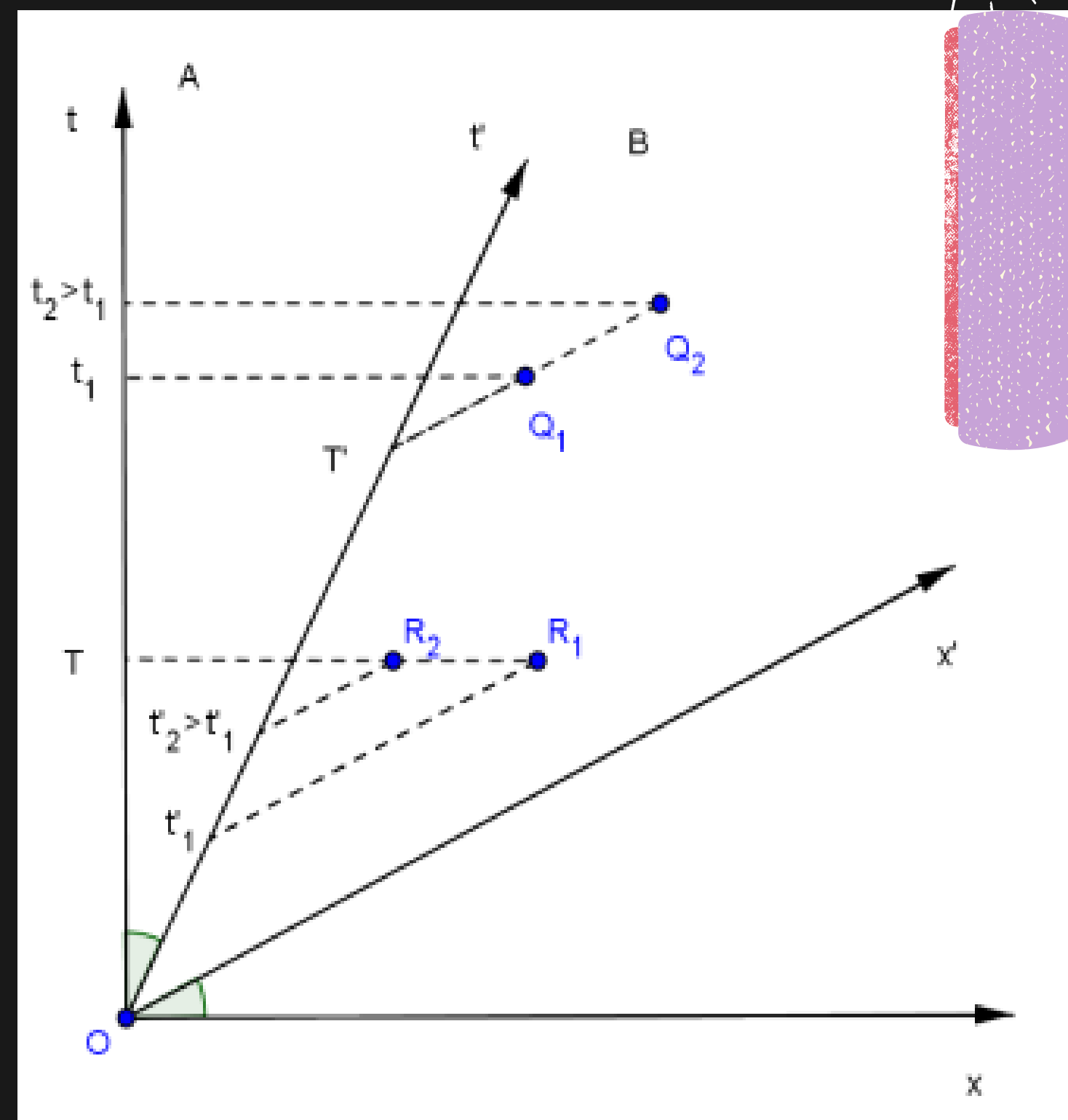


SUPERFÍCIES DE SIMULTANIEDADE

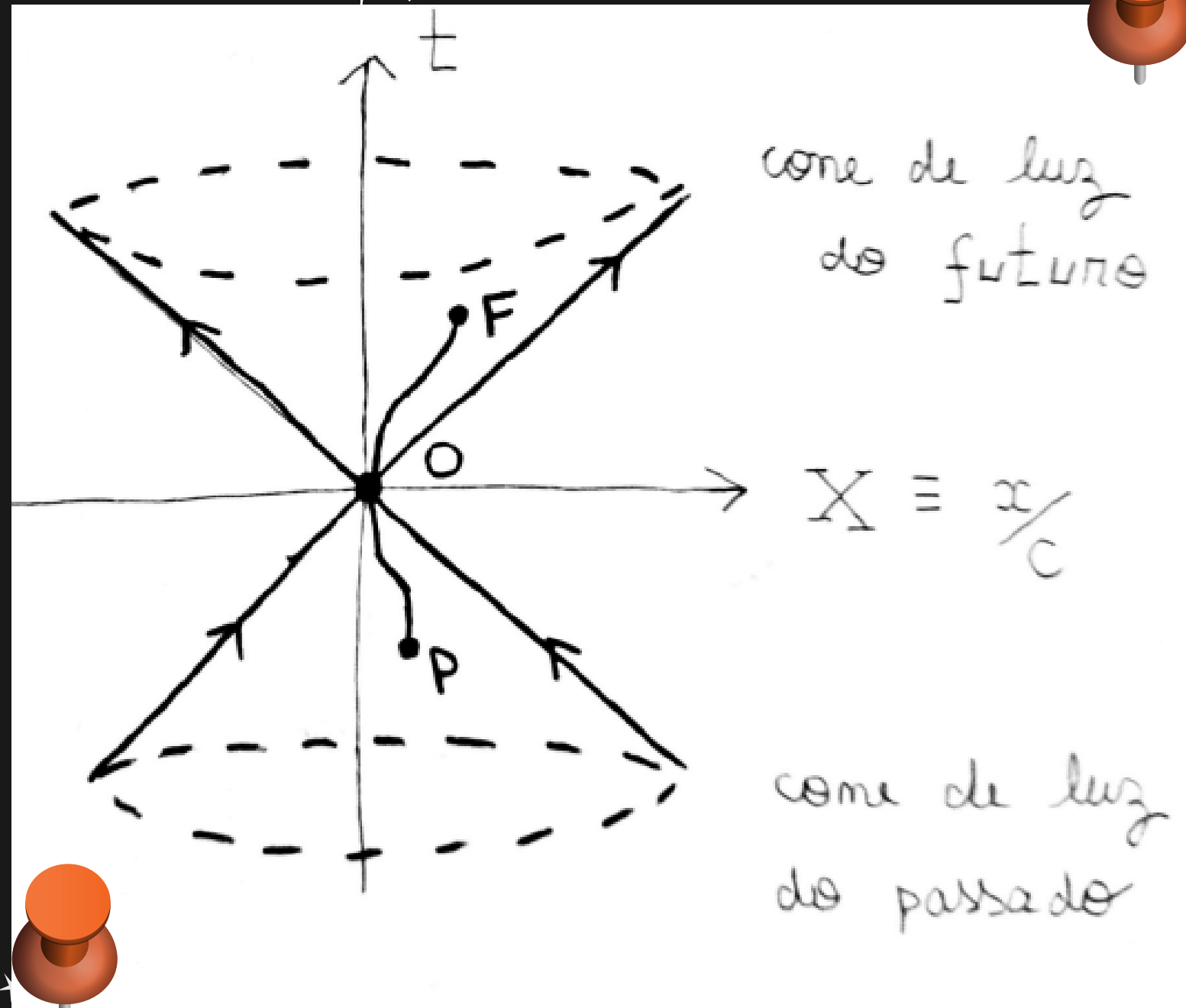


PROVOC - CBPF

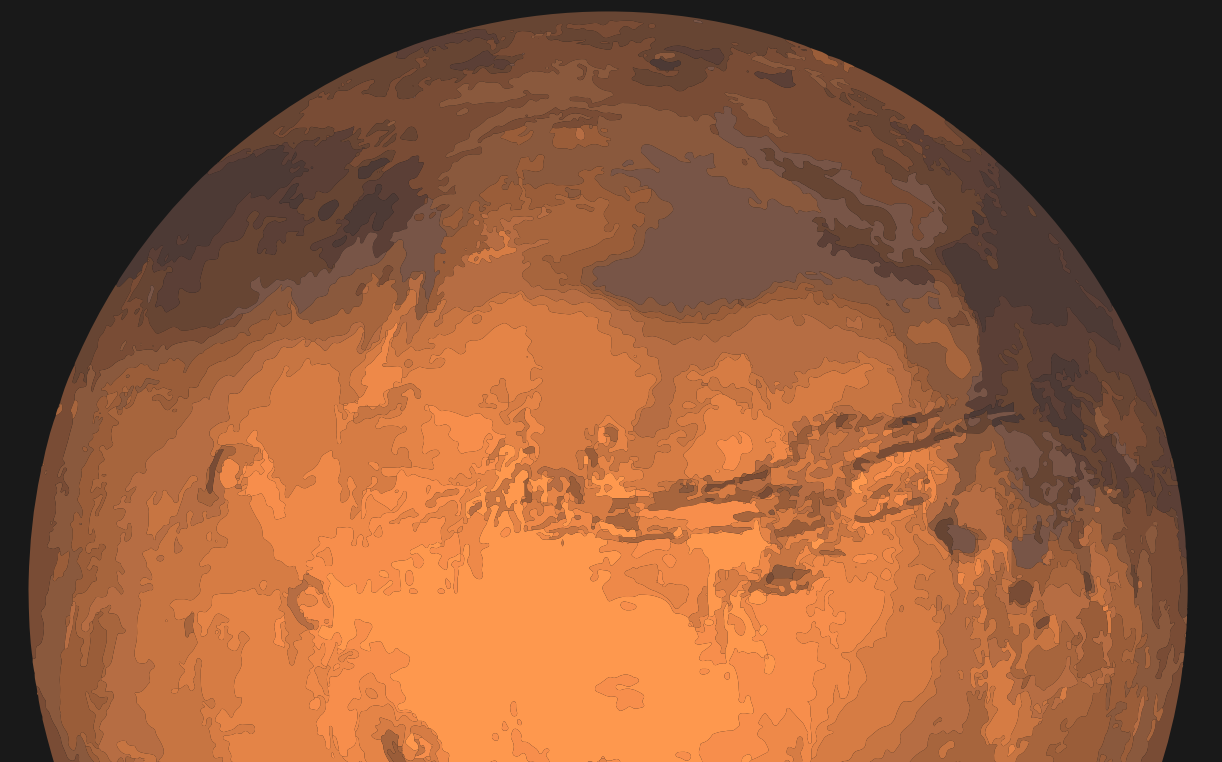
DIAGRAMA ESPAÇO-TEMPO DE DOIS
OBSERVADORES EM MOVIMENTO
RELATIVO, ENFATIZANDO QUE DOIS
EVENTOS QUE SÃO SIMULTÂNEOS EM
UM REFERENCIAL NÃO O SÃO NO
OUTRO.

