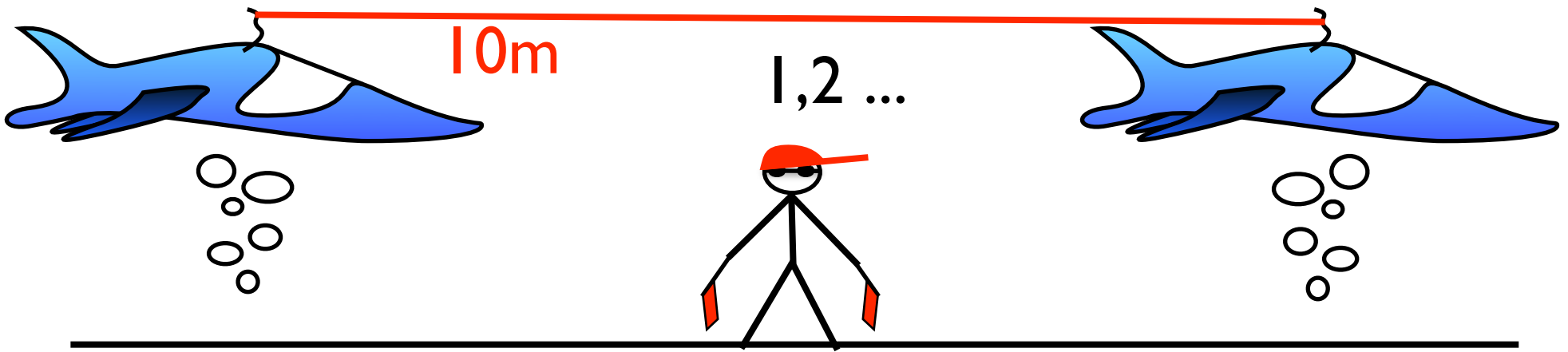




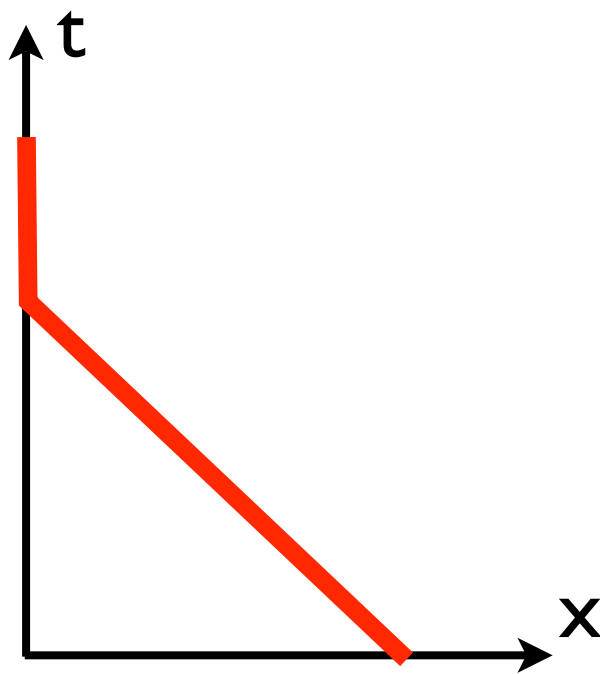
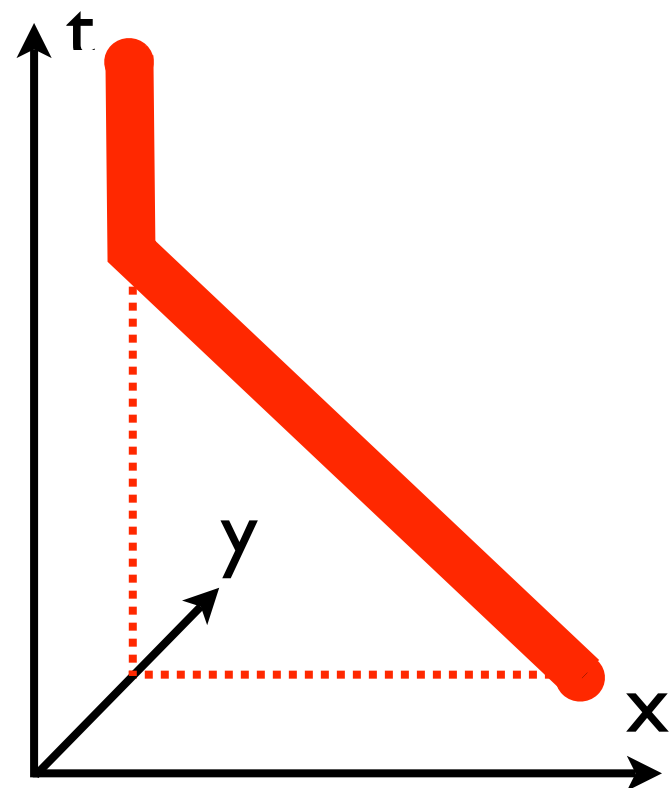
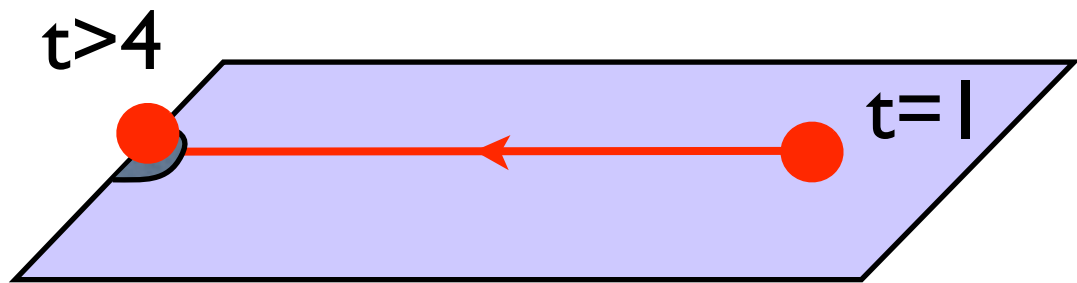
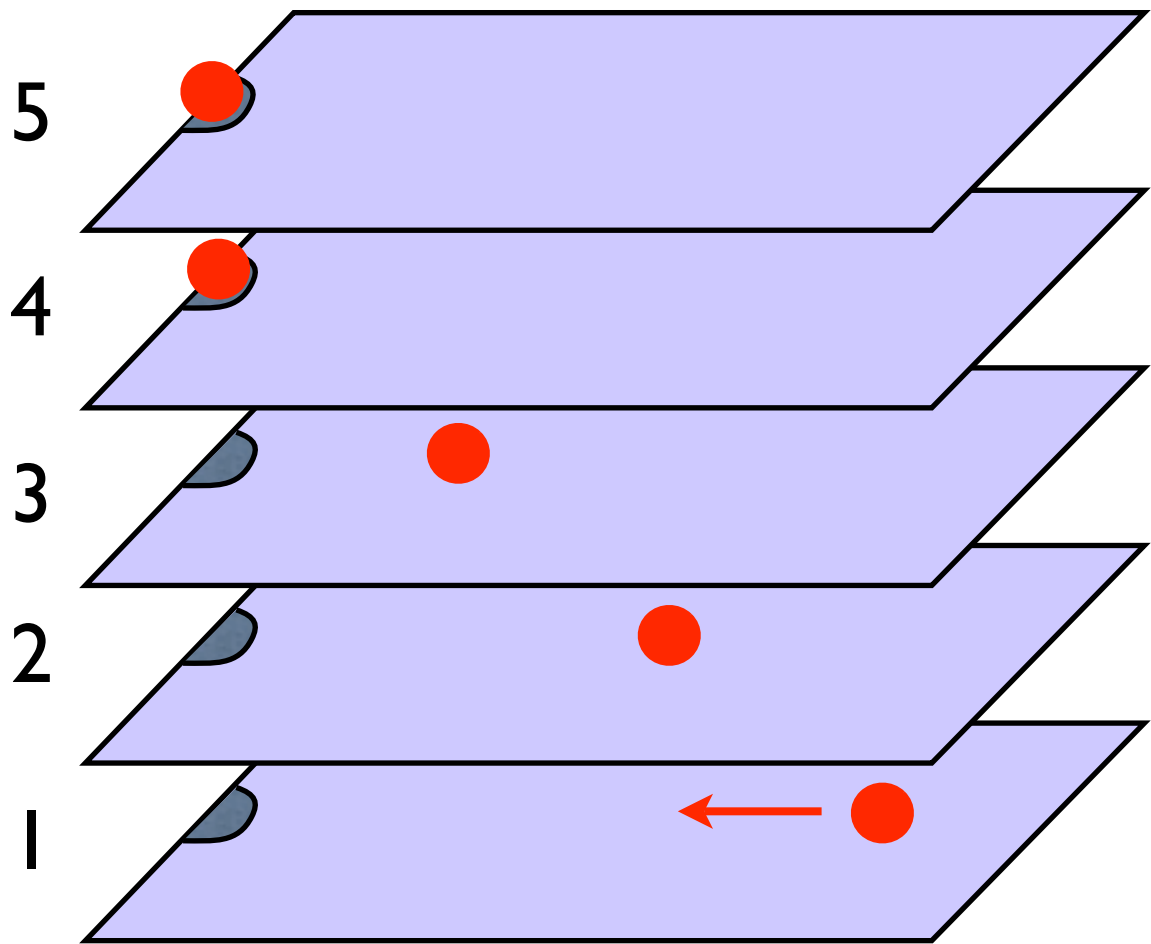
# Escola de Física IV

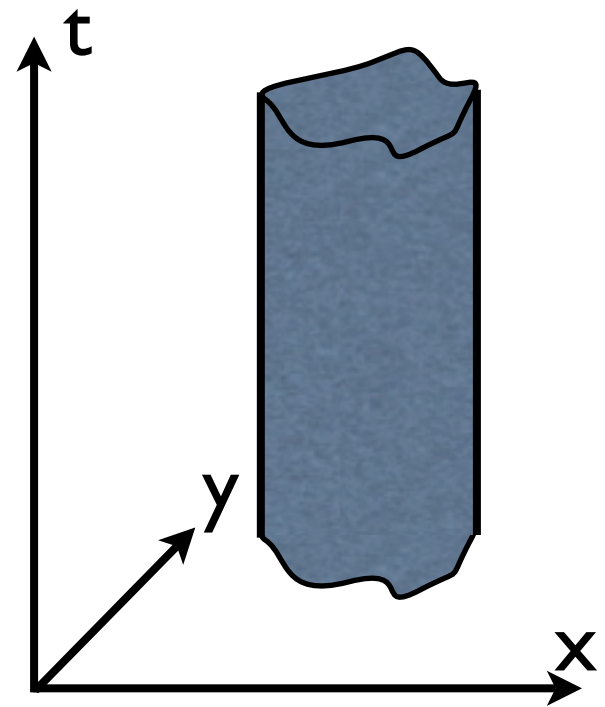
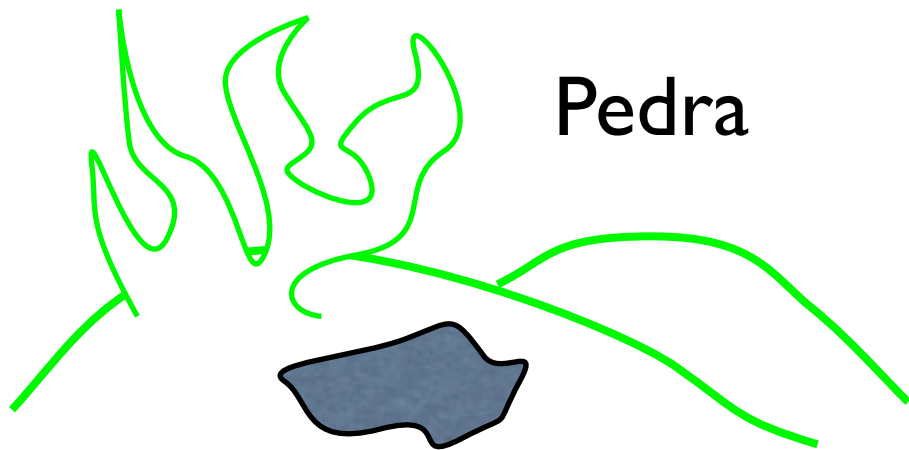
Departamento de Física, Universidade do Porto



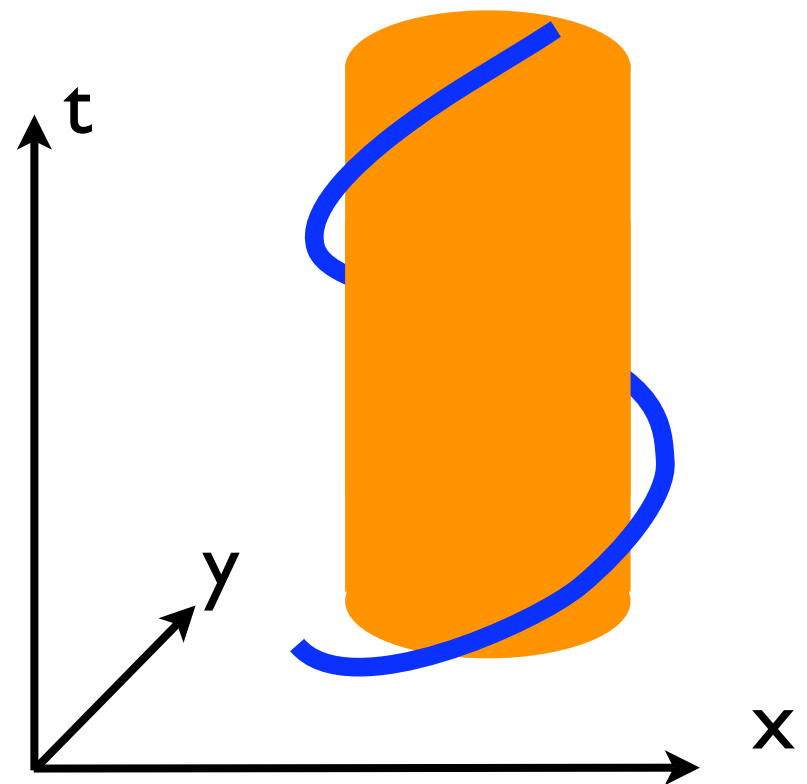
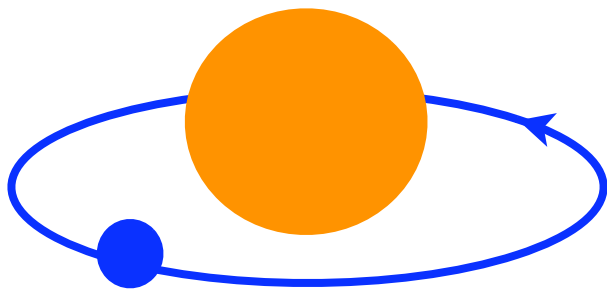


# Diagramas de Espaço-Tempo



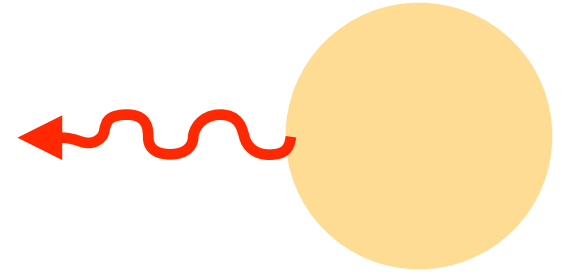
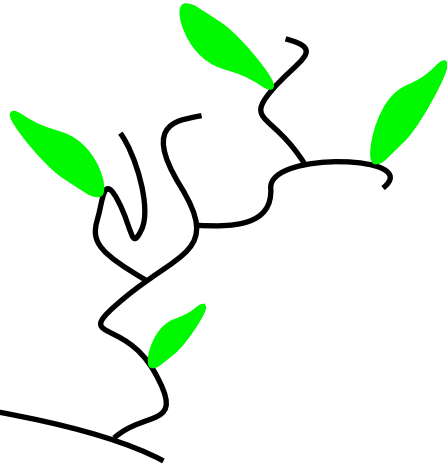
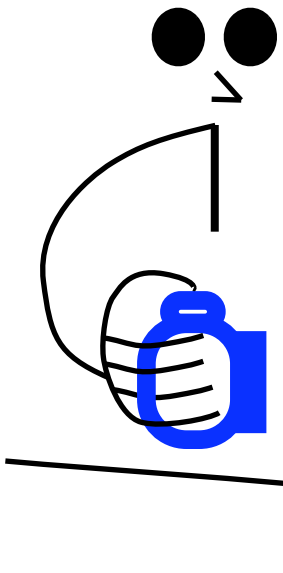


Planeta à volta de um Sol



# Velocidade da Luz

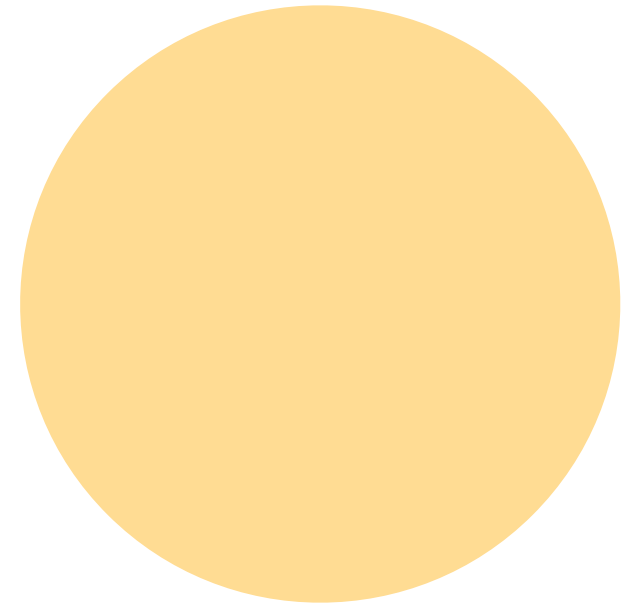
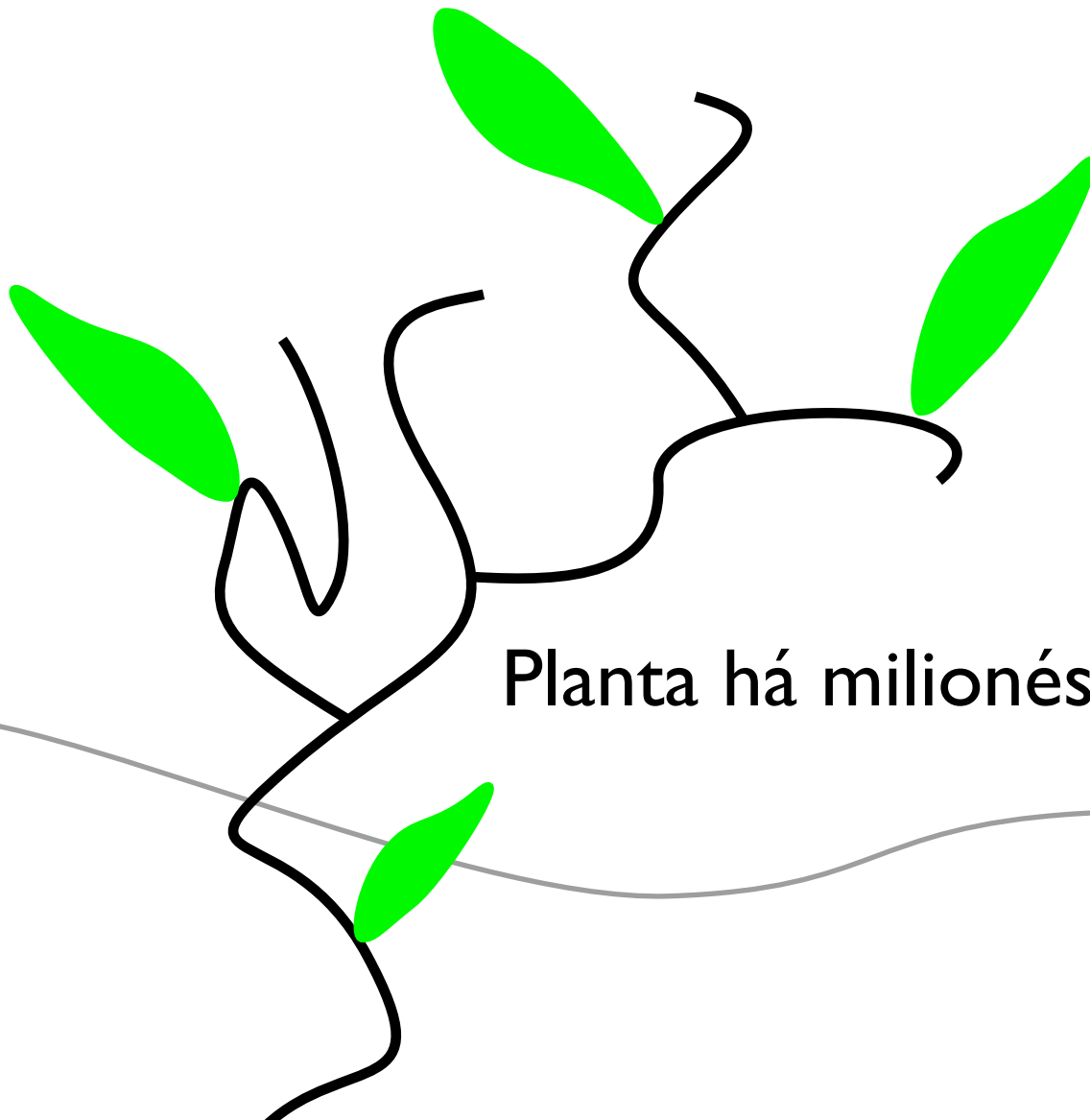
Daqui a 1.3 segundos vou tirar uma fotografia...



