

Spezielle Relativitätstheorie

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

Zeitdilatation: $t = \gamma t_0$

Längenkontraktion: $L = \frac{1}{\gamma} L_0$

Lorentztrafo: $x' = \gamma(x - \beta ct)$
 $ct' = \gamma(ct - \beta x)$

Geschwindigkeitsaddition: $u_x = \frac{u_x' + v_x}{1 + \frac{u_x' \cdot v_x}{c^2}}$;

$u_y = \frac{1}{\gamma(v_x)} \frac{u_y'}{1 + \frac{u_x' \cdot v_x}{c^2}}$; $u_z = \frac{1}{\gamma(v_x)} \frac{u_z'}{1 + \frac{u_x' \cdot v_x}{c^2}}$

Relativ. Masse: $m = \gamma m_0$

Relativ. kinetische Energie: $E_{kin} = (\gamma - 1)m_0 c^2$

Relativ. Gesamtenergie: $E = \sqrt{m_0^2 c^4 + p^2 c^2}$

Relationen: $p^2 = m^2 c^2 - m_0^2 c^2$; $\gamma^2 - 1 = \gamma^2 \frac{v^2}{c^2}$;

$p = m_0 c \sqrt{\gamma^2 - 1}$; $\gamma = \sqrt{1 + \frac{p^2}{m_0^2 c^2}}$; $p = \gamma m_0 v$

$ds^2 = -c^2 dt^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 = 0 = \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu$

Lorentzmatrix: $\Lambda_{\beta}^{\alpha} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Basistransformation: $\hat{e}_\alpha = \Lambda_{\alpha}^{\beta} \hat{e}_{\beta}$

Komponententransformation: $A^{\bar{\alpha}} = \Lambda^{\bar{\alpha}}_{\beta} A^{\beta}$

$\bar{A}^2 > 0$: raumartig; $\bar{A}^2 = 0$: lichta.; $\bar{A}^2 < 0$: zeita.

Minkowski -Metrik: $\eta_{\alpha\beta} = \hat{e}_\alpha \cdot \hat{e}_\beta$

Vierer-Geschwindigkeit: $\bar{u} = \gamma \begin{pmatrix} c \\ \vec{v} \end{pmatrix}$

Vierer-Impuls: $\bar{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma m_0 c \\ \gamma m_0 \vec{v} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} E/c \\ \vec{p}_{rel} \end{pmatrix}$

Relativistische Stöße: $\sum_j \bar{P}_j = \sum_k \bar{P}_k$

Vierer-Beschleunigung: $\frac{d\bar{u}}{d\tau} = \bar{A}$

Relativ. longitudinaler Dopplereffekt: $\frac{\bar{v}}{v} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}}$

Relativ. allg. Dopplereffekt: $\frac{\bar{v}}{v} = \gamma(1 - \beta \cos(\theta))$

Tensoren und Differentialformen

Vektor in Basisdarstellung: $\bar{A} = A^\alpha \hat{e}_\alpha$

Kontraktion: $A^\alpha p_\alpha = r \in \mathbb{R}$

Duale Basis $\hat{e}_\beta \tilde{\omega}^\alpha = \delta_\beta^\alpha$

Gradient als Einsform: $\tilde{d}\Phi = \left(\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial x^0}, \frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial x^1}, \frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial x^3} \right)$

kovariante Ableitung: $\frac{\partial\Phi}{\partial x^\alpha} = \Phi_{,\alpha}$

$\frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial x^\beta} = x^\alpha_{,\beta} = \delta^\alpha_\beta$; $\tilde{d}f = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^\alpha} \tilde{\omega}^\alpha = f_{,\alpha} \tilde{\omega}^\alpha = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^\alpha} \tilde{d}x^\alpha$

äußeres Produkt: $\tilde{q} \otimes \tilde{p}(\bar{A}, \bar{B}) = \tilde{q}(\bar{A}) \cdot \tilde{p}(\bar{B})$

$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ N \end{pmatrix}$ -Tensor: $\tilde{\omega}^\alpha \otimes \tilde{\omega}^\beta \otimes \dots \otimes \tilde{\omega}^\sigma$

Symmetrischer Tensor: $h_{\alpha\beta} = h_{\beta\alpha}$

Antisymmetrischer Tensor: $h_{\alpha\beta} = -h_{\beta\alpha}$

Symmetrischer Anteil: $h_{(\alpha\beta)} = \frac{1}{2}(h_{\alpha\beta} + h_{\beta\alpha})$

