

Undulating Relativity

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ABSTRACT

The Special Theory of Relativity takes us to two results that presently are considered “inexplicable” to many renowned scientists, to know:

- The dilatation of time, and
- The contraction of the Lorentz Length.

The solution to these have driven the author to the development of the Undulating Relativity (UR) theory, where the Temporal variation is due to the differences on the route of the light propagation and the lengths are constants between two landmarks in uniform relative movement.

The Undulating Relativity provides transformations between the two landmarks that differs from the transformations of Lorentz for: Space (x,y,z), Time (t), Speed (\vec{u}), Acceleration (\vec{a}), Energy (E), Momentum (\vec{p}), Force (\vec{F}), Electrical Field (\vec{E}), Magnetic Field (\vec{B}), Light Frequency (γ), Electrical Current (\vec{J}) and “Electrical Charge” (ρ).

From the analysis of the development of the Undulating Relativity, the following can be synthesized:

- It is a theory with principles completely on physics;
- The transformations are linear;
- Keeps untouched the Euclidian principles;
- Considers the Galileo’s transformation distinct on each referential;
- Ties the Speed of Light and Time to a unique phenomenon;
- The Lorentz force can be attained by two distinct types of Filed Forces, and
- With the absence of the spatial contraction of Lorentz, to reach the same classical results of the special relativity rounding is not necessary as concluded on the Doppler effect.

Both, the Undulating Relativity and the Special Relativity of Albert Einstein explain the experience of Michel-Morley, the longitudinal and transversal Doppler effect, and supplies exactly identical formulation to:

$$\text{Aberration of zenith} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{v}{c} / \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}.$$

$$\text{Fresnel's formula} \Rightarrow c' = \frac{c}{n} + v \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right).$$

$$\text{Mass (} m \text{) with velocity (} v \text{) = [resting mass (} m_0 \text{)]} / \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}.$$

$$E = m.c^2.$$

$$\text{Momentum} \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \frac{m_0 \cdot \vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}.$$

$$\text{Relation between momentum (p) and Energy (E)} \Rightarrow E = c \cdot \sqrt{m_0^2 \cdot c^2 + p^2}.$$

$$\text{Relation between the electric field (} \vec{E} \text{) and the magnetic field (} \vec{B} \text{)} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\vec{V}}{c^2} \times \vec{E}.$$

$$\text{Biot-Savant's formula} \Rightarrow \vec{B} = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot I}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot R} \vec{\mu}.$$

$$\text{Louis De Broglie's wave equation} \Rightarrow \psi(x,t) = a \cdot \sin \left[2\pi \gamma \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) \right]; u = \frac{c^2}{v}$$

Other Works:

§9 Explaining the Sagnac Effect with the Undulating Relativity.

§10 Explaining the experience of Ives-Stilwell with the Undulating Relativity.

§11 Transformation of the power of a luminous ray between two referentials in the Special Theory of Relativity.

§12 Linearity.

§13 Richard C. Tolman.

§14 Velocities composition.

§15 Invariance.

§16 Time and Frequency.

§17 Transformation of H. Lorentz.

§18 The Michelson & Morley experience.

§19 Regression of the perihelion of Mercury of 7,13".

§§19 Advance of Mercury's perihelion of 42.79".

§20 Inertia.

§20 Inertia (clarifications)

§21 Advance of Mercury's perihelion of 42.79" calculated with the Undulating Relativity.

§22 Spatial Deformation.

§23 Space and Time Bend.

§24 Variational Principle.

§25 Logarithmic Spiral.

§ 26 Mercury Perihelion Advance of 42.99".

§27 Advancement of Perihelion of Mercury of 42.99" "contour Conditions".

§28 Simplified Perihelium Advance.

§29 Yukawa Potential Energy "Continuation".

§30 Energy Continuation Clarifications

§31 Simple Quantum Mechanics Deduction of Erwin Schrödinger's Equations

§32 Relativistic Version of Erwin Schödinger Equation

§33 Hyperbolic Relativistic Energy

§34 Hyperbolic equations similar to Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac's equations

§35 The Geometry of Transformations by Hendrik Lorentz

§32 Quantum Operator for moment p 05.12.2023

§36 The Wave Function 15.04.2024

§37 Relativistic Transformations

Undulating Relativity

§ 1 Transformation to space and time

The Undulating Relativity (UR) keep the principle of the relativity and the principle of Constancy of light speed, exactly like Albert Einstein's Special Relativity Theory defined:

- a) The laws, under which the state of physics systems are changed are the same, either when referred to a determined system of coordinates or to any other that has uniform translation movement in relation to the first.
- b) Any ray of light moves in the resting coordinates system with a determined velocity c , that is the same, whatever this ray is emitted by a resting body or by a body in movement (which explains the experience of Michel-Morley).

Let's imagine first that two observers O and O' (in vacuum), moving in uniform translation movement in relation to each other, that is, the observer don't rotate relatively to each other. In this way, the observer O together with the axis x , y , and z of a system of a rectangle Cartesian coordinates, sees the observer O' move with velocity v , on the positive axis x , with the respective parallel axis and sliding along with the x axis while the O' , together with the x' , y' and z' axis of a system of a rectangle Cartesian coordinates sees O moving with velocity $-v'$, in negative direction towards the x' axis with the respective parallel axis and sliding along with the x' axis. The observer O measures the time t and the O' observer measures the time t' ($t \neq t'$). Let's admit that both observers set their clocks in such a way that, when the coincidence of the origin of the coordinated system happens $t = t' = \text{zero}$.

In the instant that $t = t' = 0$, a ray of light is projected from the common origin to both observers. After the time interval t the observer O will notice that his ray of light had simultaneously hit the coordinates point A (x , y , z) with the ray of the O' observer with velocity c and that the origin of the system of the O' observer has run the distance $v t$ along the positive way of the x axis, concluding that:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2 t^2 = 0 \quad 1.1$$

$$x' = x - v t. \quad 1.2$$

The same way after the time interval t' the O' observer will notice that his ray of light simultaneously hit with the observer O the coordinate point A (x' , y' , z') with velocity c and that the origin of the system for the observer O has run the distance $v't'$ on the negative way of the axis x' , concluding that:

$$x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 - c^2 t'^2 = 0 \quad 1.3$$

$$x = x' + v' t'. \quad 1.4$$

Making 1.1 equal to 1.3 we have

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2 t^2 = x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 - c^2 t'^2. \quad 1.5$$

Because of the symmetry $y = y'$ and $z = z'$, that simplify 1.5 in

$$x^2 - c^2 t^2 = x'^2 - c^2 t'^2. \quad 1.6$$

To the observer O $x' = x - v t$ (1.2) that applied in 1.6 supplies

$$x^2 - c^2 t^2 = (x - v t)^2 - c^2 t'^2 \text{ from where}$$

$$t' = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}}. \quad 1.7$$

To the observer O' $x = x' + v' t'$ (1.4) that applied in 1.6 supplies

$$(x' + v' t')^2 - c^2 t'^2 = x^2 - c^2 t^2 \text{ from where}$$

$$t = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2 t'}} \quad 1.8$$

Table I, transformations to the space and time

$x' = x - vt$	1.2	$x = x' + v' t'$	1.4
$y' = y$	1.2.1	$y = y'$	1.4.1
$z' = z$	1.2.2	$z = z'$	1.4.2
$t' = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}}$	1.7	$t = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2 t'}}$	1.8

From the equation system formed by 1.2 and 1.4 we find

$$vt = v' t' \text{ or } |v|t = |v'|t' \text{ (considering } t > 0 \text{ e } t' > 0) \quad 1.9$$

what demonstrates the invariance of the space in the Undulatory Relativity.

From the equation system formed by 1.7 and 1.8 we find

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2 t'}} = 1. \quad 1.10$$

If in 1.2 $x' = 0$ then $x = vt$, that applied in 1.10 supplies,

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = 1. \quad 1.11$$

If in 1.10 $x = ct$ and $x' = c t'$ then

$$\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{v'}{c}\right) = 1. \quad 1.12$$

To the observer O the principle of light speed constancy guarantees that the components u_x , u_y and u_z of the light speed are also constant along its axis, thus

$$\frac{x}{t} = \frac{dx}{dt} = u_x, \frac{y}{t} = \frac{dy}{dt} = u_y, \frac{z}{t} = \frac{dz}{dt} = u_z \quad 1.13$$

and then we can write

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} \quad 1.14$$

With the use of 1.7 and 1.9 and 1.14 we can write

$$\frac{|v|}{|v'|} = \frac{t'}{t} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} \quad 1.15$$

Differentiating 1.9 with constant v and v' , or else, only the time varying we have

$$|v|dt = |v'|dt' \text{ or } \frac{|v|}{|v'|} = \frac{dt'}{dt}, \quad 1.16$$

$$\text{but from 1.15 } \frac{|v|}{|v'|} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} \text{ then } dt' = dt \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} \quad 1.17$$

Being v and v' constants, the reasons $\frac{|v|}{|v'|}$ and $\frac{t'}{t}$ in 1.15 must also be constant because for this the

differential of $\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}}$ must be equal to zero from where we conclude $\frac{x}{t} = \frac{dx}{dt} = u_x$, that is exactly the same as 1.13.

To the observer O' the principle of Constancy of velocity of light guarantees that the components $u'x'$, $u'y'$, and $u'z'$ of velocity of light are also constant alongside its axis, thus

$$\frac{x'}{t'} = \frac{dx'}{dt'} = u'x', \frac{y'}{t'} = \frac{dy'}{dt'} = u'y', \frac{z'}{t'} = \frac{dz'}{dt'} = u'z', \quad 1.18$$

and with this we can write ,

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}. \quad 1.19$$

With the use of 1.8, 1.9, and 1.19 we can write

$$\frac{|v'|}{|v|} = \frac{t}{t'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}. \quad 1.20$$

Differentiating 1.9 with v' and v constant, that is, only the time varying we have

$$|v'|dt' = |v|dt \text{ or } \frac{|v'|}{|v|} = \frac{dt}{dt'}, \quad 1.21$$

$$\text{but from 1.20 } \frac{|v'|}{|v|} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}} \text{ then } dt = dt' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}. \quad 1.22$$

Being v' and v constant the divisions $\frac{|v'|}{|v|}$ and $\frac{t}{t'}$ in 1.20 also have to be constant because of this the

differential of $\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}}$ must be equal to zero from where we conclude $\frac{x'}{t'} = \frac{dx'}{dt'} = u'x'$, that is exactly like to 1.18.

Replacing 1.14 and 1.19 in 1.10 we have

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}} = 1. \quad 1.23$$

To the observer O the vector position of the point A of coordinates (x,y,z) is

$$\vec{R} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}, \quad 1.24$$

and the vector position of the origin of the system of the observer O' is

$$\vec{R}_{O'} = vt\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} + 0\vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{R}_{O'} = vt\vec{i}. \quad 1.25$$

To the observer O', the vector position of the point A of coordinates (x',y',z') is

$$\vec{R}' = x'\vec{i}' + y'\vec{j}' + z'\vec{k}', \quad 1.26$$

and the vector position of the origin of the system of the observer O is

$$\vec{R}'_{O} = -v't'\vec{i}' + 0\vec{j}' + 0\vec{k}' \Rightarrow \vec{R}'_{O} = -v't'\vec{i}'. \quad 1.27$$

$$\text{Due to 1.9, 1.25, and 1.27 we have, } \vec{R}_{O'} = -\vec{R}'_{O}. \quad 1.28$$

As 1.24 is equal to 1.25 plus 1.26 we have

$$\vec{R} = \vec{R}_{O'} + \vec{R}' \Rightarrow \vec{R}' = \vec{R} - \vec{R}_{O'}. \quad 1.29$$

$$\text{Applying 1.28 in 1.29 we have, } \vec{R} = \vec{R}' - \vec{R}'_{O}. \quad 1.30$$

To the observer O the vector velocity of the origin of the system of the observer O' is

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{R}o'}{dt} = v\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} + 0\vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = v\vec{i} . \quad 1.31$$

To the observer O' the vector velocity of the origin of the system of the observer O is

$$\vec{v}' = \frac{d\vec{R}'o}{dt'} = -v'\vec{i} + 0\vec{j} + 0\vec{k} \Rightarrow \vec{v}' = -v'\vec{i} . \quad 1.32$$

From 1.15, 1.20, 1.31, and 1.32 we find the following relations between \vec{v} and \vec{v}'

$$\vec{v} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}} \quad 1.33$$

$$\vec{v}' = \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}} . \quad 1.34$$

Observation: in the table I the formulas 1.2, 1.2.1, and 1.2.2 are the components of the vector 1.29 and the formulas 1.4, 1.4.1, and 1.4.2 are the components of the vector 1.30.

§2 Law of velocity transformations \vec{u} and \vec{u}'

Differentiating 1.29 and dividing it by 1.17 we have

$$\frac{d\vec{R}'}{dt'} = \frac{d\vec{R} - d\vec{R}o'}{dt \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \vec{u}' = \frac{\vec{u} - \vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}} = \frac{\vec{u} - \vec{v}}{\sqrt{K}} . \quad 2.1$$

Differentiating 1.30 and dividing it by 1.22 we have

$$\frac{d\vec{R}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{R}' - d\vec{R}'o}{dt' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \frac{\vec{u}' - \vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}} = \frac{\vec{u}' - \vec{v}'}{\sqrt{K'}} . \quad 2.2$$

Table 2, Law of velocity transformations \vec{u} and \vec{u}'

$\vec{u}' = \frac{\vec{u} - \vec{v}}{\sqrt{K}}$	2.1	$\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{u}' - \vec{v}'}{\sqrt{K'}}$	2.2
$u'x' = \frac{ux - v}{\sqrt{K}}$	2.3	$ux = \frac{u'x' + v'}{\sqrt{K'}}$	2.4
$u'y' = \frac{uy}{\sqrt{K}}$	2.3.1	$uy = \frac{u'y'}{\sqrt{K'}}$	2.4.1
$u'z' = \frac{uz}{\sqrt{K}}$	2.3.2	$uz = \frac{u'z'}{\sqrt{K'}}$	2.4.2
$ v' = \frac{ v }{\sqrt{K}}$	1.15	$v = \frac{ v' }{\sqrt{K'}}$	1.20
$\sqrt{K} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}$	2.5	$\sqrt{K'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}$	2.6

Multiplying 2.1 by itself we have

$$u' = \frac{u \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{u^2} - \frac{2vux}{u^2}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}}. \quad 2.7$$

If in 2.7 we make $u = c$ then $u' = c$ as it is required by the principle of constancy of velocity of light. Multiplying 2.2 by itself we have

$$u = \frac{u' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{u'^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{u'^2}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}}. \quad 2.8$$

If in 2.8 we make $u' = c$ then $u = c$ as it is required by the principle of constancy of velocity of light.

If in 2.3 we make $ux = c$ then $u'x' = \frac{c-v}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vc}{c^2}}} = c$ as it is required by the principle of constancy of velocity of light.

If in 2.4 we make $u'x' = c$ then $ux = \frac{c+v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'c}{c^2}}} = c$ as it is required by the principle of constancy of velocity of light.

Remodeling 2.7 and 2.8 we have

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}}. \quad 2.9$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}. \quad 2.10$$

The direct relations between the times and velocities of two points in space can be obtained with the equalities $\vec{u}' = 0 \Rightarrow u'x' = 0 \Rightarrow ux = v$ coming from 2.1, that applied in 1.17, 1.22, 1.20, and 1.15 supply

$$dt' = dt \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2v}{c^2}} \Rightarrow dt = \frac{dt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}, \quad 2.11$$

$$dt = dt' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'0}{c^2}} \Rightarrow dt' = \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}, \quad 2.12$$

$$|v| = \frac{|v'|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'0}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow |v| = \frac{|v'|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}, \quad 2.13$$

$$|v'| = \frac{|v|}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2v}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow |v'| = \frac{|v|}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}. \quad 2.14$$

Aberration of the zenith

To the observer O' along with the star $u'x' = 0$, $u'y' = c$ and $u'z' = 0$, and to the observer O along with the Earth we have the conjunct 2.3

$$0 = \frac{ux - v}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow ux = v, c = \frac{uy}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vuy}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow uy = c\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}, uz = 0,$$

$$u = \sqrt{ux^2 + uy^2 + uz^2} = \sqrt{v^2 + \left(c\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)^2} + 0^2 = c \text{ exactly as foreseen by the principle of relativity.}$$

To the observer O the light propagates in a direction that makes an angle with the vertical axis y given by

$$\text{tanga} = \frac{ux}{uy} = \frac{v}{c\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{v/c}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 2.15$$

that is the aberration formula of the zenith in the special relativity .

If we inverted the observers we would have the conjunct 2.4

$$0 = \frac{u'x' + v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow u'x' = -v', c = \frac{u'y'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'(-v')}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow u'y' = c\sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}, u'z'=0,$$

$$u' = \sqrt{u'x'^2 + u'y'^2 + u'z'^2} = \sqrt{(-v')^2 + \left(c\sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}\right)^2} + 0^2 = c$$

$$\text{tanga} = \frac{u'x'}{u'y'} = \frac{-v'}{c\sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-v'/c}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 2.16$$

that is equal to 2.15, with the negative sign indicating the contrary direction of the angles.

Fresnel's formula

Considering in 2.4, $u'x' = c/n$ the velocity of light relatively to the water, $v' = v$ the velocity of water in relation to the apparatus then $ux = c'$ will be the velocity of light relatively to the laboratory

$$c' = \frac{c/n + v}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{2vc/n}{c^2}}} = \frac{c/n + v}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v}{nc}}} = \left(\frac{c}{n} + v\right) \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v}{nc}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cong \left(\frac{c}{n} + v\right) \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v}{nc}\right)\right]$$

Ignoring the term v^2/c^2 we have

$$c' \cong \left(\frac{c}{n} + v\right) \left(1 - \frac{v}{nc}\right) \cong \frac{c}{n} + v - \frac{v}{n^2} - \frac{v^2}{nc}$$

and ignoring the term v^2/nc we have the Fresnel's formula

$$c' = \frac{c}{n} + v - \frac{v}{n^2} = \frac{c}{n} + v \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right). \quad 2.17$$

Doppler effect

Making $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ and $r'^2 = x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2$ in 1.5 we have $r^2 - c^2 t^2 = r'^2 - c^2 t'^2$ or
 $(r - ct) = (r' - ct') \frac{(r' + ct')}{(r + ct)}$ replacing then $r = ct$, $r' = ct'$ and 1.7 we find $(r - ct) = (r' - ct') \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}}$

as $c = \frac{w}{k} = \frac{w'}{k'}$ then $\frac{1}{k}(kr - wt) = \frac{1}{k'}(k'r' - w't') \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}}$ where to attend the principle of relativity

we will define $k' = k \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}}$ 2.18

Resulting in the expression $(kr - wt) = (k'r' - w't')$ symmetric and invariable between the observers.

To the observer O an expression in the formula of $\psi(r, t) = f(kr - wt)$ 2.19

represents a curve that propagates in the direction of \vec{R} . To the observer O' an expression in the formula of $\psi'(r', t') = f(k'r' - w't')$ 2.20

represents a curve that propates in the direction of \vec{R}' .

Applying in 2.18 $k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$, $k' = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda'}$, 1.14, 1.19, 1.23, 2.5, and 2.6 we have

$$\lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{K}} \text{ e } \lambda = \frac{\lambda'}{\sqrt{K'}} \text{ ,} \quad 2.21$$

that applied in $c = y\lambda = y'\lambda'$ supply, $y' = y\sqrt{K}$ and $y = y'\sqrt{K'}$. 2.22

Considering the relation of Planck-Einstein between energy (E) and frequency (y), we have to the observer O $E = hy$ and to the observer O' $E' = hy'$ that replaced in 2.22 supply

$$E' = E\sqrt{K} \text{ and } E = E'\sqrt{K'} \text{ .} \quad 2.23$$

If the observer O that sees the observer O' moving with velocity v in a positive way to the axis x , emits waves of frequency y and velocity c in a positive way to the axis x then, according to 2.22 and $ux = c$ the

observer O' will measure the waves with velocity c and frequency $y' = y \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)$, 2.24

that is exactly the classic formula of the longitudinal Doppler effect.

If the observer O' that sees the observer O moving with velocity $-v'$ in the negative way of the axis x' , emits waves of frequency y' and velocity c , then the observer O according to 2.22 and $u'x' = -v'$ will measure waves of frequency y and velocity c in a perpendicular plane to the movement of O' given by

$$y = y' \sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \text{ ,} \quad 2.25$$

that is exactly the formula of the transversal Doppler effect in the Special Relativity.

§3 Transformations of the accelerations \vec{a} and \vec{a}'

Differentiating 2.1 and dividing it by 1.17 we have

$$\frac{d\vec{u}'}{dt'} = \frac{d\vec{u} / \sqrt{K}}{dt\sqrt{K}} + (\vec{u} - \vec{v}) \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{d\vec{u}x / K\sqrt{K}}{dt\sqrt{K}} \Rightarrow \vec{a}' = \frac{\vec{a}}{K} + (\vec{u} - \vec{v}) \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{ax}{K^2} \text{ .} \quad 3.1$$

Differentiating 2.2 and dividing it by 1.22 we have

$$\frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{u}' / \sqrt{K'}}{dt'\sqrt{K'}} - (\vec{u}' - \vec{v}') \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{du'x' / K'\sqrt{K'}}{dt'\sqrt{K'}} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{\vec{a}'}{K'} - (\vec{u}' - \vec{v}') \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{a'x'}{K'^2} \text{ .} \quad 3.2$$

Table 3, transformations of the accelerations \vec{a} and \vec{a}'

$\vec{a}' = \frac{\vec{a}}{K} + (\vec{u} - \vec{v}) \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{ax}{K^2}$	3.1	$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{a}'}{K'} - (\vec{u}' - \vec{v}') \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{a'x'}{K'^2}$	3.2
$a'x' = \frac{ax}{K} + (ux - v) \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{ax}{K^2}$	3.3	$ax = \frac{a'x'}{K'} - (u'x' + v') \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{a'x'}{K'^2}$	3.4
$a'y' = \frac{ay}{K} + uy \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{ax}{K^2}$	3.3.1	$ay = \frac{a'y'}{K'} - u'y' \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{a'x'}{K'^2}$	3.4.1
$a'z' = \frac{az}{K} + uz \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{ax}{K^2}$	3.3.2	$az = \frac{a'z'}{K'} - u'z' \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{a'x'}{K'^2}$	3.4.2
$a' = \frac{a}{K}$	3.8	$a = \frac{a'}{K'}$	3.9
$K = 1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}$	3.5	$K' = 1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}$	3.6

From the tables 2 and 3 we can conclude that if to the observer O $\vec{u} \cdot \vec{a} = \text{zero}$ and $c^2 = ux^2 + uy^2 + uz^2$, then it is also to the observer O' $\vec{u}' \cdot \vec{a}' = \text{zero}$ and $c^2 = u'x'^2 + u'y'^2 + u'z'^2$, thus \vec{u} is perpendicular to \vec{a} and \vec{u}' is perpendicular to \vec{a}' as the vectors theory requires.

Differentiating 1.9 with the velocities and the times changing we have, $tdv + vdt = t'dv' + v'dt'$, but considering 1.16 we have, $vdt = v'dt' \Rightarrow tdv = t'dv'$ 3.7

Where replacing 1.15 and dividing it by 1.17 we have, $\frac{dv'}{dt'} = \frac{dv}{dtK}$ or $a' = \frac{a}{K}$. 3.8

We can also replace 1.20 in 3.7 and divide it by 1.22 deducing

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{dv'}{dt'K'} \text{ or } a = \frac{a'}{K'}. \quad 3.9$$

The direct relations between the modules of the accelerations a and a' of two points in space can be obtained with the $\vec{u}' = 0 \Rightarrow u'x' = 0 \Rightarrow a'x' = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \vec{v} \Rightarrow ux = v$ coming from 2.1, that applied in 3.8 and 3.9 supply

$$a' = \frac{a}{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} = \frac{a}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \text{ and } a = \frac{a'}{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}} = \frac{a'}{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}. \quad 3.10$$

That can also be reduced from 3.1 and 3.2 if we use the same equalities

$$\vec{u}' = 0 \Rightarrow u'x' = 0 \Rightarrow a'x' = 0 \Rightarrow \vec{u} = \vec{v} \Rightarrow ux = v \text{ coming from 2.1.}$$

§4 Transformations of the Moments \vec{p} and \vec{p}'

$$\text{Defined as } \vec{p} = m(u)\vec{u} \text{ and } \vec{p}' = m'(u')\vec{u}', \quad 4.1$$

where $m(u)$ and $m'(u')$ symbolizes the function masses of the modules of velocities $u = |\vec{u}|$ and $u' = |\vec{u}'|$.

We will have the relations between $m(u)$ and $m'(u')$ and the resting mass m_0 , analyzing the elastic collision in a plane between the sphere s that for the observer o moves alongside the axis y with velocity $u_y = w$ and the sphere s' that for the observer O' moves alongside the axis y' with velocity $u'_y = -w$. The spheres while observed in relative resting are identical and have the mass m_0 . The considered collision is symmetric in relation to a parallel line to the axis y and y' passing by the center of the spheres in the moment of. Collision.

Before and after the collision the spheres have velocities observed by O and O' according to the following table gotten from table 2

	Sphere	Observer O	Observer O'
Before	s	$uxs = zero , uys = w$	$u'x's = -v' , u'y's = w\sqrt{1-\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$
Collision	s'	$uxs' = v , uys' = -w\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}$	$u'x's' = zero , u'y's' = -w$
After	s	$uxs = zero , uys = -\bar{w}$	$u'x's = -v' , u'y's = -\bar{w}\sqrt{1-\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$
Collision	s'	$uxs' = v , uys' = \bar{w}\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}$	$u'x's' = zero , u'y's' = \bar{w}$

To the observer O, the principle of conservation of moments establishes that the moments $px = m(u)ux$ and $py = m(u)uy$, of the spheres s and s' in relation to the axis x and y, remain constant before and after the collision thus for the axis x we have

$$m\left(\sqrt{uxs^2 + uys^2}\right)uxs + m\left(\sqrt{uxs'^2 + uys'^2}\right)uxs' = m\left(\sqrt{uxs^2 + uys^2}\right)uxs + m\left(\sqrt{uxs'^2 + uys'^2}\right)uxs' ,$$

where replacing the values of the table we have

$$m\left(\sqrt{v^2 + \left(-w\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)^2}\right)v = m\left(\sqrt{v^2 + \left(\bar{w}\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)^2}\right)v \text{ from where we conclude that } \bar{w} = w ,$$

and for the axis y

$$m\left(\sqrt{uxs^2 + uys^2}\right)uys + m\left(\sqrt{uxs'^2 + uys'^2}\right)uys' = m\left(\sqrt{uxs^2 + uys^2}\right)uys + m\left(\sqrt{uxs'^2 + uys'^2}\right)uys' ,$$

where replacing the values of the table we have

$$m(w)w - m\left(\sqrt{v^2 + \left(-w\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)^2}\right)w\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} = -m(\bar{w})\bar{w} + m\left(\sqrt{v^2 + \left(\bar{w}\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right)^2}\right)\bar{w}\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} ,$$

simplifying we have

$$m(w) = m\left(\sqrt{v^2 + w^2\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)}\right)\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} , \text{ where when } w \rightarrow 0 \text{ becomes}$$

$$m(0) = m\left(\sqrt{v^2 + 0^2\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)}\right)\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} \Rightarrow m(0) = m(v)\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} \Rightarrow m(v) = \frac{m(0)}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} ,$$

but $m(0)$ is equal to the resting mass m_0 thus

$$m(v) = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} , \text{ with a relative velocity } v = u \Rightarrow m(u) = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \quad 4.2$$

$$\text{that applied in 4.1 supplies } \vec{p} = m(u)\vec{u} = \frac{m_0\vec{u}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} . \quad 4.1$$

With the same procedures we would have for the O' observer

$$m'(u') = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 4.3$$

$$\text{and } \vec{p}' = m'(u')\vec{u}' = \frac{m_0\vec{u}'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 4.1$$

$$\text{Simplifying the simbology we will adopt } m = m(u) = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \quad 4.2$$

$$\text{and } m' = m'(u') = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 4.3$$

$$\text{that simplify the moments in } \vec{p} = m\vec{u} \text{ and } \vec{p}' = m'\vec{u}' \quad 4.1$$

Applying 4.2 and 4.3 in 2.9 and 2.10 we have

$$m = m' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}} \Rightarrow m = m' \sqrt{K'} \text{ and } m' = m \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} \Rightarrow m' = m \sqrt{K} \quad 4.4$$

Defining force as Newton we have $\vec{F} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d(m\vec{u})}{dt}$ and $\vec{F}' = \frac{d\vec{p}'}{dt'} = \frac{d(m'\vec{u}')}{dt'}$, with this we can define then kinetic energy (E_k, E'_k) as

$$E_k = \int_0^u \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{R} = \int_0^u \frac{d(m\vec{u})}{dt} \cdot d\vec{R} = \int_0^u d(m\vec{u}) \cdot \vec{u} = \int_0^u (u^2 dm + mudu),$$

$$\text{and } E'_k = \int_0^{u'} \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{R}' = \int_0^{u'} \frac{d(m'\vec{u}')}{dt'} \cdot d\vec{R}' = \int_0^{u'} d(m'\vec{u}') \cdot \vec{u}' = \int_0^{u'} (u'^2 dm' + m'u' du').$$

Remodeling 4.2 and 4.3 and differentiating we have $m^2 c^2 - m^2 u^2 = m_0^2 c^2 \Rightarrow u^2 dm + mudu = c^2 dm$ and $m'^2 c^2 - m'^2 u'^2 = m_0^2 c^2 \Rightarrow u'^2 dm' + m'u' du' = c^2 dm'$, that applied in the formulas of kinetic energy

$$\text{supplies } E_k = \int_{m_0}^m c^2 dm = mc^2 - m_0 c^2 = E - E_0 \text{ and } E'_k = \int_{m_0}^{m'} c^2 dm' = m' c^2 - m_0 c^2 = E' - E_0, \quad 4.5$$

$$\text{where } E = mc^2 \text{ and } E' = m' c^2 \quad 4.6$$

are the total energies as in the special relativity and $E_0 = m_0 c^2$ the resting energy. 4.7

Applying 4.6 in 4.4 we have exactly 2.23.

From 4.6, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.1 we find

$$E = c\sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 + p^2} \text{ and } E' = c\sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 + p'^2} \quad 4.8$$

identical relations to the Special Relativity.

Multiplying 2.1 and 2.2 by m_0 we get

$$\frac{m_0 \bar{u}'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 \bar{u}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{m_0 \bar{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow m' \bar{u}' = m \bar{u} - m \bar{v} \Rightarrow \bar{p}' = \bar{p} - \frac{E}{c^2} \bar{v} \quad 4.9$$

and $\frac{m_0 \bar{u}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 \bar{u}'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{m_0 \bar{v}'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow m \bar{u} = m' \bar{u}' - m' \bar{v}' \Rightarrow \bar{p} = \bar{p}' - \frac{E'}{c^2} \bar{v}' . \quad 4.10$

Table 4, transformations of moments \bar{p} and \bar{p}'

$\bar{p}' = \bar{p} - \frac{E}{c^2} \bar{v}$	4.9	$\bar{p} = \bar{p}' - \frac{E'}{c^2} \bar{v}'$	4.10
$p' x' = px - \frac{E}{c^2} v$	4.11	$px = p' x' + \frac{E'}{c^2} v'$	4.12
$p' y' = py$	4.11.1	$py = p' y'$	4.12.1
$p' z' = pz$	4.11.2	$pz = p' z'$	4.12.2
$E' = E \sqrt{K}$	2.23	$E = E' \sqrt{K'}$	2.23
$m = m(u) = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$	4.2	$m' = m'(u') = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}}$	4.3
$m' = m \sqrt{K}$	4.4	$m = m' \sqrt{K'}$	4.4
$E_k = E - E_o$	4.5	$E'_k = E' - E_o$	4.5
$E = mc^2$	4.6	$E' = m' c^2$	4.6
$E_o = m_0 c^2$	4.7	$E_o = m_0 c^2$	4.7
$E = c \sqrt{m_o^2 c^2 + p^2}$	4.8	$E' = c \sqrt{m_o^2 c^2 + p'^2}$	4.8

Wave equation of Louis de Broglie

The observer O' associates to a resting particle in its origin the following properties:

- Resting mass m_0
- Time $t' = t_o$
- Resting Energy $E_o = m_0 c^2$
- Frequency $y_o = \frac{E_o}{h} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{h}$
- Wave function $\psi_o = a \sin 2\pi y_o t_o$ with a = constant.

The observer O associates to a particle with velocity v the following:

- Mass $m = m(v) = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ (from 4.2 where $u = v$)
- Time $t = \frac{t_o}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vv}{c^2}}} = \frac{t_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ (from 1.7 with $ux = v$ and $t' = t_o$)

$$\text{-Energy } E = \frac{E_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad (\text{from 2.23 with } ux = v \text{ and } E' = E_o)$$

$$\text{-Frequency } y = \frac{y_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o c^2 / h}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad (\text{from 2.22 with } ux = v \text{ and } y' = y_o)$$

-Distance $x = vt$ (from 1.2 with $x' = 0$)

$$\text{-Wave function } \psi = asen2\pi y_o t_o = asen2\pi y \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} t \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} = asen2\pi y \left(t - \frac{x}{u} \right) \text{ with } u = \frac{c^2}{v}$$

$$\text{-Wave length } u = y\lambda = \frac{c^2}{v} = \frac{E}{p} = \frac{yh}{p} \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{h}{p} \quad (\text{from 4.9 with } \vec{p}' = \vec{p}_o = 0)$$

To go back to the O' observer referential where $\vec{u}' = 0 \Rightarrow u'x' = 0$, we will consider the following variables:

-Distance $x = v't'$ (from 1.4 with $x' = 0$)

$$\text{-Time } t = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v't'}{c^2}} = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \quad (\text{from 1.8 with } u'x' = 0)$$

$$\text{-Frequency } y = y' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \quad (\text{from 2.22 with } u'x' = 0)$$

$$\text{-Velocity } v = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad (\text{de 2.13})$$

that applied to the wave function supplies

$$\psi' = asen2\pi y \left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2} \right) = asen2\pi y' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \left(t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{v'^2 t'}{c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = asen2\pi y' t',$$

but as $t' = t_o$ and $y' = y_o$ then $\psi' = \psi_o$.

§5 Transformations of the Forces \vec{F} and \vec{F}'

Differentiating 4.9 and dividing by 1.17 we have

$$\frac{d\vec{p}'}{dt'} = \frac{d\vec{p}}{dt \sqrt{K}} - \frac{dE}{dt \sqrt{K}} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \Rightarrow \vec{F}' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left[\vec{F} - \frac{dE}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] \Rightarrow \vec{F}' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left[\vec{F} - (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{u}) \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right]. \quad 5.1$$

Differentiating 4.10 and dividing by 1.22 we have

$$\frac{d\vec{p}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{p}'}{dt' \sqrt{K'}} - \frac{dE'}{dt' \sqrt{K'}} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left[\vec{F}' - \frac{dE'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] \Rightarrow \vec{F} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left[\vec{F}' - (\vec{F}' \cdot \vec{u}') \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right]. \quad 5.2$$

From the system formed by 5.1 and 5.2 we have

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{dE'}{dt'} \text{ or } \vec{F} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{u}', \quad 5.3$$

that is an invariant between the observers in the Undulating .Relativity.

Table 5, transformations of the Forces \vec{F} and \vec{F}'

$\vec{F}' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left[\vec{F} - (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{u}) \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right]$	5.1	$\vec{F} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left[\vec{F}' - (\vec{F}' \cdot \vec{u}') \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right]$	5.2
$F' x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left[Fx - (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{u}) \frac{v}{c^2} \right]$	5.4	$Fx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left[F' x' + (\vec{F}' \cdot \vec{u}') \frac{v'}{c^2} \right]$	5.5
$F' y' = Fy / \sqrt{K}$	5.4.1	$Fy = F' y' / \sqrt{K'}$	5.5.1
$F' z' = Fz / \sqrt{K}$	5.4.2	$Fz = F' z' / \sqrt{K'}$	5.5.2
$\frac{dE'}{dt'} = \frac{dE}{dt}$	5.3	$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{u}'$	5.3

§6 Transformations of the density of charge ρ , ρ' and density of current \vec{J} and \vec{J}'

Multiplying 2.1 and 2.2 by the density of the resting electric charge defined as $\rho_o = \frac{dq}{dv_o}$ we have

$$\frac{\rho_o \vec{u}'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{\rho_o \vec{u}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{\rho_o \vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \rho' \vec{u}' = \rho \vec{u} - \rho \vec{v} \Rightarrow \vec{J}' = \vec{J} - \rho \vec{v} \quad 6.1$$

$$\text{and } \frac{\rho_o \vec{u}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{\rho_o \vec{u}'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{\rho_o \vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \rho \vec{u} = \rho' \vec{u}' - \rho' \vec{v}' \Rightarrow \vec{J} = \vec{J}' - \rho' \vec{v}'. \quad 6.2$$

Table 6, transformations of the density of charges ρ , ρ' and density of current \vec{J} and \vec{J}'

$\vec{J}' = \vec{J} - \rho \vec{v}$	6.1	$\vec{J} = \vec{J}' - \rho' \vec{v}'$	6.2
$J' x' = Jx - \rho v$	6.3	$Jx = J' x' + \rho' v'$	6.4
$J' y' = Jy$	6.3.1	$Jy = J' y'$	6.4.1
$J' z' = Jz$	6.3.2	$Jz = J' z'$	6.4.2
$\vec{J} = \rho \vec{u}$	6.5	$\vec{J}' = \rho' \vec{u}'$	6.6
$\rho = \frac{\rho_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$	6.7	$\rho' = \frac{\rho_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u'^2}{c^2}}}$	6.8
$\rho' = \rho \sqrt{K}$	6.9	$\rho = \rho' \sqrt{K'}$	6.10

From the system formed by 6.1 and 6.2 we had 6.9 and 6.10.

§7 Transformation of the electric fields \vec{E} , \vec{E}' and magnetic fields \vec{B} , \vec{B}'

Applying the forces of Lorentz $\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{u} \times \vec{B})$ and $\vec{F}' = q(\vec{E}' + \vec{u}' \times \vec{B}')$ in 5.1 and 5.2 we have

$$q(\vec{E}' + \vec{u}' \times \vec{B}') = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left[q(\vec{E} + \vec{u} \times \vec{B}) - \left[q(\vec{E} + \vec{u} \times \vec{B}) \vec{u} \right] \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right]$$

$$\text{and } q(\vec{E} + \vec{u} \times \vec{B}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left[q(\vec{E}' + \vec{u}' \times \vec{B}') - \left[q(\vec{E}' + \vec{u}' \times \vec{B}') \vec{u}' \right] \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right], \text{ that simplified become}$$

$$\left(\vec{E}' + \vec{u}' \times \vec{B}' \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left[\left(\vec{E} + \vec{u} \times \vec{B} \right) - \left(\vec{E} \cdot \vec{u} \right) \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\vec{E} + \vec{u} \times \vec{B} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left[\left(\vec{E}' + \vec{u}' \times \vec{B}' \right) - \left(\vec{E}' \cdot \vec{u}' \right) \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] \quad \text{from}$$

where we get the invariance of $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{E}' \cdot \vec{u}'$ between the observers as a consequence of 5.3 and the following components of each axis

$$E' x' + u' y' B' z' - u' z' B' y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left[Ex + uyBz - uzBy - \frac{Exuxv}{c^2} - \frac{Eyuyv}{c^2} - \frac{Ezuzv}{c^2} \right] \quad 7.1$$

$$E' y' + u' z' B' x' - u' x' B' z' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} [E y + u z B x - u x B z] \quad 7.1.1$$

$$E' z' + u' x' B' y' - u' y' B' x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} [E z + u x B y - u y B x] \quad 7.1.2$$

$$Ex + uyBz - uzBy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left[E' x' + u' y' B' z' - u' z' B' y' + \frac{E' x' u' x' v'}{c^2} + \frac{E' y' u' y' v'}{c^2} + \frac{E' z' u' z' v'}{c^2} \right] \quad 7.2$$

$$E y + u z B x - u x B z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} [E' y' + u' z' B' x' - u' x' B' z'] \quad 7.2.1$$

$$E z + u x B y - u y B x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} [E' z' + u' x' B' y' - u' y' B' x'] \quad 7.2.2$$

To the conjunct 7.1 and 7.2 we have two solutions described in the tables 7 and 8.

Table 7, transformations of the electric fields \vec{E} , \vec{E}' and magnetic fields \vec{B} e \vec{B}'

$E' x' = \frac{Ex}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 - \frac{vux}{c^2} \right)$	7.3	$Ex = \frac{E' x'}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right)$	7.4
$E' y' = \frac{Ey}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \right) - \frac{vBz}{\sqrt{K}}$	7.3.1	$Ey = \frac{E' y'}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) + \frac{v' B' z'}{\sqrt{K'}}$	7.4.1
$E' z' = \frac{Ez}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \right) + \frac{vBy}{\sqrt{K}}$	7.3.2	$Ez = \frac{E' z'}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) - \frac{v' B' y'}{\sqrt{K'}}$	7.4.2
$B' x' = Bx$	7.5	$Bx = B' x'$	7.6
$B' y' = By + \frac{v}{c^2} Ez$	7.5.1	$By = B' y' - \frac{v'}{c^2} E' z'$	7.6.1
$B' z' = Bz - \frac{v}{c^2} Ey$	7.5.2	$Bz = B' z' + \frac{v'}{c^2} E' y'$	7.6.2
$E' y' = Ey \sqrt{K}$	7.7	$Ey = E' y' \sqrt{K'}$	7.8
$E' z' = Ez \sqrt{K}$	7.7.1	$Ez = E' z' \sqrt{K'}$	7.8.1
$By = -\frac{ux}{c^2} Ez$	7.9	$B' y' = -\frac{u' x'}{c^2} E' z'$	7.10
$Bz = \frac{ux}{c^2} Ey$	7.9.1	$B' z' = \frac{u' x'}{c^2} E' y'$	7.10.1

Table 8, transformations of the electric fields \vec{E} , \vec{E}' and magnetic fields \vec{B} e \vec{B}'

$E' x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left[Ex - (\vec{E} \cdot \vec{u}) \frac{v}{c^2} \right]$	7.11	$Ex = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left[E' x' + (\vec{E}' \cdot \vec{u}') \frac{v'}{c^2} \right]$	7.12
$E' y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} (Ey - vBz)$	7.11.1	$Ey = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} (E' y' + v' B' z')$	7.12.1
$E' z' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} (Ez + vBy)$	7.11.2	$Ez = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} (E' z' - v' B' y')$	7.12.2
$B' x' = Bx$	7.13	$Bx = B' x'$	7.14
$B' y' = By$	7.13.1	$By = B' y'$	7.14.1
$B' z' = Bz$	7.13.2	$Bz = B' z'$	7.14.2

Relation between the electric field and magnetic field

If an electric-magnetic field has to the observer O' the naught magnetic component $\vec{B}' = zero$ and the electric component \vec{E}' . To the observer O this field is represented with both components, being the magnetic field described by the conjunct 7.5 and has as components

$$B_x = zero, \quad B_y = -\frac{vE_z}{c^2}, \quad B_z = \frac{vE_y}{c^2}, \quad 7.15$$

that are equivalent to $\vec{B} = \frac{I}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E}$. 7.16

Formula of Biot-Savart

The observer O' associates to a resting electric charge, uniformly distributed alongside its axis x' the following electric-magnetic properties:

-Linear density of resting electric charge $\rho_o = \frac{dq}{dx'}$

-Naught electric current $I' = zero$

-Naught magnetic field $\vec{B}' = zero \Rightarrow \vec{u}' = zero$

-Radial electrical field of module $E' = \frac{\rho_o}{2\pi\epsilon_o R} = \frac{\rho_o}{2\pi\epsilon_o \sqrt{y'^2 + z'^2}}$ at any point of radius $R = \sqrt{y'^2 + z'^2}$ with the component $E' x' = zero$.