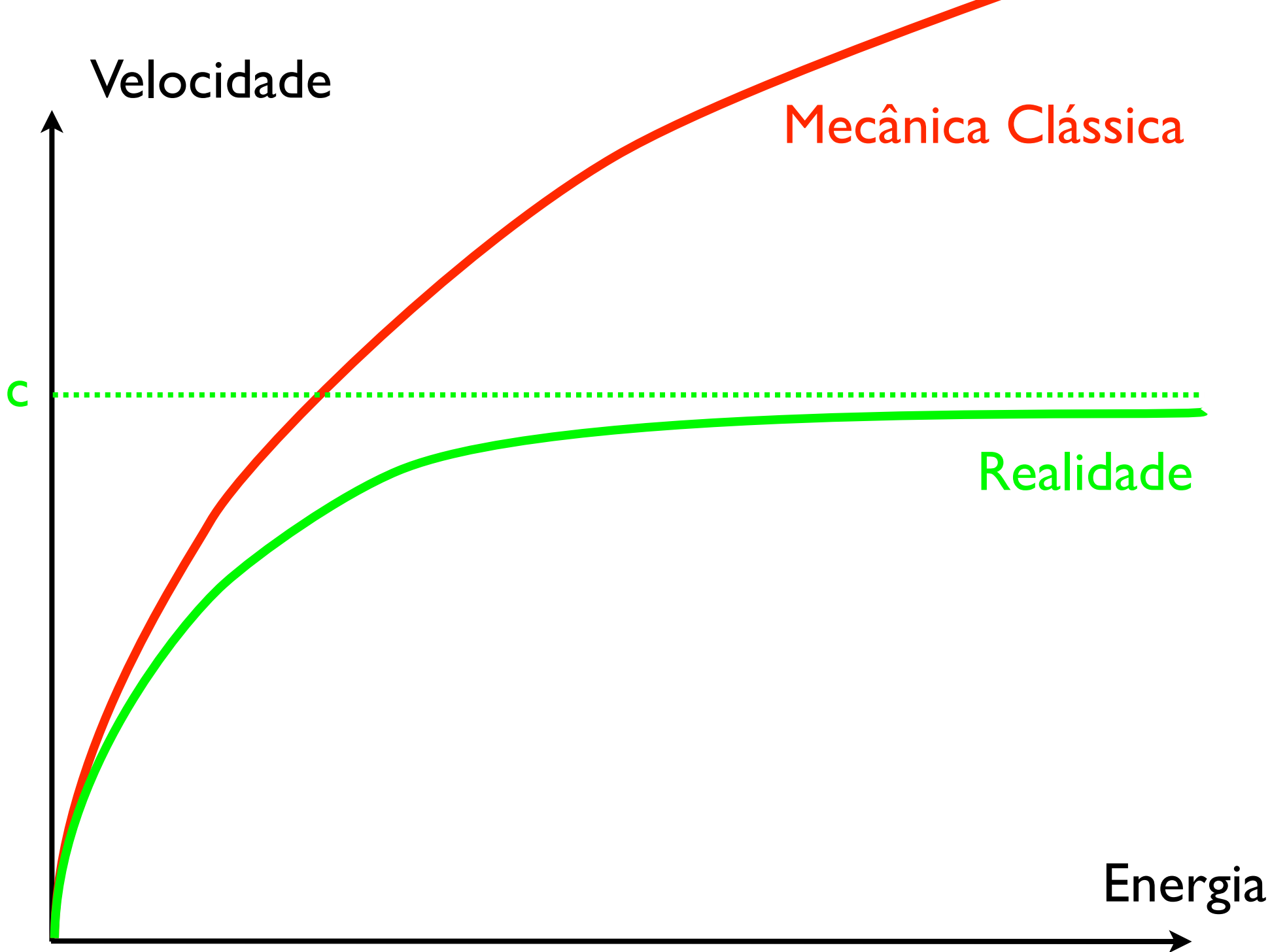


# Fotografia

Lua há 1.3 segundos atrás



Planta há milionésimos de segundos



Velocidade

Mecânica Clássica

c

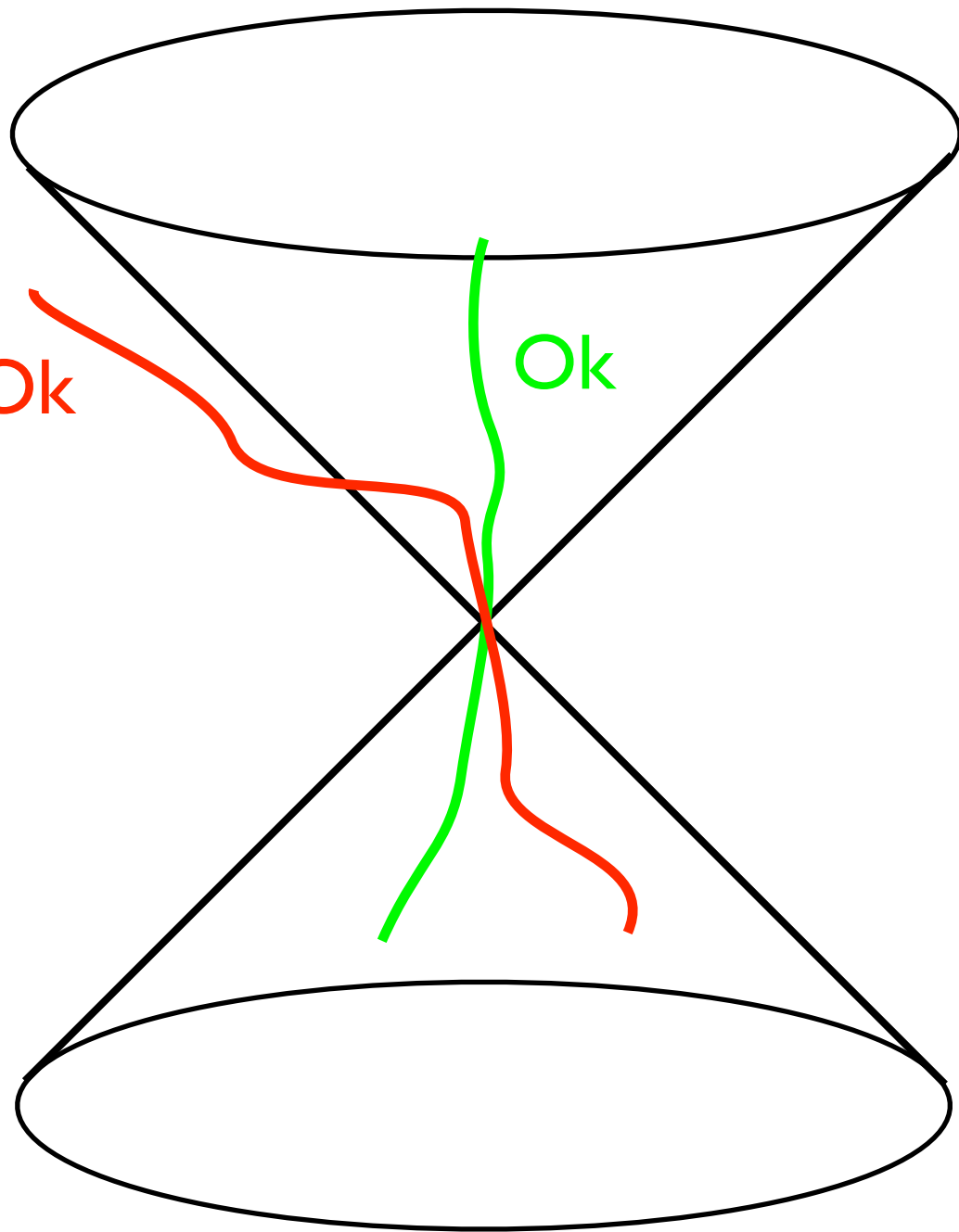
Realidade

Energia

# Cone de Luz



600.000.000 metros



Não Ok

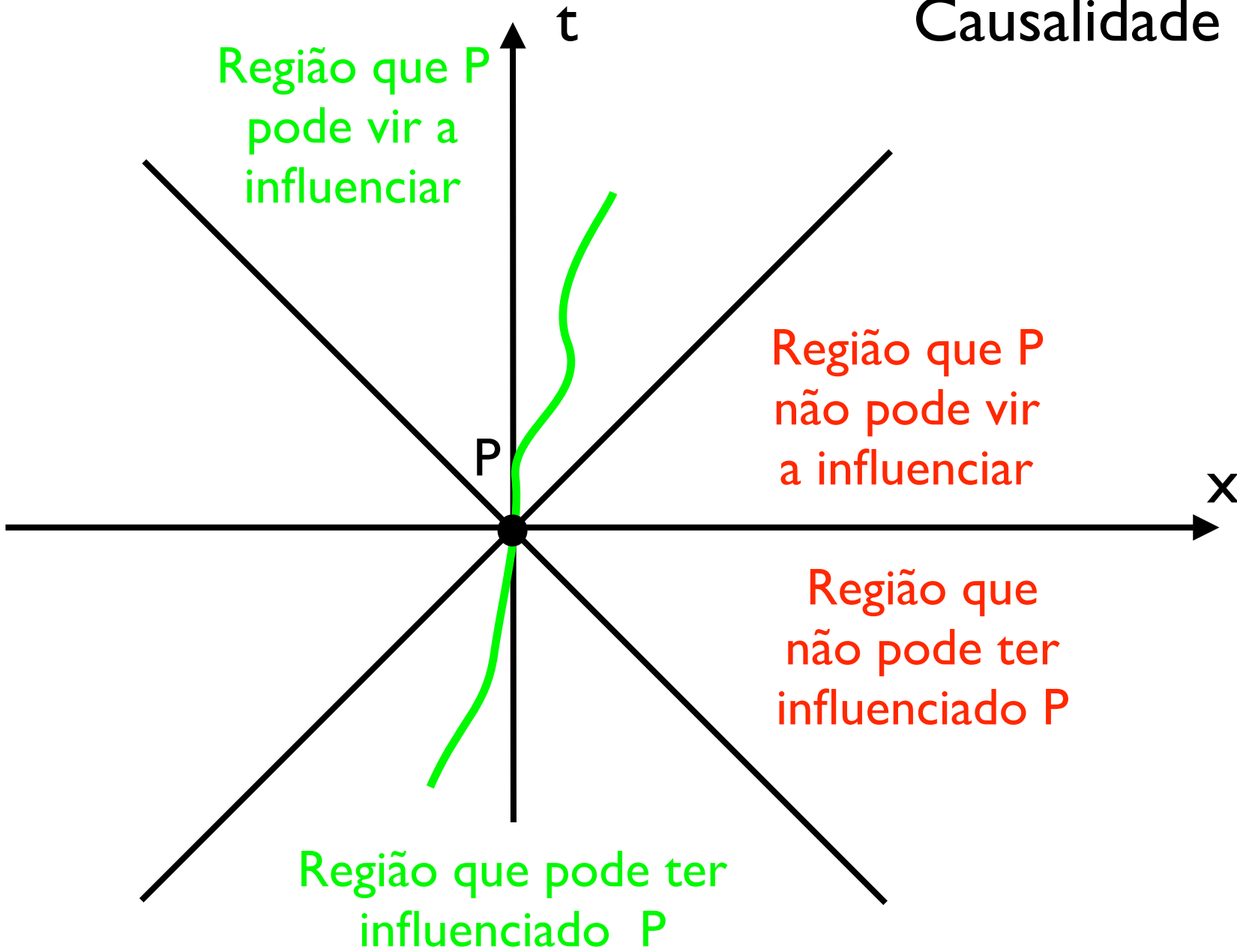
Ok

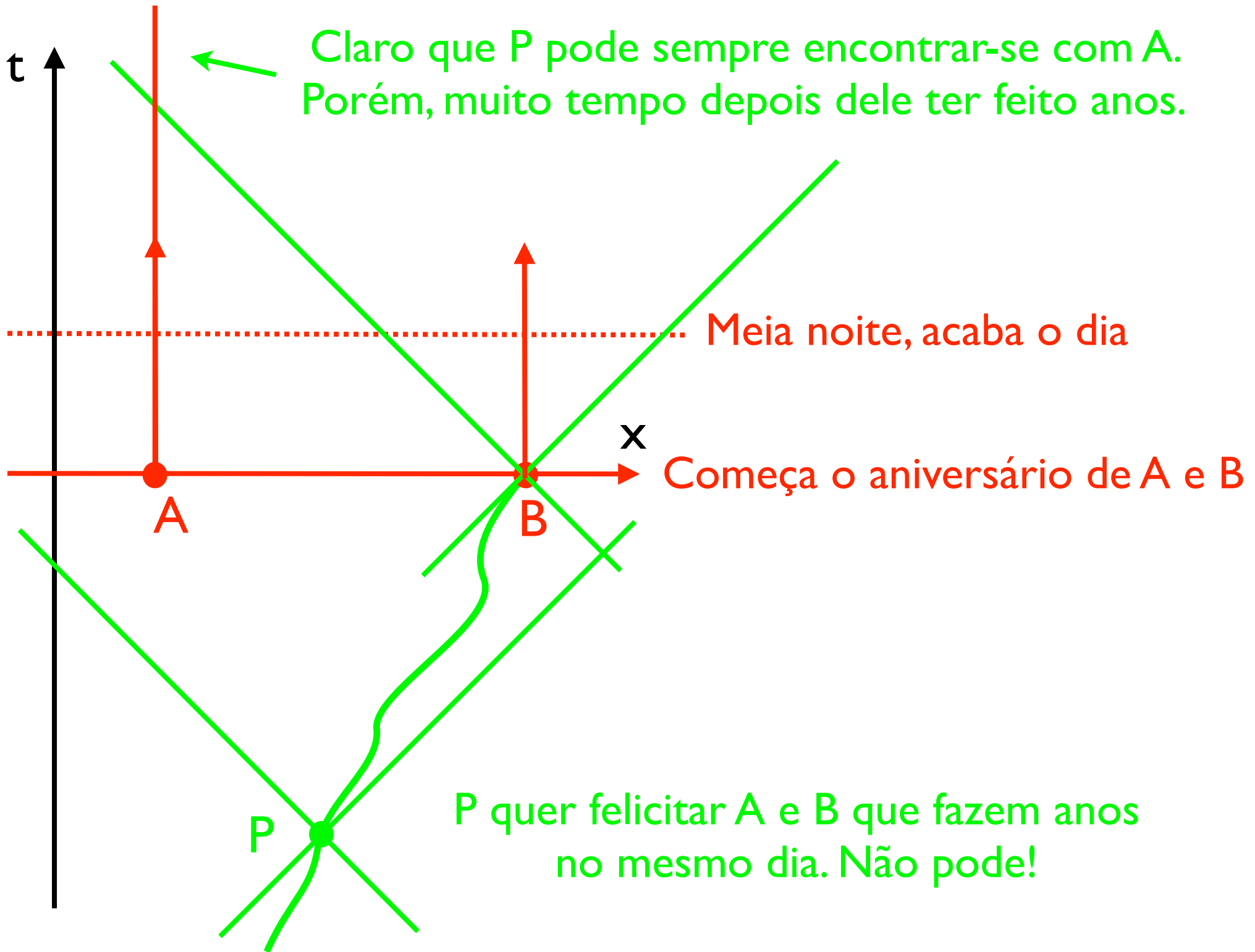


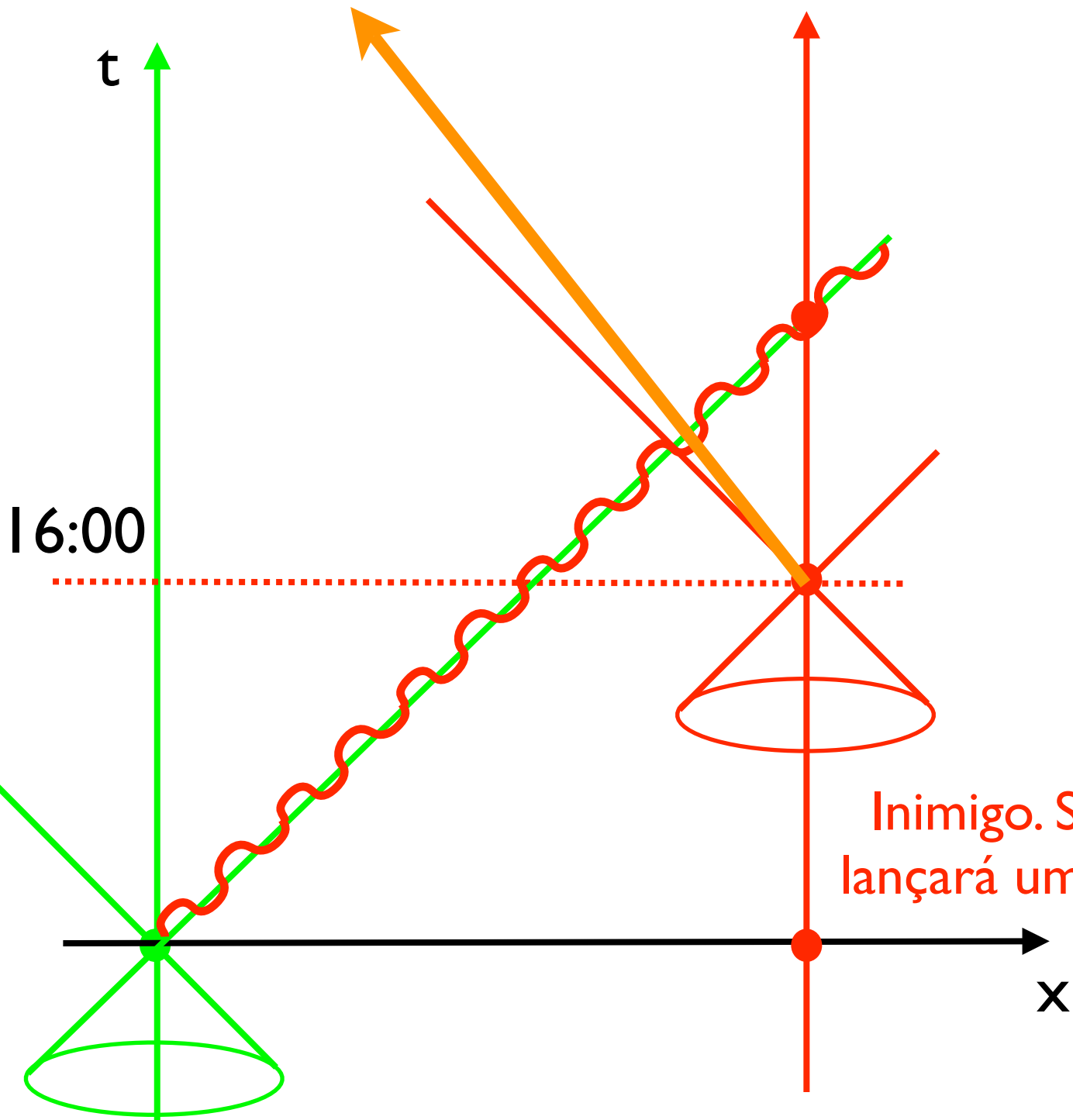
1 segundo

$c=300.000.000$  m/seg

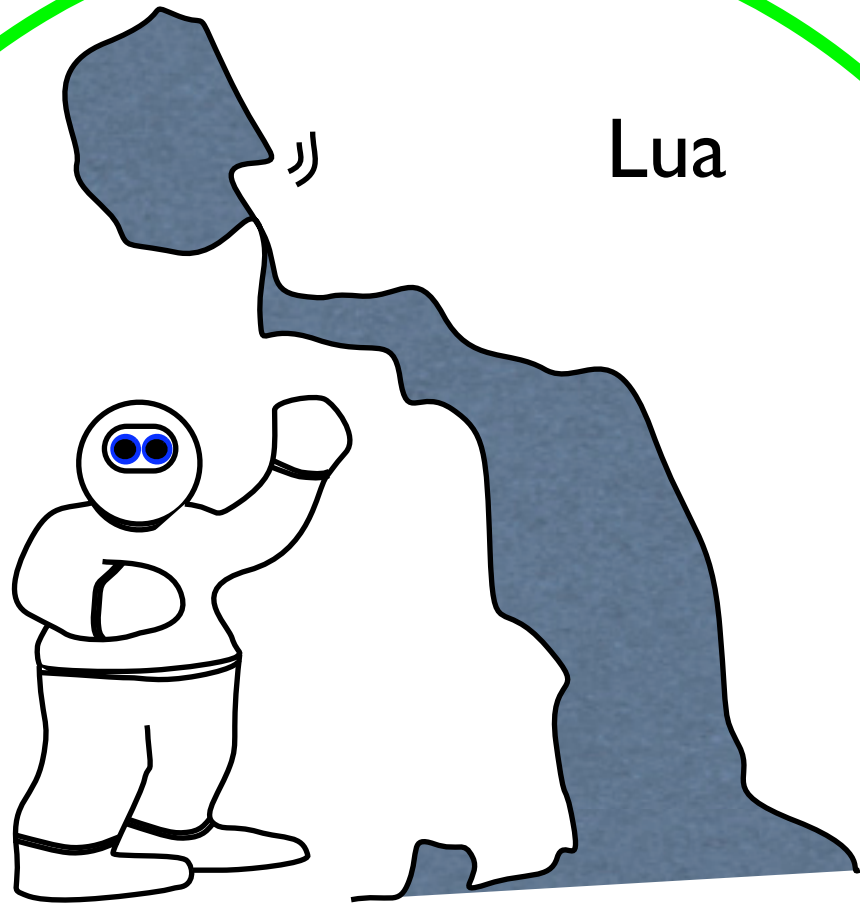
# Causalidade







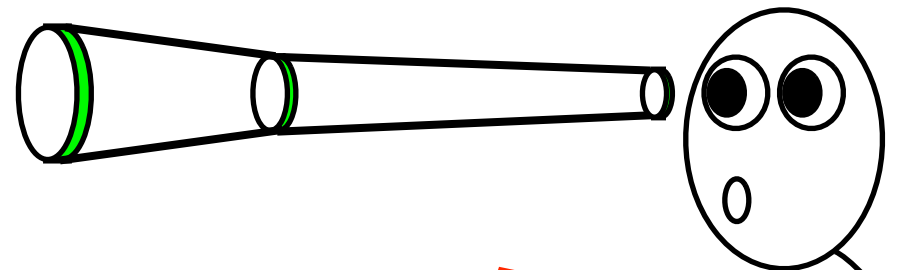
Inimigo. Sabe-se que às 16:00  
lançará um míssil contra a terra



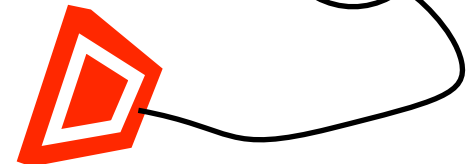
Lua

Terra

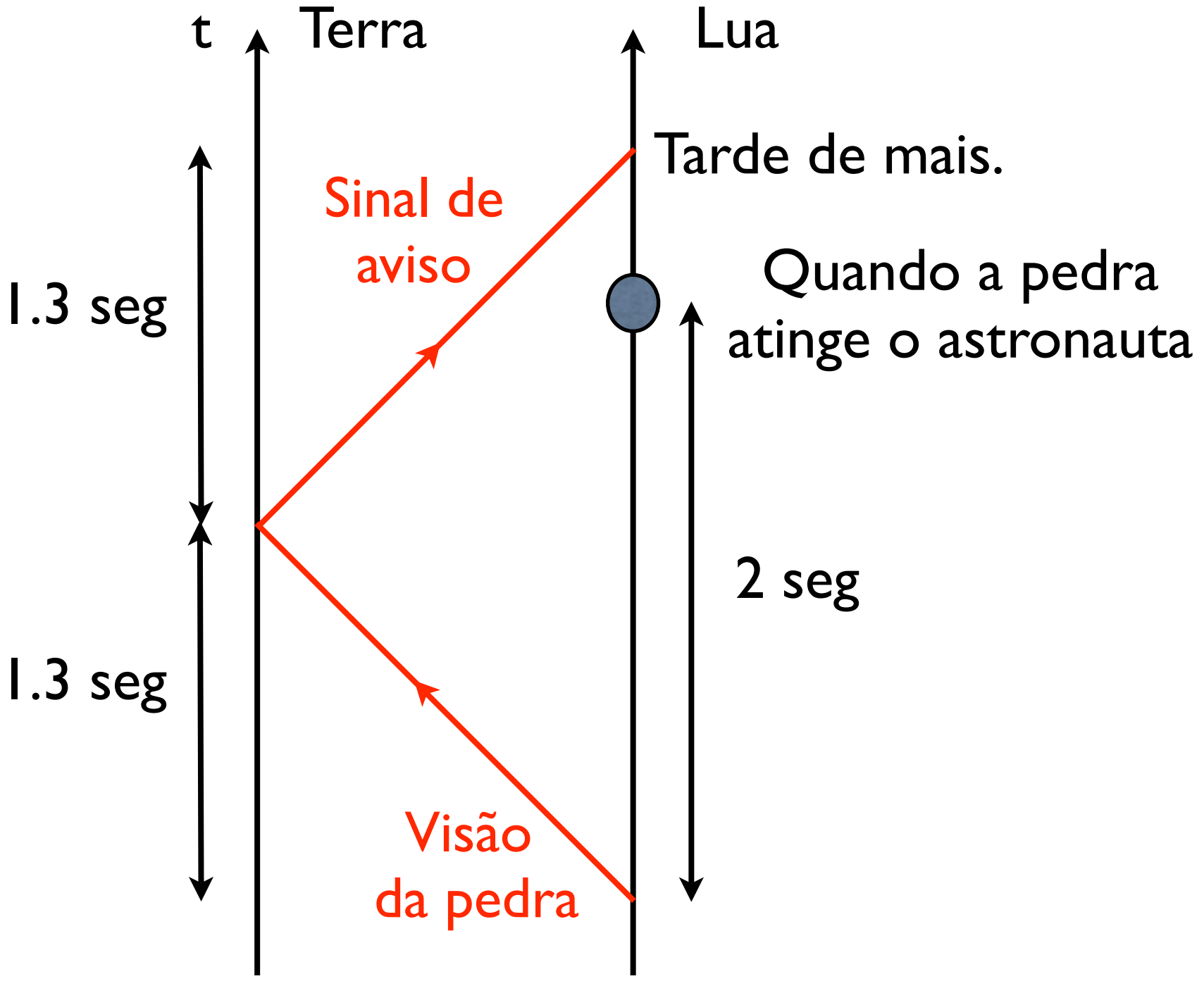
A pedra demorará  
2 segundos a cair-  
lhe em cima mas  
como eu vejo o  
passado...



Sinalizador







t

Terra

Lua

Tarde de mais.

Sinal de  
aviso

Quando a pedra  
atinge o astronauta

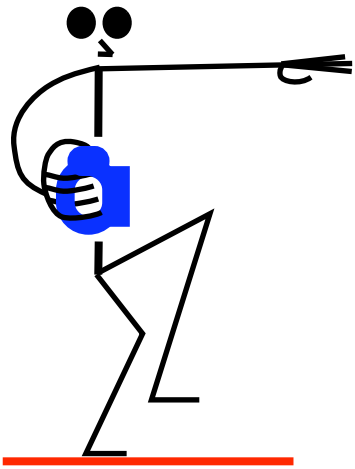
1.3 seg

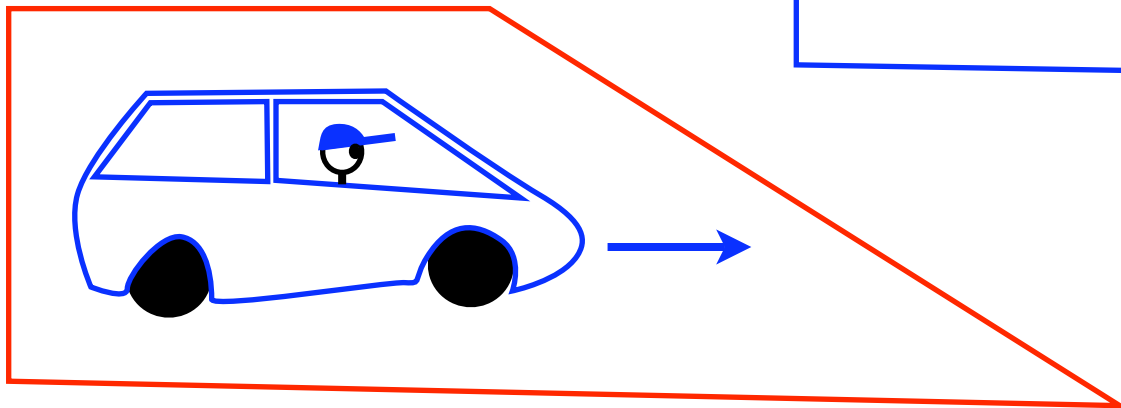
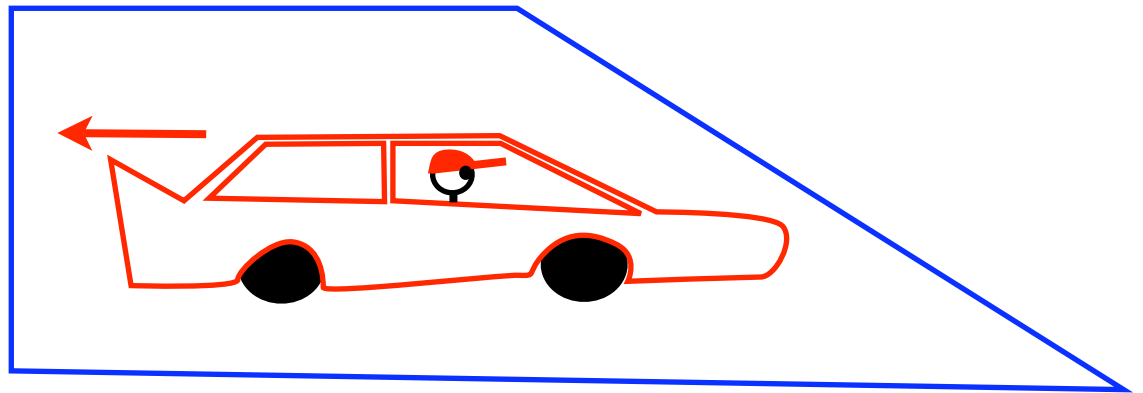
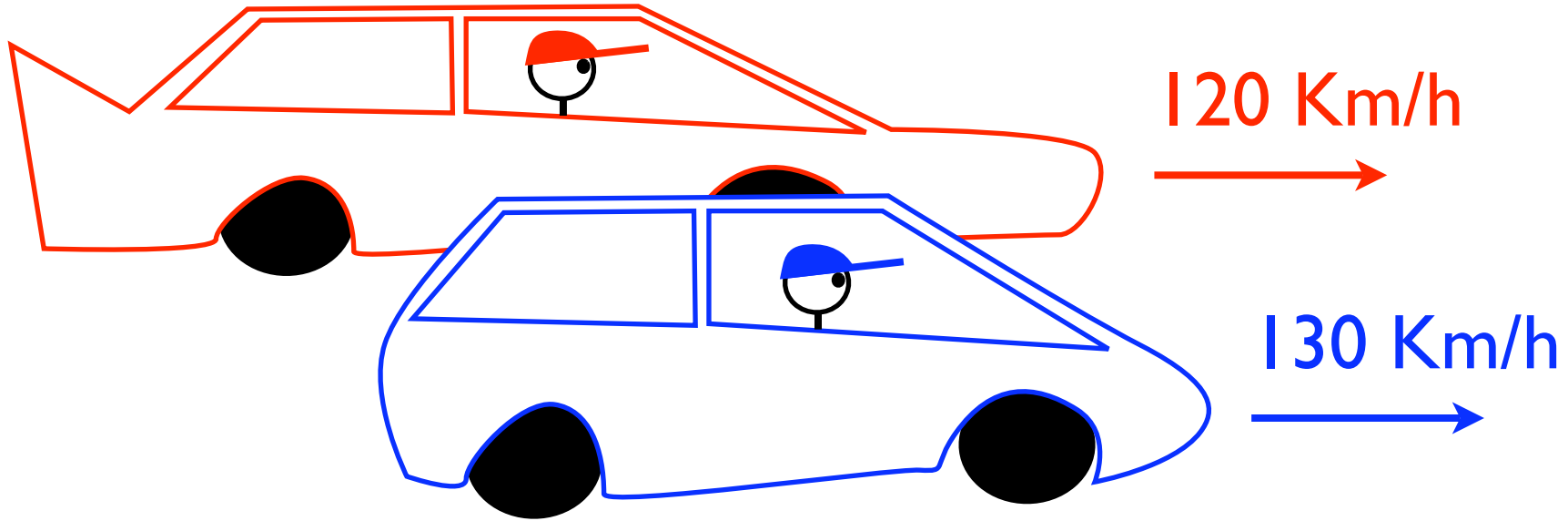
2 seg

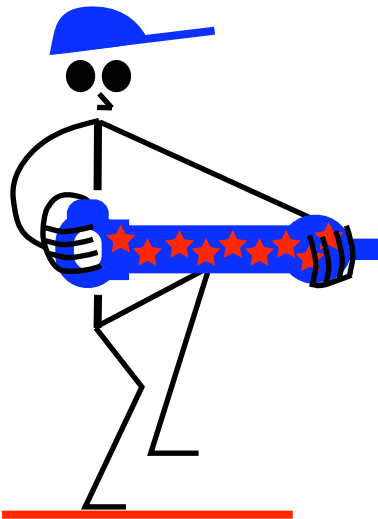
1.3 seg

Visão  
da pedra

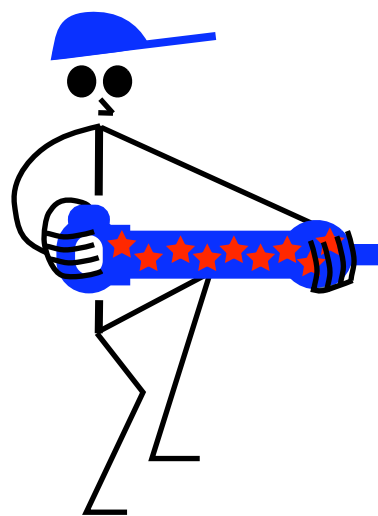
# Adição de velocidades



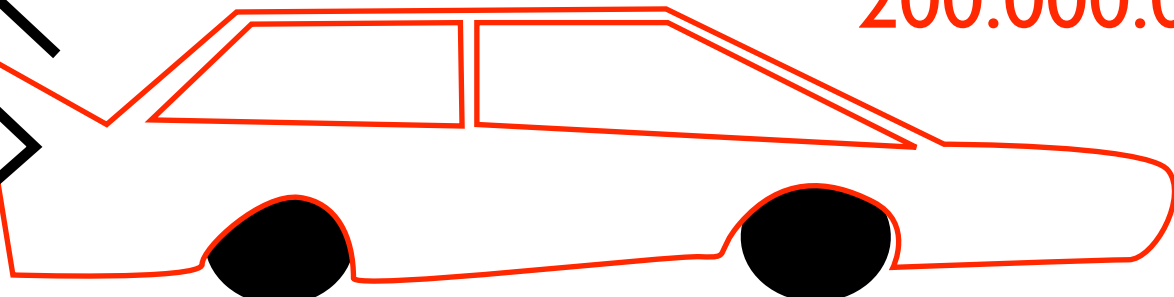
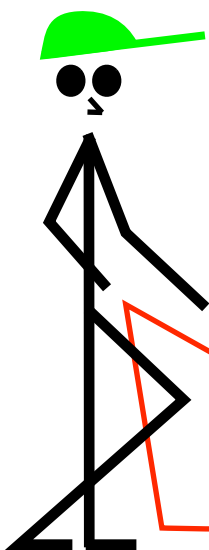




