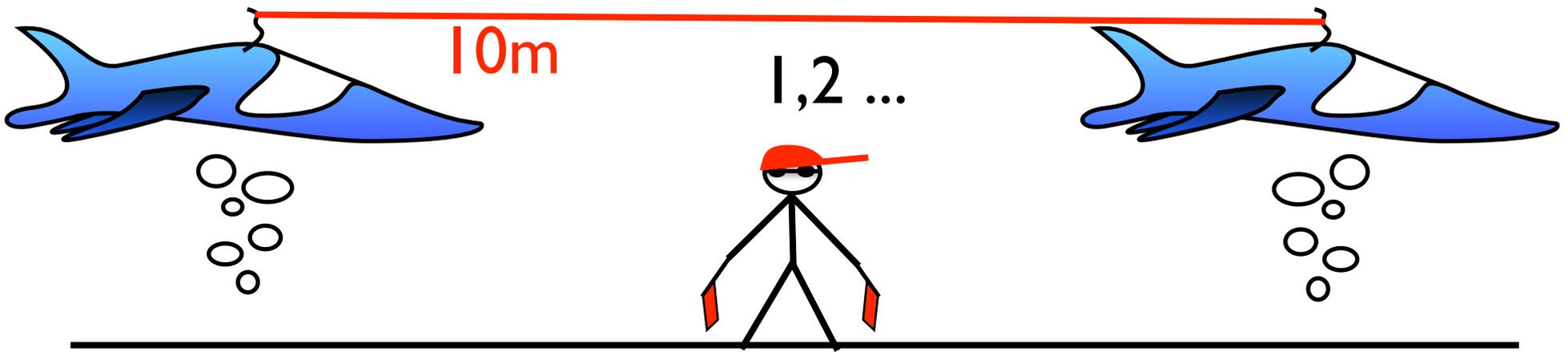




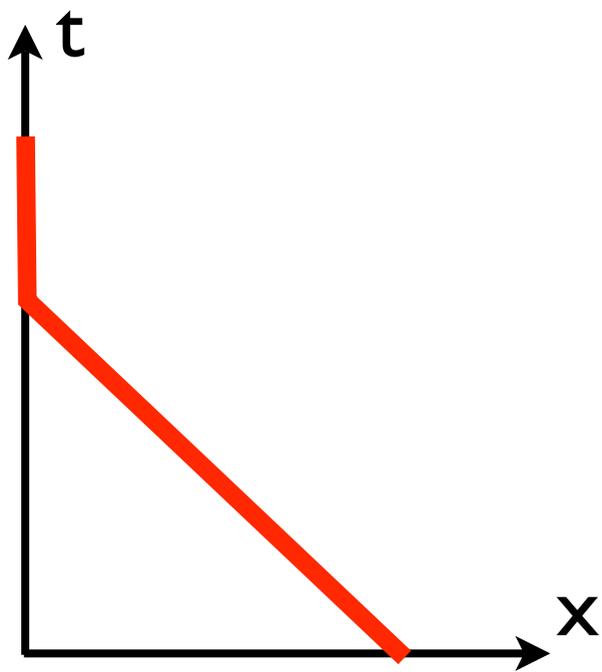
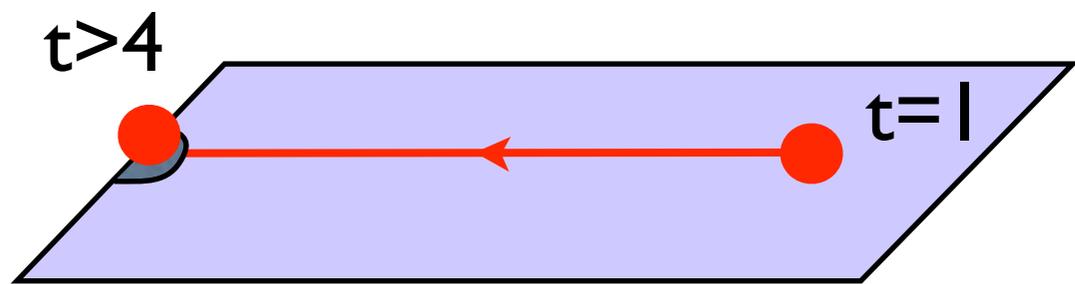
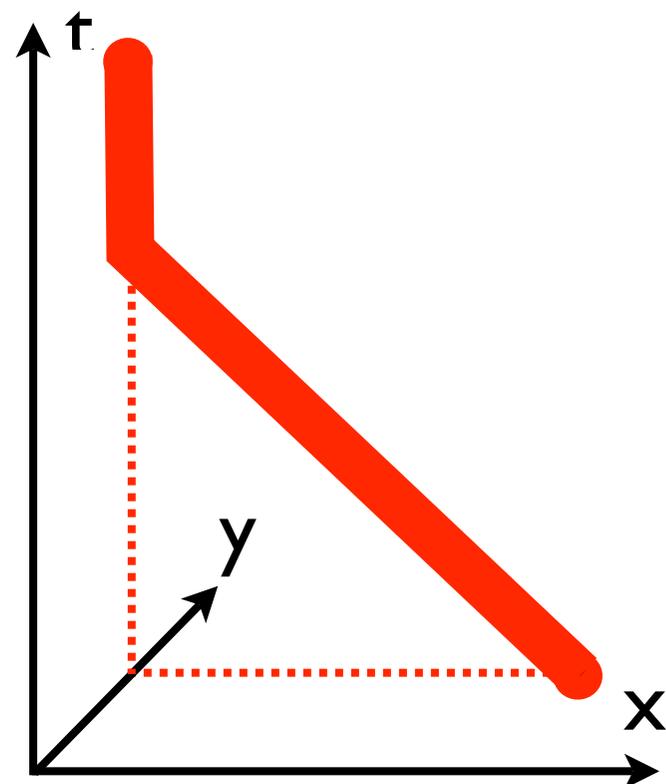
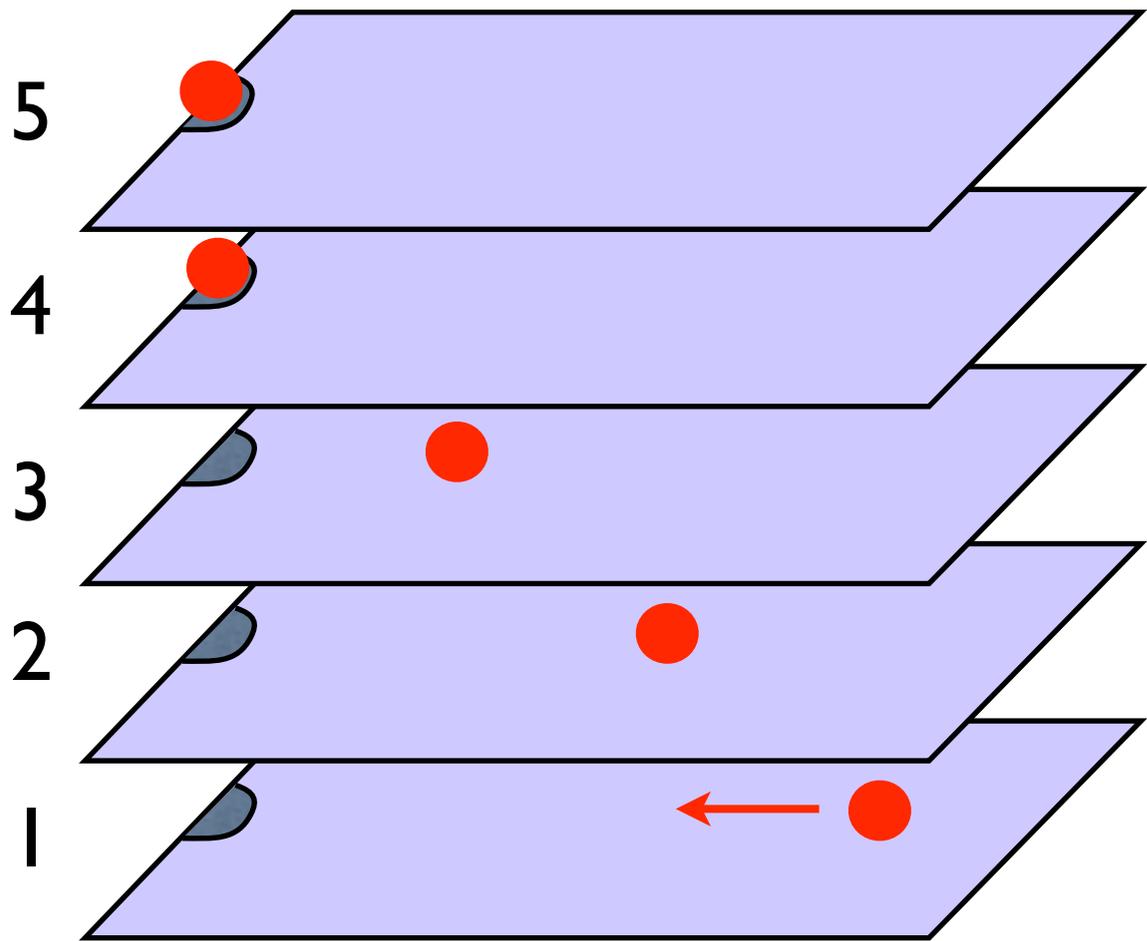
Escola de Física IV

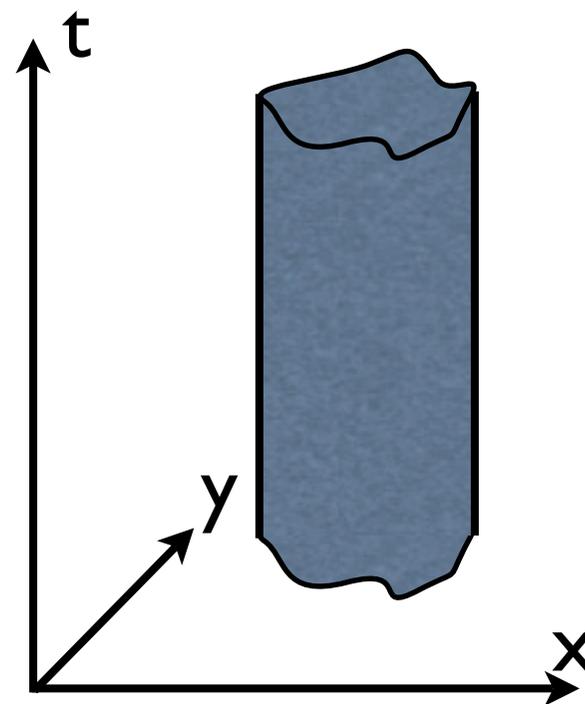
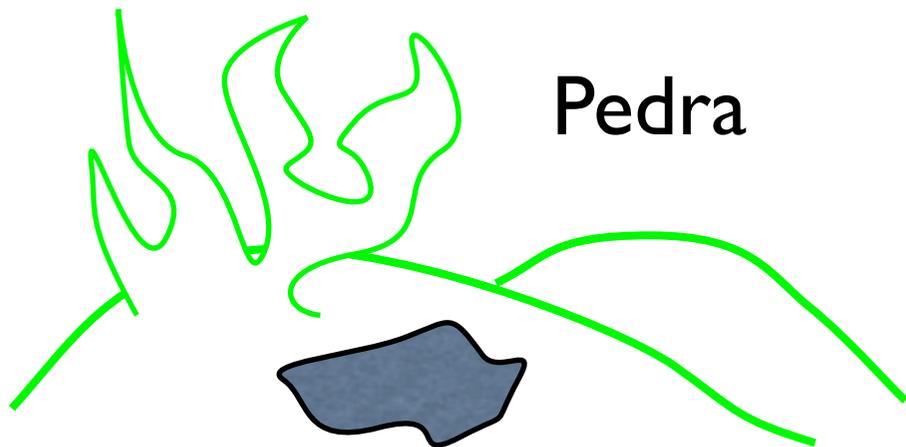
Departamento de Física, Universidade do Porto



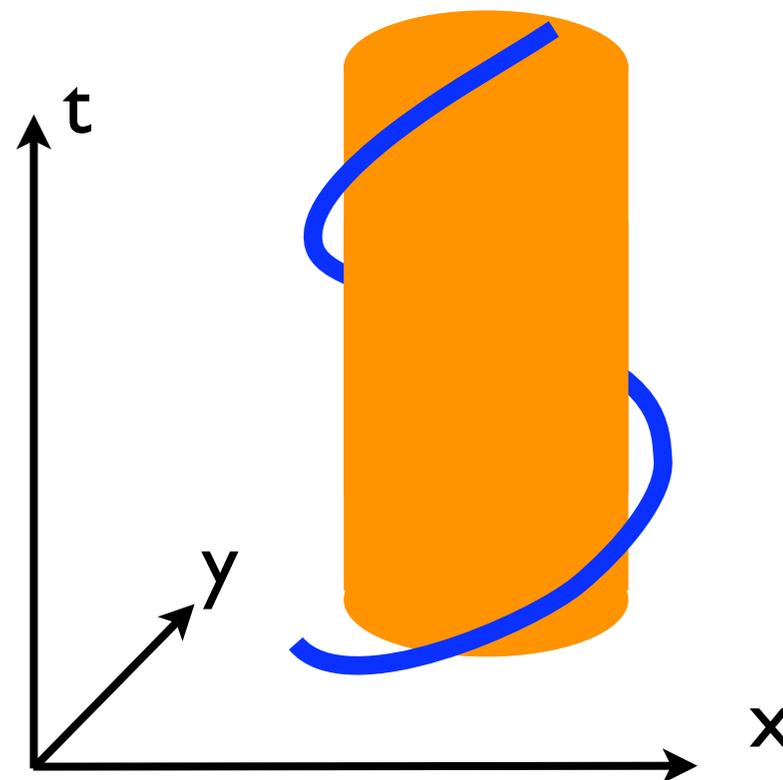
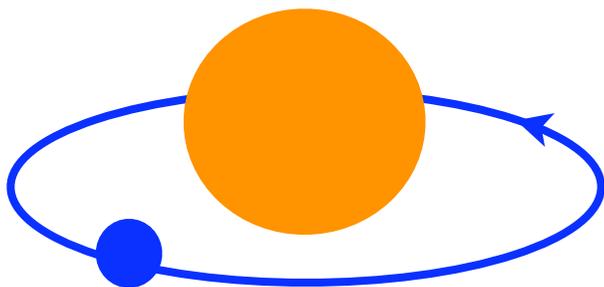


Diagramas de Espaço-Tempo



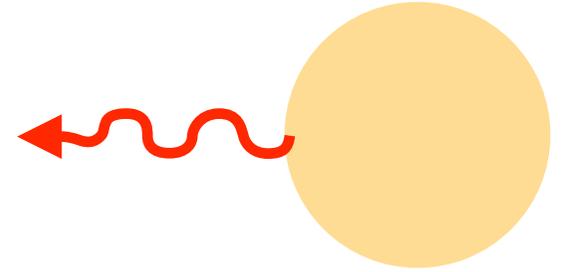
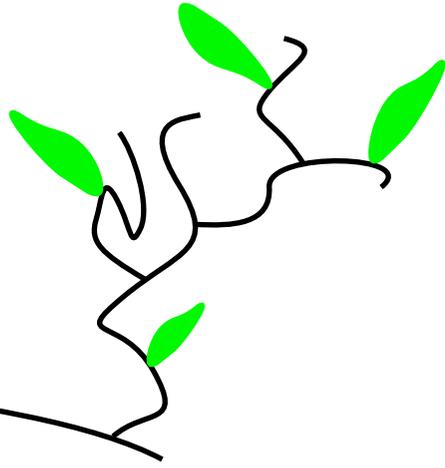
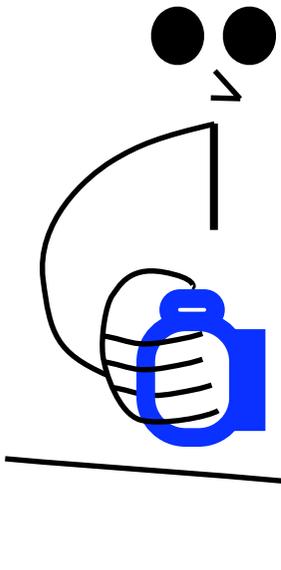


Planeta à volta de um Sol



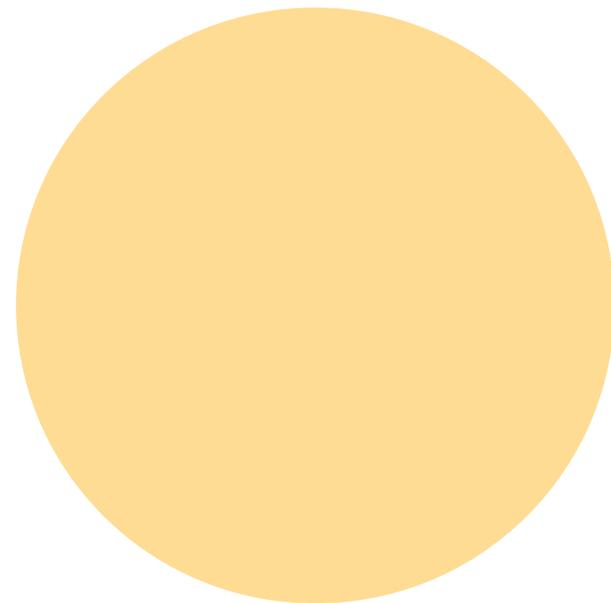
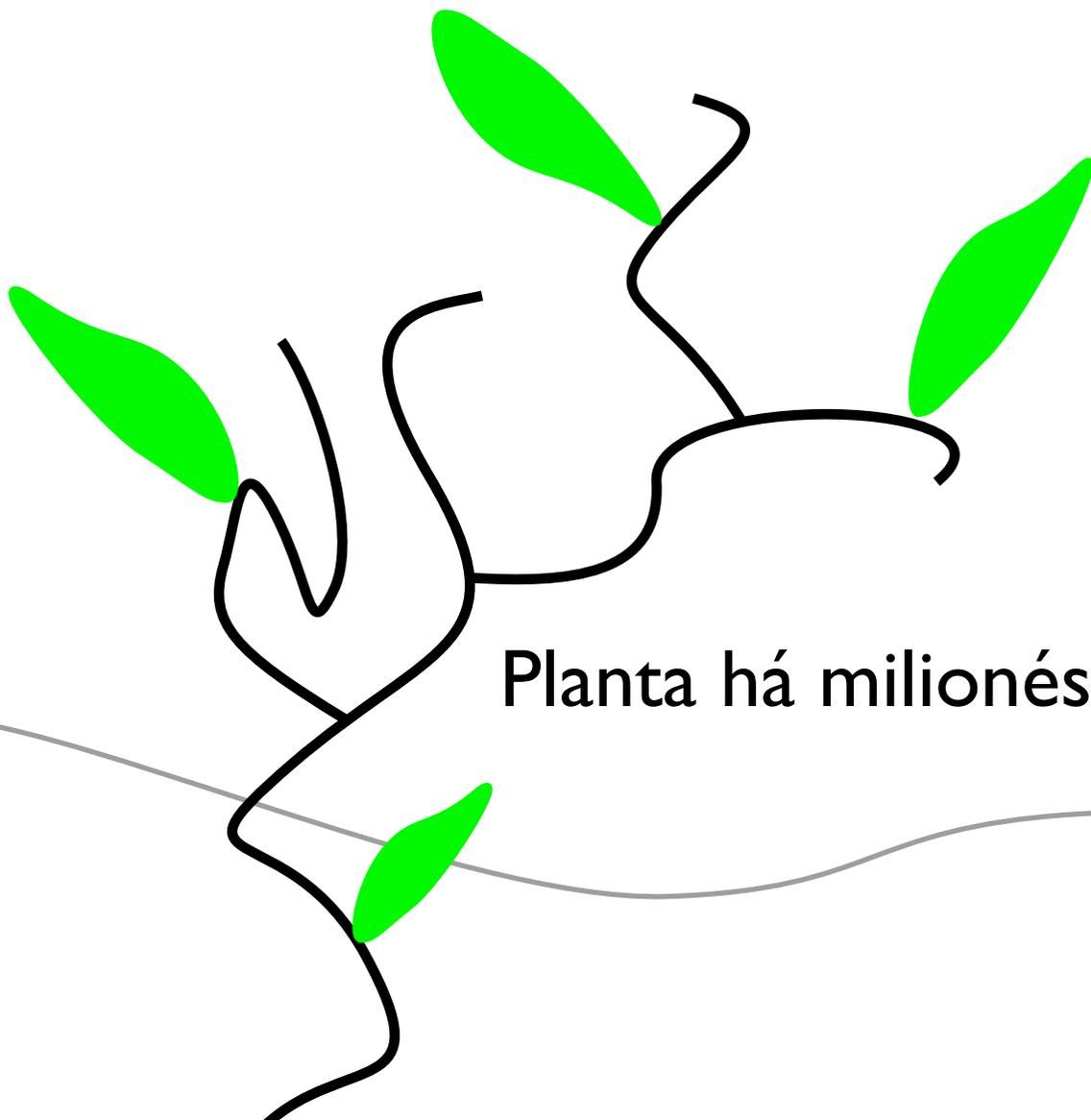
Velocidade da Luz

Daqui a 1.3 segundos vou tirar uma fotografia...