To the observer O it relates to an electric charge uniformly distributed alongside its axis with velocity $ux = v$ to which it associates the following electric-magnetic properties:

-Linear density of the electric charge $\rho = \frac{\rho_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ (from 6.7 with $u = v$)

-Electric current $I = \rho v = \frac{\rho_o v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

-Radial electrical field of module $E = \frac{E'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ (according to the conjuncts 7.3 and 7.5 with

$\vec{B}' = zero \Rightarrow \vec{u}' = zero$ and $ux = v$)

-Magnetic field of components $B_x = zero, \quad B_y = -\frac{vE_z}{c^2}, \quad B_z = \frac{vE_y}{c^2}$ and module

$$B = \frac{vE}{c^2} = \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{E'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{I}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{\rho_o}{2\pi\epsilon_o R} = \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi R} \quad \text{where } \mu_o = \frac{I}{\epsilon_o c^2}, \quad \text{being in the vectorial form}$$

$$\vec{B} = \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi R} \vec{u} \quad 7.17$$

where \vec{u} is a unitary vector perpendicular to the electrical field \vec{E} and tangent to the circumference that passes by the point of radius $R = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$ because from the conjunct 7.4 and 7.6 $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{B} = zero$.

§8 Transformations of the differential operators

Table 9, differential operators

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$	8.1	$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}$	8.2
$\frac{\partial}{\partial y'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$	8.1.1	$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y'}$	8.2.1
$\frac{\partial}{\partial z'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$	8.1.2	$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z'}$	8.2.2
$\frac{\partial}{\partial t'} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{K}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left(I + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vx}{c^2 t} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$	8.3	$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -\frac{v'}{\sqrt{K'}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(I + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v'x'}{c^2 t'} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}$	89.4

From the system formed by 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, and 8.4 and with 1.15 and 1.20 we only find the solutions

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{x'/t'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} = 0. \quad 8.5$$

From where we conclude that only the functions ψ (2.19) and ψ' (2.20) that supply the conditions

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x'/t'}{c^2} \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial t'} = 0, \quad 8.6$$

can represent the propagation with velocity c in the Undulating Relativity indicating that the field propagates with definite velocity and without distortion being applied to 1.13 and 1.18. Because of symmetry we can also write to the other axis

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + \frac{y/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial y'} + \frac{y'/t'}{c^2} \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial t'} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} + \frac{z/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial z'} + \frac{z'/t'}{c^2} \frac{\partial \psi'}{\partial t'} = 0. \quad 8.7$$

From the transformations of space and time of the Undulatory Relativity we get to Jacob's theorem

$$J = \frac{\partial(x', y', z', t')}{\partial(x, y, z, t)} = \frac{I - \frac{vux}{c^2}}{\sqrt{K}} \quad \text{and} \quad J' = \frac{\partial(x, y, z, t)}{\partial(x', y', z', t')} = \frac{I + \frac{v'u'x'}{c^2}}{\sqrt{K'}}, \quad 8.8$$

variables with ux and $u'x'$ as a consequence of the principle of contancy of the light velocity but are equal ais $J = J'$ and will be equal to one $J = J' = I$ when $ux = u'x' = c$.

Invariance of the wave equation

The wave equation to the observer O' is

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y'^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z'^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} = \text{zero}$$

where applying to the formulas of tables 9 and 1.13 we get

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \left[\frac{v}{\sqrt{K}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left(I + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right]^2 = \text{zero}$$

from where we find

$$K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{2v}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{2v^3}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{4v^2 ux}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{v^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v^4}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{2v^3 ux}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{2v}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{2v^3}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{2v^2 ux}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{2v^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{2vux}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{2v^3 ux}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{v^2 ux^2}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{v^4}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = zero$$

that simplifying supplies

$$K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{2v^2 ux}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{2vux}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{v^2 ux^2}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = zero$$

where reordering the terms we find

$$K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}\right) \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{ux^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) = zero \quad 8.9$$

but from 8.5 and 1.13 we have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{2ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial t} + \frac{ux^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = zero$$

that applied in 8.9 supplies the wave equation to the observer O $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = zero$. 8.10

To return to the referential of the observer O' we will apply 8.10 to the formulas of tables 9 and 1.18, getting

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y'^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z'^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \left[-\frac{v'}{\sqrt{K'}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \right]^2 = zero$$

from where we find

$$K' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + K' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y'^2} + K' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z'^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{2v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} - \frac{2v'^3}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} - \frac{4v'^2 u' x'}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} + \frac{v'^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} + \frac{v'^4}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} + \frac{2v'^3 u' x'}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{2v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} + \frac{2v'^3}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} + \frac{2v'^2 u' x'}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} - \frac{2v'^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{2v' u' x'}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{v'^3 u' x'}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{v'^2 u' x'^2}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{v'^4}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} = zero$$

that simplifying supplies

$$K' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + K' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y'^2} + K' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z'^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{2v'^2 u' x'}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} - \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{v'^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{2v' u' x'}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{v'^2 u' x'^2}{c^6} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} = zero$$

where reordering the terms we find

$$K' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + K' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y'^2} + K' \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z'^2} - \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} - \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{2u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} + \frac{u' x'^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} \right) = zero$$

but from 8.5 and 1.18 we have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{x'/t'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} = 0 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \right)^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{2u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x' \partial t'} + \frac{u' x'^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} = zero$$

that replaced in the reordered equation supplies the wave equation to the observer O'.

Invariance of the Continuity equation

The continuity equation in the differential form to the observer O' is

$$\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}' = zero \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial J_x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial J_y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial J_z'}{\partial z'} = zero \quad 8.11$$

where replacing the formulas of tables 6, 9, and 1.13 we get

$$\left(\frac{v}{\sqrt{K}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \rho \sqrt{K} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) (J_x - \rho v) + \frac{\partial J_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial J_z}{\partial z} = zero$$

making the operations we find

$$\frac{v \partial \rho}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Jx}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Jx}{\partial t} - \frac{v \partial \rho}{\partial x} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Jy}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Jz}{\partial z} = zero$$

that simplifying supplies

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Jx}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Jx}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Jy}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Jz}{\partial z} = zero$$

where applying $Jx = \rho ux$ with ux constant we get

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Jx}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\rho ux)}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Jy}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Jz}{\partial z} = zero \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Jx}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Jy}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Jz}{\partial z} = zero \quad 8.12$$

that is the continuity equation in the differential form to the observer O.

To get again the continuity equation in the differential form to the observer O' we will replace the formulas of tables 6, 9, and 1.18 in 8.12 getting

$$\left(-\frac{v'}{\sqrt{K'}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \right) \rho' \sqrt{K'} + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \right) (J' x' + \rho' v') + \frac{\partial J' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial J' z'}{\partial z'} = zero$$

making the operations we find

$$-\frac{v' \partial \rho'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial J' x'}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial J' x'}{\partial t'} + \frac{v' \partial \rho'}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial J' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial J' z'}{\partial z'} = zero$$

that simplifying supplies

$$\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial J' x'}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial J' x'}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial J' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial J' z'}{\partial z'} = zero$$

where applying $J' x' = \rho' u' x'$ with $u' x'$ constant we get

$$\frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial J' x'}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial (\rho' u' x')}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial J' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial J' z'}{\partial z'} = zero \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial J' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial J' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial J' z'}{\partial z'} = zero$$

that is the continuity equation in the differential form to the observer O'.

Invariance of Maxwell's equations

That in the differential form are written this way

With electrical charge

To the observer O		To the observer O'	
$\frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial z} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_o}$	8.13	$\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial z'} = \frac{\rho'}{\epsilon_o}$	8.14
$\frac{\partial Bx}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial By}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Bz}{\partial z} = 0$	8.15	$\frac{\partial B' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial B' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial B' z'}{\partial z'} = 0$	8.16
$\frac{\partial Ey}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial t}$	8.17	$\frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial y'} = -\frac{\partial B' z'}{\partial t'}$	8.18
$\frac{\partial Ez}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial Bx}{\partial t}$	8.19	$\frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial z'} = -\frac{\partial B' x'}{\partial t'}$	8.20
$\frac{\partial Ex}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial By}{\partial t}$	8.21	$\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial x'} = -\frac{\partial B' y'}{\partial t'}$	8.22
$\frac{\partial By}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \mu_o Jz + \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t}$	8.23	$\frac{\partial B' y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial B' x'}{\partial y'} = \mu_o J' z' + \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial t'}$	8.24

$\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial By}{\partial z} = \mu_o J_x + \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t}$	8.25	$\frac{\partial B' z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial B' y'}{\partial z'} = \mu_o J' x' + \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial t'}$	8.26
$\frac{\partial Bx}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Bz}{\partial x} = \mu_o J_y + \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial t}$	8.27	$\frac{\partial B' x'}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial B' z'}{\partial x'} = \mu_o J' y' + \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial t'}$	8.28

Without electrical charge $\rho = \rho' = \text{zero}$ and $\vec{J} = \vec{J}' = \text{zero}$

To the observer O		To the observer O'	
$\frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial z} = 0$	8.29	$\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial z'} = 0$	8.30
$\frac{\partial Bx}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial By}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Bz}{\partial z} = 0$	8.31	$\frac{\partial B' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial B' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial B' z'}{\partial z'} = 0$	8.32
$\frac{\partial Ey}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial t}$	8.33	$\frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial y'} = -\frac{\partial B' z'}{\partial t'}$	8.34
$\frac{\partial Ez}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial Bx}{\partial t}$	8.35	$\frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial z'} = -\frac{\partial B' x'}{\partial t'}$	8.36
$\frac{\partial Ex}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial By}{\partial t}$	8.37	$\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial x'} = -\frac{\partial B' y'}{\partial t'}$	8.38
$\frac{\partial By}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t}$	8.39	$\frac{\partial B' y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial B' x'}{\partial y'} = \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial t'}$	8.40
$\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial By}{\partial z} = \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t}$	8.41	$\frac{\partial B' z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial B' y'}{\partial z'} = \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial t'}$	8.42
$\frac{\partial Bx}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial Bz}{\partial x} = \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial t}$	8.43	$\frac{\partial B' x'}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial B' z'}{\partial x'} = \epsilon_o \mu_o \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial t'}$	8.44
$\epsilon_o \mu_o = \frac{1}{c^2}$	8.45		

We demonstrate the invariance of the Law of Gauss in the differential form that for the observer O' is

$$\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial z'} = \frac{\rho'}{\epsilon_o} \quad 8.14$$

where replacing the formulas from the tables 6, 7, 9, and 1.18, and considering u'x' constant, we get

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right] \frac{Ex}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 - \frac{vux}{c^2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{Ey}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \right) - \frac{vBz}{\sqrt{K}} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left[\frac{Ez}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \right) + \frac{vBy}{\sqrt{K}} \right] = \frac{\rho \sqrt{K}}{\epsilon_o}$$

making the products, summing and subtracting the term $\frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x}$, we find

$$\frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} - \frac{v^2 ux}{c^4} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} - \frac{v \partial Bz}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial z} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial z} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial z} + \frac{v \partial By}{\partial z} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} = \frac{\rho K}{\epsilon_o}$$

that reordering results

$$-\frac{v^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} + \frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} \right) - v \left(\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial By}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial z} \right) \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux}{c^2} \right) = \frac{\rho K}{\epsilon_o}$$

where the first parentheses is 8.5 and because of this equal to zero , the second blank is equal to

$$-v(\mu_o J_x) = -v\mu_o \rho u_x = -\frac{v\rho u_x}{\epsilon_o c^2} \text{ gotten from 8.25 and 8.45 resulting in}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \right) \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{v u_x}{c^2} \right) = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_o} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{v u_x}{c^2} \right) - \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_o} \frac{v u_x}{c^2} + \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_o} \frac{v u_x}{c^2}$$

from where we get $\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_o}$ 8.13

that is the Law of Gauss in the differential form to the observer O.

To make the inverse we will replace in 8.13 the formulas of the tables 6, 7, 9, and 1.13, and considering u_x constant, we get

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \right] \frac{E' x'}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y'} \left[\frac{E' y'}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) + \frac{v' B' z'}{\sqrt{K'}} \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \left[\frac{E' z'}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) - \frac{v' B' y'}{\sqrt{K'}} \right] = \frac{\rho' \sqrt{K'}}{\epsilon_o}$$

making the products, adding and subtracting the term $\frac{v'^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'}$, we get

$$\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial t'} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'^2 u' x'}{c^4} \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial t'} + \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{v' \partial B' z'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial z'} + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial z'} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial z'} - \frac{v' \partial B' y'}{\partial z'} + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} - \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} = \frac{\rho' K'}{\epsilon_o}$$

that reordering results in

$$-\frac{v'^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{u' x'}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial t'} \right) + v' \left(\frac{\partial B' z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial B' y'}{\partial z'} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial t'} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial z'} \right) \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) = \frac{\rho' K'}{\epsilon_o}$$

where the first blank is 8.5 and because of this equals to zero, the second blank is equal to

$$v'(\mu_o J' x') = v' \mu_o \rho' u' x' = \frac{v' \rho' u' x'}{\epsilon_o c^2} \text{ gotten from 8.26 and 8.45 resulting in}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial z'} \right) \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) = \frac{\rho'}{\epsilon_o} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} \right) + \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_o} \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2} - \frac{\rho'}{\epsilon_o} \frac{v' u' x'}{c^2}$$

from where we get $\frac{\partial E' x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial E' y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial E' z'}{\partial z'} = \frac{\rho'}{\epsilon_o}$ that is the Law of Gauss in the differential form to the O' observer.

Proceeding this way we can prove the invariance of form for all the other equations of Maxwell.

§9 Explaining the Sagnac Effect with the Undulating Relativity

We must transform the straight movement of the two observers O and O' used in the deduction of the Undulating Relativity in a plain circular movement with a constant radius. Let's imagine that the observer O sees the observer O' turning around with a tangential speed v in a clockwise way (C) equals to the positive course of the axis x of UR and that the observer O' sees the observer O turning around with a tangential speed v' in a unclockwise way (U) equals to the negative course of the axis x of the UR.

In the moment $t = t' = \text{zero}$, the observer O emits two rays of light from the common origin to both observers, one in a unclockwise way of arc ct_U and another in a clockwise way of arc ct_C , therefore $ct_U = ct_C$ and $t_U = t_C$, because c is the speed of the constant light, and t_U and t_C the time.

In the moment $t = t' = \text{zero}$ the observer O' also emits two rays of light from the common origin to both observers, one in a unclockwise way (useless) of arc ct'_U and another one in a clockwise way of arc ct'_C , thus $ct'_U = ct'_C$ and $t'_U = t'_C$ because c is the speed of the constant light, and t'_U and t'_C the time.

Rewriting the equations 1.15 and 1.20 of the Undulating Relativity (UR):

$$\frac{|v|}{|v'|} = \frac{t'}{t} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}. \quad 1.15$$

$$\frac{|v'|}{|v|} = \frac{t}{t'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}. \quad 1.20$$

Making $ux = u'x' = c$ (ray of light projected alongside the positive axis x) and splitting the equations we have:

$$t' = t \left(I - \frac{v}{c} \right) \quad 9.1 \quad t = t' \left(I + \frac{v'}{c} \right) \quad 9.2$$

$$v' = \frac{v}{\left(I - \frac{v}{c} \right)} \quad 9.3 \quad v = \frac{v'}{\left(I + \frac{v'}{c} \right)} \quad 9.4$$

When the origin of the observer O' detects the unclockwise ray of the observer O , will be at the distance $vt_C = v't'_U$ of the observer O and simultaneously will detect its clockwise ray of light at the same point of the observer O , in a symmetric position to the diameter that goes through the observer O because $ct_U = ct_C \Rightarrow t_U = t_C$ and $ct'_U = ct'_C \Rightarrow t'_U = t'_C$, following the four equations above we have:

$$ct_U + vt_C = 2\pi R \Rightarrow t_C = \frac{2\pi R}{c + v} \quad 9.5$$

$$ct'_C + 2v't'_U = 2\pi R \Rightarrow t'_C = \frac{2\pi R}{c + 2v'} \quad 9.6$$

When the origin of the observer O' detects the clockwise ray of the observer O , simultaneously will detect its own clockwise ray and will be at the distance $vt_{2C} = v't'_{2U}$ of the observer O , then following the equations 1,2,3 and 4 above we have:

$$ct_{2C} = 2\pi R + vt_{2C} \Rightarrow t_{2C} = \frac{2\pi R}{c - v} \quad 9.7$$

$$ct'_{2C} = 2\pi R \Rightarrow t'_{2C} = \frac{2\pi R}{c} \quad 9.8$$

The time difference to the observer O is:

$$\Delta t = t_{2C} - t_C = \frac{2\pi R}{c - v} - \frac{2\pi R}{c + v} = \frac{4\pi Rv}{c^2 - v^2} \quad 9.9$$

The time difference to the observer O' is:

$$\Delta t' = t'_{2C} - t'_C = \frac{2\pi R}{c} - \frac{2\pi R}{c + 2v'} = \frac{4\pi Rv'}{(c + 2v')c} \quad 9.10$$

Replacing the equations 5 to 10 in 1 to 4 we prove that they confirm the transformations of the Undulating Relativity.

§10 Explaining the experience of Ives-Stilwell with the Undulating Relativity

We should rewrite the equations (2.21) to the wave length in the Undulating Relativity:

$$\lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda = \frac{\lambda'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}}, \quad 2.21$$

Making $ux = u'x' = c$ (Ray of light projected alongside the positive axis x), we have the equations:

$$\lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda = \frac{\lambda'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'}{c}\right)}, \quad 10.1$$

If the observer O, who sees the observer O' going away with the velocity v in the positive way of the axis x , emits waves, provenient of a resting source in its origin with velocity c and wave length λ_F in the positive way of the axis x , then according to the equation 10.1 the observer O' will measure the waves with velocity c and the wave length λ'_D according to the formulas:

$$\lambda'_D = \frac{\lambda_F}{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda'_F = \frac{\lambda'_D}{\left(1 + \frac{v'}{c}\right)}, \quad 10.2$$

If the observer O', who sees the obsersver O going away with velocity v' in the negative way of the axis x , emits waves, provenient of a resting source in its origin with velocity c and the wave length λ'_F in the positive way of the axis x , then according to the equation 10.1 the observer O will measure waves with velocity c and wave lenth λ_A according to the formulas:

$$\lambda'_F = \frac{\lambda_A}{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_A = \frac{\lambda'_F}{\left(1 + \frac{v'}{c}\right)}, \quad 10.3$$

The resting sources in the origin of the observers O and O' are identical thus $\lambda_F = \lambda'_F$.

We calculate the average wave length $\bar{\lambda}$ of the measured waves (λ_A, λ'_D) using the equations 10.2 and 10.3, the left side in each equation:

$$\bar{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda'_D + \lambda_A}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\lambda_F}{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)} + \lambda'_F \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \right] \Rightarrow \bar{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda'_D + \lambda_A}{2} = \frac{\lambda_F}{2\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \right]$$

We calculate the difference between the average wave length $\bar{\lambda}$ and the emitted wave length by the sources $\Delta\bar{\lambda} = \bar{\lambda} - \lambda_F$:

$$\Delta\bar{\lambda} = \bar{\lambda} - \lambda_F = \frac{\lambda_F}{2\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \right] - \lambda_F$$

$$\Delta\bar{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda_F}{2\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)^2 \right] - \lambda_F \frac{2\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)}{2\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)}$$

$$\Delta\bar{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda_F}{2\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)^2 - 2\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \right]$$

$$\Delta\bar{\lambda} = \frac{\lambda_F}{2\left(I - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \left[I + I - 2\frac{v}{c} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - 2 + 2\frac{v}{c} \right]$$

$$\Delta\bar{\lambda} = \frac{I}{\left(I - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \frac{\lambda_F v^2}{2 c^2} \quad 10.4$$

Reference

<http://www.wbabin.net/physics/faraj7.htm>

§10 Ives-Stilwell (continuation)

The Doppler's effect transversal to the Undulating Relativity was obtained in the §2 as follows:

If the observer O', that sees the observer O, moves with the speed $-v$ in a negative way to the axis x' , emits waves with the frequency y' and the speed c then the observer O according to 2.22 and $u'x' = -v'$ will measure waves of frequency y and speed c in a perpendicular plane to the movement of O' given by

$$y = y' \sqrt{I - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \quad 2.25$$

For $u'x' = -v'$ we will have $ux = \text{zero}$ and $\sqrt{I - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{I + \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = I$ with this we can write the relation between the transversal frequency $y = y_t$ and the source frequency $y' = y'_F$ like this

$$y_t = \frac{y'_F}{\sqrt{I + \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 10.5$$

With $c = y_t \lambda_t = y'_F \lambda'_F$ we have the relation between the length of the transversal wave λ_t and the length of the source wave λ'_F

$$\lambda_t = \lambda'_F \sqrt{I + \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad 10.6$$

The variation of the length of the transversal wave in the relation to the length of the source wave is:

$$\Delta\lambda_t = \lambda_t - \lambda'_F = \lambda'_F \sqrt{I + \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \lambda'_F = \lambda'_F \left(\sqrt{I + \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - I \right) \cong \lambda'_F \left(I + \frac{v^2}{2c^2} - I \right) \cong \frac{\lambda'_F v^2}{2 c^2} \quad 10.7$$

that is the same value gotten in the Theory of Special Relativity.

Applying 10.7 in 10.4 we have

$$\Delta\bar{\lambda} = \frac{\Delta\lambda_t}{\left(I - \frac{v}{c}\right)} \quad 10.8$$

With the equations 10.2 and 10.3 we can get the relations 10.9, 10.10, and 10.11 described as follows

$$\lambda_A = \lambda'_D \left(I - \frac{v}{c} \right)^2 \quad 10.9$$

$$\text{And from this we have the formula of speed } \frac{v}{c} = I - \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda'_D}} \quad 10.10$$

$$\lambda_F = \lambda'_F = \sqrt{\lambda_A \lambda'_D} \quad 10.11$$

Applying 10.10 and 10.11 in 10.6 we have

$$\lambda_t = \sqrt{\lambda_A \lambda'_D} \sqrt{I + \left(I - \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_A}{\lambda'_D}} \right)^2} \quad 10.12$$

From 10.8 and 10.12 we conclude that $\lambda_A \leq \lambda_F \leq \lambda_t \leq \bar{\lambda} \leq \lambda'_D$. 10.13

So that we the values of λ_A and λ'_D obtained from the Ives-Stiwell experience we can evaluate λ_t , λ_F , $\frac{v}{c}$ and conclude whether there is or not the space deformation predicted in the Theory of Special Relativity.

§11 Transformation of the power of a luminous ray between two referentials in the Special Theory of Relativity

The relationship within the power developed by the forces between two referentials is written in the Special Theory of the Relativity in the following way:

$$\vec{F}' \cdot \vec{u}' = \frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{u} - vFx}{\left(1 - \frac{vux}{c^2}\right)} \quad 11.1$$

The definition of the component of the force along the axis x is:

$$Fx = \frac{dp_x}{dt} = \frac{d(mux)}{dt} = \frac{dm}{dt}ux + m \frac{d ux}{dt} \quad 11.2$$

For a luminous ray, the principle of light speed constancy guarantees that the component ux of the light speed is also constant along its axis, thus

$$\frac{x}{t} = \frac{dx}{dt} = ux = \text{constant, demonstrating that in two } \frac{d ux}{dt} = \text{zero and } Fx = \frac{dm}{dt}ux \quad 11.3$$

The formula of energy is $E = mc^2$ from where we have $\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{dE}{dt}$ 11.4

From the definition of energy we have $\frac{dE}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{u}$ that applying in 4 and 3 we have $Fx = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{u} \frac{ux}{c^2}$ 11.5

Applying 5 in 1 we heve:

$$\vec{F}' \cdot \vec{u}' = \frac{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{u} - (\vec{F} \cdot \vec{u}) \frac{vux}{c^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{vux}{c^2}\right)} \quad 11.6$$

From where we find that $\vec{F}' \cdot \vec{u}' = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{u}$ or $\frac{dE'}{dt'} = \frac{dE}{dt}$

A result equal to 5.3 of the Undulating Relativity that can be experimentally proven, considering the 'Sun' as the source.

§12 Linearity

The Theory of Undulating Relativity has as its fundamental axiom the necessity that inertial referentials be named exclusively as those ones in which a ray of light emitted in any direction from its origin spreads in a straight line, what is mathematically described by the formulae (1.13, 1.18, 8.6 e 8.7) of the Undulating Relativity:

$$\frac{x}{t} = \frac{dx}{dt} = ux, \frac{y}{t} = \frac{dy}{dt} = uy, \frac{z}{t} = \frac{dz}{dt} = uz \quad 1.13$$

$$\frac{x'}{t'} = \frac{dx'}{dt'} = u'x', \frac{y'}{t'} = \frac{dy'}{dt'} = u'y', \frac{z'}{t'} = \frac{dz'}{dt'} = u'z' \quad 1.18$$

Woldemar Voigt wrote in 1.887 the linear transformation between the referentials of the observers O e O' in the following way:

$$x = Ax' + Bt' \quad 12.1$$

$$t = Ex' + Ft' \quad 12.2$$

With the respective inverted equations:

$$x' = \frac{F}{AF - BE}x + \frac{-B}{AF - BE}t \quad 12.3$$

$$t' = \frac{-E}{AF - BE}x + \frac{A}{AF - BE}t \quad 12.4$$

Where A, B, E and F are constants and because of the symmetry we don't consider the terms with y, z and y', z'.

We know that x and x' are projections of the two rays of lights ct and ct' that spread with Constant speed c (due to the constancy principle of the Ray of light), emitted in any direction from the origin of the respective inertial referential at the moment in which the origins are coincident and at the moment where:

$$t = t' = \text{zero} \quad 12.5$$

because of this in the equation 12.2 at the moment where t' = zero we must have E = zero so that we also have t = zero, we can't assume that when t' = zero, x' also be equal to zero, because if the spreading happens in the plane y'z' we will have x' = zero plus t' ≠ zero.

We should rewrite the corrected equations (E = zero):

$$x = Ax' + Bt' \quad 12.6$$

$$t = Ft' \quad 12.7$$

With the respective corrected inverted equations:

$$x' = \frac{x}{A} - \frac{Bt}{AF} \quad 12.8$$

$$t' = \frac{t}{F} \quad 12.9$$

If the spreading happens in the plane y' z' we have x' = zero and dividing 12.6 by 12.7 we have:

$$\frac{x}{t} = \frac{B}{F} = v \quad 12.10$$

where v is the module of the speed in which the observer O sees the referential of the observer O' moving alongside the x axis in the positive way because the sign of the equation is positive.

If the spreading happens in the plane y z we have x = zero and dividing 12.8 by 12.9 we have:

$$\frac{x'}{t'} = -\frac{B}{A} = -v' \text{ or } \frac{B}{A} = v' \quad 12.11$$

where v' is the module of the speed in which the observer O' sees the referential of the observer O moving alongside the x' axis in the negative way because the sign of the equation is negative.

The equation 1.6 describes the constancy principle of the speed of light that must be assumed by the equations 12.6 to 12.9:

$$x^2 - c^2t^2 = x'^2 - c^2t'^2 \quad 1.6$$

Applying 12.6 and 12.7 in 1.6 we have:

$$(Ax' + Bt')^2 - c^2F^2t'^2 = x'^2 - c^2t'^2$$

From where we have:

$$(A^2 x'^2) - c^2 t'^2 \left[F^2 - \frac{B^2}{c^2} - \frac{2ABx'}{c^2 t'} \right] = x'^2 - c^2 t'^2$$

where making $A^2 = 1$ in the brackets in arc and $\left[F^2 - \frac{B^2}{c^2} - \frac{2ABx'}{c^2 t'} \right] = I$ in the straight brackets we have the equality between both sides of the equal signal of the equation.

$$\text{Applying } A = 1 \text{ in } \left[F^2 - \frac{B^2}{c^2} - \frac{2ABx'}{c^2 t'} \right] = I \text{ we have } F^2 = I + \frac{B^2}{c^2} + \frac{2Bx'}{c^2 t'} \quad 12.12$$

$$\text{Applying } A = 1 \text{ in 12.11 we have } \frac{B}{A} = \frac{B}{1} = B = v' \quad 12.11$$

That applied in 12.12 suplies:

$$F = \sqrt{I + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2 t'}} = F(x', t') \quad 12.12$$

as $F(x', t')$ is equal to the function F depending of the variables x' and t' .

Applying 12.8 and 12.9 in 1.6 we have:

$$x^2 - c^2 t^2 = \left(\frac{x}{A} - \frac{Bt}{AF} \right)^2 - c^2 \frac{t^2}{F^2}$$

From where we have:

$$x^2 - c^2 t^2 = \left(\frac{x^2}{A^2} \right) - c^2 t^2 \left[\frac{1}{F^2} - \frac{B^2}{A^2 c^2 F^2} + \frac{2Bx}{A^2 c^2 Ft} \right]$$

where making $A^2 = 1$ in the bracket in arc and $\left[\frac{1}{F^2} - \frac{B^2}{A^2 c^2 F^2} + \frac{2Bx}{A^2 c^2 Ft} \right] = I$ in the straight bracket we have the equality between both sides of the equal signal of the equation.

$$\text{Applying } A = 1 \text{ and 12.10 in } \left[\frac{1}{F^2} - \frac{B^2}{A^2 c^2 F^2} + \frac{2Bx}{A^2 c^2 Ft} \right] = I \text{ we have:}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{I + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}}} = F(x, t) \quad 12.13$$

as $F(x, t)$ is equal to the function F depending on the variables x and t .

We must make the following naming according to 2.5 and 2.6:

$$K' = I + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2 t'} \Rightarrow F = \sqrt{K'} \quad 12.14$$

$$K = I + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t} \Rightarrow F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \quad 12.15$$

As the equation to $F(x', t')$ from 12.12 and $F(x, t)$ from 12.13 must be equal, we have:

$$F = \sqrt{I + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}} = \frac{I}{\sqrt{I + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2t}}} \quad 12.16$$

Thus:

$$\sqrt{I + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2t}} \cdot \sqrt{I + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}} = I \text{ or } \sqrt{K} \cdot \sqrt{K'} = I \quad 12.17$$

Exactly equal to 1.10.

Rewriting the equations 12.6, 12.7, 12.8 and 12.9 according to the function of v , v' and F we have:

$$x = x' + v't' \quad 12.6$$

$$t = Ft' \quad 12.7$$

With the respective inverted corrected equations:

$$x' = x - vt \quad 12.8$$

$$t' = \frac{t}{F} \quad 12.9$$

We have the equations 12.6, 12.7, 12.8 and 12.9 finally replacing F by the corresponding formulae:

$$x = x' + v't' \quad 12.6$$

$$t = t' \sqrt{I + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}} \quad 12.7$$

With the respective inverted final equations:

$$x' = x - vt \quad 12.8$$

$$t' = t \sqrt{I + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2t}} \quad 12.9$$

That are exactly the equations of the table I

$$\text{As } v = \frac{B}{F} \text{ and } v' = B \text{ then the relations between } v \text{ and } v' \text{ are } v = \frac{v'}{F} \text{ or } v' = v.F \quad 12.18$$

We will transform F (12.12) function of the elements v' , x' , and t' for F (12.13) function of the elements v , x and t , replacing in 12.12 the equations 12.8, 12.9 and 12.18:

$$F = \sqrt{I + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}} = \sqrt{I + \frac{(vF)^2}{c^2} + \frac{2vF(x-vt)}{c^2 \frac{t}{F}}}$$

$$F = \sqrt{I + \frac{v^2F^2}{c^2} + \frac{2vxvF^2}{c^2t} - \frac{2v^2F^2}{c^2}} = \sqrt{I + \frac{2vxvF^2}{c^2t} - \frac{v^2F^2}{c^2}}$$

$$F^2 = 1 + \frac{2vx F^2}{c^2 t} - \frac{v^2 F^2}{c^2} \Rightarrow F^2 + \frac{v^2 F^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx F^2}{c^2 t} = 1 \Rightarrow F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}}}$$

That is exactly the equation 12.13.

We will transform F (12.13) function of the elements v, x, and t for F (12.12) function of the elements v', x' and t', replacing in 12.13 the equations 12.6, 12.7 and 12.18:

$$F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2 t}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{v'}{F} \right)^2 - \frac{2v'(x'+v't')}{c^2 F F t'}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2 F^2} - \frac{2v'x'}{c^2 t' F^2} - \frac{2v'^2}{c^2 F^2}}}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2 F'^2} - \frac{2v'x'}{c^2 t' F'^2}}} \Rightarrow F^2 \left(1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2 F'^2} - \frac{2v'x'}{c^2 t' F'^2} \right) = 1 \Rightarrow F = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2 t'}}$$

That is exactly the equation 12.12.

We have to calculate the total differential of F(x', t') (12.12):

$$dF = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} dx' + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t'} dt'$$

as:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \frac{v'}{c^2 t'} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial t'} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \frac{v'}{c^2 t'} \frac{x'}{t'} \quad 12.19$$

we have:

$$dF = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \frac{v'}{c^2 t'} dx' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \frac{v'}{c^2 t'} \frac{x'}{t'} dt'$$

where applying 1.18 we find:

$$dF = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \frac{v'}{c^2 t'} dx' - \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \frac{v'}{c^2 t'} \frac{dx'}{dt'} dt' = 0 \quad 12.20$$

From where we conclude that F function of x' and t' is a constant.

We have to calculate the total differential of F(x, t) (12.13):

$$dF = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} dt$$

as:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{K^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{v}{c^2 t} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{K^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{v}{c^2 t} \frac{x}{t} \quad 12.21$$

we have:

$$dF = \frac{1}{K^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{v}{c^2 t} dx - \frac{1}{K^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{v}{c^2 t} \frac{x}{t} dt \quad 12.22$$

where applying 1.13 we find:

$$dF = \frac{I}{K^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{v}{c^2 t} dx - \frac{I}{K^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{v}{c^2 t} \frac{dx}{dt} dt = 0$$

From where we conclude that F function of x and t is a constant.

The equations 1.13 and 1.18 represent to the observers O and O' the principle of constancy of the light speed valid from infinitely small to the infinitely big and mean that in the Undulating Relativity the space and time are measure simultaneously. They shouldn't be interpreted with a dependency between space and time.

The time has its own interpretation that can be understood if we analyze to a determined observer the emission of two rays of light from the instant t=zero. If we add the times we get, for each ray of light, we will get a result without any use for the physics.

If in the instant $t = t' = \text{zero}$, the observer O' emits two rays of light, one alongside the axis x and the other alongside the axis y, after the interval of time t' , the rays hit for the observer O', simultaneously, the points A_x and A_y to the distance ct' from the origin, although for the observer O, the points won't be hit simultaneously. For both rays of lights be simultaneous to both observers, they must hit the points that have the same radius in relation to the axis x and that provide the same time for both observers ($t_1 = t_2$ and $t'_1 = t'_2$), which means that only one ray of light is necessary to check the time between the referentials.

According to § 1, both referentials of the observers O and O' are inertial, thus the light spreads in a straight line according to what is demanded by the fundamental axiom of the Undulating Relativity § 12, because of this, the difference in velocities v and v' is due to only a difference in time between the referentials.

$$v = \frac{x-x'}{t} \quad 1.2 \quad v' = \frac{x-x'}{t'} \quad 1.4$$

We can also relate na inertial referential for which the light spread in a straight line according to what is demanded by the fundamental axiom of the Undulating Relativity, with an accelerated moving referential for which the light spread in a curve line, considering that in this case the difference v and v' isn't due to only the difference of time between the referentials.

According to § 1, if the observer O at the instant $t = t' = \text{zero}$, emits a ray of light from the origin of its referential, after an interval of time t_1 , the ray of light hits the point A_1 with coordinates (x_1, y_1, z_1, t_1) to the distance ct_1 of the origin of the observer O, then we have:

$$t'_1 = t_1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx_1}{c^2 t_1}}$$

After hitting the point A_1 the ray of light still spread in the same direction and in the same way, after an interval of time t_2 , the ray of light hits the point A_2 with coordinates $(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2, t_1 + t_2)$ to the distance ct_2 to the point A_1 , then we have:

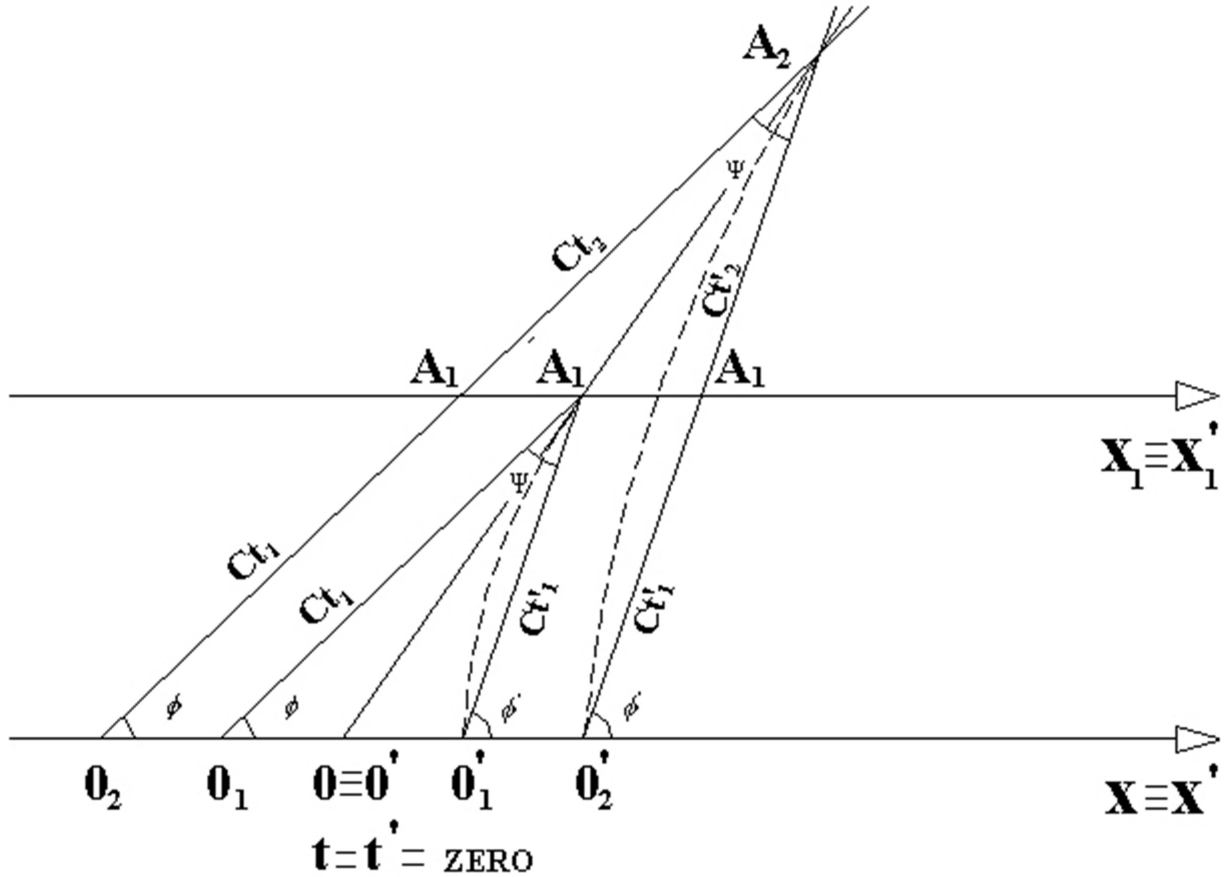
$$\frac{x}{t} = \frac{dx}{dt} = ux \Rightarrow \frac{x_1}{t_1} = \frac{x_2}{t_2} = ux \Rightarrow \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx_1}{c^2 t_1}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx_2}{c^2 t_2}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}$$

and with this we get:

$$t'_2 = t_2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx_2}{c^2 t_2}} = t_2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}$$

$$t'_1 + t'_2 = t_1 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx_1}{c^2 t_1}} + t_2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} = (t_1 + t_2) \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} = (t_1 + t_2) \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2v(x_1 + x_2)}{c^2 (t_1 + t_2)}}$$

The geometry of space and time in the Undulating Relativity is summarized in the figure below that can be expanded to A_n points and several observers.



In the figure the angles have a relation $\psi = \phi' - \phi$ and are equal to the following segments:

O_1 to $O \equiv O'$ is equal to $O \equiv O'$ to O'_1 ($O_1 \leftrightarrow O'_1 = vt_1 = v't'_1$)

O_2 to O_1 is equal to O'_1 to O'_2 ($O_2 \leftrightarrow O'_2 = v(t_1 + t_2) = v'(t'_1 + t'_2) \rightarrow vt_2 = v't'_2 = O_2 \leftrightarrow O_1 + O'_1 \leftrightarrow O'_2$)

And are parallel to the following segments:

O_2 to A_2 is parallel to O_1 to A_1

O'_2 to A_2 is parallel to O'_1 to A_1

$X \equiv X'$ is parallel to $X_1 \equiv X'_1$

The cosine of the angles of inclination ϕ and ϕ' to the rays for the observers O and O' according to 2.3 and 2.4 are:

$$u'x' = \frac{ux - v}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{u'x'}{c} = \frac{\frac{ux}{c} - \frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \cos\phi' = \frac{\cos\phi - v/c}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2v}{c}\cos\phi}}$$

$$\cos\phi' = \frac{\cos\phi - v/c}{\sqrt{K}} \tag{12.23}$$

And with this we have: $\text{sen}\phi' = \frac{\text{sen}\phi}{\sqrt{K}}$ 12.24

$$ux = \frac{u'x' + v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{ux}{c} = \frac{\frac{u'x'}{c} + \frac{v'}{c}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \cos\phi = \frac{\cos\phi' + v'/c}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'}{c}\cos\phi'}}$$

$$\cos\phi = \frac{\cos\phi' + v'/c}{\sqrt{K'}} \tag{12.25}$$

And with this we have $sen\phi = \frac{sen\phi'}{\sqrt{K}}$ 12.26

The cosine of the angle ψ with intersection of rays equal to:

$$cos\psi = \frac{1 - \frac{vux}{c^2}}{\sqrt{K}} = \frac{1 + \frac{v'u'x'}{c^2}}{\sqrt{K'}} = \frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}cos\phi}{\sqrt{K}} = \frac{1 + \frac{v'}{c}cos\phi'}{\sqrt{K'}} \quad 12.27$$

And with this we have: $sen\psi = \frac{v}{c} \frac{sen\phi}{\sqrt{K}} = \frac{v'}{c} \frac{sen\phi'}{\sqrt{K'}}$ 12.28

The invariance of the $cos\psi$ shows the harmony of all adopted hypotheses for space and time in the Undulating Relativity.