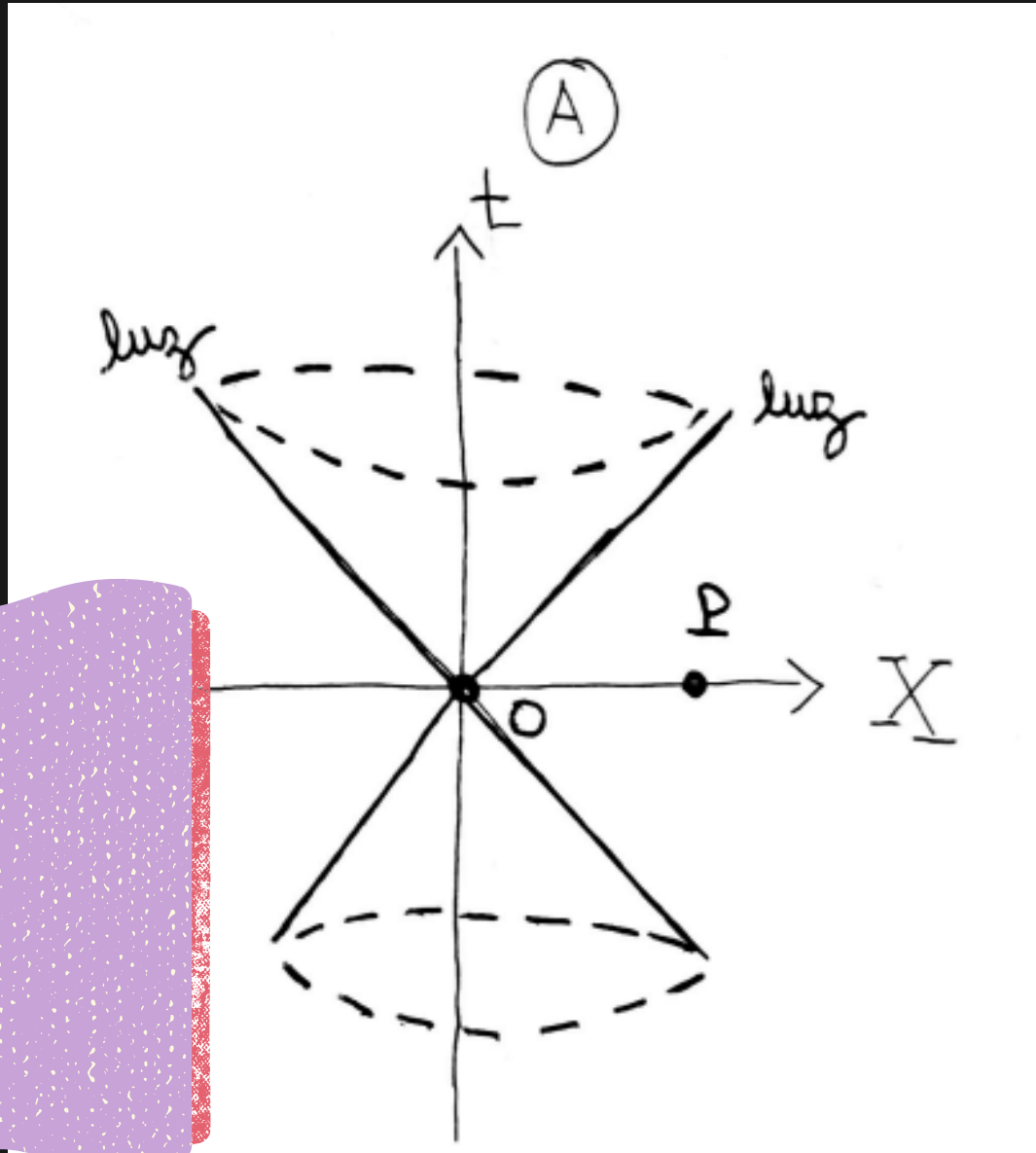


CAUSALIDADE

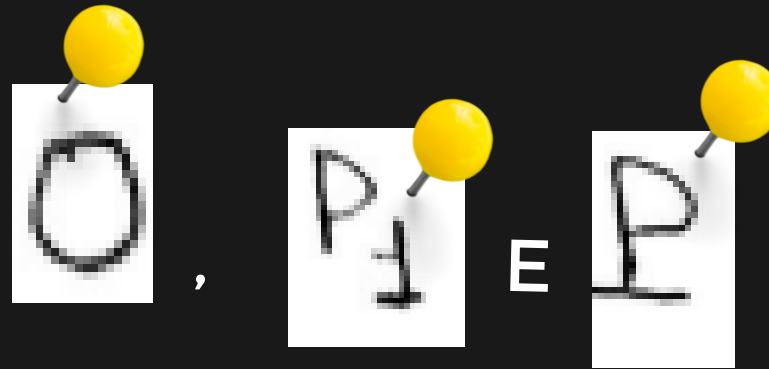


A RELAÇÃO ENTRE O PRESENTE,
PASSADO E O FUTURO QUE JUNTOS
FORMAM UMA LINHA DE UNIVERSO

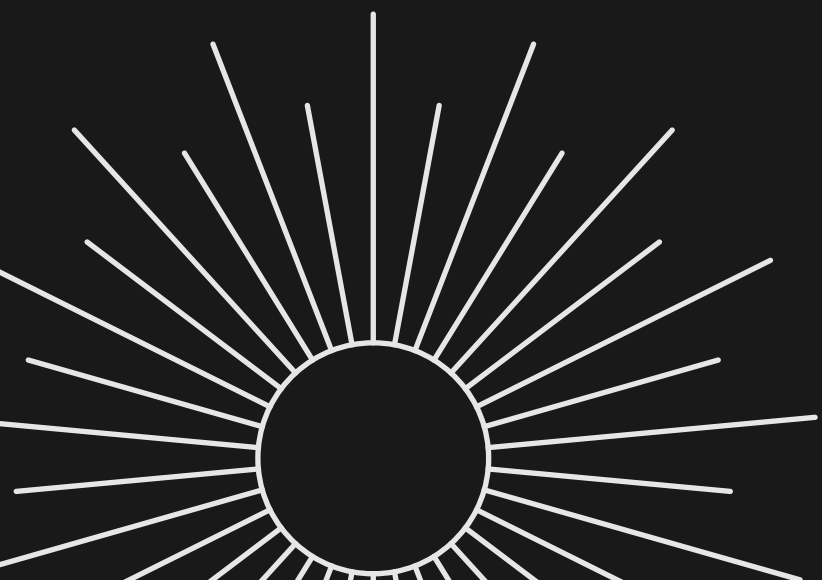
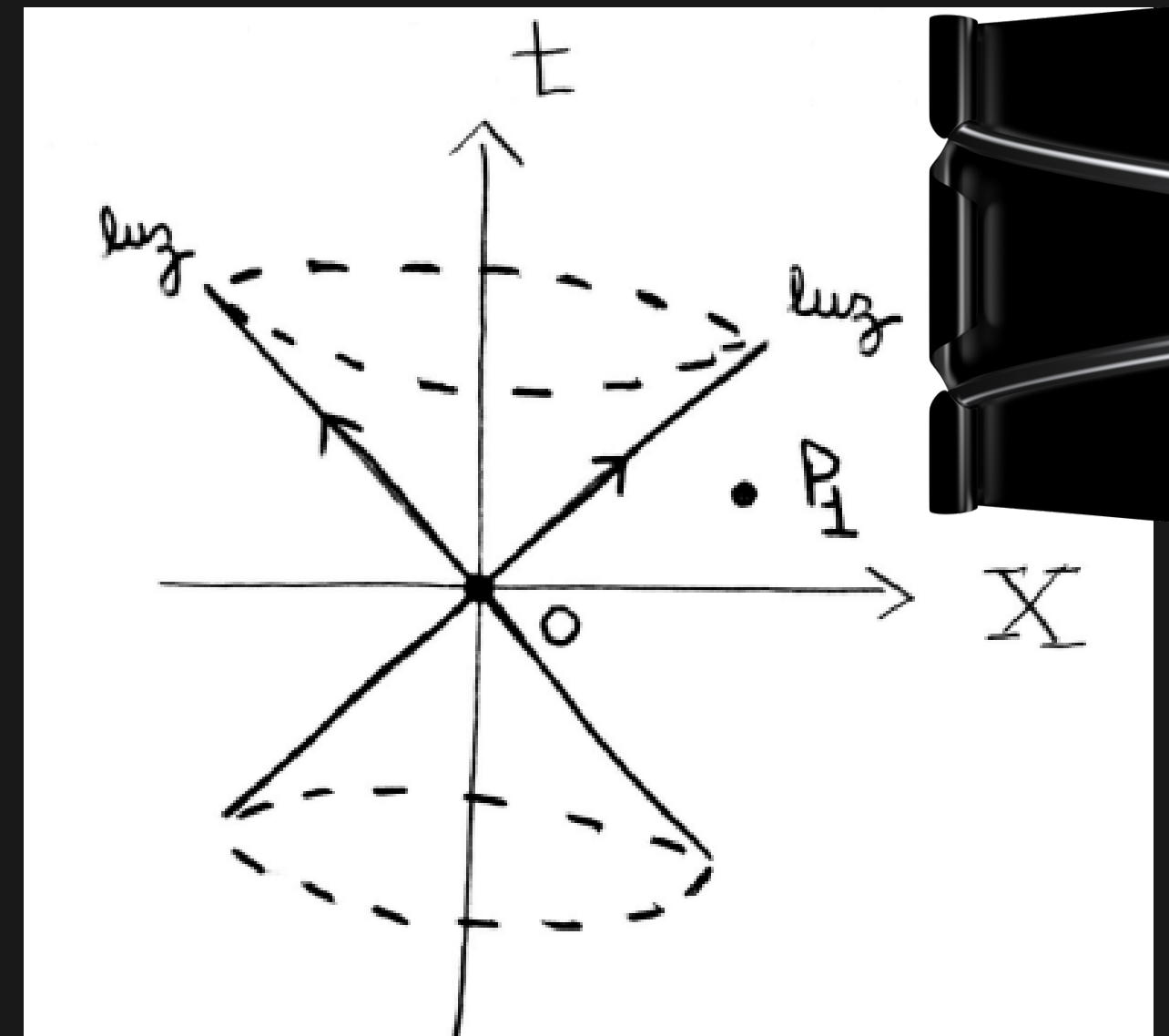