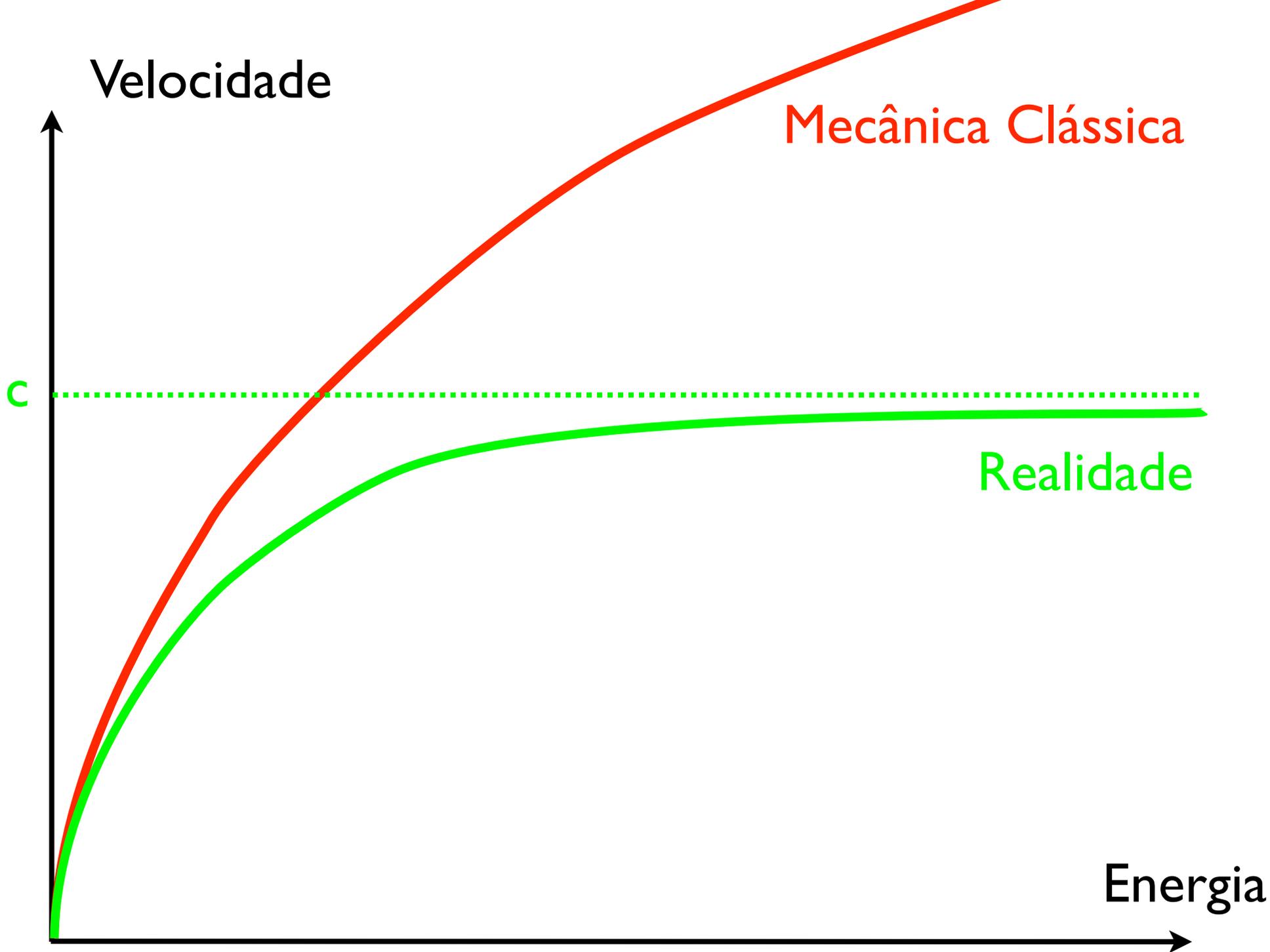


Fotografia

Lua há 1.3 segundos atrás



Planta há milionésimos de segundos



Velocidade

Mecânica Clássica

c

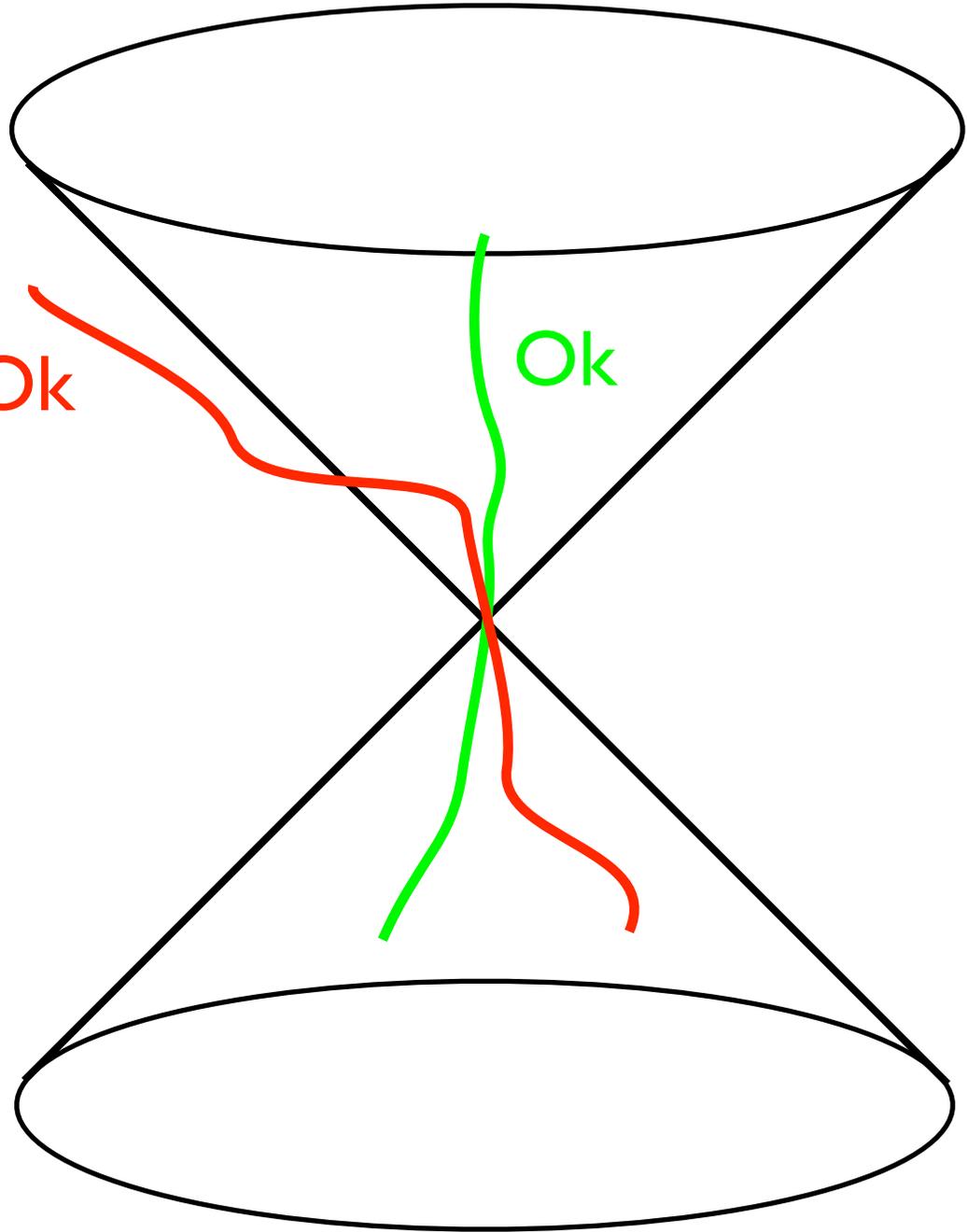
Realidade

Energia

Cone de Luz



600.000.000 metros



Não Ok

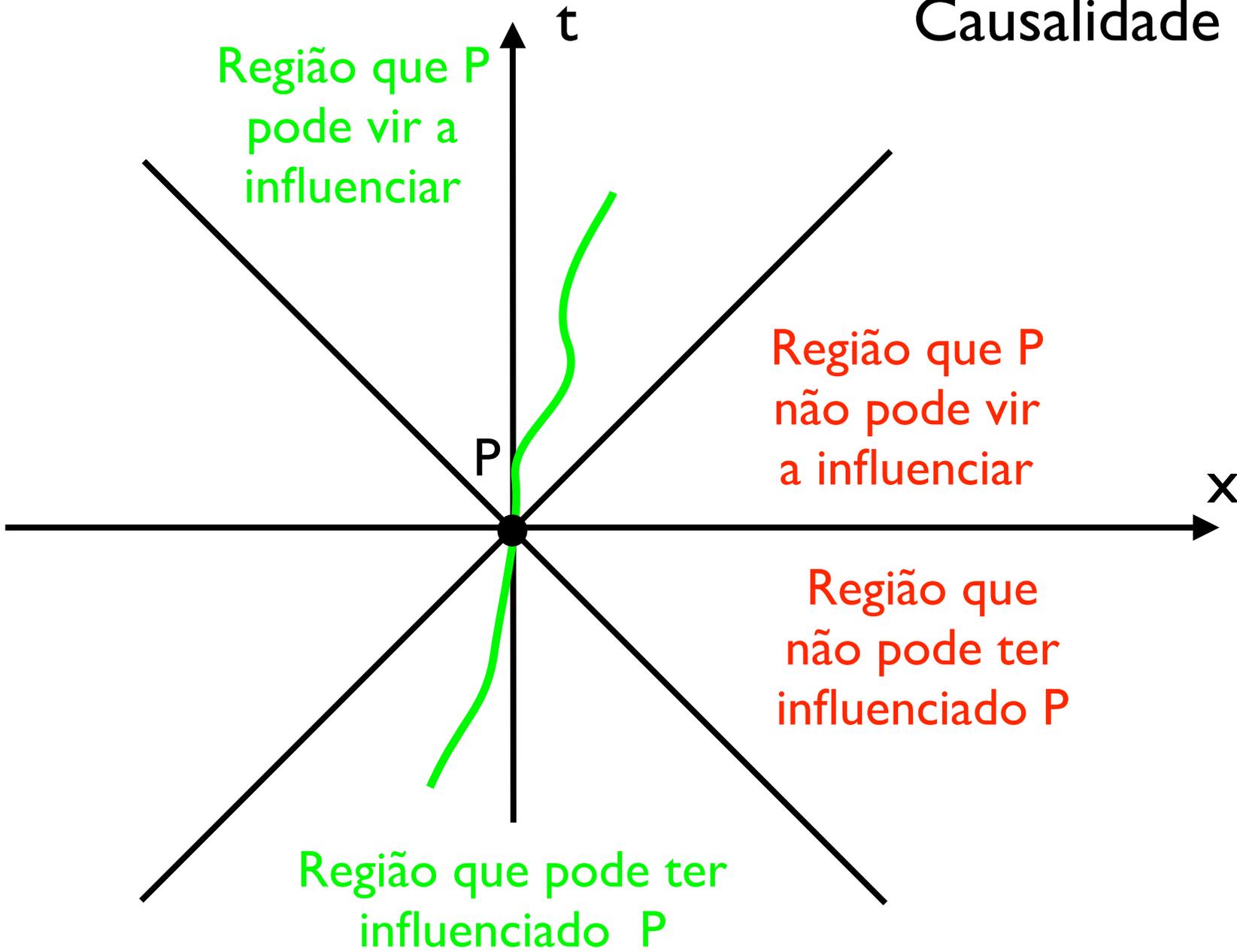
Ok

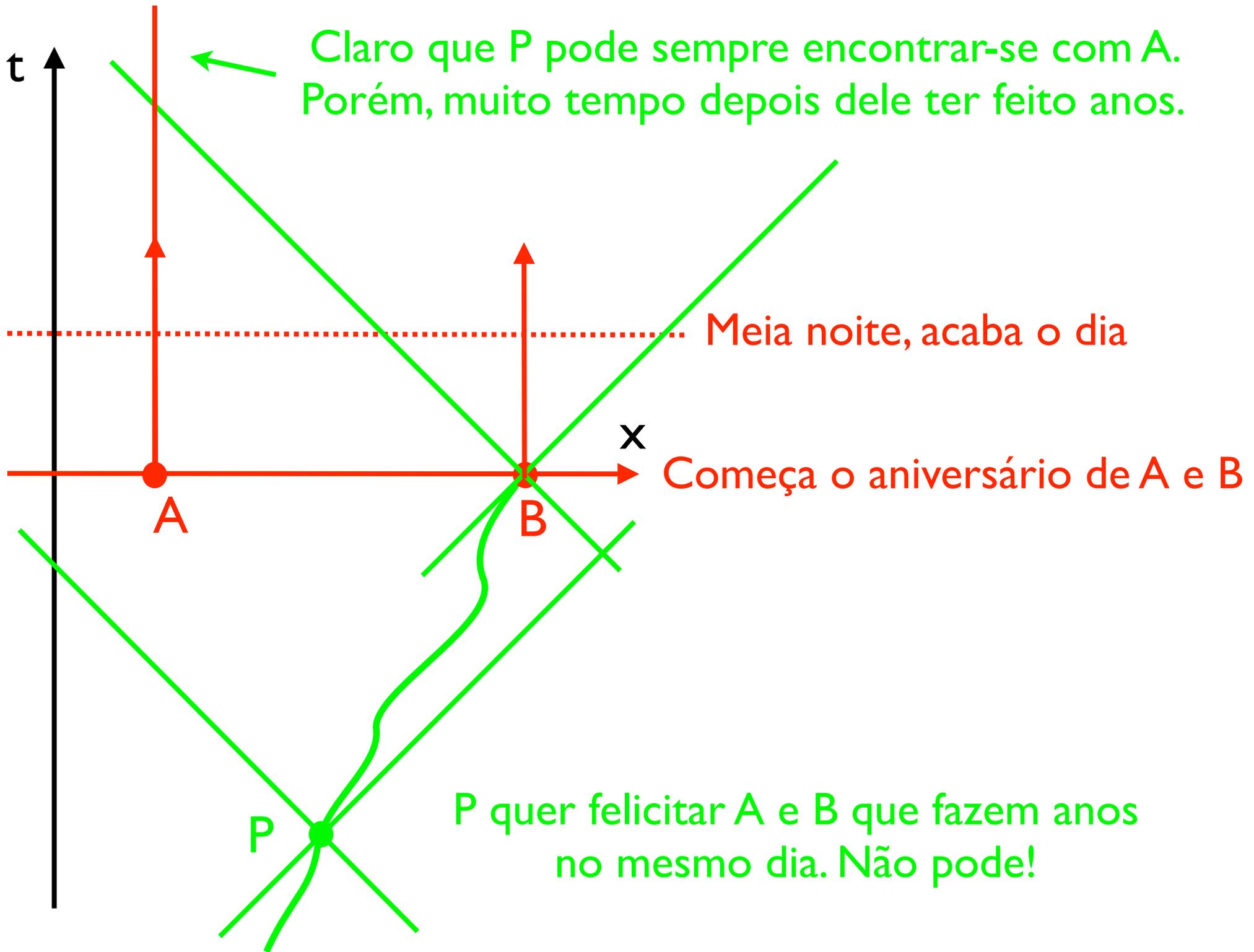


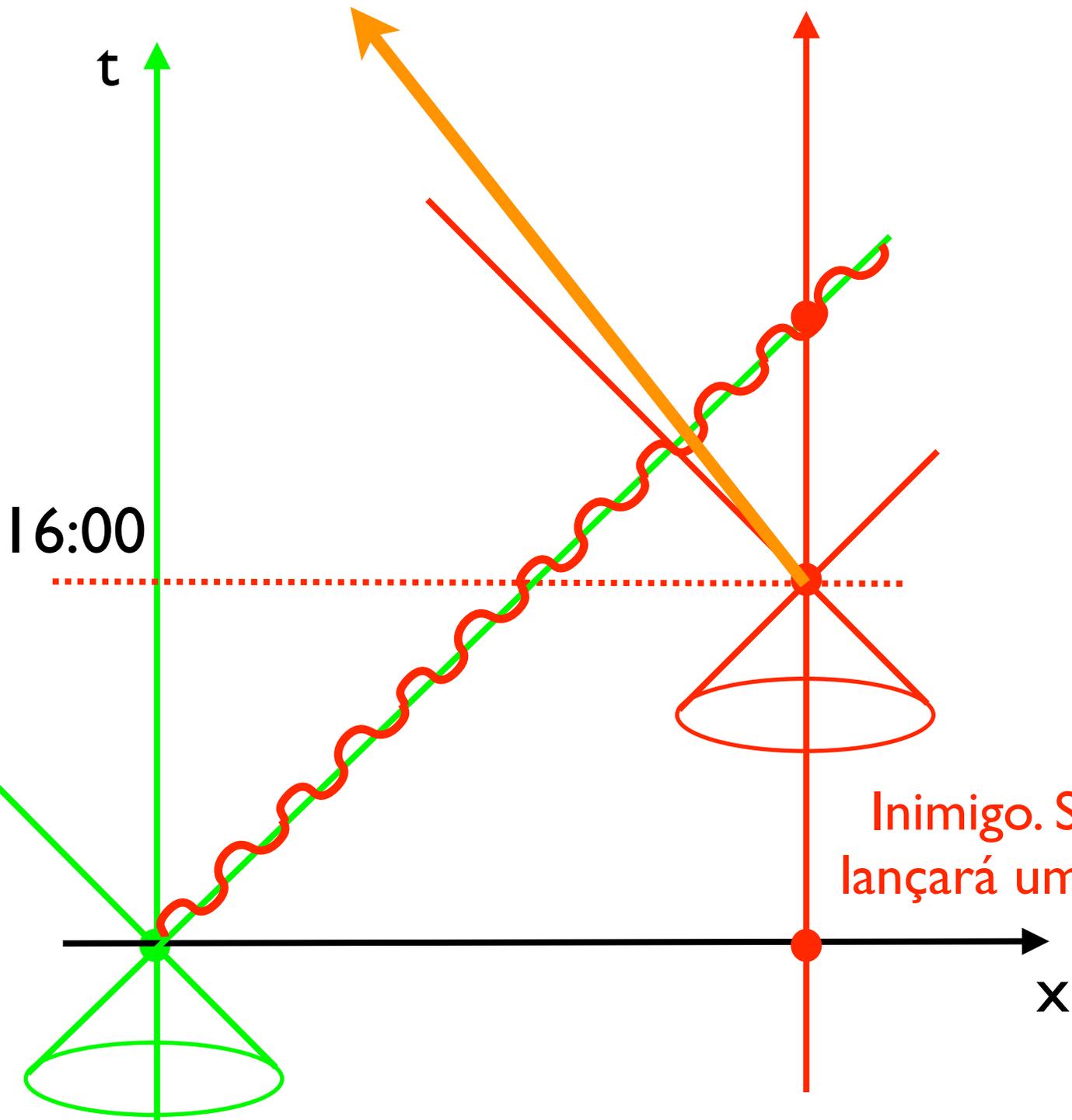
1 segundo

$c=300.000.000$ m/seg

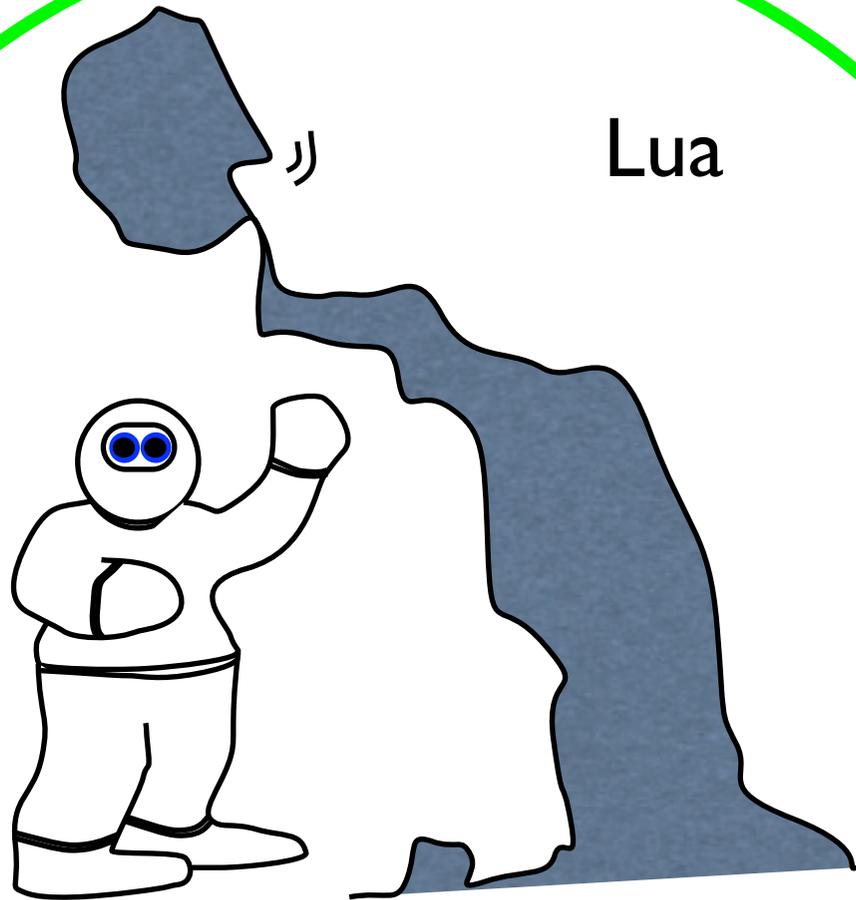
Causalidade







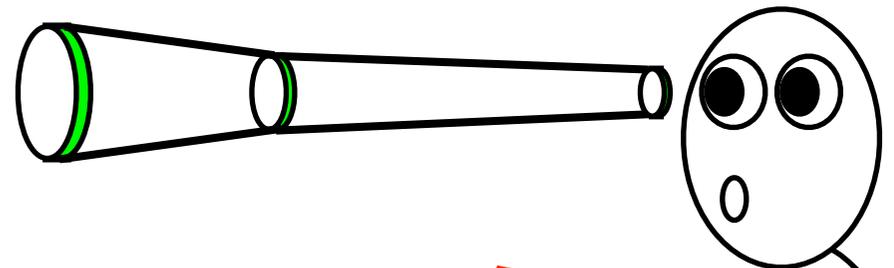
Inimigo. Sabe-se que às 16:00
lançará um míssil contra a terra



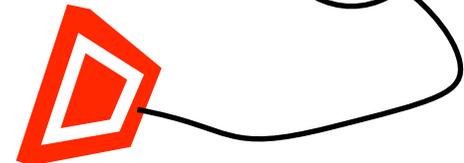
Lua

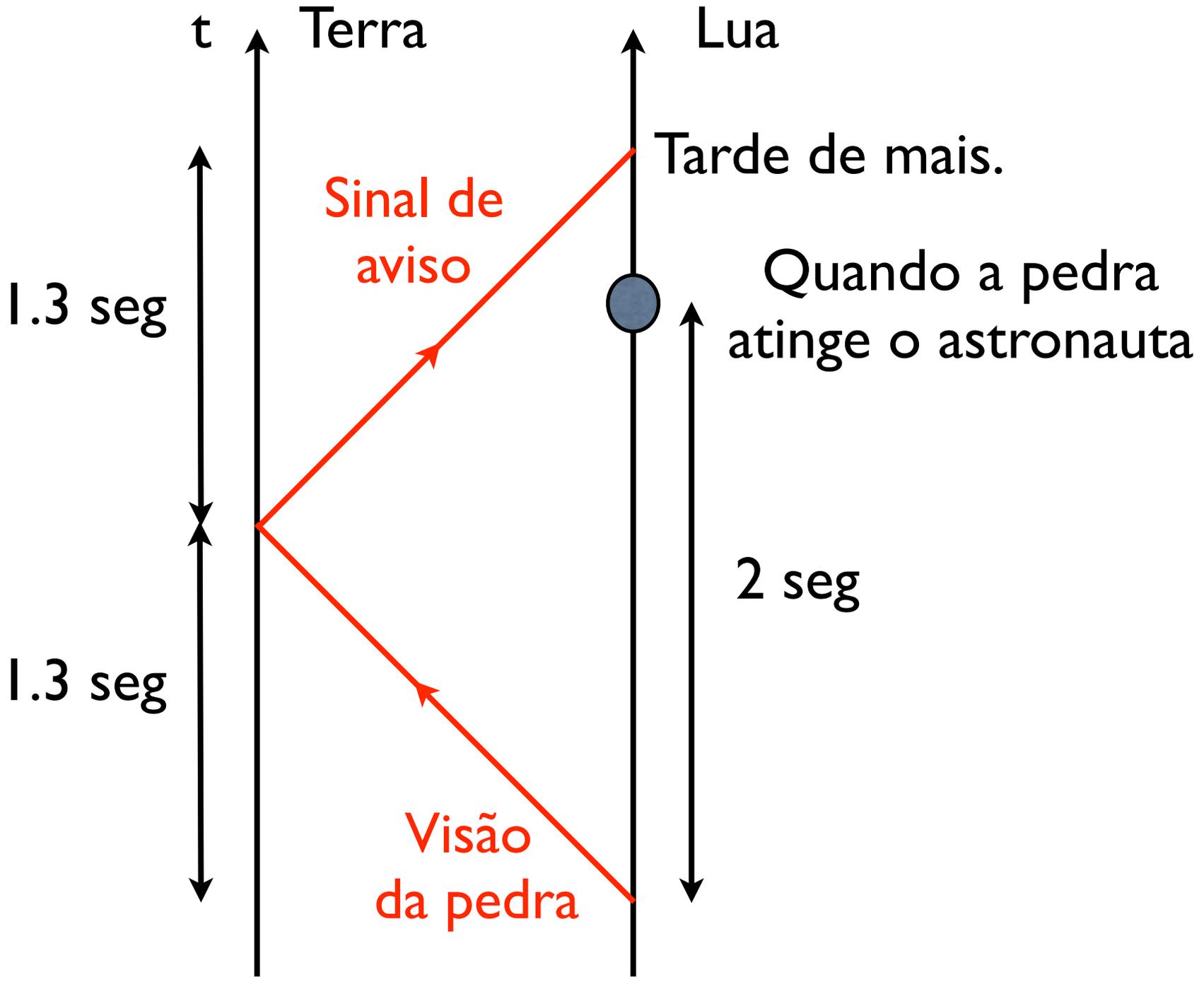
Terra

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

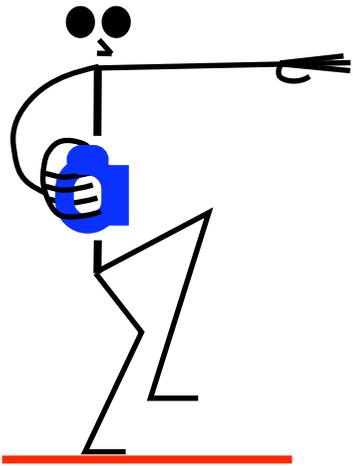


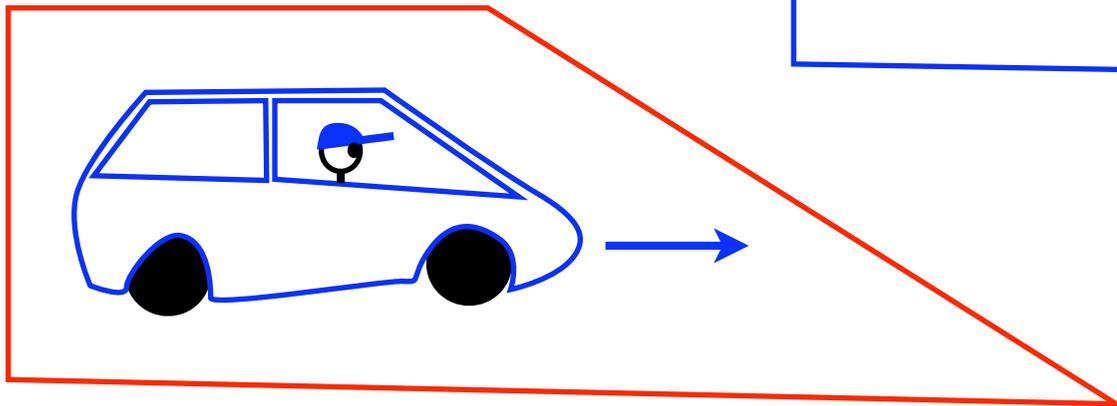
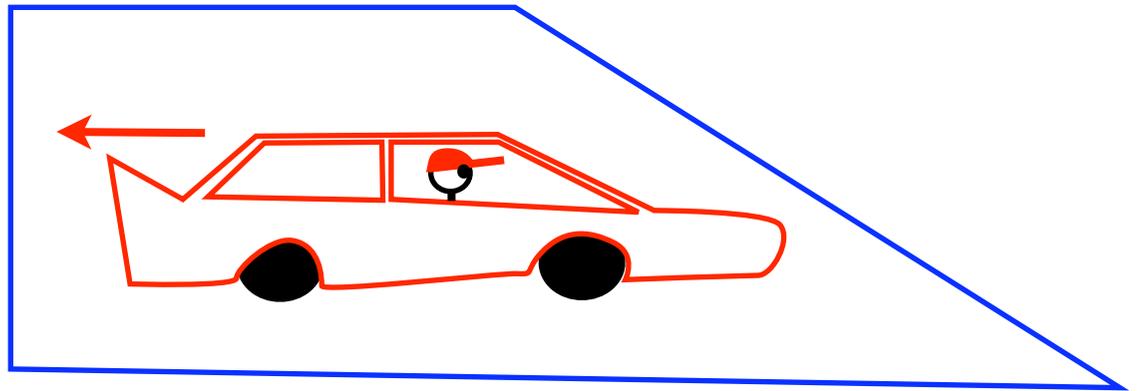
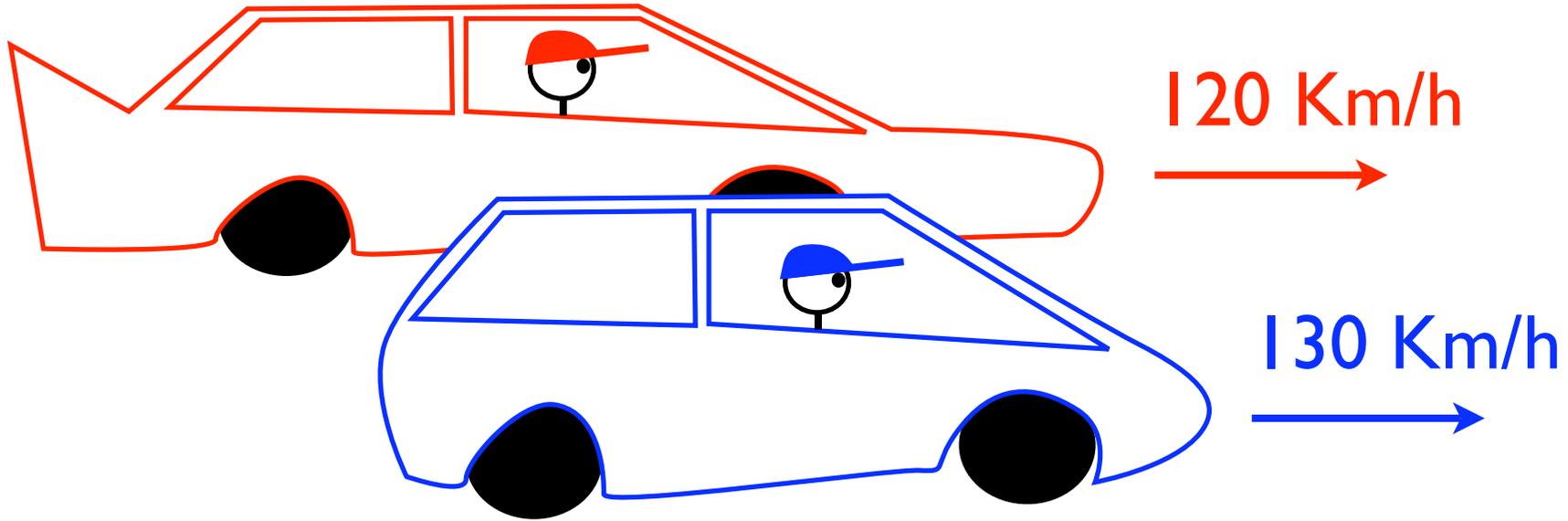
Sinalizador

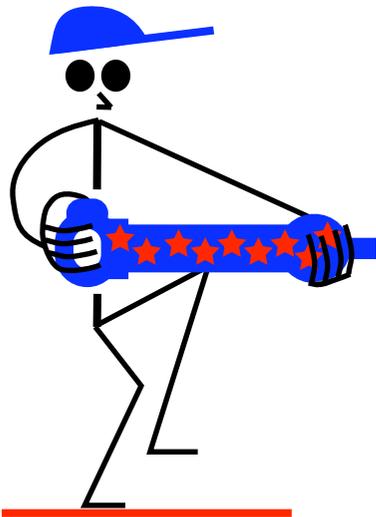




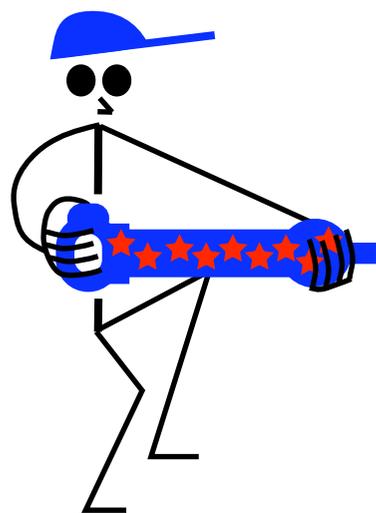
Adição de velocidades



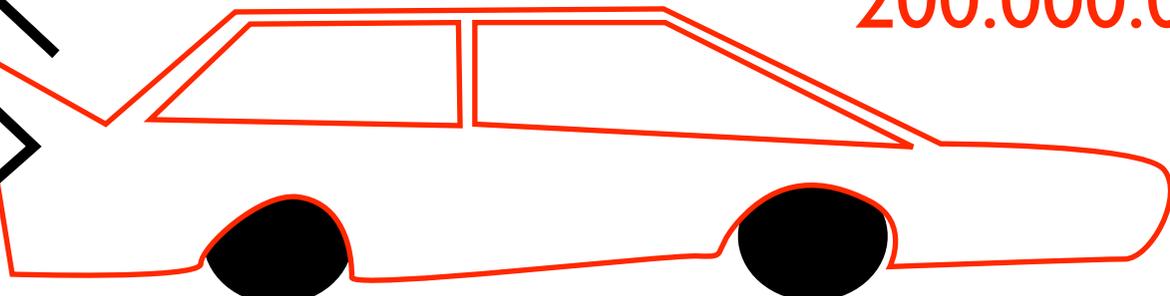
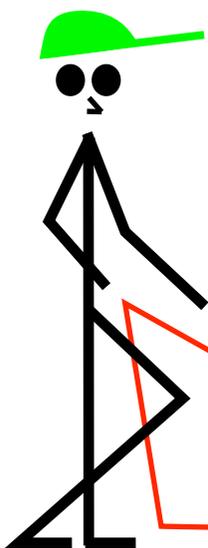




200.000.000 m/s = V_{bullet}



200.000.000 m/s = V_{carro}

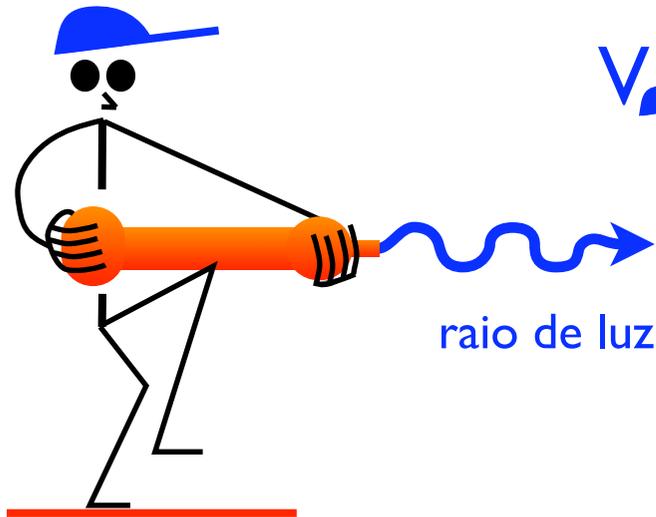


Nã~o!