200.000.000 m/s =  $v_{\text{bullet}}$



200.000.000 m/s =  $v_{\text{carro}}$

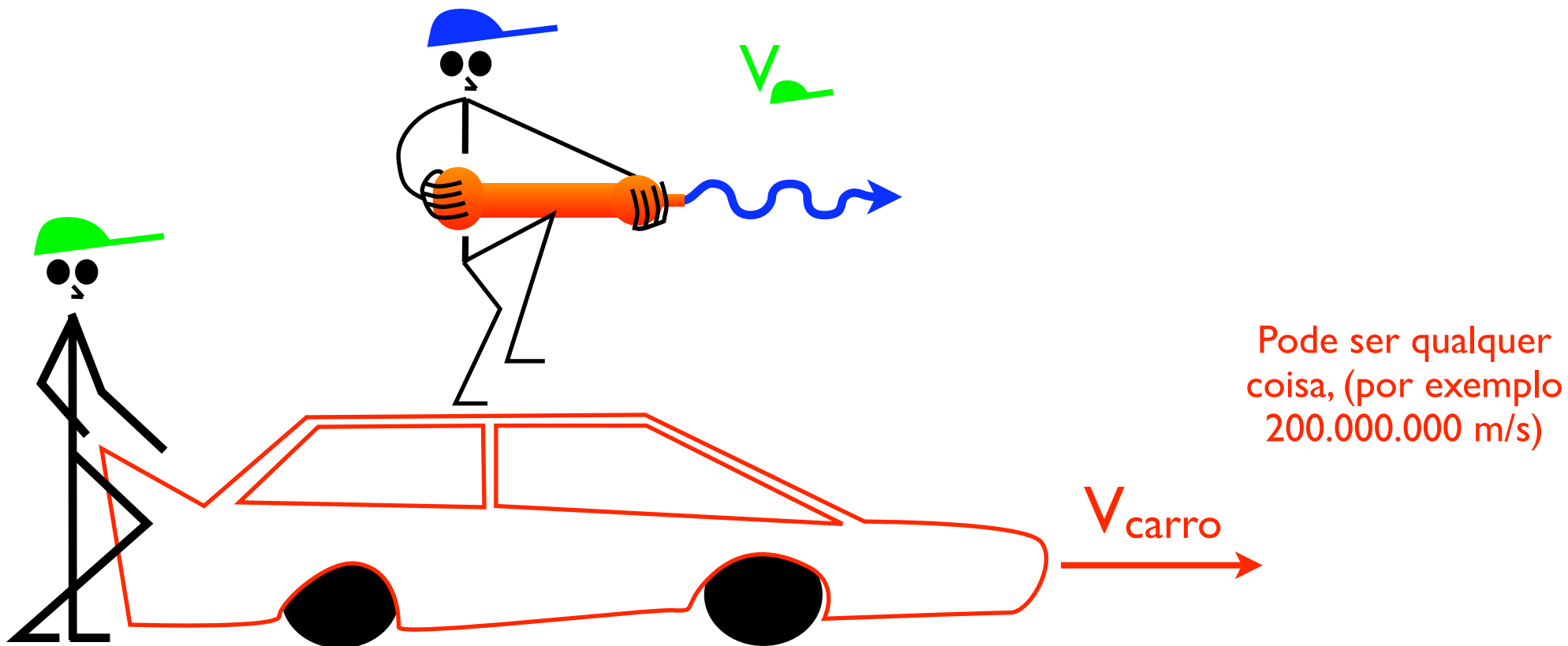
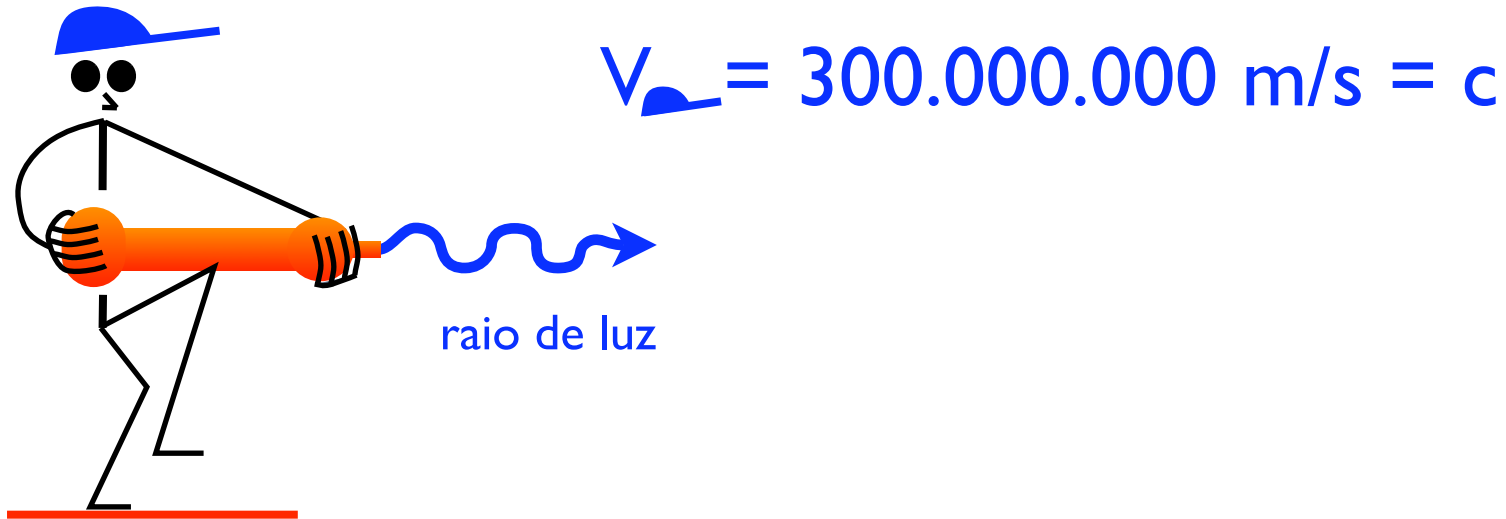


# **Nãõ!**

$$400.000.000 \text{ m/s} > 300.000.000 \text{ m/s} = c$$

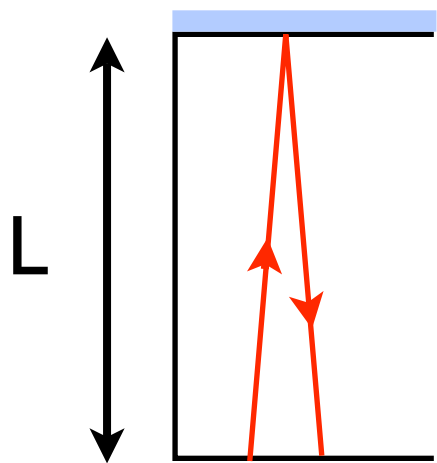
○ cálculo que parecia normal tem um erro de pelo menos 100.000.000 m/s !

**O Postulado**





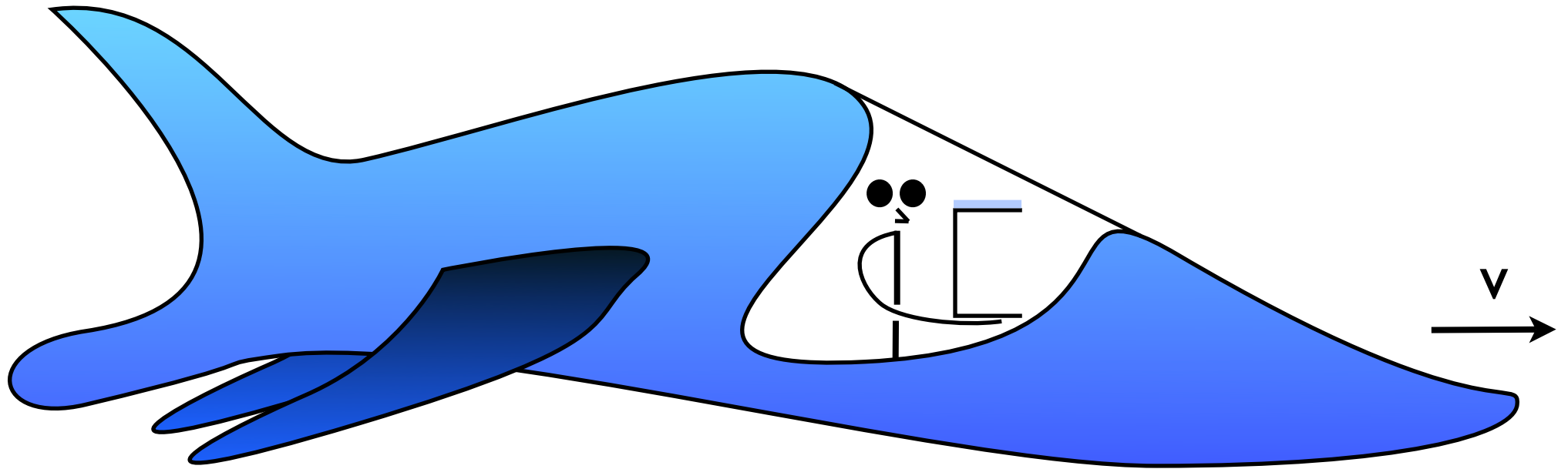
# Dilatação do Tempo



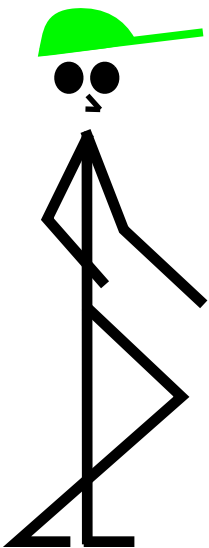
Relógio de luz

$$t = \frac{2L}{c}$$

$$\text{velocidade} = \frac{\text{distância}}{\text{tempo}}$$



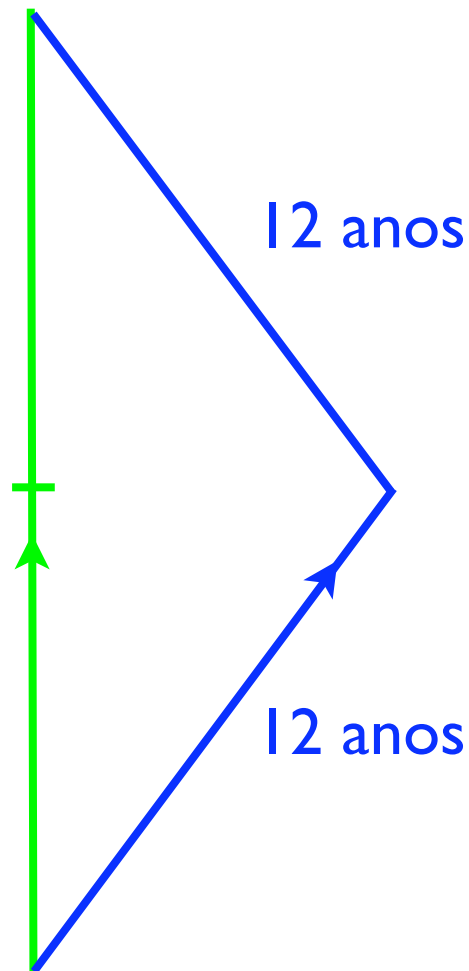
$t'$  , o tempo medido por alguém em **terra**,  
é **maior** do que  
 $t$  , o tempo medido por alguém na **nave**



$$t' = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

Se eu, na nave, a  $240.000.000 \text{ m/s}$  ( $0.8c$ ), jogar um jogo de xadrez de 120 minutos, um espectador, na terra, dirá que o jogo demorou 200 minutos.

---



$$V = 0.8c$$

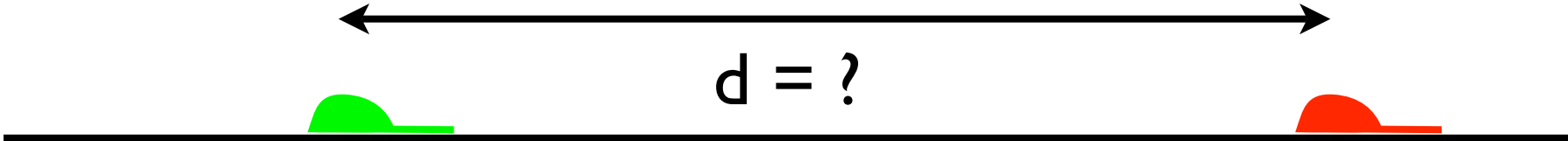
12 anos a afastar e

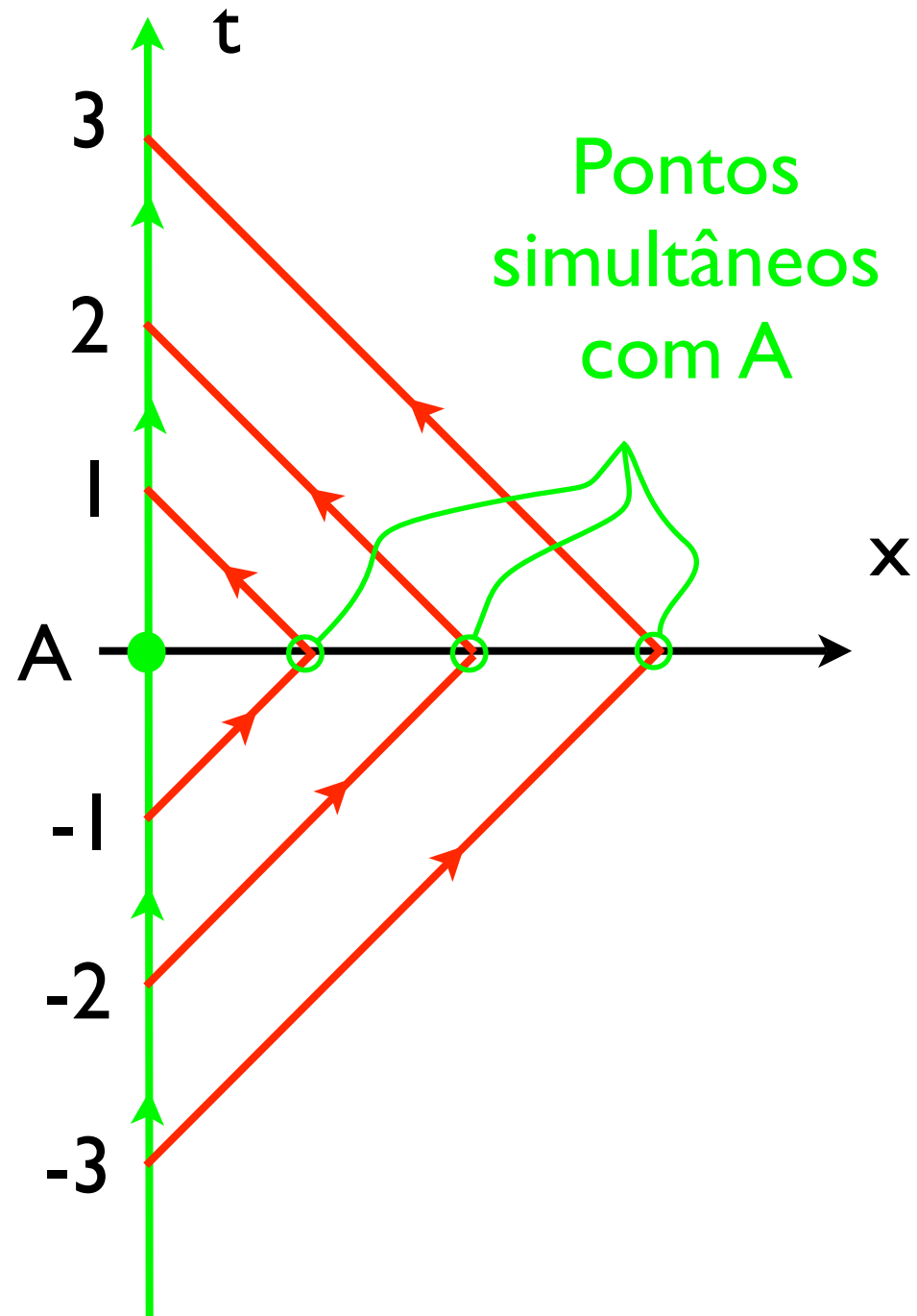
12 anos a aproximar

# Palavras chave

- Diagramas de Espaço-Tempo
- Velocidade da Luz
- Cone de Luz
- Adição de velocidades
- Postulado
- Dilatação do Tempo

# Distâncias e Simultaneidade







Limite não relativista  
Paradoxo Gémeos  
Simultaneidade

Recepção

$t_2$

Deduzimos que P ocorreu no instante de tempo

$$t = t_1 + \frac{t_2 - t_1}{2} = \frac{t_1 + t_2}{2}$$

Tempo médio

$t$

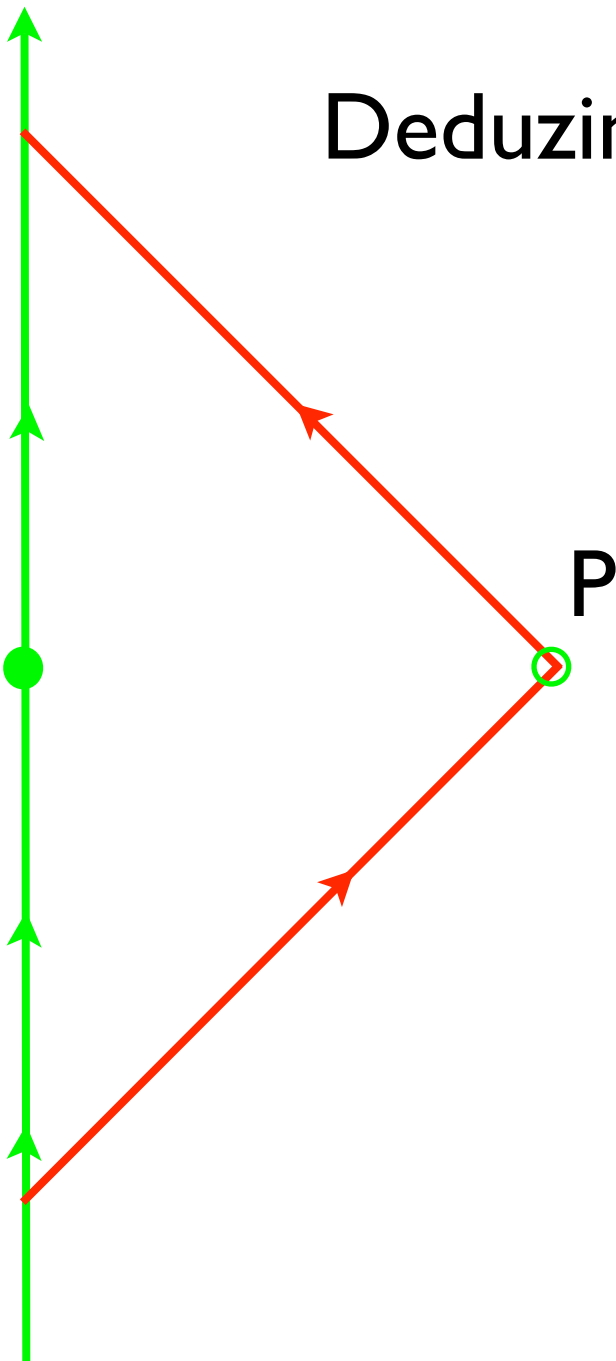
P

na posição

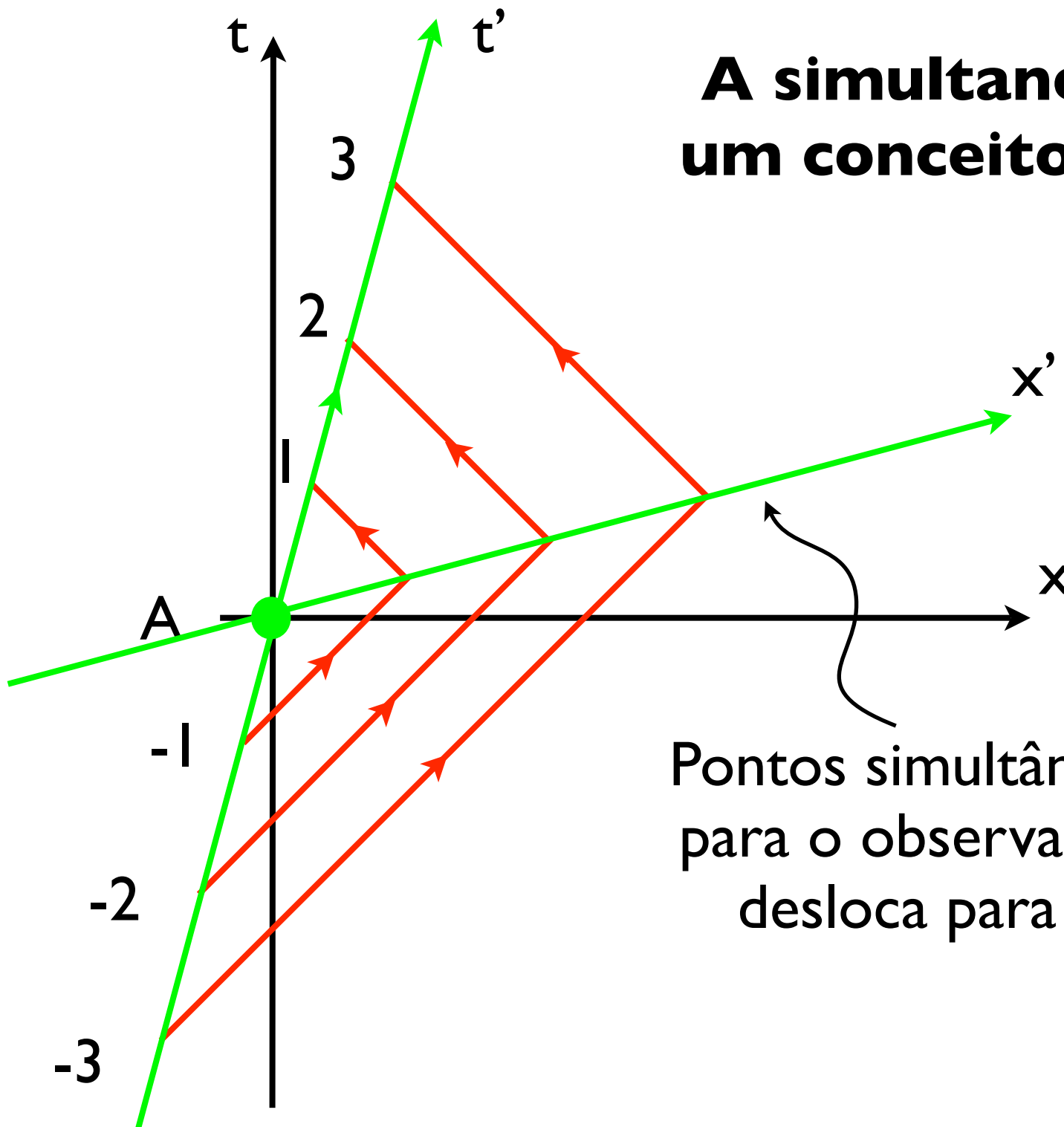
$$x = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{2} c$$