The $cos\psi$ is equal to the Jacobians of the transformations for the space and time of the picture I, where the radicals

$$\sqrt{K} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2t}} \quad \text{and} \quad \sqrt{K'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}} \quad \text{are considered variables and are derived.}$$

$$cos\psi = J = \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial(x', y', z', t')}{\partial(x, y, z, t)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v/c^2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vx}{c^2t}\right) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1 - \frac{vx}{c^2t}}{\sqrt{K}} = \frac{1 - \frac{vux}{c^2}}{\sqrt{K}} \quad 8.8$$

$$cos\psi = J' = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l} = \frac{\partial(x, y, z, t)}{\partial(x', y', z', t')} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v' \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v'/c^2 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v'x'}{c^2t'}\right) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1 + \frac{v'x'}{c^2t'}}{\sqrt{K'}} = \frac{1 + \frac{v'u'x'}{c^2}}{\sqrt{K'}} \quad 8.8$$

§13 Richard C. Tolman

The §4 Transformations of the Momenta of Undulating Relativity was developed based on the experience conducted by Lewis and Tolman, according to the reference [3]. Where the collision of two spheres preserving the principle of conservation of energy and the principle of conservation of momenta, shows that the mass is a function of the velocity according to:

$$m = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(u)^2}{c^2}}}$$

where m_o is the mass of the sphere when in resting position and $u = |\vec{u}| = \sqrt{\vec{u}\vec{u}}$ the module of its speed.

Analyzing the collision between two identical spheres when in relative resting position, that for the observer O' are named S'_1 and S'_2 are moving along the axis x' in the contrary way with the following velocities before the collision:

Table 1

Esphere S'_1	Esphere S'_2
$u'x'_1 = v'$	$u'x'_2 = -v'$
$u'y'_1 = zero$	$u'y'_2 = zero$
$u'z'_1 = zero$	$u'z'_2 = zero$

For the observer O the same spheres are named S_1 and S_2 and have the velocities ($ux_1, ux_2, uy_i = uz_i = zero$) before the collision calculated according to the table 2 as follows:

The velocity ux_1 of the sphere S_1 is equals to:

$$ux_1 = \frac{u'x'_1 + v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'_1}{c^2}}} = \frac{v' + v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'v'}{c^2}}} = \frac{2v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

The transformation from v' to v according to 1.20 from Table 2 is:

$$v = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'_1}{c^2}}} = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'v'}{c^2}}} = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

That applied in ux_1 supplies:

$$ux_1 = 2 \left(\frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = 2v$$

The velocity ux_2 of the sphere S_2 is equal to:

$$ux_2 = \frac{u'x'_2 + v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'_2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-v' + v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'(-v')}{c^2}}} = zero$$

Table 2

Sphere S_1	Sphere S_2
$ux_1 = \frac{2v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3v'^2}{c^2}}} = 2v$	$ux_2 = zero$
$uy_1 = zero$	$uy_2 = zero$
$uz_1 = zero$	$uz_2 = zero$

For the observers O and O' the two spheres have the same mass when in relative resting position. And for the observer O' the two spheres collide with velocities of equal module and opposite direction because of this the momenta ($p'_1 = p'_2$) null themselves during the collision, forming for a brief time ($\Delta t'$) only one body of mass

$$m_0 = m'_1 + m'_2$$

According to the principle of conservation of momenta for the observer O we will have to impose that the momenta before the collision are equal to the momenta after the collision, thus:

$$m_1 ux_1 + m_2 ux_2 = (m_1 + m_2)w$$

Where for the observer O, w is the arbitrary velocity that supposedly for a brief time (Δt) will also see the masses united ($m = m_1 + m_2$) moving. As the masses m_i have different velocities and the masses vary according to their own velocities, this equation cannot be simplified algebraically, having this variation of masses:

To the left side of the equal sign in the equation we have:

$$u = ux_1 = 2v$$

$$m_1 = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(u)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(ux_1)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(2v)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$u = ux_2 = \text{zero}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(u)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(ux_2)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(\text{zero})^2}{c^2}}} = m_o$$

To the right side of the equal sign in the equation we have:

$$u = w$$

$$m_1 = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(u)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(w)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$m_2 = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(u)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(w)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}}$$

Applying in the equation of conservation of momenta we have:

$$m_1 ux_1 + m_2 ux_2 = (m_1 + m_2)w = m_1 w + m_2 w$$

$$\frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4v^2}{c^2}}} 2v + m_o \cdot 0 = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} w + \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} w$$

From where we have:

$$\frac{2m_o v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{2m_o w}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{w}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$w = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3v^2}{c^2}}}$$

As $w \neq v$ for the observer O the masses united ($m = m_1 + m_2$) wouldn't move momentarily alongside to the observer O' which is conceivable if we consider that the instants $\Delta t \neq \Delta t'$ are different where supposedly the masses would be in a resting position from the point of view of each observer and that the mass acting with velocity $2v$ is bigger than the mass in resting position.

If we operate with these variables in line we would have:

$$m_1 ux_1 + m_2 ux_2 = (m_1 + m_2)w = m_1 w + m_2 w$$

$$\frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{2v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3v'}{c^2}}} \right)^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{3v'}{c^2}} + m_o \cdot 0 = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} w + \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}} w = \frac{2m_o w}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\frac{2m_0 v'}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{3v'}{c^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{4v'^2}{1 + \frac{3v'}{c^2}}\right)\right)}} = \frac{2m_0 w}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\frac{2m_0 v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{3v'}{c^2} - \frac{4v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{2m_0 w}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\frac{2m_0 v'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{2m_0 w}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{w^2}{c^2}}}$$

From where we conclude that $w = v'$ which must be equal to the previous value of w , that is:

$$w = v' = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{3v^2}{c^2}}}$$

A relation between v and v' that is obtained from Table 2 when $ux_1 = 2v$ that corresponds for the observer O to the velocity acting over the sphere in resting position.

§14 Velocities composition

Reference – Millennium Relativity

URL: http://www.mrelativity.net/MBriefs/VComp_Sci_Estab_Way.htm

Let's write the transformations of Hendrik A. Lorentz for space and time in the Special Theory of Relativity:

$x' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	14.1a	$x = \frac{x' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	14.3a
$y' = y$	14.1b	$y = y'$	14.3b
$z' = z$	14.1c	$z = z'$	14.3c
$t' = \frac{t - \frac{vx}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	14.2	$t = \frac{t' + \frac{vx'}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	14.4

From them we obtain the equations of velocity transformation:

$u'x' = \frac{ux - v}{1 - \frac{vux}{c^2}}$	14.5a	$ux = \frac{u'x' + v}{1 + \frac{vu'x'}{c^2}}$	14.6a
$u'y' = \frac{uy \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{vux}{c^2}}$	14.5b	$uy = \frac{u'y' \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 + \frac{vu'x'}{c^2}}$	14.6b
$u'z' = \frac{uz \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{vux}{c^2}}$	14.5c	$uz = \frac{u'z' \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{1 + \frac{vu'x'}{c^2}}$	14.6c

Let's consider that in relation to the observer O' an object moves with velocity:

$$u'x' = 1,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km/s} (=0,50c).$$

And that the velocity of the observer O' in relation to the observer O is:

$$v = 1,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km/s} (=0,50c).$$

The velocity ux of the object in relation to the observer O must be calculated by the formula 14.6a:

$$ux = \frac{u'x' + v}{1 + \frac{vu'x'}{c^2}} = \frac{1,5 \cdot 10^5 + 1,5 \cdot 10^5}{1 + \frac{1,5 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 1,5 \cdot 10^5}{(3,0 \cdot 10^5)^2}} = 2,4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km/s} (=0,80c).$$

Where we use $c = 3,0 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km/s} (=1,00c)$.

Considering that the object has moved during one second in relation to the observer O ($t = 1,00s$) we can then with 14.2 calculate the time passed to the observer O':

$$t' = \frac{t - \frac{vx}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{t \left(1 - \frac{vux}{c^2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1,00 \left(1 - \frac{1,5 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 2,4 \cdot 10^5}{(3,0 \cdot 10^5)^2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(1,5 \cdot 10^5)^2}{(3,0 \cdot 10^5)^2}}} = \frac{0,60}{\sqrt{0,75}} \Rightarrow t' = 0,693s.$$

To the observer O the observer O' is away the distance d given by the formula:

$$d = vt = 1,5 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 1,00 = 1,5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}.$$

To the observer O' the observer O is away the distance d' given by the formula:

$$d' = vt' = 1,5 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \frac{0,60}{\sqrt{0,75}} = 1,03923 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}.$$

To the distance of the object (d_o, d'_o) in relation to the observers O and O' is given by the formulae:

$$d_o = uxt = 2,4 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 1,00 = 2,4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}.$$

$$d'_o = u'x't' = 1,5 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \frac{0,60}{\sqrt{0,75}} = 1,03923 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}.$$

To the observer O the distance between the object and the observer O' is given by the formula:

$$\Delta d = d_o - d = 2,4 \cdot 10^5 - 1,5 \cdot 10^5 = 0,90 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}.$$

To the observer O the velocity of the object in relation to the observer O' is given by:

$$\frac{\Delta d}{t} = \frac{0,90 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km}}{1,00s} = 0,90 \cdot 10^5 \text{ km/s} (=0,30c)$$

Relating the times t and t' using the formula $t' = t \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$ is only possible and exclusively when $ux = v$ and

$u'x' = \text{zero}$ what isn't the case above, to make it possible to understand this we write the equations 14.2 and 14.4 in the formula below:

$t' = \frac{t \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \phi \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	14.2	$t = \frac{t' \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \phi' \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	14.4
--	------	---	------

Where $\cos \phi = \frac{x}{ct}$ and $\cos \phi' = \frac{x'}{ct'}$.

The equations above can be written as:

$$t' = f(t, \phi) \text{ e } t = f'(t', \phi') \tag{14.7}$$

In each referential of the observers O and O' the light propagation creates a sphere with radius ct and ct' that intercept each other forming a circumference that propagates with velocity c . The radius ct and ct' and the positive way of the axis x and x' form the angles ϕ and ϕ' constant between the referentials. If for the same pair of referentials the angles were variable the time would be alleatory and would become useless for the Physics. In the equation $t' = f(t, \phi)$ we have t' identical function of t and ϕ , if we have in it ϕ constant and t varies according to t' we get the common relation between the times t and t' between two referentials, however if we have t constant and t' varies according to ϕ we will have for each value of ϕ one value of t' and t between two different referentials, and this analysis is also valid for $t = f'(t', \phi')$.

Dividing 14.5a by c we have:

$$\frac{u'x'}{c} = \frac{\frac{ux}{c} - \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{vux}{c^2}} \Rightarrow \cos \phi' = \frac{\cos \phi - \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \phi} \tag{14.8}$$

Where $\cos \phi = \frac{x}{ct} = \frac{ux}{c}$ and $\cos \phi' = \frac{x'}{ct'} = \frac{u'x'}{c}$.

Isolating the velocity we have:

$$\frac{v}{c} = \frac{(\cos \phi - \cos \phi')}{(1 - \cos \phi \cos \phi')} \quad \text{or} \quad v = \frac{ux - u'x'}{1 - \frac{uxu'x'}{c^2}} \tag{14.9}$$

From where we conclude that we must have angles ϕ and ϕ' constant so that we have the same velocity between the referentials.

This demand of constant angles between the referentials must solve the controversies of Herbert Dingle.

§15 Invariance

The transformations to the space and time of table I, group 1.2 plus 1.7, in the matrix form is written like this:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ t' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{bmatrix} \tag{15.1}$$

That written in the form below represents the same coordinate transformations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ ct' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ ct \end{bmatrix} \tag{15.2}$$

We call as:

$$x' = x'^i = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ ct' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \\ cx'^4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha = \alpha_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix}, \quad x = x^j = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ ct \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \\ cx^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.3$$

$$\text{That are the functions } x'^i = x'^i(x^j) = x'^i(x^1, x^2, x^3, cx^4) = x'^i(x, y, z, ct) \quad 15.4$$

That in the symbolic form is written:

$$x' = \alpha \cdot x \text{ or in the indexed form } x'^i = \sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} x^j \Rightarrow x'^i = \alpha_{ij} x^j \quad 15.5$$

Where we use Einstein's sum convention.

The transformations to the space and time of table I, group 1.4 plus 1.8, in the matrix form is written:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v' \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ t' \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.6$$

That written in the form below represents the same coordinate transformations:

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ ct \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ ct' \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.7$$

That we call as:

$$x = x^k = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ ct \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x^1 \\ x^2 \\ x^3 \\ cx^4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \alpha' = \alpha'_{kl} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix}, \quad x' = x'^l = \begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ ct' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x'^1 \\ x'^2 \\ x'^3 \\ cx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.8$$

$$\text{That are the functions } x^k = x^k(x'^l) = x^k(x'^1, x'^2, x'^3, cx'^4) = x^k(x', y', z', ct') \quad 15.9$$

That in the symbolic form is written:

$$x = \alpha' \cdot x' \text{ or in the indexed form } x^k = \sum_{l=1}^4 \alpha'_{kl} x'^l \Rightarrow x^k = \alpha'_{kl} x'^l \quad 15.10$$

$$\text{Being } \sqrt{K} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx^1}{c^2 x^4}} \quad (1.7), \quad \sqrt{K'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'^1}{c^2 x'^4}} \quad (1.8) \text{ and } \sqrt{K} \cdot \sqrt{K'} = 1 \quad (1.10).$$

The transformation matrices $\alpha = \alpha_{ij}$ and $\alpha' = \alpha'_{kl}$ have the properties:

$$\alpha \cdot \alpha' = \alpha_{ij} \alpha'_{kl} = \sum_{j=1}^4 \alpha_{ij} \alpha'_{jl} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I = \delta_l^i \quad 15.11$$

$$\alpha' \alpha^t = \alpha'_{ji} \alpha^t_{lk} = \sum_{i=1}^4 \alpha'_{ji} \alpha^t_{ik} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v'/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I = \delta_k^j \quad 15.12$$

Where $\alpha' = \alpha_{ji}$ is the transposed matrix of $\alpha = \alpha_{ij}$ and $\alpha'' = \alpha'_{lk}$ is the transpose matrix of $\alpha' = \alpha'_{kl}$ and δ is the Kronecker's delta.

$$\alpha' \alpha = \alpha'_{kl} \alpha_{ij} = \sum_{l=1}^4 \alpha'_{kl} \alpha_{lj} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I = \delta_j^k \quad 15.13$$

$$\alpha'' \alpha' = \alpha'_{lk} \alpha_{ji} = \sum_{k=1}^4 \alpha'_{lk} \alpha_{ki} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v'/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I = \delta_i^l \quad 15.14$$

Where $\alpha'' = \alpha'_{lk}$ is the transposed matrix of $\alpha' = \alpha'_{kl}$ and $\alpha' = \alpha_{ji}$ is the transposed matrix of $\alpha = \alpha_{ij}$ and δ is the Kronecker's delta.

Observation: the matrices α_{ij} and α'_{kl} are inverse of one another but are not orthogonal, that is: $\alpha_{ji} \neq \alpha'_{kl}$ and $\alpha_{ij} \neq \alpha'_{lk}$.

The partial derivatives $\frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^j}$ of the total differential $dx'^i = \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^j} dx^j$ of the coordinate components that correlate according to $x'^i = x'^i(x^j)$, where in the transformation matrix $\alpha = \alpha_{ij}$ the radical \sqrt{K} is considered constant and equal to:

Table 10, partial derivatives of the coordinate components:

$\frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^j} = 1$	$\frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^1} = 1$	$\frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^2} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^3} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^4} = -\frac{v}{c}$
$\frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^j} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^1} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^2} = 1$	$\frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^3} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^4} = 0$
$\frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^j} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^1} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^2} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^3} = 1$	$\frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^4} = 0$
$\frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^j} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^1} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^2} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^3} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^4} = \sqrt{K}$

The total differential of the coordinates in the matrix form is equal to:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ cdx'^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.15$$

That we call as:

$$dx' = dx'^i = \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ cdx'^4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A = A_j^i = \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^j} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix}, \quad dx = dx^j = \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.16$$

$$\text{Then we have } dx' = A dx \Rightarrow dx'^i = \sum_{j=1}^4 A_j^i dx^j \Rightarrow dx'^i = \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^j} dx^j \quad 15.17$$

The partial derivatives $\frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l}$ of the total differential $dx^k = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l} dx'^l$ of the coordinate components that correlate according to $x^k = x^k(x'^l)$, where in the transformation matrix $\alpha' = \alpha'_{kl}$ the radical $\sqrt{K'}$ is considered constant and equal to:

Table 11 partial derivatives of the coordinate components:

$\frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l} = \frac{\partial x^l}{\partial x'^l} = 1$	$\frac{\partial x^l}{\partial x'^2} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x^l}{\partial x'^3} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x^l}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{v'}{c}$
$\frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l} = \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^l} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^2} = 1$	$\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^3} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^4} = 0$
$\frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l} = \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^l} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^2} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^3} = 1$	$\frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^4} = 0$
$\frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l} = \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^l} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^2} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^3} = 0$	$\frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^4} = \sqrt{K'}$

The total differential of the coordinates in the matrix form is equal to:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ cdx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.18$$

That we call as:

$$dx = dx^k = \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad A' = A'_l{}^k = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix}, \quad dx' = dx'^l = \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ cdx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.19$$

$$\text{Then we have: } dx = A' dx' \Rightarrow dx^k = \sum_{l=1}^4 A'_l{}^k dx'^l \Rightarrow dx^k = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l} dx'^l \quad 15.20$$

The Jacobians of the transformations 15.15 and 15.18 are:

$$J = \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^j} = \frac{\partial(x'^1, x'^2, x'^3, x'^4)}{\partial(x^1, x^2, x^3, x^4)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{K} \quad 15.21$$

$$J' = \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l} = \frac{\partial(x^1, x^2, x^3, x^4)}{\partial(x'^1, x'^2, x'^3, x'^4)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{K'} \quad 15.22$$

$$\text{Where } \sqrt{K} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux^1}{c^2}} \quad (2.5), \quad \sqrt{K'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2}} \quad (2.6) \text{ and } \sqrt{K} \cdot \sqrt{K'} = 1 \quad (1.23).$$

The matrices of the transformation A and A' also have the properties 15.11, 15.12, 15.13 and 15.14 of the matrices α and α' .

From the function $\phi = \phi(x^k) = \phi' = \phi'[x^k(x'^l)]$ where the coordinates correlate in the form $x^k = x^k(x'^l)$ we have $\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x'^l} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^l}$ described as:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x'^1} &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^1} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^1} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^1} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^1} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^4} \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^1} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x'^2} &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^2} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^4} \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^2} \\ \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^3} &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^3} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^3} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^3} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^3} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^4} \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^3} \\ \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x'^4} &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^k} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^4} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^4} + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^4} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x^4} \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^4}\end{aligned}$$

That in the matrix form and without presenting the function ϕ becomes:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x'^l} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^1} = 1 & \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^4} = v' \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^1} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^2} = 1 & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^1} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^3} = 1 & \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^1} = \frac{v'}{c^2 \sqrt{K'}} & \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

Where replacing the items below:

$$\frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^1} = \frac{v'}{c^2 \sqrt{K'}} = \frac{v}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^4} = v' = \frac{v}{\sqrt{K}}$$

$$\frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \right) = \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux^1}{c^2} \right)$$

Observation: this last relation shows that the time varies in an equal form between the referentials.

We get:

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x'^l} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^1} = 1 & \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^1}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{K}} \\ \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^1} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^2} = 1 & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^2}{\partial x'^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^1} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^3} = 1 & \frac{\partial x^3}{\partial x'^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^1} = \frac{v}{c^2} & \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux^1}{c^2} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

That is the group 8.1 plus 8.3 of the table 9, differential operators, in the matrix form.

From the function $\phi' = \phi'(x'^i) = \phi = \phi[x'^i(x^j)]$ where the coordinates correlate in the form $x'^i = x'^i(x^j)$ we

have $\frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^j} = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x'^j}$ described as:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x^1} &= \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^1} = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^2} \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^3} \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^4} \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^1} \\ \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^2} \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^3} \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^4} \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x^3} &= \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^2} \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^3} \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^4} \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^3} \\ \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x^4} &= \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} \frac{\partial x'^i}{\partial x^4} = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^2} \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^3} \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^4} \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^4}\end{aligned}$$

That in the matrix form and without presenting the function ϕ becomes:

$$\frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x^j} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^1} = 1 & \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^4} = -v \\ \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^1} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^2} = 1 & \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^1} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^3} = 1 & \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^1} = \frac{-v}{c^2 \sqrt{K}} & \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux^1}{c^2} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

Where replacing the items below:

$$\frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^4} = -v = \frac{-v'}{\sqrt{K'}}$$

$$\frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^1} = \frac{-v}{c^2 \sqrt{K}} = \frac{-v'}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{vux^1}{c^2} \right) = \frac{\partial x^4}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \right)$$

Observation: this last relation shows that the time varies in an equal form between the referentials.

We get:

$$\frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x^j} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^1} = 1 & \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^1}{\partial x^4} = \frac{-v'}{\sqrt{K'}} \\ \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^1} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^2} = 1 & \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^2}{\partial x^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^1} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^3} = 1 & \frac{\partial x'^3}{\partial x^4} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^1} = \frac{-v'}{c^2} & \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^2} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^3} = 0 & \frac{\partial x'^4}{\partial x^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K'}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

That is the group 8.2 plus 8.4 from the table 9, differential operators in the matrix form.

Applying 8.5 in 8.3 and in 8.4 we simplify these equations in the following way:

Table 9B, differential operators with the equations 8.3 and 8.4 simplified:

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4}$	8.1	$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4}$	8.2
$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2}$	8.1.1	$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2}$	8.2.1
$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3}$	8.1.2	$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3}$	8.2.2
$\frac{-\partial}{c\partial x'^4} = \sqrt{K} \frac{-\partial}{c\partial x^4}$	8.3B	$\frac{-\partial}{c\partial x^4} = \sqrt{K'} \frac{-\partial}{c\partial x'^4}$	8.4B
$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \frac{ux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} = zero$	8.5	$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} + \frac{u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} = zero$	8.5

The table 9B, in the matrix form becomes:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{-\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{-\partial}{c\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.23$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{-\partial}{c\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{-\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v'/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.24$$

The squared matrices of the transformations above are transposed of the matrices A and A'.

Invariance of the Total Differential

In the observer O referential the total differential of a function $\phi(x^k)$ is equal to:

$$d\phi(x^k) = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^k} dx^k = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^1} dx^1 + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^3} dx^3 + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^4} dx^4 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial\phi}{c\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.25$$

Where the coordinates correlate with the ones from the observer O' according to $x^k = x^k(x'^i)$, replacing the transformations 15.24 and 15.18 and without presenting the function ϕ we have:

$$d\phi = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x^k} dx^k = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ cdx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.26$$

The multiplication of the middle matrices supplies:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & 1 + \frac{2v'dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.27$$

Result that can be divided in two matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & 1 + \frac{2v'dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v'dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.28$$

That applied to the total differential supplies:

$$d\phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^k} dx^k = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.29$$

Executing the operations of the second term we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} dx'^1 + v' \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} dx'^4 + \frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} dx'^4$$

Where applying 8.5 we have:

$$-\frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} dx'^1 + v' \left(-\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{dx'^1}{dx'^4} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} \right) dx'^4 + \frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} dx'^4 = zero$$

Then we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} = zero \quad 15.30$$

With this result we have in 15.29 the invariance of the total differential:

$$d\phi = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^k} dx^k = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} dx'^i = d\phi' \quad 15.31$$

In the observer O' referential the total differential of a function $\phi(x^i)$ is equal to:

$$d\phi'(x^i) = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} dx'^i = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^1} dx'^1 + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^2} dx'^2 + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^3} dx'^3 + \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^4} dx'^4 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.32$$

Where the coordinates correlate with the ones from the observer O referential according to $x^i = x'^i(x^j)$, replacing the transformations 15.23 and 15.15 and without presenting the function ϕ we have:

$$d\phi' = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} dx'^i = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.33$$

The multiplication of the middle matrices supplies:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & 1 - \frac{2v dx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.34$$

Result that can be divided in two matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2vdx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.35$$

That applied to the total differential supplies:

$$d\phi' = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} dx'^i = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2vdx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.36$$

Executing the operations of the second term we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2vdx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} dx^1 - v \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} dx^4 - \frac{2v}{c^2} \frac{dx^1}{dx^4} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} dx^4$$

Where applying 8.5 we have:

$$\frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} dx^1 - v \left(\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{dx^1}{dx^4} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right) dx^4 - \frac{2v}{c^2} \frac{dx^1}{dx^4} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} dx^4 = zero$$

Then we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2vdx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} = zero \quad 15.37$$

With this result we have in 15.36 the invariance of the total differential:

$$d\phi' = \frac{\partial \phi'}{\partial x'^i} dx'^i = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x^j} dx^j = d\phi \quad 15.38$$

Invariance of the Wave Equation

The wave equation to the observer O is equal to:

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial (x^4)^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial (x^1)^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial (x^2)^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial (x^3)^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial (x^4)^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^1}{\partial x^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial cdx^4} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad 15.39$$

Where applying 15.24 and the transposed from 15.24 we have:

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi^2}{\partial (x^4)^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.40$$

The multiplication of the three middle matrices supplies:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -1 - \frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.41$$

Result that can be divided in two matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -1 - \frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.42$$

That applied in the wave equation supplies:

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi^2}{\partial (x^4)^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.43$$

Executing the operations of the second term we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} - \frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2}$$

Executing the operations we have:

$$\frac{2v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} - \frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2}$$

Where applying 8.5 we have:

$$\frac{2v'}{c^2} \left(\frac{u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} - \frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2} = zero$$

Then we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2v'u'x'^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} = \text{zero} \quad 15.44$$

With this result we have in 15.43 the invariance of the wave equation:

$$\nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} = \nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2} \quad 15.45$$

The wave equation to the observer O' is equal to:

$$\nabla^2 \phi' - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2} = \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial (x'^1)^2} + \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial (x'^2)^2} + \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial (x'^3)^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} = 0 \quad 15.46$$

Where applying 15.23 and the transposed from 15.23 we have:

$$\nabla^2 \phi' - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} & \frac{\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{c\partial x'^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.47$$

The multiplication of the three middle matrices supplies:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & -1 + \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.48$$

Result that can be divided in two matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & -1 + \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.49$$

That applied in the wave equation supplies:

$$\nabla^2 \phi' - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.50$$

Executing the operations of the second term we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} + \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (x^4)^2}$$

Executing the operations we have:

$$\frac{2v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} + \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (x^4)^2}$$

Where applying 8.5 we have:

$$\frac{2v}{c^2} \left(-ux^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} + \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial (x^4)^2} = \text{zero}$$

Then we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} = \text{zero} \quad 15.51$$

Then in 15.50 we have the invariance of the wave equation:

$$\nabla^2 \phi' - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi'^2}{\partial (x'^4)^2} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial c \partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} = \nabla^2 \phi - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \phi^2}{\partial (x^4)^2} \quad 15.52$$

Invariance of the equations 8.5 of linear propagation

Replacing 2.4, 8.2, 8.4B in 8.5 we have:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \frac{ux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{(u'x'^1 + v')}{\sqrt{K'}} \sqrt{K'} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} = \text{zero}$$

Executing the operations we have:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \frac{ux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} + \frac{u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} + \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} = \text{zero}$$

That simplified supplies the invariance of the equation 8.5:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \frac{ux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} + \frac{u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} = \text{zero}$$

Replacing 2.3, 8.1, 8.3B in 8.5 we have:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} + \frac{u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{(ux^1 - v)}{\sqrt{K}} \sqrt{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} = \text{zero}$$

Executing the operations we have:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} + \frac{u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} + \frac{ux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} = \text{zero}$$

That simplified supplies the invariance of the equation 8.5:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x'^1} + \frac{u'x'^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^4} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} + \frac{ux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} = \text{zero}$$

The table 4 in a matrix form becomes:

$$\begin{bmatrix} px'^1 \\ px'^2 \\ px'^3 \\ E'/c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} px^1 \\ px^2 \\ px^3 \\ E/c \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.53$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} px^1 \\ px^2 \\ px^3 \\ E/c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} px'^1 \\ px'^2 \\ px'^3 \\ E'/c \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.54$$

The table 6 in a matrix form becomes:

$$\begin{bmatrix} J'x'^1 \\ J'x'^2 \\ J'x'^3 \\ c\rho' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Jx^1 \\ Jx^2 \\ Jx^3 \\ c\rho \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.55$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} Jx^1 \\ Jx^2 \\ Jx^3 \\ c\rho \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J'x'^1 \\ J'x'^2 \\ J'x'^3 \\ c\rho' \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.56$$

Invariance of the Continuity Equation

The continuity equation to the observer O is equal to:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x^4} = \frac{\partial Jx^1}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial Jx^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial Jx^3}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x^4} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right] \begin{bmatrix} Jx^1 \\ Jx^2 \\ Jx^3 \\ c\rho \end{bmatrix} = zero \quad 15.57$$

Where replacing 15.24 and 15.56 we have:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x^4} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J'x^1 \\ J'x^2 \\ J'x^3 \\ c\rho' \end{bmatrix} = zero \quad 15.58$$

The product of the transformation matrices is given in 15.27 and 15.28 with this:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x^4} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v'u'x^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J'x^1 \\ J'x^2 \\ J'x^3 \\ c\rho' \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.59$$

Executing the operations of the second term we have:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v'u'x^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J'x^1 \\ J'x^2 \\ J'x^3 \\ c\rho' \end{bmatrix} = -\frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial Jx^1}{\partial x^4} + \frac{v'}{\partial x^1} \rho' + \frac{2v'u'x^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x^4}$$

Where replacing $Jx^1 = \rho'u'x^1$ and 8.5 we have:

$$-\frac{v'u'x^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x^4} + v' \left(\frac{u'x^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right) \rho' + \frac{2v'u'x^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x^4} = zero$$

Then we have:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right] \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -v'/c & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v'u'x^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J'x^1 \\ J'x^2 \\ J'x^3 \\ c\rho' \end{bmatrix} = zero \quad 15.60$$

With this result we have in 15.59 the invariance of the continuity equation:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x^4} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} J'x^1 \\ J'x^2 \\ J'x^3 \\ c\rho' \end{bmatrix} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}' + \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x^4} \quad 15.61$$

The continuity equation to the observer O' is equal to:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}' + \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x^4} = \frac{\partial J'x^1}{\partial x^1} + \frac{\partial J'x^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial J'x^3}{\partial x^3} + \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x^4} = \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right] \begin{bmatrix} J'x^1 \\ J'x^2 \\ J'x^3 \\ c\rho' \end{bmatrix} = zero \quad 15.62$$

Where replacing 15.23 and 15.55 we have:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}' + \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x'^4} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Jx^1 \\ Jx^2 \\ Jx^3 \\ c\rho \end{bmatrix} = \text{zero} \quad 15.63$$

The product of the transformation matrices is given in 15.34 and 15.35 then we have:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}' + \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x'^4} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Jx^1 \\ Jx^2 \\ Jx^3 \\ c\rho \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.64$$

Executing the operations of the second term we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Jx^1 \\ Jx^2 \\ Jx^3 \\ c\rho \end{bmatrix} = \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Jx^1}{\partial x^4} - \frac{v \partial \rho}{\partial x^1} - \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x^4}$$

Where replacing $Jx^1 = \rho ux^1$ and 8.5 we have:

$$\frac{vux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x^4} - v \left(-\frac{ux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \right) \rho - \frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x^4} = \text{zero}$$

Then we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -v/c \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ v/c & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2vux^1}{c^2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Jx^1 \\ Jx^2 \\ Jx^3 \\ c\rho \end{bmatrix} = \text{zero} \quad 15.65$$

With this result we have in 15.64 the invariance of the continuity equation:

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J}' + \frac{\partial \rho'}{\partial x'^4} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x^1} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^3} & \frac{\partial}{\partial x^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} Jx^1 \\ Jx^2 \\ Jx^3 \\ c\rho \end{bmatrix} = \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{J} + \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x^4} \quad 15.66$$

Invariance of the line differential element:

That to the observer O is written this way:

$$(ds)^2 = (dx^1)^2 + (dx^2)^2 + (dx^3)^2 - (cdx^4)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 & dx^2 & dx^3 & cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ cdx^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.67$$

Where replacing 15.18 and the transposed from 15.18 we have:

$$(ds)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 & dx'^2 & dx'^3 & cdx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ v'/c & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & v'/c \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ cdx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.68$$

The multiplication of the three central matrices supplies:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K'} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -1 - \frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.69$$

Result that can be divided in two matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -1 - \frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.70$$

That applied in the line differential element supplies:

$$(ds)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 & dx'^2 & dx'^3 & c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \left[\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \right] \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.71$$

Executing the operations of the second term we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 & dx'^2 & dx'^3 & c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{v' dx'^1 c dx'^4}{c} + c dx'^4 \left(\frac{v'}{c} dx'^1 - \frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} c dx'^4 \right) = zero$$

Then we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 & dx'^2 & dx'^3 & c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{v'}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{v'}{c} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{2v' dx'^1}{c^2 dx'^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} = zero \quad 15.72$$

With this result we have in 15.71 the invariance of the line differential element:

$$(ds)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 & dx'^2 & dx'^3 & c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} = (dx'^1)^2 + (dx'^2)^2 + (dx'^3)^2 - (c dx'^4)^2 = (ds')^2 \quad 15.73$$

To the observer O' the line differential element is written this way:

$$(ds')^2 = (dx'^1)^2 + (dx'^2)^2 + (dx'^3)^2 - (c dx'^4)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 & dx'^2 & dx'^3 & c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx'^1 \\ dx'^2 \\ dx'^3 \\ c dx'^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.74$$

Where replacing 15.15 and the transposed from 15.15 we have:

$$(ds)^2 = \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 & dx^2 & dx^3 & c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.75$$

The multiplication of the three central matrices supplies:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{-v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \sqrt{K} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{-v}{c} & 0 & 0 & -1 + \frac{2v dx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.76$$

Result that can be divided in two matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{-v}{c} & 0 & 0 & -1 + \frac{2v dx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-v}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v dx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.77$$

That applied in the line differential element supplies:

$$(ds')^2 = \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 & dx^2 & dx^3 & c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-v}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v dx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 15.78$$

Executing the operations of the second term we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx^1 & dx^2 & dx^3 & c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-v}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v dx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{-v dx^1 c dx^4}{c} + c dx^4 \left(\frac{-v}{c} dx^1 + \frac{2v dx^1}{c^2 dx^4} c dx^4 \right) = zero$$

Then we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx^1 & dx^2 & dx^3 & c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{-v}{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{-v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \frac{2v dx^1}{c^2 dx^4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} = zero \quad 15.79$$

With this result we have in 15.78 the invariance of the line differential element:

$$(ds')^2 = \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 & dx^2 & dx^3 & c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dx^1 \\ dx^2 \\ dx^3 \\ c dx^4 \end{bmatrix} = (dx^1)^2 + (dx^2)^2 + (dx^3)^2 - (c dx^4)^2 = (ds)^2 \quad 15.80$$

In §7 as a consequence of 5.3 we had the invariance of $\vec{E} \cdot \vec{u} = \vec{E}' \cdot \vec{u}'$ where now applying 7.3.1, 7.3.2, 7.4.1, 7.4.2 and the velocity transformation formulae from table 2 we have new relations between E_x and E'_x distinct from 7.3 and 7.4 and with them we rewrite the table 7 in the form below:

Table 7B

$E'_x = \frac{E_x \sqrt{K}}{\left(1 - \frac{v}{ux}\right)}$	7.3B	$E_x = \frac{E'_x \sqrt{K'}}{\left(1 + \frac{v'}{u'x'}\right)}$	7.4B
$E'_y = E_y \sqrt{K}$	7.3.1	$E_y = E'_y \sqrt{K'}$	7.4.1
$E'_z = E_z \sqrt{K}$	7.3.2	$E_z = E'_z \sqrt{K'}$	7.4.2

$B'x' = Bx$	7.5	$Bx = B'x'$	7.6
$B'y' = By + \frac{v}{c^2} Ez$	7.5.1	$By = B'y' - \frac{v'}{c^2} E'z'$	7.6.1
$B'z' = Bz - \frac{v}{c^2} Ey$	7.5.2	$Bz = B'z' + \frac{v'}{c^2} E'y'$	7.6.2
$By = -\frac{ux}{c^2} Ez$	7.9	$B'y' = -\frac{u'x'}{c^2} E'z'$	7.10
$Bz = \frac{ux}{c^2} Ey$	7.9.1	$B'z' = \frac{u'x'}{c^2} E'y'$	7.10.1
$\left(1 - \frac{v}{ux}\right) \left(1 + \frac{v'}{u'x'}\right) = 1$			

With the tables 7B and 9B we can have the invariance of all Maxwell's equations.

Invariance of the Gauss' Law for the electrical field:

$$\frac{\partial E'x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial E'y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial E'z'}{\partial z'} = \frac{\rho'}{\epsilon_0} \quad 8.14$$

Where applying the tables 6, 7B and 9B we have:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \frac{Ex\sqrt{K}}{(1-v/ux)} + \frac{\partial Ey\sqrt{K}}{\partial y} + \frac{Ez\sqrt{K}}{\partial z} = \frac{\rho\sqrt{K}}{\epsilon_0}$$

Where simplifying and replacing 8.5 we have:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v\left(\frac{-1}{ux} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)\right] \frac{Ex}{(1-v/ux)} + \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{Ez}{\partial z} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

That reordered supplies:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(1 - \frac{v}{ux}\right)\right] \frac{Ex}{(1-v/ux)} + \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{Ez}{\partial z} = \frac{\rho}{\epsilon_0}$$

That simplified supplies the invariance of the Gauss' Law for the electrical field.

Invariance of the Gauss' Law for the magnetic field:

$$\frac{\partial B'x'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial B'y'}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial B'z'}{\partial z'} = zero \quad 8.16$$

Where applying the tables 7B and 9B we have:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) Bx + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(By + \frac{v}{c^2} Ez\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(Bz - \frac{v}{c^2} Ey\right) = 0$$

That reordered supplies:

$$\frac{\partial Bx}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial By}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Bz}{\partial z} + \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial Ez}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial t}\right) = 0$$

Where the term in parenthesis is the Faraday-Henry's Law (8.19) that is equal to zero from where we have the invariance of the Gauss' Law for the magnetic field.

Invariance of the Faraday-Henry's Law:

$$\frac{\partial E'y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial E'x'}{\partial y'} = -\frac{\partial B'z'}{\partial t'} \quad 8.18$$

Where applying the tables 7B and 9B we have:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) E_y \sqrt{K} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{E_x \sqrt{K}}{(1-v/ux)} = -\sqrt{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(B_z - \frac{v}{c^2} E_y \right)$$

That simplified and multiplied by $(1-v/ux)$ we have:

$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} \left(1 - \frac{v}{ux} \right) - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} \left(1 - \frac{v}{ux} \right)$$

Where executing the products and replacing 7.9.1 we have:

$$\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} + \frac{v}{ux} \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} + \frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} \right)$$

As the term in parenthesis is the equation 8.5 that is equal to zero then we have the invariance of the Faraday-Henry's Law.

Invariance of the Faraday-Henry's Law:

$$\frac{\partial E'z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial E'y'}{\partial z'} = -\frac{\partial B'x'}{\partial t'} \quad 8.20$$

Where applying the tables 7B and 9B we have:

$$\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial y} \sqrt{K} - \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial z} \sqrt{K} = -\sqrt{K} \frac{\partial B_x}{\partial t}$$

That simplified supplies the invariance of the Faraday-Henry's Law.

Invariance of the Faraday-Henry's Law:

$$\frac{\partial E'x'}{\partial z'} - \frac{\partial E'z'}{\partial x'} = -\frac{\partial B'y'}{\partial t'} \quad 8.22$$

Where applying the tables 7B and 9B we have:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{E_x \sqrt{K}}{(1-v/ux)} - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) E_z \sqrt{K} = -\sqrt{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(B_y + \frac{v}{c^2} E_z \right)$$

That simplified and multiplied by $(1-v/ux)$ we have:

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} \left(1 - \frac{v}{ux} \right) - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} \left(1 - \frac{v}{ux} \right) = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} \left(1 - \frac{v}{ux} \right) - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} \left(1 - \frac{v}{ux} \right)$$

That simplifying and making the operations we have:

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{ux} \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} \right)$$

Where applying 7.9 we have:

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial B_y}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{ux} \left(\frac{\partial E_z}{\partial x} + \frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial t} \right)$$

As the term in parenthesis is the equation 8.5 that is equal to zero then we have the invariance of the Faraday-Henry's Law.

Invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law:

$$\frac{\partial B'y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial B'x'}{\partial y'} = \mu_0 J'z' + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E'z'}{\partial t'} \quad 8.24$$

Where applying the tables 6, 7B and 9B we have:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left(By + \frac{v}{c^2} Ez \right) - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \mu_0 Jz + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \sqrt{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} Ez \sqrt{K}$$

That simplifying and making the operations we have:

$$\frac{\partial By}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \mu_0 Jz + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial x} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial By}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t}$$

Where simplifying and applying 7.9 we have:

$$\frac{\partial By}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \mu_0 Jz + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial x} - \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{-ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} \right)$$

That reorganized supplies

$$\frac{\partial By}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \mu_0 Jz + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial x} \right)$$

As the term in parenthesis is the equation 8.5 that is equal to zero then we have the invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law:

Invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law:

$$\frac{\partial B'z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial B'y'}{\partial z'} = \mu_0 J'x' + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E'x'}{\partial t'} \quad 8.26$$

Where applying the tables 6, 7B and 9B we have:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(Bz - \frac{v}{c^2} Ey \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(By + \frac{v}{c^2} Ez \right) = \mu_0 (Jx - \rho v) + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \sqrt{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{Ex \sqrt{K}}{(1-v/ux)}$$

Making the operations we have:

$$\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial By}{\partial z} = \mu_0 Jx + \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial z} - \mu_0 c^2 \rho \right) + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2} \right) \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} \frac{1}{(1-v/ux)}$$

Replacing in the first parenthesis the Gauss' Law and multiplying by $\left(1 - \frac{v}{ux} \right)$ we have:

$$\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial By}{\partial z} = \mu_0 Jx + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} + \frac{v}{ux} \left(\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial By}{\partial z} - \mu_0 Jx \right) - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{1}{ux} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t}$$

Where replacing $Jx = \rho ux$, 7.9.1, 7.9 and 8.5 we have:

$$\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial By}{\partial z} = \mu_0 Jx + \varepsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} + \frac{v}{ux} \left(\frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial z} - \mu_0 \rho ux \right) - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial x} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{-1}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t}$$

That simplified supplies:

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \mu_0 J_x + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} + \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} - \mu_0 c^2 \rho \right) - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

Replacing in the first parenthesis the Gauss' Law we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \mu_0 J_x + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

That reorganized makes:

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \mu_0 J_x + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} - \frac{2v}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} \right)$$

As the term in parenthesis is the equation 8.5 that is equal to zero then we have the invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law:

Invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law:

$$\frac{\partial B'_z}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial B'_y}{\partial z'} = \mu_0 J'_x + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E'_x}{\partial t'} \quad 8.28$$

Where applying the tables 6, 7B and 9B we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} - \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left(B_z - \frac{v}{c^2} E_y \right) = \mu_0 J_y + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \sqrt{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_y \sqrt{K}$$

Making the operations we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} = \mu_0 J_y + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t}$$

Where simplifying and applying 7.9.1 we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} = \mu_0 J_y + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} \right)$$

That reorganized makes:

$$\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} = \mu_0 J_y + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} \right)$$

As the term in parenthesis is the equation 8.5 that is equal to zero then we have the invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law:

Invariance of the Gauss' Law for the electrical field without electrical charge:

$$\frac{\partial E'_x}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial E'_y}{\partial y'} + \frac{\partial E'_z}{\partial z'} = zero \quad 8.30$$

Where applying the tables 7B and 9B we have:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \frac{E_x \sqrt{K}}{(1-v/ux)} + \frac{\partial E_y \sqrt{K}}{\partial y} + \frac{E_z \sqrt{K}}{\partial z} = zero$$

Where simplifying and replacing 8.5 we have:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + v \left(\frac{-1}{ux} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right) \right] \frac{Ex}{(1-v/ux)} + \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{Ez}{\partial z} = zero$$

That reorganized makes:

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(1 - \frac{v}{ux} \right) \right] \frac{Ex}{(1-v/ux)} + \frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{Ez}{\partial z} = zero .$$

That simplified supplies the Gauss' Law for the electrical field without electrical charge.

Invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law without electrical charge:

$$\frac{\partial B'y'}{\partial x'} - \frac{\partial B'x'}{\partial y'} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E'z'}{\partial t'} \quad 8.40$$

Where applying the tables 7B and 9B we have:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left(By + \frac{v}{c^2} Ez \right) - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \sqrt{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} Ez \sqrt{K}$$

Making the operations we have:

$$\frac{\partial By}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial x} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial By}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t}$$

Where simplifying and applying 7.9 we have:

$$\frac{\partial By}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial x} - \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{-ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} \right)$$

That reorganized makes:

$$\frac{\partial By}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Bx}{\partial y} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial x} \right)$$

As the term in parenthesis is the equation 8.5 that is equal to zero then we have the invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law without electrical charge:

Invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law without electrical charge:

$$\frac{\partial B'z'}{\partial y'} - \frac{\partial B'y'}{\partial z'} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E'x'}{\partial t'} \quad 8.42$$

Where applying the tables 7B and 9B we have:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(Bz - \frac{v}{c^2} Ey \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(By + \frac{v}{c^2} Ez \right) = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \sqrt{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{Ex \sqrt{K}}{(1-v/ux)}$$

Making the operations we have:

$$\frac{\partial Bz}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial By}{\partial z} = \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial Ey}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Ez}{\partial z} \right) + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2} \right) \frac{\partial Ex}{\partial t} \frac{1}{(1-v/ux)}$$

Replacing in the first parenthesis the Gauss' Law without electrical charge and multiplying by $(1 - v/ux)$ we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} + \frac{v}{ux} \left(\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{1}{ux} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

Where replacing 7.9, 7.9.1 and 8.5 we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} + \frac{v}{ux} \left(\frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{v^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{-1}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} \right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

That simplified supplies:

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} + \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial E_y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial E_z}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

Replacing in the first parenthesis the Gauss' Law without electrical charge we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t}$$

That reorganized makes:

$$\frac{\partial B_z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial B_y}{\partial z} = \mu_0 J_x + \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} - \frac{2v}{c^2} \left(\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} \right)$$

As the term in parenthesis is the equation 8.5 that is equal to zero then we have the invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law without electrical charge:

Invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law without electrical charge:

$$\frac{\partial B'_x}{\partial z'} \frac{\partial B'_z}{\partial x'} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E'_y}{\partial t'} \quad 8.44$$

Where applying the tables 6, 7B and 9B we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \left(B_z - \frac{v}{c^2} E_y \right) = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \sqrt{K} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} E_y \sqrt{K}$$

Making the operations we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t}$$

Where simplifying and applying 7.9.1 we have:

$$\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{2vux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} + \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} \right)$$

That reorganized makes:

$$\frac{\partial B_x}{\partial z} \frac{\partial B_z}{\partial x} = \epsilon_0 \mu_0 \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} - \frac{v}{c^2} \left(\frac{ux}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E_y}{\partial x} \right)$$

As the term in parenthesis is the equation 8.5 that is equal to zero then we have the invariance of the Ampere-Maxwell's Law without electrical charge:

§15 Invariance (continuation)

A function $f(\theta) = f(kr - wt)$ 2.19

Where the phase is equal to $\theta = (kr - wt)$ 15.81

In order to represent an undulating movement that goes on in one arbitrary direction must comply with the wave equation and because of this we have:

$$\frac{k}{r^2} \left[3r - \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{r} \right] \frac{\partial f(\theta)}{\partial \theta} + \frac{k^2}{r^2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \frac{\partial^2 f(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} - k^2 \frac{\partial^2 f(\theta)}{\partial \theta^2} = zero \quad 15.82$$

That doesn't meet with the wave equation because the two last elements get nule but the first one doesn't. In order to overcome this problem we reformulate the phase θ of the function in the following way.

A unitary vector such as

$$\vec{n} = \cos \phi \vec{i} + \cos \alpha \vec{j} + \cos \beta \vec{k} \quad 15.83$$

where $\cos \phi = \frac{x}{r} = \frac{x}{ct}$, $\cos \alpha = \frac{y}{r} = \frac{y}{ct}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{z}{r} = \frac{z}{ct}$ 15.84

has the module equal to $n = |\vec{n}| = \sqrt{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}} = \sqrt{\cos^2 \phi + \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta} = 1$. 15.85

Making the product

$$\vec{n} \cdot \vec{R} = (\cos \phi \vec{i} + \cos \alpha \vec{j} + \cos \beta \vec{k}) (x \vec{i} + y \vec{j} + z \vec{k}) = \cos \phi x + \cos \alpha y + \cos \beta z = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r} = \frac{r^2}{r} = r \quad 15.86$$

we have $r = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{R} = \cos \phi x + \cos \alpha y + \cos \beta z$ that applied to the phase θ supplies a new phase

$$\Phi = (kr - wt) = (k\vec{n} \cdot \vec{R} - wt) = (k \cos \phi x + k \cos \alpha y + k \cos \beta z - wt) \quad 15.87$$

with the same meaning of the previous phase $\theta = \Phi$.

Replacing $r = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{R} = \cos \phi x + \cos \alpha y + \cos \beta z$ e $k = \frac{w}{c}$ in the phase θ multiplied by -1 we also get another phase in the form

$$\Phi = (-1)(kr - wt) = (wt - kr) = \left[w \left(t - \frac{r}{c} \right) \right] = \left[w \left(t - \frac{\cos \phi x + \cos \alpha y + \cos \beta z}{c} \right) \right] \quad 15.88$$

with the same meaning of the previous phase $(-1)\theta = \Phi$.

Thus we can write a new function as:

$$f(\Phi) = f \left[w \left(t - \frac{\cos \phi x + \cos \alpha y + \cos \beta z}{c} \right) \right] \quad 15.89$$

That replaced in the wave equation with the director cosine considered constant supplies:

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi^2} \frac{w^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \phi + \frac{\partial^2 f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi^2} \frac{w^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \alpha + \frac{\partial^2 f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi^2} \frac{w^2}{c^2} \cos^2 \beta - \frac{\partial^2 f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi^2} \frac{w^2}{c^2} = zero \quad 15.90$$

that simplified meets the wave equation.

The positive result of the phase Φ in the wave equation is an exclusive consequence of the director cosines being constant in the partial derivatives showing that the wave equation demands the propagation to have one steady direction in the space (plane wave).

For the observer O a source located in the origin of its referential produces in a random point located at the distance $r = ct = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ of the origin, an electrical field \vec{E} described by:

$$\vec{E} = E_x \vec{i} + E_y \vec{j} + E_z \vec{k} \quad 15.91$$

Where the components are described as:

$$\begin{aligned} E_x &= E_{x_0} \cdot f(\Phi) \\ E_y &= E_{y_0} \cdot f(\Phi) \\ E_z &= E_{z_0} \cdot f(\Phi) \end{aligned} \quad 15.92$$

That applied in \vec{E} supplies:

$$\vec{E} = E_{x_0} f(\Phi) \vec{i} + E_{y_0} f(\Phi) \vec{j} + E_{z_0} f(\Phi) \vec{k} = [E_{x_0} \vec{i} + E_{y_0} \vec{j} + E_{z_0} \vec{k}] f(\Phi) = \vec{E}_o f(\Phi). \quad 15.93$$

$$\text{with module equal to } E = \sqrt{(E_{x_0})^2 + (E_{y_0})^2 + (E_{z_0})^2} \cdot f(\Phi) \Rightarrow E = E_o \cdot f(\Phi) \quad 15.94$$

$$\text{Being } \vec{E}_o = E_{x_0} \vec{i} + E_{y_0} \vec{j} + E_{z_0} \vec{k} \quad 15.95$$

The maximum amplitude vector Constant with the components E_{x_0} , E_{y_0} , E_{z_0} 15.96

$$\text{And module } E_o = \sqrt{(E_{x_0})^2 + (E_{y_0})^2 + (E_{z_0})^2} \quad 15.97$$

Being $f(\Phi)$ a function with the phase Φ equal to 15.87 or 15.88.

Deriving the component E_x in relation to x and t we have:

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} = E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial (kr - wt)}{\partial x} = E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \frac{kx}{r} = E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \frac{kx}{ct} \quad 15.98$$

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} = E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial (kr - wt)}{\partial t} = E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} (-w) \quad 15.99$$

that applied in 8.5 supplies

$$\frac{\partial E_x}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial E_x}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \Rightarrow E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \Rightarrow E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$E_{x_0} \frac{\partial f(\Phi)}{\partial \Phi} \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right) = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad 15.100$$

demonstrating that it is the phase Φ that must comply with 8.5.

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial (kr - wt)}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial (kr - wt)}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{kx}{ct} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} (-w) = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{ct} \left(k - \frac{w}{c} \right) = \text{zero}$$

as $k = \frac{w}{c}$ then E_x complies with 8.5.

As the phase is the same for the components E_y and E_z then they also comply with 8.5.

As the phases for the observers O and O' are equal $(kr-wt)=(k'r'-w't')$ then the components of the observer O' also comply with 8.5.

$$\frac{\partial(kr-wt)}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial(kr-wt)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial(k'r'-w't')}{\partial x'} + \frac{x'/t'}{c^2} \frac{\partial(k'r'-w't')}{\partial t'} = zero \quad 15.101$$

The components relatively to the observer O of the electrical field are transformed for the referential of the observer O' according to the tables 7, 7B and 8.

Applying in 8.5 a wave function written in the form:

$$\Psi = e^{i(kx-wt)} = e^{i\Phi} = \cos(kx-wt) + i \sin(kx-wt) = \cos \Phi + i \sin \Phi \quad 15.102$$

where $i = \sqrt{-1}$.

Deriving we have:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = -k \sin \Phi + ki \cos \Phi \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = w \sin \Phi - wi \cos \Phi \quad 15.103$$

$$\text{or} \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = ke^{i\Phi} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -we^{i\Phi} \quad 15.104$$

That applied in 8.5 supplies:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = zero \Rightarrow (-k \sin \Phi + ki \cos \Phi) + \frac{x/t}{c^2} (w \sin \Phi - wi \cos \Phi) = zero$$

that is equal to:

$$\left(-k + \frac{xw}{c^2 t}\right) \sin \Phi + \left(ki - \frac{xwi}{c^2 t}\right) \cos \Phi = zero$$

$$\text{or} \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = zero \Rightarrow (ke^{i\Phi}) + \frac{x/t}{c^2} (-we^{i\Phi}) = zero$$

where we must have the coefficients equal to zero so that we get an identity, then:

$$-k + \frac{xw}{c^2 t} = zero \Rightarrow k = \frac{xw}{c^2 t}$$

$$ki - \frac{xwi}{c^2 t} = zero \Rightarrow k = \frac{xw}{c^2 t}$$

$$(ke^{i\Phi}) + \frac{x/t}{c^2} (-we^{i\Phi}) = zero \Rightarrow k = \frac{xw}{c^2 t}$$

Where applying $w = ck$ we have:

$$k = \frac{xw}{c^2 t} = \frac{xck}{c^2 t} \Rightarrow \frac{x}{t} = c$$

Then to meet with the equation 8.5 we must have a wave propagation along the axis x with the speed c.

If we apply $w = uk$ and $v = \frac{x}{t}$ we have:

$$k = \frac{xw}{c^2 t} = \frac{vuk}{c^2} \Rightarrow u = \frac{c^2}{v}$$

A result also gotten from the Louis de Broglie's wave equation.

§16 Time and Frequency

Considering the Doppler effect as a law of physics.

We can define a clock as any device that produces a frequency of identical events in a series possible to be enlisted and added in such a way that a random event n of a device will be identical to any event in the series of events produced by a replica of this device when the events are compared in a relative resting position.

The cyclical movement of a clock in a resting position according to the observer O referential sets the time in this referential and the cyclical movement of the arms of a clock in a resting position according to the observer O' sets the time in this referential. The formulas of time transformation 1.7 and 1.8 relate the times between the referentials in relative movement thus, relate movements in relative movement.

The relative movement between the inertial referentials produces the Doppler effect that proves that the frequency varies with velocity and as the frequency can be interpreted as being the frequency of the cyclical movement of the arms of a clock then the time varies in the same proportion that varies the frequency with the relative movement that is, it is enough to replace the time t and t' in the formulas 1.7 and 1.8 by the frequencies y and y' to get the formulas of frequency transformation, then:

$$t' = t\sqrt{K} \Rightarrow y' = y\sqrt{K} \quad 1.7 \text{ becomes } 2.22$$

$$t = t'\sqrt{K'} \Rightarrow y = y'\sqrt{K'} \quad 1.8 \text{ becomes } 2.22$$

The Galileo's transformation of velocities $\vec{u}' = \vec{u} - \vec{v}$ between two inertial referentials presents intrinsically three defects that can be described this way:

a) The Galileo's transformation of velocity to the axis x is $u'x' = ux - v$. In that one if we have $ux = c$ then $u'x' = c - v$ and if we have $u'x' = c$ then $ux = c + v$. As both results are not simultaneously possible or else we have $ux = c$ or $u'x' = c$ then the transformation doesn't allow that a ray of light be simultaneously observed by the observers O and O' what shows the privilege of an observer in relation to the other because each observer can only see the ray of light running in its own referential (intrinsic defect to the classic analysis of the Sagnac's effect).

b) It cannot also comply to Newton's first law of inertia because a ray of light emitted parallel to the axis x from the origin of the respective inertial referentials at the moment that the origins are coincident and at the moment in which $t = t' = \text{zero}$ will have by the Galileo's transformation the velocity c of light altered by $\pm v$ to the referentials, on the contrary of the inertial law that wouldn't allow the existence of a variation in velocity because there is no external action acting on the ray of light and because of this both observers should see the ray of light with velocity c .

c) As it considers the time as a constant between the referentials it doesn't produce the temporal variation between the referentials in movement as it is required by the Doppler effect.

The principle of constancy of light velocity is nothing but a requirement of the Newton's first law, the inertia law.

Newton's first law, the inertia law, is introduced in Galileo's transformation when the principle of constancy of light velocity is applied in Galileo's transformation providing the equation of tables 1 and 2 of the Undulating Relativity that doesn't have the three defects described.

The time and velocity equations of tables 1 and 2 can be written as:

$$t' = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2v}{c} \cos \phi} \quad 1.7$$

$$v' = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2v}{c} \cos \phi}} \quad 1.15$$

$$t = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'}{c} \cos \phi'} \quad 1.8$$

$$v = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'}{c} \cos \phi'}} \quad 1.20$$

The distance d between the referentials is equal to the product of velocity by time this way:

$$d = vt = v' t' \quad 1.9$$

It doesn't depend on the propagation angle of the ray of light, being exclusively a function of velocity and time, that is, the propagation angle of the ray of light, only alters between the inertial referential the proportion between time and velocity, keeping the distance constant in each moment, to any propagation angle.

The equations above in a function form are written as:

$$d = e(v, t) = e'(v', t') \quad 1.9$$

$$t' = f(v, t, \phi) \quad 1.7$$

$$v' = g(v, \phi) \quad 1.15$$

$$t = f'(v', t', \phi') \quad 1.8$$

$$v = g'(v', \phi') \quad 1.20$$

Then we have that the distance is a function of two variables, the time a function of three variables and the velocity a function of two variables.

From the definition of moment 4.1 and energy 4.6 we have:

$$\vec{p} = \frac{E}{c^2} \vec{u} \quad 16.1$$

The elevated to the power of two supplies:

$$\frac{u^2}{c^2} = \frac{c^2}{E^2} p^2 \quad 16.2$$

Elevating to the power of two the energy formula we have:

$$E^2 = \left(\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right)^2 \Rightarrow E^2 - E^2 \frac{u^2}{c^2} = m_0^2 c^4$$

Where applying 16.2 we have:

$$E^2 - E^2 \frac{u^2}{c^2} = m_0^2 c^4 \Rightarrow E^2 - E^2 \frac{c^2}{E^2} p^2 = m_0^2 c^4 \Rightarrow E = c \sqrt{p^2 + m_0^2 c^2} \quad 4.8$$

From where we conclude that if the mass in resting position of a particle is null $m_o = zero$ the particle energy is equal to $E = c p$. 16.3

That applied in 16.2 supplies:

$$\frac{u^2}{c^2} = \frac{c^2}{E^2} p^2 \Rightarrow \frac{u^2}{c^2} = \frac{c^2}{(cp)^2} p^2 \Rightarrow u = c \quad 16.4$$

From where we conclude that the movement of a particle with a null mass in resting position $m_o = zero$ will always be at the velocity of light $u = c$.

Applying in $E = c p$ the relations $E = yh$ and $c = y\lambda$ we have:

$$yh = y\lambda p \Rightarrow p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \text{ and in the same way } p' = \frac{h}{\lambda'} \quad 16.5$$

Equation that relates the moment of a particle with a null mass in resting position with its own way length. Elevating to the power of two the formula of moment transformation (4.9) we have:

$$\vec{p}' = \vec{p} - \frac{E}{c^2} \vec{v} \Rightarrow p'^2 = p^2 + \frac{E^2}{c^4} v^2 - 2 \frac{E}{c^2} vpx$$

Where applying $E = c p$ and $px = p \cos \phi = p \frac{ux}{c}$ we find:

$$p'^2 = p^2 + \frac{(cp)^2}{c^4} v^2 - 2 \frac{cp}{c^2} vp \frac{ux}{c} \Rightarrow p' = p \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} \Rightarrow p' = p \sqrt{K} \quad 16.6$$

Where applying 16.5 results in:

$$p' = p \sqrt{K} \Rightarrow \frac{h}{\lambda'} = \frac{h}{\lambda} \sqrt{K} \Rightarrow \lambda' = \frac{\lambda}{\sqrt{K}} \text{ or inverted } \lambda = \frac{\lambda'}{\sqrt{K'}} \quad 2.21$$

Where applying $c = y\lambda$ and $c = y'\lambda'$ we have:

$$y' = y \sqrt{K} \text{ or inverted } y = y' \sqrt{K'} \quad 2.22$$

In § 2 we have the equations 2.21 and 2.22 applying the principle of relativity to the wave phase.

17 Transformation of H. Lorentz

For two observers in a relative movement, the equation that represents the principle of constancy of light speed for a random point A is:

$$x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 - c^2 t'^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2 t^2 \quad 17.01$$

In this equation canceling the symmetric terms we have:

$$x'^2 - c^2 t'^2 = x^2 - c^2 t^2 \quad 17.02$$

That we can write as:

$$(x' - ct')(x' + ct') = (x - ct)(x + ct) \quad 17.03$$

If in this equation we define the proportion factors η and μ as:

$$\begin{cases} (x'-ct') = \eta(x-ct) & A \\ (x'+ct') = \mu(x+ct) & B \end{cases} \quad 17.04$$

where we must have $\eta \cdot \mu = 1$ to comply 17.03.

The equations 17.04 were first gotten by Albert Einstein.

When a ray of light moves in the plane $y'z'$ to the observer O' we have $x' = \text{zero}$ and $x = vt$ and such conditions applied to the equation 17.02 supplies:

$$0 - c^2 t'^2 = (vt)^2 - c^2 t^2 \Rightarrow t' = t \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad 17.05$$

This result will also be supplied by the equations A and B of the group 17.04 under the same conditions:

$$\begin{cases} \left(0 - ct \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) = \eta(vt - ct) & A \\ \left(0 + ct \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) = \mu(vt + ct) & B \end{cases} \quad 17.06$$

From those we have:

$$\eta = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}} \quad 17.07$$

Where we have proven that $\eta \cdot \mu = 1$.

From the group 17.04 we have the Transformations of H. Lorentz:

$$x' = \frac{(\eta + \mu)}{2} x + \frac{(\mu - \eta)}{2} ct \quad 17.08$$

$$ct' = \frac{(\mu - \eta)}{2} x + \frac{(\eta + \mu)}{2} ct \quad 17.09$$

$$x = \frac{(\eta + \mu)}{2} x' + \frac{(\eta - \mu)}{2} ct' \quad 17.10$$

$$ct = \frac{(\eta - \mu)}{2} x' + \frac{(\eta + \mu)}{2} ct' \quad 17.11$$

Indexes equations $\frac{\eta + \mu}{2}$, $\frac{\mu - \eta}{2}$ and $\frac{\eta - \mu}{2}$:

$$\eta + \mu = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}} + \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}} = \frac{1 + \frac{v}{c} + 1 - \frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v}{c}}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{\eta + \mu}{2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 17.12$$

$$\mu - \eta = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}} - \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}} = \frac{1 - \frac{v}{c} - 1 - \frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v}{c}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v}{c}}} = \frac{-2\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{\mu - \eta}{2} = \frac{-\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 17.13$$

$$\eta - \mu = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}} - \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}} = \frac{1 + \frac{v}{c} - 1 - \frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v}{c}}} = \frac{2\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \frac{\eta - \mu}{2} = \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 17.14$$

Sagnac effect

When both observers' origins are equal the time is zeroed ($t = t' = \text{zero}$) in both referentials and two rays of light are emitted from the common origin, one in the positive direction (clockwise index c) of the axis x and x' with a wave front A_c and another in the negative direction (counter-clockwise index u) of the axis x and x' with a wave front A_u .

The propagation conditions above applied to the Lorentz equations supply the tables A and B below:

Table A

Equation	Clockwise ray (c)	Equation	Counter-clockwise ray (u)	Sum of rays
	Result		Result	
Condition	$x_c = ct_c$	Condition	$x_u = -ct_u$	
17.08	$x'_c = \mu ct_c$	17.08	$x'_u = -\eta ct_u$	
	$x'_c = \mu x_c$		$x'_u = \eta x_u$	$x'_c + x'_u = \mu x_c + \eta x_u$
17.09	$ct'_c = \mu ct_c$	17.09	$ct'_u = \eta ct_u$	$ct'_c + ct'_u = \mu ct_c + \eta ct_u$
	$x'_c = ct'_c$		$x'_u = -ct'_u$	

Table B

Equation	Clockwise ray (c)	Equation	Counter-clockwise ray (u)	Sum of rays
	Result		Result	
Condition	$x'_c = ct'_c$	Condition	$x'_u = -ct'_u$	
17.10	$x_c = \eta ct'_c$	17.10	$x_u = -\mu ct'_u$	
	$x_c = \eta x'_c$		$x_u = \mu x'_u$	$x_c + x_u = \eta x'_c + \mu x'_u$
17.11	$ct_c = \eta ct'_c$	17.11	$ct_u = \mu ct'_u$	$ct_c + ct_u = \eta ct'_c + \mu ct'_u$
	$x_c = ct_c$		$x_u = -ct_u$	

We observe that the tables A and B are inverse one to another.

When we form the group of the sum equations of the two rays from tables A and B:

$$\begin{cases} D' = ct'_c + ct'_u = \mu ct_c + \eta ct_u & A \\ D = ct_c + ct_u = \eta ct'_c + \mu ct'_u & B \end{cases} \quad 17.15$$

Where to the observer O' $D' = A_u \leftrightarrow A_c$ is the distance between the front waves A_u and A_c and where to the observer O $D = A_u \leftrightarrow A_c$ is the distance between the front waves A_u and A_c .

In the equations 17.15 above, due to the isotropy of space and time and the front waves $A_u \leftrightarrow A_c$ of the two rays of light being the same for both observers, the sum of rays of light e times must be invariable between the observers, which we can express by:

$$D' = D \Rightarrow ct'_c + ct'_u = ct_c + ct_u \Rightarrow \sum t' = \sum t \quad 17.16$$

This result that generates an equation of isotropy of space and time can be called as the conservation of space and time principle.

The three hypothesis of propagation defined as follows will be applied in 17.15 and tested to prove the conservation of space and time principle given by 17.16:

Hypothesis A:

If the space and time are isotropic and there is no movement with no privilege of one observer considered over the other in an empty space then the propagation geometry of rays of light can be given by:

$$|ct_c| = |ct'_u| \text{ and } |ct_u| = |ct'_c| \quad 17.17$$

This hypothesis applied to the equation A or B of the group 17.15 complies to the space and time conservation principle given by 17.16.

The hypothesis 17.17 applied to the tables A and B results in:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quadro A} & \begin{cases} ct'_c = \mu ct'_u & A \\ ct'_u = \eta ct'_c & B \end{cases} \\ \text{Quadro B} & \begin{cases} ct_c = \eta ct_u & C \\ ct_u = \mu ct_c & D \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad 17.18$$

Hypothesis B:

If the space and time are isotropic but the observer O is in an absolute resting position in an empty space then the geometry of propagation of the rays of light is given by:

$$|ct_c| = |ct_u| = |ct| \quad 17.19$$

That applied to the table A and B results in:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quadro A} & \begin{cases} ct'_c = \mu ct & A \\ ct'_u = \eta ct & B \end{cases} \\ \text{Quadro B} & \begin{cases} ct = \eta ct'_c & C \\ ct = \mu ct'_u & D \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad 17.20$$

$$\begin{cases} ct'_c = \mu^2 ct'_u & A \\ ct'_u = \eta^2 ct'_c & B \end{cases} \quad 17.21$$

Summing A and B in 17.20 we have:

$$ct'_c + ct'_u = 2ct \left(\frac{\eta + \mu}{2} \right) \Rightarrow D' = D \left(\frac{\eta + \mu}{2} \right) \Rightarrow D' = \frac{D}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \sum t' = \frac{\sum t}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 17.22$$

This result doesn't comply with the conservation of space and time principle given by 17.16 and as $D' \neq D$ it results in a situation of four rays of light, two to each observer, and each ray of light with its respective independent front wave from the others.

Hypothesis C:

If the space and time are isotropic but the observer O' is in an absolute resting position in an empty space then the propagation geometry of the rays of light is given:

$$|ct'_c| = |ct'_u| = |ct'| \quad 17.23$$

That applied to the tables A and B results in:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Quadro A} & \begin{cases} ct' = \mu ct_c & A \\ ct' = \eta ct_u & B \end{cases} \\ \text{Quadro B} & \begin{cases} ct_c = \eta ct' & C \\ ct_u = \mu ct' & D \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad 17.24$$

$$\begin{cases} ct_c = \eta^2 ct_u & A \\ ct_u = \mu^2 ct_c & B \end{cases} \quad 17.25$$

Summing C and D in 17.24 we have:

$$ct_c + ct_u = 2ct' \left(\frac{\eta + \mu}{2} \right) \Rightarrow D = D' \left(\frac{\eta + \mu}{2} \right) \Rightarrow D = \frac{D'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \sum t = \frac{\sum t'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 17.26$$

This result doesn't comply with the conservation of space and time principle exactly the same way as hypothesis B given by 17.16 and as $D' \neq D$ $D' \neq D$ it results in a situation of four rays of light, two to each observer and each ray of light with its respective independent front wave from the others.

Conclusion

The hypothesis A, B and C are completely compatible with the demand of isotropy of space and time as we can conclude with the geometry of propagations.

The result of hypothesis A is contrary to the result of hypothesis B and C despite of the relative movement of the observers not changing the front wave A_u relatively to the front wave A_c because the front waves have independent movement one from the other and from the observers.

The hypothesis A applied in the transformations of H. Lorentz complies with the conservation of space and time principle given by 17.16 showing the compatibility with the transformations of H. Lorentz with the hypothesis A. The application of hypothesis B and C in the transformations of H. Lorentz supplies the space and time deformations given by 17.22 and 17.26 because the transformations of H. Lorentz are not compatible with the hypothesis B and C.

For us to obtain the Sagnac effect we must consider that the observer O' is in an absolute resting position, hypothesis C above and that the path of the rays of light be of $2\pi R$:

$$ct'_c = ct'_u = ct' = 2\pi R \quad 17.27$$

For the observer O the Sagnac effect is given by the time difference between the clockwise ray of light and the counter-clock ray of light $\Delta t = t_c - t_u$ that can be obtained using 17.24 (C-D), 17.27 and 17.14:

$$\Delta t = t_c - t_u = t'(\eta - \mu) = \frac{2\pi R}{c} \left(\frac{2\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{4\pi R v}{c\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}} \quad 17.28$$

§9 The Sagnac Effect (continuation)

The moment the origins are the same the time is zeroed ($t = t' = \text{zero}$) at both sides of the referential and the rays of light are emitted from the common origin, one in the positive way (clockwise index c) of the axis x and x' with a wave front A_c and the other one in the negative way (counter clockwise index u) of the axis x and x' with wave front A_u .

The projected ray of light in the positive way (clockwise index c) of the axis x and x' is equationed by $x_c = ct_c$ and $x'_c = ct'_c$ that applied to the Table I supplies:

$$ct'_c = ct_c \left(I - \frac{v_c}{c} \right) \Rightarrow ct'_c = ct_c K_c \quad (1.7) \quad ct_c = ct'_c \left(I + \frac{v'_c}{c} \right) \Rightarrow ct_c = ct'_c K'_c \quad (1.8) \quad 9.11$$

$$v'_c = \frac{v_c}{\left(I - \frac{v_c}{c} \right)} \Rightarrow v'_c = \frac{v_c}{K_c} \quad (1.15) \quad v_c = \frac{v'_c}{\left(I + \frac{v'_c}{c} \right)} \Rightarrow v_c = \frac{v'_c}{K'_c} \quad (1.20) \quad 9.12$$

From those we deduct that the distance between the observers is given by:

$$d_c = v_c t_c = v'_c t'_c \quad 9.13$$

Where we have:

$$\left(I - \frac{v_c}{c} \right) \left(I + \frac{v'_c}{c} \right) = K_c K'_c = I \quad 9.14$$

The ray of light project in the negative way (counter clockwise index u) of the axis x and x' is equationed by $x_u = -ct_u$ and $x'_u = -ct'_u$: that applied to the Table I gives:

$$ct'_u = ct_u \left(I + \frac{v_u}{c} \right) \Rightarrow ct'_u = ct_u K_u \quad (1.7) \quad ct_u = ct'_u \left(I - \frac{v'_u}{c} \right) \Rightarrow ct_u = ct'_u K'_u \quad (1.8) \quad 9.15$$

$$v'_u = \frac{v_u}{\left(I + \frac{v_u}{c} \right)} \Rightarrow v'_u = \frac{v_u}{K_u} \quad (1.15) \quad v_u = \frac{v'_u}{\left(I - \frac{v'_u}{c} \right)} \Rightarrow v_u = \frac{v'_u}{K'_u} \quad (1.20) \quad 9.16$$

From those we deduct that the distance between the observers is given by:

$$d_u = v_u t_u = v'_u t'_u \quad 9.17$$

Where we have:

$$\left(I + \frac{v_u}{c} \right) \left(I - \frac{v'_u}{c} \right) = K_u K'_u = I \quad 9.18$$

We must observe that at first there is no relationship between the equations 9.11 to 9.14 with the equations 9.15 to 9.18.

With the propagation conditions described we form the following Tables A and B:

Table A

Equation	Clockwise ray of light (c)	Equation	Counter clockwise ray of light (u)	Sum of the rays of light
	Result		Result	
Condition	$x_c = ct_c$	Condition	$x_u = -ct_u$	

1.2	$x'_c = ct'_c K_c$	1.2	$x'_u = -ct'_u K_u$	
	$x'_c = x_c K_c$		$x'_u = x_u K_u$	$x'_c + x'_u = x_c K_c + x_u K_u$
1.7	$ct'_c = ct'_c K_c$	1.7	$ct'_u = ct'_u K_u$	$ct'_c + ct'_u = ct'_c K_c + ct'_u K_u$
	$x'_c = ct'_c$		$x'_u = -ct'_u$	

Table B

Equation	Clockwise ray of light (c)	Equation	Counter clockwise ray of light (u)	Sum of the rays of light
	Result		Result	
Condition	$x'_c = ct'_c$	Condition	$x'_u = -ct'_u$	
1.4	$x_c = ct'_c K'_c$	1.4	$x_u = -ct'_u K'_u$	
	$x_c = x'_c K'_c$		$x_u = x'_u K'_u$	$x_c + x_u = x'_c K'_c + x'_u K'_u$
1.8	$ct_c = ct'_c K'_c$	1.8	$ct_u = ct'_u K'_u$	$ct_c + ct_u = ct'_c K'_c + ct'_u K'_u$
	$x_c = ct_c$		$x_u = -ct_u$	

We observe that for the rays of light with the same direction the Tables A and B are inverse from each other.

Forming the equations group of the sum of the rays of light of the Tables A and B:

$$\begin{cases} D' = ct'_c + ct'_u = ct'_c K'_c + ct'_u K'_u & A \\ D = ct_c + ct_u = ct'_c K'_c + ct'_u K'_u & B \end{cases} \quad 9.19$$

Where for the observer O' $D' = A_u \leftrightarrow A_c$ is the distance between the wave fronts A_u and A_c and where for the observer O $D = A_u \leftrightarrow A_c$ is the distance between the wave fronts A_u and A_c .

In the equations above 9.19 due to the isotropy of the space and time and the wave fronts $A_u \leftrightarrow A_c$ of the rays of light being the same for both observers, the sum of the rays of light and of times must be invariable between the observers, which is expressed by:

$$D' = D \Rightarrow ct'_c + ct'_u = ct_c + ct_u \Rightarrow \sum t' = \sum t \quad 9.20$$

This result that equations the isotropy of space and time can be called as the space and time conservation principle.

The three hypothesis of propagations defined next will be applied in 9.19 and tested to prove the compliance of the conservation of space and time principle given by 9.20. With these hypotheses we create a bond between the equations 9.11 to 9.14 with the equations 9.15 to 9.18.

Hypothesis A:

If the space and time are isotropic and there is movement with any privilege of any observer over each other in the empty space then the propagation geometry of the rays of light is equationed by:

$$\begin{cases} ct_c = ct'_u \Rightarrow t_c = t'_u \Rightarrow v_c = v'_u \Rightarrow K_c = K'_u & A \\ ct_u = ct'_c \Rightarrow t_u = t'_c \Rightarrow v_u = v'_c \Rightarrow K_u = K'_c & B \end{cases} \quad 9.21$$

With those we deduct that the distance between the observers is given by:

$$d_c = d_u = v_c t_c = v'_c t'_c = v_u t_u = v'_u t'_u \quad 9.22$$

Results that applied in the equations A or B of the group 9.19 complies with the conservation of space and time principle given by 9.20, showing that the Doppler effect in the clockwise and counter clockwise rays of light are compensated in the referentials.

Hypothesis B:

If the space and time are isotropic but the observer O is in an absolute resting position in the empty space then the propagation geometry of the rays of light is equationed by:

$$\begin{cases} ct_c = ct_u = ct & A \\ v_c = v_u = v & B \\ v_c t_c = v_u t_u = vt & C \end{cases} \quad 9.23$$

With those we deduct that the distance between the observers is given by:

$$d_c = d_u = vt = v'_c t'_c = v'_u t'_u \quad 9.24$$

Results that applied in the equations A or B of the group 9.19 complies with the conservation of space and time principle given by 9.20, showing that the Doppler effect in the clockwise and counter clockwise rays of light are compensated in the referentials.

Hypothesis C:

If the space and time are isotropic but the observer O is in an absolute resting position in the empty space then the propagation geometry of the rays of light is equationed by:

$$\begin{cases} ct'_c = ct'_u = ct' & A \\ v'_c = v'_u = v' & B \\ v'_c t'_c = v'_u t'_u = v't' & C \end{cases} \quad 9.25$$

With those we deduct that the distance between the observers is given by:

$$d_c = d_u = v't' = v_c t_c = v_u t_u \quad 9.26$$

Results that applied in the equations A or B of the group 9.19 complies with the conservation of space and time principle given by 9.20, showing that the Doppler effect in the clockwise and counter clockwise rays of light are compensated in the referentials.

In order to obtain the Sagnac effect we consider that the observer O' is in an absolute resting position, hypothesis C above and that the rays of light course must be of $2\pi R$:

$$ct'_c = ct'_u = ct' = 2\pi R \quad 9.27$$

Applying the hypothesis C in 9.11 and 9.15 we have:

$$t_c = t'_c K'_c \Rightarrow t_c = t' \left(1 + \frac{v'}{c} \right) \quad 9.28$$

$$t_u = t'_u K'_u \Rightarrow t_u = t' \left(1 - \frac{v'}{c} \right) \quad 9.29$$

For the observer O the Sagnac effect is given by the time difference between course of the clockwise ray of light and the counter clock ray of $\Delta t = t_c - t_u$ that can be obtained making (9.28 – 9.29) and applying 9.27 making:

$$\Delta t = t_c - t_u = t' \left(1 + \frac{v'}{c} \right) - t' \left(1 - \frac{v'}{c} \right) = \frac{2v't'}{c} = \frac{4\pi R v'}{c^2} \quad 9.30$$

The equation $\Delta t = \frac{2v't'}{c} = \frac{2v_c t_c}{c} = \frac{2v_u t_u}{c}$ is exactly the result obtained from the geometry analysis of the propagation of the clockwise and counter clockwise rays of light in a circumference showing the coherence of the hypothesis adopted by the Undulating Relativity.

In 9.30 applying 9.12 and 9.16 we have the final result due to v_c and v_u :

$$\Delta t = t_c - t_u = \frac{2v't'}{c} = \frac{4\pi Rv'}{c^2} = \frac{4\pi Rv_c}{c^2 - cv_c} = \frac{4\pi Rv_u}{c^2 + cv_u} \quad 9.31$$

The classic formula of the Sagnac effect is given as:

$$\Delta t = t_c - t_u = \frac{4\pi Rv}{c^2 - v^2} \quad 9.32$$

From the propagation geometry we have:

$$\Delta t = \frac{2vt}{c} \quad 9.33$$

The classic times would be given by:

$$t = \frac{2\pi R}{c} \quad 9.34$$

$$t_c = \frac{2\pi R}{c-v} \quad 9.35$$

$$t_u = \frac{2\pi R}{c+v} \quad 9.36$$

Applying 9.34, 9.35 and 9.36 in 9.33 we have:

$$\Delta t = \frac{2v}{c} \frac{2\pi R}{c} = \frac{4\pi Rv}{c^2} \quad 9.37$$

$$\Delta t_c = \frac{2v}{c} \frac{2\pi R}{(c-v)} = \frac{4\pi Rv}{c^2 - cv} \quad 9.38$$

$$\Delta t_u = \frac{2v}{c} \frac{2\pi R}{(c+v)} = \frac{4\pi Rv}{c^2 + cv} \quad 9.39$$

The results 9.37, 9.38 and 9.39 are completely different from 9.32.

§18 The Michelson & Morley experience

The traditional analysis that supplies the solution for the null result of this experience considers a device in a resting position at the referential of the observer O' that emits two rays of light, one horizontal in the x' direction (clockwise index c) and another vertical in the direction y'. The horizontal ray of light (clockwise index c) runs until a mirror placed in x' = L at this point the ray of light reflects (counter clockwise index u) and returns to the origin of the referential where x' = zero. The vertical ray of light runs until a mirror placed in y' = L reflects and returns to the origin of the referential where y' = zero.

In the traditional analysis according to the speed of light constancy principle for the observer O' the rays of light track is given by:

$$ct'_c = ct'_u = L \quad 18.01$$

For the observer O' the sum of times of the track of both rays of light along the x' axis is:

$$\sum t'_{x'} = t'_c + t'_u = \frac{L}{c} + \frac{L}{c} = \frac{2L}{c} \quad 18.02$$

In the traditional analysis for the observer O' the sum of times of the track of both rays of light along the y' axis is:

$$\sum t'_{y'} = t'_+ + t'_- = \frac{L}{c} + \frac{L}{c} = \frac{2L}{c} \quad 18.03$$

As we have $\sum t'_{x'} = \sum t'_{y'} = \frac{2L}{c}$ there is no interference fringe and it is applied the null result of the Michelson & Morley experience.

In this traditional analysis the identical track of the clockwise and counter clockwise rays of light in the equation 18.01 that originates the null result of the Michelson & Morley experience contradicts the Sagnac effect that is exactly the time difference existing between the track of the clockwise and counter clockwise rays of light.

Based on the Undulating Relativity we make a deeper analysis of the Michelson & Morley experience obtaining a result that complies completely with the Sagnac effect.

Observing that the equation 18.01 corresponds to the hypothesis C of the paragraph §9.

Applying 18.01 in 9.19 we have:

$$\begin{cases} D' = ct'_c + ct'_u = ct_c K_c + ct_u K_u \Rightarrow D' = L + L = ct_c K_c + ct_u K_u & A \\ D = ct_c + ct_u = ct'_c K'_c + ct'_u K'_u \Rightarrow D = ct_c + ct_u = LK'_c + LK'_u = L(K'_c + K'_u) & B \end{cases} \quad 18.04$$

From 18.04 A we have:

$$D' = 2L = ct_c \left(I - \frac{v_c}{c} \right) + ct_u \left(I + \frac{v_u}{c} \right) \Rightarrow D' = 2L = ct_c - v_c t_c + ct_u + v_u t_u \quad 18.05$$

Where applying 9.26 we have:

$$D' = 2L = ct_c + ct_u \Rightarrow \sum t_x = t_c + t_u = \frac{2L}{c} \quad 18.06$$

In 18.04 B we have:

$$D = ct_c + ct_u = L \left[\left(I + \frac{v'_c}{c} \right) + \left(I - \frac{v'_u}{c} \right) \right] \quad 18.07$$

Where applying 9.25 B we have:

$$D = ct_c + ct_u = 2L \Rightarrow \sum t_x = t_c + t_u = \frac{2L}{c} \quad 18.08$$

The equations 18.06 and 18.08 demonstrate that the Doppler effect in the clockwise and counter clockwise rays of light compensate itself in the referential of the observer O resulting in:

$$\sum t'_{y'} = \sum t'_{x'} = \sum t_x = \frac{2L}{c} \quad 18.09$$

Because of this, according to the Undulating Relativity in the Michelson & Morley experience we can predict that the clockwise ray of light has a different track from the counter clockwise ray of light according to the formula 18.08 obtaining also the null result for the experience and matching then with the Sagnac effect. This supposition cannot be made based on the Einstein's Special Relativity because according to 17.26 we have:

$$\sum t'_{x'} \neq \sum t_x \quad 18.10$$

§19 Regression of the perihelion of Mercury of 7,13"

Let us imagine the Sun located in the focus of an ellipse that coincides with the origin of a system of coordinates (x,y,z) with no movement in relation to denominated fixed stars and that the planet Mercury is in a movement governed by the force of gravitational attraction with the Sun describing an elliptic orbit in the plan (x,y) according to the laws of Kepler and the formula of the Newton's gravitational attraction law:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{-GM_o m_o}{r^2} \hat{r} = \frac{-(6,67 \cdot 10^{-11})(1,98 \cdot 10^{30})(3,28 \cdot 10^{23})}{r^2} \hat{r} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 19.01$$

The sub index "o" indicating mass in relative rest to the observer.