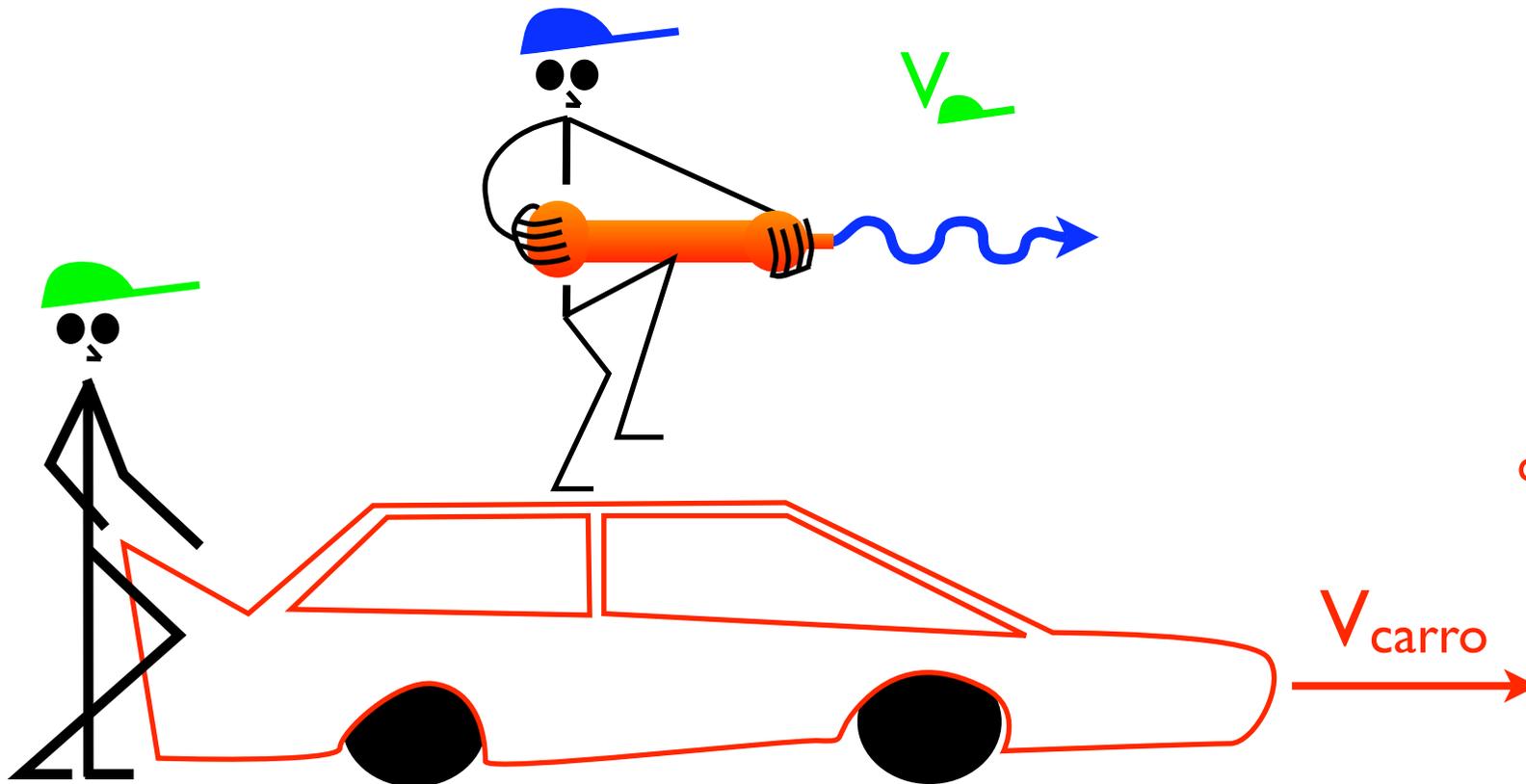
$$400.000.000 \text{ m/s} > 300.000.000 \text{ m/s} = c$$

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

O Postulado

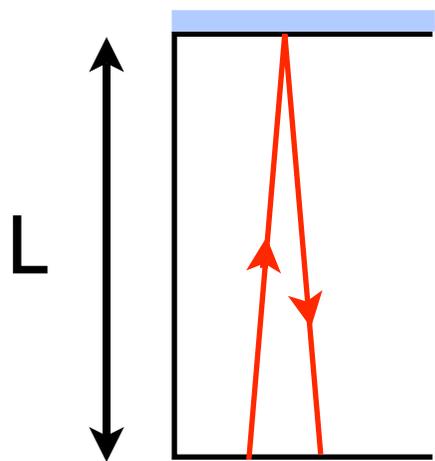


$$V_{\text{raio}} = 300.000.000 \text{ m/s} = c$$



Pode ser qualquer coisa, (por exemplo 200.000.000 m/s)

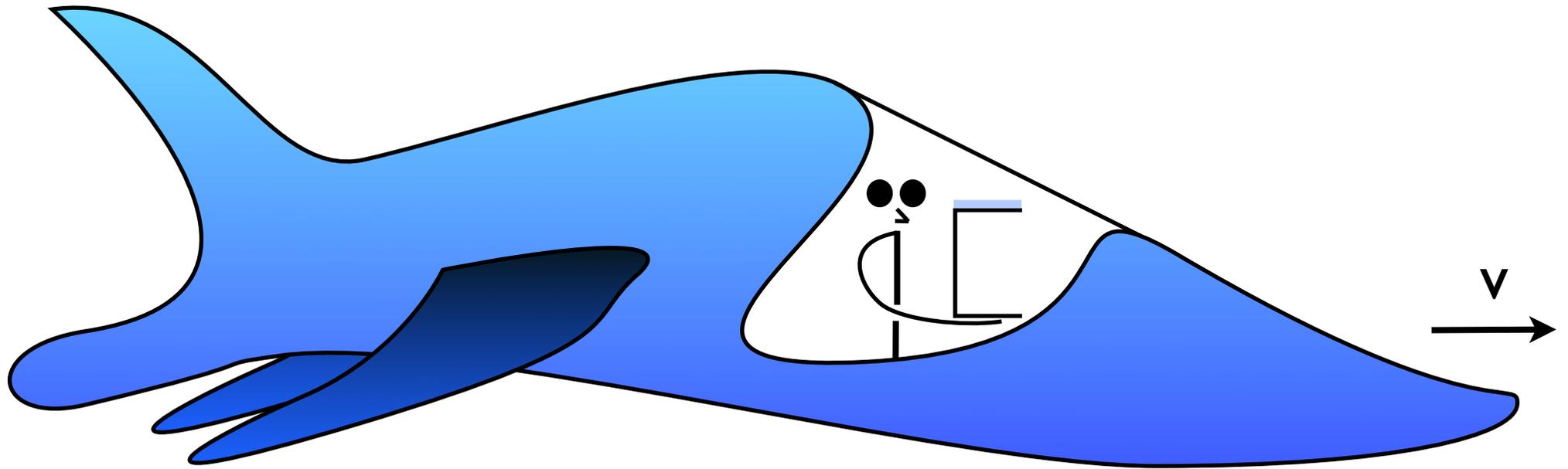
Dilatação do Tempo



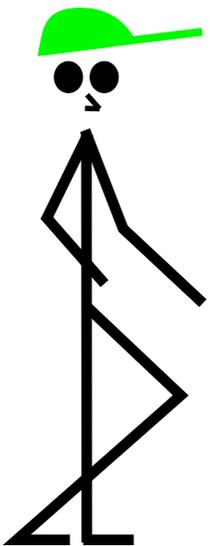
Relógio de luz

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

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

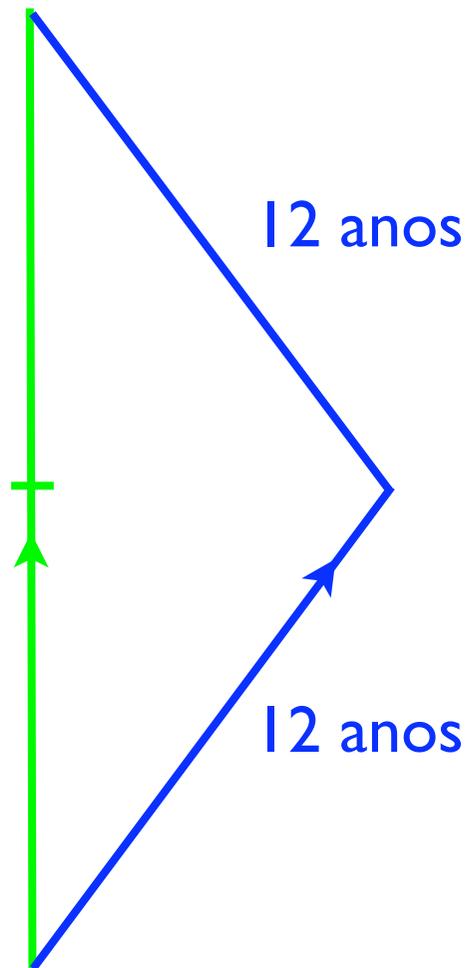


t' , o tempo medido por alguém em **terra**,
é **maior** do que
 t , o tempo medido por alguém na **nave**



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

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.



$$V = 0.8c$$

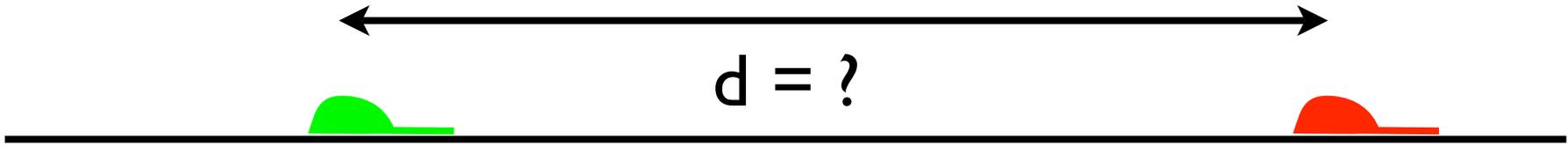
12 anos a afastar e

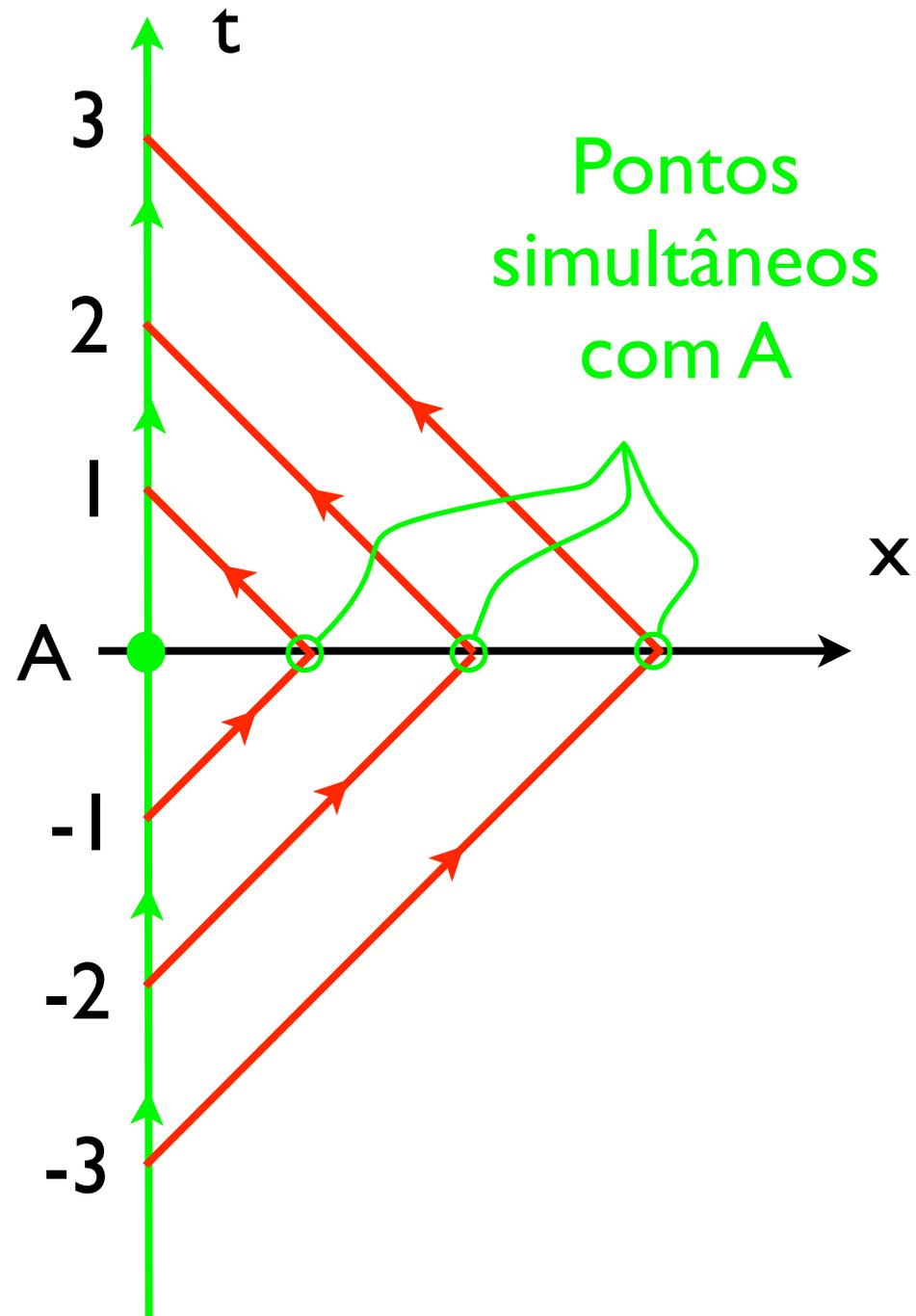
12 anos a aproximar

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

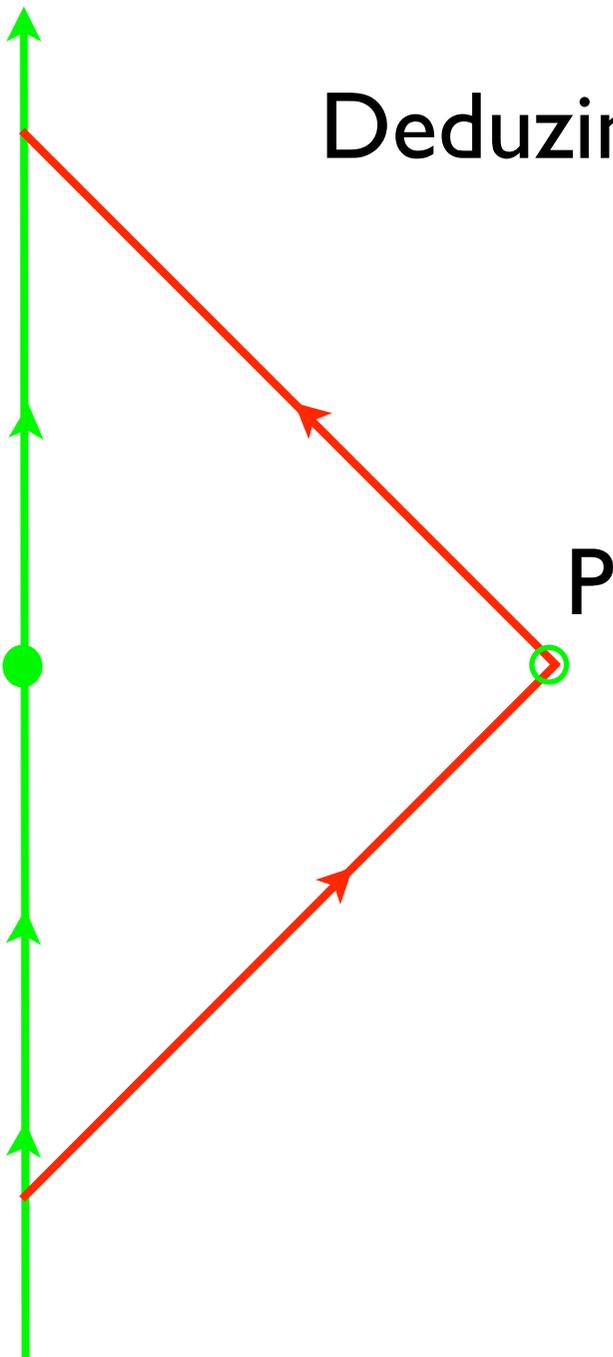
P

na posição

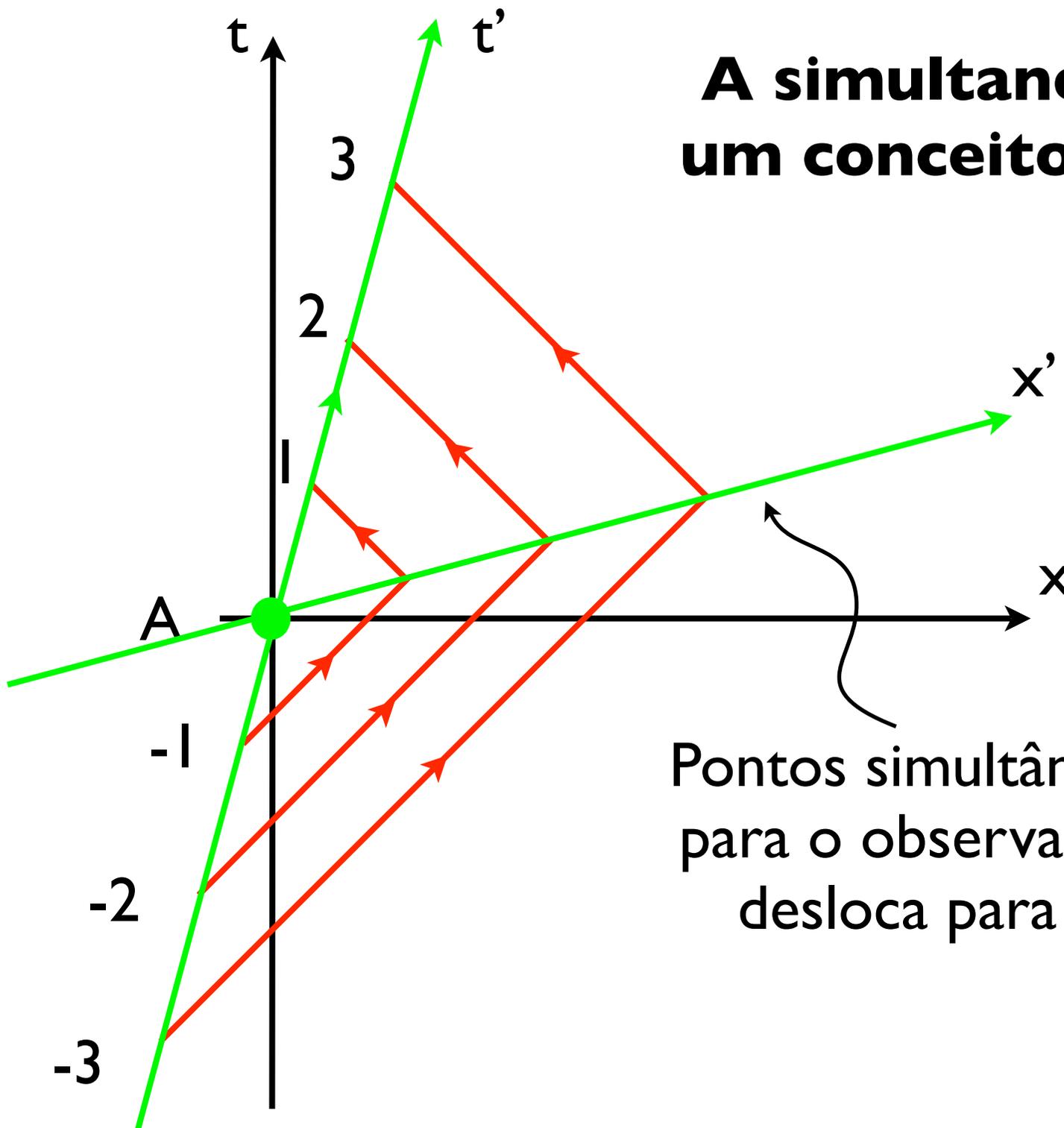
$$x = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{2} c$$