Emissão

$t_1$

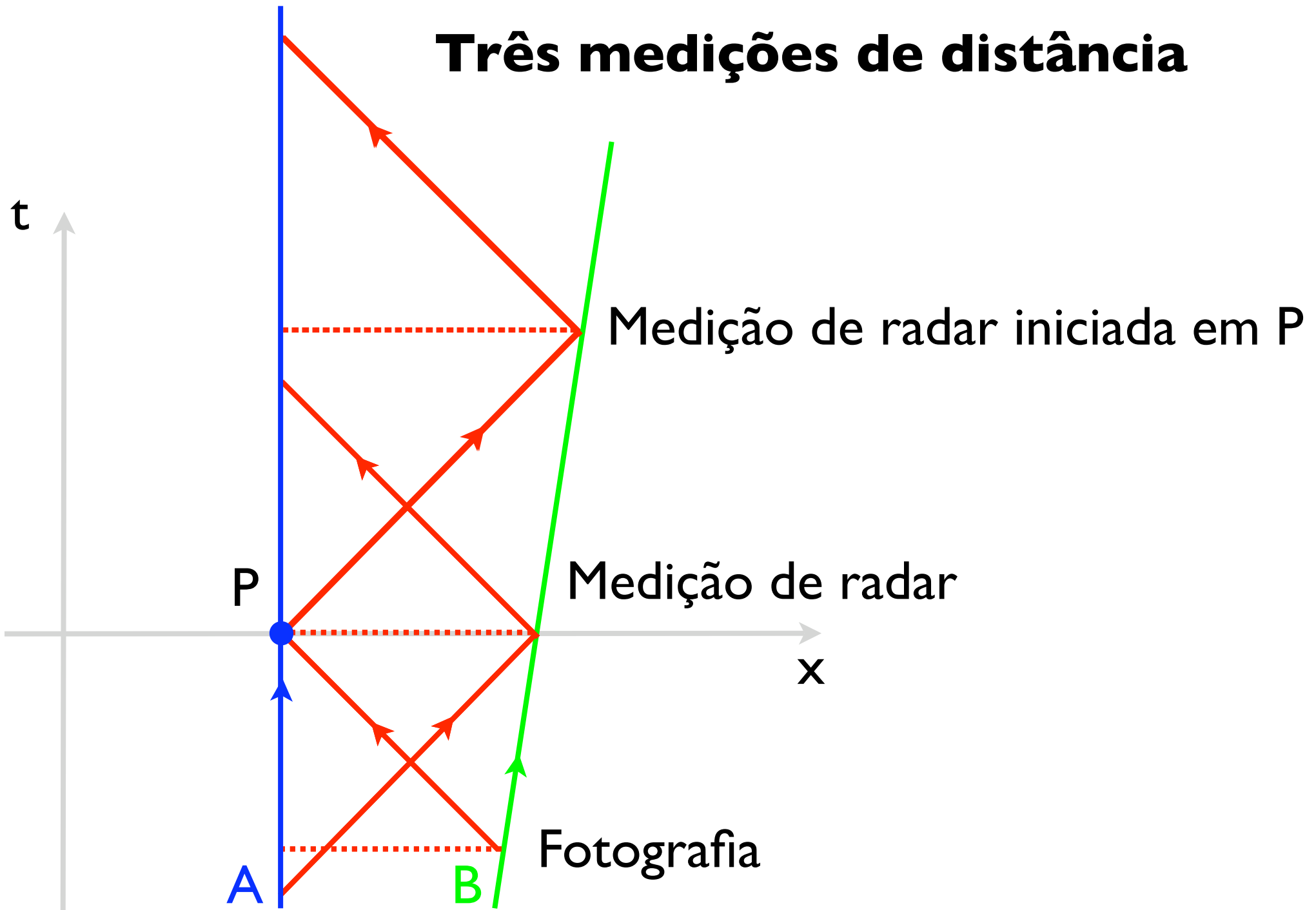


# A simultaneidade é um conceito relativo

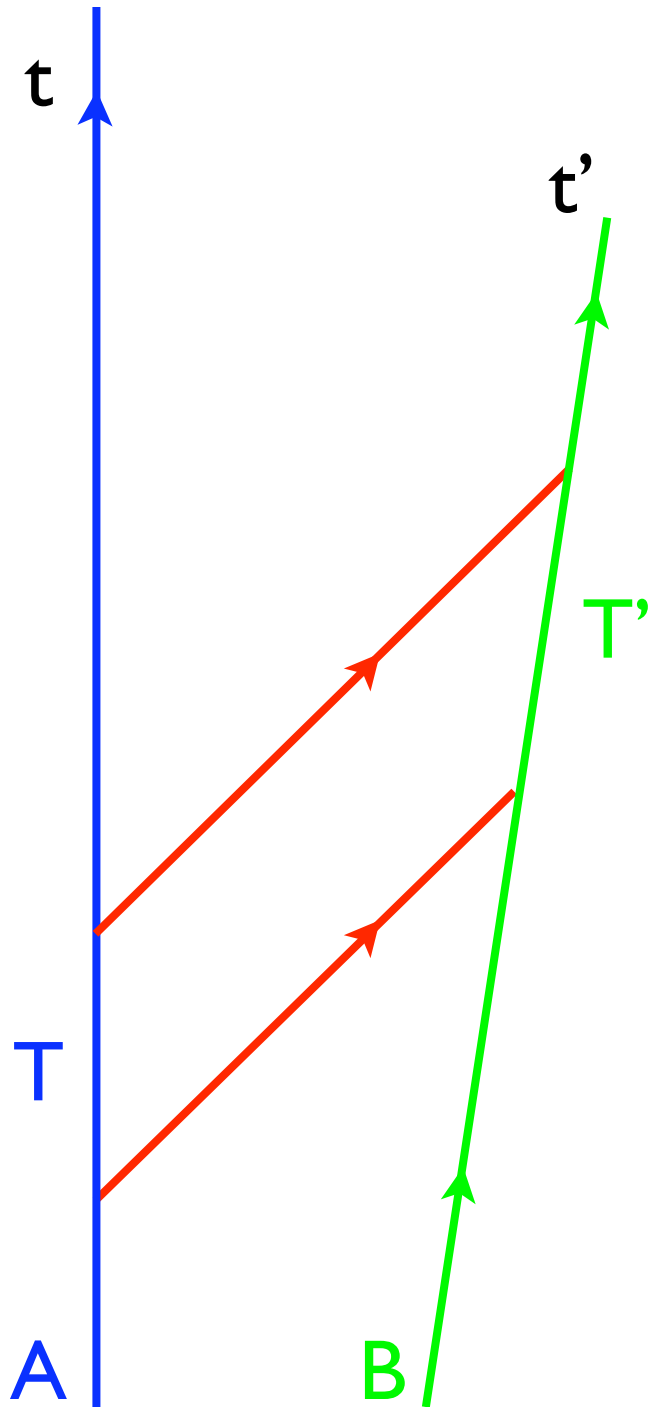


Pontos simultâneos com  $A$   
para o observador que se  
desloca para a direita

# Três medições de distância



# Cálculo K



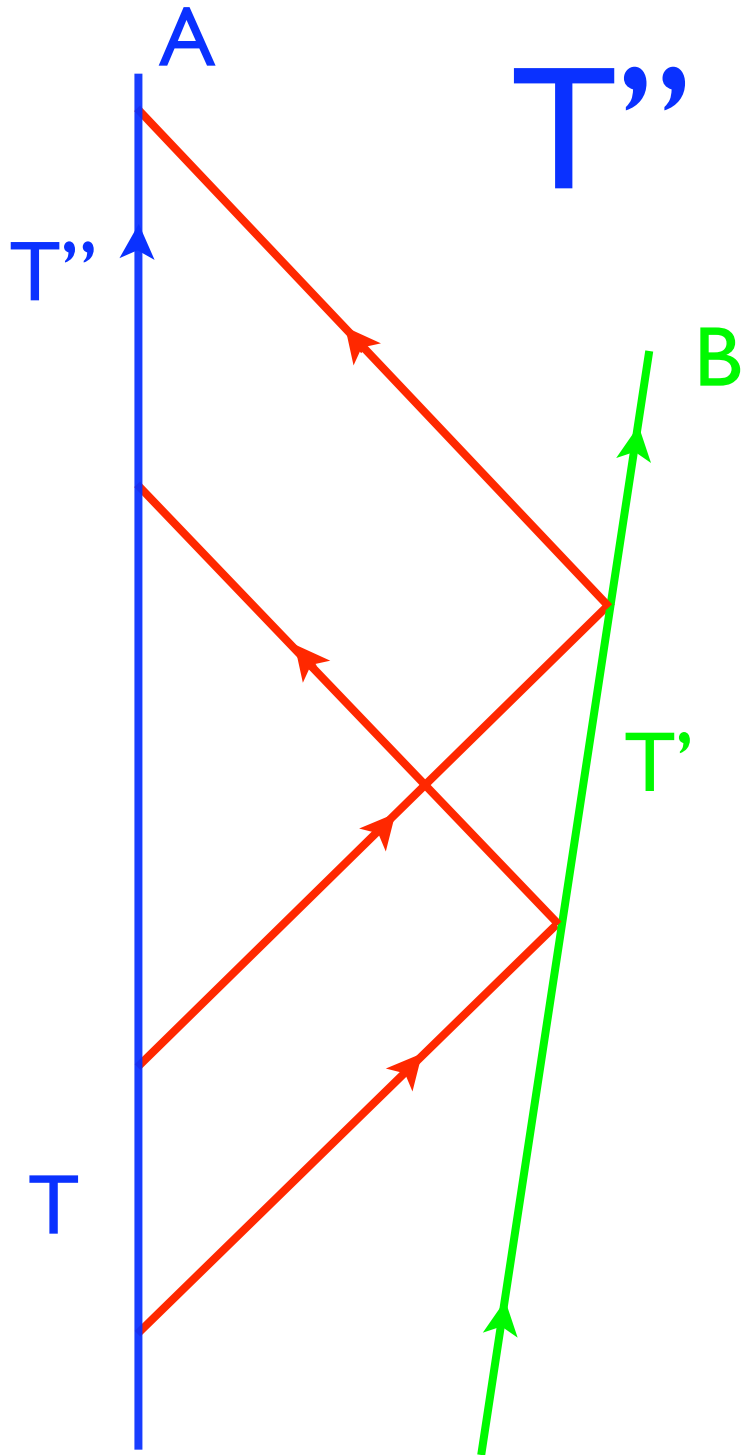
$$T' = K T$$

ou, melhor,

$$T_B = K_{BA} T_A$$

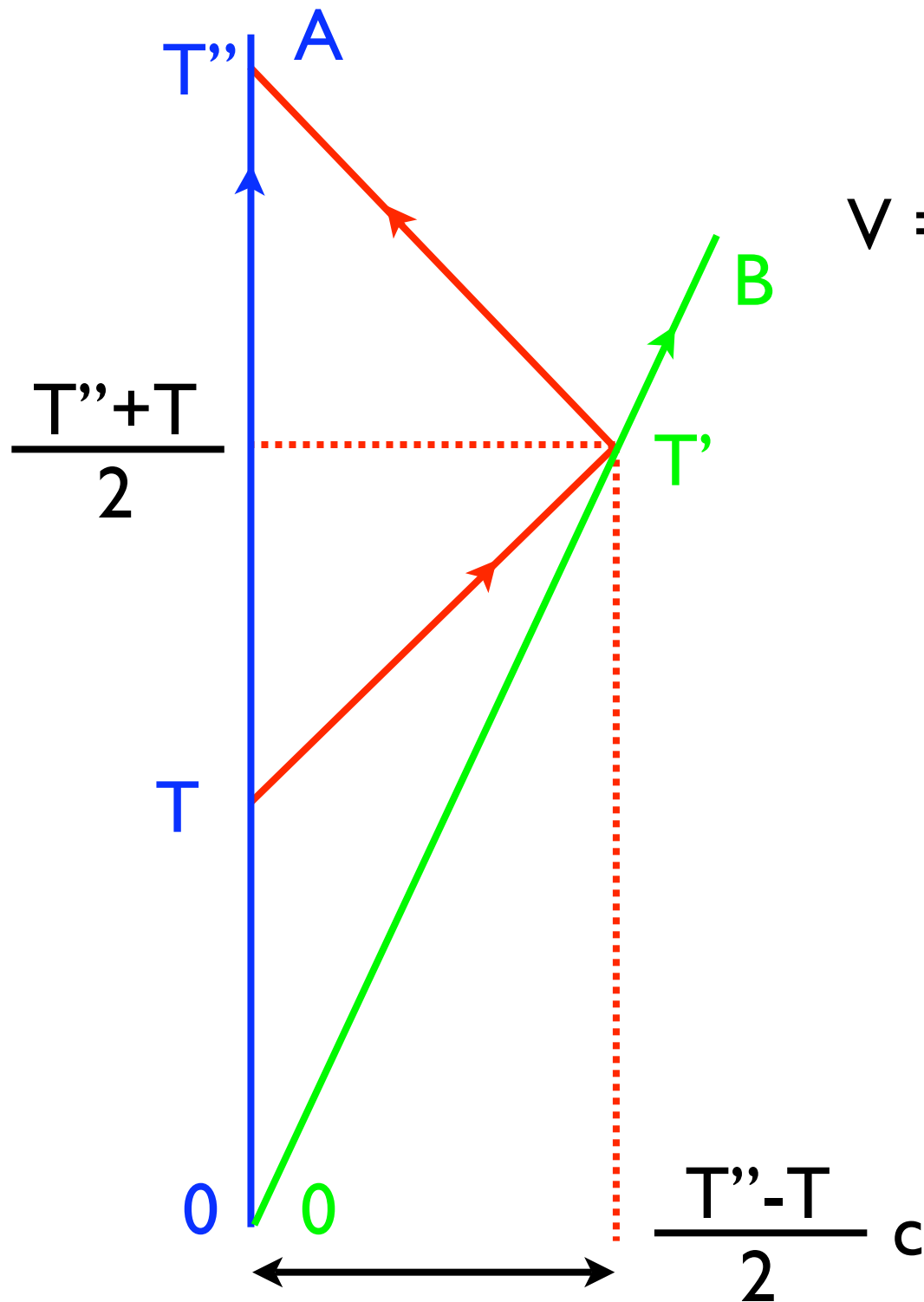
Princípio da Relatividade:

$$K_{AB} = K_{BA} = K$$



$$T'' = K T' = K(K T)$$

$$T'' = K^2 T$$



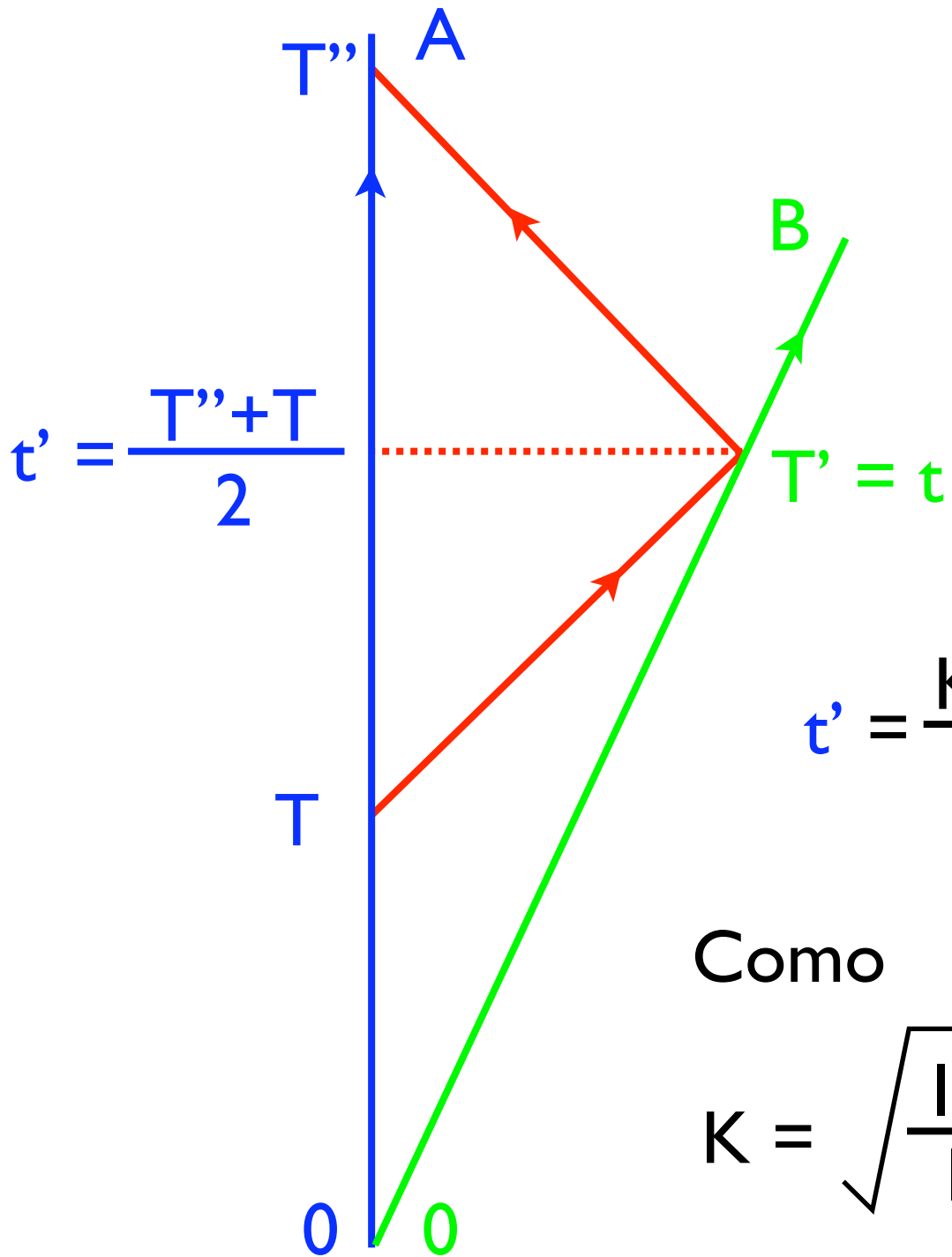
$$v = \frac{\frac{T''-T}{2} c}{\frac{T''+T}{2}} = \frac{K^2 T - T}{K^2 T + T} c$$

$$\frac{v}{c} = \frac{K^2 - 1}{K^2 + 1}$$

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{1+v/c}{1-v/c}}$$



# Dilatação do Tempo



$$T' = KT \quad \text{OK}$$

$$T'' = KT' \quad \text{OK}$$

$$t' = \frac{K^2 + 1}{2} T \quad \text{OK}$$

$$t' = \frac{K^2 + 1}{2K} t \quad \text{nada normal}$$

Como

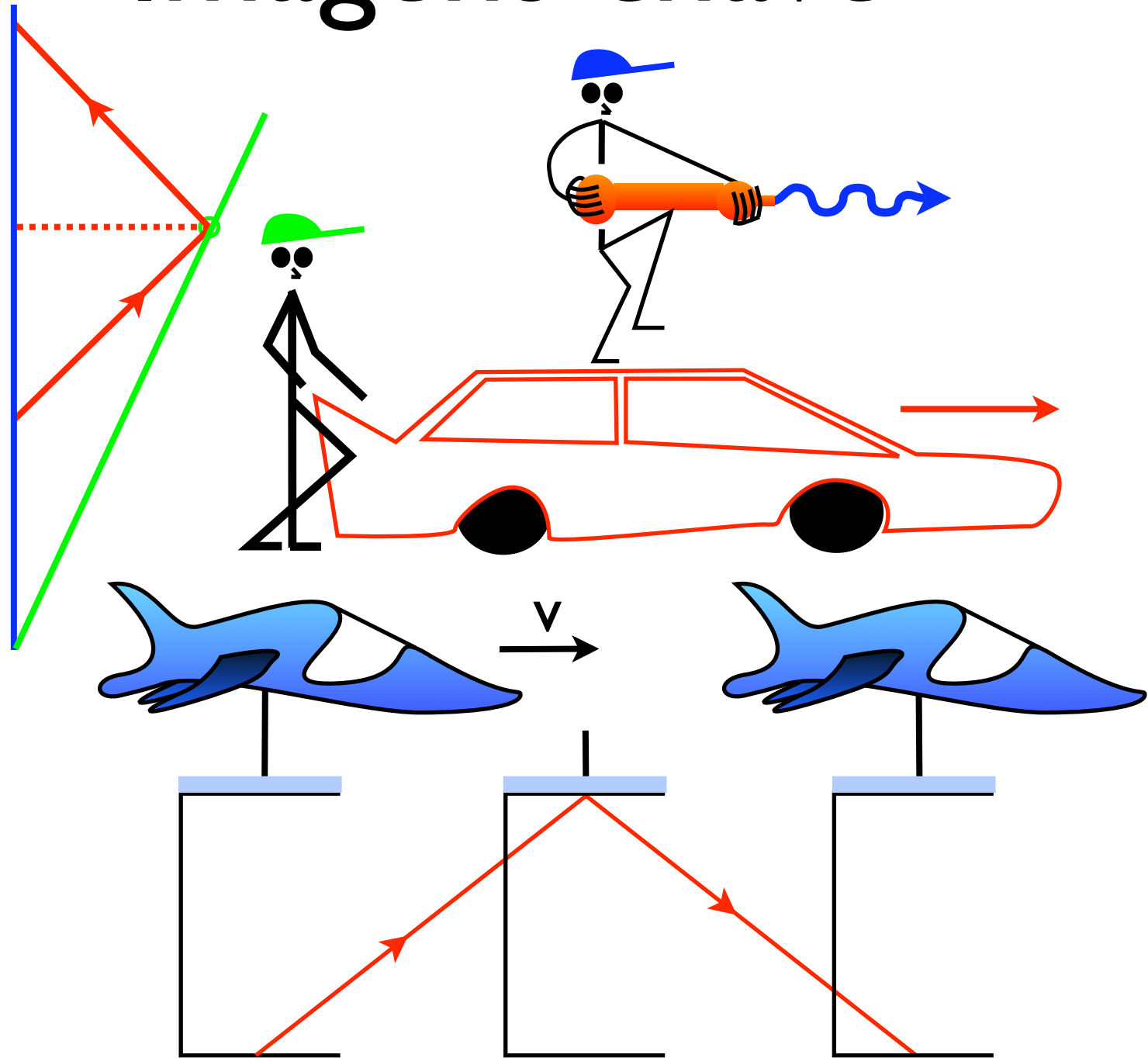
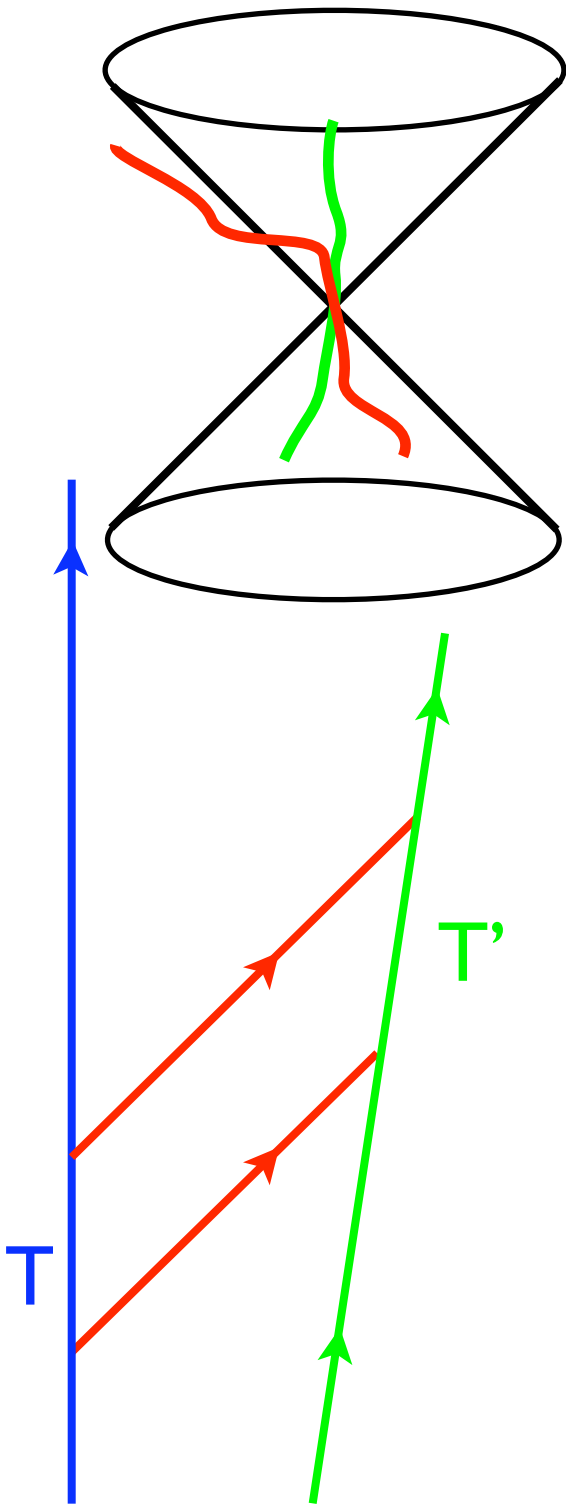
$$K = \sqrt{\frac{1+V/c}{1-V/c}},$$

$$t' = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

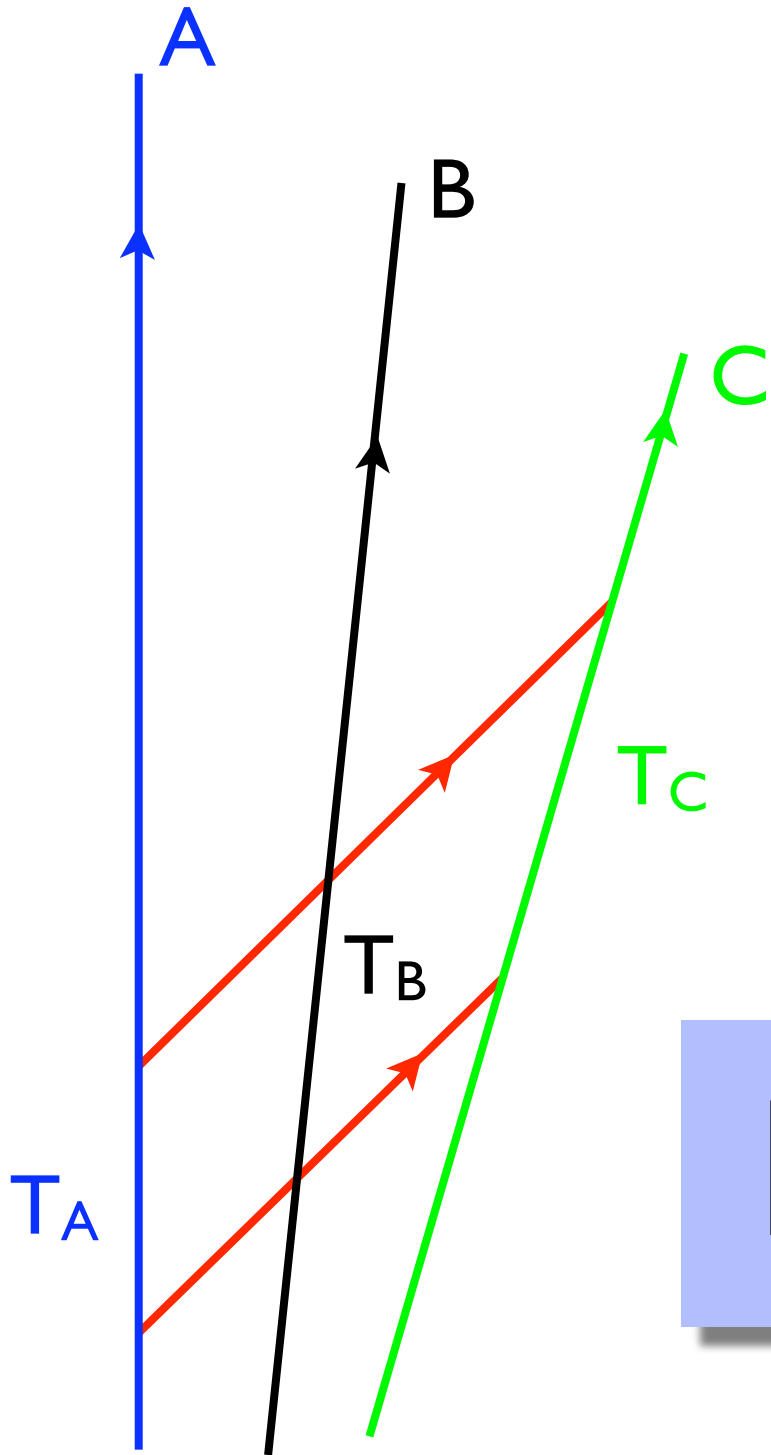
# Palavras chave

- Diagramas de Espaço-Tempo
- Velocidade da Luz
- Cone de Luz
- Adição de velocidades
- Postulado
- Dilatação do Tempo
- Distâncias e Simultaneidade
- Cálculo K
- Dilatação do Tempo

# Imagens chave



# Adição de velocidades



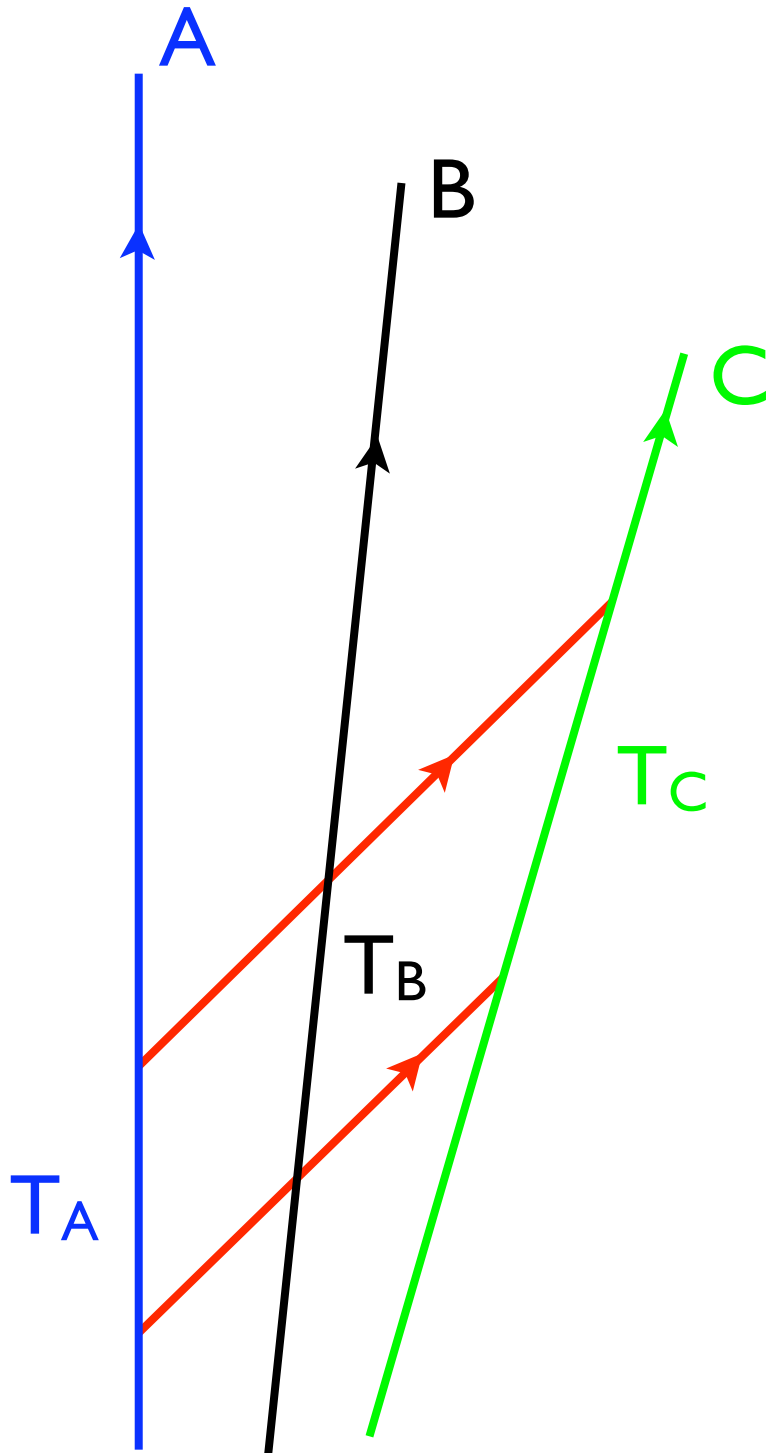
$$T_B = K_{BA} T_A$$

$$T_C = K_{CA} T_A$$

$$= K_{CB} T_B$$

$$= K_{CB} K_{BA} T_A$$

$$K_{CA} = K_{CB} K_{BA}$$



$$(K_{CA})^2 = (K_{CB})^2 (K_{BA})^2$$

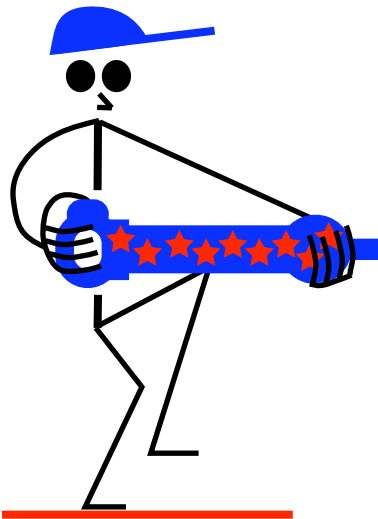
$V_{CA}$  = Velocidade de C vista por A

$V_{CB}$  = Velocidade de C vista por B

$V_{BA}$  = Velocidade de B vista por A

$$\frac{1 + V_{CA}/c}{1 - V_{CA}/c} = \frac{1 + V_{CB}/c}{1 - V_{CB}/c} \frac{1 + V_{BA}/c}{1 - V_{BA}/c}$$

$$V_{CA} = \frac{V_{CB} + V_{BA}}{1 + \frac{V_{CB} V_{BA}}{c^2}}$$

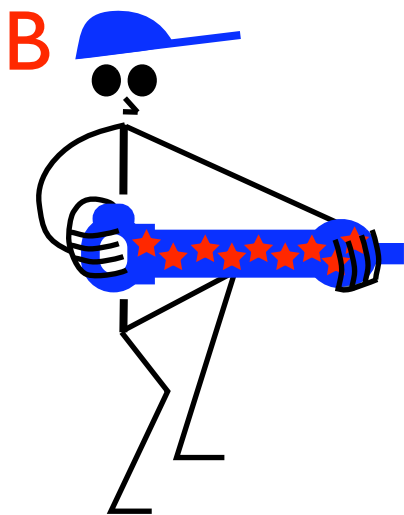
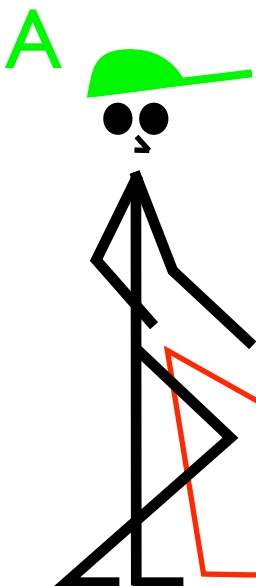


