

Energy density  $u$   
 $(\frac{J}{m^3})$

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

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

ideal monod. gas:  $P = \frac{2}{3} u$

photon (ultrarelativistic) gas:  $P = \frac{1}{3} u$

ISS:  $v = 7660 \frac{m}{s}$   
 $\approx 25 \text{ ppm } \frac{v}{c}$

clock on ISS: goes  
 0.33 ppb slower  
 than stationary

$$U_{\text{pot grav}} = \frac{3}{5} G \frac{(2M_0)^2}{10^4 m} \approx 4 \cdot 10^{46} \text{ J}$$

$M_{\text{core}} > 2M_0 \rightarrow \text{Singularity}$

$$2M_0 c^2 \approx 4 \cdot 10^{47} \text{ J}$$

+ Event horizon } Black hole

# Special Relativity

1) speed of light,  $c$ , is the same in all inertial systems

2) relativity of simultaneity

3) "time dilation"  
according to  $S$ , the clock in  $S'$  goes slow

4) "length contraction"

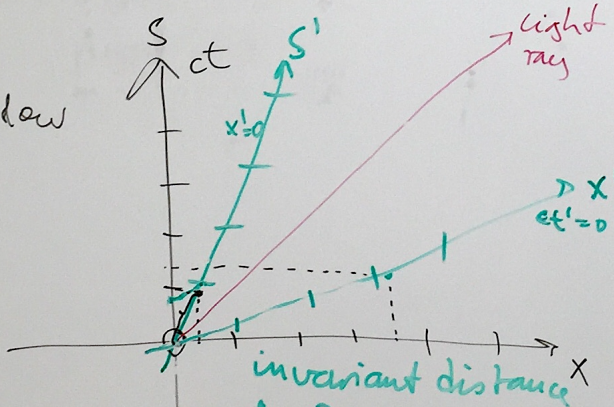
Lorentz eqs.  
 $ct' = \gamma(ct - \frac{v}{c}x)$

$$x' = \gamma(x - \frac{v}{c}ct)$$

$$\tau = \frac{\sqrt{\Delta s^2}}{c}$$

proper time

IF  $\Delta ct = 0 \rightarrow \Delta l = \sqrt{-\Delta s^2}$  (space-like separation  $\Delta s^2 < 0$ )  
 IF  $\Delta \vec{r} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta ct = \sqrt{\Delta s^2}$  (timelike separation  $\Delta s^2 > 0$ )  
 if  $|\Delta \vec{r}| = ct \rightarrow \Delta s^2 = 0$  (light-like separation)



$\sigma, \varphi$

$$ds^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\varphi^2$$

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & r^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\Delta s^2 = \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2$

$$g = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Delta s^2 = (\Delta ct, \Delta \vec{r}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & -1 & & \\ & & -1 & \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \Delta ct \\ \Delta \vec{r} \end{pmatrix}$$