Emissão

t_1

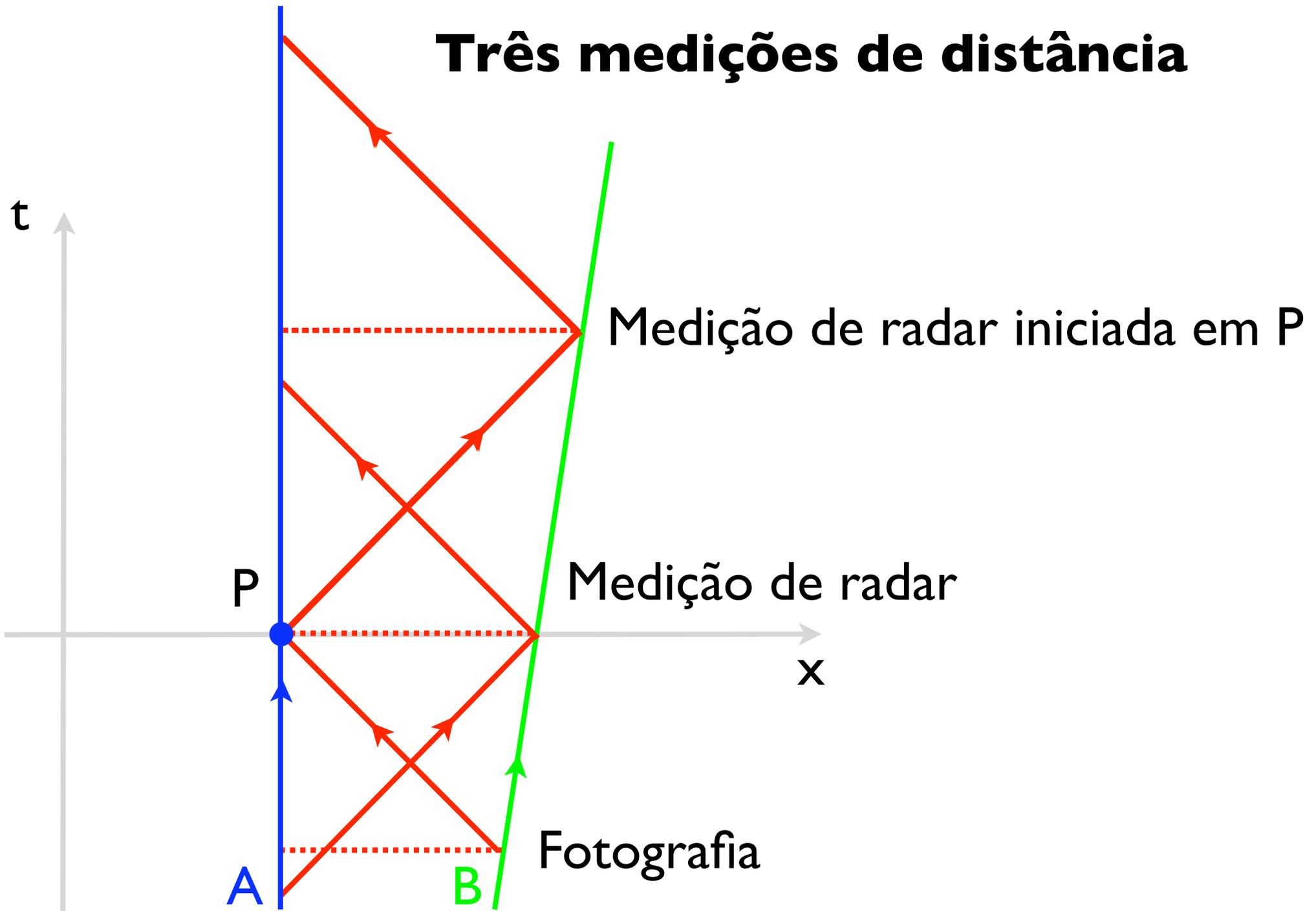


A simultaneidade é um conceito relativo

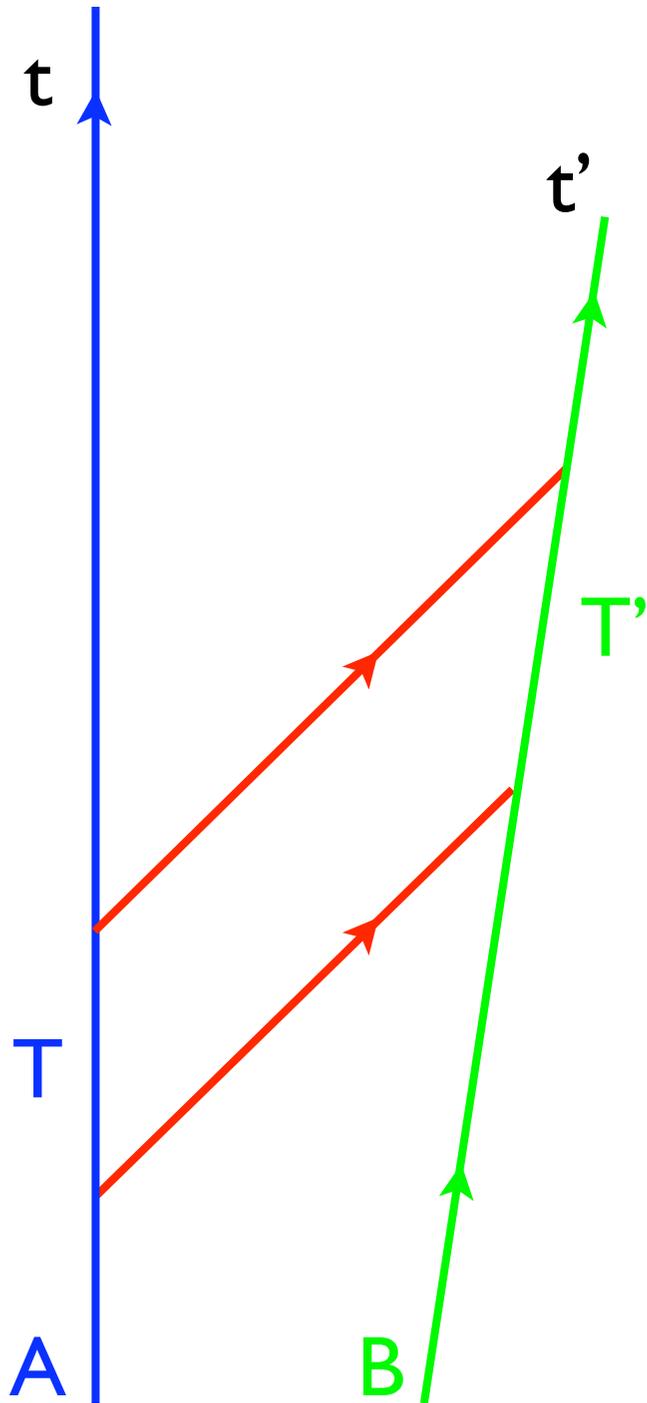


Pontos simultâneos com A para o observador que se desloca para a direita

Três medições de distância



Cálculo K



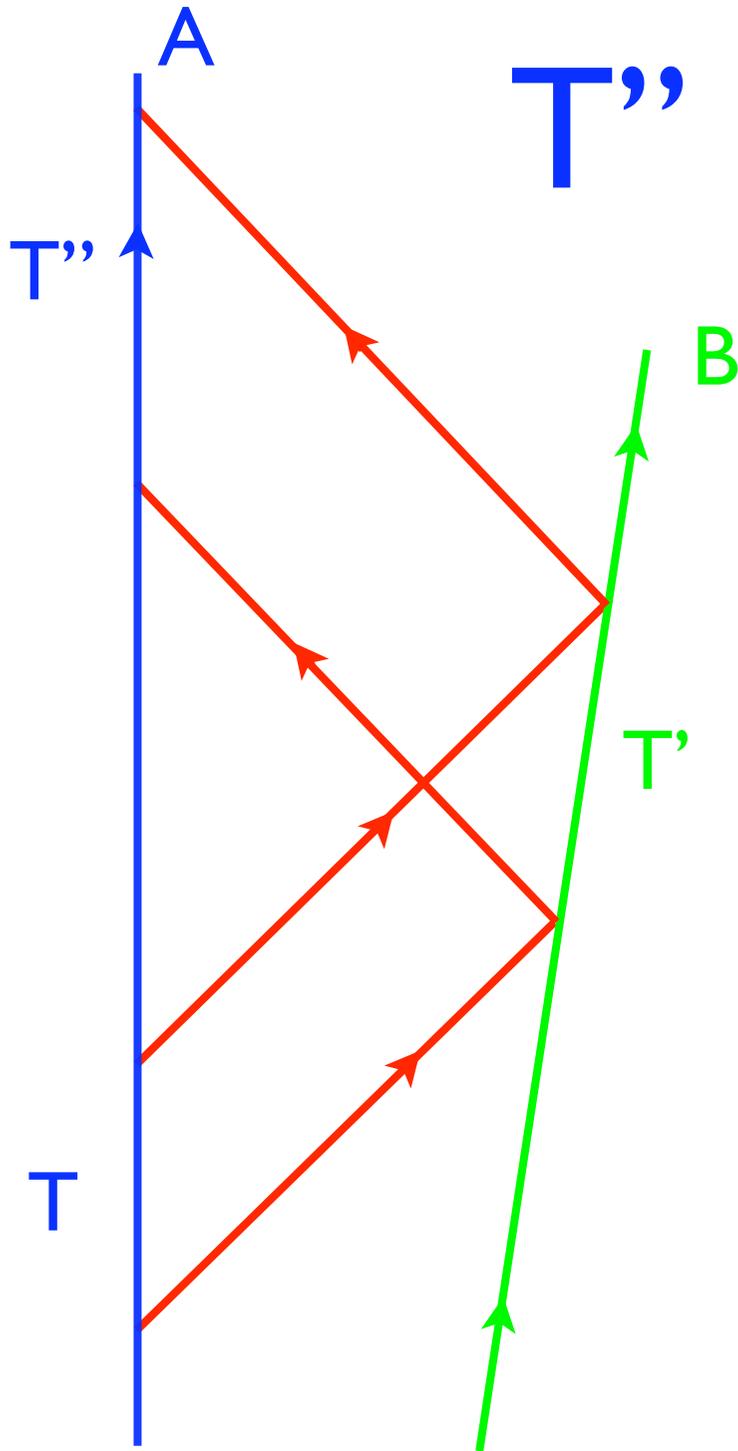
$$T' = K T$$

ou, melhor,

$$T_B = K_{BA} T_A$$

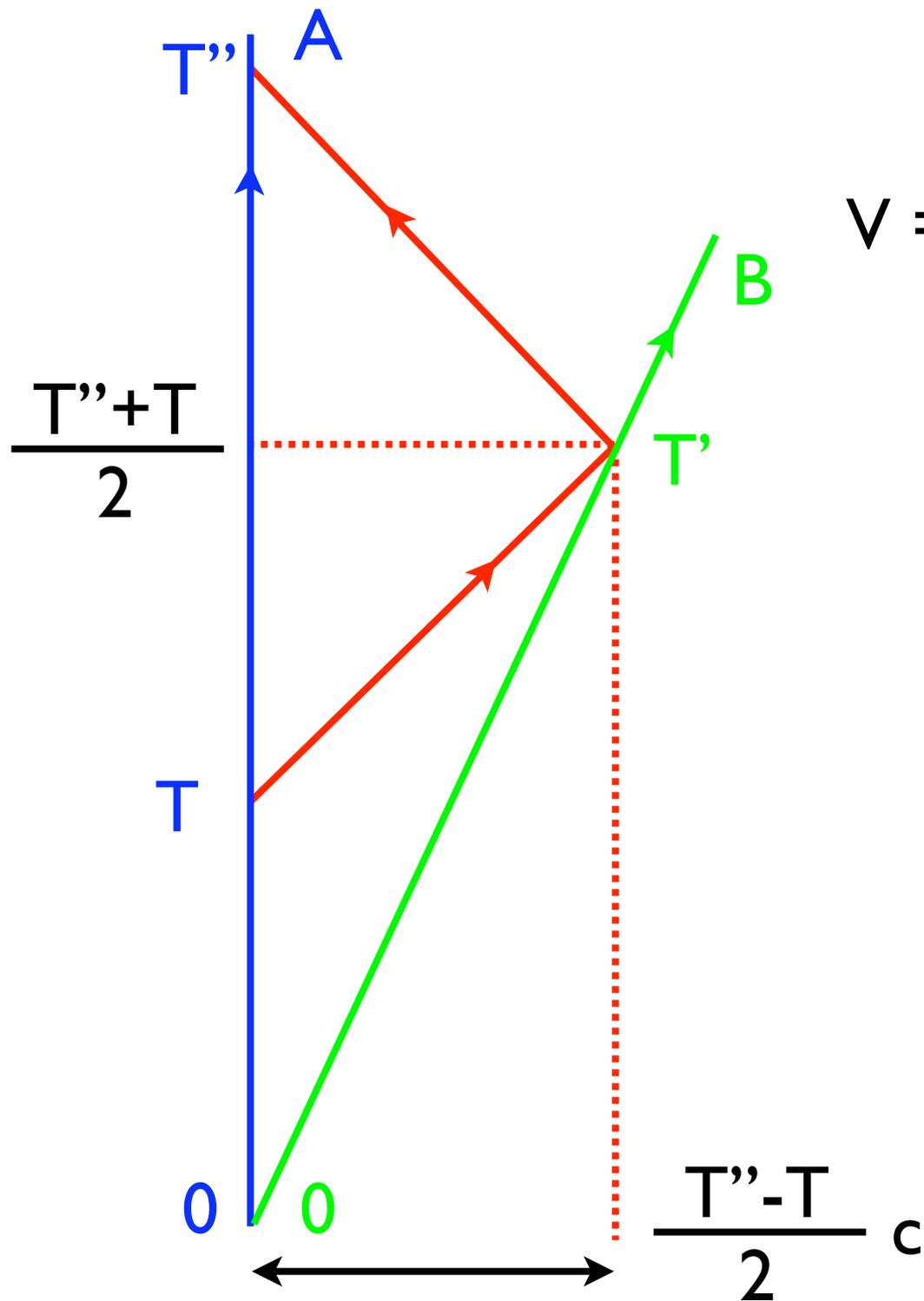
Princípio da Relatividade:

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



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

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

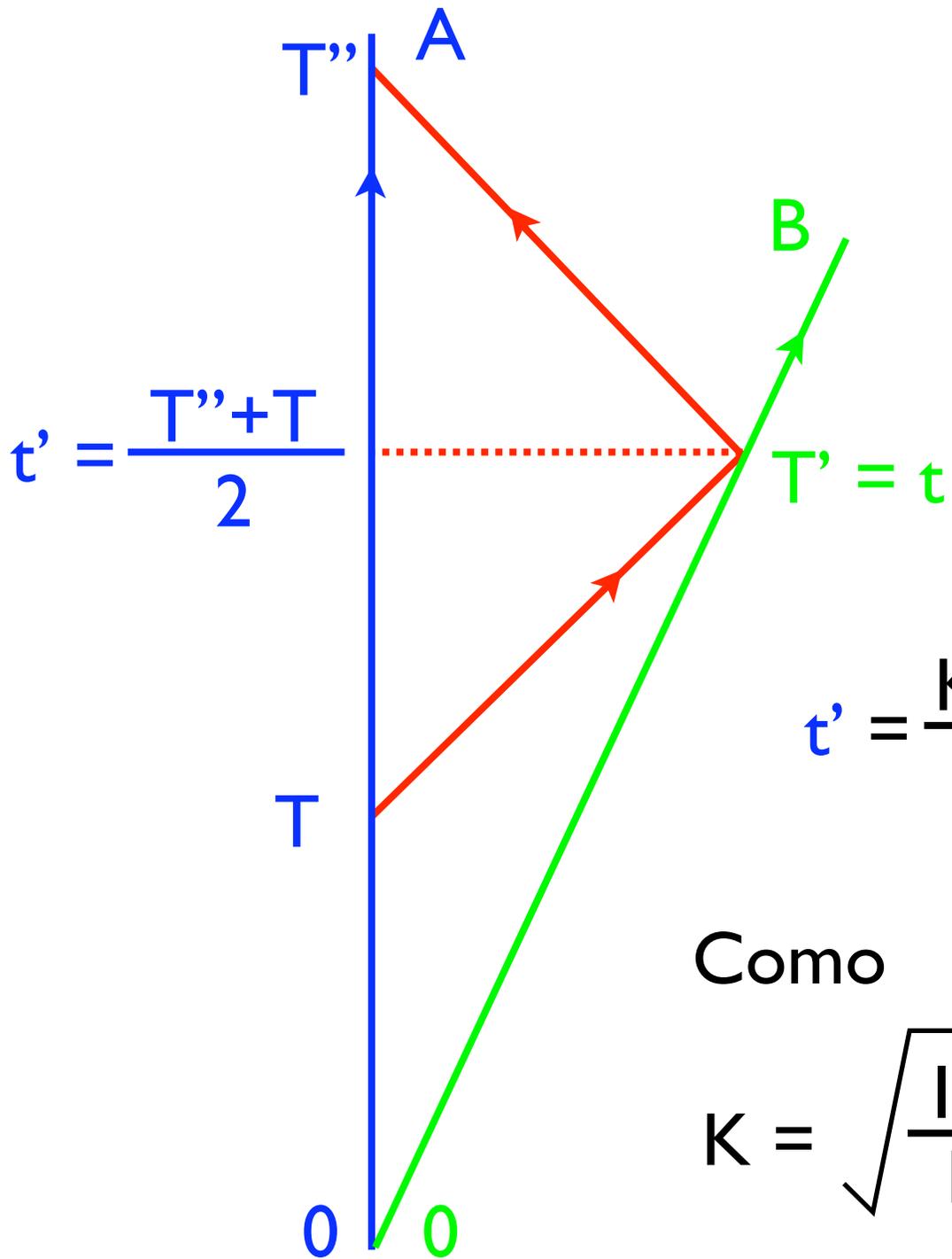


$$v = \frac{\frac{T''-T}{2} c}{\frac{T''+T}{2}} = \frac{K^2 T - T}{K^2 T + T} c$$

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

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

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

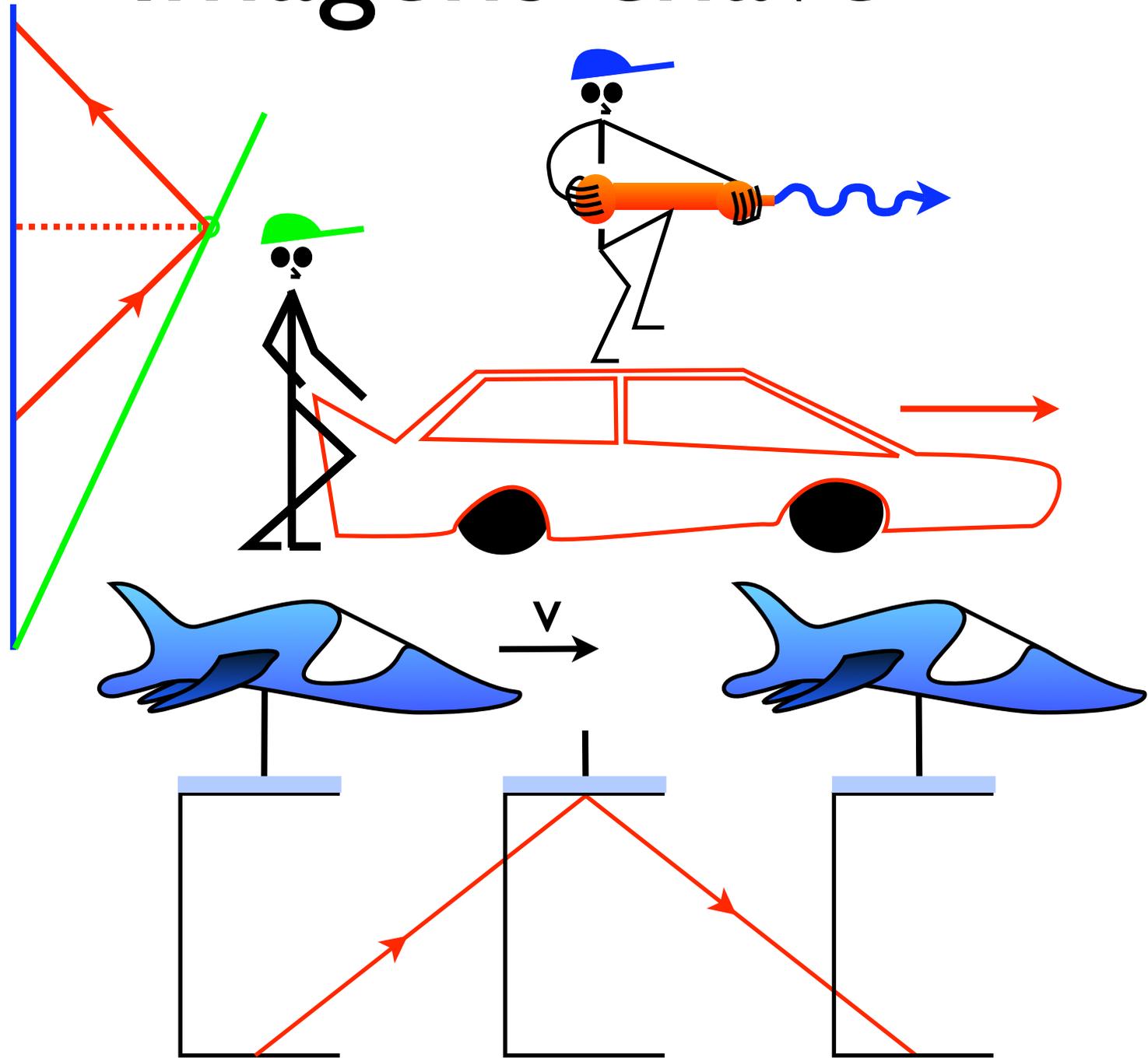
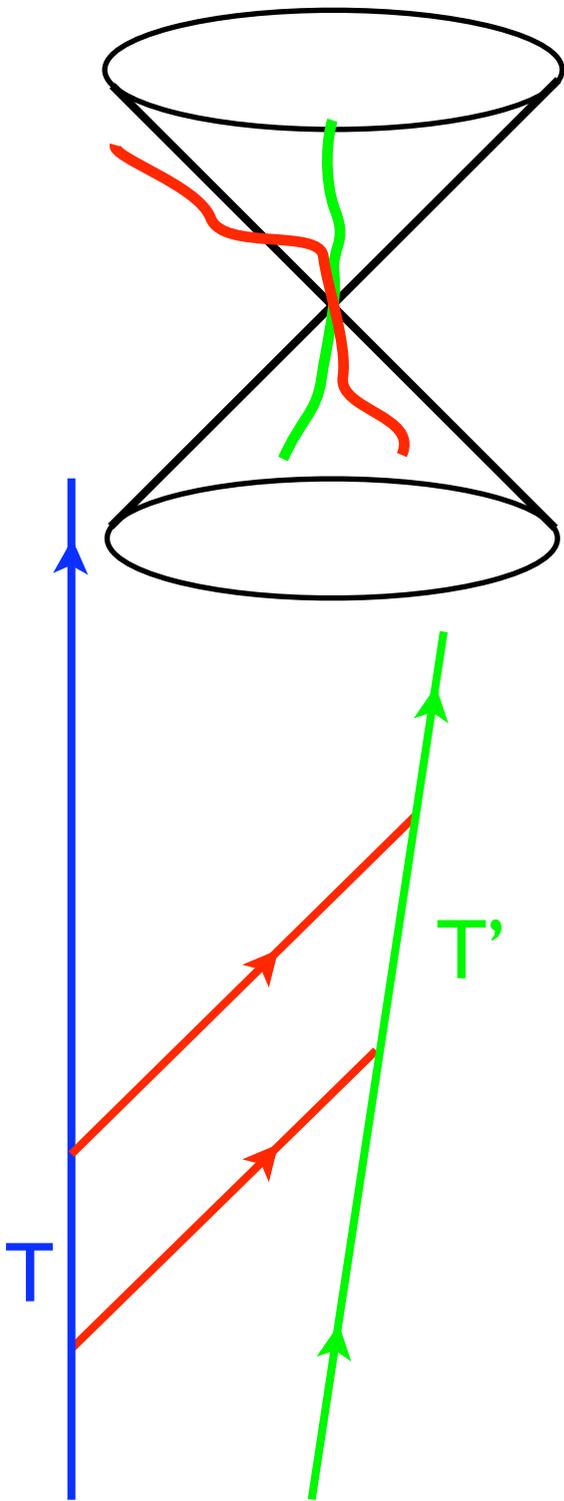
$$K = \sqrt{\frac{1+V/c}{1-V/c}},$$