To describe the movement we will use the known formulas:

$$\vec{r} = r \hat{r} \quad 19.02$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d(r\hat{r})}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \quad 19.03$$

$$u^2 = \vec{u} \cdot \vec{u} = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2 \quad 19.04$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{u}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2(r\hat{r})}{dt^2} = \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r\left(\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2\right] \hat{r} + \left[2\frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\hat{r}}{dt^2}\right] \hat{\phi} \quad 19.05$$

The formula of the relativity force is given by:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_o \vec{u}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \vec{a} + \frac{m_o}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{u}{c^2} \frac{du}{dt} \vec{u} = \frac{m_o}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right) \vec{a} + \left(\vec{u} \frac{d\vec{u}}{dt}\right) \frac{\vec{u}}{c^2} \right] \quad 19.06$$

In this the first term corresponds to the variation of the mass with the speed and the second as we will see later in 19.22 corresponds to the variation of the energy with the time.

With this and the previous formulas we obtain:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_o}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right) \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2\frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\hat{r}}{dt^2}\right) \hat{\phi} \right\} + \left\{ \frac{dr}{dt} \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2 \right] + r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \left(2\frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\hat{r}}{dt^2}\right) \right\} \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \hat{\phi} \right) \quad 19.07$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_o}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left[\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right) \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2 \right] + \frac{dr}{dt} \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2 \right] + r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \left(2\frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\hat{r}}{dt^2}\right) \right] \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \right\} \hat{r} + \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right) \left(2\frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\hat{r}}{dt^2}\right) + \frac{dr}{dt} \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2 \right] + r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \left(2\frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\hat{r}}{dt^2}\right) \right\} \frac{r}{c^2} \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \hat{\phi} \quad 19.08$$

In this we have the transverse and radial component given by:

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_o}{(1-u^2/c^2)^{3/2}} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] + \left[\frac{dr}{dt} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] + r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) \right] \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \right\} \hat{r} \quad 19.09$$

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{\phi}} = \frac{m_o}{(1-u^2/c^2)^{3/2}} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) + \left[\frac{dr}{dt} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] + r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) \right] \frac{r}{c^2} \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right\} \hat{\phi} \quad 19.10$$

As the gravitational force is central we should have to null the traverse component $\vec{F}_{\hat{\phi}} = zero$ so we have:

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{\phi}} = \frac{m_o}{(1-u^2/c^2)^{3/2}} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) + \left[\frac{dr}{dt} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] + r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) \right] \frac{r}{c^2} \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right\} \hat{\phi} = zero \quad 19.11$$

From where we have:

$$\frac{\left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right)}{\left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right]} = \frac{-r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt}}{c^2 \frac{dr}{dt}} = \frac{\left(2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right)}{r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}} = \frac{-1 \frac{dr}{dt} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right]}{\left[1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 \right]} \quad 19.12$$

From the radial component $\vec{F}_{\hat{r}}$ we have:

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_o}{(1-u^2/c^2)^{3/2}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) + \frac{dr}{dt} + \frac{r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right)}{\left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right]} \right\} \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} \quad 19.13$$

That applying 19.12 we have:

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_o}{(1-u^2/c^2)^{3/2}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) + \frac{dr}{dt} - \frac{r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \left(r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)}{\left[1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 \right]} \right\} \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} \quad 19.14$$

That simplifying results in:

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}} \frac{\left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right]}{\left[1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 \right]} \hat{r} \quad 19.15$$

This equaled to Newton's gravitational force results in the relativistic gravitational force:

$$\vec{F}_r = \frac{m_o \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 \right]} \hat{r} = \frac{-GM_o m_o}{r^2} \hat{r} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 19.16$$

As the gravitational force is central it should assist the theory of conservation of the energy (E) that is written as:

$$E = E_k + E_p = \text{constant.} \quad 19.17$$

Where the kinetic energy (E_k) is given by:

$$E_k = mc^2 - m_o c^2 = m_o c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} - 1 \right) \quad 19.18$$

And the potential energy (E_p) gravitational by:

$$E_p = \frac{-GM_o m_o}{r} = \frac{-k}{r} \quad 19.19$$

Resulting in:

$$E = m_o c^2 \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} - 1 \right] - \frac{k}{r} = \text{Constant.} \quad 19.20$$

As the total energy (E) it is constant we should have:

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{dE_k}{dt} + \frac{dE_p}{dt} = \text{zero.} \quad 19.21$$

Then we have:

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \frac{m_o u}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{du}{dt} \quad 19.22$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dt} = \frac{k}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \quad 19.23$$

Resulting in:

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = \frac{dE_k}{dt} + \frac{dE_p}{dt} = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{m_o u}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{k}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{m_o u}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \quad 19.24$$

This applied in the relativistic force 19.06 and equaled to the gravitational force 19.01 results in:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \vec{a} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{k}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \vec{u} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 19.25$$

In this substituting the previous variables we get:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \left\{ \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) \hat{\phi} \right\} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{k}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \hat{\phi} \right) = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 19.26$$

From this we obtain the radial component \vec{F}_r equals to:

$$\vec{F}_r = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{k}{r^2} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 = \frac{-k}{r^2} \quad 19.27$$

That easily becomes the relativistic gravitational force 19.16.

From 19.26 we obtain the traverse component \vec{F}_ϕ equals to:

$$\vec{F}_\phi = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{k}{r} \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} = zero \quad 19.28$$

From this last one we have:

$$\frac{2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2}}{r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}} = \frac{1}{m_o} \frac{k}{c^2 r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \quad 19.29$$

As the gravitational force is central it should also assist the theory of conservation of the angular moment that is written as:

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \text{constant.} \quad 19.30$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{p} = \vec{r} \times \frac{m_o \vec{u}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = r \hat{r} \times \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \hat{\phi} \right) = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} (\hat{r} \times \hat{\phi}) = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \hat{k} \quad 19.31$$

$$\vec{L} = \frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \hat{k} = L \hat{k} = \text{constant.} \quad 19.32$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \frac{d(L\hat{k})}{dt} = \frac{d(L)\hat{k}}{dt} + L \frac{d(\hat{k})}{dt} = \frac{d(L)\hat{k}}{dt} = zero \Rightarrow \frac{d(L)}{dt} = zero \quad 19.33$$

Resulting in L that is constant.

In 19.33 we had $\frac{d\hat{k}}{dt} = \text{zero}$ because the movement is in the plane (x,y).

Deriving L we find:

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{m_0 u}{\left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{du}{dt} r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} + \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \left(2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} \right) = \text{zero} \quad 19.34$$

From that we have:

$$\frac{\left(2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} \right)}{r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}} = \frac{-u}{\left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)} \frac{du}{dt} \frac{1}{c^2} \quad 19.35$$

Equating 19.12 originating from the theory of the central force with 19.29 originating from the theory of conservation of the energy and 19.35 originating from the theory of conservation of the angular moment we have:

$$\frac{\left(2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} \right)}{r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}} = \frac{-1}{c^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2 r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} = \frac{-u}{\left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)} \frac{du}{dt} \frac{1}{c^2} \quad 19.36$$

From the last two equality we obtain 19.24 and from the two of the middle we obtain 19.16.

For solution of the differential equations we will use the same method used in the Newton's theory.

$$\text{Let us assume } w = \frac{1}{r} \quad 19.37$$

$$\text{The differential total of this is } dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} dr \Rightarrow dw = \frac{-1}{r^2} dr \quad 19.38$$

$$\text{From where we have } \frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\phi} \text{ e } \frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \quad 19.39$$

$$\text{From the module of the angular moment we have } \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{L}{m_0 r^2} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \quad 19.40$$

$$\text{From where we have } \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{L}{m_0 r^2} \frac{dr}{d\phi} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \quad 19.41$$

$$\text{Where applying 19.39 we have } \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{-L}{m_0} \frac{dw}{d\phi} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \quad 19.42$$

$$\text{That derived supplies } \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\phi} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{-L}{m_0} \frac{dw}{d\phi} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right) \quad 19.43$$

Where applying 19.40 and deriving we have:

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = \frac{L}{m_0 r^2} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \frac{d}{d\phi} \left(\frac{-L dw}{m_0 d\phi} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{-L^2}{m_0^2 r^2} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \left[\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} + \frac{dw}{d\phi} \frac{d}{d\phi} \left(\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right) \right] \quad 19.44$$

In this with 19.36 the radical derived is obtained this way:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}} \frac{u}{c^2} \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2 r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{-k}{m_0 c^2} \frac{dw}{dt} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) \quad 19.45$$

$$\frac{d}{d\phi} \left(\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-u^2/c^2}} \frac{u}{c^2} \frac{du}{d\phi} = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2 r^2} \frac{dr}{d\phi} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{-k}{m_0 c^2} \frac{dw}{d\phi} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) \quad 19.46$$

That applied in 19.44 supplies:

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = \frac{-L^2}{m_0^2 r^2} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \left[\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) \right] \quad 19.47$$

Simplified results:

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = \frac{L^2 k}{m_0^3 c^2 r^2} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 - \frac{L^2}{m_0^2 r^2} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} \quad 19.48$$

Let us find the second derived of the angle deriving 19.40:

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{L}{m_0 r^2} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{-2L}{m_0 r^3} \frac{dr}{dt} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} + \frac{L}{m_0 r^2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right) \quad 19.49$$

In this applying 19.42 and 19.45 and simplifying we have:

$$\frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} = \frac{2L^2}{m_0^2 r^3} \frac{dw}{d\phi} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) - \frac{L^2 k}{m_0^3 c^2 r^4} \frac{dw}{d\phi} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad 19.50$$

Applying in 19.04 the equations 19.40 and 19.42 and simplifying we have:

$$u^2 = \frac{L^2}{m_0^2} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) \left[\left(\frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \right] \quad 19.51$$

The equation of the relativistic gravitational force 19.16 remodeled is:

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 = \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \left[1-\frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \frac{-k}{m_0 r^2} \quad 19.52$$

In this applying the formulas above we have:

$$\frac{L^2 k}{m_0^3 c^2 r^2} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 - \frac{L^2}{m_0^2 r^2} \left(1-\frac{u^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - r \left(\frac{L}{m_0 r^2} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right)^2 = \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \left[1-\frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{-L dw}{m_0 d\phi} \sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}} \right)^2 \right] \frac{-k}{m_0 r^2}$$

$$\frac{L^2 k}{m_o^3 c^2 r^2} \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right) \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 - \frac{L^2}{m_o^2 r^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - \frac{L^2}{m_o^2 r^3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} = \left[1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{-L dw}{m_o d\phi} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}\right)^2\right] \frac{-k}{m_o r^2}$$

$$\frac{L^2 k}{m_o^3 c^2 r^2} \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right) \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 - \frac{L^2}{m_o^2 r^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - \frac{L^2}{m_o^2 r^3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} = \frac{-k}{m_o r^2} + \frac{L^2 k}{m_o^3 r^2 c^2} \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right) \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2$$

$$-\frac{L^2}{m_o^2 r^2} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - \frac{L^2}{m_o^2 r^3} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} = \frac{-k}{m_o r^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{m_o k}{L^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{m_o k}{\left(\frac{m_o}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{m_o k \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}{m_o^2 r^4 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r}\right)^2 = \left[\frac{k \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}{m_o r^4 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2}\right]^2$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + \frac{2 d^2 w}{r d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{k^2 \left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + \frac{2 d^2 w}{r d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4} - \frac{\frac{k^2}{c^2} u^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + \frac{2 d^2 w}{r d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4} - \frac{\frac{k^2}{c^2} \left[\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(r \frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2\right]}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + \frac{2d^2w}{r d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4} - \frac{\frac{k^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4} - \frac{\frac{k^2}{c^2} \left(r \frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + \frac{2d^2w}{r d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4} - \frac{\frac{k^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{dr}{d\phi}\right)^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2} - \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 c^2 r^6 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + \frac{2d^2w}{r d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4} - \frac{\frac{k^2}{c^2} \left(-r^2 \frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2} - \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 c^2 r^6 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + \frac{2d^2w}{r d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 r^8 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^4} - \frac{\frac{k^2}{c^2} \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2}{m_o^2 r^4 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2} - \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 c^2 r^6 \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2}$$

In this we will consider constant the Newton's angular momentum in the form:

$$L = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \quad 19.53$$

That it is really the known theoretical angular moment.

$$\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + \frac{2d^2w}{r d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 L^4} - \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 c^2 L^2} \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 - \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 c^2 r^2 L^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + 2\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w + w^2 = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 L^4} - \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 c^2 L^2} \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 - \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 c^2 L^2} w^2$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + 2\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w + w^2 = B - A \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 - A w^2$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}\right)^2 + 2\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w + A \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 + (A+I)w^2 - B = \text{zero} \quad 19.54$$

Where we have:

$$A = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 c^2 L^2} \quad 19.55$$

$$B = \frac{k^2}{m_o^2 L^4} \quad 19.56$$

The equation 19.54 has as solution:

$$w = \frac{I}{\varepsilon D} [I - \varepsilon \cos(\phi \sqrt{I+A} + \phi_0)] \Rightarrow w = \frac{I}{\varepsilon D} [I - \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] \quad 19.57$$

Where we consider $\phi_0 = \text{zero}$.

$$\text{It is denominated in 19.57 } Q^2 = I + A. \quad 19.58$$

The equation 19.58 is function only of A demonstrating the intrinsic union between the variation of the mass with the variation of the energy in the time, because both as already described, participate in the relativistic force 19.06 in this relies the essential difference between the mass and the electric charge that is invariable and indivisible in the electromagnetic theory.

From 19.57 we obtain the ray of a conical:

$$r = \frac{I}{w} = \frac{\varepsilon D}{I - \varepsilon \cos(\phi \sqrt{I+A})} \Rightarrow r = \frac{\varepsilon D}{I - \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)} \quad 19.59$$

Where ε is the eccentricity and D the directory distance of the focus.

$$\text{Deriving 19.57 we have } \frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D} \quad 19.60$$

$$\text{That derived results in } \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \quad 19.61$$

Applying in 19.54 the variables we have:

$$\left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \right)^2 + 2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + A \left(\frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 + (A+1)w^2 - B = \text{zero}.$$

$$\frac{Q^4 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + 2 \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \left[\frac{I - \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} \right] + A \frac{Q^2 \sin^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + (A+1) \left[\frac{I - \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} \right]^2 - B = \text{zero} \quad 19.62$$

$$\frac{Q^4 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + 2 \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D^2} - 2 \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + A \frac{Q^2}{D^2} - A \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + (A+1) \left[\frac{I - \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} \right]^2 - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^4 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + 2 \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D^2} - 2 \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + A \frac{Q^2}{D^2} - A \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \frac{(A+1)}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - 2 \frac{(A+1) \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D^2} + \frac{(A+1) \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(Q^4 - 2Q^2 - AQ^2 + A+1 \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{2Q^2}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{2A}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{AQ^2}{D^2} + \frac{(A+1)}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - B = \text{zero} \quad 19.63$$

In this applying in the first parenthesis $Q^2 = I + A$ we have:

$$\left(Q^4 - 2Q^2 - AQ^2 + A+1 \right) = \left[(I+A)^2 - 2(I+A) - A(I+A) + A+1 \right] = \left(I + 2A + A^2 - 2 - 2A - A - A^2 + A+1 \right) = \text{zero}$$

In 19.63 applying in the second parenthesis $Q^2 = I + A$ we have:

$$\left(\frac{2Q^2}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{2A}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) = \left[\frac{2(I+A)}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{2A}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right] = \text{zero}$$

The rest of the equation 19.63 is therefore:

$$\frac{AQ^2}{D^2} + \frac{(A+1)}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - B = \text{zero} \quad 19.64$$

The data of the elliptic orbit of the planet Mercury is [1]:

Eccentricity of the orbit $\varepsilon = 0,206$.

Larger semi-axis = $a = 5,79 \cdot 10^{10} \text{m}$.

Smaller semi-axis $b = a\sqrt{1-\varepsilon^2} = 5,79 \cdot 10^{10} \sqrt{1-0,206^2} = 56.658.160.305,80 \text{m}$.

$\varepsilon D = a(1-\varepsilon^2) = 5,79 \cdot 10^{10} (1-0,206^2) = 55.442.955.600,00 \text{m}$.

$D = \frac{a(1-\varepsilon^2)}{\varepsilon} = \frac{5,79 \cdot 10^{10} (1-0,206^2)}{0,206} = 269.140.561.165,00 \text{m}$.

The orbital period of the Earth (PT) and Mercury (PM) around the Sun in seconds are:

$PT = 3,16 \cdot 10^7 \text{ s}$.

$PM = 7,60 \cdot 10^6 \text{ s}$.

The number of turns that Mercury (m_o) makes around the Sun (M_o) in one century is, therefore:

$$N = 100 \frac{3,16 \cdot 10^7}{7,60 \cdot 10^6} = 415,79 \quad 19.65$$

Theoretical angular moment of Mercury:

$$L^2 = \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 = GM_o a (1-\varepsilon^2) = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} 1,98 \cdot 10^{30} 5,79 \cdot 10^{10} (1-0,206^2) = 7,32212937427 \cdot 10^{30} \quad 19.66$$

$$A = \frac{(GM_o m_o)^2}{m_o^2 c^2 L^2} = \frac{(GM_o)^2}{c^2 L^2} = \frac{(6,67 \cdot 10^{-11})^2 (1,98 \cdot 10^{30})^2}{(3,0 \cdot 10^8)^2 (7,32 \cdot 10^{30})} = 2,65 \cdot 10^{-8} \quad 19.67$$

$$B = \frac{(GM_o m_o)^2}{m_o^2 L^4} = \frac{(GM_o)^2}{L^4} = \frac{(6,67 \cdot 10^{-11})^2 (1,98 \cdot 10^{30})^2}{(7,32 \cdot 10^{30})^2} = 3,25 \cdot 10^{-22} \quad 19.68$$

$$Q = \sqrt{I+A} = \sqrt{I+2,63 \cdot 10^{-8}} = 1,000.000.013.23 \quad 19.69$$

Applying the numeric data with several decimal numbers to the rest of the equation 19.63 we have:

$$\frac{AQ^2}{D^2} + \frac{(A+1)}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - B = \frac{2,65 \cdot 10^{-8} (1,000.000.013.23)^2}{(269.140.561.165,00)^2} + \frac{2,65 \cdot 10^{-8} + 1}{(55.442.955.600,00)^2} - 3,25 \cdot 10^{-22} = 8,976 \cdot 10^{-30} \quad 19.70$$

Result that we can consider null.

We will obtain the relativistic angular moment of the rest of the equation 19.63 in this applying the variables we have:

$$\frac{AQ^2}{D^2} + \frac{(A+I)}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - B = \frac{(GM_0)^2}{c^2 L^2 D^2} \left[I + \frac{(GM_0)^2}{c^2 L^2} \right] + \frac{I}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \left[I + \frac{(GM_0)^2}{c^2 L^2} \right] - \frac{(GM_0)^2}{L^4} = \text{zero} \quad 19.71$$

$$\varepsilon^2 L^2 (GM_0)^2 \left[I + \frac{(GM_0)^2}{c^2 L^2} \right] + L^4 c^2 \left[I + \frac{(GM_0)^2}{c^2 L^2} \right] - c^2 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2 = \text{zero}$$

$$\varepsilon^2 L^2 (GM_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2 L^2 (GM_0)^2 \frac{(GM_0)^2}{c^2 L^2} + L^4 c^2 + L^4 c^2 \frac{(GM_0)^2}{c^2 L^2} - c^2 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2 = \text{zero}$$

$$\varepsilon^2 L^2 (GM_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2 \frac{(GM_0)^4}{c^2} + L^4 c^2 + L^2 (GM_0)^2 - c^2 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2 = \text{zero}$$

$$c^2 L^4 + (1 + \varepsilon^2) (GM_0)^2 L^2 + \varepsilon^2 \frac{(GM_0)^4}{c^2} - c^2 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2 = \text{zero} \quad 19.72$$

$$L^2 = \frac{-(1 + \varepsilon^2) (GM_0)^2 \pm \sqrt{\left[(1 + \varepsilon^2) (GM_0)^2 \right]^2 - 4c^2 \left[\varepsilon^2 \frac{(GM_0)^4}{c^2} - c^2 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2 \right]}}{2c^2}$$

$$L^2 = \frac{-(1 + \varepsilon^2) (GM_0)^2 \pm \sqrt{(1 + \varepsilon^2)^2 (GM_0)^4 - 4\varepsilon^2 (GM_0)^4 + 4c^4 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2}}{2c^2}$$

$$L^2 = \frac{-(1 + \varepsilon^2) (GM_0)^2 \pm \sqrt{(1 + 2\varepsilon^2 + \varepsilon^4) (GM_0)^4 - 4\varepsilon^2 (GM_0)^4 + 4c^4 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2}}{2c^2}$$

$$L^2 = \frac{-(1 + \varepsilon^2) (GM_0)^2 \pm \sqrt{(GM_0)^4 + 2\varepsilon^2 (GM_0)^4 + \varepsilon^4 (GM_0)^4 - 4\varepsilon^2 (GM_0)^4 + 4c^4 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2}}{2c^2}$$

$$L^2 = \frac{-(1 + \varepsilon^2) (GM_0)^2 \pm \sqrt{(GM_0)^4 + \varepsilon^4 (GM_0)^4 - 2\varepsilon^2 (GM_0)^4 + 4c^4 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2}}{2c^2}$$

$$L^2 = \frac{-(1 + \varepsilon^2) (GM_0)^2 + \sqrt{(1 - \varepsilon^2)^2 (GM_0)^4 + 4c^4 \varepsilon^2 D^2 (GM_0)^2}}{2c^2} = 7,32212927328 \cdot 10^{30} \quad 19.73$$

This last equation has the exclusive property of relating the speed c to the denominated relativistic angular moment that is smaller than the theoretical angular moment 19.66.

The variation of the relativistic angular moment in relation to the theoretical angular moment is very small and given by:

$$\Delta L = \frac{7,32212927328 \cdot 10^{30} - 7,32212937427 \cdot 10^{30}}{7,32212937427 \cdot 10^{30}} = -1,38 \cdot 10^{-8} = \frac{-I}{72.503.509,00} \quad 19.74$$

That demonstrates the accuracy of the principle of constancy of the speed of the light.

In reality, the equation 19.06 provides a secular retrocession perihelion of Mercury, which is given by in

$$\Delta\phi = 2\pi 415,79 \left(\frac{I}{Q} - 1 \right) = 2\pi 415,79 (-0,000.000.013.23) = -3,46 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ rad.} \quad 19.75$$

Converting for the second we have:

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{-3,46 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 180,00 \cdot 3.600,00}{\pi} = -7,13'' \quad 19.76$$

This retrocession, is not expected in Newtonian theory is due to relativistic variation of mass and energy and is shrouded in total observed precession of 5599. "

§§19 Advance of Mercury's perihelion of 42.79"

If we write the equation for the gravitational relativity energy E_R covering the terms for the kinetic energy, the potential energy E_p and the resting energy:

$$E_R = m_o c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} - 1 \right) + E_p + m_o c^2 = \frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} + E_p \quad 19.77$$

Being the conservative the gravitational force its energy is constant. Assuming then that in 19.77 when the radius tends to infinite, the speed and potential energy tends to zero, resulting then:

$$E_R = \frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} + E_p = m_o c^2 \quad 19.78$$

Writing the equation to the Newton's gravitation energy E_N having the correspondent Newton's terms to the 19.77:

$$E_N = \frac{m_o u^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r} + m_o c^2 = m_o c^2 \quad 19.79$$

Where $\frac{m_o u^2}{2}$ is the kinetic energy, $\frac{-k}{r}$ the potential energy and $m_o c^2$ the resting energy or better saying the inertial energy.

From this 19.79 we have:

$$\frac{m_o u^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r} + m_o c^2 = m_o c^2 \Rightarrow \frac{m_o u^2}{2} = \frac{k}{r} \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{2k}{m_o r} = \frac{2GM_o m_o}{m_o r} \Rightarrow u^2 = \frac{2GM_o}{r} \quad 19.80$$

Deriving 19.79 we have:

$$\frac{dE_N}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_o u^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r} + m_o c^2 \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{m_o 2u}{2} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{k}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} = \text{zero}$$

$$u \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{-k}{m_o r^2} \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{-GM_o}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$u \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{-GM_o}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$u \frac{du}{dr} = \frac{-GM_o}{r^2} \quad 19.81$$

Making the relativity energy 19.78 equal to the Newton's energy 19.79 we have:

$$E_R = E_N \Rightarrow \frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} + E_p = \frac{m_o u^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r} + m_o c^2 \quad 19.82$$

$$\frac{m_o c^2}{m_o \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} + \frac{E_p}{m_o} = \frac{m_o u^2}{m_o 2} - \frac{GM_o m_o}{m_o r} + \frac{m_o c^2}{m_o} \quad 19.83$$

In that denominating the relativity potential (φ) as:

$$\varphi = \frac{E_p}{m_o} \quad 19.84$$

We have:

$$\frac{c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} + \varphi = \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o}{r} + c^2$$

$$\varphi = \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o}{r} + c^2 - \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \quad 19.85$$

In this one replacing the approximation:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \approx 1 + \frac{u^2}{2c^2} \quad 19.86$$

We have:

$$\varphi = \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o}{r} + c^2 - c^2 \left(1 + \frac{u^2}{2c^2} \right)$$

That simplified results in the Newton's potential:

$$\varphi = \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o}{r} + c^2 - c^2 - \frac{u^2}{2} = \frac{-GM_o}{r} \quad 19.87$$

Replacing 19.84 and the relativity potential 19.85 in the relativity energy 19.78:

$$E_R = \frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} + m_o \left(\frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o}{r} + c^2 - \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right) \quad 19.88$$

We have the Newton's energy 19.79:

$$E_N = \frac{m_o u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o m_o}{r} + m_o c^2$$

Deriving the relativity potential 19.85 we have the relativity gravitational acceleration modulus exactly as in the Newton's theory:

$$a = \frac{-d\phi}{dr}$$

$$a = \frac{-d\phi}{dr} = \frac{-d}{dr} \left(\frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o}{r} + c^2 - \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right)$$

$$a = \frac{-d}{dr} \left(\frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o}{r} + c^2 \right) - \frac{d}{dr} \left(- \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right)$$

Where we have:

$$\frac{-d}{dr} \left(\frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o}{r} + c^2 \right) = \frac{-d}{dr} \left(\frac{E_N}{m_o} \right) = \text{zero.}$$

Because the term to be derived is the Newton's energy divided

by m_o that is $\frac{E_N}{m_o} = \frac{u^2}{2} - \frac{GM_o}{r} + c^2$ that is constant, resulting then in:

$$a = - \frac{d}{dr} \left(- \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right)$$

$$a = - \left[- \frac{u}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{du}{dr} \right]$$

In this one applying 19.81 we have:

$$a = \frac{-1}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{GM_o}{r^2}$$

19.89

The vector acceleration is given by 19.05:

$$\vec{a} = \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left[2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right] \hat{\phi}$$

The relativity gravitational acceleration modulus 19.89 is equal to the component of the vector radius (\hat{r}) thus we have:

$$a = \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{-1}{\left(1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{GM_o}{r^2} \quad 19.90$$

Being null the transversal acceleration we have:

$$\left[2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right] \hat{\phi} = \text{zero} \quad 19.91$$

$$2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = \text{zero}$$

That is equal to the derivative of the constant angular momentum $L = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}$ 19.92

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right) = 2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = \text{zero} \quad 19.93$$

Rewriting some equations already described we have:

$$w = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} dr \Rightarrow dw = \frac{-1}{r^2} dr$$

$$\frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\phi} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{dr}{d\phi} = -r^2 \frac{dw}{d\phi} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dw}{dt} = \frac{-1}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} \frac{dr}{d\phi} = \frac{L}{r^2} \frac{dr}{d\phi} = \frac{-L}{r^2} r^2 \frac{dw}{d\phi} \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = -L \frac{dw}{d\phi}$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right) = \frac{d\phi}{dt} \frac{d}{d\phi} \left(-L \frac{dw}{d\phi} \right) = \frac{L}{r^2} \frac{d}{d\phi} \left(-L \frac{dw}{d\phi} \right) = \frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \quad 19.94$$

From 19.90 we have:

$$\left(1 - \frac{3u^2}{2c^2} \right) \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{-GM_o}{r^2}$$

In this one we 19.94 the speed of 19.80 and the angular momentum we have:

$$\left[1 - \frac{3}{2c^2} \left(\frac{2GM_o}{r} \right) \right] \left[\frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - r \left(\frac{L}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{GM_o}{r^2}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{3GM_o}{c^2} \frac{1}{r} \right) \left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{GM_o}{L^2}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{3GM_o}{c^2} \frac{1}{r}\right) \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \left(1 - \frac{3GM_o}{c^2} \frac{1}{r}\right) \frac{1}{r} = \frac{GM_o}{L^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - \frac{3GM_o}{c^2} \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - \frac{3GM_o}{c^2} \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{GM_o}{L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - A \frac{1}{r^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w + w - Aw^2 - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w - Aw^2 + w - B = \text{zero} \quad 19.95$$

Where we have:

$$A = \frac{3GM_o}{c^2} \quad B = \frac{GM_o}{L^2} \quad 19.96$$

The solution to the differential equation 19.95 is:

$$w = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 - \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q + \phi_o)] \Rightarrow w = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 - \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q)] \quad 19.97$$

Where we consider $\phi_o = \text{zero}$

Then the radius is given by:

$$r = \frac{1}{w} = \frac{\varepsilon D}{1 - \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q)} \Rightarrow r = \frac{\varepsilon D}{1 - \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q)} \quad 19.98$$

Where ε is the eccentricity and D the focus distance to the directory.

$$\text{Deriving 19.97 we have } \frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{Q \sin(\phi_Q)}{D} \text{ and } \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi_Q)}{D} \quad 19.99$$

Applying the derivatives in 19.95 we have:

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w - Aw^2 + w - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi_Q)}{D} - \frac{AQ^2 \cos(\phi_Q)}{D} \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 - \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q)] - \frac{A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} [1 - \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q)]^2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 - \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q)] - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi_Q)}{D} - \frac{AQ^2 \cos(\phi_Q)}{\varepsilon D^2} [1 - \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q)] - \frac{A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} [1 - 2\varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q) + \varepsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi_Q)] + \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q) \right] - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi_Q)}{D} - \frac{AQ^2 \cos(\phi_Q)}{\varepsilon D^2} + \frac{AQ^2 \cos(\phi_Q)}{\varepsilon D^2} \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q) -$$

$$- \frac{A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} 2\varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q) - \frac{A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \varepsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi_Q) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \varepsilon \cos(\phi_Q) - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} \left(Q^2 - \frac{AQ^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2A}{\varepsilon D} - 1 \right) + \frac{AQ^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{A \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{AD} \left(Q^2 - \frac{AQ^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2A}{\varepsilon D} - 1 \right) + \frac{AQ^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{AD^2} - \frac{A \cos^2(\phi Q)}{AD^2} - \frac{A}{A \varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{A \varepsilon D} - \frac{B}{A} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} \left(\frac{Q^2}{A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{A} \right) + \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{A \varepsilon D} - \frac{B}{A} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} (Q^2 - 1) + \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} \left(\frac{Q^2}{A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{A} \right) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{A \varepsilon D} - \frac{B}{A} = \text{zero} \quad 19.100$$

The coefficient of the squared co-cosine can be considered null because $Q \approx 1$ and D^2 is a very large number:

$$\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} (Q^2 - 1) = \text{zero} \quad 19.101$$

Resulting from the equation 19.100:

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} \left(\frac{Q^2}{A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{A} \right) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{A \varepsilon D} - \frac{B}{A} = \text{zero} \quad 19.102$$

Due to the unicity of the equation 19.102 we must have the only solution that makes it null simultaneously the parenthesis and the rest of the equation, that is, we must have a unique solution for both the following equations:

$$\frac{Q^2}{A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{A} = \text{zero} \quad \text{and} \quad -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{A \varepsilon D} - \frac{B}{A} = \text{zero} \quad 19.103$$

These equations can be written as:

$$[a = b] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \quad 19.104$$

$$[a = c] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{\varepsilon DB}{A} \quad 19.105$$

In these ones the common term $a = \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}$ must have a single solution then we have:

$$[b = c] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) = \frac{\varepsilon DB}{A} \quad 19.106$$

With 19.96 and the theoretical momentum we have:

$$A = \frac{3GM_o}{c^2} \quad B = \frac{GM_o}{L^2} \quad L^2 = \varepsilon DGM_o \quad \varepsilon DB = \frac{\varepsilon DGM_o}{L^2} = 1 \quad 19.107$$

It is applied in 19.105 and 19.106 resulting in:

$$[a = c] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{A} \quad 19.108$$

$$[b = c] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) = \frac{1}{A} \quad 19.109$$

From 19.108 we have the mistake made in 19.105:

$$\frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{A} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \approx \text{zero} \quad 19.110$$

$$-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{-1}{55.442.955.600,00} = -1,80 \cdot 10^{-11} \approx \text{zero} \quad 19.111$$

From 19.109 we have Q:

$$\frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) = \frac{1}{A} \Rightarrow Q^2 = 1 - \frac{2A}{\varepsilon D} \Rightarrow Q^2 = 1 - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \frac{3GM_o}{c^2} \quad 19.112$$

It is applied in 19.104 resulting in 19.110:

$$\frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{2A}{\varepsilon D}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{A} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{A} \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \approx \text{zero}$$

From 19.112 we have:

$$Q = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6GM_o}{\varepsilon D c^2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6(6,67 \cdot 10^{-11})(1,98 \cdot 10^{30})}{(55.442.955.600,00)(3 \cdot 10^8)^2}} = 0,999.999.920.599 \quad 19.113$$

That corresponds to the advance of Mercury's perihelion in one century of:

$$\sum \Delta\phi = \Delta\phi \cdot 415,79 = \left(\frac{1}{Q} - 1 \right) \cdot 1.296.000,00 \cdot 415,79 = 42,79'' \quad 19.114$$

Calculated in this way:

In one trigonometric turn we have $360 \times 60 \times 60 = 1.296.000,00''$ seconds.

The angle ϕ in seconds ran by the planet in one trigonometric turn is given by:

$$\phi Q = 1.296.000,00 \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{1.296.000,00}{Q}$$

If $Q > 1,00$ we have a regression. $\phi < 1.296.000,00$.

If $Q < 1,00$ we have an advance. $\phi > 1.296.000,00$.

The angular variation in seconds in one turn is given by:

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{1.296.000,00}{Q} - 1.296.000,00 = \left(\frac{1}{Q} - 1 \right) 1.296.000,00$$

If $\Delta\phi < \text{zero}$ we have a regression.

If $\Delta\phi > \text{zero}$ we have an advance.

In one century we have 415,79 turns that supply a total angular variation of:

$$\sum \Delta\phi = \Delta\phi \cdot 415,79 = \left(\frac{1}{Q} - 1\right) \cdot 1.296.000,00 \cdot 415,79 = 42,79''$$

If $\sum \Delta\phi < \text{zero}$ we have a regression.

If $\sum \Delta\phi > \text{zero}$ we have an advance.

§20 Inertia

Imagine in an infinite universe totally empty, a point O' which is the beginning of the coordinates of the observer O'. In the cases of the observer O' being at rest or in uniform motion the law of inertia requires that the spherical electromagnetic waves with speed c issued by a source located at point O' is always observed by O', regardless of time, with spherical speed c and therefore the uniform motion and rest are indistinguishable from each other remain valid in both cases the law of inertia. To the observer O' the equations of electromagnetic theory describe the spread just like a spherical wave. The image of an object located in O' will always be centered on the object itself and a beam of light emitted from O' will always remain straight and perpendicular to the spherical waves.

Imagine another point O what will be the beginning of the coordinates of the observer which has the same properties as described for the inertial observer O'.

Obviously two imaginary points without any form of interaction between them remain individually and together perfectly meeting the law of inertia even though there is a uniform motion between them only detectable due to the presence of two observers who will be considered individually in rest, setting in motion the other referential.

The intrinsic properties of these two observers are described by the equations of relativistic transformations.

Note: the infinite universe is one in which any point can be considered the central point of this universe.

(§ 20 electronic translation)

§20 Inertia (clarifications)

Imagine in a totally empty infinite universe a single point O. Due to the uniqueness properties of O a radius of light emitted from O must propagate with velocity c. If this ray propagates in a straight line, then O is defined as the origin of an inertial frame because it is either at rest or in a uniform rectilinear motion. However, in the hypothesis of propagation of the light ray being a curve the movement of O must be interpreted as the origin of an accelerated frame. Therefore the propagation of a ray of light is sufficient to demonstrate whether O is the origin of an inertial frame or accelerated frame.

Now imagine if in the universe described above for the inertial reference frame O there is another inertial frame O' that does not have any kind of physical interaction with O. In the absence of any interaction between O and O' the uniqueness properties are inviolable for both points and rays of light emitted from O and O' have the same velocity c. It is impossible for the velocity of light emitted from O to be different from the velocity of light emitted from O' because each reference exists as if the other did not exist. Being O and O' the origin of inertial frames the propagation of light rays occurs in a straight line with velocity c and the relations between times t and t' of each frame are given by table I.

§21 Advance of Mercury's perihelion of 42.79" calculated with the Undulating Relativity

Assuming $ux=v$

$$(2.3) \quad u'x' = \frac{ux-v}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}-\frac{2vux}{c^2}}} = \frac{v-v}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}-\frac{2vv}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow u'x' = \text{zero}$$

$$ux=v \qquad u'x' = \text{zero} \qquad 21.01$$

$$(1.17) \quad dt' = dt \sqrt{1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}-\frac{2vux}{c^2}} = dt \sqrt{1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}-\frac{2vv}{c^2}} \Rightarrow dt' = dt \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$(1.22) \quad dt = dt' \sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}+\frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}} = dt' \sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}+\frac{2v'(0)}{c^2}} \Rightarrow dt = dt' \sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$$

$$dt' = dt \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} \qquad dt = dt' \sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \qquad 21.02$$

$$\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = 1 \qquad 21.03$$

$$v = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \qquad v' = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \qquad 21.04$$

$$dt > dt' \qquad v < v' \qquad vdt = v'dt' \qquad 21.05$$

$$(1.33) \quad \vec{v} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}+\frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}+\frac{2v'(0)}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$(1.34) \quad \vec{v}' = \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}-\frac{2vux}{c^2}}} = \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}-\frac{2vv}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \vec{v}' = \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \qquad -\vec{v}' = \frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \qquad 21.06$$

$$\vec{r} = r\hat{r} = -\vec{r}' \qquad \vec{r}' = -r\hat{r} = -\vec{r} \qquad |\vec{r}| = |\vec{r}'| = r \qquad 21.07$$

$$d\vec{r} = dr\hat{r} + r d\hat{r} = -d\vec{r}' \qquad d\vec{r}' = -dr\hat{r} - r d\hat{r} = -d\vec{r} \qquad 21.08$$

$$\hat{r} d\vec{r} = dr\hat{r}\hat{r} + r\hat{r} d\hat{r} = dr \qquad \hat{r} d\vec{r}' = -dr\hat{r}\hat{r} - r\hat{r} d\hat{r} = -dr \qquad 21.09$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d(r\hat{r})}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt}\hat{r} + r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \hat{\phi} \qquad v^2 = \vec{v}\vec{v} = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2 \qquad 21.10$$

$$\vec{v}' = \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} = \frac{d(-r\hat{r})}{dt'} = -\left(\frac{dr}{dt'}\hat{r} + r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt'} \hat{\phi}\right) \qquad v'^2 = \vec{v}'\vec{v}' = \left(\frac{dr}{dt'}\right)^2 + \left(r \frac{d\hat{r}}{dt'}\right)^2 \qquad 21.11$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2(r\hat{r})}{dt^2} = \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} \right) \hat{\phi} \quad 21.12$$

$$\vec{a}' = \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}'}{dt'^2} = \frac{d^2(-r\hat{r})}{dt'^2} = - \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} - \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2\phi}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\phi} \quad 21.13$$

$$-\vec{v}' = \frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 21.06$$

$$-\vec{a}' = \frac{d(-\vec{v}')}{dt'} = \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{dt}{dt'} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) \quad 21.14$$

$$-\vec{a}' = -\frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} \left[\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} - \vec{v} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) \right]$$

$$-\vec{a}' = -\frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} \left[\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} - \vec{v} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{-1}{2}} \left(\frac{-2v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \right]$$

$$-\vec{a}' = -\frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right)$$

$$-\vec{a}' = -\frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right)$$

$$-\vec{a}' = -\frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right]$$

$$-m' \vec{a}' = \frac{-m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right]$$

$$\vec{F}' = -m' \vec{a}' = \frac{-m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} \quad 21.15$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] \quad (=19.06) \quad 21.16$$

$$\vec{F}' = -m' \vec{a}' = \frac{-m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \vec{F} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] \quad 21.17$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F}' \cdot (-d\vec{r}') = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{r} \quad 21.18$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F}' \cdot (-d\vec{r}') = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{-m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} \cdot (-d\vec{r}') = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] d\vec{r} = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{r} \quad 21.19$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} d\vec{v}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) d\vec{v} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} + v dv \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 d\vec{v}' \cdot \vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) d\vec{v} \vec{v} + v dv \frac{\vec{v} \vec{v}}{c^2} \right] = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) v dv + v dv \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right] = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} dr$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} dr$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} dr \quad dE_k = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} dr \quad 21.20$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constant} \quad 21.21$$

$$E_R = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = \text{constant} \quad E_R = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = \text{constant} \quad 21.22$$

$$E_R = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = m_0 c^2 + \frac{m_0 v^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r} \quad E_R = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(0)^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{\infty} = m_0 c^2 \quad 21.23$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} + \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} \frac{1}{r} \quad H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} \quad A = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{GM_0 m_0}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{GM_0}{c^2} \quad 21.24$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = H + A \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(H + A \frac{1}{r}\right)^3 \quad 21.25$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{v} = r \hat{r} \times \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \hat{\phi} \right) = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} (\hat{r} \times \hat{\phi}) = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \hat{k} \quad 21.26$$

$$\vec{L} = \vec{r} \times \vec{v} = \vec{r} \times \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = r \hat{r} \times \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \left[-\left(\frac{dr}{dt'} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\phi}{dt'} \hat{\phi} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt'} (\hat{r} \times \hat{\phi}) = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \hat{k} \quad 21.26$$

$$\vec{L} = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \hat{k} = L \hat{k} = \text{constant} \quad L = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \quad 21.27$$

$$dE_k = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} dr = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{r} \quad 21.20$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.28$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) \hat{\phi} \right\} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.29$$

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{\phi}} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) \hat{\phi} = \text{zero} \quad 21.30$$

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.31$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{L}{r^2} \quad \frac{dr}{dt} = -L \frac{dw}{d\phi} \quad \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \quad \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = \frac{2L^2}{r^3} \frac{dw}{d\phi} \quad 21.32$$

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - r \left(\frac{L}{r^2}\right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.33$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - \frac{L^2}{r^3} \right) = \frac{-GM_0}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) \left(\frac{-L^2}{r^2} \right) = \frac{-GM_0}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{GM_0}{L^2} \quad 21.34$$

$$\left(H + A \frac{1}{r} \right)^3 \left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{GM_0}{L^2} \quad 21.35$$

$$\left(H + 3A \frac{1}{r} \right) \left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{GM_0}{L^2}$$

$$H \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + H \frac{1}{r} + 3A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} \frac{1}{r} + 3A \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{GM_0}{L^2}$$

$$H \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + Hw + 3A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w + 3Aw^2 - \frac{GM_0}{L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} \quad A = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{GM_0 m_0}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{GM_0}{c^2} \quad B = \frac{GM_0}{L^2} \quad 21.36$$

$$H \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + Hw + 3A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w + 3Aw^2 - B = \text{zero} \quad 21.37$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi_0)] \quad \frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-Q \sin(\phi_0)}{D} \quad \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi_0)}{D} \quad 21.38$$

$$H \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi_0)}{D} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi_0)] + 3A \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi_0)}{D} \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi_0)] + 3A \left\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi_0)] \right\}^2 - B = \text{zero} \quad 21.39$$

$$-Q^2 H \frac{\cos(\phi_0)}{D} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \epsilon \cos(\phi_0) - \frac{3Q^2 A \cos(\phi_0)}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi_0)] + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} [1 + 2\epsilon \cos(\phi_0) + \epsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi_0)] - B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 H \frac{\cos(\phi_0)}{D} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + H \frac{\cos(\phi_0)}{D} - \frac{3Q^2 A \cos(\phi_0)}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{\epsilon D} - \frac{3Q^2 A \cos(\phi_0)}{\epsilon D} \frac{\cos(\phi_0)}{D} \epsilon \cos(\phi_0) +$$

$$+ \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} 2\epsilon \cos(\phi_0) + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} \epsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi_0) - B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + H \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3Q^2A \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{3Q^2A \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6A \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} + 3A \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3Q^2A \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{6A \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} -$$

$$- 3Q^2A \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + 3A \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + H \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{3A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-Q^2H + H - \frac{3Q^2A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \left(-3Q^2A + 3A \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + H \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{3A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-3Q^2A + 3A \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{3AD^2} + \left(-Q^2H + H - \frac{3Q^2A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{3AD} + H \frac{1}{3A\varepsilon D} + \frac{3A}{3A\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{-Q^2H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H}{3A\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero} \quad 21.40$$

$$Q^2 \approx 1 \quad \left(1-Q^2 \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} = \text{zero} \quad 21.41$$

$$\left(\frac{-Q^2H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H}{3A\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero} \quad 21.42$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{H}{3A\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} \neq \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{-Q^2H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{-Q^2H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero} \quad \frac{H}{3A\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero} \quad 21.43$$

$$[a=b] \Rightarrow \frac{H}{3A} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{H}{3A} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \quad [a=c] \Rightarrow \frac{H}{3A} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{\varepsilon DB}{3A} \quad 21.44$$

$$Q^2 = 1 \quad H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = 1 \quad \varepsilon DB = \frac{\varepsilon DGM_0}{L^2} = \frac{\varepsilon DGM_0}{\varepsilon DGM_0} = 1$$

$$[a=b] \Rightarrow \frac{H}{3A} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{H}{3A} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero} \quad [a=c] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3A} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{3A} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$[b=c] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{H}{3A} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) = \frac{\varepsilon DB}{3A} \quad 21.45$$

$$\varepsilon DB = \frac{\varepsilon DGM_0}{L^2} = \frac{\varepsilon DGM_0}{\varepsilon DGM_0} = 1 \quad 21.46$$

$$[b=c] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{H}{3A} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) = \frac{1}{3A} \quad Q^2 = H + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \quad 21.47$$

$Q=Q(H)$ The regression is a function of positive energy that governs the movement.