200.000.000 m/s



$$V_{CA} = \frac{V_{CB} + V_{BA}}{1 + \frac{V_{CB} V_{BA}}{c^2}}$$

$v_{\text{green}} =$

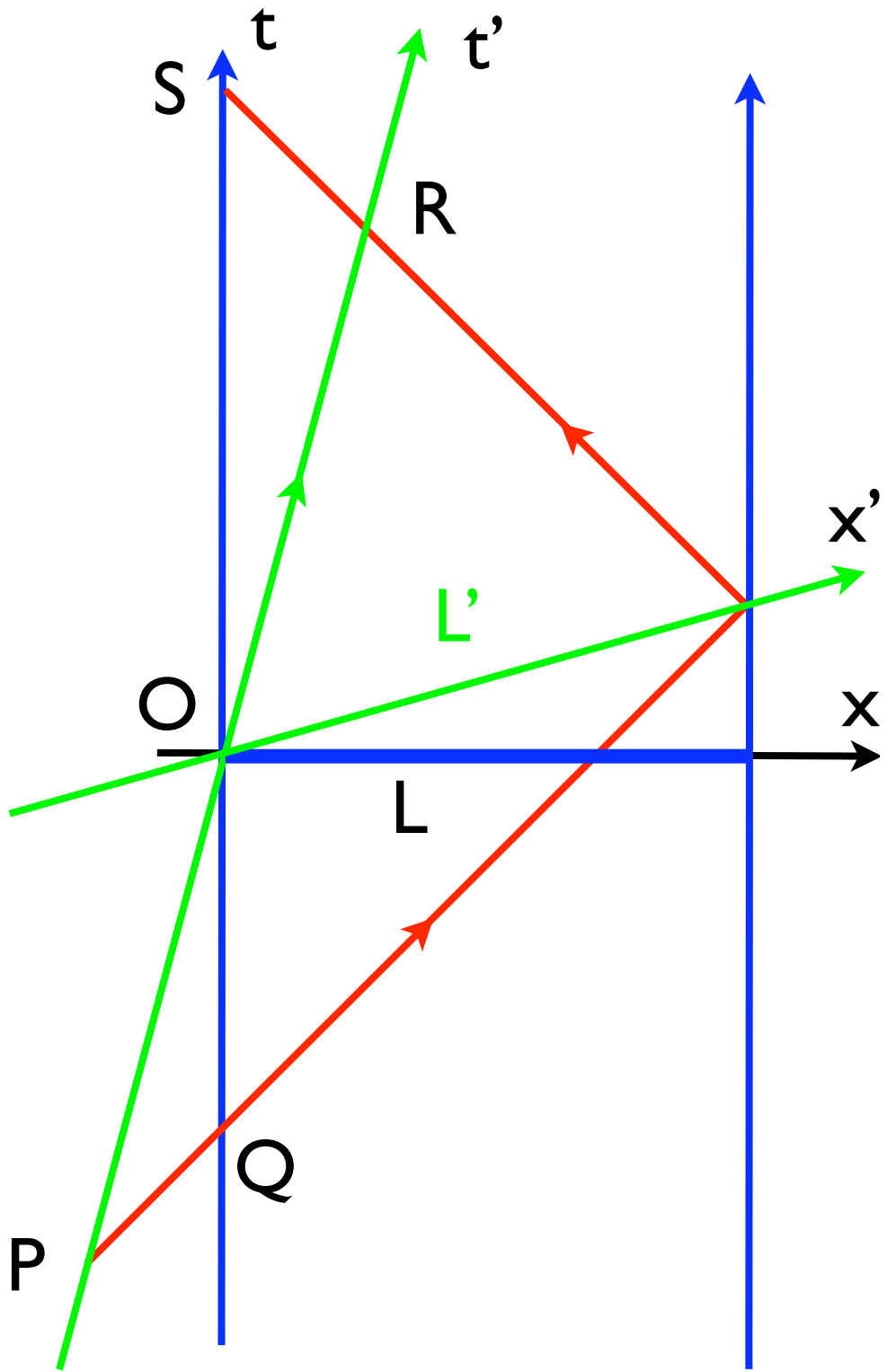


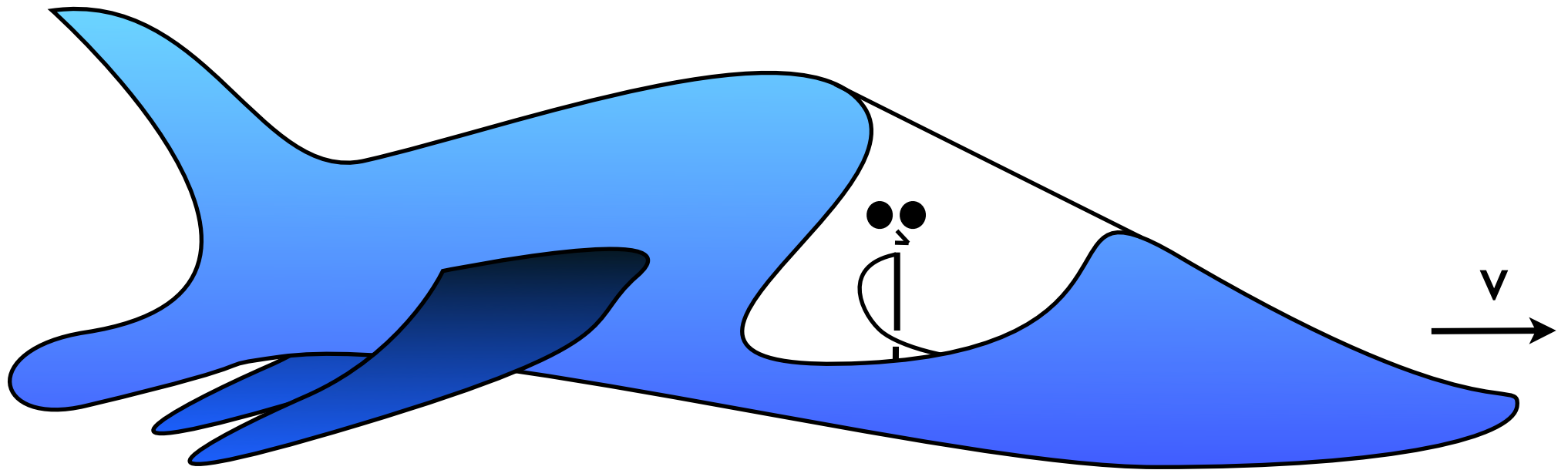
200.000.000 m/s





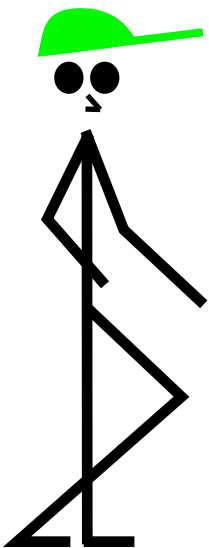
# Contração do Espaço





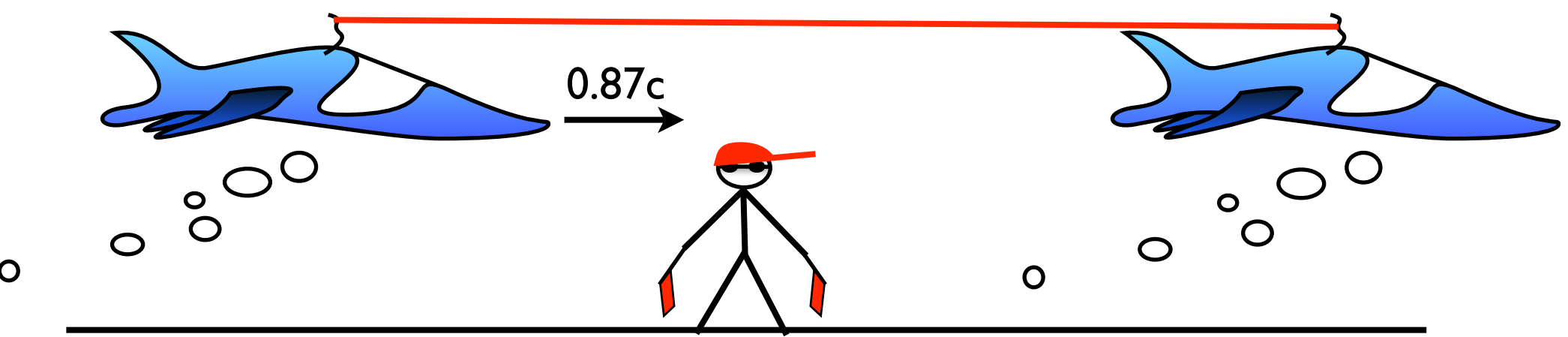
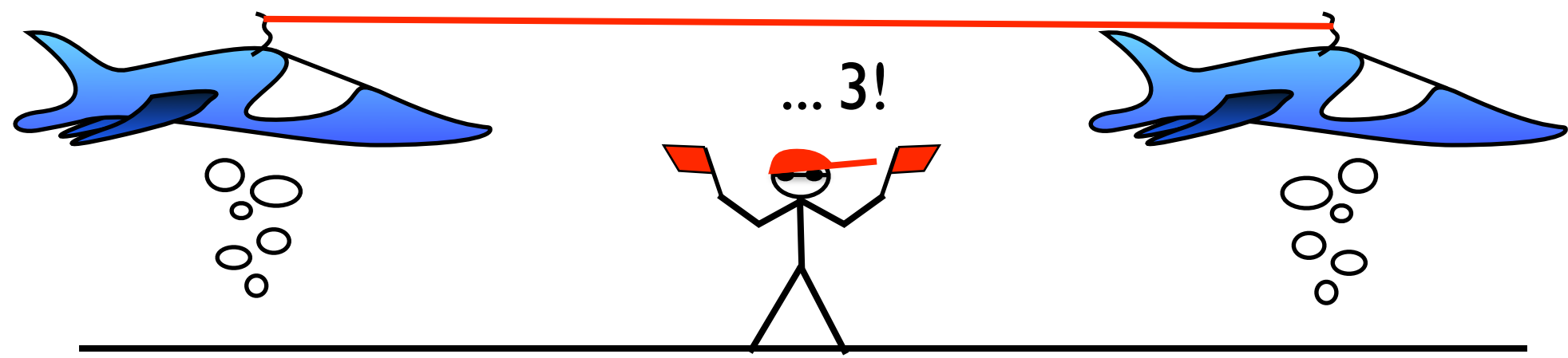
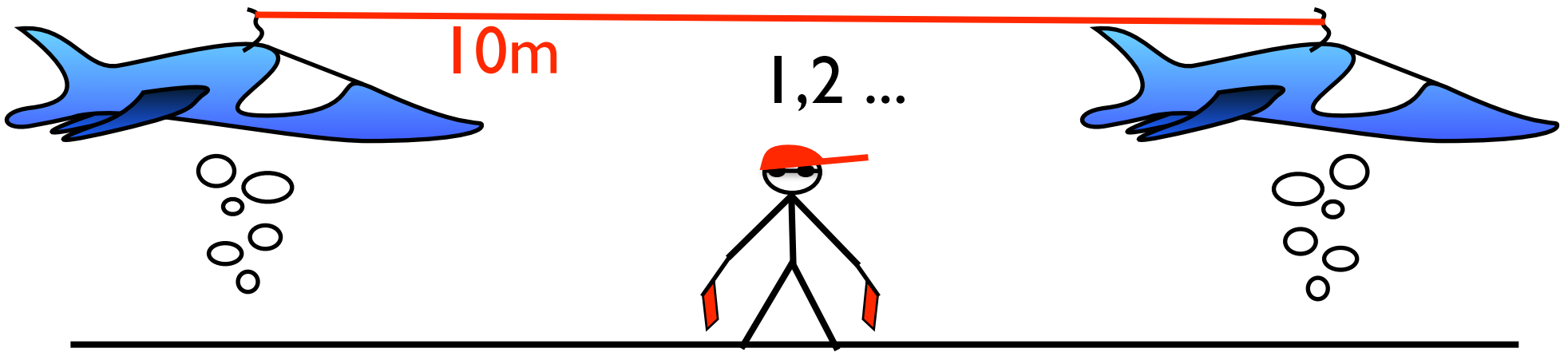
$t'$  , o tempo medido em **terra**, é **maior** do que  $t$  , o tempo medido na **nave**.

$L'$  , o comprimento medido em **terra**, é **menor** do que  $L$  , o comprimento medido na **nave**.



$$L' = L \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad , \quad t' = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$





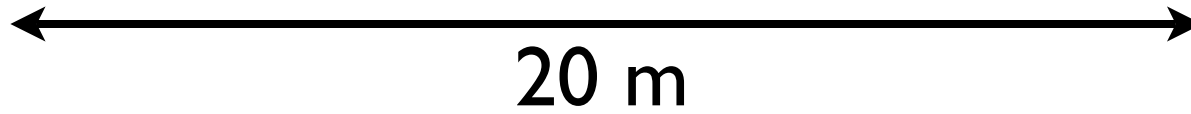
***Siim***



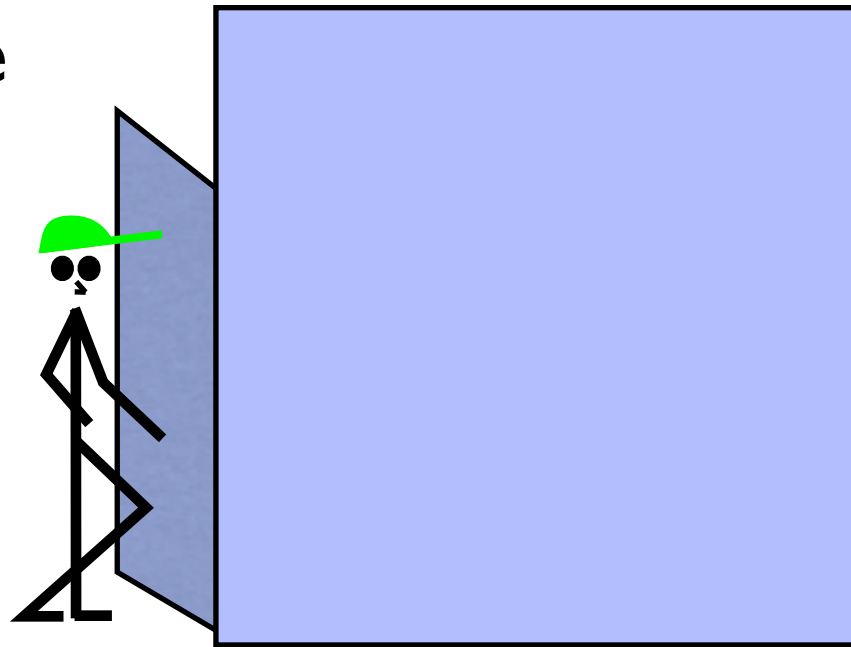
Queremos colocar



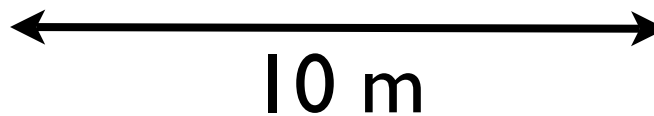
Barra de  
borracha

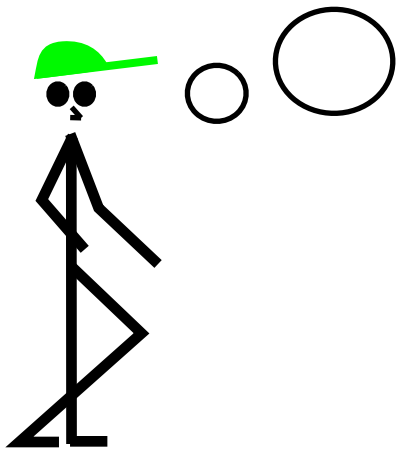
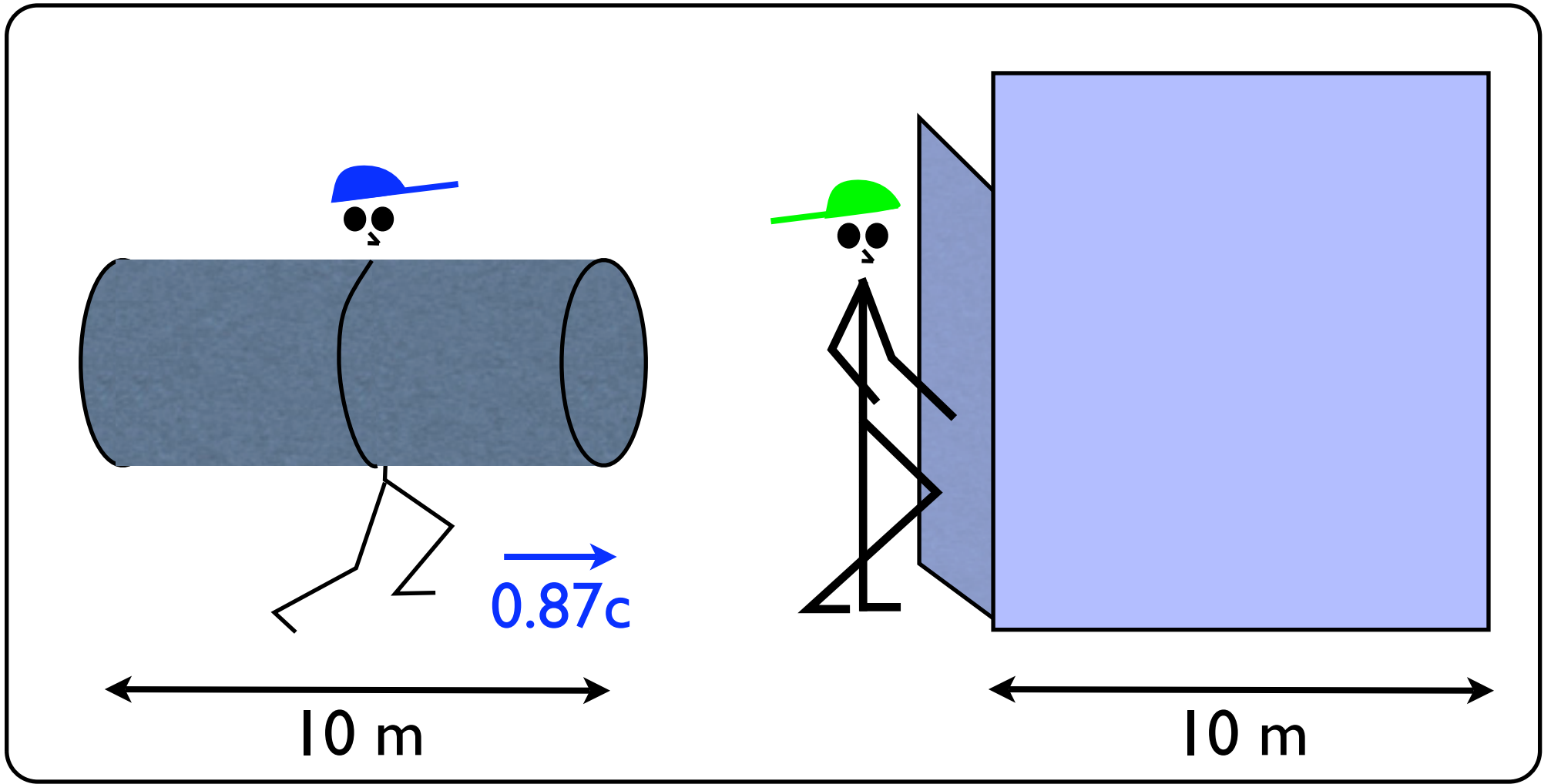


dentro de



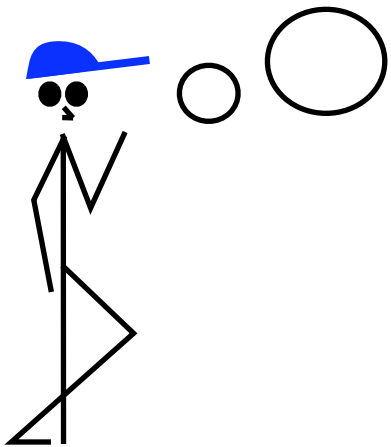
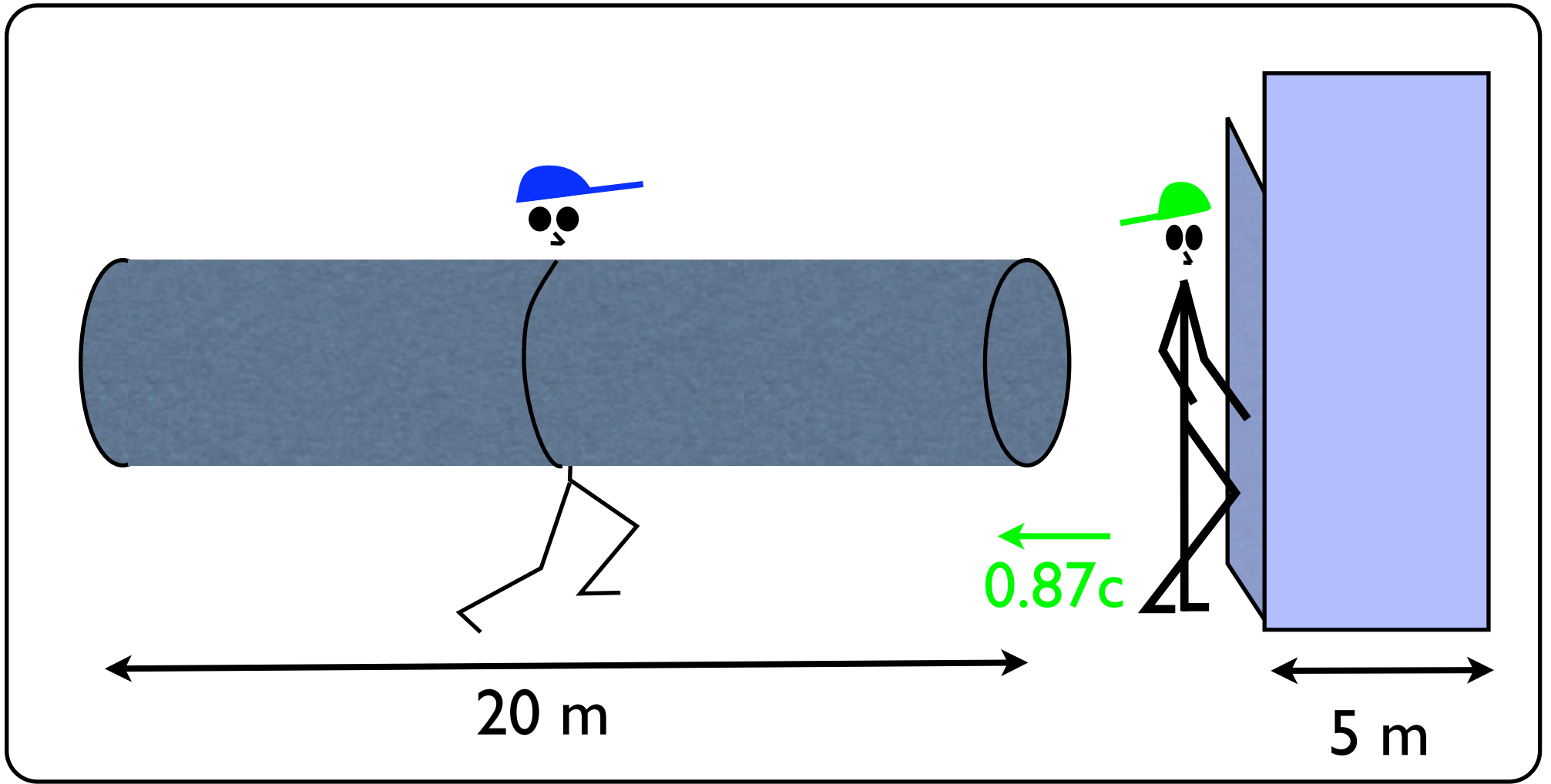
Garagem





Facil, basta correres a 260.000.000 m/s para a barra ficar com 10 metros. Depois, assim que entrares na garagem, eu fecho a porta.





Calma!, para mim é a garagem que vem em minha direcção a 260.000.000 m/s por isso ela é que fica mais pequena, com apenas 5 metros!



***Conseguimos  
colocar a barra  
na garagem?***



**Intermezzo**

PAPÁ, EXPLICAS-ME A TEORIA DA RELATIVIDADE? NÃO PERCEBO POR QUE É QUE O TEMPO PASSA MAIS DEYAGAR QUANDO ANDAMOS A GRANDE VELOCIDADE.



ISSO É PORQUE SE ESTÁ SEMPRE A MUDAR DE FUSOS HORÁRIOS. SE VOARES PARA A CALIFÓRNIA, GANHAS TRÊS HORAS NUM VÔO DE CINCO HORAS, CERTO?



POR ISSO, SE ANDARES À VELOCIDADE DA LUZ, GANHAS MAIS TEMPO PORQUE CHEGAR LÁ NÃO DEMORA ASSIM TANTO. É CLARO, A TEORIA DA RELATIVIDADE SÓ FUNCIONA SE FORES PARA OESTE.

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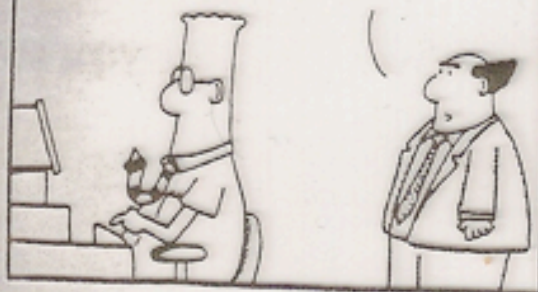


LIVRA, A MAMÃ NÃO ME DISSE NADA DISSO! DEVE TER-SE PASSADO DOS CARRETOS.



BEM, NÓS OS HOMENS SOMOS MELHORES NO RACIOCÍNIO ABSTRACTO. VAI DIZER-LHE ISSO.

I JUST HEARD THAT LIGHT TRAVELS FASTER THAN SOUND.



J. ADAMS © 1989 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

I'M WONDERING IF I SHOULD SHOUT WHEN I SPEAK, JUST SO MY LIPS APPEAR TO SYNC-UP WITH MY WORDS.