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

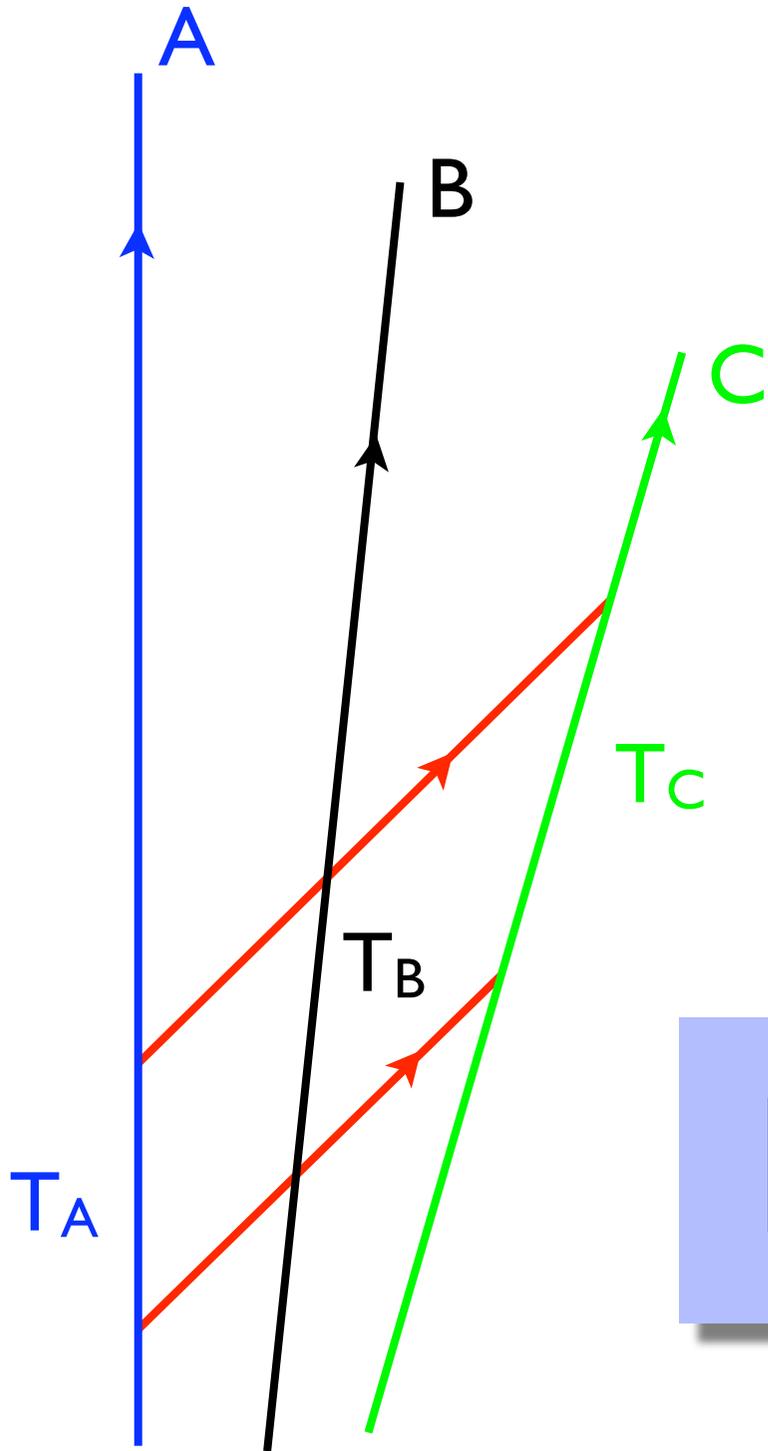
Palavras chave

- 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



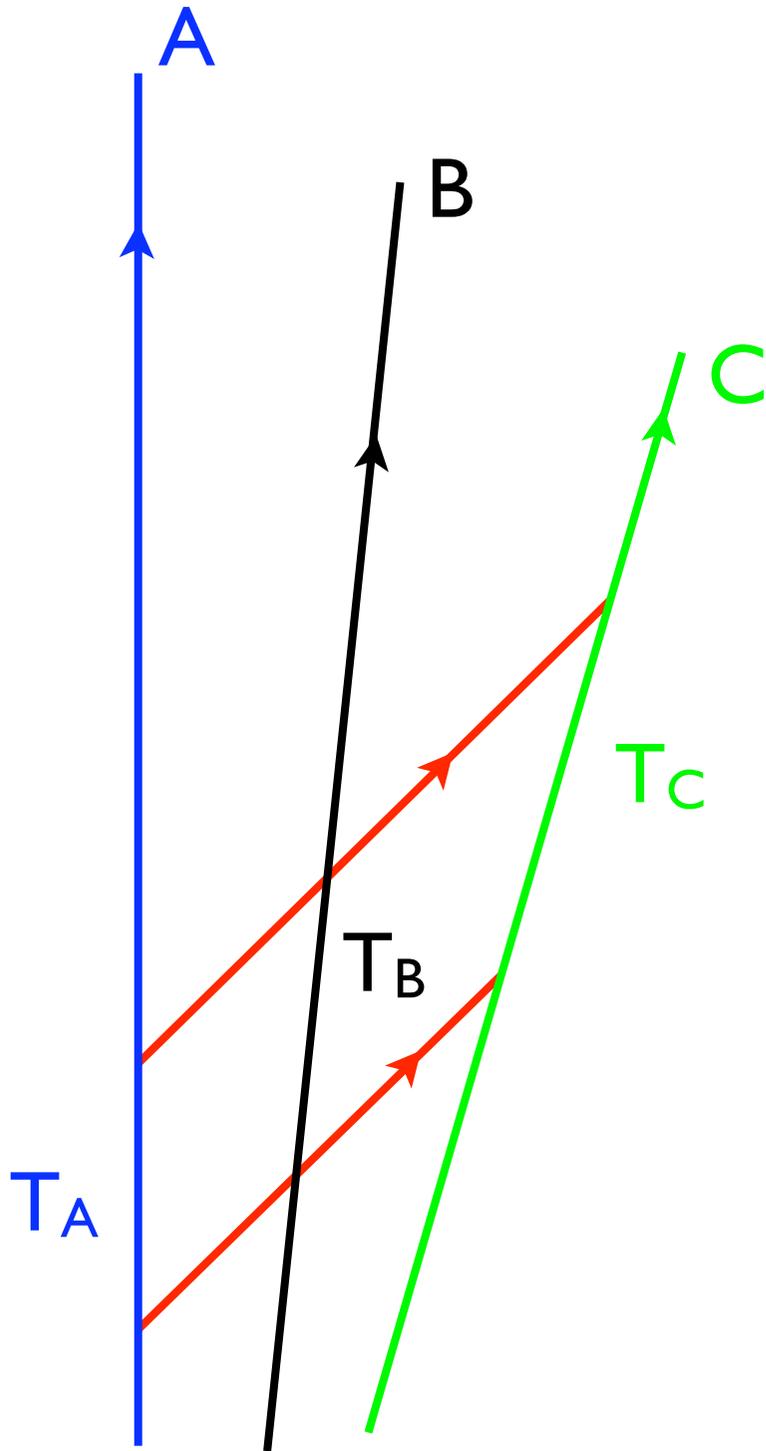
$$T_B = K_{BA} T_A$$

$$T_C = K_{CA} T_A$$

$$= K_{CB} T_B$$

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

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



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

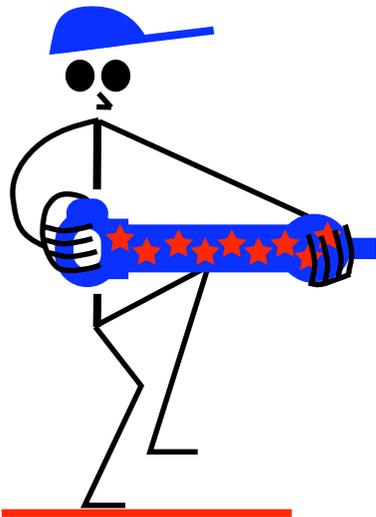
V_{CA} = Velocidade de C vista por A

V_{CB} = Velocidade de C vista por B

V_{BA} = Velocidade de B vista por A

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

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



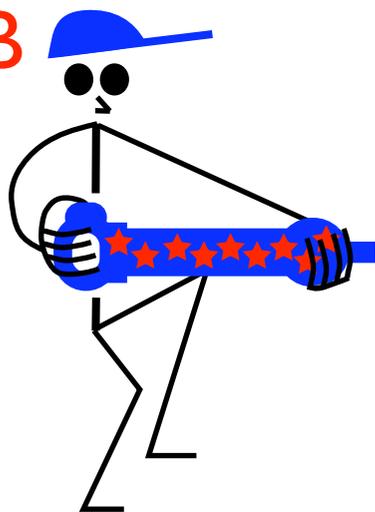
200.000.000 m/s



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

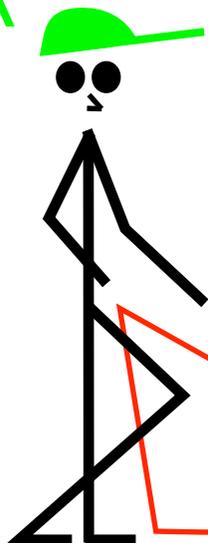
$v_{\text{green}} =$

B



C

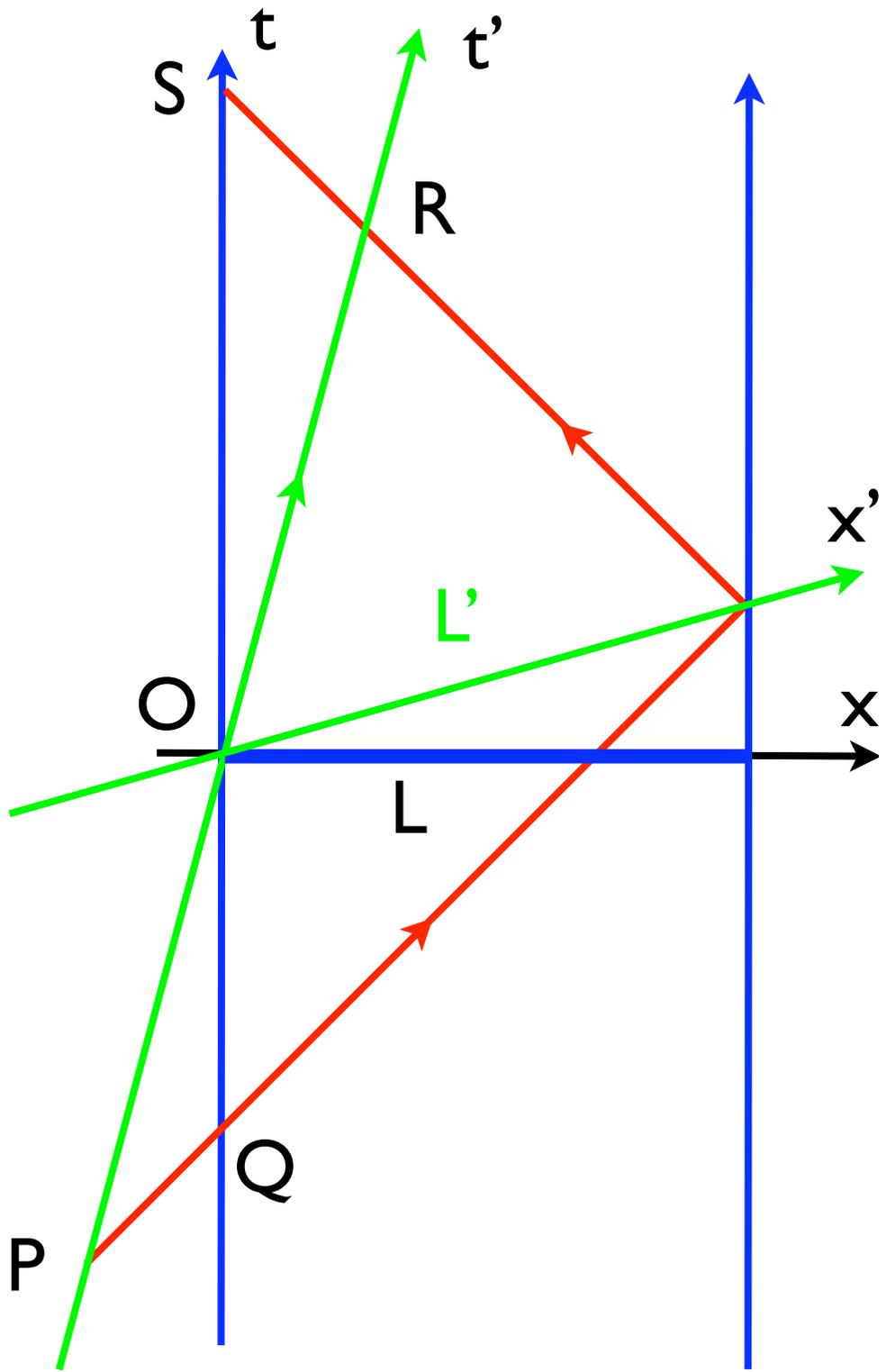
A

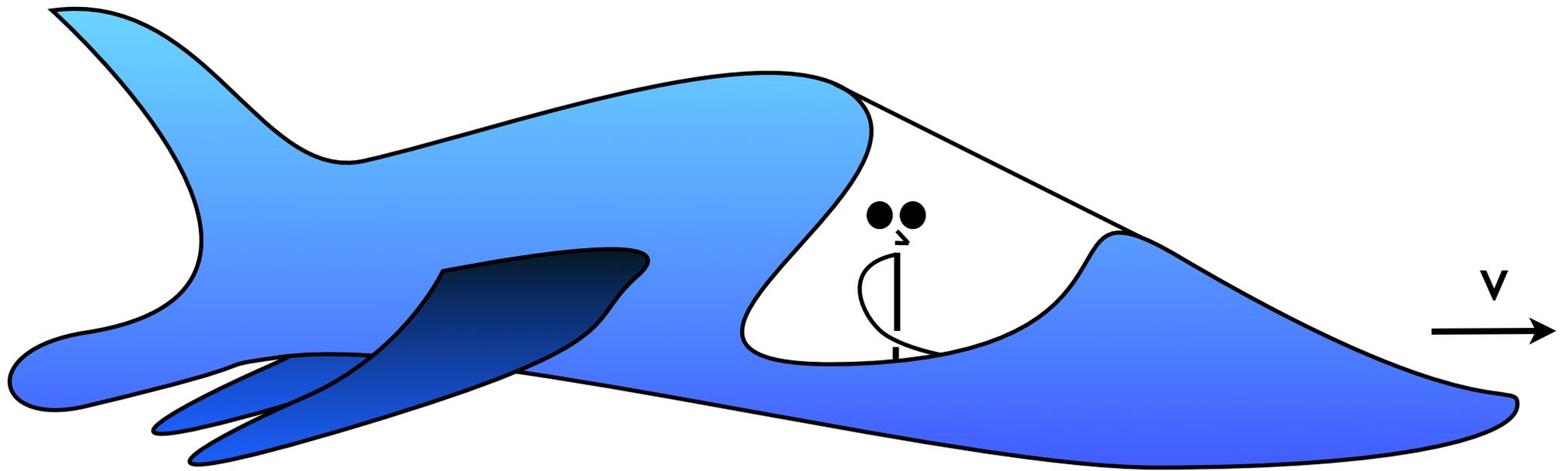


200.000.000 m/s



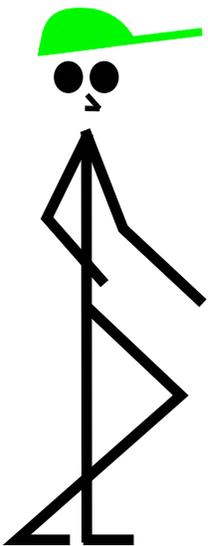
Contração do Espaço





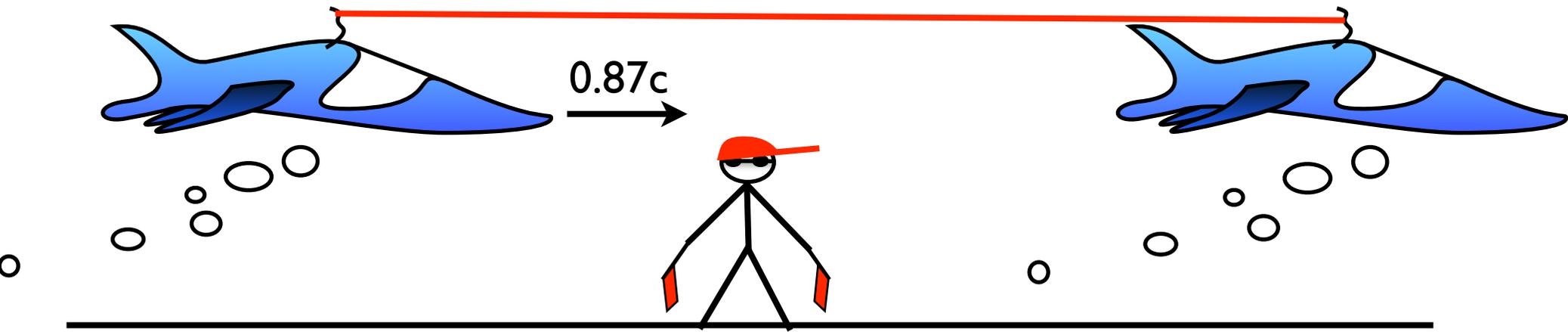
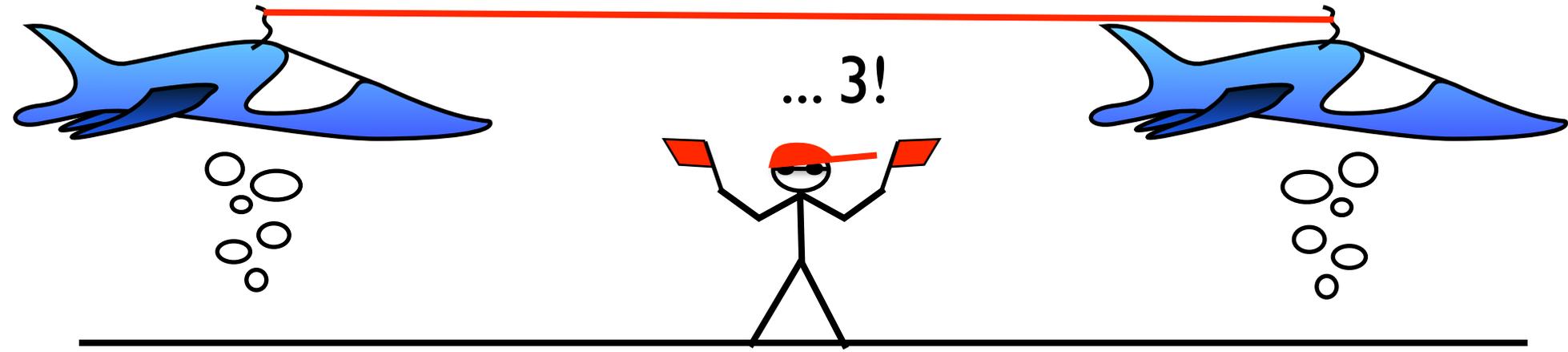
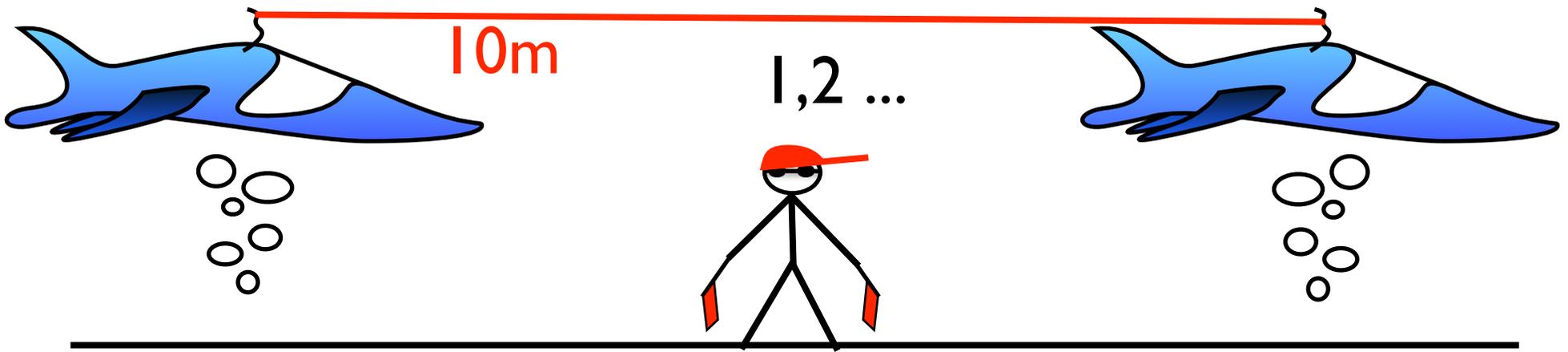
t' , o tempo medido em **terra**, é **maior** do que t , o tempo medido na **nave**.

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

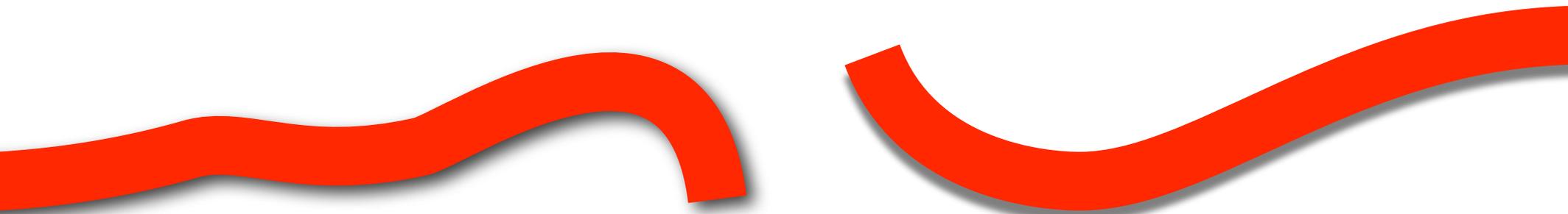


$$L' = L \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad , \quad t' = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$





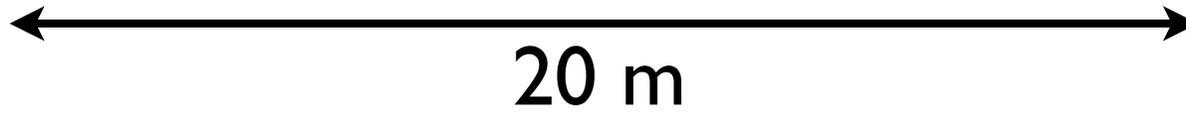
Siim



Queremos colocar

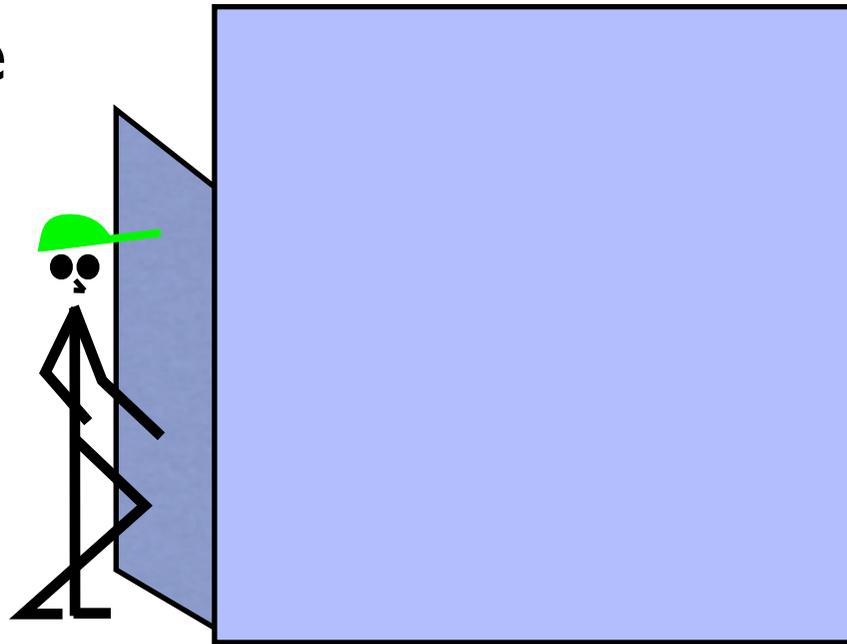


Barra de
borracha



20 m

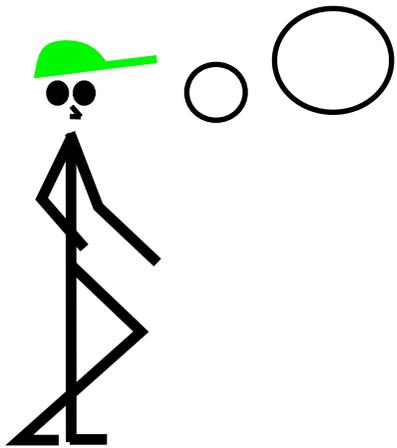
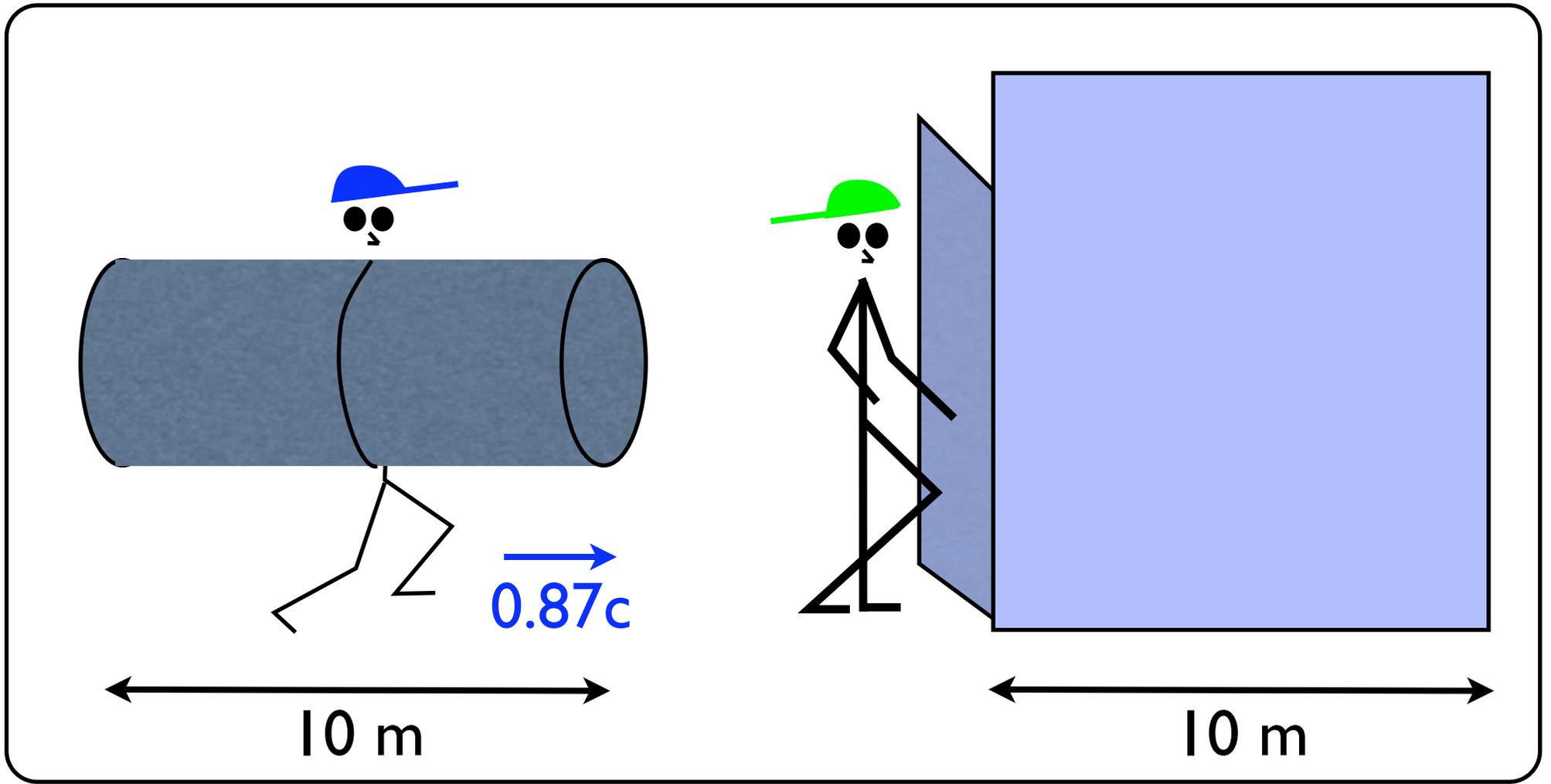
dentro de



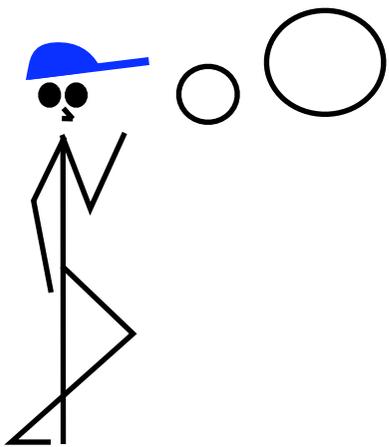
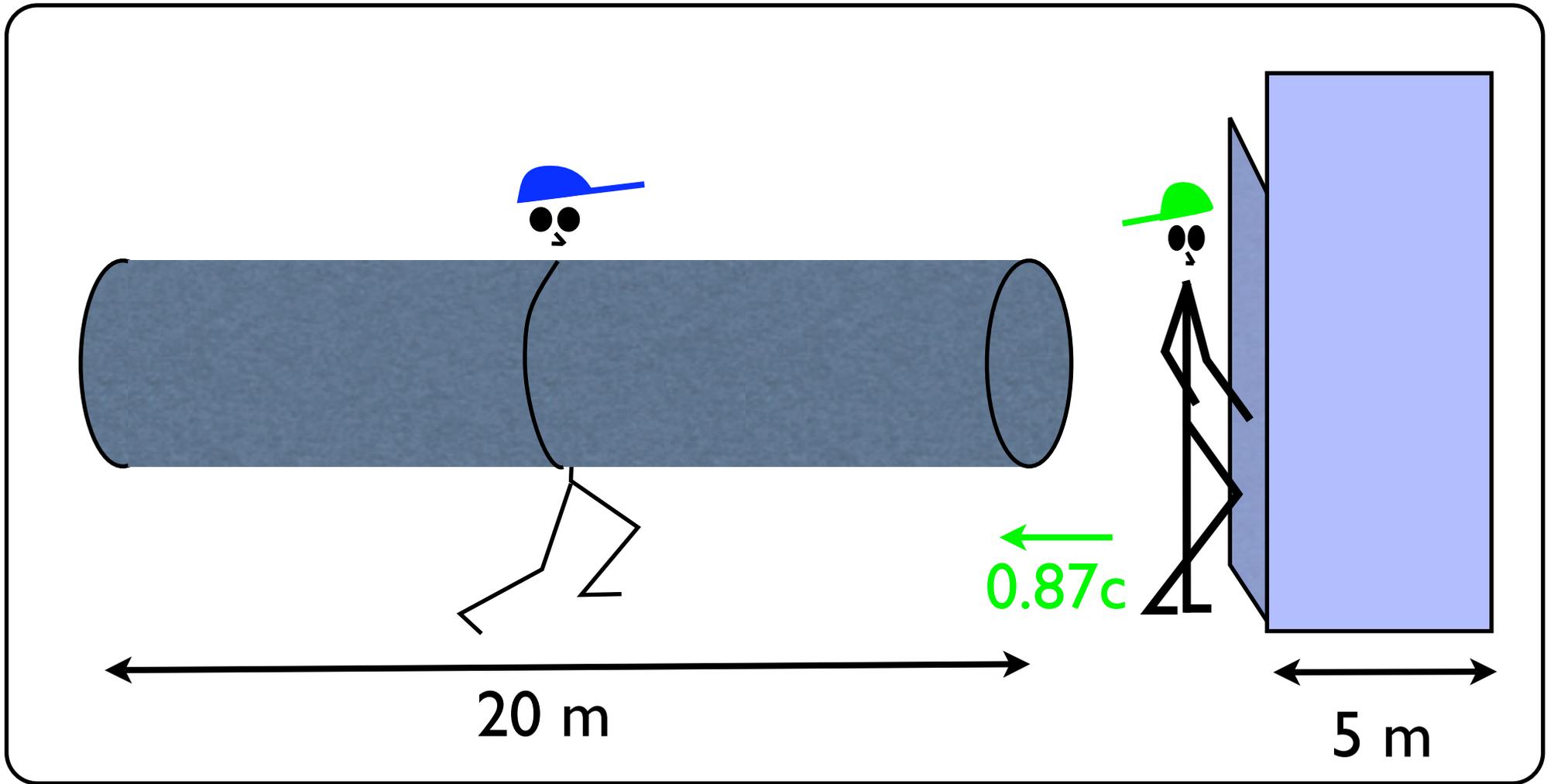
Garagem



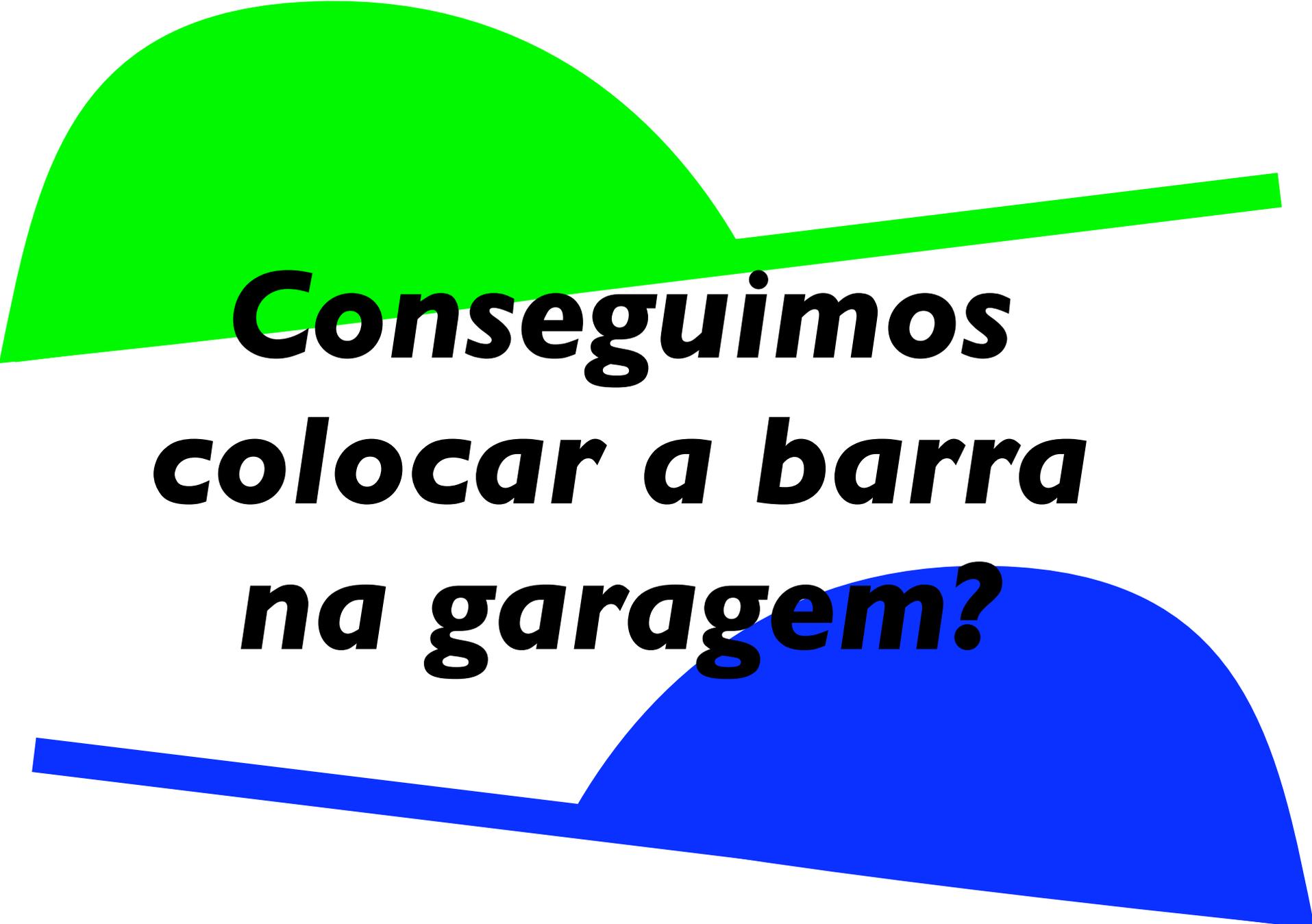
10 m



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?***



Siim

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.

© 1998 Universal Press Syndicate

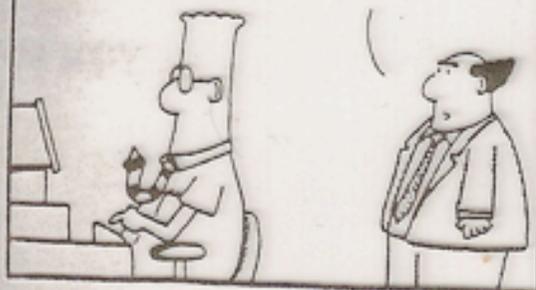


LIVRA, A MAMÃ NÃO ME DISSE NADA DISSO! DEVE TER-SE PASSADO DOS CARRETOS.



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

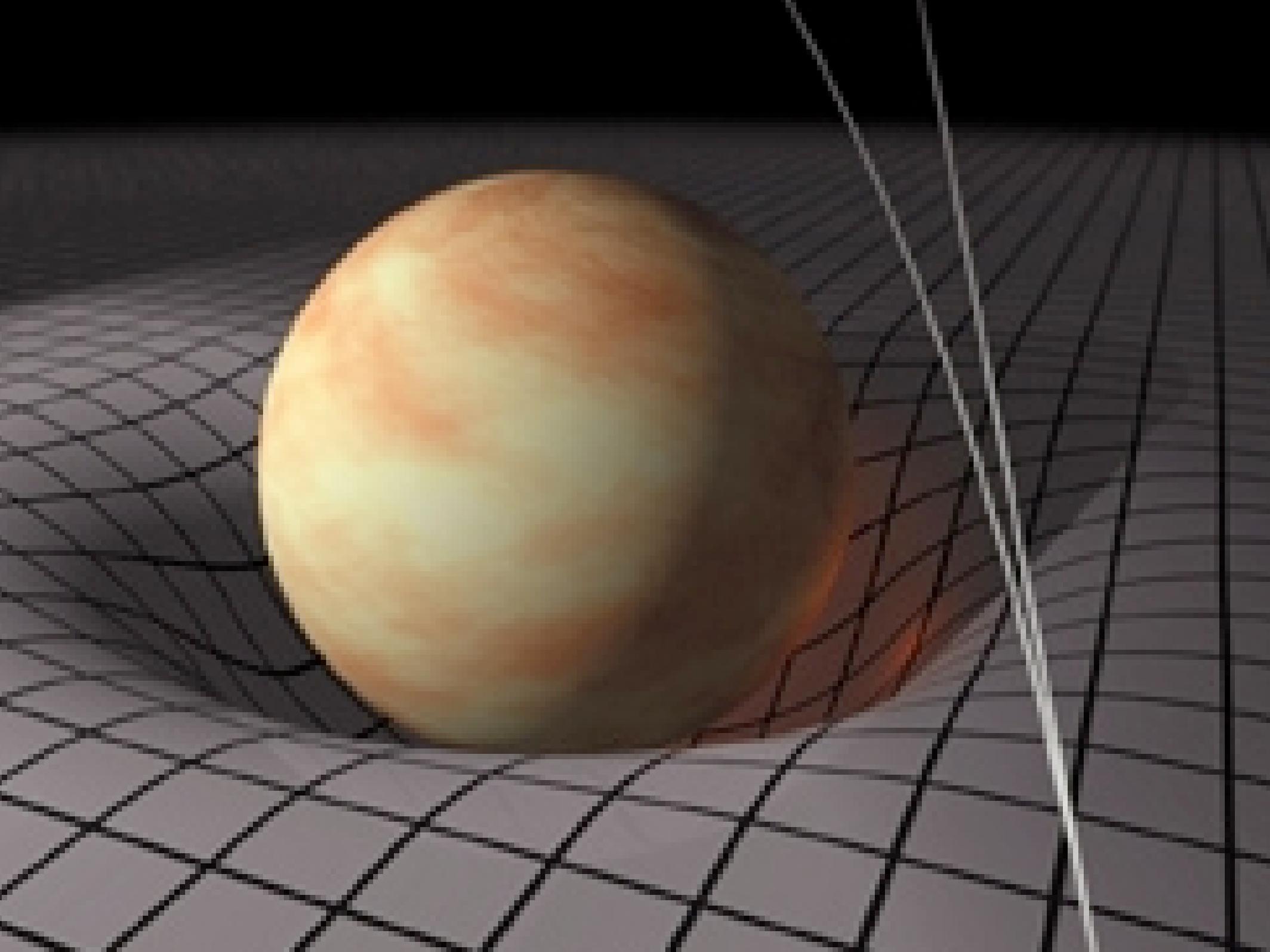
A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE CAN BE A RIDICULOUS THING.