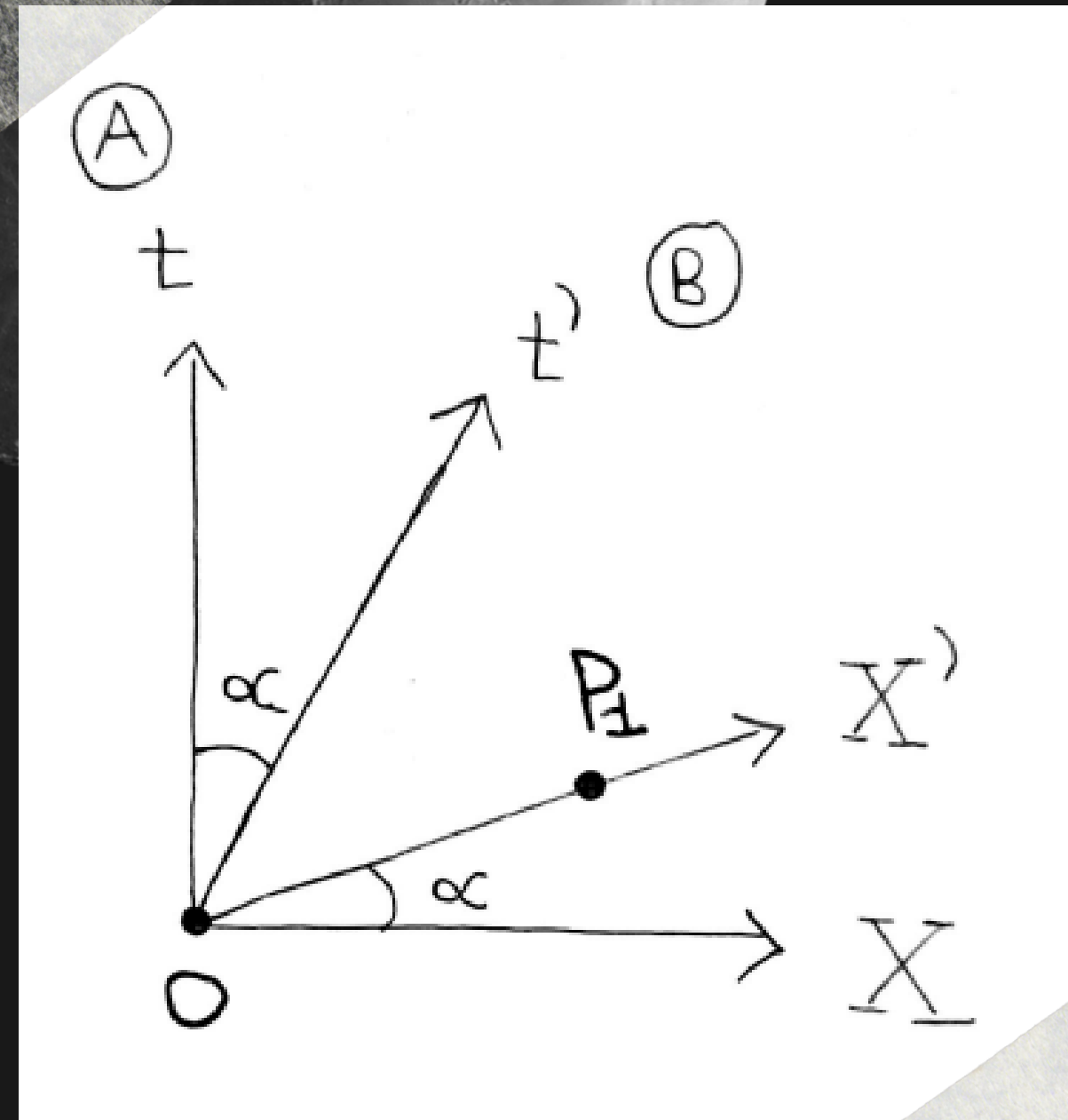
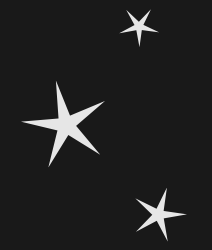