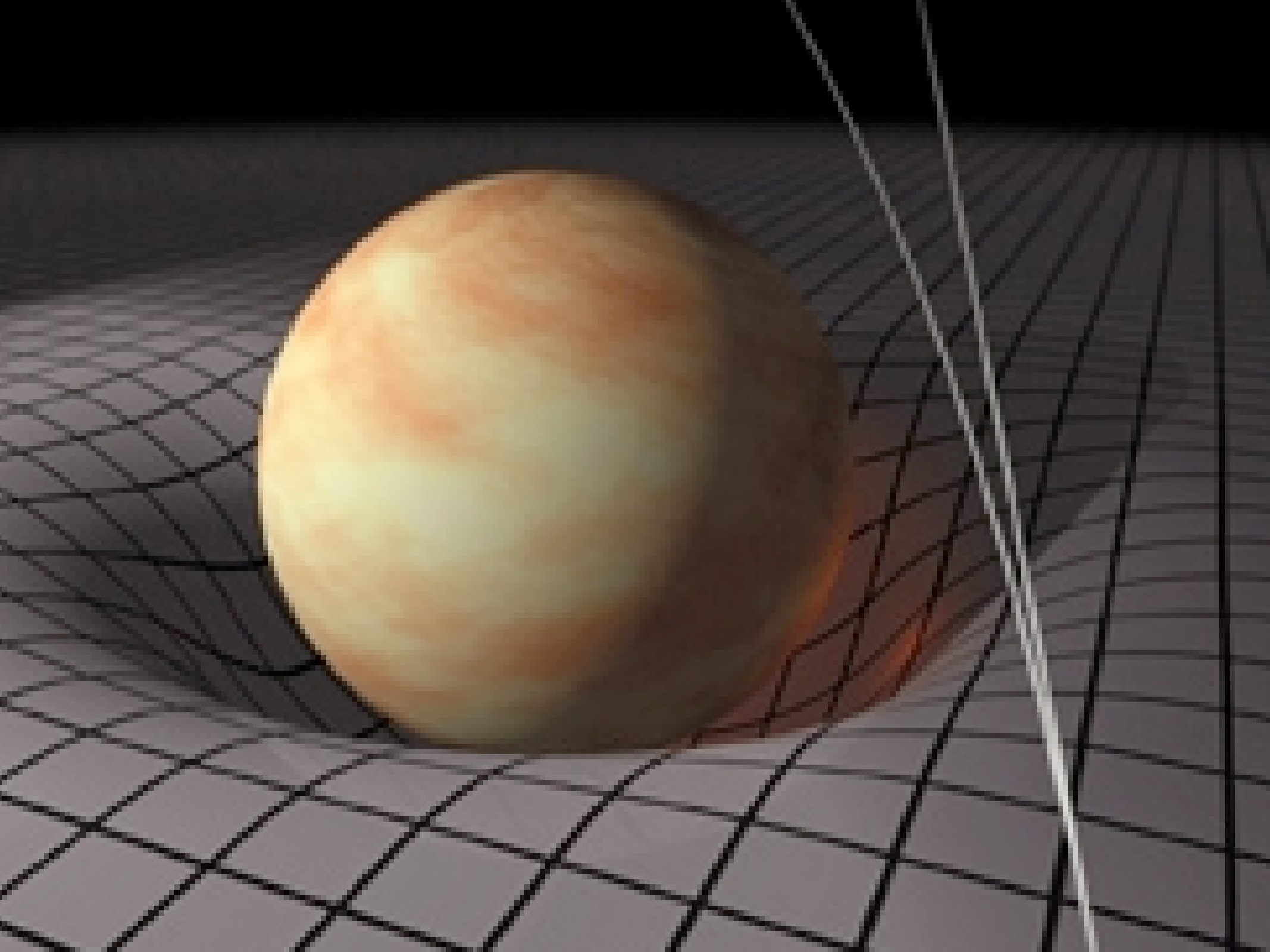
9-10

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE CAN BE A RIDICULOUS THING.

HE PROBABLY HASN'T HEARD ME YET.



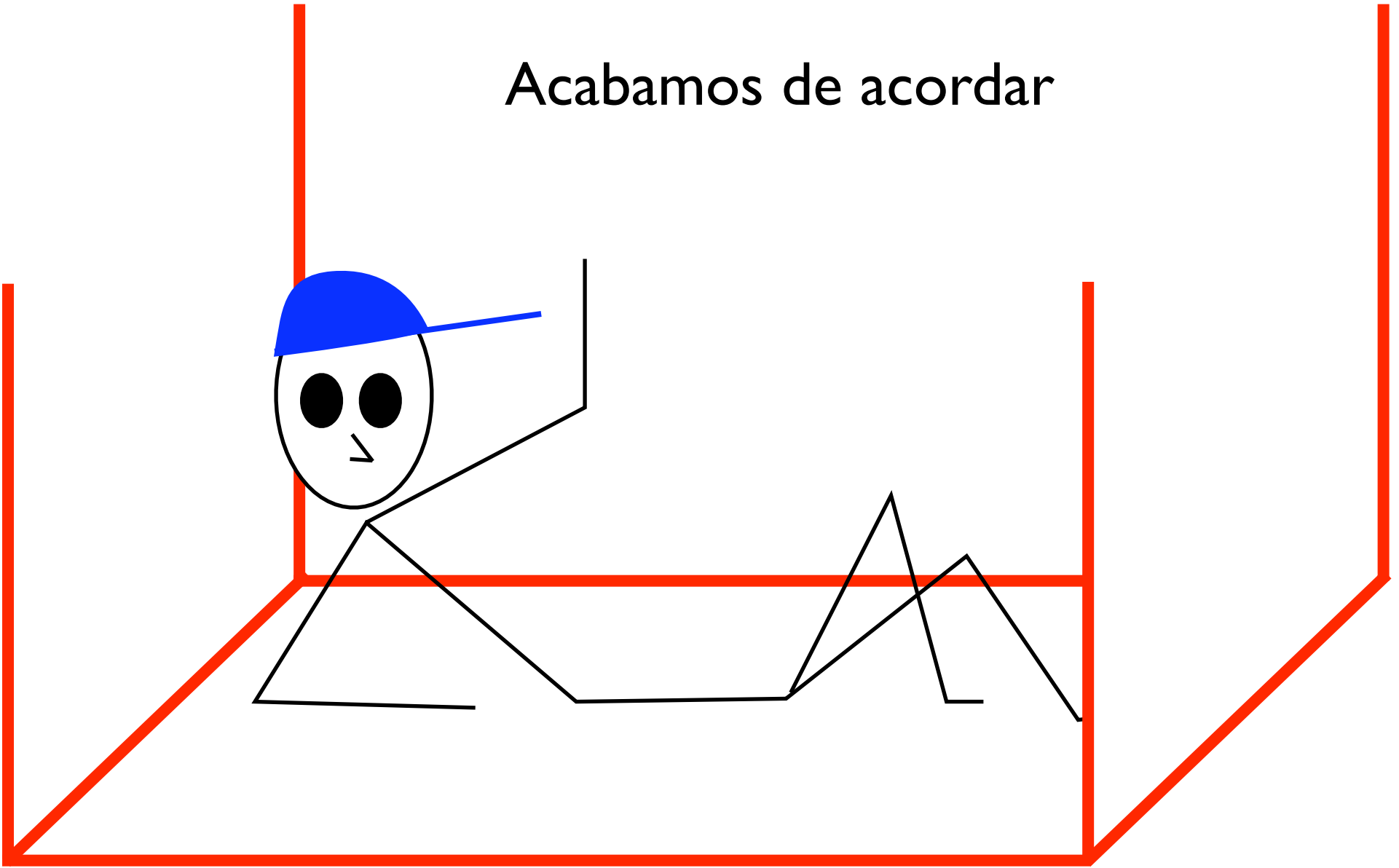
# Relatividade Geral

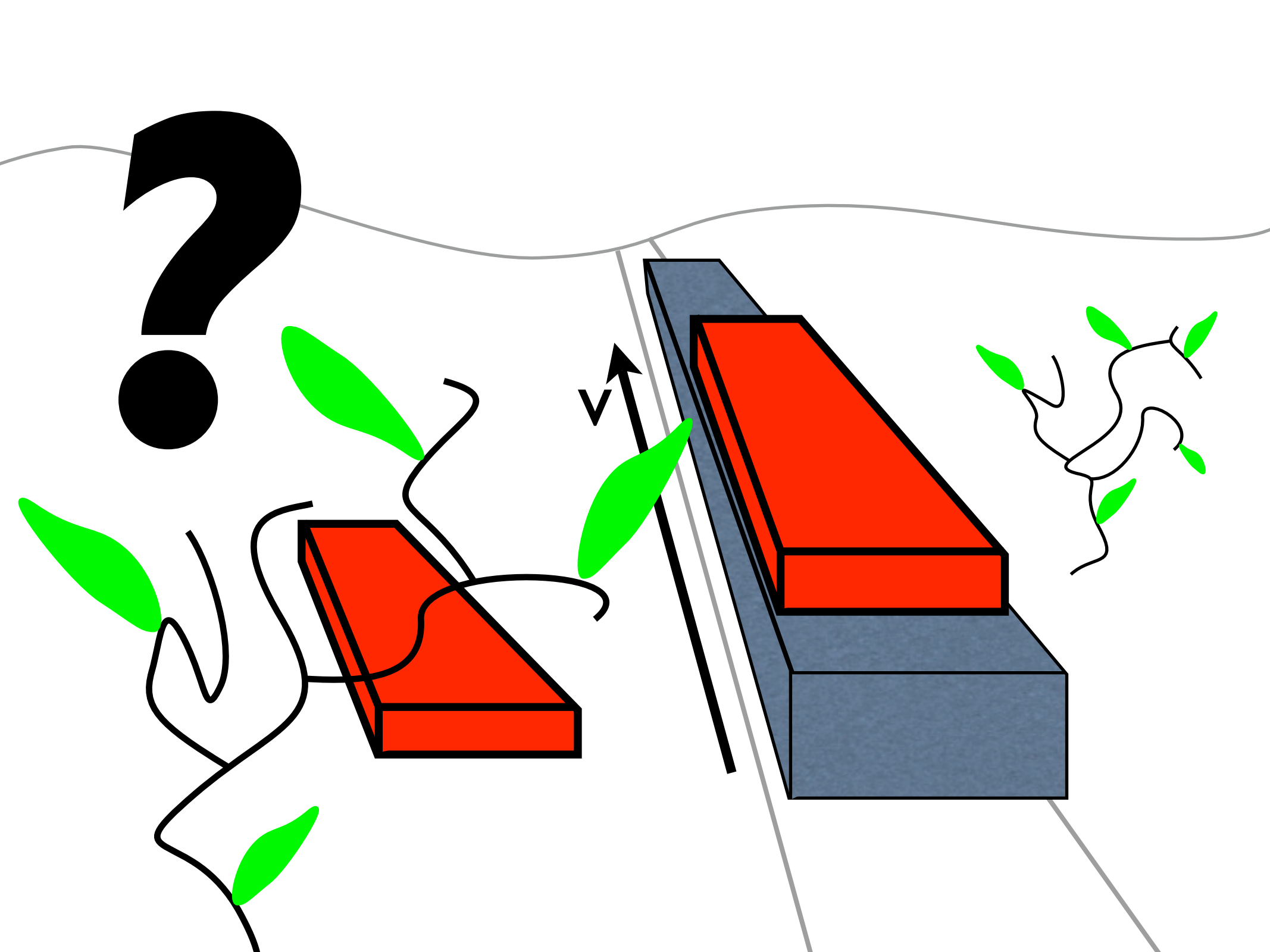


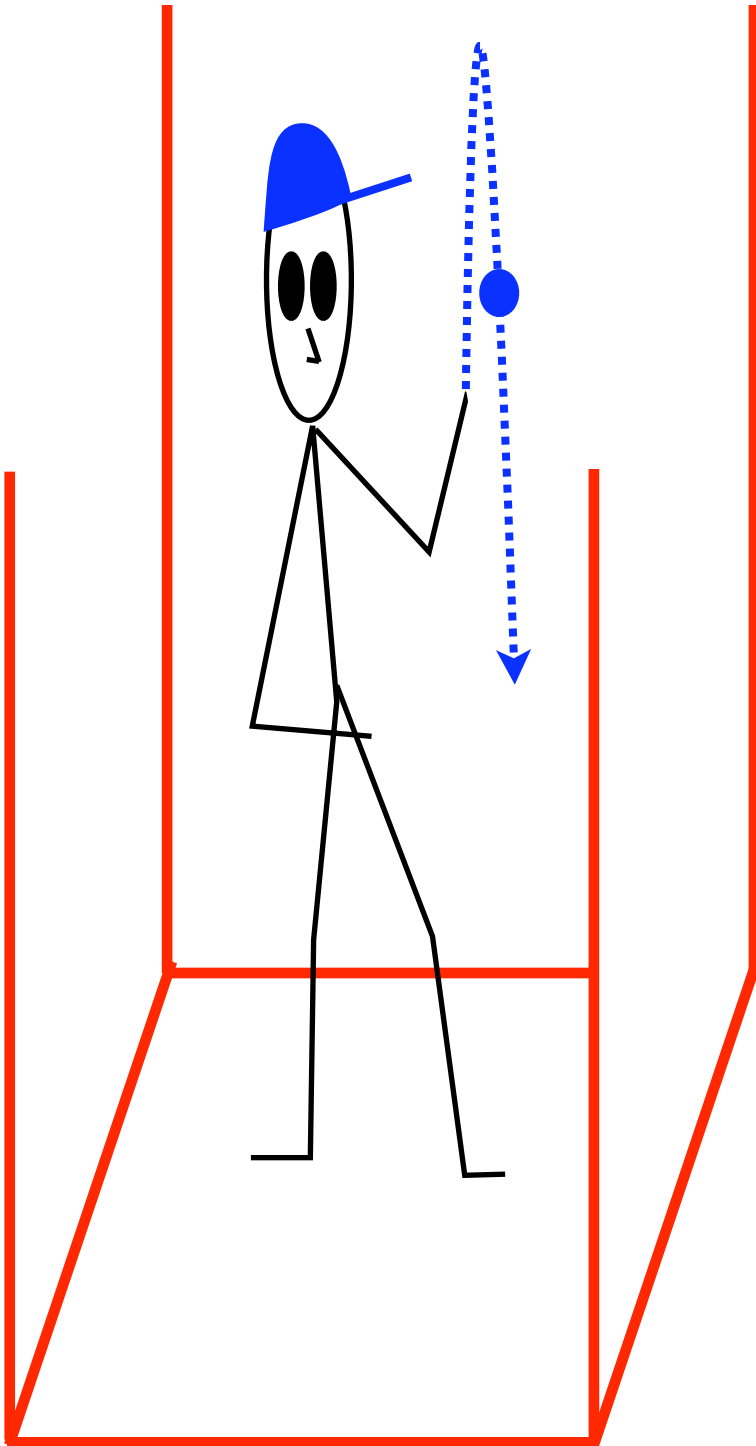
# Princípio da equivalência



Acabamos de acordar

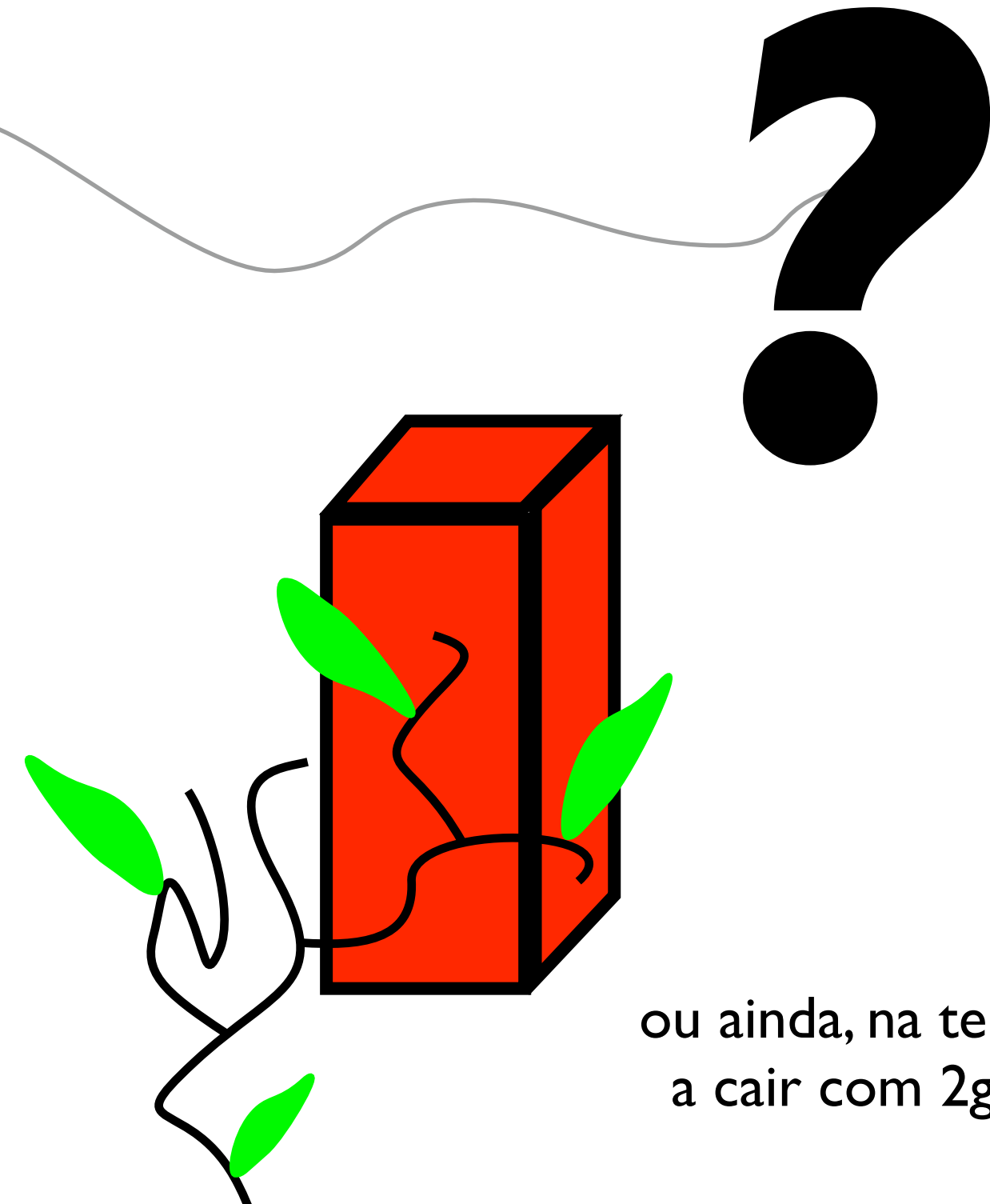




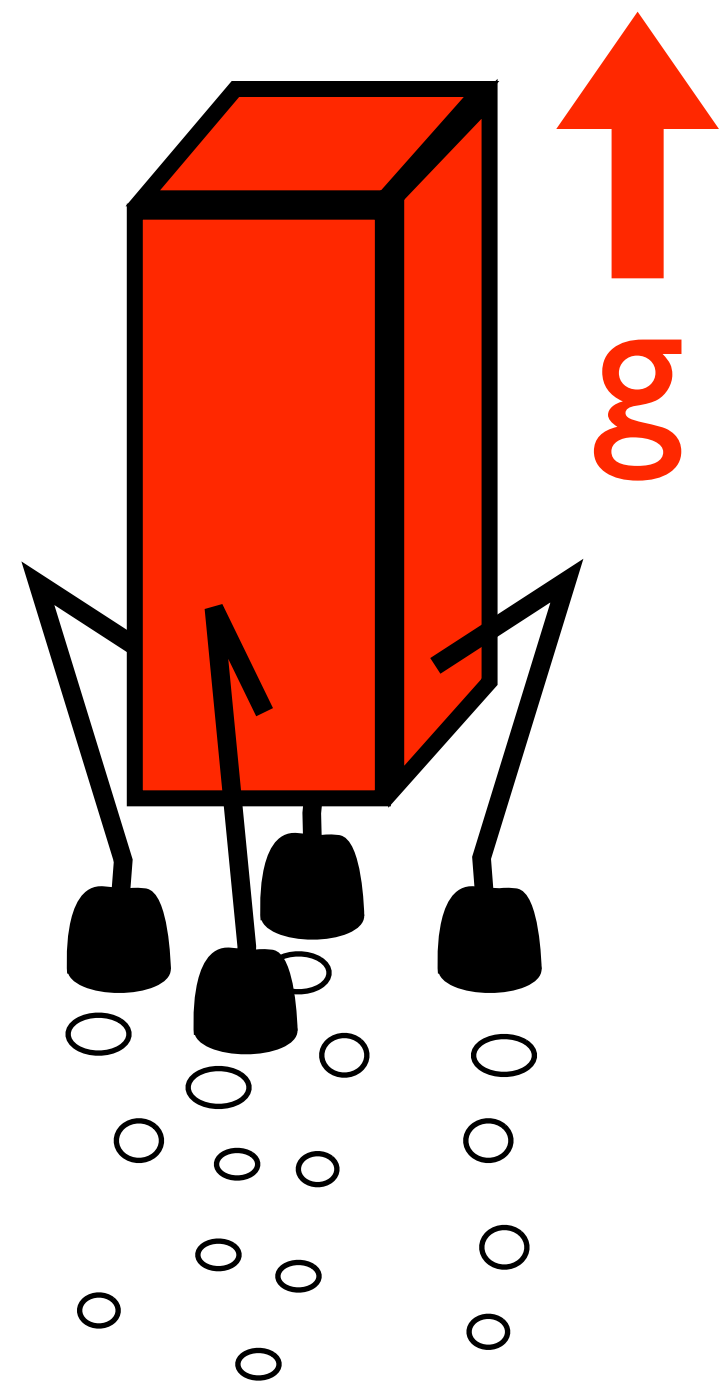


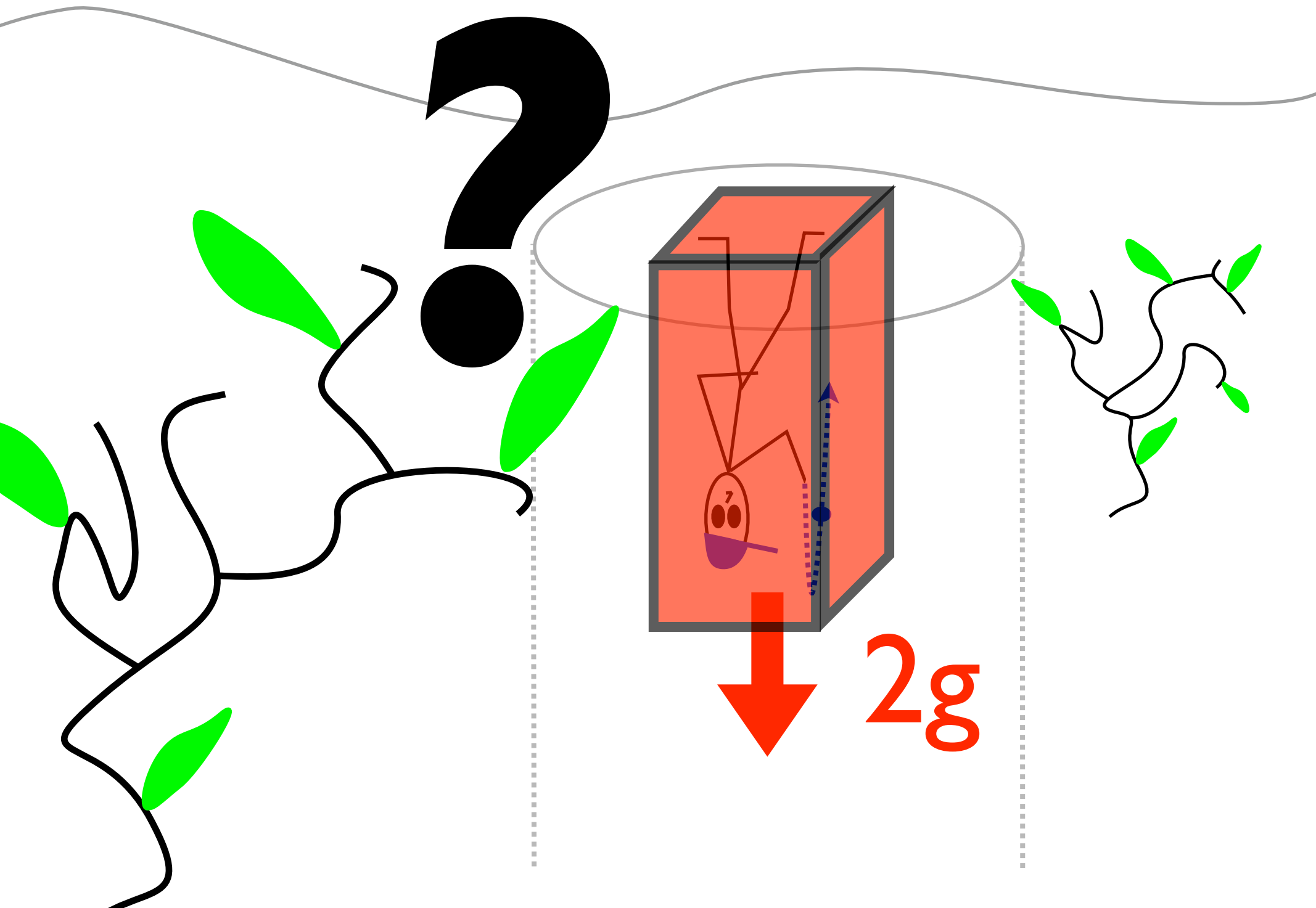
Acabamos de  
acordar outra vez





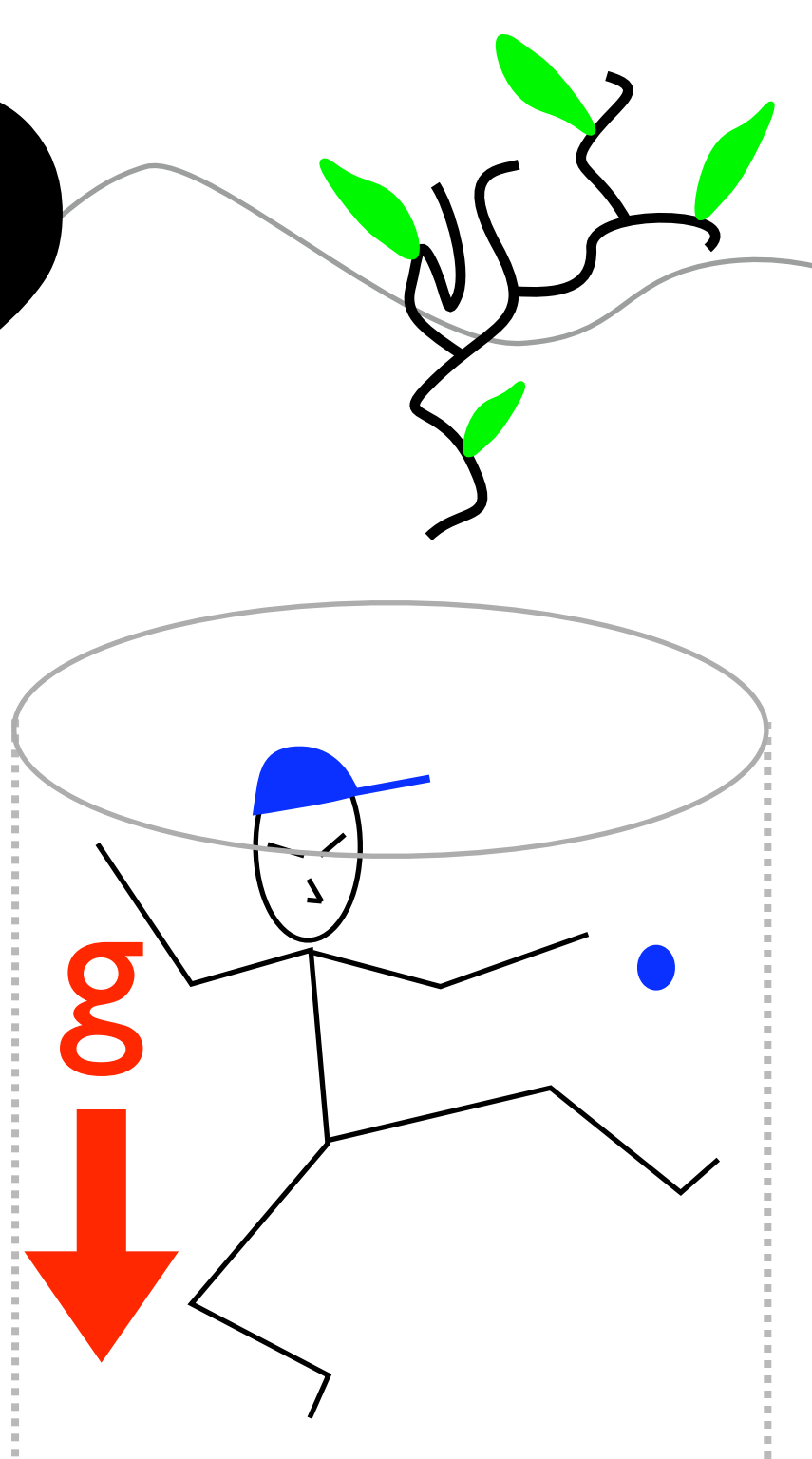
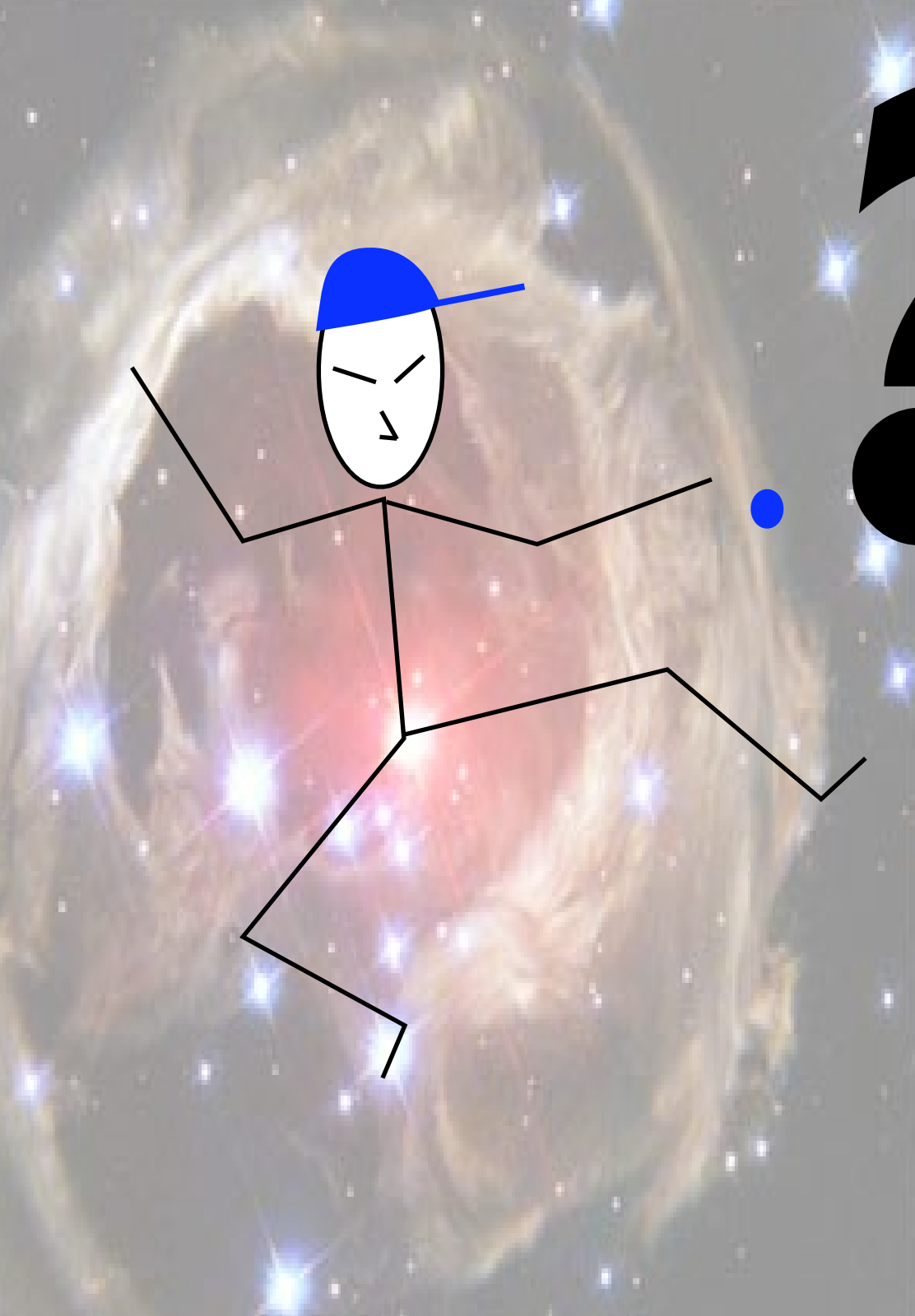
ou ainda, na terra,  
a cair com 2g...