HE PROBABLY HASN'T HEARD ME YET.

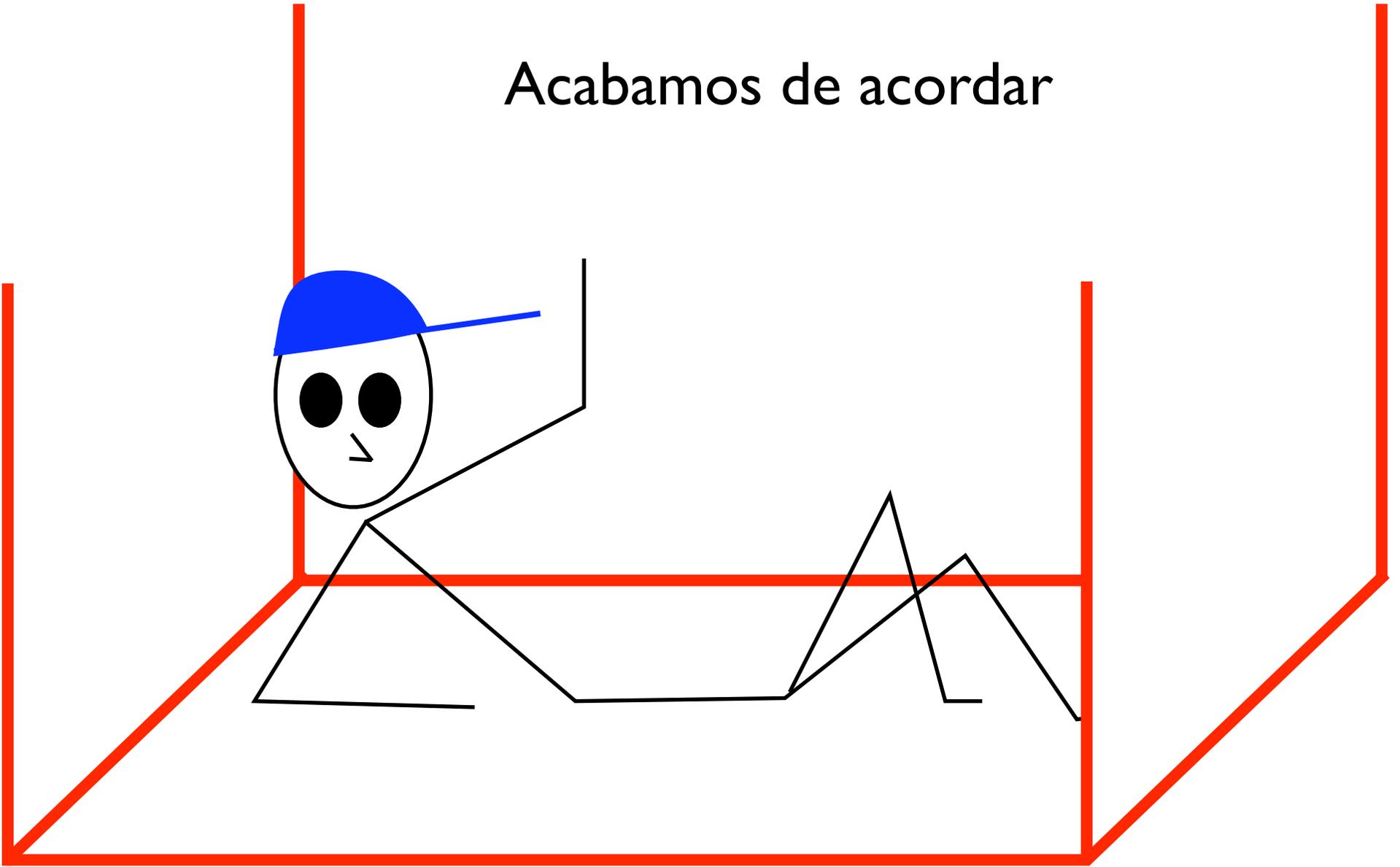


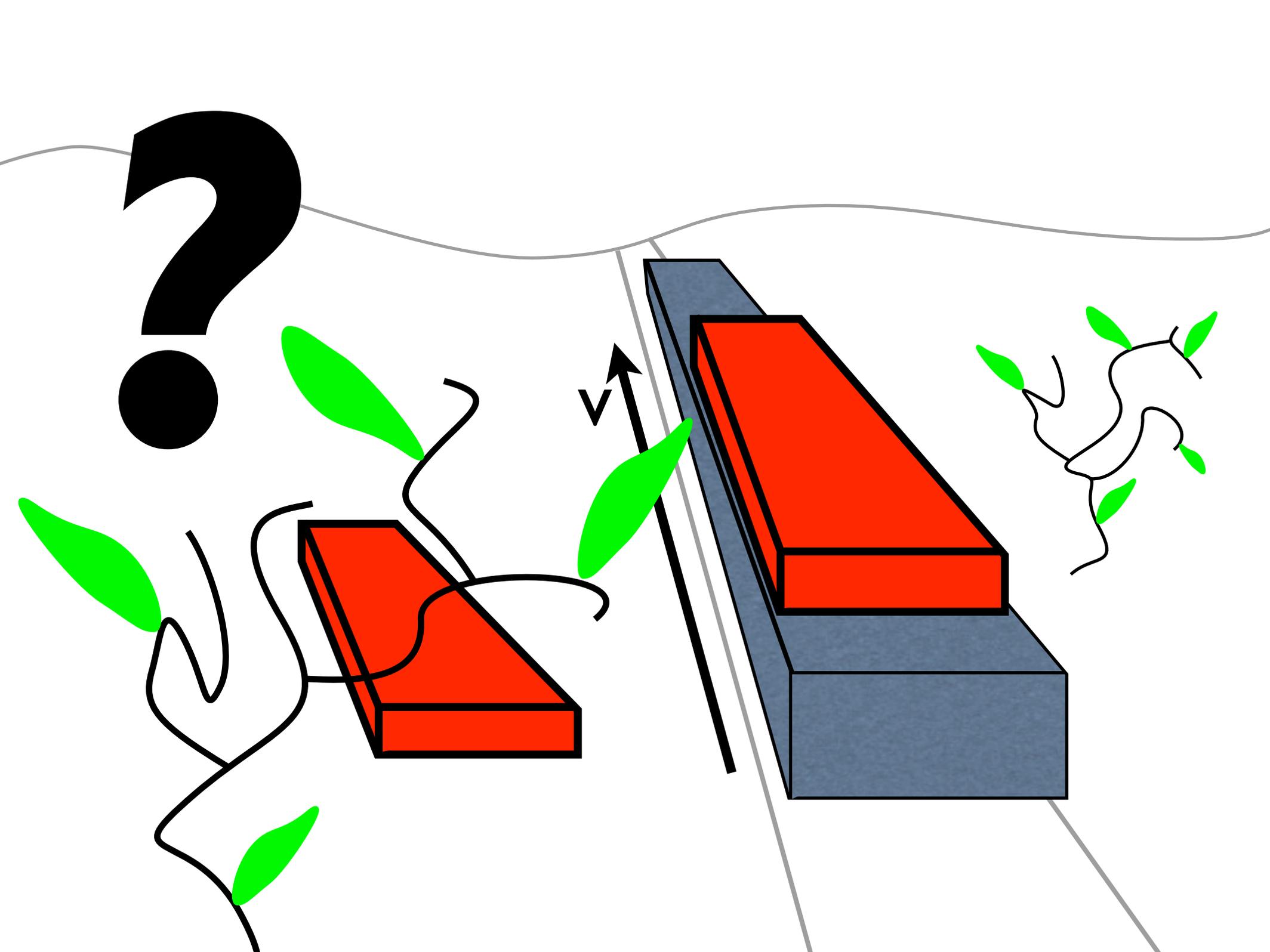
Relatividade Geral

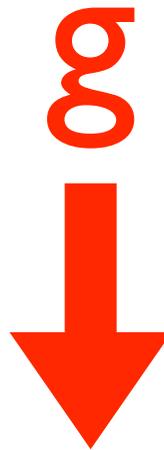
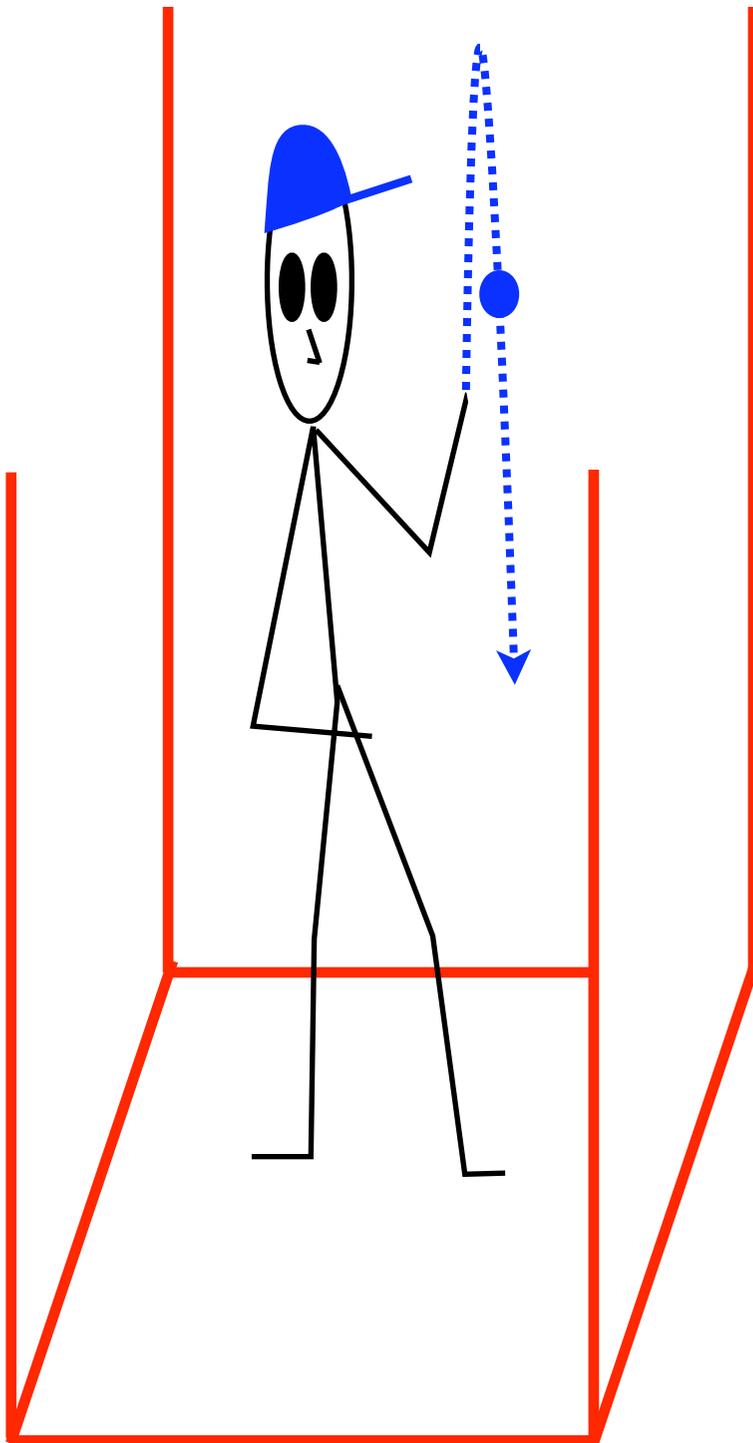


Princípio da equivalência

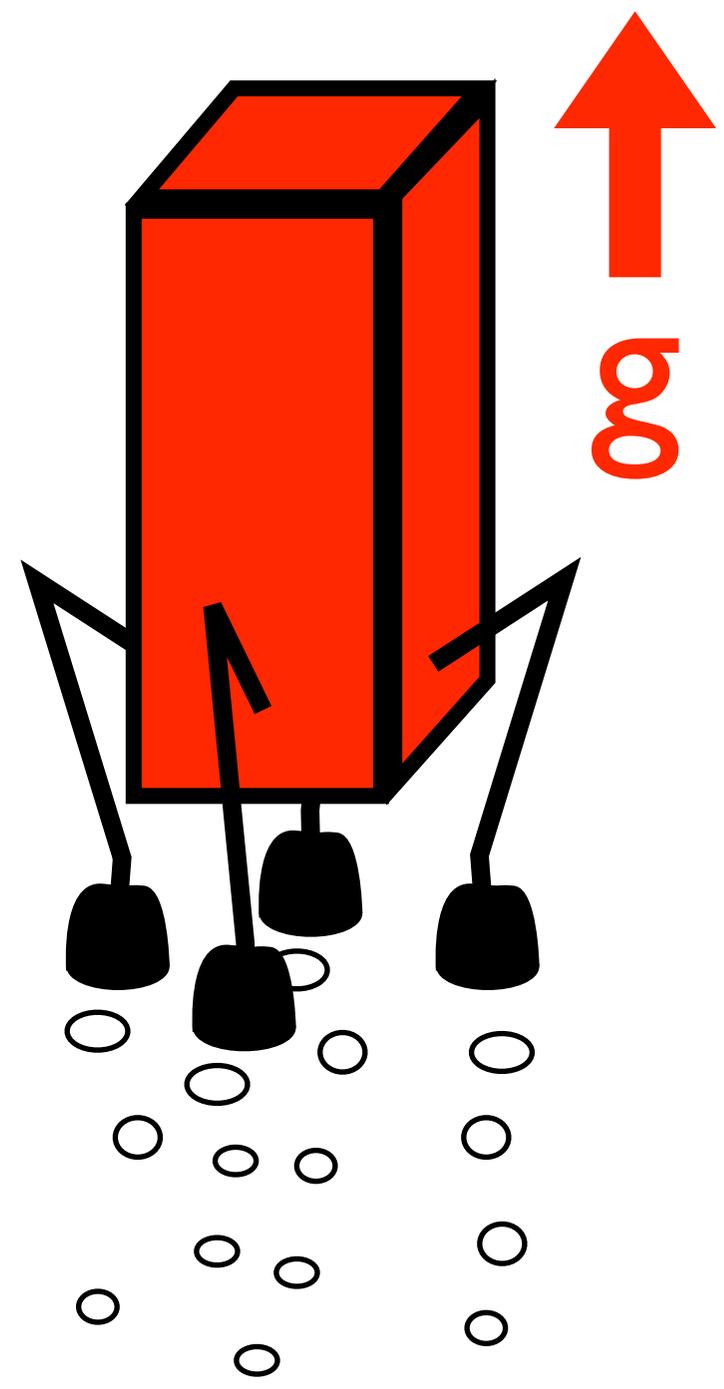
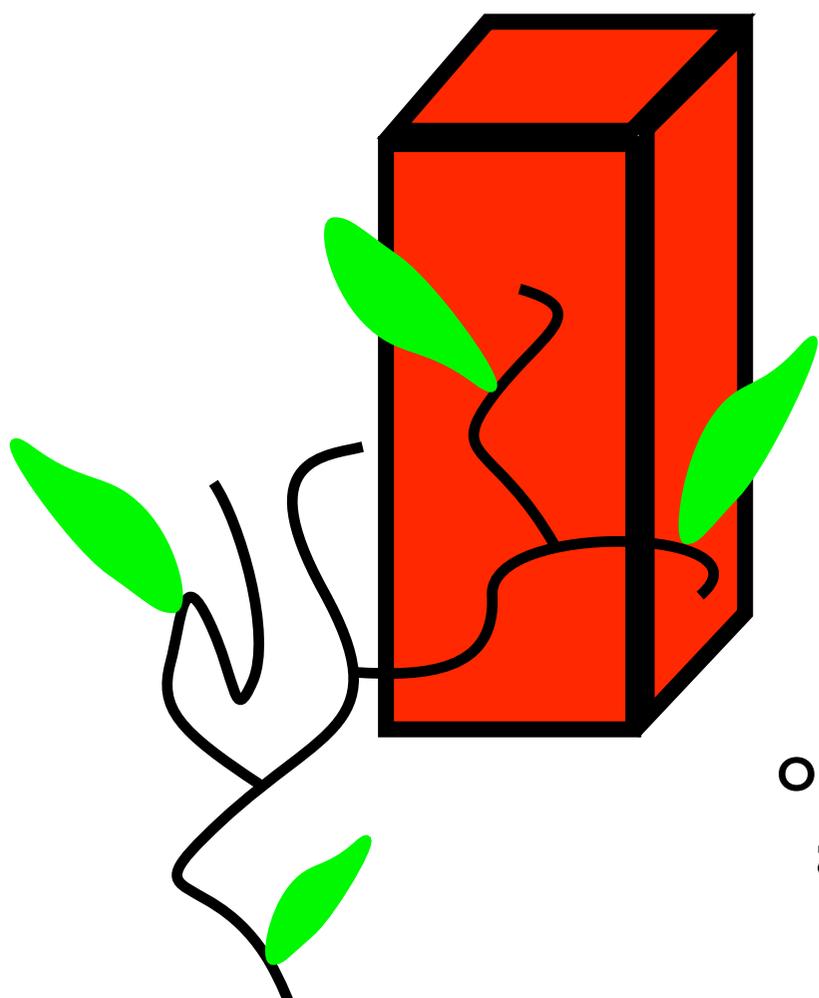
Acabamos de acordar