OS EVENTOS



NÃO POSSUEM RELAÇÃO CAUSAL

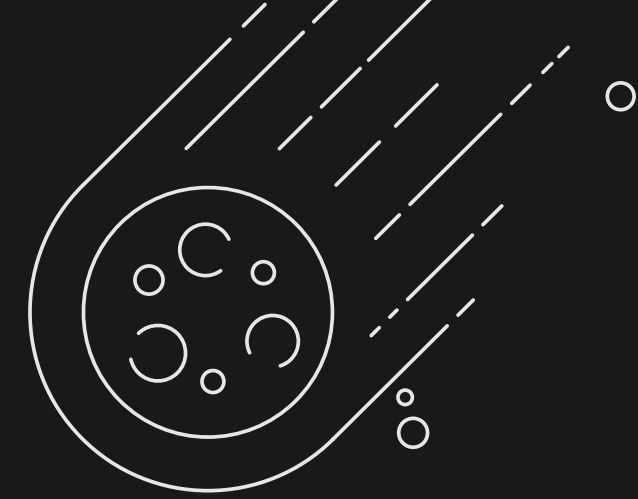




OS EVENTOS  E  SÃO SIMULTÂNEOS PARA 



MECÂNICA DE NEWTON

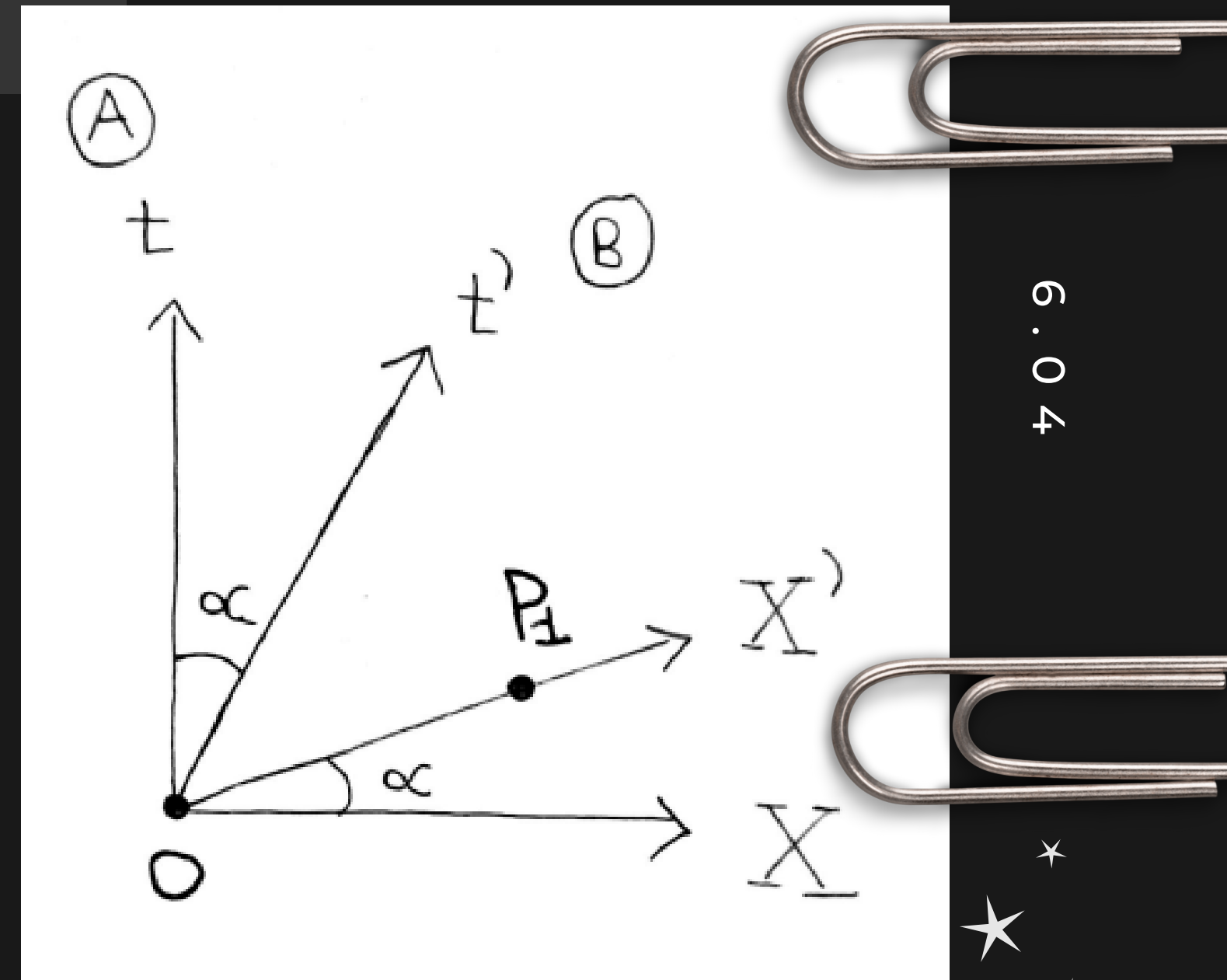


ATRAVÉS DAS TRANSFORMAÇÕES DE GALILEU RELACIONAMOS
AS COORDENADAS DE OBSERVADORES INERCIAIS

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OBSERVADOR   EM
MOVIMENTO