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = 1 \quad Q^2 = 1 + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \text{ Regression} \quad 21.48$$

$$[a=b] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{3A} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right) \left(\frac{1}{3A} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \quad 21.49$$

$$3A\epsilon D \left(\frac{-Q^2 H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) = \text{zero} \quad 3A\epsilon^2 D^2 \left(\frac{H}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{B}{3A} \right) = \text{zero} \quad 21.43$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} \quad A = \frac{GM_o}{c^2} \quad B = \frac{GM_o}{L^2}$$

$$-Q^2 H \epsilon D + H \epsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A = \text{zero} \quad H \epsilon D + 3A - \epsilon D \left(\frac{B}{3A} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 (-3A + \epsilon D) - 3A + \epsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A = \text{zero} \quad H \epsilon D = -3A + \epsilon D$$

$$Q^2 3A - Q^2 \epsilon D + \epsilon D - Q^2 3A + 3A = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 \epsilon D + \epsilon D + 3A = \text{zero} \quad Q^2 = 1 + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D}$$

This regression is not governed by the positive energy

$$\vec{v} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 21.06$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{dt'}{dt} \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) \quad 21.50$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - \vec{v}' \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - \vec{v}' \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{2v'}{c^2} \frac{dv'}{dt'} \right) \right]$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right]$$

$$m\vec{a} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right]$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad 21.51$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] \quad 21.52$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{F}' = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] \quad 21.53$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \vec{F}' \cdot (-d\vec{r}') = \int \frac{-k}{r'^2} \hat{r}' (-d\vec{r}') \quad 21.54$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \vec{F}' \cdot (-d\vec{r}') = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} d\vec{r} = \int \frac{-m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] (-d\vec{r}') = \int \frac{-k}{r'^2} \hat{r}' (-d\vec{r}') \quad 21.55$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} d\vec{v} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) d\vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} - v' dv' \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] = \int \frac{k}{r'^2} \hat{r}' d\vec{r}'$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} d\vec{v} \vec{v} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) d\vec{v}' \vec{v}' - v' dv' \frac{\vec{v}' \vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] = \int \frac{-k}{r'^2} dr'$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) d\vec{v}' \vec{v}' - v' dv' \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \right] = \int \frac{-k}{r'^2} dr'$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} dr$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} dr \quad dE_k = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} dr \quad 21.56$$

$$E_k = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constant} \quad 21.57$$

$$E_R = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = \text{constant} \quad E_R = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = \text{constant} \quad 21.58$$

$$E_R = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = -m_0 c^2 + \frac{m_0 v'^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r} \quad E_R = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{(0)^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{\infty} = -m_0 c^2 \quad 21.59$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} + \frac{k}{m_0 c^2 r} \quad 21.60$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} \quad A = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{GM_o m_0}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{GM_o}{c^2} \quad 21.61$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = H + A \frac{1}{r} \quad \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\left(H + A \frac{1}{r}\right)^3 \quad 21.62$$

$$\vec{L}' = \vec{r}' \times \vec{v}' = -r \hat{r} \times \left[-\left(\frac{dr}{dt'} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\phi}{dt'} \hat{\phi}\right) \right] = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt'} (\hat{r} \times \hat{\phi}) = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt'} \hat{k} \quad 21.63$$

$$\vec{L}' = \vec{r}' \times \vec{v}' = -r \hat{r} \times \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = r \hat{r} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left[\left(\frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \hat{\phi}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} (\hat{r} \times \hat{\phi}) = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt'} \hat{k} \quad 21.63$$

$$\vec{L}' = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt'} \hat{k} = L' \hat{k} \quad L' = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt'} \quad 21.64$$

$$dE_k = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} dr = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{r}' \quad 21.56$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \vec{v}'$$

$$\bar{F}' = \frac{m_0 \bar{a}'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.65$$

$$\bar{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ - \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} - \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\phi} \right\} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.66$$

$$\bar{F}'_{\hat{\phi}} = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\phi} = \text{zero} \quad 21.67$$

$$\bar{F}'_{\hat{r}} = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.68$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = \frac{-GM_o}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt'} = \frac{L'}{r^2} \quad \frac{dr}{dt'} = -L' \frac{dw}{d\phi} \quad \frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} = \frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \quad \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt'^2} = \frac{2L'}{r^3} \frac{dw}{d\phi} \quad 21.69$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - r \left(\frac{L'}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{-GM_o}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - \frac{L'^2}{r^3} \right) = \frac{-GM_o}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) \left(\frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \right) = \frac{-GM_o}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{GM_o}{L'^2} \quad 21.70$$

$$- \left(H + A \frac{1}{r} \right)^3 \left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{GM_o}{L'^2} \quad 21.71$$

$$\left(H + 3A \frac{1}{r} \right) \left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{-GM_o}{L'^2}$$

$$H \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + H \frac{1}{r} + 3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \frac{1}{r} + 3A \frac{1}{r^2} = \frac{-GM_o}{L^2}$$

$$H \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + Hw + 3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + 3Aw^2 + \frac{GM_o}{L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_o c^2} \quad A = \frac{GM_o}{c^2} \quad B = \frac{GM_o}{L^2} \quad 21.72$$

$$H \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + Hw + 3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + 3Aw^2 + B = \text{zero} \quad 21.73$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] \quad \frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D} \quad \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \quad 21.38$$

$$H \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] + 3A \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] + 3A \left\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] \right\}^2 + B = \text{zero} \quad 21.74$$

$$-Q^2 H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \epsilon \cos(\phi Q) - \frac{3Q^2 A \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} [1 + 2\epsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \epsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)] + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3Q^2 A \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{D} - \frac{3Q^2 A \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{D} \epsilon \cos(\phi Q) +$$

$$+ \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} 2\epsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} \epsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q) + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3Q^2 A \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{D} - 3Q^2 A \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6A \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} + 3A \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + H \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3Q^2 A \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{D} + \frac{6A \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{D} -$$

$$- 3Q^2 A \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + 3A \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + B = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-Q^2 H + H - \frac{3Q^2 A}{\epsilon D} + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + (-3Q^2 A + 3A) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + H \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + B = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-3Q^2 A + 3A \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{3AD^2} + \left(-Q^2 H + H - \frac{3Q^2 A}{\epsilon D} + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{3AD} + H \frac{1}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{3A}{3A\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{-Q^2 H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero} \quad 21.75$$

$$Q^2 \approx 1 \quad (1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} = \text{zero} \quad 21.76$$

$$\left(\frac{-Q^2 H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero} \quad 21.77$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{H}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} \neq \text{zero} \Rightarrow \frac{-Q^2 H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{-Q^2 H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{H}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero} \quad 21.78$$

$$[a=b] \Rightarrow \frac{H}{3A} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{H}{3A} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right)$$

$$[a=c] \Rightarrow \frac{H}{3A} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = -\frac{\epsilon DB}{3A} \quad 21.79$$

$$Q^2 = 1$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1$$

$$\epsilon DB = \frac{\epsilon DGM_o}{L^2} = \frac{\epsilon DGM_o}{\epsilon DGM_o} = 1$$

$$[a=b] \Rightarrow \frac{H}{3A} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \frac{1}{1} \left(\frac{H}{3A} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$[a=c] \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{3A} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = -\frac{1}{3A} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$[b=c] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{H}{3A} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) = -\frac{\epsilon DB}{3A}$$

21.80

$$\epsilon DB = \frac{\epsilon DGM_o}{L^2} = \frac{\epsilon DGM_o}{\epsilon DGM_o} = 1$$

21.81

$$[b=c] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{Q^2} \left(\frac{H}{3A} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) = -\frac{1}{3A}$$

$$Q^2 = -H - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}$$

21.82

$Q = Q(H)$ The advance is a function of negative energy that governs the movement

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1$$

$$Q^2 = -(-1) - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \Rightarrow Q^2 = 1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \text{ Advance}$$

21.83

$$[a=b] \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{3A} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right)} \left(\frac{-1}{3A} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

21.84

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2}$$

$$A = \frac{GM_o}{c^2}$$

$$B = \frac{GM_o}{L^2}$$

$$\frac{-Q^2 H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{H}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero} \quad 21.78$$

$$3A\epsilon D \left(\frac{-Q^2 H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$3A\epsilon^2 D^2 \left(\frac{H}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 H \epsilon D + H \epsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A = \text{zero}$$

$$H \epsilon D + 3A + \epsilon D (\epsilon DB) = \text{zero} \quad 21.85$$

$$\epsilon DB = \frac{\epsilon DGM_o}{L^2} = \frac{\epsilon DGM_o}{\epsilon DGM_o} = 1$$

$$H \epsilon D = -3A - \epsilon D \quad 21.86$$

$$-Q^2 (-3A - \epsilon D) - 3A - \epsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A = \text{zero} \quad 21.87$$

$$Q^2 3A + Q^2 \varepsilon D - \varepsilon D - Q^2 3A + 3A = \text{zero}$$

$$Q^2 \varepsilon D - \varepsilon D + 3A = \text{zero} \quad Q^2 = 1 - \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} \quad 21.88$$

This advance is not governed by negative energy

$$-Q^2 H \varepsilon D + H \varepsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A = \text{zero} \quad 21.85$$

$$-Q^2(-3A - \varepsilon D) + H \varepsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A = \text{zero} \quad 21.89$$

$$Q^2 3A + Q^2 \varepsilon D + H \varepsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A = \text{zero}$$

$$Q^2 \varepsilon D + H \varepsilon D + 6A = \text{zero} \quad Q^2 = -H - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \quad 21.90$$

$$\left(\frac{-Q^2 H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H}{3A \varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero} \quad 21.77$$

$$3A \varepsilon^2 D^2 \left[\left(\frac{-Q^2 H}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H}{3A \varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} \right] = \text{zero}$$

$$\varepsilon D \left(\frac{-Q^2 H 3A \varepsilon D}{3A} + \frac{H 3A \varepsilon D}{3A} - \frac{Q^2 3A \varepsilon D}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2 \cdot 3A \varepsilon D}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H 3A \varepsilon^2 D^2}{3A \varepsilon D} + \frac{3A \varepsilon^2 D^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B 3A \varepsilon^2 D^2}{3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$\varepsilon D (-Q^2 H \varepsilon D + H \varepsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + H \varepsilon D + 3A + \varepsilon D (\varepsilon D B) = \text{zero}$$

$$\varepsilon D B = \frac{\varepsilon D G M_o}{L^2} = \frac{\varepsilon D G M_o}{\varepsilon D G M_o} = 1 \quad H = \frac{E_R}{m_o c^2} = \frac{-m_o c^2}{m_o c^2} = -1$$

$$\varepsilon D (-Q^2 H \varepsilon D + H \varepsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \varepsilon D + 3A + \varepsilon D = \text{zero}$$

$$(-Q^2 H \varepsilon D + H \varepsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero} \quad 21.91$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$\left[- \left(1 - \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} \right) H \varepsilon D + H \varepsilon D - \left(1 - \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} \right) 3A + 6A \right] \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-H \varepsilon D + H \varepsilon D \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} + H \varepsilon D - 3A + 3A \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} + 6A \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-H \varepsilon D + H 3A + H \varepsilon D - 3A + \frac{9A^2}{\varepsilon D} + 6A \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(H 3A + \frac{9A^2}{\varepsilon D} + 3A \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1$$

$$\left(-3A + \frac{9A^2}{\epsilon D} + 3A\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{9A^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \qquad \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{3A} = \text{zero} \qquad 21.92$$

$$\left(-Q^2 H \epsilon D + H \epsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \qquad 21.91$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}$$

$$\left[-\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right) H \epsilon D + H \epsilon D - \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right) 3A + 6A\right] \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-H \epsilon D + H \epsilon D \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} + H \epsilon D - 3A + 3A \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} + 6A\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-H \epsilon D + H 6A + H \epsilon D - 3A + \frac{18A^2}{\epsilon D} + 6A\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(H 6A + \frac{18A^2}{\epsilon D} + 3A\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1$$

$$\left(-6A + \frac{18A^2}{\epsilon D} + 3A\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{1}{3A} \left[\left(-3A + \frac{18A^2}{\epsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} \right] = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-1 + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(-1 + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \qquad -Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \qquad 21.93$$

$$\left(-Q^2 H \epsilon D + H \epsilon D - Q^2 3A + 6A\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \qquad 21.91$$

$$Q^2 = 1 \qquad H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1$$

$$\left(\epsilon D - \epsilon D - 3A + 6A\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$(3A)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \qquad \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \qquad 21.94$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \qquad Q^2 = 1 \qquad Q^2 = 1 - \frac{3A}{\epsilon D}$$

$$\left| -Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \right| \ll \left| \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \right| \ll \ll \ll \ll \left| \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{3A} \right| \qquad 21.95$$

Energy Newtonian (E_N)

$$E_N = \frac{m_o u^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r}$$

$$u^2 = \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 + \left(r \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2}$$

$$E_N = \frac{m_o}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2} \right] - \frac{k}{r}$$

$$\frac{2E_N}{m_o} = \left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o r}$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o r} - \frac{2E_N}{m_o} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{L}{r^2} \qquad \frac{dr}{dt} = -L \frac{dw}{d\phi} \qquad \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \qquad \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = \frac{2L^2}{r^3} \frac{dw}{d\phi}$$

$$\left(-L \frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o r} - \frac{2E_N}{m_o} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o L^2 r} - \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o L^2 r} - \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 + w^2 - \frac{2k}{m_o L^2} w - \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$x = \frac{2k}{m_o L^2} \qquad y = \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dw}{d\phi} \right)^2 + w^2 - xw - y = \text{zero}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)]$$

$$\frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D}$$

$$\left[\frac{-Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D} \right]^2 + \left\{ \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] \right\}^2 - x \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^2}{D^2} [1 - \cos^2(\phi Q)] + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} [1 + 2\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \varepsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)] - x \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - x \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^2}{D^2} - \frac{Q^2}{D^2} \cos^2(\phi Q) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} 2\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \varepsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q) - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - x \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^2}{D^2} - Q^2 \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - x \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - Q^2 \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} - x \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - x \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$Q^2 \approx 1 \quad \left(1 - Q^2 \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - x \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - x \right) = \text{zero} \quad \frac{1}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$x = \frac{2k}{m_o L^2} \quad y = \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2}$$

$$\frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - x = \text{zero} \Rightarrow x = \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{2k}{m_o L^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{GM_o m_o}{m_o L^2} \Rightarrow L^2 = \varepsilon D G M_o$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon^2 D^2}{D^2} + \frac{\varepsilon^2 D^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{\varepsilon^2 D^2 x}{\varepsilon D} - \varepsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero}$$

$$\varepsilon^2 + 1 - \varepsilon D x - \varepsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero}$$

$$\varepsilon D x = \varepsilon D \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \Rightarrow \varepsilon D x = 2$$

$$\varepsilon^2 D^2 y = \varepsilon^2 D^2 \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2} = \varepsilon^2 D^2 \frac{2E_N}{m_o \varepsilon D G M_o} = \frac{2\varepsilon D E_N}{k}$$

$$\varepsilon^2 + 1 - 2 - \frac{2\varepsilon D E_N}{k} = \text{zero}$$

$$E_N = \frac{k}{2\varepsilon D} (\varepsilon^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} (1 - \varepsilon^2)$$

$$E_N = \frac{-k}{2a}$$

§22 Spatial deformation

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

$$t = t_1 + t_2 = \frac{L}{c-v} + \frac{L}{c+v} = \frac{2L}{c} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} \quad t' = \frac{2L'}{c}$$

$$t = \frac{2L}{c} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} = \frac{2L'}{c} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow L = L' \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad L' > L$$

This is the spatial deformation.

The length L' at rest in the reference frame of the observer O' is greater than the length L that is moving with velocity relative v on reference frame the observer O .

Now compute to the observer O' the distance $d' = vt'$ between $O \leftrightarrow O'$:

$$d' = vt' = v \frac{2L'}{c}$$

Thus we obtain the velocity v : $d' = v \frac{2L'}{c} \Rightarrow v = \frac{cd'}{2L'}$.

Now compute to the observer O the distance $d = vt$ between $O \leftrightarrow O'$:

$$d = vt = v(t_1 + t_2) = v \frac{2L}{c} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)}$$

Thus we obtain the velocity v : $d = v \frac{2L}{c} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} \Rightarrow v = \frac{cd}{2L} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$.

The speed v is the same to both observers so we have:

$$v = \frac{cd'}{2L'} = \frac{cd}{2L} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$$

Where applying the relation $L = L' \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$ we obtain:

$$\frac{cd'}{2L'} = \frac{cd}{2L' \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \Rightarrow d' = d \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad d > d'$$

Where the distance d and d' varies inversely with the distances L and L' .

In general, we obtain (14.2, 14.4):

$$d' = \frac{d \left(1 - \frac{vUx}{c^2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad \text{or} \quad d = \frac{d' \left(1 + \frac{vU'x'}{c^2}\right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$u'x' = \text{zero}$	$d = \frac{d' \left[1 + \frac{v(0)}{c^2} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	$d = \frac{d'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$
$u'x' = c$	$d = \frac{d' \left(1 + \frac{vc}{c^2} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	$d = d' \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}}$
$u'x' = -v$	$d = \frac{d' \left[1 + \frac{v(-v)}{c^2} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	$d = d' \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$
$ux = v$	$d' = \frac{d \left[1 - \frac{v(v)}{c^2} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	$d' = d \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$
$ux = c$	$d' = \frac{d \left(1 - \frac{vc}{c^2} \right)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	$d' = d \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}}$
$ux = \text{zero}$	$d' = \frac{d \left[1 - \frac{v(0)}{c^2} \right]}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	$d' = \frac{d}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

§23 Space and Time Bend

Variables with line t', v', x', y', \vec{r}' etc ... They are used in §21.

Geometry of space and time in the plan $xy \rightarrow y \perp x$.

$$y = f(x)$$

$$x = ct'$$

$$y = \int ds' = \int \sqrt{d\vec{r}' \cdot d\vec{r}'}$$

$$\int ds' = f(ct')$$

$$dx = c dt'$$

$$dy = ds' = \sqrt{d\vec{r}' \cdot d\vec{r}'}$$

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} = ct'\hat{i} + \int ds'\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{r}' = x'\hat{i} + y'\hat{j}$$

$$d\vec{r} = dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j} = c dt'\hat{i} + ds'\hat{j}$$

$$d\vec{r}' = dx'\hat{i} + dy'\hat{j}$$

$$dr = \frac{\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r}}{r} = \frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt}\hat{i} + \frac{dy}{dt}\hat{j} = \frac{cdt'}{dt}\hat{i} + \frac{ds'}{dt}\hat{j} = c\hat{i} + v'\hat{j} \quad \vec{v}' = \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} = \frac{dx'}{dt'}\hat{i} + \frac{dy'}{dt'}\hat{j}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = c \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{ds'}{dt} = v' \quad c = v \cos \varphi \quad v' = v \sin \varphi$$

$$tg \varphi = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt'}}{\frac{dx}{dt'}} = \frac{\frac{ds'}{dt'}}{c} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{ds'}{dt'} \quad \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{1}{c} \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{1}{c} \frac{ds'}{dt'} \right) = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 s'}{dt'^2}$$

$$\vec{v} = \vec{c} + \vec{v}' \quad \vec{c} = c\hat{i} \quad \vec{v}' = v'\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{c}}{dt} + \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt} \quad \frac{d\vec{c}}{dt} = \text{zero} \quad \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt} \rightarrow \vec{a} = \vec{a}'$$

$$ds^2 = d\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = (dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j})(dx\hat{i} + dy\hat{j}) = (cdt'\hat{i} + ds'\hat{j})(cdt'\hat{i} + ds'\hat{j}) = dx^2 + dy^2 = c^2 dt'^2 + ds'^2$$

$$ds = \sqrt{c^2 dt'^2 + ds'^2} \quad ds' = \sqrt{ds^2 - c^2 dt'^2}$$

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = \sqrt{c^2 + \left(\frac{ds'}{dt} \right)^2} = \sqrt{c^2 + v'^2} > c \quad v' = \frac{ds'}{dt} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{ds}{dt} \right)^2 - c^2} = \sqrt{v^2 - c^2}$$

$$K = \left| \frac{d\varphi}{ds} \right| \rightarrow \varphi \equiv \angle \quad \text{theoretical curve}$$

$$tg \varphi = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \varphi = \arctg \frac{dy}{dx} \quad \frac{d\varphi}{dx} = \frac{\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} = \frac{\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 s'}{dt'^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{ds'}{dt'} \right)^2}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{ds'}{dt'} \right)^2}$$

$$K = \frac{d\varphi}{ds} = \frac{\frac{d\varphi}{dx}}{\frac{ds}{dx}} = \frac{\frac{\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 s'}{dt'^2}}{1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{ds'}{dt'} \right)^2}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{ds'}{dt'} \right)^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2 s'}{dt'^2}}{\left[1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{ds'}{dt'} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\frac{ds'}{dt'} K = \frac{ds'}{dt'} \frac{d\varphi}{ds} = v' K = v' \frac{d\varphi}{ds} = \frac{\frac{1}{c^2} \frac{ds'}{dt'} \frac{d^2 s'}{dt'^2}}{\left[1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{ds'}{dt'} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\vec{v}' \cdot \vec{K} = \vec{v}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{\Phi}}{ds} = \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} \quad \vec{K} = \frac{d\vec{\Phi}}{ds} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$dE_k = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} dr = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{r}' \quad 21.56$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}' = \frac{m_0 c^2 \vec{v}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \vec{v}'$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}' = m_0 c^2 \vec{v}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{\Phi}}{ds} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \vec{v}'$$

$$\vec{F}' = m_0 c^2 \frac{d\vec{\Phi}}{ds} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad \vec{K} = \frac{d\vec{\Phi}}{ds} = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2 r^2} \hat{r}$$

§24 Variational Principle

$$E_k = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constant} \quad 21.21$$

$$E_k = \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constant}$$

$$\frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r}\right) = m_0 c^2 \quad p = \frac{d}{dv} \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}\right) = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$L = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r} \text{ Lagrangeana.}$$

$$\frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - L = m_0 c^2 \text{ What is the initial energy of the particle of mass } m_0.$$

$$pv - L = m_0 c^2 \quad L = pv - m_0 c^2 = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r}$$

Variational Principle

$$A\text{ção} = S = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L[x(t), \dot{x}(t), t] dt \quad \dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt} = u_x \text{ This is the velocity component in x axis.}$$

$$\delta S = \delta \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(x, \dot{x}, t) dt = \text{zero} \quad \text{Variation of the action along the X axis.}$$

Building the variable $x' = x + \varepsilon \eta$ in the range $t_1 \leq t \leq t_2$ we have seen this when $\varepsilon \rightarrow \text{zero} \Rightarrow x' = x$ and where $\varepsilon \neq \text{zero}$ we will have the conditions:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \frac{d\varepsilon}{dt} = \text{zero} & \eta = \eta(t) & \eta(t_1) = \text{zero} & \eta(t_2) = \text{zero} & \frac{d\eta}{d\varepsilon} = \text{zero} & \dot{\eta} = \frac{d\eta}{dt} \\ x' = x + \varepsilon \eta & \dot{x}' = \dot{x} + \varepsilon \dot{\eta} & \frac{dx'}{d\varepsilon} = \eta & \frac{d\dot{x}'}{d\varepsilon} = \dot{\eta} & \frac{dx}{d\varepsilon} = \text{zero} & \frac{d\dot{x}}{d\varepsilon} = \text{zero} \end{array}$$

Then we have a new function $I(\varepsilon) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} G(x + \varepsilon \eta, \dot{x} + \varepsilon \dot{\eta}, t) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} F(x', \dot{x}', t) dt$ and where:

$$\varepsilon = \text{zero} \rightarrow x' = x \rightarrow \dot{x}' = \dot{x} \rightarrow F = L \Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} F(x', \dot{x}', t) dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(x, \dot{x}, t) dt$$

$$\varepsilon \neq \text{zero} \rightarrow x' \neq x \rightarrow \dot{x}' \neq \dot{x} \rightarrow F \neq L \Rightarrow \int_{t_1}^{t_2} F(x', \dot{x}', t) dt \neq \int_{t_1}^{t_2} L(x, \dot{x}, t) dt$$

So we have $I(\varepsilon) = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} F[x'(\varepsilon), \dot{x}'(\varepsilon), t] dt$ that provides derived:

$$\frac{\delta I(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial F(x', \dot{x}', t)}{\partial x'} \frac{dx'}{d\varepsilon} dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial F(x', \dot{x}', t)}{\partial \dot{x}'} \frac{d\dot{x}'}{d\varepsilon} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} \eta dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \dot{\eta} dt = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \eta \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) \eta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \frac{d\eta}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \dot{\eta} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \eta \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) \eta$$

$$\frac{\delta I(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} \eta dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \dot{\eta} dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} \eta dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \eta \right) - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) \eta \right] dt = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\delta I(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} \eta dt + \int_{t_1}^{t_2} d \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \eta \right) - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) \eta dt = \text{zero}$$

$$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} d \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \eta \right) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \eta \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \eta(t_2) - \frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \eta(t_1) = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\delta I(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} \eta dt - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) \eta dt = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) \right] \eta dt = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\delta I(\varepsilon)}{d\varepsilon} = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) \right] \eta dt = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \eta \neq \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x'} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\varepsilon = \text{zero} \rightarrow x' = x \rightarrow \dot{x}' = \dot{x} \rightarrow F = L \Rightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) \quad \text{This is the X axis component} \quad L = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}} \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) = \text{zero} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}} \left(\frac{k}{r} \right) = \text{zero} \quad v = \sqrt{\frac{dx^2}{dt} + \frac{dy^2}{dt} + \frac{dz^2}{dt}} = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{k}{r} \right) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}} \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) \right] \quad \text{This is the X axis component}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{k}{r} \right) = k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r^{-1}) = k(-1)r^{-2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -k \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -k \frac{x}{r^3} \quad r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}} \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) = -m_0 c^2 \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \left(-\frac{2v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dx} \right) = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}} \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left[\frac{1}{2} (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} 2\dot{x} \right] = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(\frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2 + \dot{z}^2}} \right) = \frac{m_0 \dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_0 \dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)} \left[\frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \dot{x} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) \right] = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)} \left[\frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \dot{x} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} \left(-\frac{2v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_0 \dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)} \left[\frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(\frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \right] = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)} \left[\frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(\frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_0 \dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)} \left[\frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + \frac{\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(\frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \right] = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{d\dot{x}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{x}}{c^2} \right]$$

$$-k \frac{x}{r^3} \hat{i} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right) \ddot{x} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{x}}{c^2} \right] \hat{i} \quad \text{X axis}$$

$$-\mathbf{k} \frac{y}{r^3} \hat{j} = -\frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{y} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{y}}{c^2} \right] \hat{j} \quad Y \text{ axis}$$

$$-\mathbf{k} \frac{z}{r^3} \hat{k} = -\frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{z} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{z}}{c^2} \right] \hat{k} \quad Z \text{ axis}$$

$$-\mathbf{k} \frac{x}{r^3} \hat{i} - \mathbf{k} \frac{y}{r^3} \hat{j} - \mathbf{k} \frac{z}{r^3} \hat{k} = \frac{-\mathbf{k}}{r^3} (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) = \frac{-\mathbf{k}}{r^3} \vec{r} = \frac{-\mathbf{k}}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{x} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{x}}{c^2} \right] \hat{i} + \frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{y} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{y}}{c^2} \right] \hat{j} + \frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{z} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{z}}{c^2} \right] \hat{k} = \frac{-\mathbf{k}}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{x} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{x}}{c^2} \right] \hat{i} + \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{y} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{y}}{c^2} \right] \hat{j} + \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{z} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{z}}{c^2} \right] \hat{k} \right\} = \frac{-\mathbf{k}}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{x} \hat{i} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{x}}{c^2} \hat{i} + \left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{y} \hat{j} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{y}}{c^2} \hat{j} + \left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \ddot{z} \hat{k} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\dot{z}}{c^2} \hat{k} \right] = \frac{-\mathbf{k}}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) + \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dt} (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) \right] = \frac{-\mathbf{k}}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{a} = \ddot{x}\hat{i} + \ddot{y}\hat{j} + \ddot{z}\hat{k} = \frac{d}{dt} (\dot{x}\hat{i} + \dot{y}\hat{j} + \dot{z}\hat{k}) = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad \vec{v} = \dot{x}\hat{i} + \dot{y}\hat{j} + \dot{z}\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] = \frac{-\mathbf{k}}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad = 21.16$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_o}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] = \frac{-\mathbf{k}}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad = 21.19$$

§24 Variational Principle Continuation

$$E_k = m_o c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constan te} \quad 21.21$$

$$E_k = m_o c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_o v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_o c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constan te}$$

$$E_k - \frac{k}{r} = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = \frac{k}{r} - \frac{k}{r} + \text{constante}$$

$$E_k - \frac{k}{r} = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r} \right) = m_0 c^2 = \text{constante}$$

$$T' = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \quad T = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad E_p = -\frac{k}{r} \quad pv = \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$pv = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} v = v' \frac{m_0 v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = v' p' \quad p = p' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \quad p' = p \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$E_R = E_k + E_p = T' + E_p = pv - (T - E_p)$$

$$E_k = T' \quad E_k = pv - T \quad T' = pv - T \quad T = p'v' - T'$$

$$L' = T' + E_p \quad L = T - E_p$$

$$E_R = E_k + E_p = L' = pv - L$$

$$L' = pv - L \quad L = p'v' - L' \quad L + L' = pv = p'v'$$

$$p' = \frac{dT'}{dv'} = \frac{d}{dv'} \left(m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{m_0 v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 v \quad p = \frac{dT}{dv} = \frac{d}{dv} \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 v'$$

$$d\vec{r}' = dx'\hat{i} + dy'\hat{j} + dz'\hat{k} = -dx\hat{i} - dy\hat{j} - dz\hat{k} = -d\vec{r} \quad 21.08$$

$$\vec{v}' = \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} = \frac{dx'\hat{i}}{dt'} + \frac{dy'\hat{j}}{dt'} + \frac{dz'\hat{k}}{dt'} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(\frac{dx\hat{i}}{dt} + \frac{dy\hat{j}}{dt} + \frac{dz\hat{k}}{dt} \right) = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\dot{x}' = v'_{x'} = \frac{dx'}{dt'} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{-v_x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-\dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$p'_{x'} = \frac{dT'}{d\dot{x}'} = \frac{d}{d\dot{x}'} \left(m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{m_0 \dot{x}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -m_0 \dot{x} \quad p_x = \frac{dT}{d\dot{x}} = \frac{d}{d\dot{x}} \left(-m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{m_0 \dot{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = -m_0 \dot{x}'$$

$$\vec{r}' = x'\hat{i} + y'\hat{j} + z'\hat{k} = -x\hat{i} - y\hat{j} - z\hat{k} = -\vec{r} \quad 21.07$$

$$x' = -x \quad y' = -y \quad z' = -z$$

$$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial z'}{\partial z} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} - \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x'} - \frac{dt'}{dt} \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$L = p'v' - L'$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} = \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{x}} = p_x = -m_0 \dot{x}'$$

$$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} \frac{\partial L}{\partial x'} - \frac{dt'}{dt} \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} (p'v' - L') - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d}{dt'} (-m_0 \dot{x}') = \text{zero}$$

$$-\frac{\partial}{\partial x'} (p'v' - L') + \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\dot{x}'}{dt'} = -v' \frac{\partial p'}{\partial x'} - p' \frac{\partial v'}{\partial x'} + \frac{\partial L'}{\partial x'} + \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\dot{x}'}{dt'} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\partial p'}{\partial x'} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\partial v'}{\partial x'} = \text{zero}$$

$$L' = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x'} + \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\dot{x}'}{dt'} = \text{zero}$$

$$r^2 = \vec{r}' \cdot \vec{r}' = (-\vec{r}) \cdot (-\vec{r}) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2$$

$$\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \left(m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} \left(-\frac{k}{r} \right) = -k \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} (r^{-1}) = -k(-1)r^{-2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x'} = k \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{x'}{r} = k \frac{x'}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{\partial L'}{\partial x'} + \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\dot{x}'}{dt'} = k \frac{x'}{r^3} + \frac{m_0 \ddot{x}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{m_0 \ddot{x}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -k \frac{x'}{r^3} \quad -k \frac{x'}{r^3} \hat{i} - k \frac{y'}{r^3} \hat{j} - k \frac{z'}{r^3} \hat{k} = \frac{-k}{r^3} (x' \hat{i} + y' \hat{j} + z' \hat{k}) = \frac{-k}{r^3} \vec{r}' = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r}'$$

$$\frac{m_0 \ddot{x}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \hat{i} + \frac{m_0 \ddot{y}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \hat{j} + \frac{m_0 \ddot{z}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \hat{k} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r}'$$

$$\frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r}' = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}' \quad -\hat{r}' = \hat{r}' \quad \frac{-m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r}' = \text{21.19}$$

§25 Logarithmic spiral

$$H \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + Hw + 3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + 3Aw^2 - B = \text{zero}$$

$$r = e^{a\phi}$$

21.37

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)]$$

$$\frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D}$$

21.38

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{e^{a\phi}} = e^{-a\phi}$$

$$\frac{dw}{d\phi} = -ae^{-a\phi}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = a^2 e^{-a\phi}$$

$$Ha^2e^{-a\phi} + He^{-a\phi} + 3Aa^2e^{-a\phi}e^{-a\phi} + 3A(e^{-a\phi})^2 - B = \text{zero}$$

$$Ha^2e^{-a\phi} + He^{-a\phi} + 3Aa^2e^{-2a\phi} + 3Ae^{-2a\phi} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$(1+a^2)He^{-a\phi} + (1+a^2)3Ae^{-2a\phi} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$(1+a^2)3Ae^{-2a\phi} + (1+a^2)He^{-a\phi} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$(1+a^2)3Aw^2 + (1+a^2)Hw - B = \text{zero}$$

$$3Aw^2 + Hw - \frac{B}{(1+a^2)} = \text{zero}$$

$$w = e^{-a\phi} = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{-H \pm \sqrt{H^2 + 4.3A \frac{B}{(1+a^2)}}}{2.3A} = \frac{-H}{6A} \pm \frac{1}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}}$$

$$3A \left[\frac{-H}{6A} \pm \frac{1}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} \right]^2 + H \left[\frac{-H}{6A} \pm \frac{1}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} \right] - \frac{B}{(1+a^2)} = \text{zero}$$

$$3A \left[\left(\frac{-H}{6A} \right)^2 \pm 2 \left(\frac{-H}{6A} \right) \frac{1}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} + \left(\frac{1}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} \right)^2 \right] -$$

$$\frac{-H^2}{6A} \pm \frac{H}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} - \frac{B}{(1+a^2)} = \text{zero}$$

$$3A \left[\left(\frac{-H}{6A} \right)^2 \pm 2 \left(\frac{-H}{6A} \right) \frac{1}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} + \frac{1}{36A^2} \left(H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)} \right) \right] -$$

$$\frac{-H^2}{6A} \pm \frac{H}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} - \frac{B}{(1+a^2)} = \text{zero}$$

$$3A \left[\frac{H^2}{36A^2} \pm \frac{-H}{18A^2} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} + \frac{1}{36A^2} \left(H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)} \right) \right] -$$

$$\frac{-H^2}{6A} \pm \frac{H}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} - \frac{B}{(1+a^2)} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{H^2}{12A} \pm \frac{-H}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} + \frac{1}{12A} \left(H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)} \right) -$$

$$\frac{-H^2}{6A} \pm \frac{H}{6A} \sqrt{H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)}} - \frac{B}{(1+a^2)} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{H^2}{12A} + \frac{1}{12A} \left(H^2 + \frac{12AB}{(1+a^2)} \right) - \frac{H^2}{6A} - \frac{B}{(1+a^2)} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{H^2}{12A} + \frac{H^2}{12A} + \frac{B}{(1+a^2)} - \frac{H^2}{6A} - \frac{B}{(1+a^2)} = \text{zero}$$

$$-\left(H+A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)=\frac{GM_o}{L'^2}$$

$$\left(H+A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)=\frac{-GM_o}{L'^2}$$

$$\left(H+A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)=-B \quad H=\frac{E_R}{m_o c^2} \quad A=\frac{GM_o}{c^2} \quad B=\frac{GM_o}{L'^2}$$

$$\left(H+A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)+B=zero$$

$$\left(H^3+3H^2A\frac{1}{r}+3HA^2\frac{1}{r^2}+A^3\frac{1}{r^3}\right)\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)+B=zero$$

$$H^3+3H^2A\frac{1}{r}+3HA^2\frac{1}{r^2}+A^3\frac{1}{r^3}\cong H^3+3H^2A\frac{1}{r} \quad 3HA^2\frac{1}{r^2}+A^3\frac{1}{r^3}\cong zero$$

$$\left(H^3+3AH^2\frac{1}{r}\right)\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)+B=zero$$

$$\left(H^3+3AH^2w\right)\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+w\right)+B=zero$$

$$H^3\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+H^3w+3AH^2\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}w+3AH^2w^2+B=zero$$

$$w=\frac{1}{r}=\frac{1}{\epsilon D}[1+\epsilon\cos(\phi Q)] \quad \frac{dw}{d\phi}=\frac{-Q\sin(\phi Q)}{D} \quad \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}=\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D} \quad 21.38$$

$$H^3\left[\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D}\right]+H^3\frac{1}{\epsilon D}[1+\epsilon\cos(\phi Q)]+3AH^2\left[\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D}\right]\frac{1}{\epsilon D}[1+\epsilon\cos(\phi Q)]+3AH^2\left\{\frac{1}{\epsilon D}[1+\epsilon\cos(\phi Q)]\right\}^2+B=zero$$

$$-H^3Q^2\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D}+H^3\frac{1}{\epsilon D}+H^3\frac{1}{\epsilon D}\epsilon\cos(\phi Q)+3AH^2\left[\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D}\right]\frac{1}{\epsilon D}+3AH^2\left[\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D}\right]\frac{1}{\epsilon D}\epsilon\cos(\phi Q)+3AH^2\left\{\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2}[1+2\epsilon\cos(\phi Q)+\epsilon^2\cos^2(\phi Q)]\right\}+B=zero$$

$$-H^3Q^2\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D}+\frac{H^3}{\epsilon D}+H^3\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D}-\frac{3AH^2Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D D}-3AH^2Q^2\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2}+\frac{3AH^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2}[1+2\epsilon\cos(\phi Q)+\epsilon^2\cos^2(\phi Q)]+B=zero$$

$$-H^3Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H^3}{\epsilon D} + H^3 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3AH^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{3AH^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} 2\epsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \frac{3AH^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} \epsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q) + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-H^3Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H^3}{\epsilon D} + H^3 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3AH^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6AH^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} + \frac{3AH^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{-H^3Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D} + \frac{H^3}{3AH^2 \epsilon D} + \frac{H^3 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 \epsilon D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3AH^2}{3AH^2 \epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6AH^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 \epsilon D} + \frac{3AH^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{-HQ^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} + \frac{H}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{H \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} - \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} - \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} + \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{HQ^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} + \frac{H \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} - \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} +$$

$$+ \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} + \frac{H}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{HQ^2}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1 \quad Q^2 = 1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{(-1)Q^2}{3A} + \frac{(-1)}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{(-1)}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A(-1)^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{\epsilon D B}{3A \epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\epsilon D B = \frac{\epsilon D G M_0}{L^2} = 1$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{3A \epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$\left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)\right]\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3A}\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right]\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(1 - 1 + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{6A}{3A\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$(6A)\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$(6A)\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-1 + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right) = \text{zero}$$

$$(6A)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-1 + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{-\left(-1 + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(-1 + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)^2 - 4 \cdot 6A \cdot \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}}}{2 \cdot 6A}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{(-1)^2 + 2(-1)\frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} + \left(\frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)^2} - \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D}}{12A}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} + \left(\frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)^2} - \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D}}{12A}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{36A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{36A^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}}}{12A}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{36A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{36A^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}}}{12A}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{36A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{36A^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}} \cong \sqrt{1 - \frac{36A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{36A^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \cong \text{zero}$$

$$A = \frac{GM_o}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{36A^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \frac{36}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \left(\frac{GM_o}{c^2} \right)^2 = \frac{36}{(55.442.955.600)^2} \left[\frac{6,67.10^{-11} 1,989.10^{30}}{(2,99792458.10^8)^2} \right]^2 = 2,55.10^{-14}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{36A}{\varepsilon D}}}{12A}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{36A}{\varepsilon D}}}{12A} = \frac{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \pm \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{36A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}{12A} = \frac{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \pm \left(1 - \frac{18A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}{12A}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} - \left(1 - \frac{18A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}{12A} = \frac{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} - 1 + \frac{18A}{\varepsilon D}}{12A} = \frac{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{12A} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$-\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\text{zero} < r(\phi Q) < \infty \rightarrow M_o \neq \text{zero} \rightarrow Q = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}} \rightarrow -\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

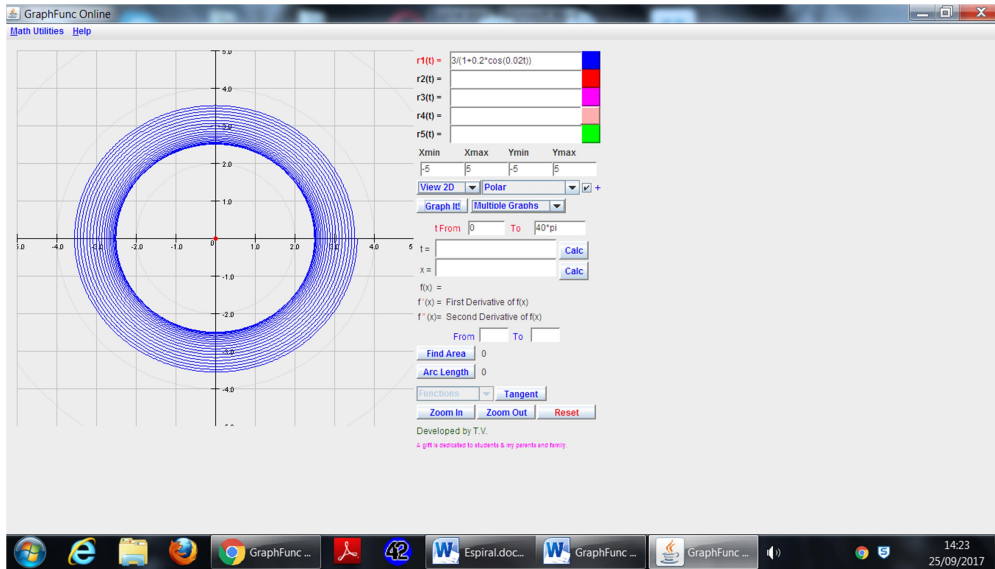
$$r = \infty \rightarrow M_o = \text{zero} \rightarrow Q = 1 \quad Q = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{\varepsilon D} \left(\frac{GM_o}{c^2} \right)} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{\varepsilon D} \left(\frac{G(\text{zero})}{c^2} \right)} = 1$$

$$(1 - 1) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero} \quad \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$r = \infty \rightarrow M_o = \text{zero} \rightarrow Q = 1 \rightarrow w = \frac{1}{r = \infty} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] = \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

The presence of Q in the formula $r = r(\phi Q) = \frac{\varepsilon D}{1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)}$, allows it to also describe a spiral.