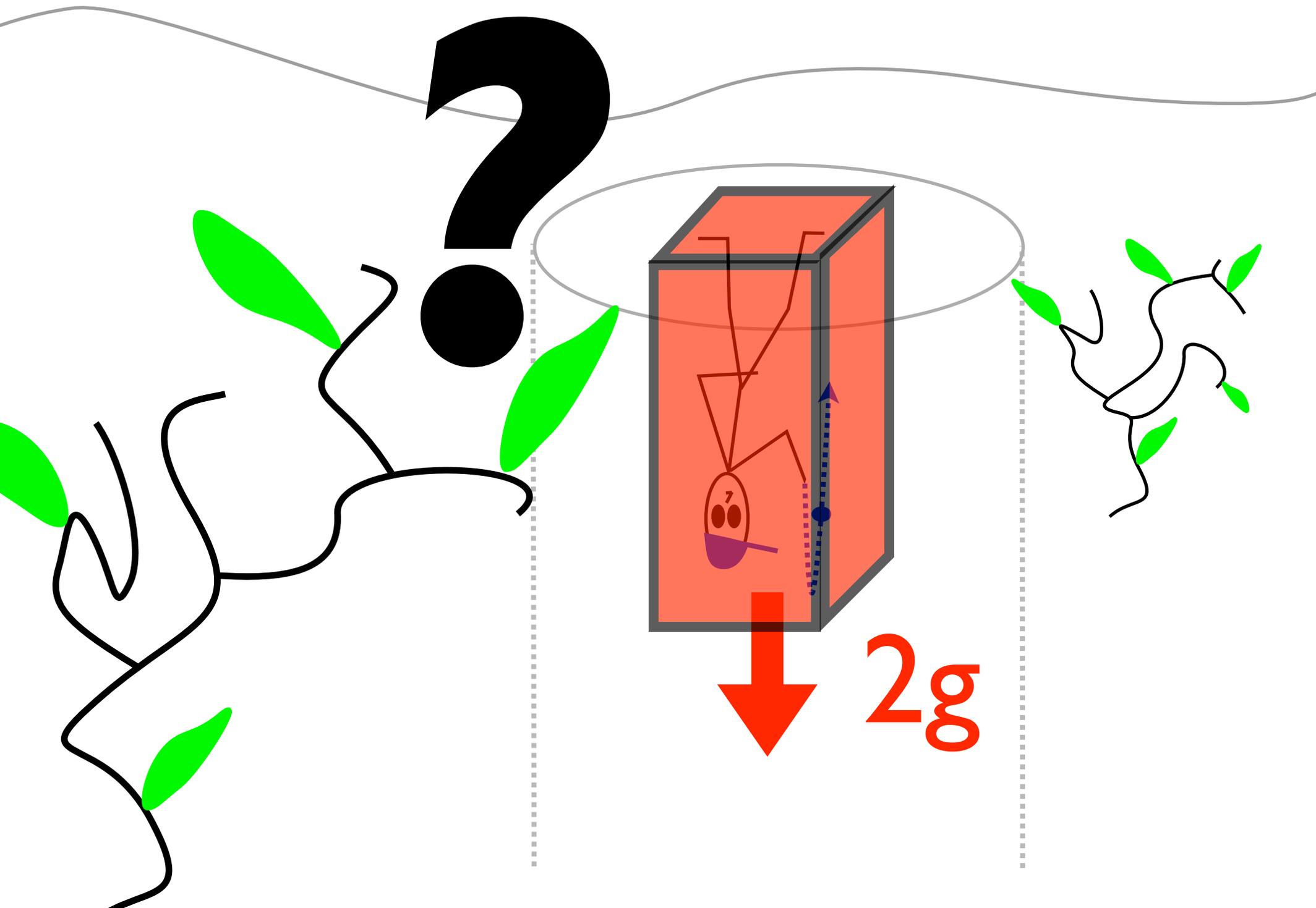


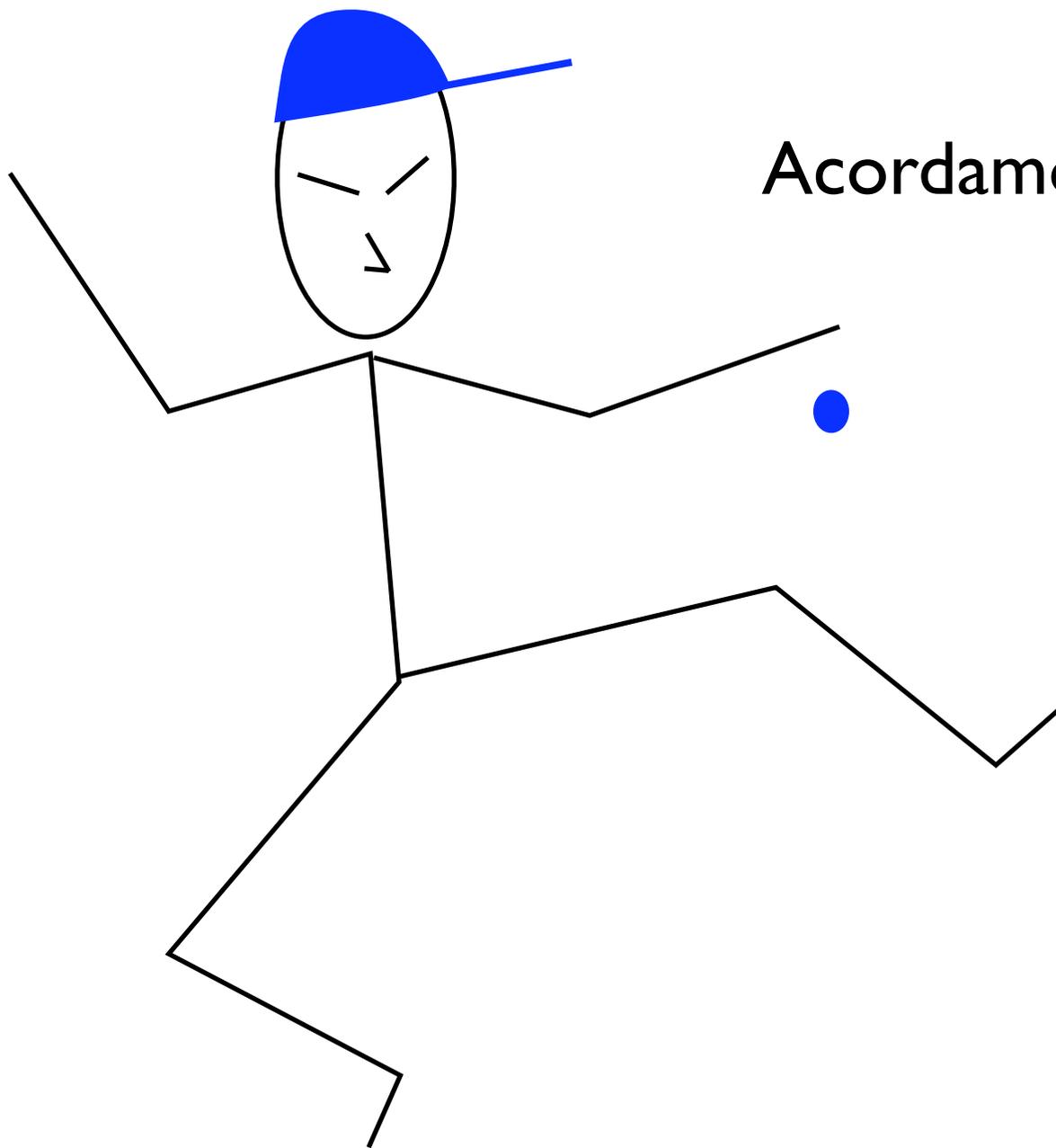


Acabamos de
acordar outra vez

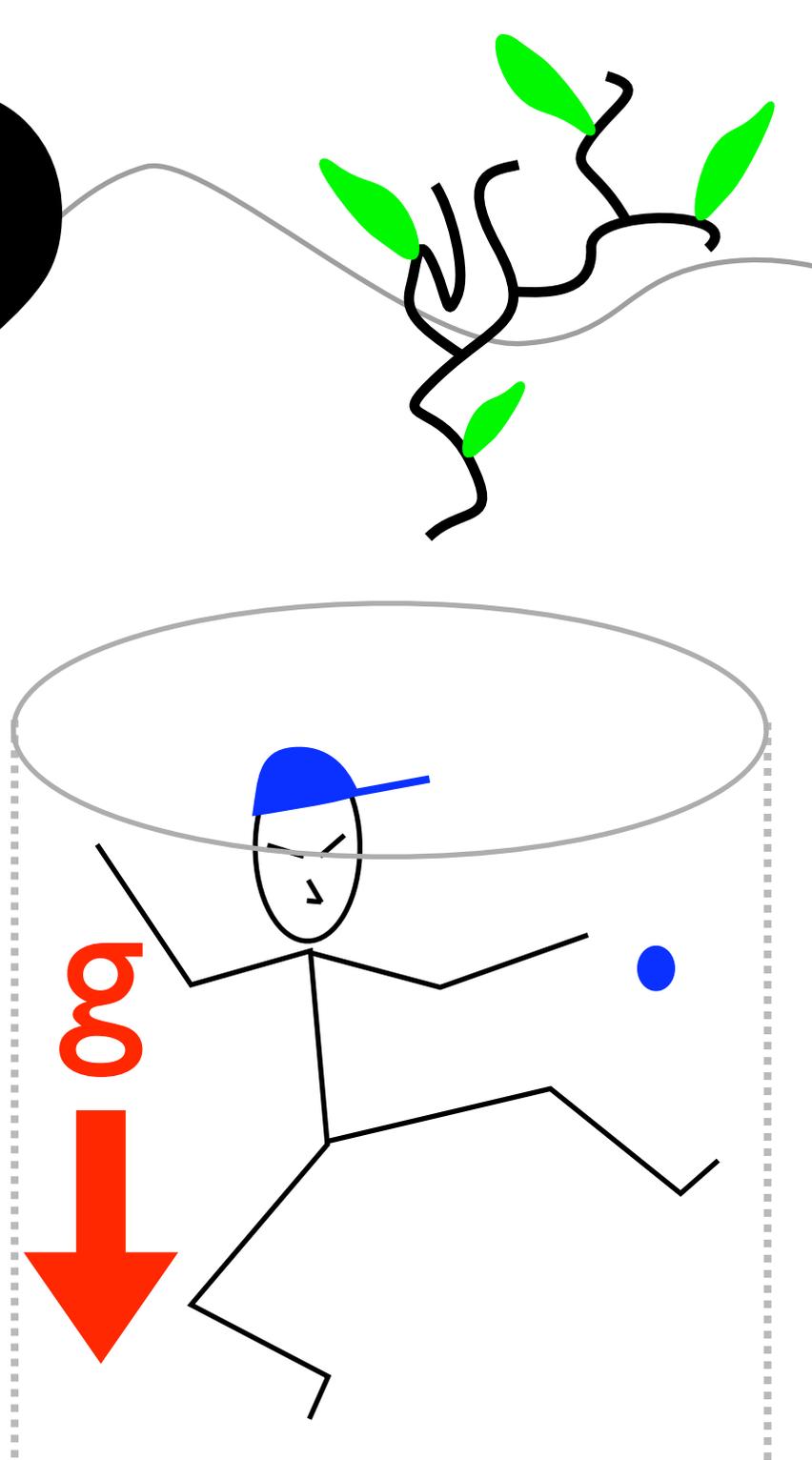
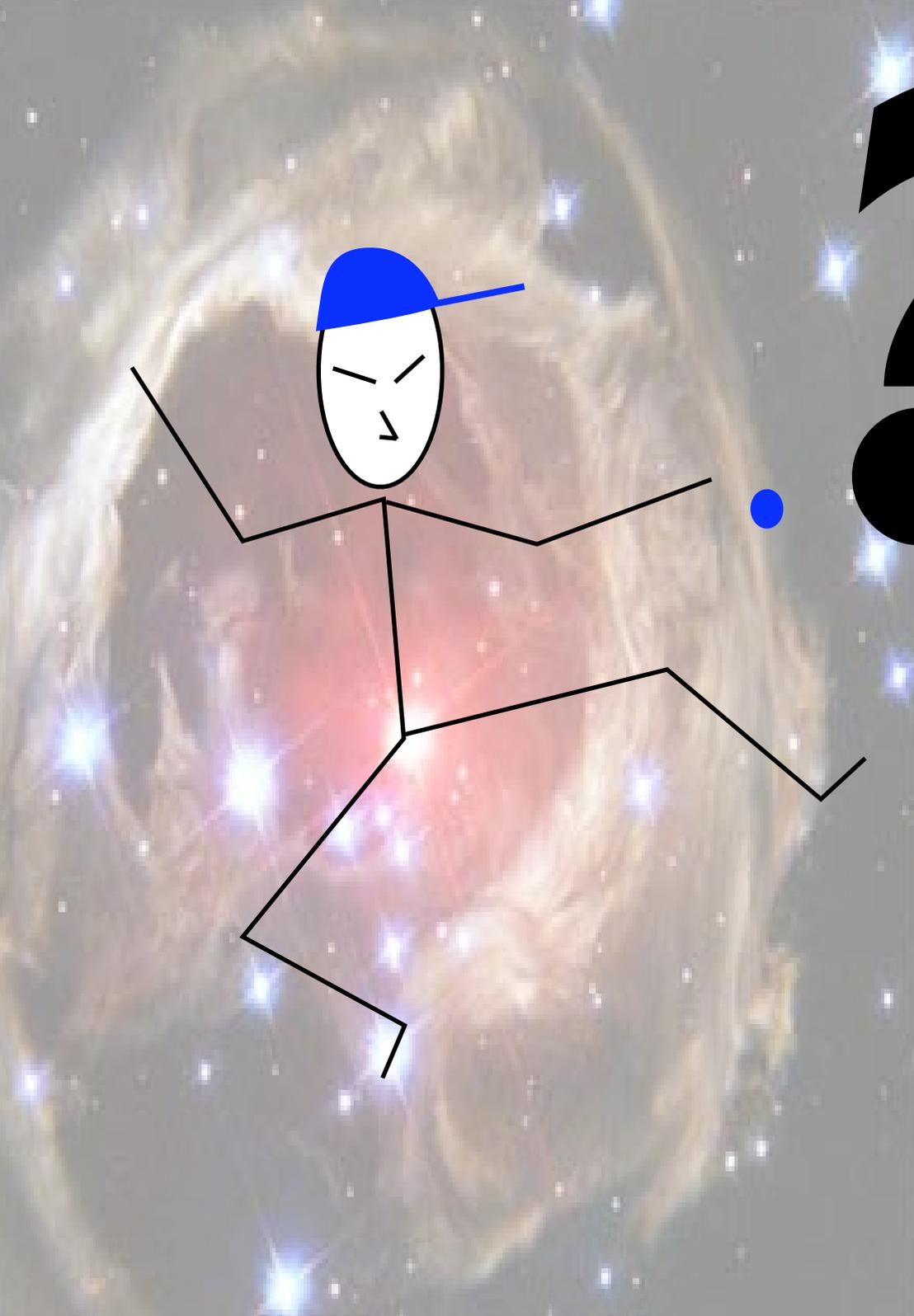


ou ainda, na terra,
a cair com 2g...



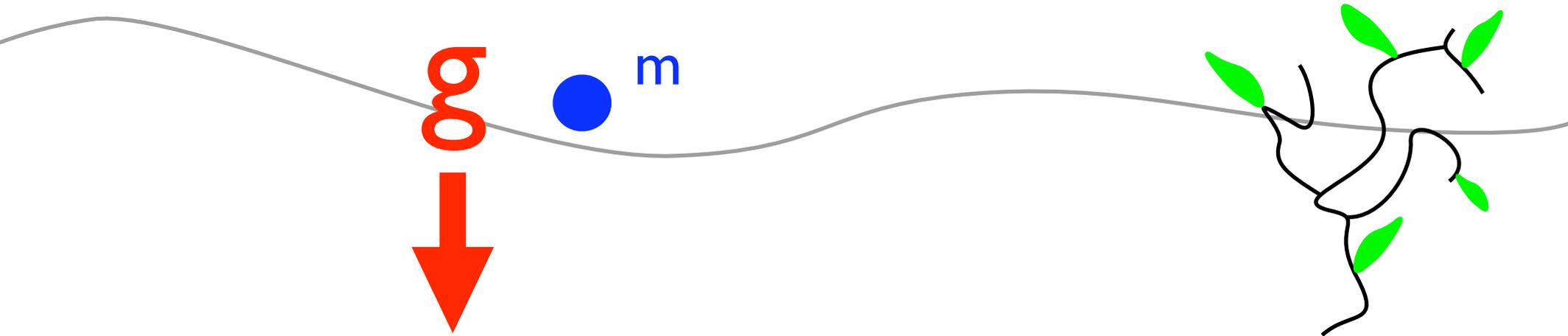


Acordamos mais uma vez



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

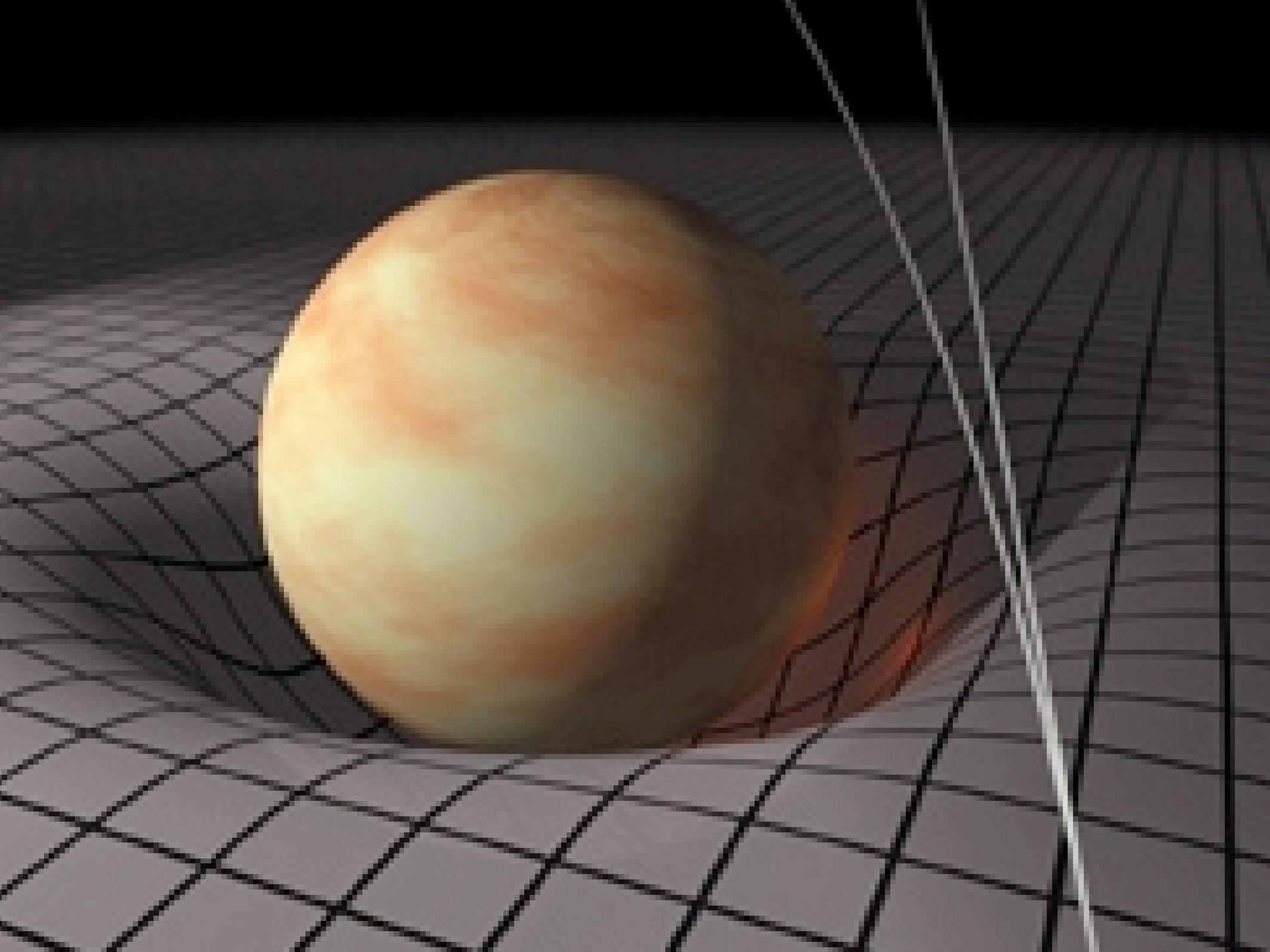
$$m a$$

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**





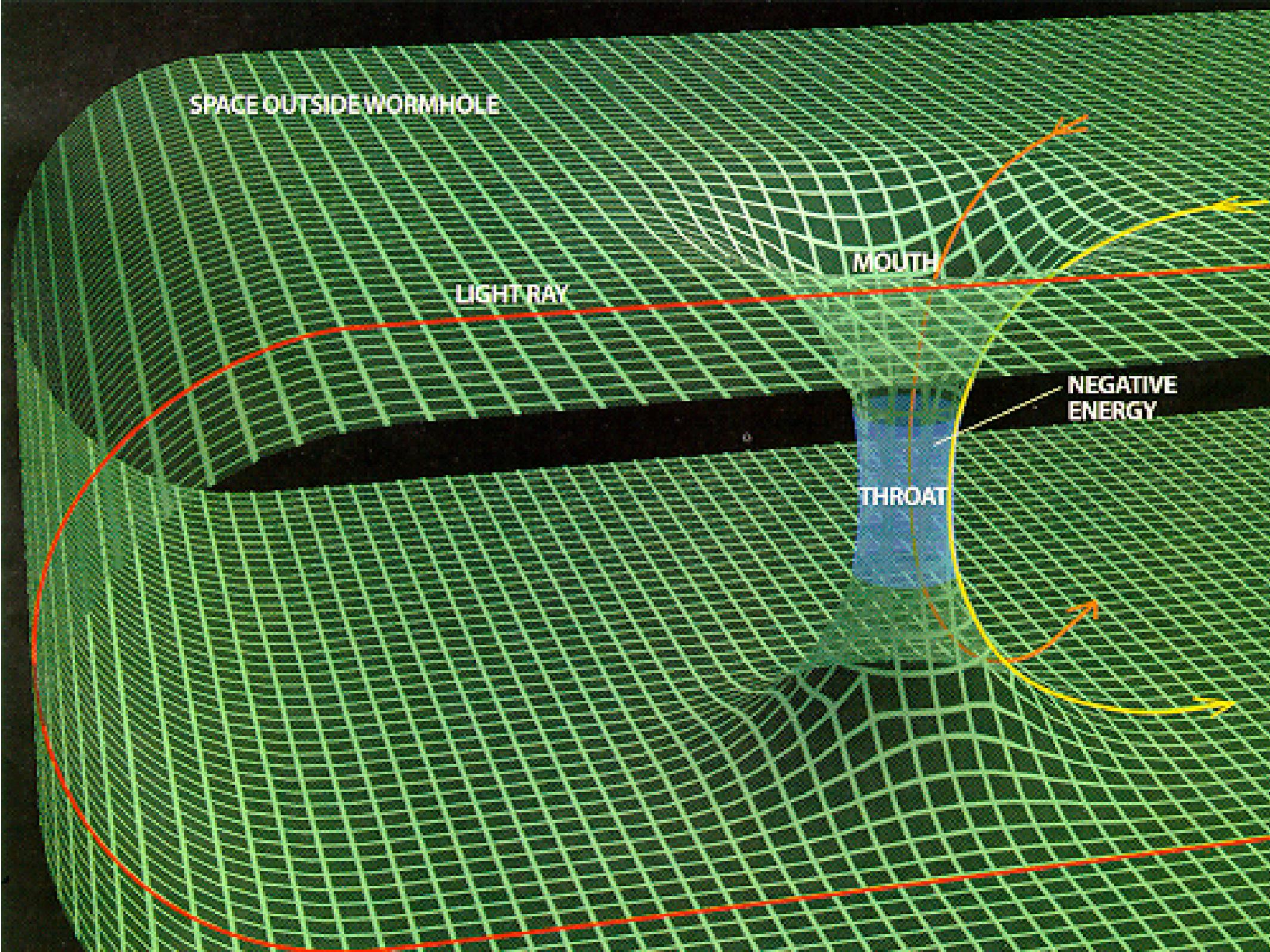
SPACE OUTSIDE WORMHOLE

LIGHT RAY

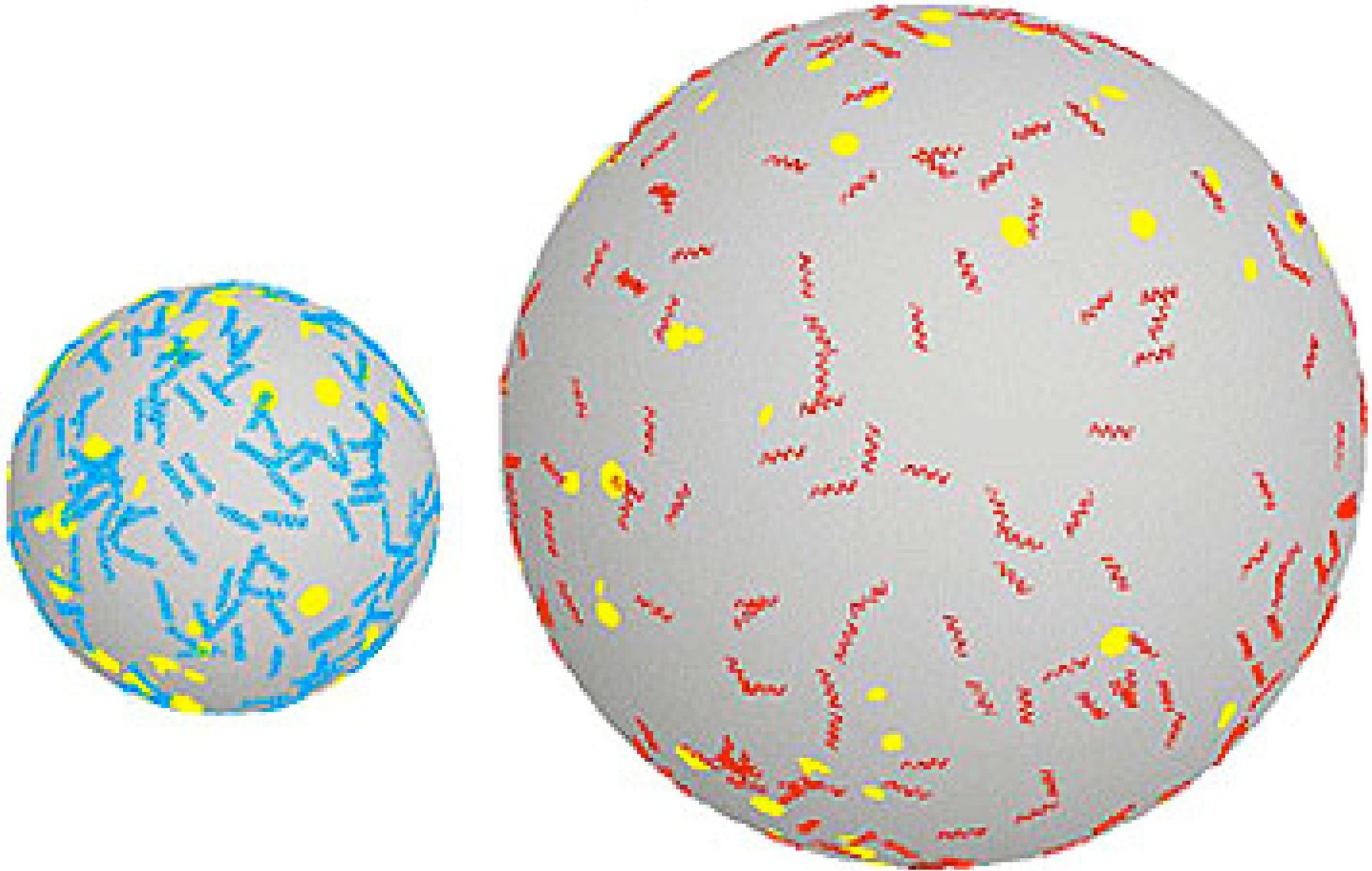
MOUTH

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

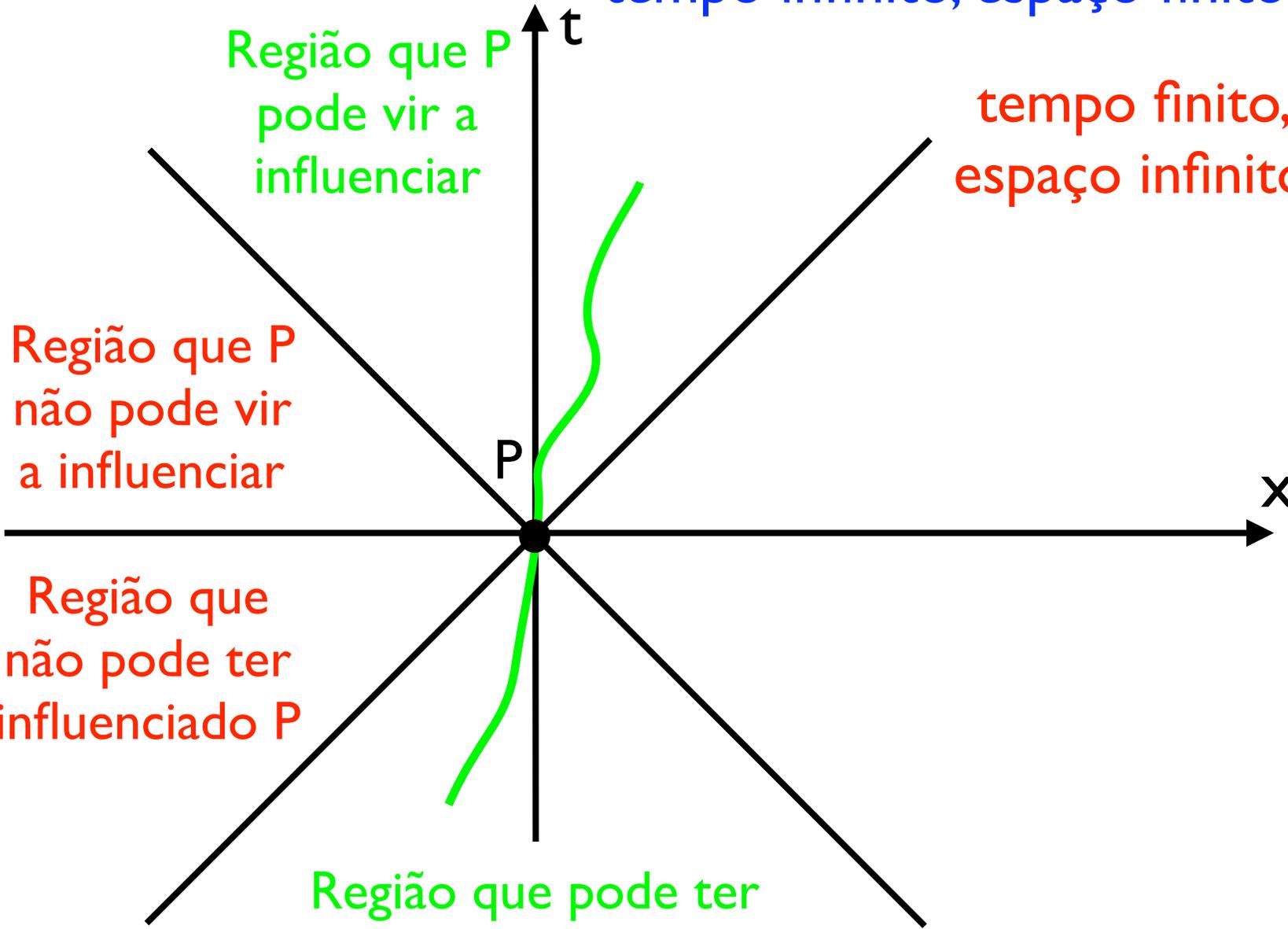
Região que
não pode ter
influenciado P

Região que pode ter
influenciado P

P

t

x

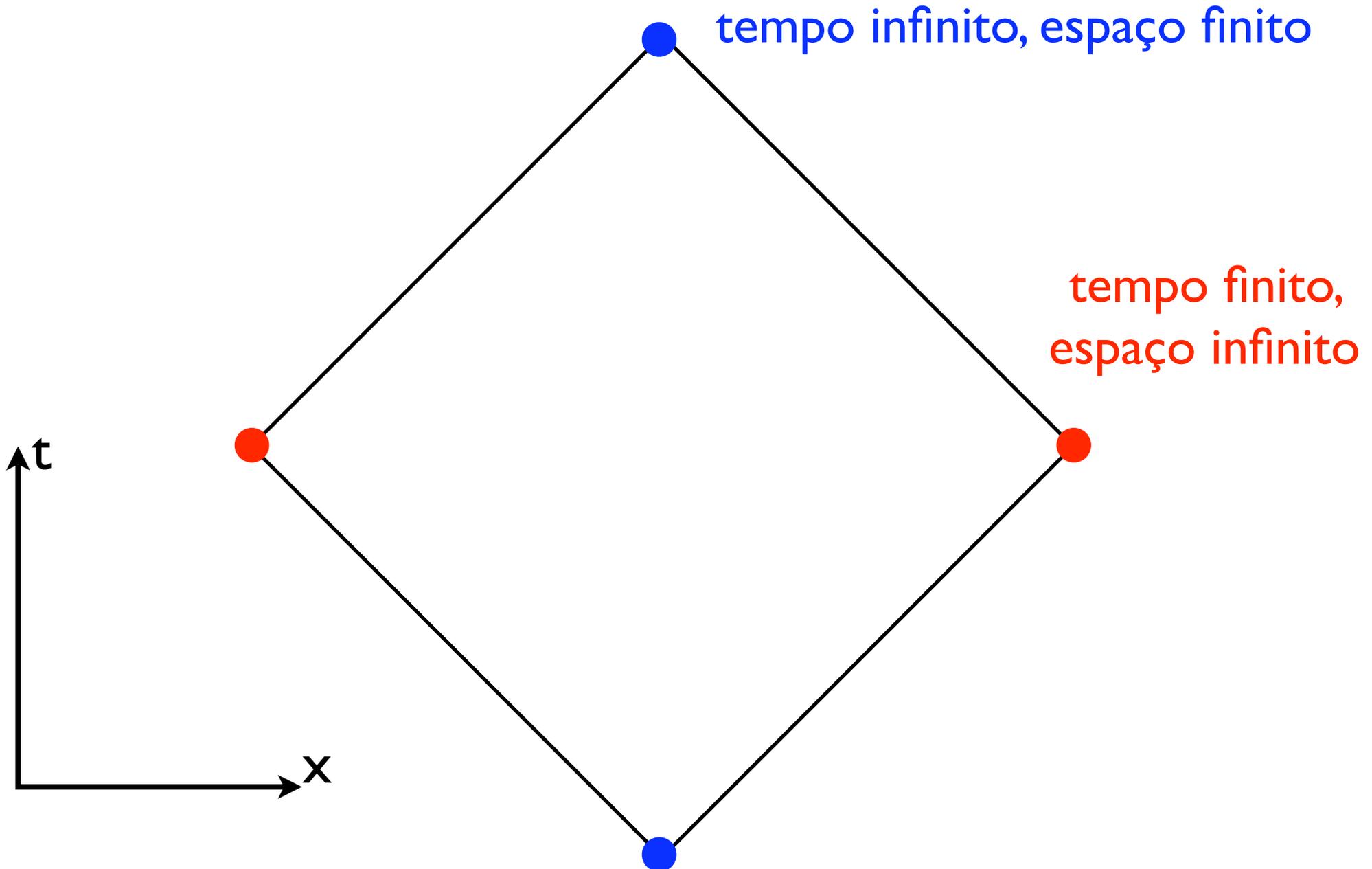


Diagramas de Carter-Penrose

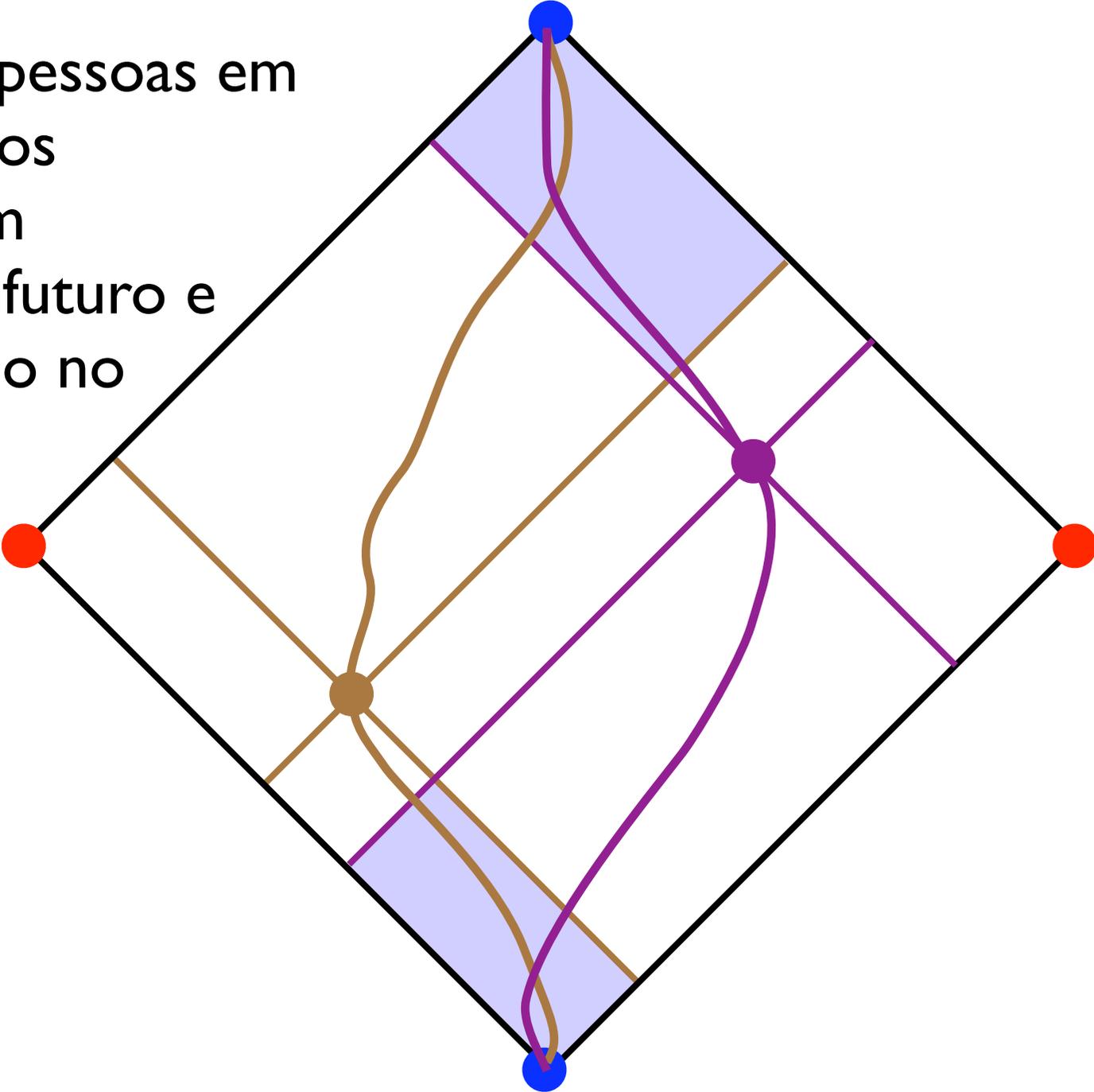
Queremos representar, num diagrama compacto, a causalidade de Espaços-Tempo