OBSERVADOR   EM
REPOUSO



6.04

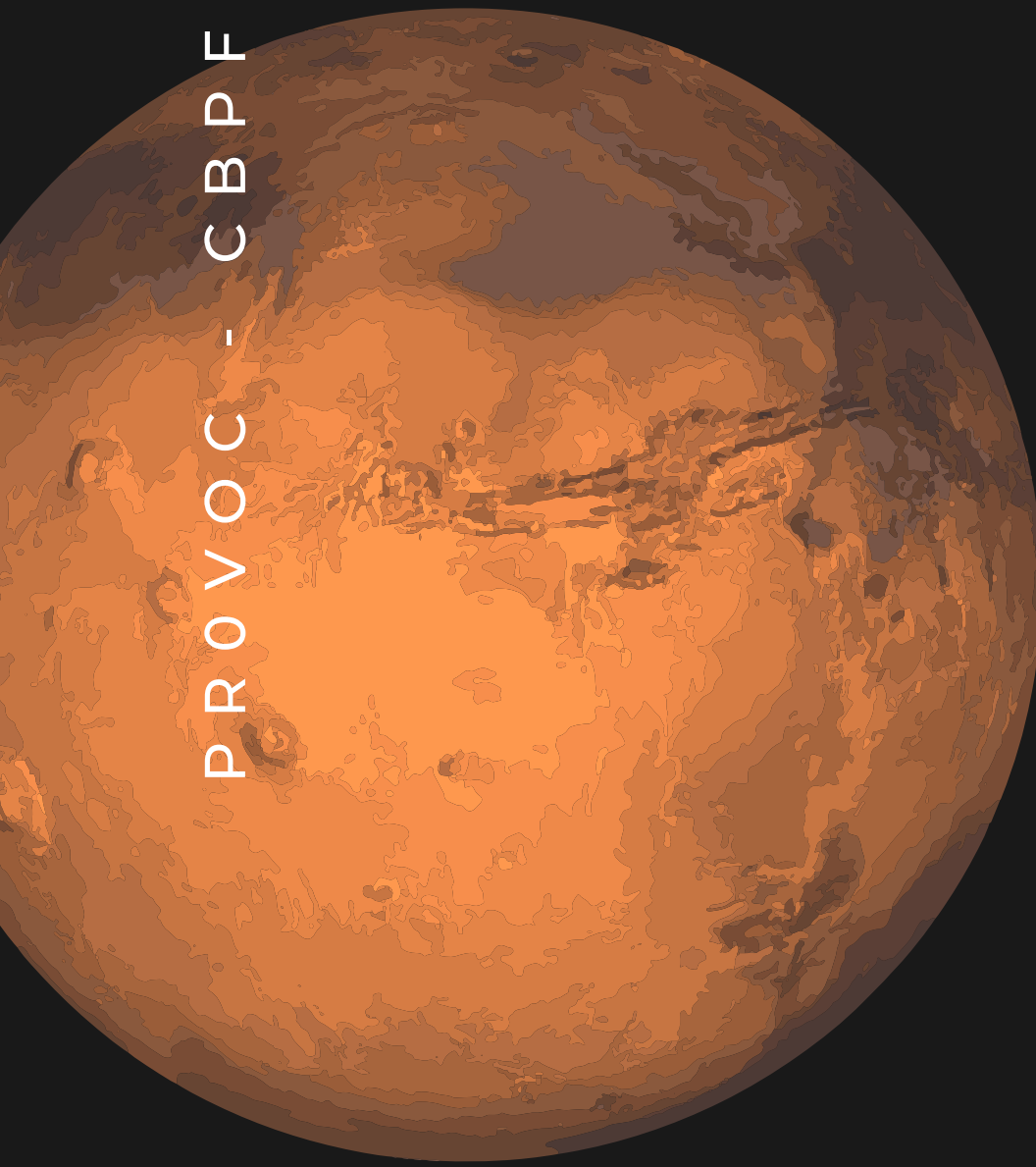


① $\rightarrow (t, x, y, z)$
② $\rightarrow (t', x', y', z')$

$$x' = x - vt$$

$$t' = t$$

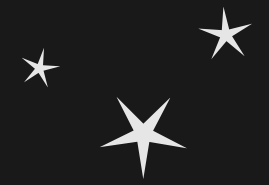
NA MECÂNICA DE NEWTON TEMOS O
TEMPO COMO SENDO ABSOLUTO



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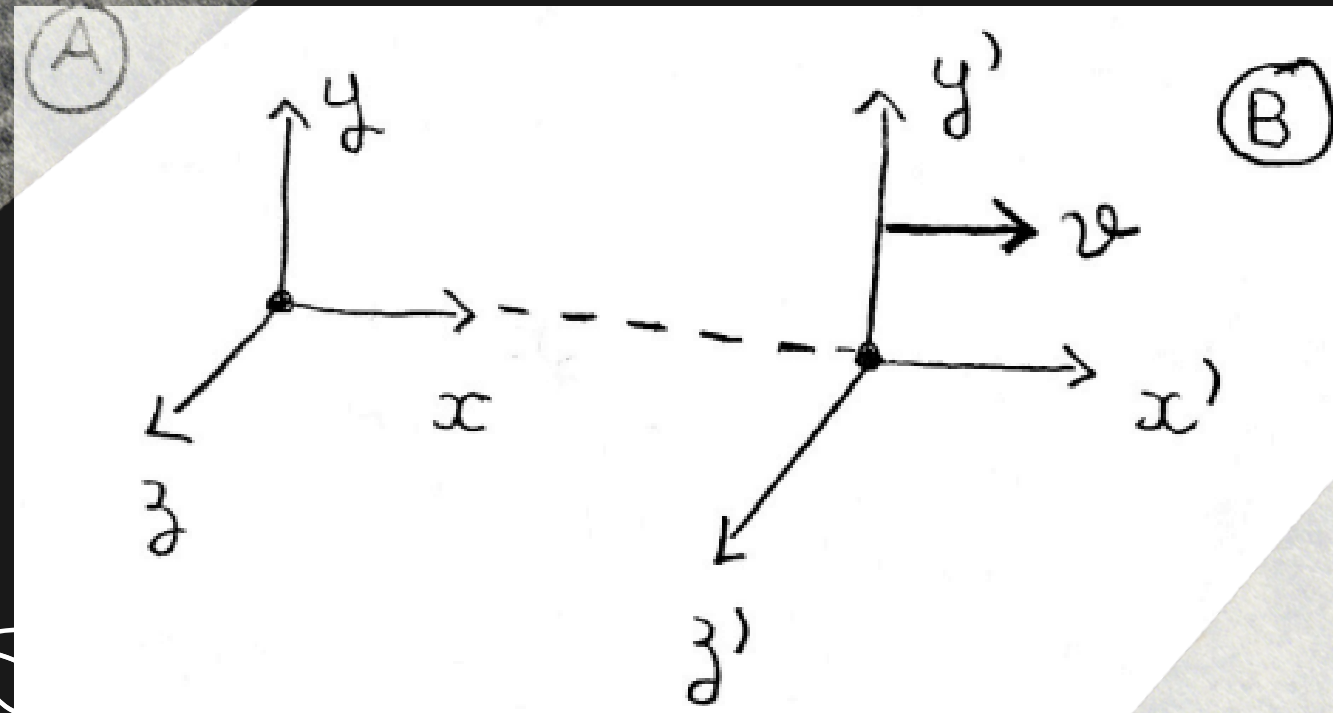
6.04