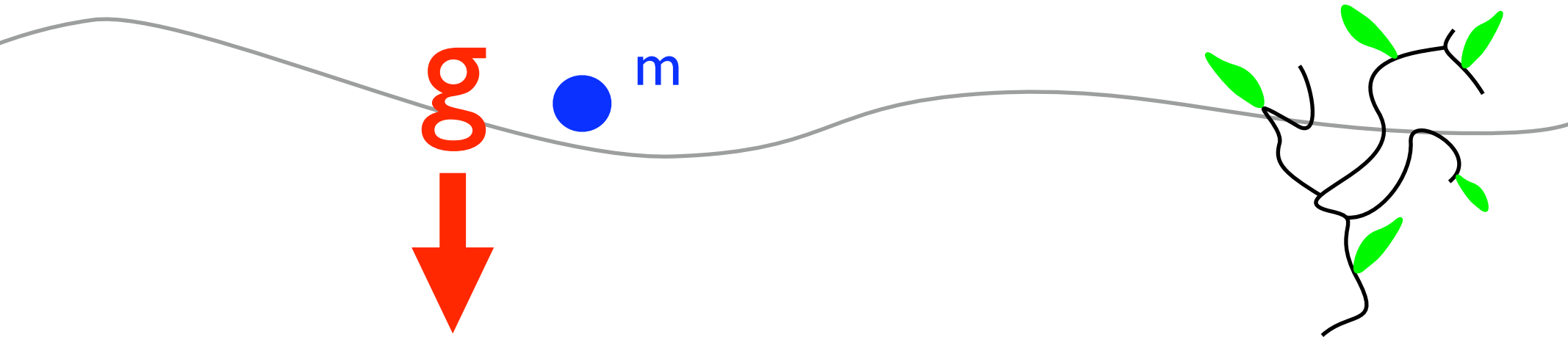


Acordamos mais uma vez



O ponto crucial está na bolinha azul, sempre ao nosso lado.

Vamos (re)ver como ela cai no campo gravítico da terra



A força que ela sente é o seu peso,

$$m g$$

A aceleração com que ela cai é dada igualando a força que ela sente à massa vezes a aceleração

$$m a$$

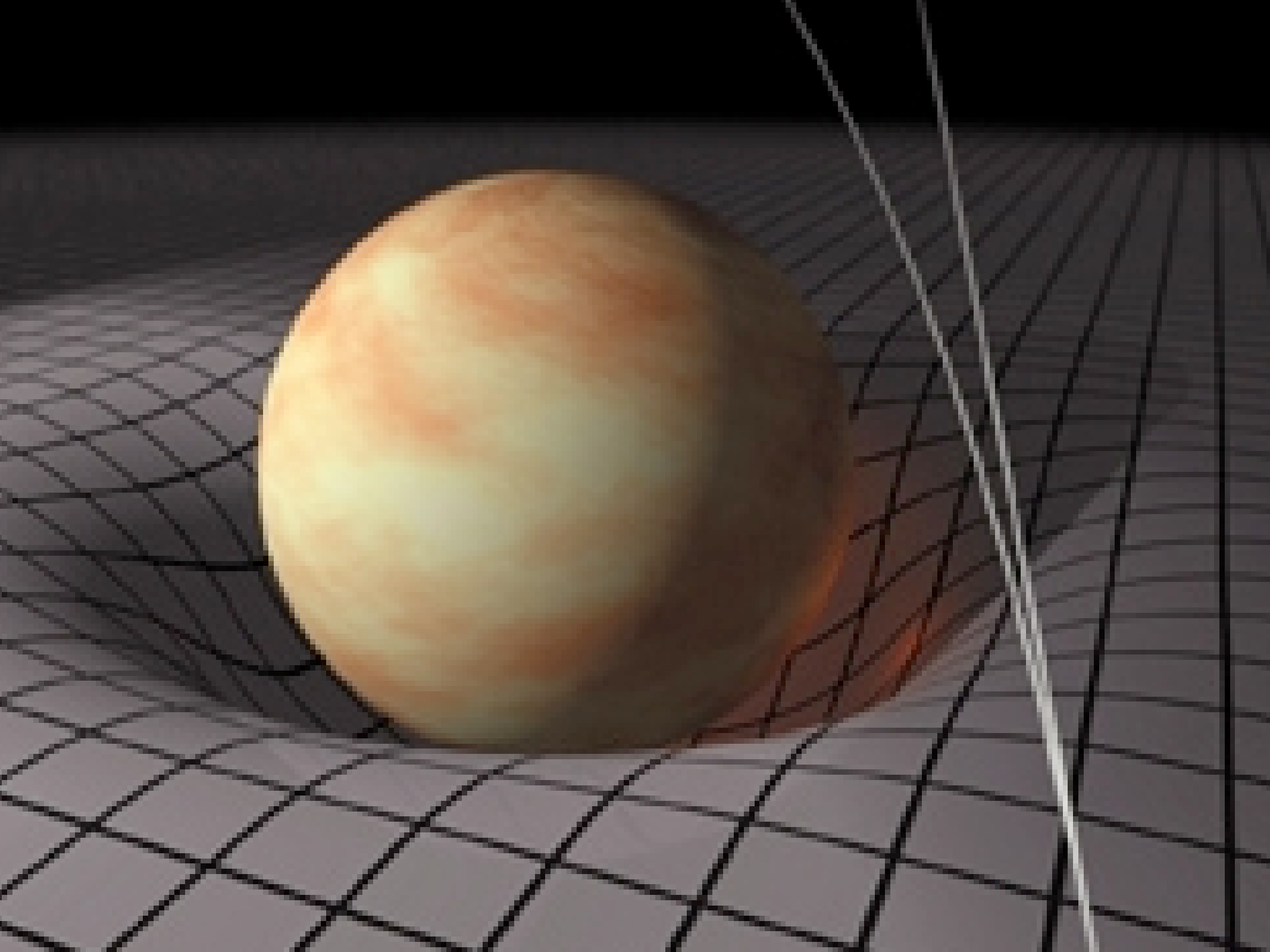


Obtemos então

$$\cancel{m} a = \cancel{m} g$$

Por isso todos os corpos (localmente) caem da mesma forma, com a mesma aceleração.

**A gravidade pode por isso ser  
geometrizada**





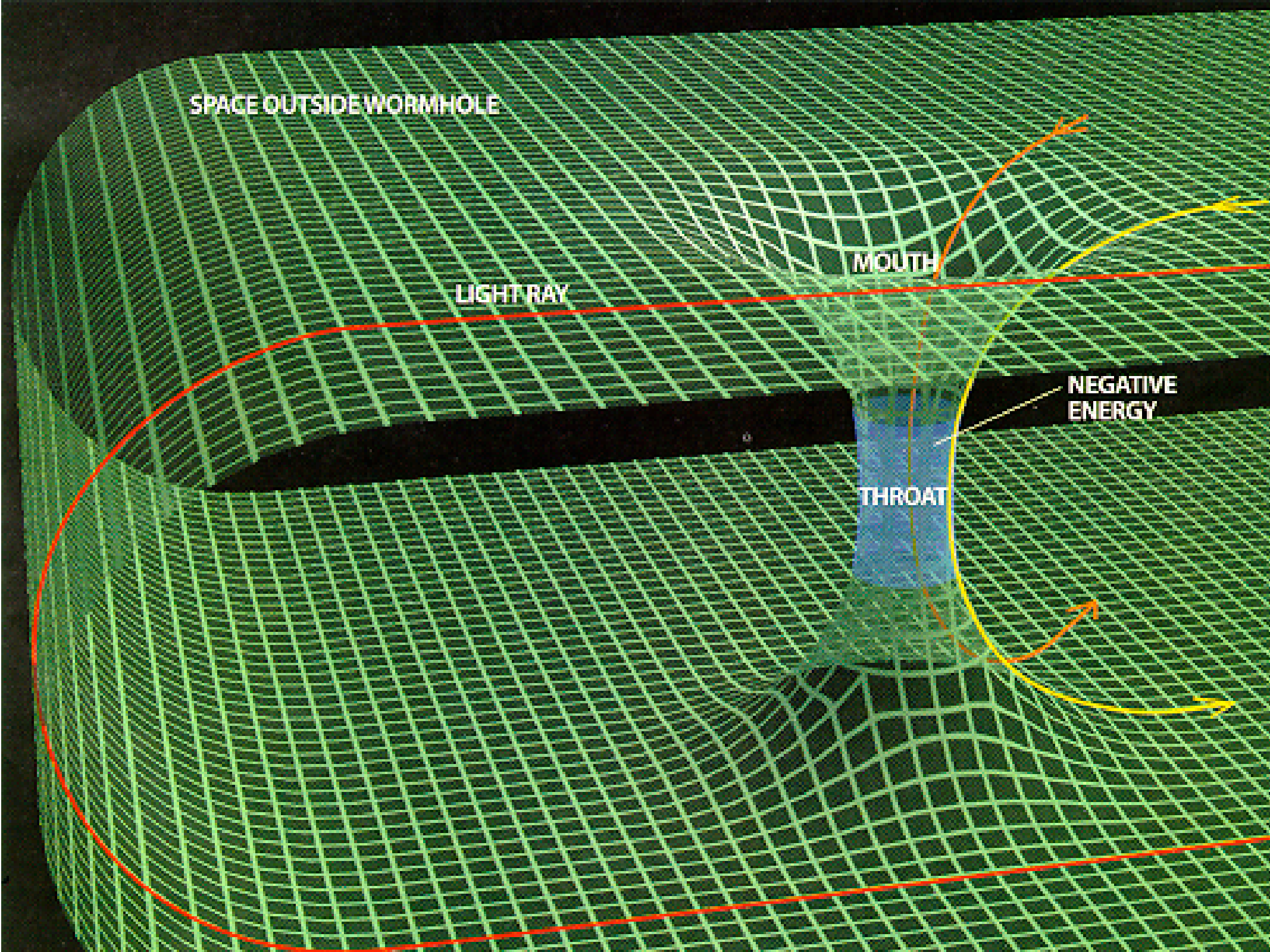
SPACE OUTSIDE WORMHOLE

LIGHT RAY

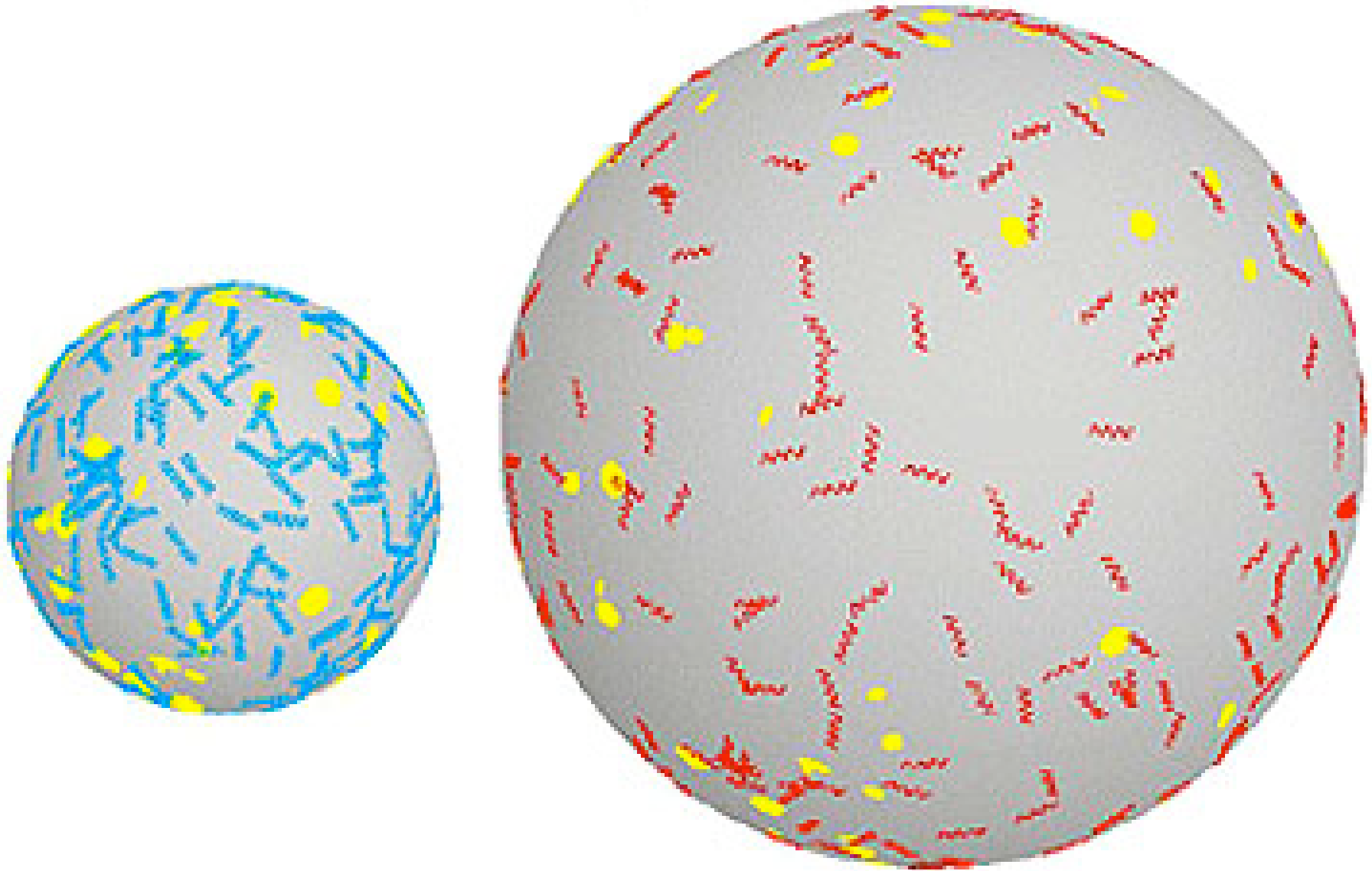
MOUTH

THROAT

NEGATIVE ENERGY



# Universo em Expansão



# Causalidade

tempo infinito, espaço finito

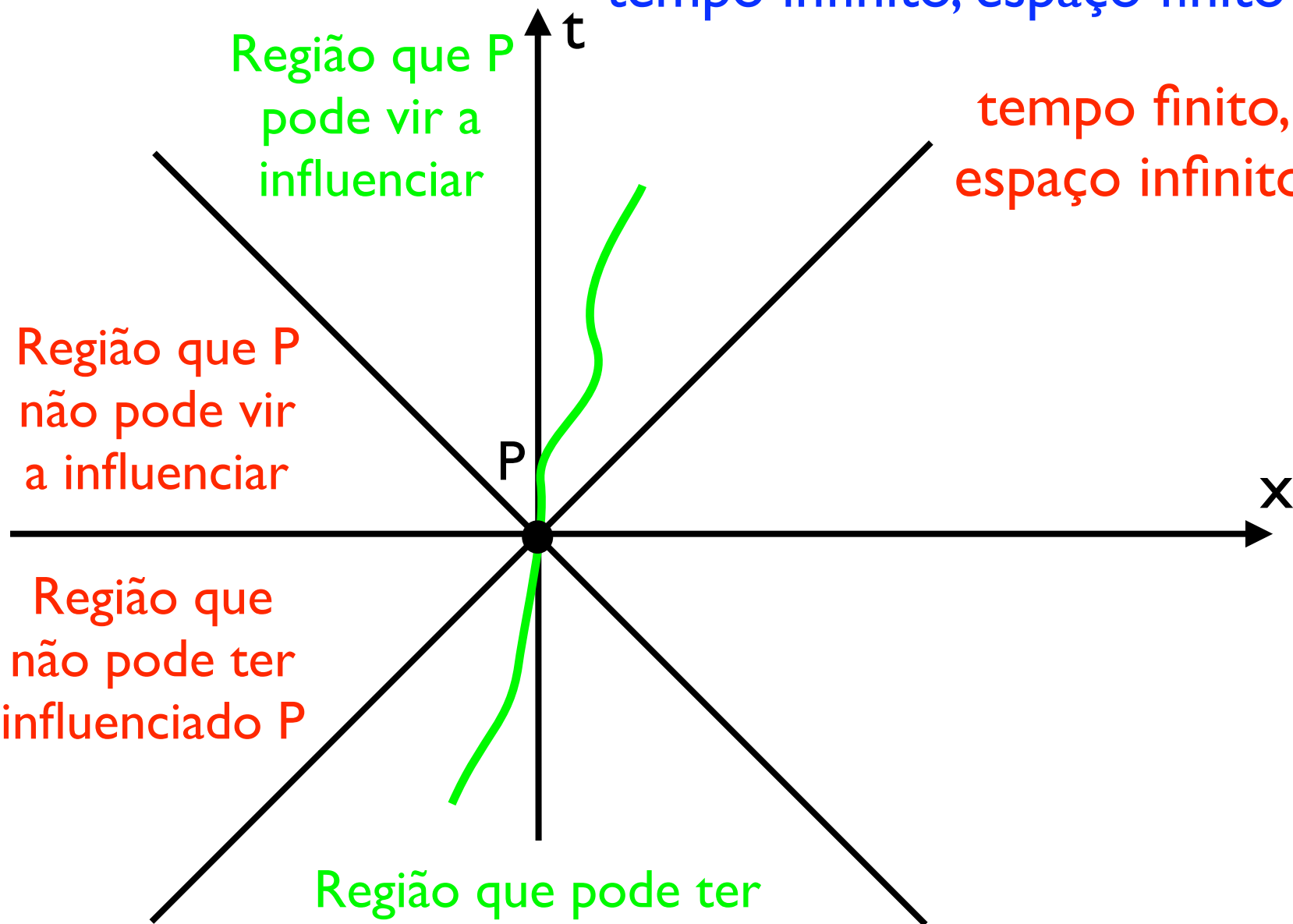
Região que P  
pode vir a  
influenciar

tempo finito,  
espaço infinito

Região que P  
não pode vir  
a influenciar

Região que  
não pode ter  
influenciado P

Região que pode ter  
influenciado P



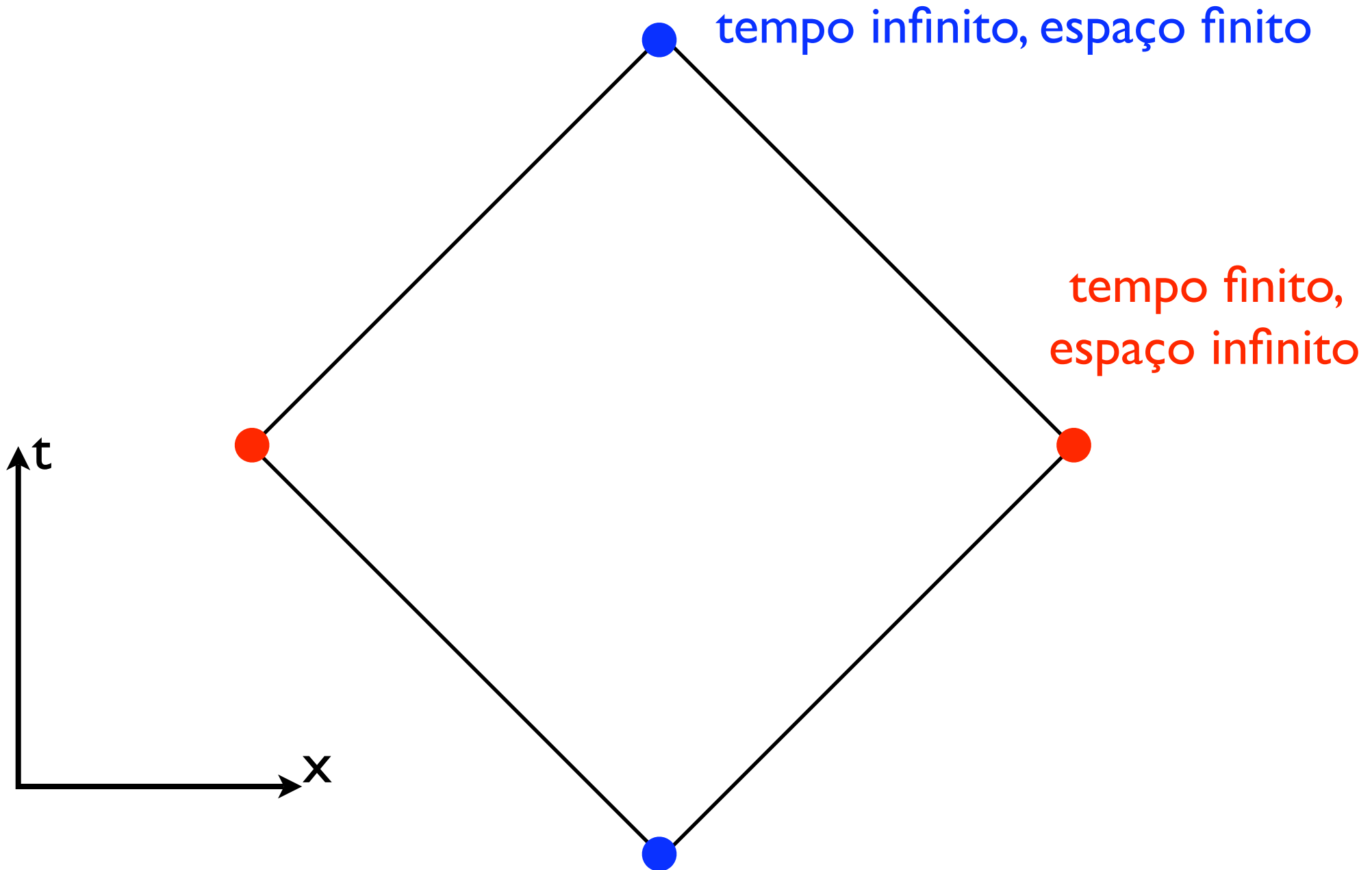
# Diagramas de Carter-Penrose



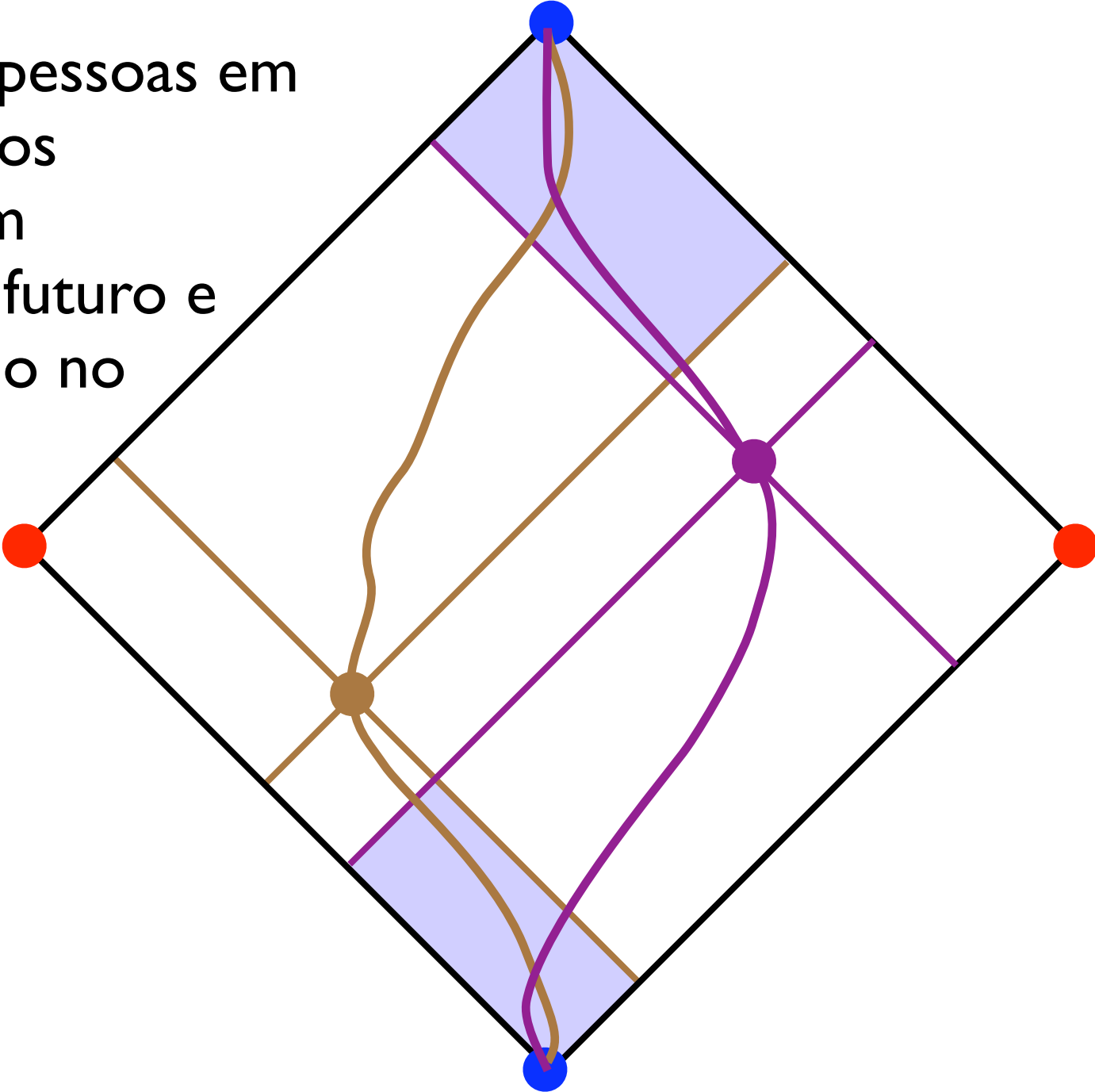
Queremos representar, num diagrama compacto, a causalidade de Espaços-Tempo

Exigimos então (e apenas) um diagrama compacto com raios de luz a  $45^\circ$  (para ser simples analisar a causalidade)