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

Espaço-Tempo Vazio ou Espaço-Tempo de Minkowski

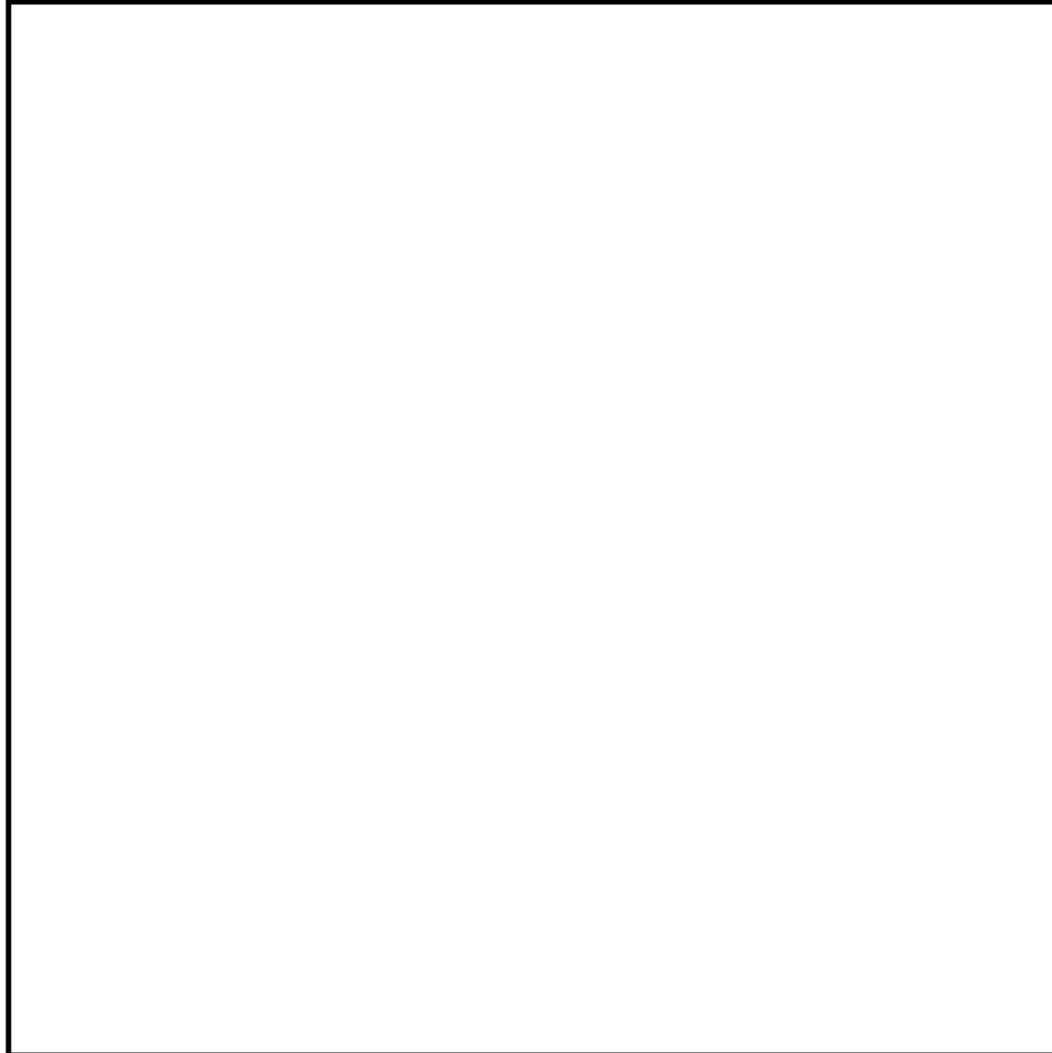


Quaisquer duas pessoas em posições e tempos diferentes podem encontrar-se no futuro e ter-se encontrado no passado



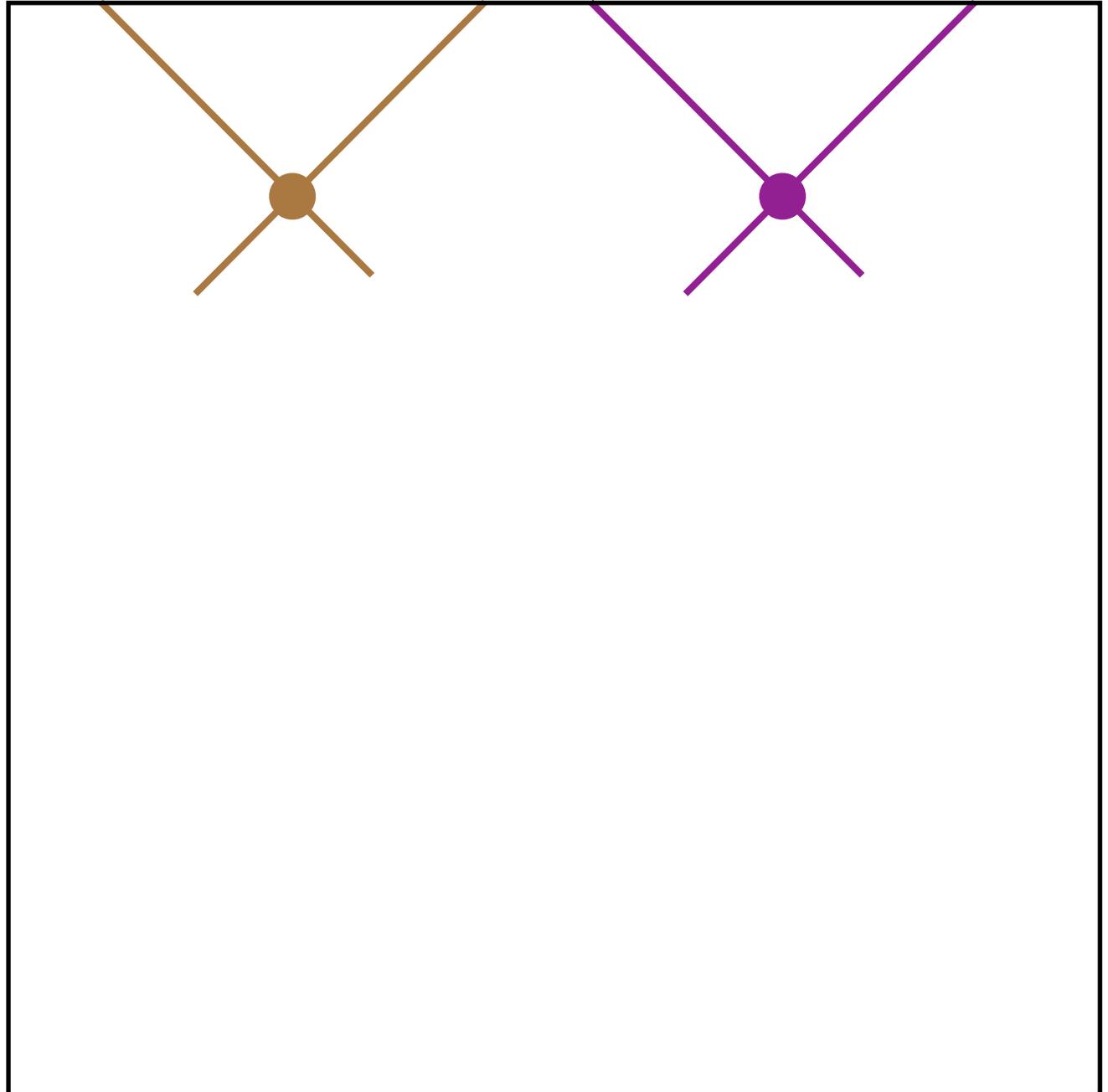
Causalidade em Espaços-Tempo Curvos

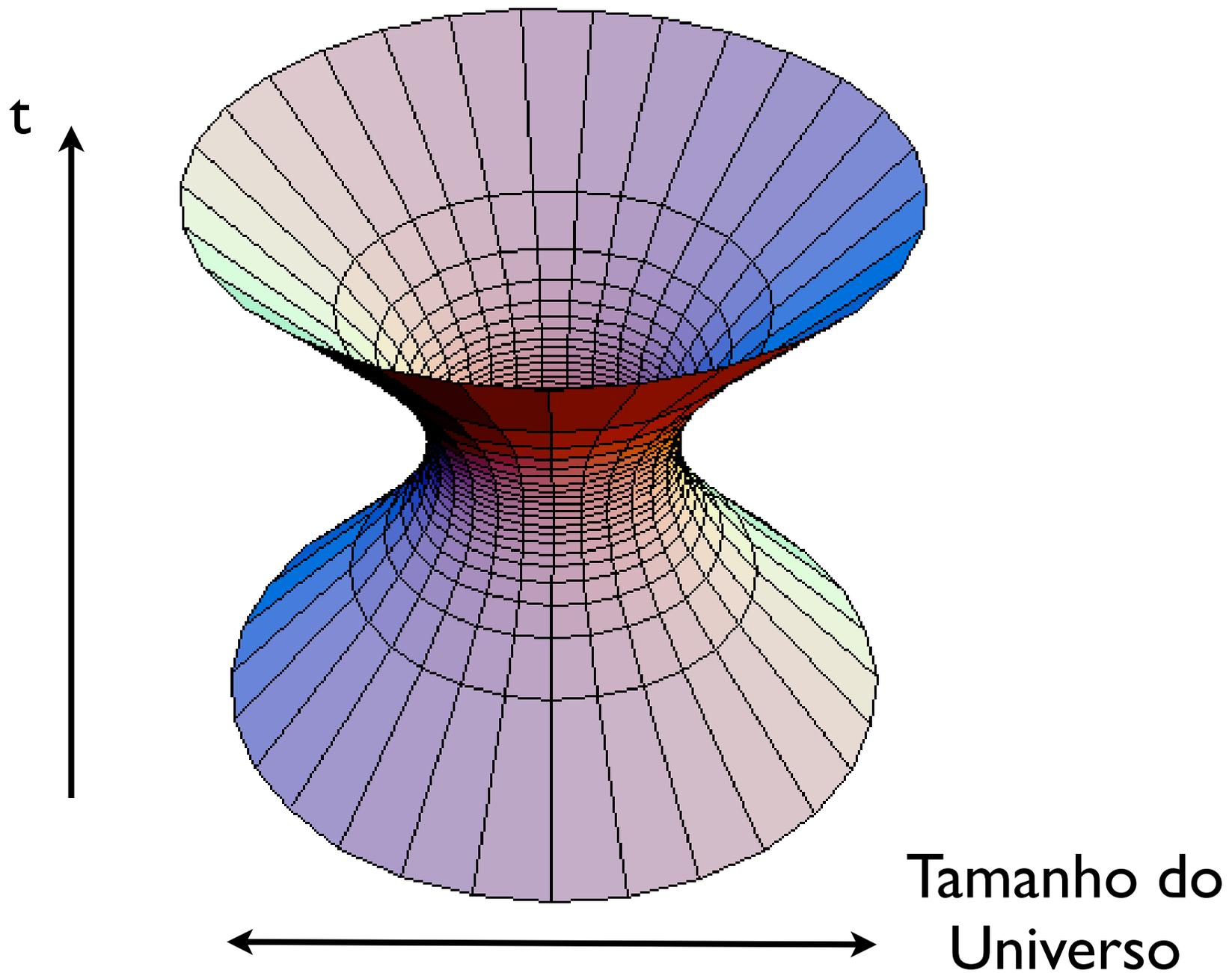
Que tipo de Espaço-Tempo?



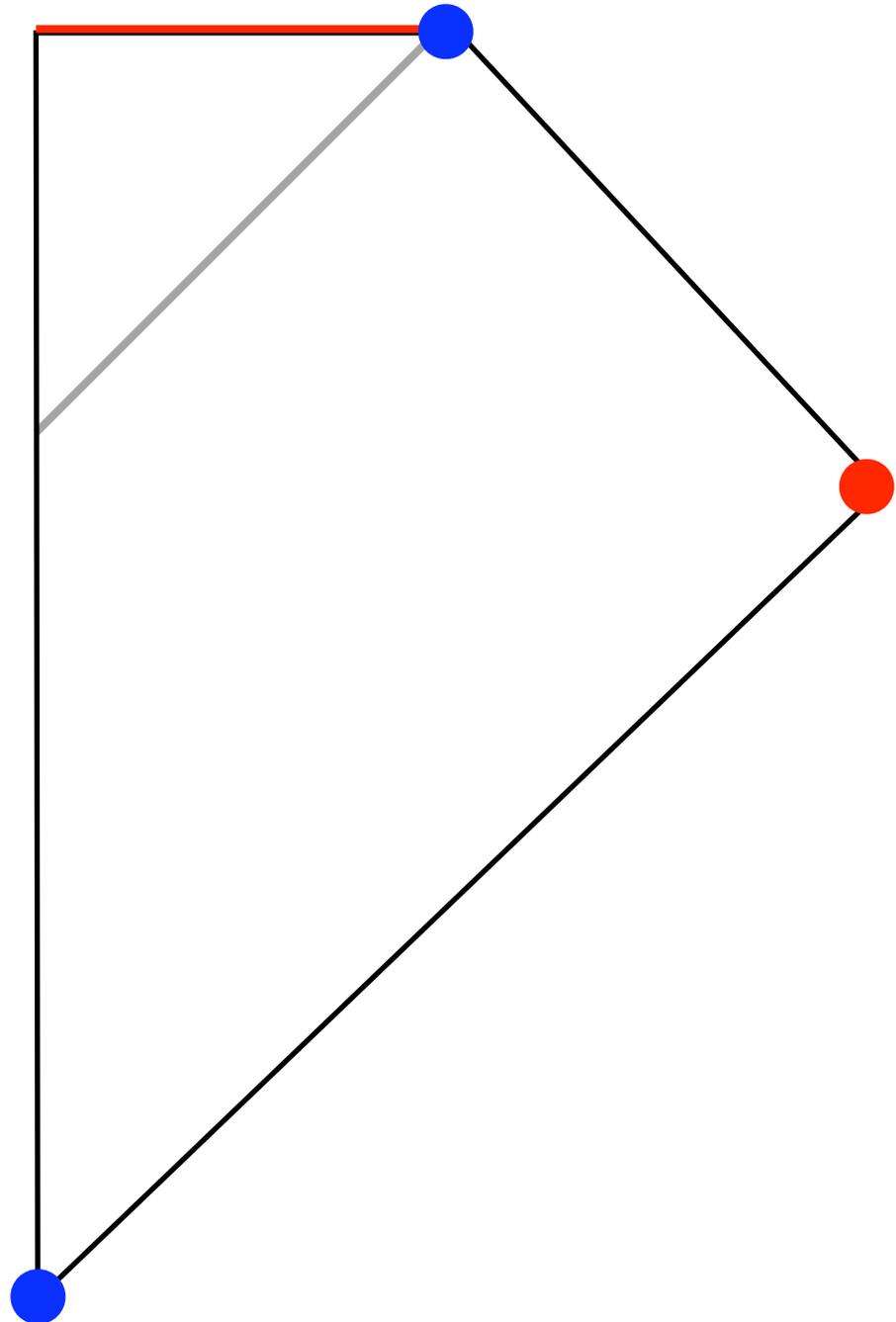
Consideremos
duas pessoas
bastante
separadas

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





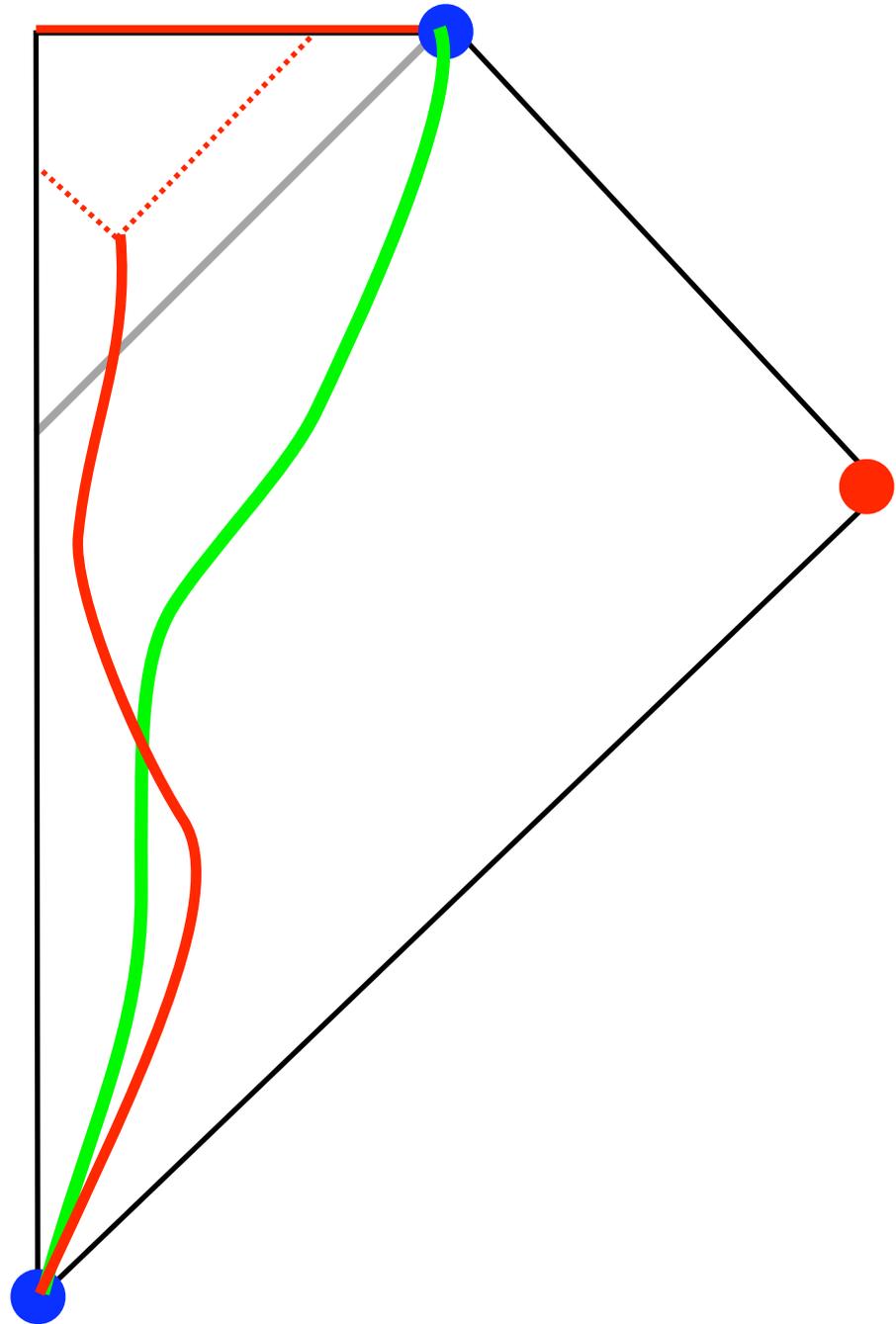
Que espaço Tempo?



Nota: Triangulo
também representa
Minkowski

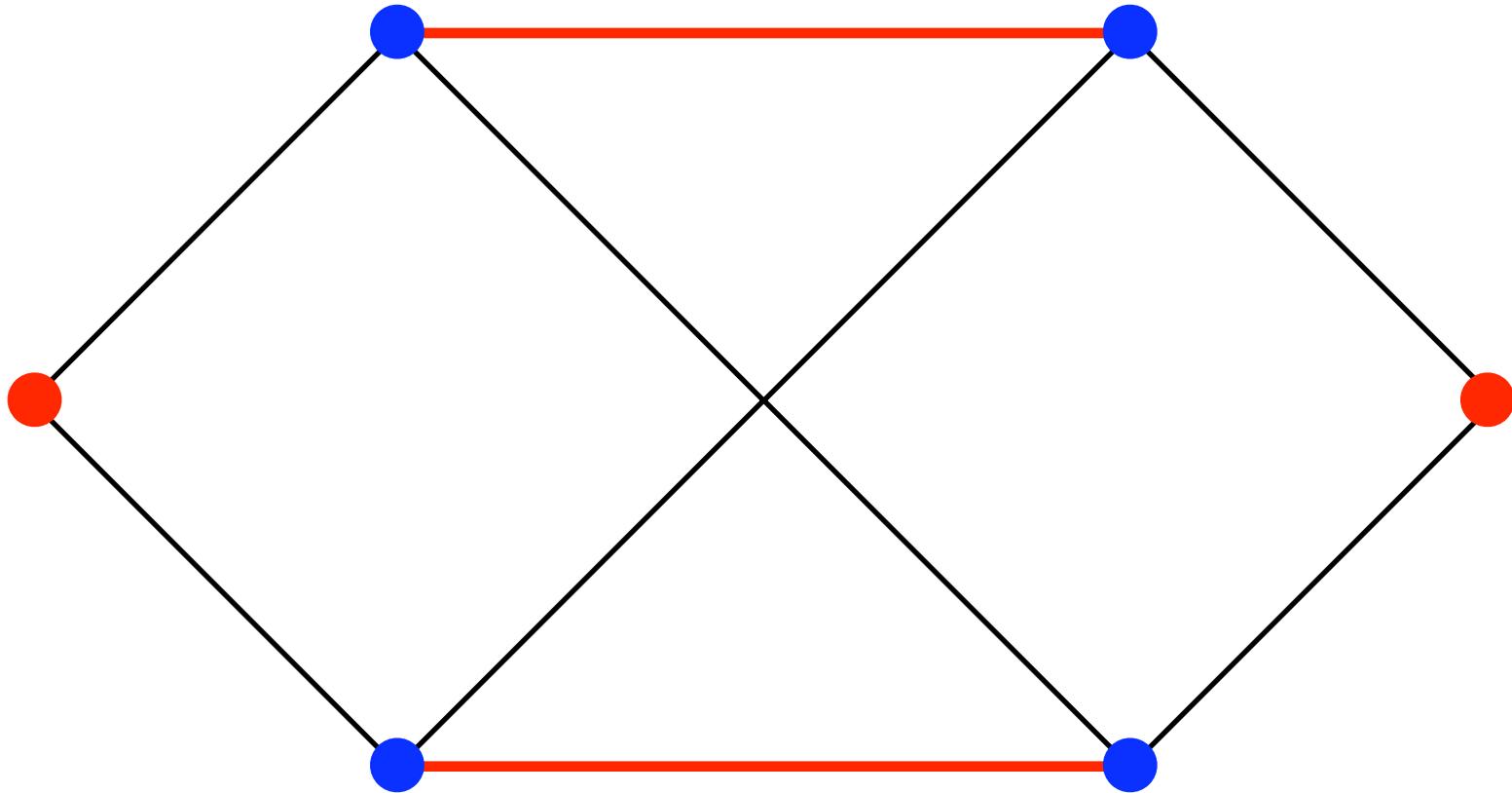
Podemos viver uma
vida eterna tranquila...

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



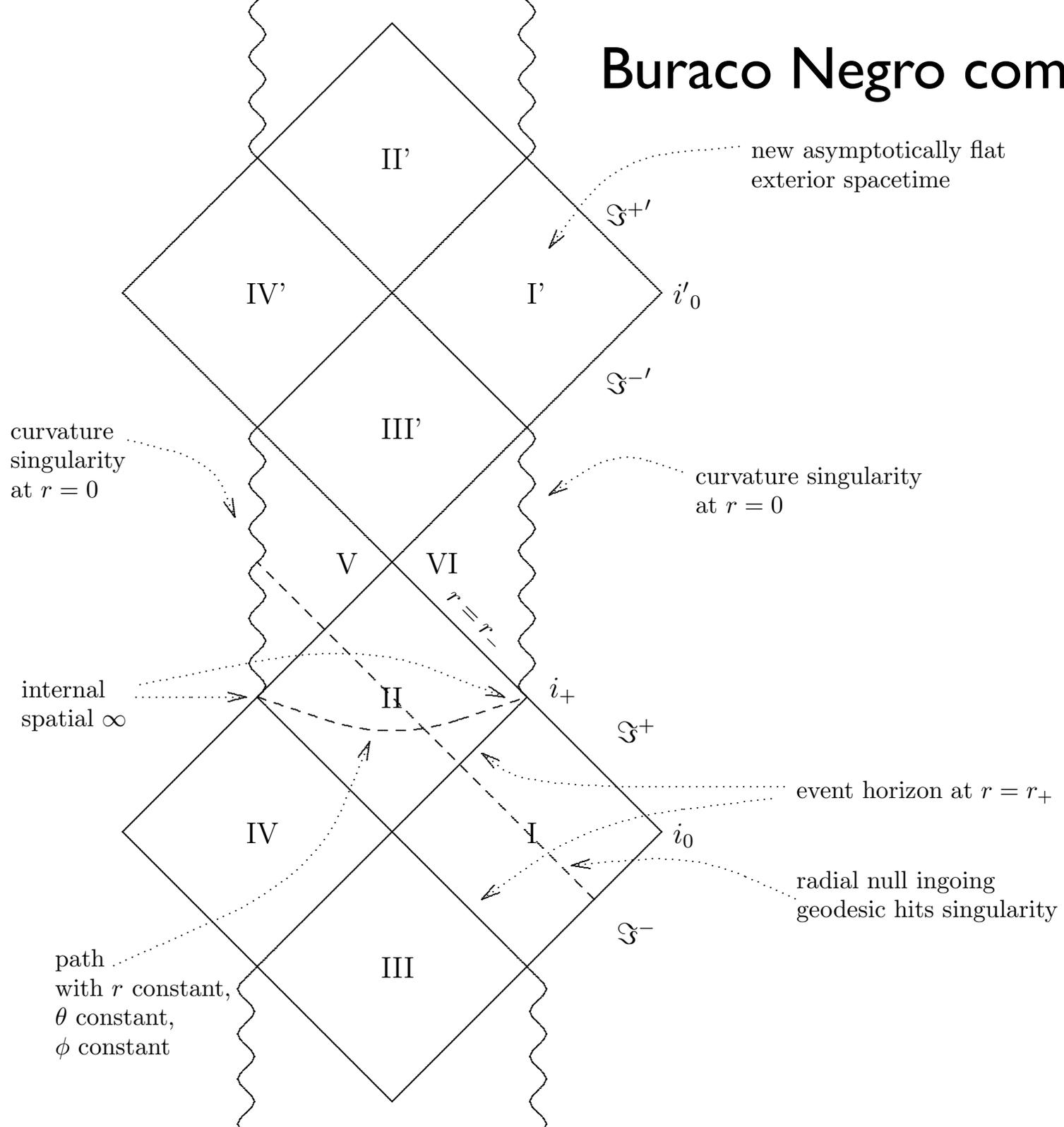


Buraco Negro Eterno de Schwarzschild



...

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 !