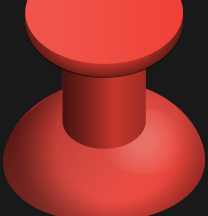
TRANSFORMAÇÕES DE LORENTZ

$$x' = \gamma (x - vt)$$

onde $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}}$



APENAS A DIREÇÃO PARALELA AO MOVIMENTO É ALTERADA

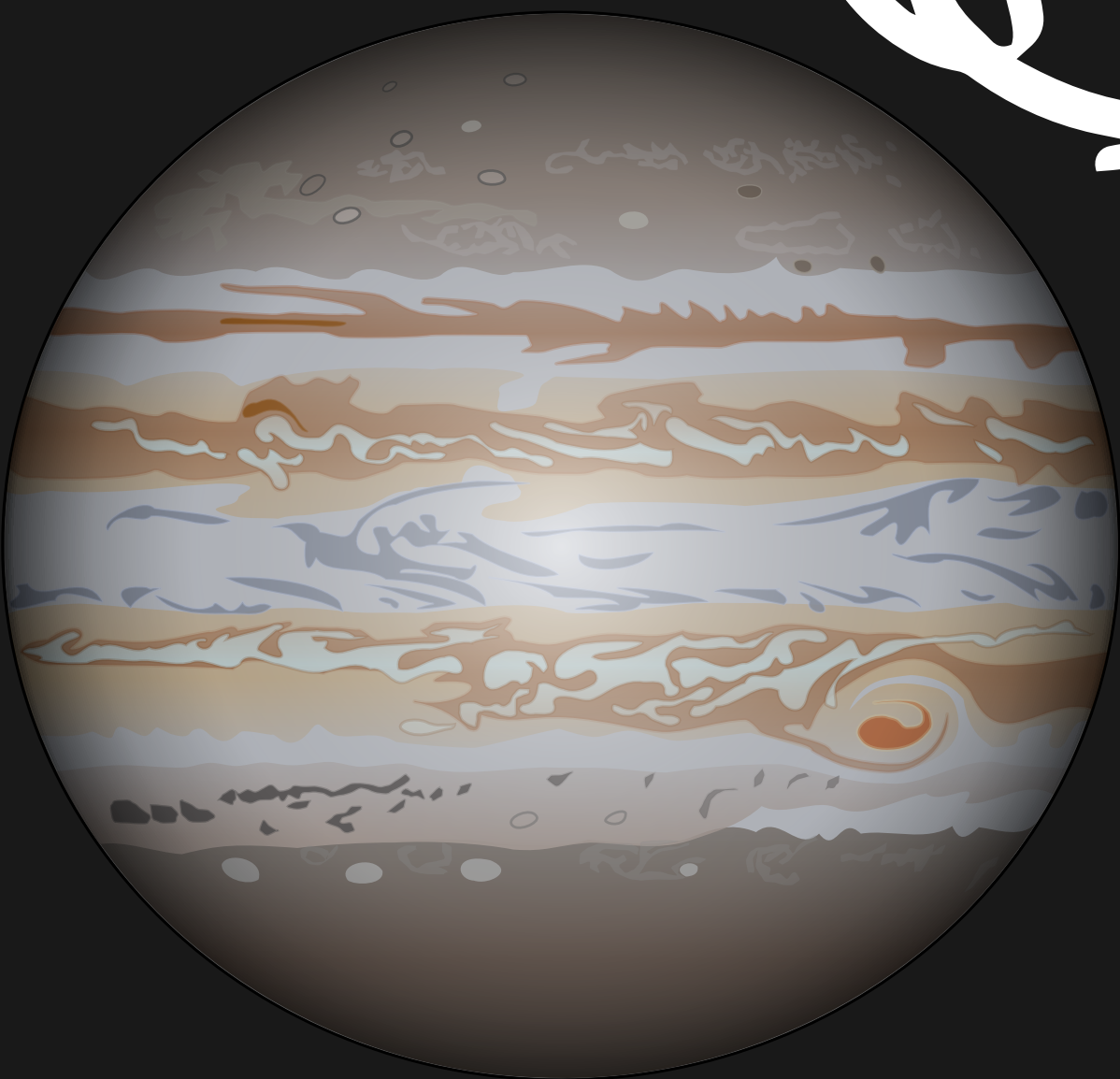

$$t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{v x}{c^2} \right)$$

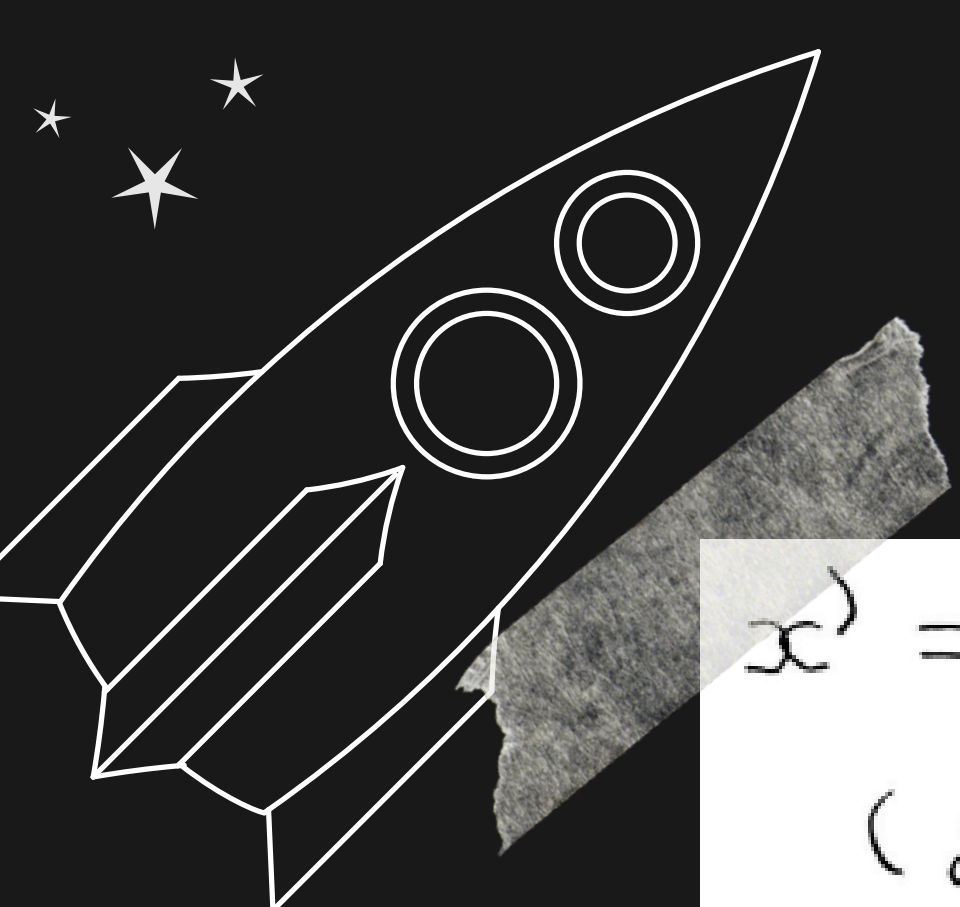
COMO É POSSÍVEL OBSERVAR O TEMPO
NESTE CASO NÃO É ABSOLUTO