Antisymmetrischer Anteil: $h_{[\alpha\beta]} = \frac{1}{2}(h_{\alpha\beta} - h_{\beta\alpha})$

$h_{\alpha\beta} = h_{(\alpha\beta)} + h_{[\alpha\beta]}$; $h_{(\alpha\beta)} \cdot h_{[\alpha\beta]} = 0$

Betrag von Einheitsnormalform: $\left| \frac{\bar{A}}{|\bar{A}|} \right| = \pm 1$; $\left| \frac{\tilde{p}}{|\tilde{p}|} \right| = \pm 1$

Transformationsverhalten: $R^{\bar{\alpha}}_{\bar{\beta}} = \Lambda^{\bar{\alpha}}_{\mu} \Lambda^{\nu}_{\bar{\beta}} R^{\mu}_{\nu}$

Differentiation von Tensoren: $\frac{dT^{\alpha}_{\beta}}{d\tau} = T^{\alpha}_{\beta,\gamma} U^\gamma$

Transposition: $N(\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}) = \varphi(\bar{u}, \bar{w}, \bar{v})$

Dachprodukt: $\bar{u} \wedge \bar{v} = \bar{u} \otimes \bar{v} - \bar{v} \otimes \bar{u}$

Duale Tensoren: $J_{\alpha\beta\gamma} = J^{\mu} \varepsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma\mu}$

Hydrodynamik

Fluid mit 5 makroskopischen Größen beschreibbar:

$\bar{u}(\bar{x}, t)$; $P(\bar{x}, t)$, $\rho(\bar{x}, t)$ [$P = f(\rho, T)$]

Kontinuitätsgleichung: $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \bar{\nabla}(\rho \bar{u}) = 0$ (quellfrei)

Mit Quellen/Senken q $\rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \bar{\nabla}(\rho \bar{u}) = q$

Newton 2 für Flüssigkeit: $-\bar{\nabla} P = \rho \frac{d\bar{u}}{dt}$

Eulergleichung: $\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} + (\bar{u} \bar{\nabla}) \bar{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \bar{\nabla} P + \frac{1}{\rho} \bar{F}_{ext}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{u}) - \bar{\nabla} \times (\bar{u} \times (\bar{\nabla} \times \bar{u})) = 0$ (wenn S = const.)

1. HS der Thermodynamik: $dE + p \cdot DV = \delta Q$

$\delta Q = T \cdot dS$; $dP = \rho \cdot dw$; $H = E + P \cdot V$

Enthalpie pro Massendichte: $w = E + \frac{P}{\rho}$

Hydrostatische GGW: $P(z) - P(z_0) = -\rho_0 g(z - z_0)$

Gibb'sche freie Enthalpie: $G = H - T.S$

Allg. Gasgleichung: $P.V = n.R.T$

Auftriebskraft: $\vec{F}_A = \rho_{Fl} g V_K \hat{e}_z = M_{Fl,K} g \hat{e}_z$

Poisson-Gleichung: $\Delta\Phi(\vec{x}) = 4\pi G\rho(\vec{x})$

Bernoulli-Gleichung: $\frac{1}{2}u^2 + E + \frac{P}{\rho} + gz = const$

stationärer Strömung: $\frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} = \vec{u}\vec{\nabla}\vec{u} =_{Kugelsymmetrie} \vec{u} \frac{d\vec{u}}{dr}$

Energiestrom: $\mathcal{E} = \frac{1}{2}\rho u^2 + \rho E$

Energiestromdichtevektor: $\vec{\chi} = \rho\vec{u}(\frac{1}{2}u^2 + E + \frac{P}{\rho})$

Massenfluss = Massenstromdichte: $\rho\vec{u}$

Impulsstrom: $\vec{p} = \rho\vec{u}$

Impulsstromdichtetensor: $\Pi_{ik} = P\delta_{ik} + \rho u_i u_k$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(\rho u_i) = -\partial_k \Pi_{ik}; \frac{\partial \vec{\omega}}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \times (\vec{\omega} \times \vec{u}) = 0$

Zirkulation: $\Gamma = \oint_C \vec{u} \cdot d\vec{l}$

Wirbelstärke: $\vec{\omega} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{u}$

Freie Fallzeit: $\tau_{ff} = \sqrt{\frac{3\pi}{32G\rho_0}}$

Clausiusches Virial:

$2\langle E_{kin} \rangle + \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i \vec{r}_i \right\rangle = \frac{1}{\tau} (G(\tau) - G(0))$

Virialtheorem: $\langle E_{kin} \rangle = -\frac{1}{2} \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^N \vec{F}_i \vec{r}_i \right\rangle$

Thermodynamik: $E_{gas} = \frac{f}{2} N.k_B.T$

Boyl'sches Gesetz: $P.V = N.k_B.T$

Eddington-Leuchtkraft:

$L_E = \frac{4\pi.G.M.m_p.c}{\sigma_T} = 10^{4.5} \left(\frac{M}{M_\odot}\right) L_\odot$

Thomsonquerschnitt: $\sigma_T = \pi r_e^2$

Selbstenergie des Elektrons: $r_e \approx \frac{e^2}{m_e c^2}$

„Strahlungsdruck“: $f_{rad} = \frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{\dot{E}}{c} = \frac{L}{c} = \frac{\sigma_T L}{4\pi R^2 c}$

Virialsatz für Zentralkraft: $2\langle E_{kin} \rangle + \langle V_{pot}(r) \rangle = 0$

Gravitationsradius: $r_g = \frac{GM^2}{|V_{pot}|} = \frac{5}{3} R_0 \approx \frac{r_H}{0,4}$

$\langle v^2 \rangle = \frac{GM}{r_g}$

Gegendruck einer kollabierenden Gaswolke: $\bar{P} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{E_{grav}}{V}$

Potentialströmung: $\vec{\nabla}\vec{u} = 0 \rightarrow \Delta\phi = 0$

Schallgeschwindigkeit: $c_s = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial \rho}\right)_s} = \sqrt{\gamma \frac{P}{\rho}}$

Adiabatexponent: $\gamma = \frac{f+2}{f}$; isotherm: $\gamma = 1$

Druck und Ionisationsgrad: $P = nk_B T(1 + \chi)$

Ionisationsgrad: $\chi = 0 \hat{=} \text{keiner}$; $\chi = 1 \hat{=} \text{vollst.}$

$\rho = n\bar{m}$; n... Teilchendichte; \bar{m} : Masse/Teilchen

Dispersionsrelation: $\omega^2(k) = k^2 c_s^2 - 4\pi G\rho$

Jeanslänge: $\lambda_j^2 = \frac{\pi c_s^2}{G\rho_0}$

Jeansmasse: $M_j = \frac{4}{3}\pi\rho_0 \left(\frac{1}{2}\lambda_j\right)^3 = \frac{1}{6}\pi\rho_0 \left(\frac{\pi c_s^2}{G\rho_0}\right)^{3/2}$

Nützliche Formeln

DGL: Typ $y' + r(x)y = s(x)$

Lösung: $c = y.e^{\int r(z)dz} - \int s(z).e^{\int r(\xi)d\xi} dz$

DGL: Typ: $f_2(x)y'' + f_1(x)y' + f_0(x)y = f(x)$

$y_H + y_P = (a.u_1(x) + b.u_2(x)) + (A(x).u_1 + B(x).u_2)$

$A' = \frac{u_2 f(x)}{f_2(x)(u_2 u_1' - u_1 u_2')}; $B' = -\frac{u_1 f(x)}{f_2(x)(u_2 u_1' - u_1 u_2')}$$

Quotientenregel: $\left(\frac{f}{g}\right)' = \frac{f'.g - f.g'}{g^2}$

Substitution: $\int f(y)dy = \int f(g(x))g'(x)dx$

Partielle Integration: $\int fg = Fg - \int Fg'$

Winkelsätze: $\sin(2\alpha) = 2\sin(\alpha)\cos(\alpha)$

$\sin(\alpha \pm \beta) = \sin(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \pm \cos(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$

$\cos(\alpha \pm \beta) = \cos(\alpha)\cos(\beta) \mp \sin(\alpha)\sin(\beta)$

$\cos(2\alpha) = \cos^2(\alpha) - \sin^2(\alpha)$

$\sin(\alpha) \pm \sin(\beta) = 2\sin\left(\frac{\alpha \pm \beta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\alpha \mp \beta}{2}\right)$

$\cos(\alpha) + \cos(\beta) = 2\cos\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$

$\cos(\alpha) - \cos(\beta) = -2\sin\left(\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}\right)\sin\left(\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}\right)$