§25 Logarithmic Spiral Continuation II

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\text{zero} < r(\phi Q) < \infty \rightarrow M_0 \neq \text{zero} \rightarrow Q = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}}$$

$$\left[1 - \left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}} \right) \right] \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3A} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}} \right) - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}} \right) + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right] \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} - \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} \right) \right] \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3A} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} \right) - \frac{1}{3A} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) - \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} \right) + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) \right] \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} - 1 + \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} - \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} - \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{-\left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon D}\right)^2 - 4 \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right)}}{2 \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{24A}{\epsilon D} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right)}}{\frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{24A}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{24A}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}}{\frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \sqrt{1 - \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \sqrt{1 - 2\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{144A^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)^2}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$-\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\text{zero} < r(\phi Q) < \infty \rightarrow M_0 \neq \text{zero} \rightarrow Q = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}} \rightarrow -\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$Q^2 = \frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}} \approx 1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$A = \frac{GM_0}{c^2}$$

$$\varepsilon D = a(1 - \varepsilon^2) = 57.909.227.000,00 \left[1 - (0,20563593)^2\right] = 55.460.469.568,40$$

$$A = \frac{GM_o}{c^2} = \frac{6,6740831 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot 1,9891 \cdot 10^{30}}{(2,99792458 \cdot 10^8)^2} = 1.477,089.535.42$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}} = 0,999.999.920.1$$

$$Q = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}} = 0,999.999.920.1$$

$$1,276.789.102.53^{-14}$$

$$\phi \cdot Q = 1.296.000,00 \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{1.296.000,00}{Q} \quad Q < 1 \text{ Advance} \quad Q > 1 \text{ Regression}$$

$$\Delta\phi = \left(\frac{1}{Q} - 1 \right) 1.296.000,00 \quad \Delta\phi > \text{zero Advance} \quad \Delta\phi < \text{zero Regression}$$

$$\Delta\phi = \left[\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - 1 \right] 1.296.000,00 = 0,103.549.893.544''$$

$$\Delta\phi = \left[\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - 1 \right] 1.296.000,00 = 0,103.549.876.997''$$

$$N = 100 \cdot \frac{PT}{PM} = 100 \cdot \frac{365,256.363.004}{87,969} = 415,210.316.139$$

$$\sum \Delta\phi = \Delta\phi N = 0,103.549.893.544 \times 415,210.316.139 = 42,994.984.034.7''$$

$$\sum \Delta\phi = \Delta\phi N = 0,103.549.876.997 \times 415,210.316.139 = 42,994.977.164.2''$$

By definition $\epsilon > \text{zero}$

$$\text{zero} < r(\phi Q) < \infty \rightarrow M_o \neq \text{zero} \rightarrow Q = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}} \quad r = \infty \rightarrow M_o = \text{zero} \rightarrow Q = 1$$

$$-\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{1}{\cos(\phi Q)} \quad \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \rightarrow \epsilon = \frac{-1}{\cos(\phi Q)}$$

Se If $Q = 1$

$$\left[\epsilon = \frac{1}{\cos(\phi - \pi)} \right] = \left[\epsilon = \frac{-1}{\cos(\phi)} \right]$$

Energy Newtonian (E_N)

$$(1-Q^2)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(x - \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\epsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$r = \infty \rightarrow Q = 1 \rightarrow w = \frac{1}{r = \infty} = \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] = \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2)\left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon D}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon D}\right) + \left(x - \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)\left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon D}\right) + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\epsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2)\left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2}\right) - \frac{x}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\epsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\epsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$-\frac{Q^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{4}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{2x}{\epsilon D} - y = \text{zero} \quad Q^2 = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{D^2} + \frac{4}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{2x}{\epsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$-\frac{\epsilon^2 D^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{\epsilon^2 D^2}{D^2} + \frac{4\epsilon^2 D^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{2x\epsilon^2 D^2}{\epsilon D} - \epsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero}$$

$$-1 + \epsilon^2 + 4 - 2x\epsilon D - \epsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \quad y = \frac{2E_N}{m_0 L^2} \quad L^2 = \epsilon DGM \quad \frac{1}{a} = \frac{-1}{\epsilon D} (\epsilon^2 - 1)$$

$$-1 + \epsilon^2 + 4 - 2 \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \epsilon D - \epsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero} \quad -1 + \epsilon^2 - \epsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero}$$

$$-1 + \epsilon^2 - \epsilon^2 D^2 \frac{2E_N}{m_0 L^2} = \text{zero} \quad -1 + \epsilon^2 - \epsilon^2 D^2 \frac{2E_N}{m_0 \epsilon DGM_0} = \text{zero}$$

$$-1 + \epsilon^2 - \epsilon D \frac{2E_N}{GM_0 m_0} = \text{zero} \quad \frac{1}{\epsilon D} (\epsilon^2 - 1) = \frac{2E_N}{k}$$

$$E_N = \frac{-k}{2a}$$

§26 Advancement of the Periélio of Mercury of 42,99 "

Supposing $ux = v$

$$(2.3) \quad u'x' = \frac{ux - v}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}} = \frac{v - v}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vv}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow u'x' = \text{zero}$$

$$ux = v$$

$$u'x' = \text{zero}$$

$$(1.17) dt' = dt \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}} = dt \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vv}{c^2}} \Rightarrow dt' = dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$(1.22) dt = dt' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}} = dt' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'(0)}{c^2}} \Rightarrow dt = dt' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$$

$$dt' = dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \qquad dt = dt' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \qquad 21.02$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = 1 \qquad 21.03$$

$$v = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \qquad v' = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \qquad 21.04$$

$$dt > dt' \qquad v < v' \qquad vdt = v'dt' \qquad 21.05$$

$$(1.33) \vec{v} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'u'x'}{c^2}}} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'(0)}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$(1.34) \vec{v}' = \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vux}{c^2}}} = \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vv}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow \vec{v}' = \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \qquad -\vec{v}' = \frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \qquad 21.06$$

$$\vec{r} = r\hat{r} = -\vec{r}' \qquad \vec{r}' = -r\hat{r} = -\vec{r} \qquad |\vec{r}| = |\vec{r}'| = r \qquad 21.07$$

$$d\vec{r} = dr\hat{r} + r d\hat{r} = -d\vec{r}' \qquad d\vec{r}' = -dr\hat{r} - r d\hat{r} = -d\vec{r} \qquad 21.08$$

$$\hat{r} d\vec{r} = dr\hat{r}\hat{r} + r\hat{r} d\hat{r} = dr \qquad \hat{r} d\vec{r}' = -dr\hat{r}\hat{r} - r\hat{r} d\hat{r} = -dr \qquad 21.09$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d(r\hat{r})}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt}\hat{r} + r\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} \hat{\phi} \qquad v^2 = \vec{v}\vec{v} = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(r\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2 \qquad 21.10$$

$$\vec{v}' = \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} = \frac{d(-r\hat{r})}{dt'} = -\left(\frac{dr}{dt'}\hat{r} + r\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt'}\hat{\phi}\right) \qquad v'^2 = \vec{v}'\vec{v}' = \left(\frac{dr}{dt'}\right)^2 + \left(r\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt'}\right)^2 \qquad 21.11$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2(r\hat{r})}{dt^2} = \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r\left(\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt}\right)^2\right]\hat{r} + \left(2\frac{dr}{dt}\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt} + r\frac{d^2\hat{r}}{dt^2}\right)\hat{\phi} \qquad 21.12$$

$$\vec{a}' = \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}'}{dt'^2} = \frac{d^2(-r\hat{r})}{dt'^2} = -\left[\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} - r\left(\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt'}\right)^2\right]\hat{r} - \left(2\frac{dr}{dt'}\frac{d\hat{r}}{dt'} + r\frac{d^2\hat{r}}{dt'^2}\right)\hat{\phi} \qquad 21.13$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 21.06$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{dt'}{dt} \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{-\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) \quad 21.50$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - \vec{v}' \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - \vec{v}' \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{2v'}{c^2} \frac{dv'}{dt'} \right) \right]$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \frac{-1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right]$$

$$m\vec{a} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right]$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad 21.51$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] \quad 21.52$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \vec{F}' = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] \quad 21.53$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \vec{F}' \cdot (-d\vec{r}') = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r}(-d\vec{r}') \quad 21.54$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \vec{F}' \cdot (-d\vec{r}') = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} d\vec{r} = \int \frac{-m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] (-d\vec{r}') = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} \hat{r}(-d\vec{r}') \quad 21.55$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} d\vec{v} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) d\vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} - v' dv' \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] = \int \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{r}'$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} d\vec{v} \vec{v} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) d\vec{v}' \vec{v}' - v' dv' \frac{\vec{v}' \vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} dr$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) d\vec{v}' \vec{v}' - v' dv' \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \right] = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} dr$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2} - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} dr$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int \frac{-k}{r^2} dr \quad dE_k = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} dr \quad 21.56$$

$$E_k = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constante} \quad 21.57$$

$$E_R = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = \text{constante} \quad E_R = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = \text{constante} \quad 21.58$$

$$E_R = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = -m_0 c^2 + \frac{m_0 v'^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r} \quad E_R = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{(0)^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{\infty} = -m_0 c^2 \quad 21.59$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} + \frac{k}{m_0 c^2 r} \quad 21.60$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} \quad A = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{GM_0 m_0}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{GM_0}{c^2} \quad 21.61$$

$$\frac{-1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = H + A\frac{1}{r} \qquad \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\left(H + A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3 \quad 21.62$$

$$\vec{L}' = \vec{r}' \times \vec{v}' = -r\hat{r} \times \left[-\left(\frac{dr}{dt'}\hat{r} + r\frac{d\phi}{dt'}\hat{\phi}\right) \right] = r^2\frac{d\phi}{dt'}(\hat{r} \times \hat{\phi}) = r^2\frac{d\phi}{dt'}\hat{k} \quad 21.63$$

$$\vec{L}' = \vec{r}' \times \vec{v}' = -\vec{r} \times \frac{-\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = r\hat{r} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left[\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\hat{r} + r\frac{d\phi}{dt}\hat{\phi}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} r^2\frac{d\phi}{dt}(\hat{r} \times \hat{\phi}) = r^2\frac{d\phi}{dt'}\hat{k} \quad 21.63$$

$$\vec{L}' = r^2\frac{d\phi}{dt'}\vec{k} = L'\hat{k} \qquad L' = r^2\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \quad 21.64$$

$$dE_k = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{-k}{r^2} dr = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} d\vec{r}' \quad 21.56$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \frac{d\vec{r}'}{dt'} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \vec{v}'$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.65$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ -\left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r\left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'}\right)^2 \right] \hat{r} - \left(2\frac{dr}{dt'}\frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r\frac{d^2\phi}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\phi} \right\} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.66$$

$$\vec{F}'_{\hat{\phi}} = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(2\frac{dr}{dt'}\frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r\frac{d^2\phi}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\phi} = \text{zero} \quad 21.67$$

$$\vec{F}'_{\hat{r}} = \frac{-m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r\left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'}\right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.68$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r\left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'}\right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = \frac{-GM_o}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt'} = \frac{L'}{r^2} \qquad \frac{dr}{dt'} = -L' \frac{dw}{d\phi} \qquad \frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} = \frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \qquad \frac{d^2\phi}{dt'^2} = \frac{2L'^2}{r^3} \frac{dw}{d\phi} \quad 21.69$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\left[\frac{-L'^2}{r^2}\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}-r\left(\frac{L'}{r^2}\right)^2\right]=\frac{-GM_o}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\left(\frac{-L'^2}{r^2}\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}-\frac{L'^2}{r^3}\right)=\frac{-GM_o}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)\left(\frac{-L'^2}{r^2}\right)=\frac{-GM_o}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)=\frac{GM_o}{L'^2} \quad 21.70$$

$$-\left(H+A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)=\frac{GM_o}{L'^2} \quad 21.71$$

§25 Logarithmic Spiral continued

$$-\left(H+A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)=\frac{GM_o}{L'^2} \quad 21.71$$

$$\left(H+A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)=\frac{-GM_o}{L'^2}$$

$$\left(H+A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)=-B \quad H=\frac{E_R}{m_0c^2} \quad A=\frac{GM_o}{c^2} \quad B=\frac{GM_o}{L'^2}$$

$$\left(H+A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)+B=zero$$

$$\left(H^3+3H^2A\frac{1}{r}+3HA^2\frac{1}{r^2}+A^3\frac{1}{r^3}\right)\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)+B=zero$$

$$H^3+3H^2A\frac{1}{r}+3HA^2\frac{1}{r^2}+A^3\frac{1}{r^3}\cong H^3+3H^2A\frac{1}{r} \quad 3HA^2\frac{1}{r^2}+A^3\frac{1}{r^3}\cong zero$$

$$\left(H^3+3AH^2\frac{1}{r}\right)\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+\frac{1}{r}\right)+B=zero$$

$$\left(H^3+3AH^2w\right)\left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+w\right)+B=zero$$

$$H^3 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + H^3 w + 3AH^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + 3AH^2 w^2 + B = \text{zero}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] \quad \frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D} \quad \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \quad 21.38$$

The first hypothesis to obtain a particular solution of the differential equation is to assume the infinite radius $r = \infty$, thus obtaining:

$$w = \frac{1}{r = \infty} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] = \text{zero} \Rightarrow \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) = -1 \quad \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{-Q^2 \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$H^3 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + H^3 w + 3AH^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + 3AH^2 w^2 + B = \text{zero}$$

$$w = \text{zero} \quad \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} \quad H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1$$

$$(-1)^3 \left(\frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} \right) + (-1)^3 (\text{zero}) + 3A(-1)^2 \left(\frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} \right) (\text{zero}) + 3A(-1)^2 (\text{zero})^2 + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-\left(\frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D} \right) + B = \text{zero} \quad -\frac{\varepsilon D Q^2}{\varepsilon D} + \varepsilon D B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 + 1 = \text{zero} \quad Q^2 = 1$$

This result shows that in infinity the influence of the central mass is zero $M_0 = \text{zero}$.

The second hypothesis to obtain another particular solution of the differential equation is obtained by observing that the angle (ϕQ) of the equation $\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) = -1$ indicates the direction of the infinite radius $r = \infty$ where the influence of the central mass is zero $M_0 = \text{zero}$ and $Q^2 = 1$ therefore the direction of the center of mass is given by the angle $(\phi Q + \pi)$ that replaced in the equation $\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) = -1$ results in the new equation $\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q + \pi) = -1$ that indicates direction opposite the direction of the infinite radius which is the direction of the center of mass.

$$\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q + \pi) = -1 \quad \cos(\phi Q + \pi) = -\cos(\phi Q) \quad \varepsilon [-\cos(\phi Q)] = -1 \quad \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) = 1$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} (1 + 1) = \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \quad \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{-Q^2 \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{-Q^2}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$w = \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \quad \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2}{\varepsilon D} \quad H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1$$

$$H^3 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + H^3 w + 3AH^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + 3AH^2 w^2 + B = \text{zero}$$

$$(-1)^3 \left(\frac{-Q^2}{\varepsilon D} \right) + (-1)^3 \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) + 3A(-1)^2 \left(\frac{-Q^2}{\varepsilon D} \right) \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right) + 3A(-1)^2 \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right)^2 + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-\left(\frac{-Q^2}{\varepsilon D}\right)-\left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right)+3A\left(\frac{-Q^2}{\varepsilon D}\right)\left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right)+3A\left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right)^2+B=zero$$

$$\frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D}-\frac{2}{\varepsilon D}-3A\frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D}\frac{2}{\varepsilon D}+3A\frac{4}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}+B=zero$$

$$\frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon D}-\frac{2}{\varepsilon D}-\frac{6AQ^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}+\frac{12A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}+B=zero$$

$$\frac{\varepsilon D Q^2}{\varepsilon D}-\frac{2\varepsilon D}{\varepsilon D}-\frac{\varepsilon D 6AQ^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}+\frac{\varepsilon D 12A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}+\varepsilon DB=zero$$

$$\varepsilon DB=\frac{\varepsilon DGM_o}{L^2}=\frac{\varepsilon DGM_o}{\varepsilon DGM_o}=1$$

$$Q^2-2-\frac{6AQ^2}{\varepsilon D}+\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}+1=zero$$

$$Q^2-1-\frac{6AQ^2}{\varepsilon D}+\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}=zero$$

$$Q^2-\frac{6AQ^2}{\varepsilon D}=1-\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} \quad Q^2=\frac{1-\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1-\frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

Applying the results of the second hypothesis in the differential equation:

$$H^3\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}+H^3w+3AH^2\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}w+3AH^2w^2+B=zero$$

$$w=\frac{1}{r}=\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}[1+\varepsilon\cos(\phi Q)] \quad \frac{dw}{d\phi}=\frac{-Q\sin(\phi Q)}{D} \quad \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}=\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D} \quad 21.38$$

$$H^3\left[\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D}\right]+H^3\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}[1+\varepsilon\cos(\phi Q)]+3AH^2\left[\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D}\right]\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}[1+\varepsilon\cos(\phi Q)]+$$

$$+3AH^2\left\{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}[1+\varepsilon\cos(\phi Q)]\right\}^2+B=zero$$

$$-H^3Q^2\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D}+H^3\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}+H^3\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\varepsilon\cos(\phi Q)+3AH^2\left[\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D}\right]\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}+3AH^2\left[\frac{-Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{D}\right]\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\varepsilon\cos(\phi Q)+$$

$$+3AH^2\left\{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}[1+2\varepsilon\cos(\phi Q)+\varepsilon^2\cos^2(\phi Q)]\right\}+B=zero$$

$$-H^3Q^2\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D}+\frac{H^3}{\varepsilon D}+H^3\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D}-\frac{3AH^2Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D}\frac{1}{D}-3AH^2Q^2\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2}+$$

$$+\frac{3AH^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}[1+2\varepsilon\cos(\phi Q)+\varepsilon^2\cos^2(\phi Q)]+B=zero$$

$$-H^3Q^2\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D}+\frac{H^3}{\varepsilon D}+H^3\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D}-\frac{3AH^2Q^2\cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D}\frac{1}{D}-3AH^2Q^2\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2}+$$

$$+\frac{3AH^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}+\frac{3AH^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}2\varepsilon\cos(\phi Q)+\frac{3AH^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}\varepsilon^2\cos^2(\phi Q)+B=zero$$

$$-H^3Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H^3}{\epsilon D} + H^3 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3AH^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6AH^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} + \frac{3AH^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + B = \text{zero}$$

$$- \frac{H^3Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D} + \frac{H^3}{3AH^2 \epsilon D} + \frac{H^3 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 \epsilon D} - \frac{3AH^2Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3AH^2}{3AH^2 \epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6AH^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 \epsilon D} + \frac{3AH^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$- \frac{HQ^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} + \frac{H}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{H \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} - \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} - \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} + \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{HQ^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} + \frac{H \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} - \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} +$$

$$+ \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} + \frac{H}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{HQ^2}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{(-1)Q^2}{3A} + \frac{(-1)}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{(-1)}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A(-1)^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{\epsilon DB}{3A \epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\epsilon DB = \frac{\epsilon DGM_0}{L^2} = \frac{\epsilon DGM_0}{\epsilon DGM_0} = 1$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A \epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{3A \epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\text{zero} < r(\phi Q) < \infty \rightarrow M_0 \neq \text{zero} \rightarrow Q = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}}$$

$$\left[1 - \left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}} \right) \right] \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3A} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}} \right) - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}} \right) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \right] \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} - \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} \right) \right] \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3A} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} \right) - \frac{1}{3A} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \right) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} \right) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \right) \right] \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} - 1 + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{3A} + \frac{1}{3A} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{-\left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right)^2 - 4 \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}}{2 \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \sqrt{1 - \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2 \cdot 12A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{144A^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)^2}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \pm \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} \right)}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} \right)}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}$$

Where applying the result of the second hypothesis $\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) = 1 \Rightarrow \cos(\phi Q) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$:

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}$$

That it is an identity demonstrating that the result of the second hypothesis is correct.

$$Q^2 = \frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}} \approx 1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$Q^2 = 1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$A = \frac{GM_o}{c^2}$$

$$\varepsilon D = a(1 - \varepsilon^2) = 57.909.227.000,00 [1 - (0,20563593)^2] = 55.460.469.568,40$$

$$A = \frac{GM_o}{c^2} = \frac{6,6740831 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot 1,9891 \cdot 10^{30}}{(2,99792458 \cdot 10^8)^2} = 1.477,089.535.42$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}} = 0,999.999.920.1$$

$$Q = \sqrt{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}} = 0,999.999.920.1$$

$$1,276.789.102.53^{-14}$$

$$\phi \cdot Q = 1.296.000,00 \Rightarrow \phi = \frac{1.296.000,00}{Q}$$

$Q < 1$ Advance

$Q > 1$ Retrocess

$$\Delta\phi = \left(\frac{1}{Q} - 1 \right) 1.296.000,00$$

$\Delta\phi > \text{zero}$ Advance

$\Delta\phi < \text{zero}$ Retrocess

$$\Delta\phi = \left[\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - 1 \right] 1.296.000,00 = 0,103.549.893.544''$$

$$\Delta\phi = \left[\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} - 1 \right] 1.296.000,00 = 0,103.549.876.997''$$

$$N = 100 \cdot \frac{PT}{PM} = 100 \cdot \frac{365,256.363.004}{87,969} = 415,210.316.139$$

$$\sum \Delta\phi = \Delta\phi N = 0,103.549.893.544 \times 415,210.316.139 = 42,994.984.034.7''$$

$$\sum \Delta\phi = \Delta\phi N = 0,103.549.876.997 \times 415,210.316.139 = 42,994.977.164.2''$$

Newtonian Energy E_N

$$E_N = \frac{m_o u^2}{2} - \frac{k}{r}$$

$$u^2 = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(r \frac{d\phi}{dt}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2}$$

$$E_N = \frac{m_o}{2} \left[\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2} \right] - \frac{k}{r}$$

$$\frac{2E_N}{m_o} = \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o r}$$

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o r} - \frac{2E_N}{m_o} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{L}{r^2} \quad \frac{dr}{dt} = -L \frac{dw}{d\phi} \quad \frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = \frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} \quad \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} = \frac{2L^2}{r^3} \frac{dw}{d\phi}$$

$$\left(-L \frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \frac{L^2}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o r} - \frac{2E_N}{m_o} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o L^2 r} - \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2k}{m_o L^2 r} - \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 + w^2 - \frac{2k}{m_o L^2} w - \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$x = \frac{2k}{m_o L^2} \quad y = \frac{2E_N}{m_o L^2}$$

$$\left(\frac{dw}{d\phi}\right)^2 + w^2 - xw - y = \text{zero}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)]$$

$$\frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D}$$

$$\left[\frac{-Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D}\right]^2 + \left\{\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)]\right\}^2 - x \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^2}{D^2} [1 - \cos^2(\phi Q)] + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} [1 + 2\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \varepsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)] - x \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - x \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^2}{D^2} - \frac{Q^2}{D^2} \cos^2(\phi Q) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} 2\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \varepsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q) - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - x \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{Q^2}{D^2} - Q^2 \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - x \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - Q^2 \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} - x \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - x\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

Newtonian Energy E_N

$$(1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(x - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$r = \infty \rightarrow Q = 1 \rightarrow w = \frac{1}{r = \infty} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] = \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right) + \left(x - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right) \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right) + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}\right) - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$-\frac{Q^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{Q^2}{D^2} + \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{2x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero} \quad Q^2 = 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{D^2} + \frac{4}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{2x}{\varepsilon D} - y = \text{zero}$$

$$-\frac{\varepsilon^2 D^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{\varepsilon^2 D^2}{D^2} + \frac{4\varepsilon^2 D^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{2x\varepsilon^2 D^2}{\varepsilon D} - \varepsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero}$$

$$-1 + \varepsilon^2 + 4 - 2x\varepsilon D - \varepsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero}$$

$$x = \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$y = \frac{2E_N}{m_0 L^2}$$

$$L^2 = \varepsilon DGM$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{-1}{\varepsilon D} (\varepsilon^2 - 1)$$

$$-1 + \varepsilon^2 + 4 - 2 \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \varepsilon D - \varepsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero}$$

$$-1 + \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon^2 D^2 y = \text{zero}$$

$$-1 + \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon^2 D^2 \frac{2E_N}{m_0 L^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$-1 + \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon^2 D^2 \frac{2E_N}{m_0 \varepsilon DGM_0} = \text{zero}$$

$$-1 + \varepsilon^2 - \varepsilon D \frac{2E_N}{GM_0 m_0} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} (\varepsilon^2 - 1) = \frac{2E_N}{k}$$

$$E_N = \frac{-k}{2a}$$

§27 Advancement of Perihelion of Mercury of 42.99"

"contour Conditions"

Let us start from the equation expressing the equilibrium of forces:

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 21.65$$

On the right side we have the gravitational force $\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$ defined by Newton, on the left side we have the physical description of Force $\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ of the Undulating Relativity.

The physical properties of equation 21.65 require its validity when its radius varies from a radius greater than zero to an infinite radius, so the radius varies from $zero < r \leq \infty$, and so we have two distinct boundary conditions. The first boundary condition is when the radius is infinite $r = \infty$ and the gravitational force is zero, which means that the particle is at rest with $v' = zero$ and $\vec{a}' = zero$ and the second boundary condition is when the radius is greater which is zero and smaller than infinity $zero < r < \infty$ which means that the particle is in motion due to the influence of a gravitational force 21.65 with $v' \neq zero$ and $\vec{a}' \neq zero$.

In §26 following the calculations is substituted in 21.65, the equality, 21.62, 21.69 and

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} \quad A = \frac{GM_0}{c^2} \quad B = \frac{GM_0}{L^2}, \text{ more } w = \frac{1}{r}.$$

After these substitutions we obtain the differential equation:

$$H^3 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + H^3 w + 3AH^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + 3AH^2 w^2 + B = \text{zero} \quad 27.1$$

This equation has to be valid for the same boundary conditions as equation 21.65, that is, it has to be valid from a radius r greater than zero ($r > zero$) to an infinite radius ($zero < r \leq \infty$). Your solution is given by:

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] \quad 27.2$$

Which should cover the two contour conditions already described.

Applying solution 27.2 in differential equation 27.1 we have:

$$H^3 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + H^3 w + 3AH^2 \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + 3AH^2 w^2 + B = \text{zero}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] \quad \frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D} \quad \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \quad 21.38$$

$$H^3 \left[\frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \right] + H^3 \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] + 3AH^2 \left[\frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \right] \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] +$$

$$+ 3AH^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q)] \right\}^2 + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-H^3 Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + H^3 \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + H^3 \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) + 3AH^2 \left[\frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \right] \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + 3AH^2 \left[\frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \right] \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) +$$

$$+ 3AH^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} [1 + 2\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \varepsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)] \right\} + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-H^3 Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H^3}{\varepsilon D} + H^3 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3AH^2 Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{3AH^2 Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3AH^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} [1 + 2\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \varepsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)] + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-H^3 Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H^3}{\varepsilon D} + H^3 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3AH^2 Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{3AH^2 Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3AH^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{3AH^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} 2\varepsilon \cos(\phi Q) + \frac{3AH^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \varepsilon^2 \cos^2(\phi Q) + B = \text{zero}$$

$$-H^3 Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H^3}{\varepsilon D} + H^3 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{3AH^2 Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{3AH^2 Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3AH^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6AH^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{3AH^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{-H^3 Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D} + \frac{H^3}{3AH^2 \varepsilon D} + \frac{H^3 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D} - \frac{3AH^2 Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 \varepsilon D} - \frac{3AH^2 Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{3AH^2}{3AH^2 \varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6AH^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 \varepsilon D} + \frac{3AH^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{3AH^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{-HQ^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} + \frac{H}{3A \varepsilon D} + \frac{H \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} - \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{Q^2 \cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - \frac{HQ^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} + \frac{H \cos(\phi Q)}{3A D} - \frac{Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} +$$

$$+ \frac{2 \cos(\phi Q)}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{H}{3A \varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{HQ^2}{3A} + \frac{H}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{H}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3AH^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$H = \frac{E_R}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{-m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} = -1$$

$$(1-Q^2)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{(-1)Q^2}{3A} + \frac{(-1)}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{(-1)}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A(-1)^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{\epsilon DB}{3A\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\epsilon DB = \frac{\epsilon DGM_0}{L^2} = \frac{\epsilon DGM_0}{\epsilon DGM_0} = 1$$

$$(1-Q^2)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{3A\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1-Q^2)\frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero} \quad 27.3$$

This equation must have solution for the same two contour conditions of 21.65.

Solution of 27.3 for the first boundary condition which is when the radius is infinite $r = \infty$, and the gravitational force is zero which means that the particle is at rest and we have $v' = \text{zero}$ and $\vec{a}' = \text{zero}$.

Applying $Q^2 = 1$ in 27.3 we get:

$$(1 - 1^2)\frac{\cos^2(\phi 1)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D}\right)\frac{\cos(\phi 1)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}.$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \quad \epsilon = \frac{-1}{\cos(\phi)} \quad 27.4$$

Equation 27.4 is exactly equal to the result of equation 27.2 when the radius is infinite $r = \infty$, $w = \text{zero}$ and $Q = 1$, as shown in 27.5:

$$w = \frac{1}{r=\infty} = \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] = \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi 1)] = \frac{\cos(\phi)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero} \quad 27.5$$

Therefore in 27.4 we have an exact result that describes how in infinity the eccentricity ϵ is related to the angle ϕ of the infinite radius of the particle, being $\epsilon \geq 1$ which means that the motion from infinity will be or parabolic with $\epsilon = 1$ or hyperbolic with $\epsilon > 1$. Note that by definition $\epsilon > \text{zero}$.

Solution of 27.3 for the second boundary condition which is when the radius is greater than zero and less than infinity $\text{zero} < r < \infty$ which means that the particle is in motion due to the influence of a gravitational force with $v' \neq \text{zero}$ and $\vec{a}' \neq \text{zero}$.

Applying $Q = \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}}$ in 27.3 we have:

$$(1-Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero} \quad 27.3$$

$$\left[1 - \left(\frac{1-12A}{\epsilon D} \right) \right] \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3A} \left(\frac{1-12A}{\epsilon D} \right) - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \left(\frac{1-12A}{\epsilon D} \right) + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right] \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left[1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} - \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} \right) \right] \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3A} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} \right) - \frac{1}{3A} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) - \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} \right) + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) \right] \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} - 1 + \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} - \frac{1}{3A} + \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} - \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} - \frac{2}{\epsilon D} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{-\left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon D}\right) \pm \sqrt{\left(-\frac{1}{\epsilon D}\right)^2 - 4 \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right)}}{2 \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{24A}{\epsilon D} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}\right)}}{\frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{24A}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{24A}{\epsilon D} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}}{\frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \sqrt{1 - \frac{24A}{\epsilon D} + \frac{24A}{\epsilon D} \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}}{\frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \sqrt{1 - 2 \frac{12A}{\epsilon D} + \frac{144A^2}{\epsilon^2 D^2}}}{\frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}\right)^2}}{\frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{\frac{1}{\epsilon D} \pm \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}\right)}{\frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{1 \pm \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} \right)}{\frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D} \right)$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$-\frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} = zero$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\cos(\emptyset Q)}$$

27.6

In the theory of conic for hyperbole we have $\varepsilon = \frac{c}{a}$, equating to 27.6 we have $\varepsilon = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{1}{\cos(\emptyset Q)}$ This results $a = c \cdot \cos(\emptyset Q)$ which is the correct formula, of the greater half axis of hyperbola.

Therefore in 27.6 we have an exact result that describes how in the course of $zero < r < \infty$ the eccentricity ε is related to the angle \emptyset of the particle, being $\varepsilon \geq 1$ which means that the motion will be or parabolic with $\varepsilon = 1$ or hyperbolic with $\varepsilon > 1$. Note that by definition $\varepsilon > zero$

§28 Simplified Periellium Advance

Perihelion Retrogression

$Q > 1$

Imagine that the sun and Mercury are two particles, with the Sun being at the origin of a coordinate system and Mercury lying at a point A on the xy plane. The vector radius $\vec{r} = r\hat{r}$ connecting the origin to point A will describe Mercury's motion in the xy plane.

In the description of the movement of the planet Mercury to the observer O' corresponds to the variables with line for the observer O as without line being used a single radius $\vec{r} = r\hat{r}$ and a single coordinate system for both observers.

Time t' is a function of time t that is $t' = t'(t)$ and time t is a function of time t' that is $t = t(t')$.

$$dt = dt' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \quad dt' = dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad 21.02$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = 1 \quad 21.03$$

$$v' = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad v = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 21.04$$

$$dt > dt' \quad v' > v \quad v dt = v' dt' \quad 21.05$$

$$\vec{r} = r\hat{r} \quad d\vec{r} = dr\hat{r} + r d\hat{r} \quad \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = dr\hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} + r\hat{r} \cdot d\hat{r} = dr \quad 28.01$$

The radius can be considered a function of time $t' = t'(t)$ ie $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t') = \vec{r}[t'(t)]$ or it can be considered a function of time $t = t(t')$ ie $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}[t(t')]$.

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r}(t') = \vec{r}[t'(t)] \quad \vec{r} = \vec{r}(t) = \vec{r}[t(t')] \quad 28.02$$

$$\vec{v}' = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'} = \frac{dr}{dt'} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\theta}{dt'} \hat{\theta} \quad \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\theta}{dt} \hat{\theta}$$

$$\vec{v}' = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \frac{dt}{dt'} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} \frac{1}{\frac{dt'}{dt}} = \frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad \vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'} \frac{dt'}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'} \frac{1}{\frac{dt}{dt'}} = \frac{\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\vec{v}' = \frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad \vec{v} = \frac{\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 28.03$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2(r\hat{r})}{dt^2} = \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\theta}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} \right) \hat{\theta} \quad 28.04$$

$$\vec{a}' = \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt'^2} = \frac{d^2(r\hat{r})}{dt'^2} = \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\theta}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2\theta}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\theta} \quad 28.05$$

Both speeds and accelerations are positive.

$$\vec{a}' = \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \frac{dt}{dt'} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right)$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \vec{F} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] \quad 28.06$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r} \quad 28.07$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} + v \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{\vec{v}}{c^2} \right] \cdot d\vec{r} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad dE_k = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad 28.08$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constante} \quad E_R = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = m_0 c^2 \quad 28.09$$

$$E_R = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = m_0 c^2 \quad \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(1 + \frac{k}{m_0 c^2 r}\right)^3 = \left(1 + A \frac{1}{r}\right)^3 \quad 28.10$$

In this first variant relativistic kinetic energy is greater than inertial energy $\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} > m_0 c^2$. This causes Mercury's perihelion to recede. The planet seems heavier due to the movement.

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{m_0 v' \frac{dv'}{dt'}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v \frac{dv}{dt}}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} dr = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{m_0 \vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} = \frac{m_0 v \frac{dv}{dt}}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} dr = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot \vec{v}$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{m_0 \vec{v}' \cdot \vec{a}'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} = \frac{m_0 \vec{v} \cdot \vec{a}}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot \vec{v} \quad \vec{F} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 28.11$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_0}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\theta}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} \right) \hat{\theta} \right\} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{\phi}} = \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} \right) \hat{\phi} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right) = 2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2\phi}{dt^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_o}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{m_o}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{L}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -L \frac{dw}{d\phi}$$

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} = \frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - r \left(\frac{L}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_o r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + r \left(\frac{L}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{k}{m_o r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{k}{m_o L^2}$$

$$A = \frac{k}{m_o c^2}$$

$$B = \frac{k}{m_o L^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(1 + A \frac{1}{r} \right)^3 = 1^3 + 3A \frac{1}{r} + 3A^2 \frac{1}{r^2} + A^3 \frac{1}{r^3} \cong 1 + 3A \frac{1}{r}$$

$$3A^2 \frac{1}{r^2} + A^3 \frac{1}{r^3} \cong \text{zero}$$

$$\left(1 + 3A \frac{1}{r} \right) \left(\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = B$$

28.12

$$\left(1 + 3A \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \left(1 + 3A \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{1}{r} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + 3A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} + 3A \frac{1}{r^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + 3A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w + w + 3Aw^2 - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + w + 3A \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} w + 3Aw^2 - B = \text{zero}$$

28.13

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)]$$

$$\frac{dw}{d\phi} = \frac{-Q \sin(\phi Q)}{D}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D}$$

$$\frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] + 3A \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\phi Q)}{D} \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] + 3A \left\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon D} [1 + \epsilon \cos(\phi Q)] \right\}^2 - B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - 3AQ^2 \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} - 3AQ^2 \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6A \cos(\phi Q)}{\epsilon D} + 3A \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$(3A - 3AQ^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(1 - Q^2 - 3AQ^2 \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{3A}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{3A}{3A} - \frac{3AQ^2}{3A} \right) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{3AQ^2}{3A} \frac{1}{\epsilon D} + \frac{6A}{3A\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{3A\epsilon D} + \frac{3A}{3A\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{\epsilon DB}{\epsilon D 3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$\epsilon DB = \frac{\epsilon D k}{m_o L^2} = \frac{\epsilon D G M_o m_o}{m_o G M_o \epsilon D} = 1$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{3A\epsilon} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon D 3} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{\epsilon D} + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right) \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$Q^2 = \frac{1 + \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}}$$

28.14

$$\left[1 - \left(\frac{1 + \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}} \right) \right] \frac{\cos^2(\phi Q)}{D^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{1}{3A} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}} \right) - \frac{1}{\epsilon D} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{12A}{\epsilon D}}{1 + \frac{6A}{\epsilon D}} \right) + \frac{2}{\epsilon D} \right] \frac{\cos(\phi Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[1 + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} - 1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right] \frac{\cos^2(\emptyset Q)}{D^2} + \left[\frac{1}{3A}\left(1 + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) - \frac{1}{3A}\left(1 + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\left(1 + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\left(1 + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)\right] \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \left(1 + \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) = zero \\ & - \frac{6A \cos^2(\emptyset Q)}{\varepsilon D D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{4}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}\right) \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} = zero \\ & - \frac{6A \cos^2(\emptyset Q)}{\varepsilon D D^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} = zero \\ & 6A \frac{\cos^2(\emptyset Q)}{D^2} + \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = zero \\ & \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4.6A\left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}\right)}}{2.6A} \\ & \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + \frac{24A}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{144A^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}}}{2.6A} \\ & \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)^2}}{12A} \\ & \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} = \frac{-1 \pm \left(1 + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)}{12} \\ & \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} = \frac{-1 + 1 + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{12} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \\ & \frac{\cos(\emptyset Q)}{D} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \qquad \qquad \qquad \varepsilon - \frac{1}{\cos(\emptyset Q)} = zero \end{aligned} \tag{28.15}$$

For hyperbole eccentricity (ε) is defined as $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\cos(\emptyset)}$ where (\emptyset) is the angle of the asymptote.