Exemplo: se considerarmos um
observador com $v = 3 \text{ m/s}$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 \approx 10^{-16} = 0,00\dots 01$$

$$\gamma \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 \quad \mapsto \gamma \approx 1$$

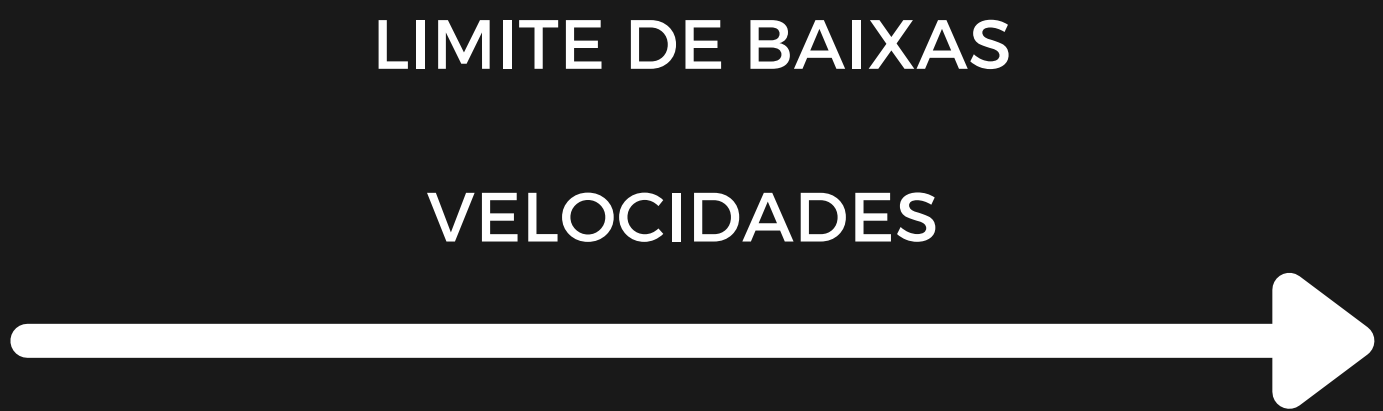




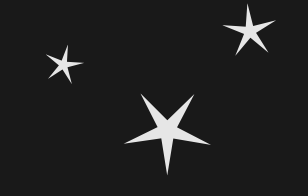
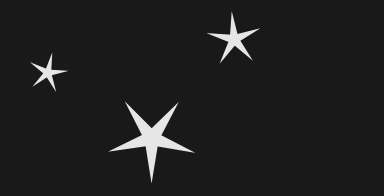
$$x' = \gamma(x - vt) \quad \longrightarrow \quad x' \approx x - vt$$

(Lorentz) (Galileu)

RELATIVIDADE
ESPECIAL



MECÂNICA
DE
NEWTON



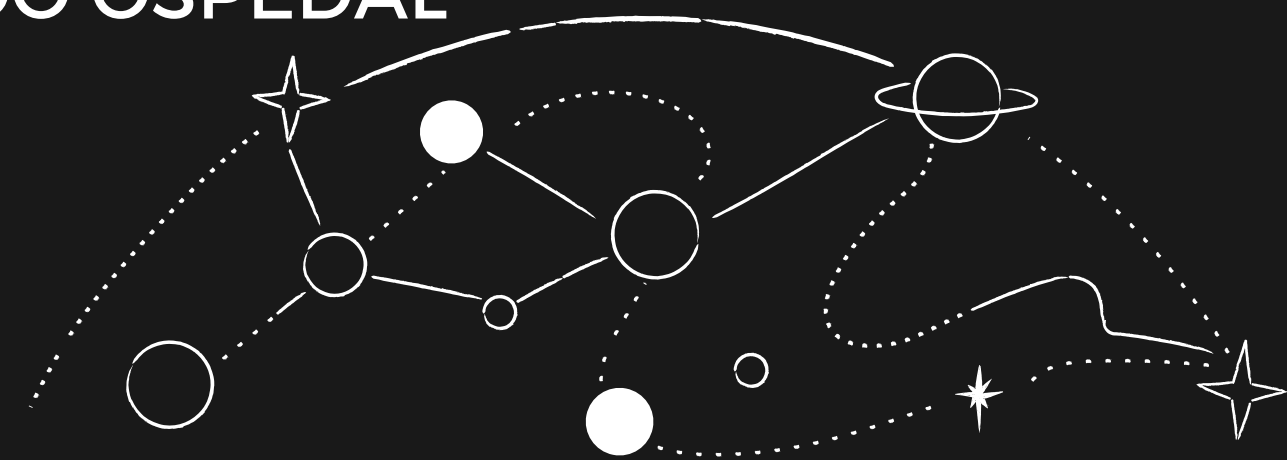
AGRADECIMENTOS



MÔNICA RAMALHO



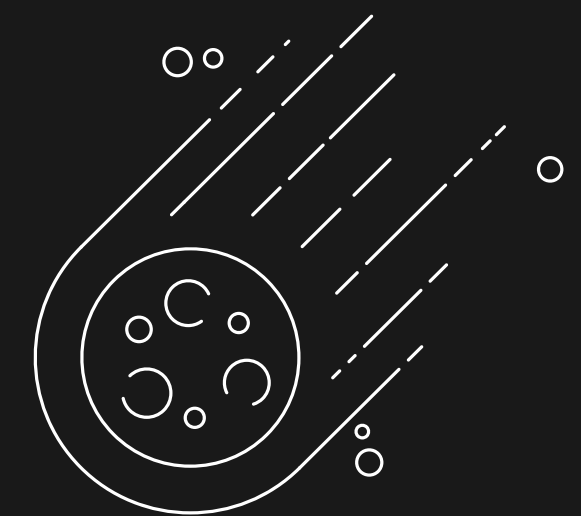
LEONARDO OSPEDAL



REFERÊNCIAS

[HTTPS://PROPG.UFABC.EDU.BR/MNPEF-SITES/RELATIVIDADE-RESTRITA/](https://propg.ufabc.edu.br/mnpef-sites/relatividade-restrita/)

J.L TOMAZELLI E L.P.R.OSPEDAL, MONOGRAFIA
"MÉTODOS GEOMÉTRICOS NA RELATIVIDADE
ESPECIAL", UFSC, 2010





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OBRIGADA!

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