# Espaço-Tempo Vazio ou Espaço-Tempo de Minkowski

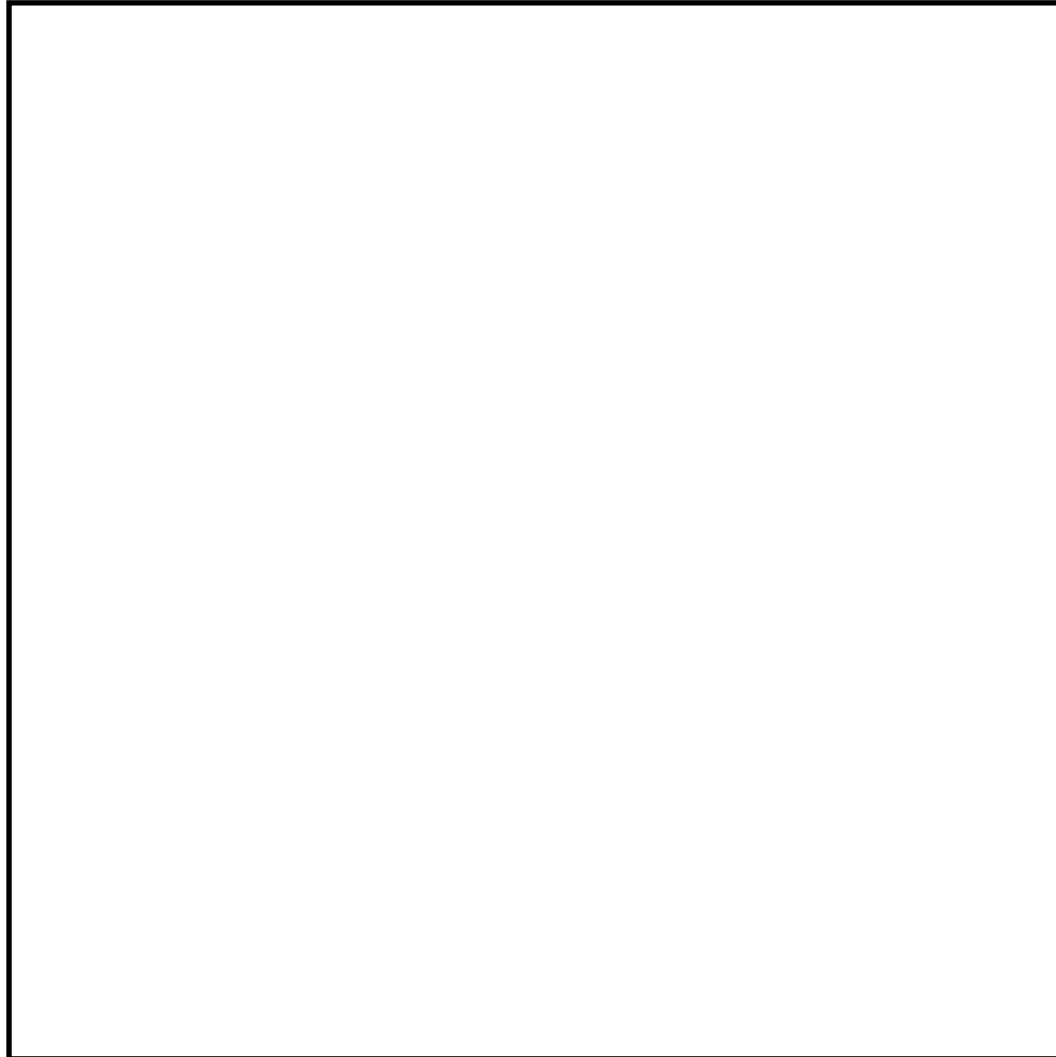


Quaisquer duas pessoas em posições e tempos diferentes podem encontrar-se no futuro e ter-se encontrado no passado



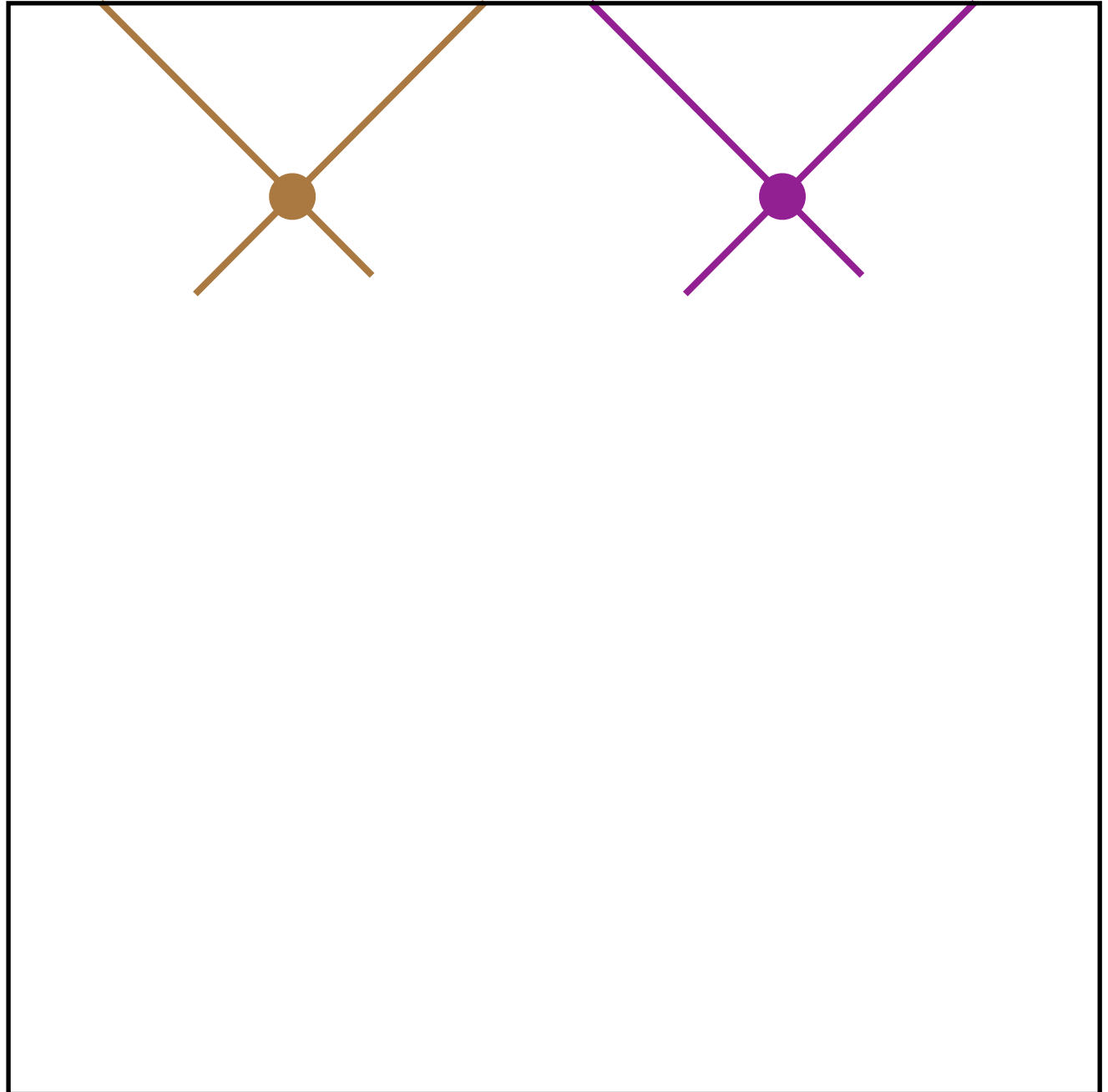
# Causalidade em Espaços-Tempo Curvos

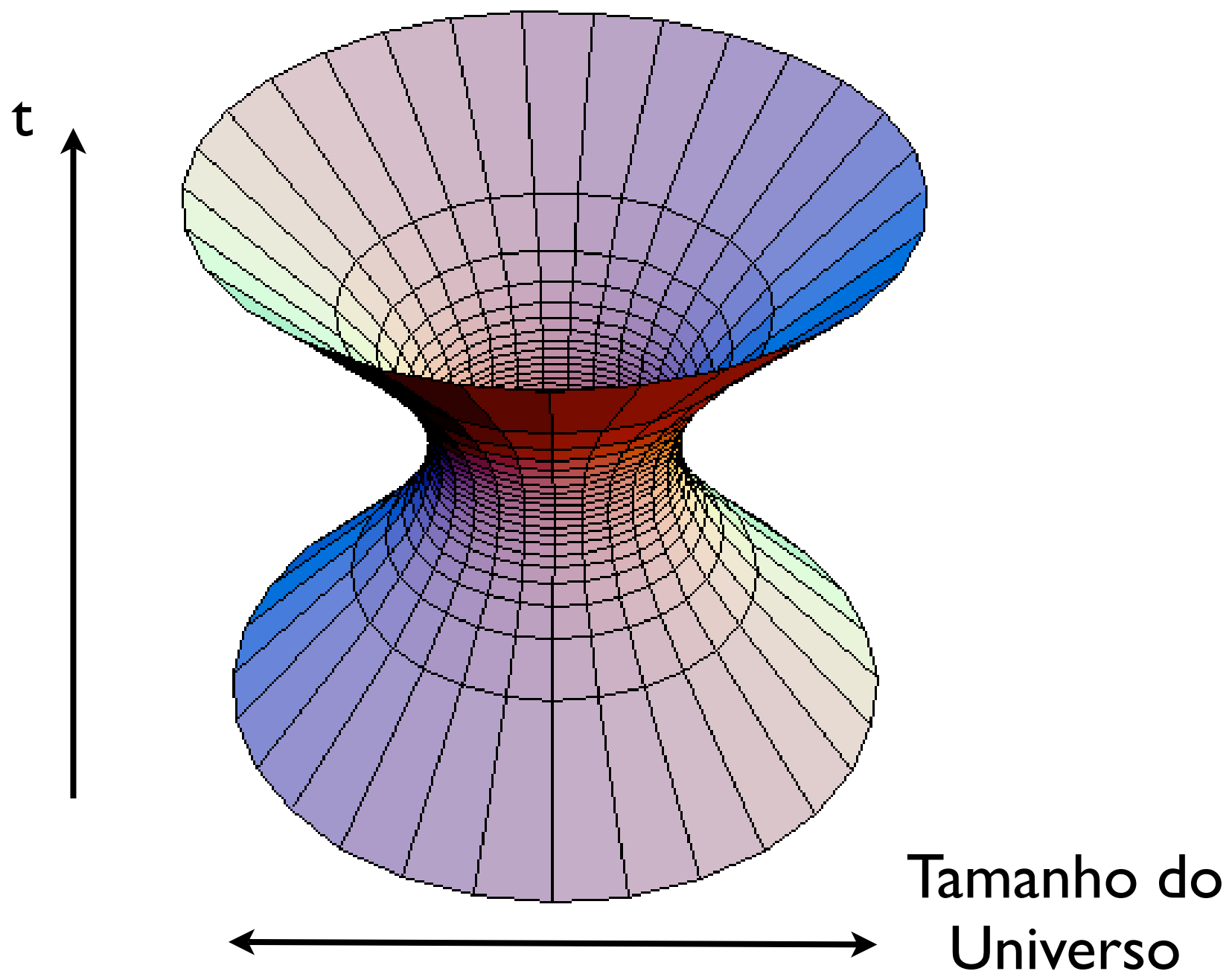
Que tipo de Espaço-Tempo?



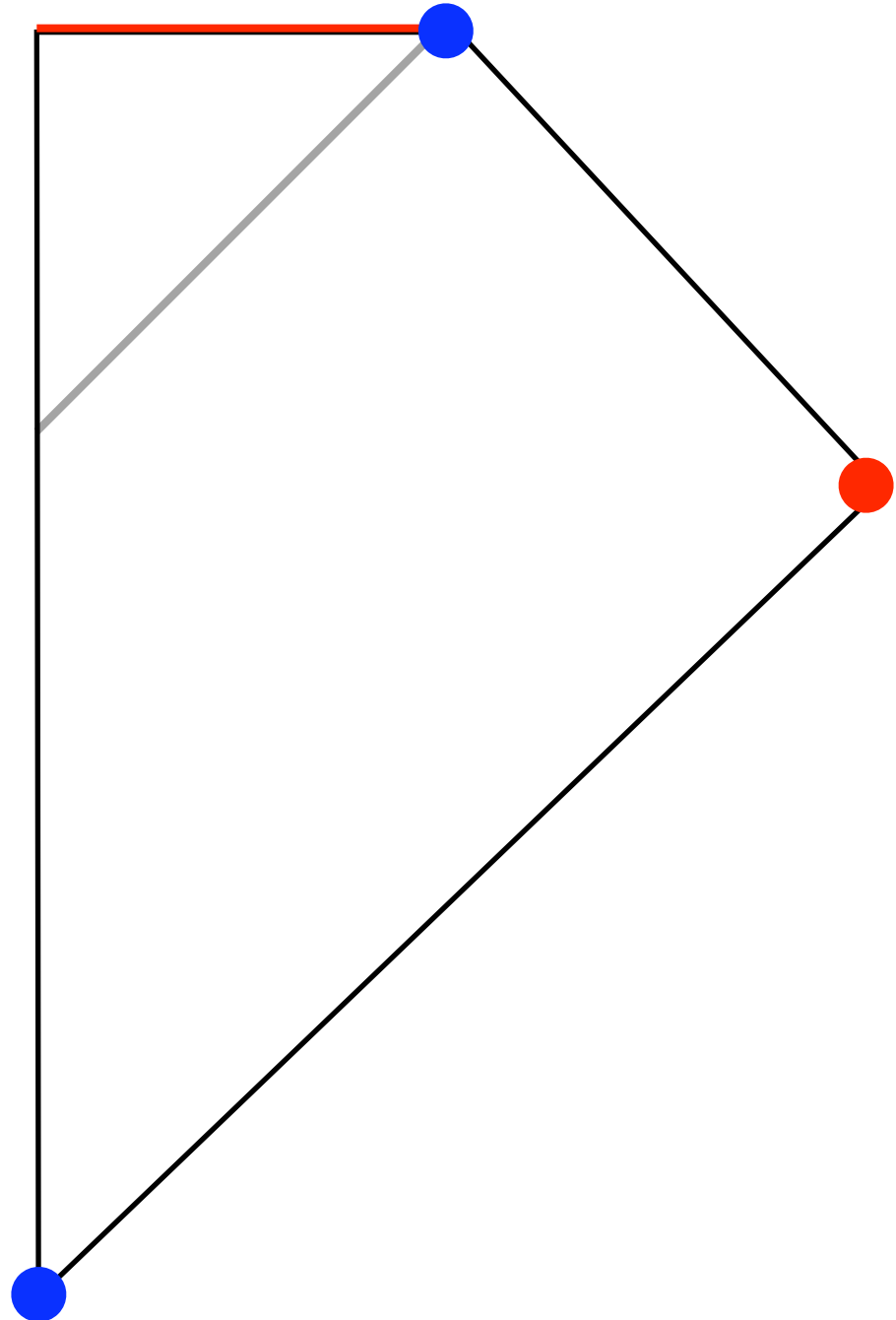
Consideremos  
duas pessoas  
bastante  
separadas

Podem ter-se  
encontrado no  
passado mas não  
se vão poder  
encontrar mais.





Que espaço Tempo?

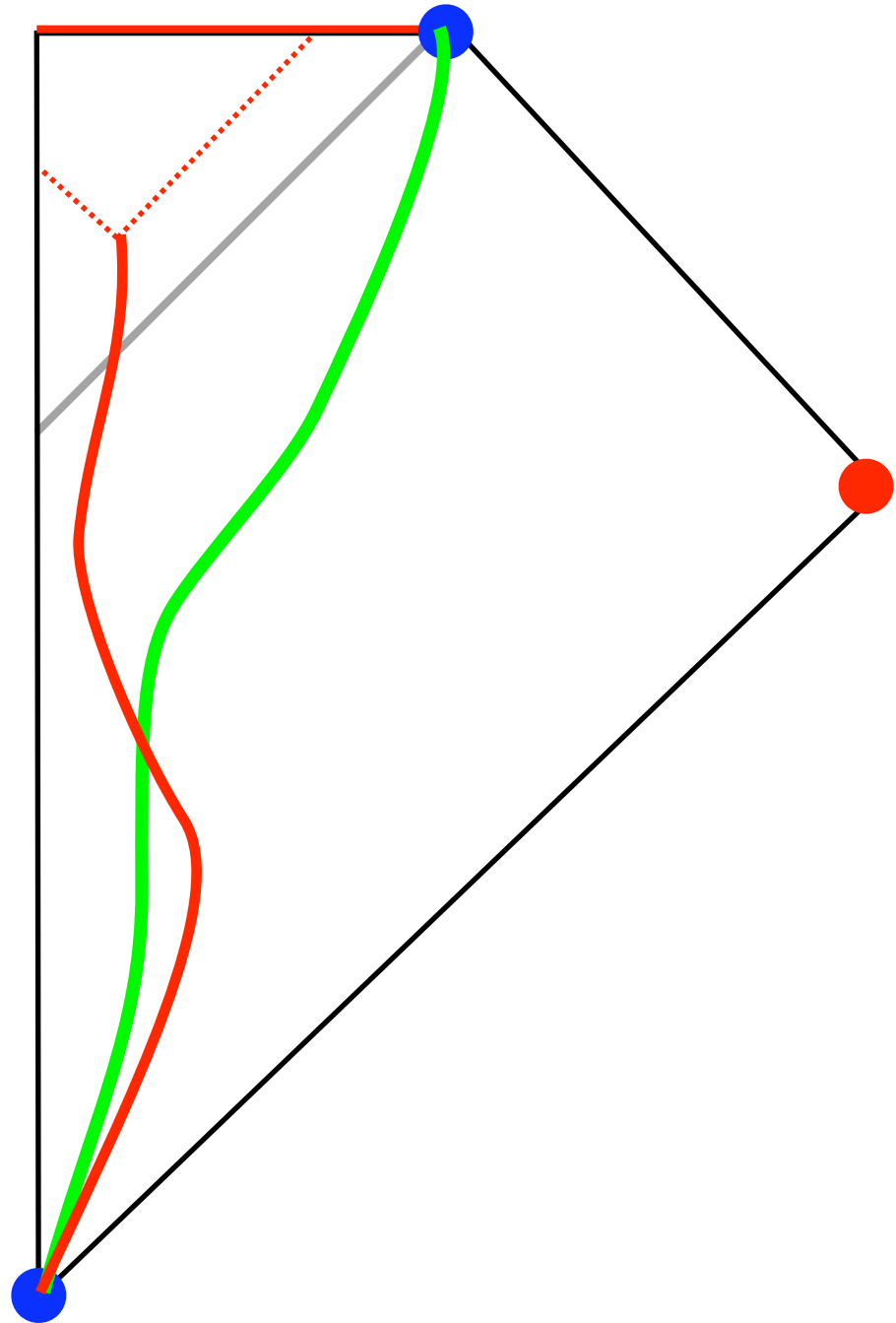


Nota: Triangulo  
também representa  
Minkowski



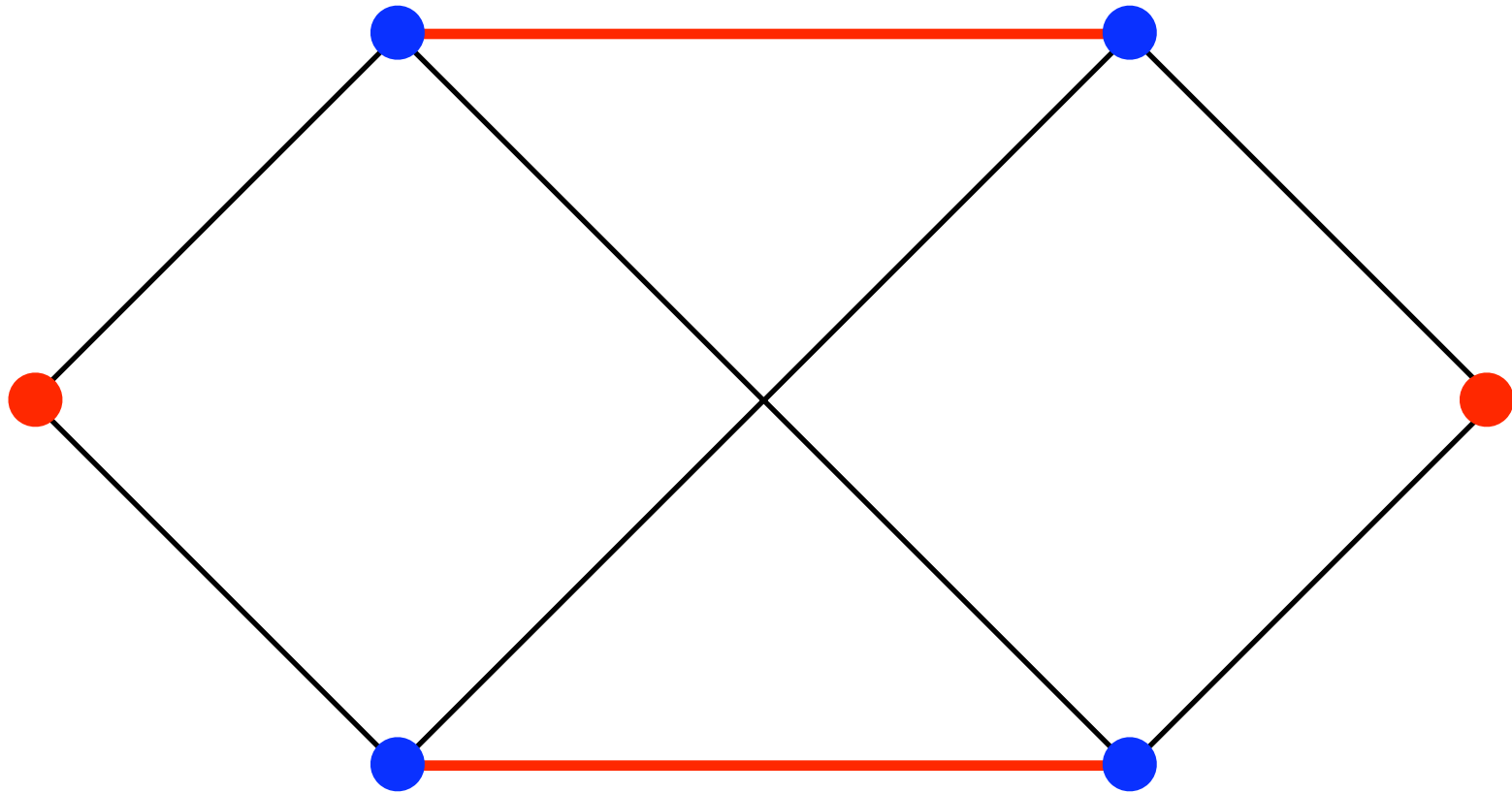
Podemos viver uma  
vida eterna tranquila...

... desde que não se  
passe a linha cinzenta!  
Se se passar não se  
sai mais.



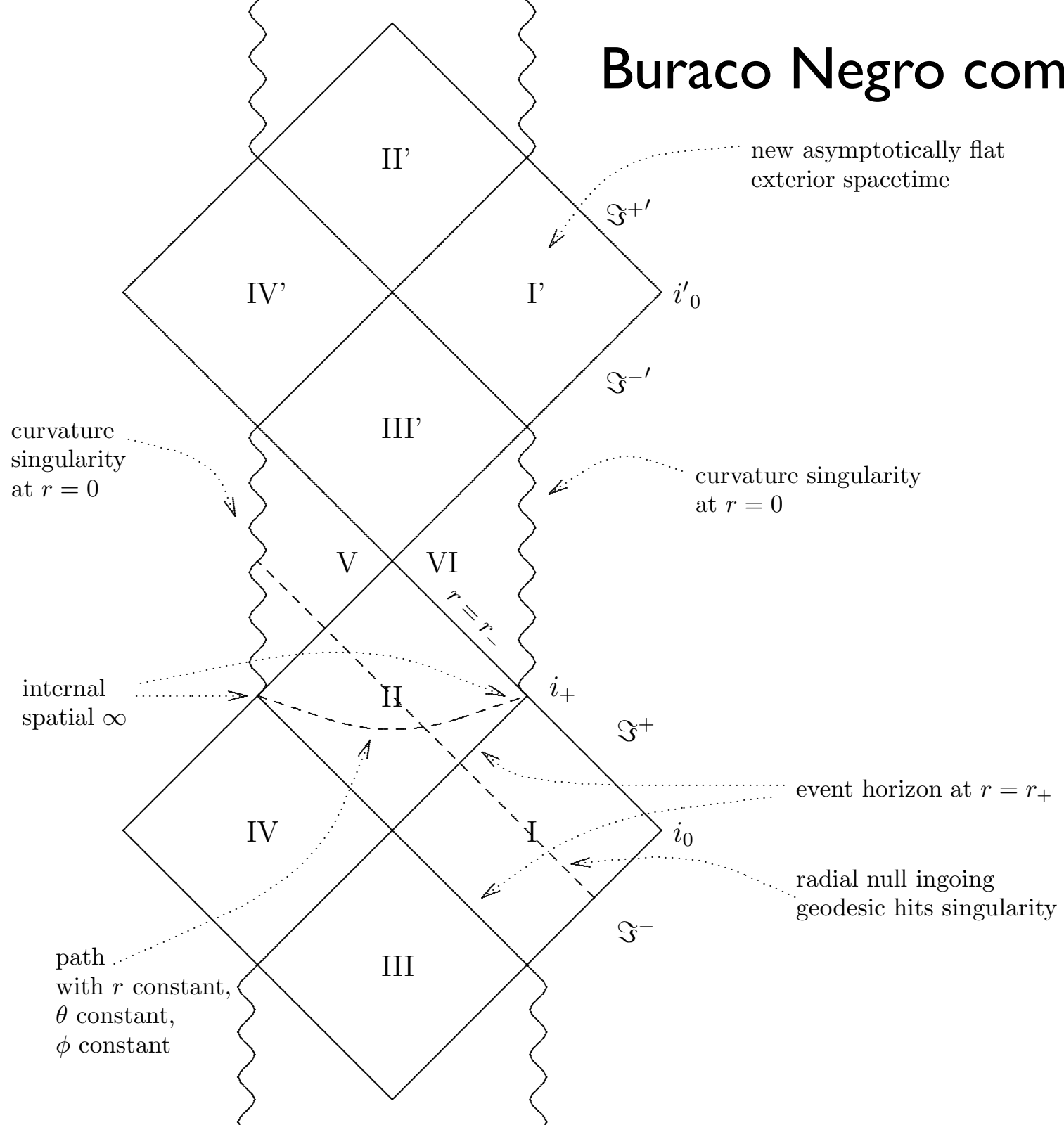


# Buraco Negro Eterno de Schwarzschild



...

# Buraco Negro com Carga



**Muito obrigado** Álvaro, Ana Cláudia, Ana Cristina, Ana Helena, Ana Mafalda, Ana Margarida, Ana Rita, Ana Sofia de Cintra, Ana Sofia Ferreira, Ana Tedim, André, Ângela, António Diamantino, António Vaz, Bruno Aires, Bruno Alexandre, Bruno Tiago, Carlos, Catarina, Cátia, César, Cláudio, Cristiana, Cristiane, Daniel Matias, Daniel Lito, Daniela, David, Diana Filipa, Diana Maria, Diogo Filipe, Diogo Miguel, Édi, Fábio, Filipa, Filipe Manuel, Filipe Máximo, Francisca, Francisco, Gilberto, Gonçalo Pereira, Gonçalo Sérgio, Guilherme Horta, Guilherme Magalhães, Helder, Inês Cristóvão, Inês Figueiredo, Inês Marques, Inês Raquel, Ivandra, Javier, Joana Catarina, Joana Daniela, Joana Margarida, Joana Rita, João Gomes, João Manuel, João Pedro Alves, João Pedro Pinto, Joel, Jorge, José Benedito, José Carlos, José Miguel, José Diogo, José Tiago, Lavínia, Lígia, Lin Qi, Luís, Manuel, Maria Inês, Mariana Alves, Mariana Sucena, Mário Mira, Mário Jorge, Mário José, Marta Cristina Morais, Marta Cristina Neves, Marta Duque, Marta Ribeiro, Marvin, Miguel, Mónica, Natália, Nelson, Nuno, Pedro Alpoim, Pedro Costa, Pedro Figueiredo, Pedro João, Pedro José, Pedro Manuel Sabino, Pedro Manuel Santos, Pedro Miguel, Rafaela, Raquel, Renato, Rodrigo, Rubén Azinheira, Rúben João, Ruben Simao, Rui Filipe, Rui Miguel, Sílvia Cavadas, Sílvia Cristiana, Sónia, Tânia, Tiago Malhão, Tiago Monteiro, Tiago Simões, Verónica, Vitor Carlos, Vítor Emanuel !