Advance of the Periellium $Q < 1$

$$\begin{aligned} dt &= dt' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} & dt' &= dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} & dt &> dt' \\ \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} &= 1 \\ v &= \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} & v' &= \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} & v' &> v \\ \vec{r} &= r\hat{r} & d\vec{r} &= dr\hat{r} + r d\hat{r} & \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r} &= dr\hat{r} \cdot \hat{r} + r\hat{r} \cdot d\hat{r} = dr \\ \vec{v} &= \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\emptyset}{dt} \hat{\emptyset} & \vec{v}' &= \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'} = \frac{dr}{dt'} \hat{r} + r \frac{d\emptyset}{dt'} \hat{\emptyset} \\ \vec{v} &= \frac{\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} & \vec{v}' &= \frac{\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \\ \vec{a} &= \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2(r\hat{r})}{dt^2} = \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} - r\left(\frac{d\emptyset}{dt}\right)^2\right] \hat{r} + \left(2\frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\emptyset}{dt} + r \frac{d^2\emptyset}{dt^2}\right) \hat{\emptyset} \\ \vec{a}' &= \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = \frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt'^2} = \frac{d^2(r\hat{r})}{dt'^2} = \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} - r\left(\frac{d\emptyset}{dt'}\right)^2\right] \hat{r} + \left(2\frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\emptyset}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2\emptyset}{dt'^2}\right) \hat{\emptyset} \\ \vec{a} &= \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{dt}{dt'} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\vec{v}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}\right) \\ \vec{F} &= \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2}\right] \end{aligned} \tag{28.16}$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_o \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_o}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] \cdot d\vec{r} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_o v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_o v' dv'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad dE_k = \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m_o v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o v' dv'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad 28.17$$

$$E_k = -m_o c^2 \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} = -\frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constante} \quad E_R = -m_o c^2 \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = -m_o c^2 \quad 28.18$$

$$E_R = -\frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = -m_o c^2 \quad \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(1 - \frac{k}{m_o c^2 r}\right)^3 = \left(1 - A \frac{1}{r}\right)^3 \quad 28.19$$

In this second variant relativistic kinetic energy is smaller than inertial energy $\frac{m_o c^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} < m_o c^2$. This causes the advance of Mercury's perihelion. The planet really is lighter due to movement.

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'} = \frac{m_o v' \frac{dv'}{dt'}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_o v' \frac{dv'}{dt'}}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \frac{dr}{dt'} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'}$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}' = \frac{m_o \vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} = \frac{m_o \vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot \vec{v}'$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}' = \frac{m_o \vec{v}' \vec{a}'}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} = \frac{m_o \vec{v}' \cdot \vec{a}'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \cdot \vec{v}' \quad \vec{F}' = \frac{m_o \vec{a}'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad 28.20$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_o}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\phi} \right\} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F}'_{\hat{\phi}} = \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\phi} = \text{zero} \quad \frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right) = 2r \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt'^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\vec{F}'_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_o}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{m_o}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{L'}{r^2} \quad \frac{dr}{dt} = -L' \frac{dw}{d\phi} \quad \frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} = \frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - r \left(\frac{L'}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_o r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + r \left(\frac{L'}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{k}{m_o r^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{k}{m_o L'^2} \quad A = \frac{k}{m_o c^2} \quad B = \frac{k}{m_o L'^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(1 - A \frac{1}{r}\right)^3 = 1 - 3A \frac{1}{r} + 3A^2 \frac{1}{r^2} - A^3 \frac{1}{r^3} \cong 1 - 3A \frac{1}{r} \quad 3A^2 \frac{1}{r^2} - A^3 \frac{1}{r^3} \cong \text{zero}$$

$$\left(1 - 3A \frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} + \frac{1}{r}\right) = B \quad 28.21$$

$$\left(1 - 3A \frac{1}{r}\right) \frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} + \left(1 - 3A \frac{1}{r}\right) \frac{1}{r} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} - 3A \frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} \frac{1}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - 3A \frac{1}{r^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} - 3A \frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} w + w - 3Aw^2 - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} + w - 3A \frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} w - 3Aw^2 - B = \text{zero} \quad 28.22$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\theta Q)] \quad \frac{dw}{d\theta} = \frac{-Q \sin(\theta Q)}{D} \quad \frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} = \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\theta Q)}{D}$$

$$\frac{-Q^2 \cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\theta Q)] - 3A \frac{-Q^2 \cos(\theta Q)}{D} \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\theta Q)] - 3A \left\{ \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} [1 + \varepsilon \cos(\theta Q)] \right\}^2 - B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + 3AQ^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + 3AQ^2 \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} - \left[\frac{3A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{6A \cos(\theta Q)}{\varepsilon D} + 3A \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} \right] - B = \text{zero}$$

$$-Q^2 \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + 3AQ^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + 3AQ^2 \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} - \frac{3A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{6A \cos(\theta Q)}{\varepsilon D} - 3A \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$(3AQ^2 - 3A) \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} + \left(1 - Q^2 + 3AQ^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{3A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - B = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(\frac{3AQ^2}{3A} - \frac{3A}{3A}\right) \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{3A} + \frac{3A}{3A} \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{6A}{3A\varepsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{3A\varepsilon D} - \frac{3A}{3A\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{B}{3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$(Q^2 - 1) \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} + \left(\frac{1}{3A} - \frac{Q^2}{3A} + Q^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{3A\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{\varepsilon DB}{\varepsilon D 3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$\varepsilon DB = \frac{\varepsilon Dk}{m_o L'^2} = \frac{\varepsilon DGM_o m_o}{m_o GM_o \varepsilon D} = 1$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3A} + \frac{Q^2}{3A} - Q^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} - \frac{1}{3A\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D 3A} = \text{zero}$$

$$(1 - Q^2) \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3A} + \frac{Q^2}{3A} - Q^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero} \quad Q^2 = \frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}} \quad 28.23$$

$$\left[1 - \left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}\right)\right] \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} + \left[-\frac{1}{3A} + \frac{1}{3A} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}\right) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \left(\frac{1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}}\right) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D}\right] \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} - 1 + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} + \left[-\frac{1}{3A} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) + \frac{1}{3A} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right) - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right) + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right)\right] \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \left(1 - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D}\right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{6A \cos^2(\theta Q)}{\varepsilon D} \frac{1}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{3A} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{1}{3A} - \frac{4}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} + \frac{2}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}\right) \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{6A \cos^2(\theta Q)}{\varepsilon D} \frac{1}{D^2} + \left(-\frac{1}{\varepsilon D}\right) \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} - \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} \frac{6A}{\varepsilon D} = \text{zero}$$

$$6A \frac{\cos^2(\theta Q)}{D^2} - \frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4.6A \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon D} - \frac{6A}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}\right)}}{2.6A}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 - \frac{24}{\varepsilon D} + \frac{144A^2}{\varepsilon^2 D^2}}}{2.6A}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}\right)^2}}{12}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} = \frac{1 \pm \left(1 - \frac{12}{\varepsilon D}\right)}{12A}$$

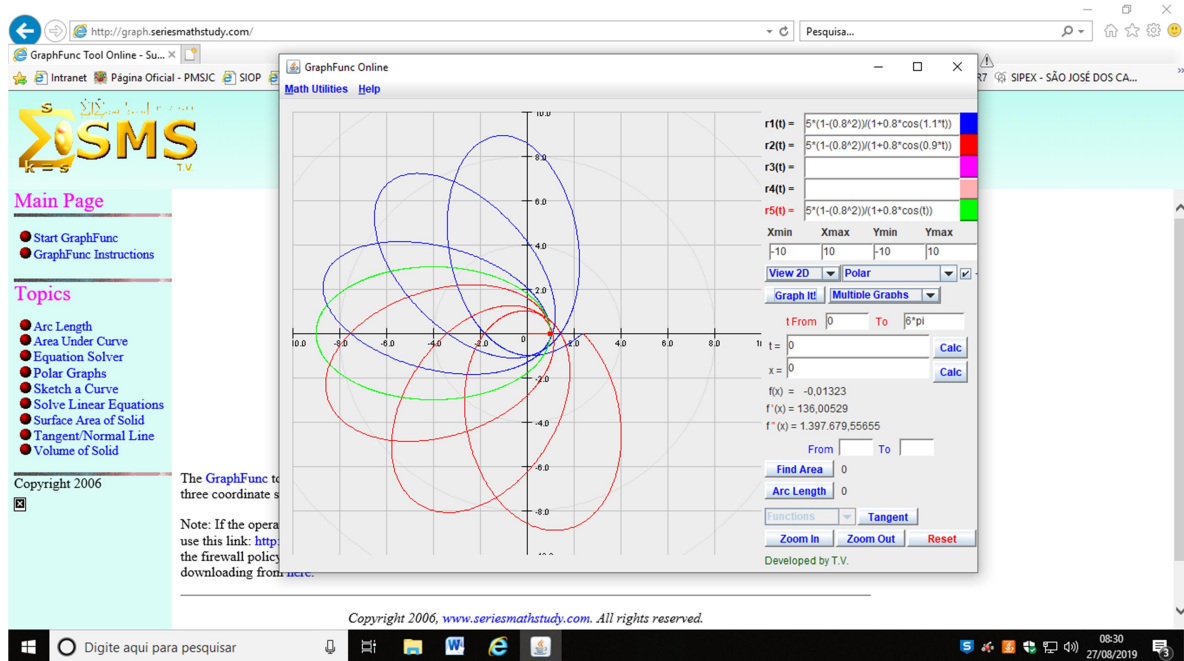
$$\frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} = \frac{1 - 1 + \frac{12A}{\varepsilon D}}{12A} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$\frac{\cos(\theta Q)}{D} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon D}$$

$$\varepsilon - \frac{1}{\cos(\theta Q)} = \text{zero}$$

28.24

For hyperbole eccentricity (ε) is defined as $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\cos(\theta Q)}$ where (θ) is the angle of the asymptote.



The movements of the ellipses will focus F '(left) on the origin of the frame.

All ellipses are described by the equation $r = r(t) = \frac{\varepsilon D}{1 + \varepsilon \cos(tQ)} = \frac{a(1 - \varepsilon^2)}{1 + \varepsilon \cos(tQ)} = \frac{5(1 - 0.8^2)}{1 + 0.8 \cos(tQ)}$. In these the angle vector radius (tQ), indicates the position of the planet Mercury in all ellipses, the movement of Mercury in the ellipses is counterclockwise, with the value of Q being the cause of perihelion advancement or retraction.

The first ellipse in blue represents retrogression of the perihelion, where we have $Q = 1.1$.

The second red ellipse represents the advancement of the perihelion, in this we have $Q = 0.9$. In this ellipse the perihelion and aphelion advance in the trigonometric sense, that is, counterclockwise which is the same direction as the planet's movement in the ellipse.

The fifth ellipse in green represents a stationary ellipse $Q = 1$.

29 Yukawa Potential Energy

Newton's gravitational potential energy E_{pN}

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad F = |\vec{F}| = \sqrt{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{F}} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{r^2}\right)^2 \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{r^2}\right)^2} = \frac{k}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{F} = -F \hat{r} \quad E_{pN} = -\frac{k}{r} \quad F = \frac{dE_p}{dr} = \frac{k}{r^2} \quad k > \text{zero}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{dE_p}{dr} \hat{r} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

Yukawa potential energy E_{pY}

$$E_{pY} = -k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} = -kr^{-1}e^{-ar}$$

$k > \text{zero}$

$a \geq \text{zero}$

29.01

Potential Core Energy E_N

Breaking apart $E_{pY} = -k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}$ we get:

$$E_N = -k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} = \left(-\frac{k}{r}\right) \left(\frac{1}{e^{ar}}\right) = E_{pN} C_Y \quad C_Y = \frac{1}{e^{ar}} \quad k > \text{zero} \quad a \geq \text{zero}$$

$$a = \text{zero} \rightarrow C_Y = 1 \rightarrow E_N = E_{pN} \quad r = \infty \rightarrow E_N = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} (-kr^{-1}e^{-ar}) = -k \left\{ \left[(-1)r^{-1-1} \frac{dr}{dr} \right] e^{-a} + (r^{-1})e^{-ar} \left(-a \frac{dr}{dr} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} (-kr^{-1}e^{-ar}) = -k(-r^{-2}e^{-a} - ar^{-1}e^{-ar}) = k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + ak \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} \left(-k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) = \left(k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + ak \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$E_{pY} = \int dE_p = \int d \left(-k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) = \int \left(k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + ak \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr = -k \frac{e^{-a}}{r} + \text{constante}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{dE_p}{dr} \hat{r} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \quad \text{Attractive force}$$

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{a} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \quad 21.51$$

$$\vec{F}' = m\vec{a}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} \quad 21.15$$

First variant.

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \quad 21.51$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} d\vec{v} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \int -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} d\vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = - \int \left(k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + ak \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = - \int \left(k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + ak \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr \quad dE_k = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr$$

$$E_k = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = - \left(-k \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) + \text{constante}$$

$$E_k = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} + \text{constante} \quad E_k = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} - m_0 c^2$$

$$E_R = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} = -m_0 c^2 \quad E_R = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{(zero)^2}{c^2}} - k \frac{e^{-a\infty}}{\infty} = -m_0 c^2$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} - \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \quad A = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = 1 - A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}$$

$$dE_k = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) dr$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{m_0 v \frac{dv}{dt}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \vec{F} \cdot \vec{v} = \frac{m_0 \vec{v} \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left\{ \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) \hat{\phi} \right\} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{\phi}} = \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} \right) \hat{\phi} = zero \quad \frac{dL}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right) = 2r \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d\phi}{dt} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \phi}{dt^2} = zero$$

$$\vec{F}_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_0} \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_0} \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_0} \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \left(1 - A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt} = \frac{L}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -L \frac{dw}{d\phi}$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} = \frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2}$$

$$\left[\frac{-L^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - r \left(\frac{L}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_0} \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \left(1 - A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{k}{m_0 L^2} r^2 \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \left(1 - A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{k}{m_0 L^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = Br^2 \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \left(1 - A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{k}{m_0 L^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = Be^{-ar} \left(1 - A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) + aBre^{-ar} \left(1 - A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = Be^{-a} - ABe^{-ar} \frac{e^{-a}}{r} + aBre^{-ar} - aABe^{-ar} \frac{e^{-a}}{r}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = Be^{-ar} - AB \frac{e^{-2a}}{r} + aBre^{-ar} - aABe^{-2ar}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r = w^{-1}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + w = Be^{-aw^{-1}} - ABwe^{-2aw^{-1}} + aBw^{-1}e^{-aw^{-1}} - aABe^{-2aw^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + w = Be^{-aw^{-1}} + aBw^{-1}e^{-aw^{-1}} - ABwe^{-2aw^{-1}} - aABe^{-2aw^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + w = (1 + aw^{-1})Be^{-aw^{-1}} - (w + a)ABe^{-2aw^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + w = [(1 + aw^{-1}) - (w + a)Ae^{-aw^{-1}}]Be^{-aw^{-1}}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{Q\cos(\phi)} \quad w = \frac{1}{r} = Q\cos(\phi) \quad \frac{dw}{d\phi} = -Q\sin(\phi) \quad \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} = -Q\cos(\phi)$$

$$-Q\cos(\phi) + Q\cos(\phi) = [(1 + aw^{-1}) - (w + a)Ae^{-aw^{-1}}]Be^{-aw^{-1}}$$

$$zero = [(1 + aw^{-1}) - (w + a)Ae^{-aw^{-1}}]Be^{-aw^{-1}}$$

$$(1 + aw^{-1}) - (w + a)Ae^{-aw^{-1}} = zero \quad w = \frac{1}{r} = Q\cos(\phi) \quad r = w^{-1} = \frac{1}{Q\cos(\phi)}$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{a}{Q\cos(\phi)}\right] - [Q\cos(\phi) + a]Ae^{-aw^{-1}} = zero$$

$$Q\cos(\phi) \left(1 + \frac{a}{Q\cos(\phi)}\right) - Q\cos(\phi)[Q\cos(\phi) + a]Ae^{-aw^{-1}} = zero$$

$$Q\cos(\phi) + a - Q^2\cos^2(\phi)Ae^{-aw^{-1}} - Q\cos(\phi)aAe^{-aw^{-1}} = zero$$

$$-Q\cos(\phi) - a + Q^2\cos^2(\phi)Ae^{-aw^{-1}} + Q\cos(\phi)aAe^{-aw^{-1}} = zero$$

$$Q^2\cos^2(\phi)Ae^{-aw^{-1}} - Q\cos(\phi) + Q\cos(\phi)aAe^{-aw^{-1}} - a = zero$$

$$Q^2\cos^2(\phi)Ae^{-aw^{-1}} - Q\cos(\phi)(1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}}) - a = zero$$

$$Q^2\cos^2(\phi)Ae^{-aw^{-1}} - Q\cos(\phi)(1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}}) - a = zero$$

$$Q\cos(\phi) = \frac{1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}} \pm \sqrt{(1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}})^2 - 4Ae^{-aw^{-1}}(-a)}}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q\cos(\phi) = \frac{1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}} \pm \sqrt{1 - 2aAe^{-aw^{-1}} + a^2A^2e^{-2aw^{-1}} + 4aAe^{-aw^{-1}}}}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q\cos(\phi) = \frac{1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}} \pm \sqrt{1 + 2aAe^{-aw^{-1}} + a^2A^2e^{-2aw^{-1}}}}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q\cos(\phi) = \frac{1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}} \pm \sqrt{(1 + aAe^{-aw^{-1}})^2}}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q\cos(\phi) = \frac{1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}} \pm (1 + aAe^{-aw^{-1}})}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q\cos(\phi) = \frac{1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}} - 1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}}}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q\cos(\phi) = \frac{-aAe^{-aw^{-1}} - aAe^{-aw^{-1}}}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = Q\cos(\phi) = \frac{-a-a}{2} = \frac{-2a}{2} = -a \quad r = \frac{-1}{a} \quad E_p = \text{constante}$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} \left(-k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) = \left(k \frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + ak \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) = zero$$

$$k \frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + ak \frac{e^{-a}}{r} = zero \quad \frac{1}{r} = -a \quad r = \frac{-1}{a} \quad E_p = \text{constante}$$

$$E_{pY} = -k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} = -kr^{-1}e^{-ar} = -k(-a)e^{-a \frac{-1}{a}} = ake$$

$$Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}} \pm (1 + aAe^{-aw^{-1}})}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{1 - aAe^{-aw^{-1}} + 1 + aAe^{-aw^{-1}}}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{2}{2Ae^{-aw^{-1}}} = \frac{1}{Ae^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

Second variant.

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

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$$E_k = \int \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} d\vec{v}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'} = \int -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} d\vec{v}' \cdot \vec{v}' = - \int \left(k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + ak \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = - \int \left(k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + ak \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) dr \quad dE_k = \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = - \left(-k \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) + \text{constante}$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} + \text{constante}$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} + m_0 c^2$$

$$E_R = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} = m_0 c^2$$

$$E_R = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{(\text{zero})^2}{c^2}} - k \frac{e^{-a\infty}}{\infty} = m_0 c^2$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{m_0 c^2} + \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}$$

$$A = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = 1 + A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}$$

$$dE_k = \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'} = \frac{m_0 v' \frac{dv'}{dt'}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'}$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \vec{v}'$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \left\{ \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2\phi}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\phi} \right\} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F}'_{\hat{\phi}} = \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2\phi}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\phi} = zero \quad \frac{dL}{dt'} = \frac{d}{dt'} \left(r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right) = 2r \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\phi}{dt'} + r^2 \frac{d^2\phi}{dt'^2} = zero$$

$$\vec{F}'_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \left[\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_0} \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_0} \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\left[\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_0} \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \left(1 + A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt'} = \frac{L'}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt'} = -L' \frac{dw}{d\phi}$$

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt'^2} = \frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2}$$

$$\left[\frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} - r \left(\frac{L'}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_0} \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \left(1 + A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = \frac{k}{m_0 L'^2} r^2 \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \left(1 + A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{k}{m_0 L'^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = B r^2 \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \left(1 + A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{k}{m_0 L'^2}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = B e^{-a} \left(1 + A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) + a B e^{-ar} \left(1 + A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = B e^{-ar} + A B e^{-ar} \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} + a B e^{-ar} + a A B e^{-ar} \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} = B e^{-ar} + A B \frac{e^{-2ar}}{r} + a B e^{-ar} + a A B e^{-2}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$r = w^{-1}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + w = B e^{-aw^{-1}} + A B w e^{-2aw^{-1}} + a B w^{-1} e^{-aw^{-1}} + a A B e^{-2aw^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + w = B e^{-aw^{-1}} + a B w^{-1} e^{-aw^{-1}} + A B w e^{-2aw^{-1}} + a A B e^{-2aw^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + w = (1 + aw^{-1}) B e^{-aw^{-1}} + (w + a) A B e^{-2aw^{-1}}$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} + w = [(1 + aw^{-1}) + (w + a) A e^{-aw^{-1}}] B e^{-aw^{-1}}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{Q \cos(\phi)}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = Q \cos(\phi)$$

$$\frac{dw}{d\phi} = -Q \sin(\phi)$$

$$\frac{d^2w}{d\phi^2} = -Q \cos(\phi)$$

$$-Q \cos(\phi) + Q \cos(\phi) = [(1 + aw^{-1}) + (w + a) A e^{-aw^{-1}}] B e^{-aw^{-1}}$$

$$zero = [(1 + aw^{-1}) + (w + a) A e^{-aw^{-1}}] B e^{-aw^{-1}}$$

$$(1 + aw^{-1}) + (w + a) A e^{-aw^{-1}} = zero$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = Q \cos(\phi)$$

$$r = w^{-1} = \frac{1}{Q \cos(\phi)}$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{a}{Q \cos(\phi)} \right] + [Q \cos(\phi) + a] A e^{-aw^{-1}} = zero$$

$$Q \cos(\phi) \left(1 + \frac{a}{Q \cos(\phi)} \right) + Q \cos(\phi) [Q \cos(\phi) + a] A e^{-aw^{-1}} = zero$$

$$Q \cos(\phi) + a + Q^2 \cos^2(\phi) A e^{-aw^{-1}} + Q \cos(\phi) a A e^{-aw^{-1}} = zero$$

$$Q^2 \cos^2(\emptyset) A e^{-aw^{-1}} + Q \cos(\emptyset) + Q \cos(\emptyset) a A e^{-aw^{-1}} + a = zero$$

$$Q^2 \cos^2(\emptyset) A e^{-aw^{-1}} + Q \cos(\emptyset) (1 + a A e^{-aw^{-1}}) + a = zero$$

$$Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{-(1 + a A e^{-aw^{-1}}) \pm \sqrt{(1 + a A e^{-aw^{-1}})^2 - 4 A e^{-aw^{-1}} (a)}}{2 A e^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{-(1 + a A e^{-aw^{-1}}) \pm \sqrt{1 + 2 a A e^{-aw^{-1}} + a^2 A^2 e^{-2 a w^{-1}} - 4 a A e^{-aw^{-1}}}}{2 A e^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{-(1 - a A e^{-aw^{-1}}) \pm \sqrt{1 - 2 a A e^{-aw^{-1}} + a^2 A^2 e^{-2 a w^{-1}}}}{2 A e^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{-(1 - a A e^{-aw^{-1}}) \pm \sqrt{(1 - a A e^{-aw^{-1}})^2}}{2 A e^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{-(1 - a A e^{-aw^{-1}}) \pm (1 - a A e^{-aw^{-1}})}{2 A e^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{-1 + a A e^{-aw^{-1}} + 1 - a A e^{-aw^{-1}}}{2 A e^{-aw^{-1}}} = zero$$

$$Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{-(1 - a A e^{-aw^{-1}}) \pm (1 - a A e^{-aw^{-1}})}{2 A e^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

$$Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{-1 + a A e^{-aw^{-1}} - 1 + a A e^{-aw^{-1}}}{2 A e^{-aw^{-1}}} \quad w = \frac{1}{r} = Q \cos(\emptyset) \quad r = w^{-1} = \frac{1}{Q \cos(\emptyset)}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = Q \cos(\emptyset) = \frac{-2 + 2 a A e^{-aw^{-1}}}{2 A e^{-aw^{-1}}} = \frac{-1 + a A e^{-aw^{-1}}}{A e^{-aw^{-1}}} = a - \frac{1}{A e^{-aw^{-1}}}$$

§ 29 Yukawa Potential Energy "Continuation"

Newton's gravitational potential energy E_{pN}

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad F = |\vec{F}| = \sqrt{\vec{F} \cdot \vec{F}} = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{r^2}\right)^2 \hat{r} \cdot \hat{r}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{k}{r^2}\right)^2} = \frac{k}{r^2}$$

$$\vec{F} = -F \hat{r} \quad E_p = -\frac{k}{r} \quad F = \frac{dE_p}{dr} = \frac{k}{r^2} \quad k > zero$$

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{dE_p}{dr} \hat{r} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r}$$

Yukawa potential energy E_{pY}

$$E_{pY} = -k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} = -k r^{-1} e^{-ar} \quad k > zero \quad a > zero$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} (-k r^{-1} e^{-ar}) = -k \left\{ \left[(-1) r^{-1-1} \frac{dr}{dr} \right] e^{-ar} + (r^{-1}) e^{-ar} \left(-a \frac{dr}{dr} \right) \right\}$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} (-k r^{-1} e^{-a}) = -k (-r^{-2} e^{-a} - a r^{-1} e^{-ar}) = k (r^{-2} e^{-ar} + a r^{-1} e^{-ar}) = k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{dE_p}{dr} = \frac{d}{dr} \left(-k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) = k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$E_p = \int dE_p = k \int d \left(-\frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) = k \int \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr = -k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}$$

$$\vec{F} = -\frac{dE_p}{dr} \hat{r} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

Attractive force

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] \quad 28.16$$

$$\vec{F} = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \int -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 \vec{a}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int \frac{m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - v' \frac{dv'}{dt'} \frac{\vec{v}'}{c^2} \right] \cdot d\vec{r} = \int -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \cdot d\vec{r}$$

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int -k \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr$$

$$dE_k = \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) dr \quad 28.17$$

$$E_k = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} = -\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -\left(-k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) + \text{constante} \quad 28.18$$

$$E_R = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} - k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} = -m_0 c^2 \quad 28.18$$

$$E_R = -\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - k \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} = -m_0 c^2 \quad \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(1 - \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}\right)^3 = \left(1 - A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}\right)^3 \quad 28.19$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(1 - A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}\right)^3 \quad A = \frac{k}{m_0 c^2} \quad 28.19$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'} = \frac{m_0 v \frac{dv}{dt}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v' \frac{dv'}{dt'}}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \frac{dr}{dt'} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt'}$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt'} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\left(1-\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} = \frac{m_0 \vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \cdot \vec{v}'$$

$$\frac{dE_k}{dt} = \vec{F}' \cdot \vec{v}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\left(1-\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} = \frac{m_0 \vec{v}' \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'}}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \cdot \vec{v}' \quad 28.20$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0 \vec{a}'}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r} \quad 28.20$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\theta}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} + \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\theta}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\theta} \right\} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\vec{F}' \cdot \hat{\theta} = \left(2 \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\theta}{dt'} + r \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt'^2} \right) \hat{\theta} = \text{zero} \quad \frac{dL}{dt'} = \frac{d}{dt'} \left(r^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt'} \right) = 2r \frac{dr}{dt'} \frac{d\theta}{dt'} + r^2 \frac{d^2 \theta}{dt'^2} = \text{zero}$$

$$\vec{F}'_{\hat{r}} = \frac{m_o}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] \hat{r} = -k \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \hat{r}$$

$$\frac{m_o}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} - r \left(\frac{d\phi}{dt'} \right)^2 \right] = -k \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dt'} = \frac{L'}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt'} = -L' \frac{dw}{d\phi}$$

$$\frac{d^2 r}{dt'^2} = \frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{-L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - r \left(\frac{L'}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = -\frac{k}{m_o} \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + r \left(\frac{L'}{r^2} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{k}{m_o} \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{L'^2}{r^2} \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{L'^2}{r^3} \right] = \frac{k}{m_o} \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right] = \frac{k}{m_o L'^2} r^2 \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{k}{m_o L'^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = B r^2 \left(\frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$B = \frac{k}{m_o L'^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(1 - A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)^3 = 1 - 3A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} + 3A^2 \frac{e^{-2ar}}{r^2} - A^3 \frac{e^{-3ar}}{r^3} \cong 1 - 3A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r}$$

$$3A^2 \frac{e^{-2ar}}{r^2} - A^3 \frac{e^{-3ar}}{r^3} \cong \text{zero}$$

$$A = \frac{k}{m_o c^2}$$

$$\left(1 - 3A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \left(\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \right) = B r^2 \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

28.21

$$\left(1 - 3A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right) \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} + \left(1 - 3A \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right) \frac{1}{r} = B r^2 \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-a}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - 3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - 3A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} = B r^2 \left(\frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + a \frac{e^{-ar}}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} - 3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \frac{e^{-a}}{r} + \frac{1}{r} - 3A \frac{e^{-a}}{r^2} = B e^{-ar} + r a B e^{-a}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \frac{1}{r} - 3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} - 3A \frac{e^{-ar}}{r^3} = B \frac{e^{-a}}{r} + a B e^{-ar}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w - 3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} e^{-a} w^2 + w^2 - 3A e^{-ar} w^3 = B e^{-ar} w + a B e^{-a}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + w^2 = 3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} e^{-ar} w^2 + 3A e^{-ar} w^3 + B e^{-ar} w + a B e^{-ar}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w + w^2 = e^{-ar} \left(3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w^2 + 3A w^3 + B w + a B \right)$$

28.22

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = x e^{i\phi} + y e^{-i\phi}$$

$$\frac{dw}{d\phi} = i x e^{i\phi} - i y e^{-i\phi}$$

$$\frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} = -x e^{i\phi} - y e^{-i\phi}$$

$$i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$(-x e^{i\phi} - y e^{-i\phi})(x e^{i\phi} + y e^{-i\phi}) + (x e^{i\phi} + y e^{-i\phi})^2 = e^{-ar} \left(3A \frac{d^2 w}{d\phi^2} w^2 + 3A w^3 + B w + a B \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (-x e^{i\phi} - y e^{-i\phi})(x e^{i\phi} + y e^{-i\phi}) &= [(-x e^{i\phi})(x e^{i\phi}) + (-x e^{i\phi})(y e^{-i\phi}) + (-y e^{-i\phi})(x e^{i\phi}) + (-y e^{-i\phi})(y e^{-i\phi})] \\ &= (-x^2 e^{2i\phi} - xy - yx - y^2 e^{-2i\phi}) = -(x^2 e^{2i\phi} + 2xy + y^2 e^{-2i\phi}) = -(x e^{i\phi} + y e^{-i\phi})^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$-(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})^2 + (xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})^2 = e^{-ar} \left(3A \frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} w^2 + 3Aw^3 + Bw + aB \right)$$

$$\text{zero} = e^{-ar} \left(3A \frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} w^2 + 3Aw^3 + Bw + aB \right)$$

$$3A \frac{d^2w}{d\theta^2} w^2 + 3Aw^3 + Bw + aB = \text{zero}$$

$$3A(-xe^{i\theta} - ye^{-i\theta})(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})^2 + 3A(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})^3 + B(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta}) + aB = \text{zero}$$

$$3A(-xe^{i\theta} - ye^{-i\theta})(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})^2 = -3A(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})^2 = -3A(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})^3$$

$$-3A(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})^3 + 3A(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta})^3 + B(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta}) + aB = \text{zero}$$

$$B(xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta}) + aB = \text{zero} \qquad xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta} + a = \text{zero}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{r} = xe^{i\theta} + ye^{-i\theta} = -a$$

§ 30 Energy

In §28 simplified calculation of the perihelion retraction we obtain:

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad dE_k = \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad 28.08$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constant} \quad E_R = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = m_0 c^2 \quad 28.09$$

$$E_R = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = m_0 c^2 \quad \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(1 + \frac{k}{m_0 c^2 r}\right)^3 = \left(1 + A \frac{1}{r}\right)^3 \quad 28.10$$

In this first variant relativistic kinetic energy is greater than inertial energy $\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} > m_0 c^2$. This causes Mercury's perihelion to recede. The planet seems heavier due to the movement.

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad 28.08$$

$$E_k = \int_{v'=ze}^{v'} \frac{m_0 v' dv'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \int_{v=zer}^v \frac{m_0 v dv}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int_{r=\infty}^r -\frac{k}{r^2} dr$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \Big|_{v'=zero}^{v'} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \Big|_{v=zer}^v = \frac{k}{r} \Big|_{r=\infty}^r$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{(zero)^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(zero)^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} - \frac{k}{\infty}$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{k}{r} \quad m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \geq m_0 c^2 \quad \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \geq m_0 c^2 \quad 30.1$$

Defining potential energy as $E_p = -\frac{k}{r}$; 30.2

And applying in 1 we have $E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 = -E_p$ 30.3

In 3 we have the energy conservation principle written as $E_k + E_p = \text{zero}$ 30.4

With 3 the kinetic energy equal to $E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2$ 30.5

n 3 the lowest energy of the system is the inertial energy of rest $E_0 = m_0 c^2$ 30.6

In 3 the highest energy of the system is $E = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ 30.7

Now defining $p = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 v'$ $vp = \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 v v'$ $T' = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$ $T = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$ 30.8

And knowing that $E = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 + p^2} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = vp - T$ 30.9

If in 9 $m_0 = \text{zero}$ So $E = cp$. 30.10

Applying 8 and 9 in 7 we obtain the greatest energy of the written system as:

$$E = c\sqrt{m_0^2c^2 + p^2} = T' = vp - T \quad \text{This we have} \quad vp = T' + T \quad 30.7b$$

With 8 and 9 we can write 3 in the form:

$$E_k = m_0c^2\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0c^2 = \frac{m_0v'^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0c^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - m_0c^2 = -E_p \quad 30.3b$$

$$E_k = T' - E_0 = vp - T - E_0 = -E_p \quad 30.3c$$

From 3c we can define the resting inertial energy $E'_0 = m_0$ e $E_0 = m_0$ in the form:

$$E'_0 = T' + E_p = m_0c^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E_0 = vp - T + E_p = m_0c^2. \quad 30.11$$

$$\text{Defining Lagrangean as} \quad L = T - E_p = -m_0c^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r} \quad 30.12$$

This Lagrangian meets $\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}}\right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$ according to §24.

$$\text{So from 11 temos:} \quad E'_0 = T' + E_p = m_0c^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E_0 = vp - L = m_0c^2 \quad 30.13$$

In §28 simplified calculation of perihelion advance we obtain:

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0v' dv'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad dE_k = \vec{F}' \cdot d\vec{r} = \frac{m_0v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0v' dv'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad 28.17$$

$$E_k = -m_0c^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = -\frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} + \text{constant} \quad E_R = -m_0c^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \frac{k}{r} = -m_0c^2 \quad 28.18$$

$$E_R = -\frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{k}{r} = -m_0c^2 \quad \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left(1 - \frac{k}{m_0c^2 r}\right)^3 = \left(1 - A\frac{1}{r}\right)^3 \quad 28.19$$

In this second variant relativistic kinetic energy is smaller than inertial energy $\frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} < m_0c^2$. This causes the advance of Mercury's perihelion. The planet really is lighter due to movement.

$$E_k = \int \frac{m_0v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int \frac{m_0v' dv'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int -\frac{k}{r^2} dr \quad 28.17$$

$$E_k = \int_{v=zer}^v \frac{m_0v dv}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \int_{v'=zero}^{v'} \frac{m_0v' dv'}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int_{r=\infty}^r -\frac{k}{r^2} dr$$

$$E_k = -m_0c^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \Big|_{v=zero}^v = -\frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \Big|_{v'=zero}^{v'} = \frac{k}{r} \Big|_{r=\infty}^r$$

$$E_k = -m_0c^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \left(-m_0c^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{(zero)^2}{c^2}}\right) = -\frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - \left(-\frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{(zero)^2}{c^2}}}\right) = \frac{k}{r} - \frac{k}{\infty}$$

$$E_k = -m_0c^2\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - (-m_0c^2) = -\frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - (-m_0c^2) = \frac{k}{r}$$

$$E_k = -m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + m_0 c^2 = -\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 = \frac{k}{r}$$

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = m_0 c^2 - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{k}{r} \quad m_0 c^2 \geq m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad m_0 c^2 \geq \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 30.14$$

Where applying 2 the definition of potential energy $E_p = -\frac{k}{r}$:

$$\text{We get} \quad E_k = m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = m_0 c^2 - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -E_p \quad 30.15$$

In 15 we have the principle of conservation of energy written as $E_k + E_p = \text{zero}$.

Being 15 the kinetic energy equal to:

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = m_0 c^2 - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 30.16$$

In 15 the biggest energy of the system is the inertial energy of rest $E_0 = m_0 c^2$ 30.17

At 15 the lowest energy in the system is $E' = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$ 30.18

Now defining $p' = \frac{m_0 v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 v$ $v' p' = \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 v' v$ 30.19

And knowing that $E' = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 - p'^2} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -\frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = -v' p' + T'$ 30.20

If in 20 $m_0 = \text{zero}$ so $E' = i c p'$ 30.21

Proving 20:

$$E' = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 - p'^2} = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 - \left(\frac{m_0 v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right)^2} = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 - \frac{m_0^2 v'^2}{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 c \sqrt{\frac{c^2 \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \right) - v'^2}{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$E' = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 - p'^2} = \frac{m_0 c}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \sqrt{c^2 \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} \right) - v'^2} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$E' = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 - p'^2} = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 - (m_0 v)^2} = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 - m_0^2 v^2} = m_0 c \sqrt{c^2 - v^2} = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

Applying 8, 19 and 20 to 18 results in the lowest energy of the written system as:

$$E' = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 - p'^2} = -T = -v' p' + T' \quad \text{This we have} \quad v' p' = T' + T \quad 30.18b$$

With 19 and 20 we can write 15 in the form:

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = m_0 c^2 + \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = -E_p \quad 30.15b$$

$$E_k = E_0 + T = E_0 + v'p' - T' = -E_p \quad 30.15c$$

From 15c we can define the resting inertial energy $E'_0 = m_0$ e $E_0 = m_0$ in the form:

$$E_0 = -T - E_p = m_0 c^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E'_0 = -v'p' + T' - E_p = m_0 c^2. \quad 30.22$$

$$\text{Defining Lagrangean as} \quad L' = T' - E_p = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r} \quad 30.23$$

This Lagrangian meets $\frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) = \frac{\partial L'}{\partial x}$ prova no final.

$$E_0 = -T - E_p = m_0 c^2 \quad E'_0 = -v'p' + L' = m_0 c^2 \quad 30.24$$

Rewriting 11 e 22:

$$E'_0 = T' + E_p = m_0 c^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E_0 = vp - T + E_p = m_0 c^2. \quad 30.11$$

$$E_0 = -T - E_p = m_0 c^2 \quad \text{and} \quad E'_0 = -v'p' + T' - E_p = m_0 c^2. \quad 30.22$$

Equating E_0 of 11 with E_0 of 22 we have:

$$E_0 = vp - T + E_p = -T - E_p = m_0 c^2$$

$$\text{This we get} \quad vp = -2E_p \quad -E_p = \frac{vp}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 30.25$$

Matching $-E_p = \frac{vp}{2}$ the kinetic energy of 3b we have:

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 = -E_p = \frac{vp}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 30.3d$$

In 3d we should have:

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

$$m_0 v^2 + m_0 c^2 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 + m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \frac{v^2}{c^2} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 + m_0 c^2 - m_0 v^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero}$$

$$m_0 c^2 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{c^2} m_0 v^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero}$$

$$m_0 c^2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero}$$

The approximation $\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) \cong \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$ is the cause of Mercury's perihelion setback.

$$m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero} \quad \text{Result that proves that } E_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

Equating E'_0 of 11 with E'_0 of 22 we have:

$$E'_0 = T' + E_p = -v'p' + T' - E_p = m_0 c^2$$

This we get $v'p' = -2E_p$ $-E_p = \frac{v'p'}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$ 30.26

Matching $-E_p = \frac{v'p'}{2}$ the kinetic energy of 15b we have:

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = m_0 c^2 + \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = -E_p = \frac{v'p'}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 30.15d$$

In 15d we should have:

$$m_0 c^2 + \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$m_0 c^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero}$$

$$m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} + \frac{1}{2} m_0 v'^2 - m_0 c^2 \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) = \text{zero}$$

$$m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} + \frac{1}{2} m_0 v'^2 - m_0 c^2 - m_0 v'^2 = \text{zero}$$

$$m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 - \frac{1}{2} m_0 \frac{c^2}{c^2} v'^2 = \text{zero}$$

$$m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) = \text{zero}$$

The approximation $\left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \cong \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$ is the cause of the advance of Mercury's perihelion.

$$m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero} \quad \text{Result that proves that } E_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

From 25 and 26 results $vp = v'p'$ 30.27

Applying 25 in E_0 of 22:

$$E_0 = -T - E_p = -T + \frac{vp}{2} = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(1 - \frac{2v^2}{2c^2} + \frac{v^2}{2c^2}\right) \quad 30.28$$

$$E_0 = -T - E_p = -T + \frac{vp}{2} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{2c^2}\right) \cong \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = m_0 c^2 \quad 30.28$$

Applying 25 in E_0 of 11:

$$E_0 = vp - T + E_p = \frac{2vp}{2} - T - \frac{vp}{2} = -T + \frac{vp}{2} \quad \text{Result already obtained on 28.}$$

Applying 26 in E'_0 of 11

$$E'_0 = T' + E_p = T' - \frac{v'p'}{2} = m_0c^2\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \left(1 + \frac{2v'^2}{2c^2} - \frac{v'^2}{2c^2}\right) \quad 30.29$$

$$E'_0 = T' + E_p = T' - \frac{v'p'}{2} = \frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{2c^2}\right) \cong \frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = m_0c^2 \quad 30.29$$

The approximation that exists in 28 and 29 is the cause of the advance and setback of Mercury's perihelion.

Applying 26 in E'_0 of 22

$$E'_0 = -v'p' + T' - E_p = -\frac{2v'p'}{2} + T' + \frac{v'p'}{2} = T' - \frac{v'p'}{2} \quad \text{Result already obtained on 29.}$$

$$\text{Proof that } \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) = \frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \quad L' = T' - E_p = m_0c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r}$$

$$F'_x = \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{\partial L'}{\partial \dot{x}'} \right) = \frac{\partial L'}{\partial x} \quad F'_x = \frac{d}{dt'} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}'} \left(m_0c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{k}{r} \right)$$

$$v' = \frac{ds}{dt'} = \sqrt{\dot{x}'^2 + \dot{y}'^2 + \dot{z}'^2} \quad ds = |ds| = \sqrt{dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2} \quad r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$F'_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{k}{r} \right) = k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (r^{-1}) = k(-1)r^{-1-1} = -2 \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -k \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{x}{r} = -k \frac{x}{r^3} \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r}$$

$$\vec{F}' = F'_x \hat{i} + F'_y \hat{j} + F'_z \hat{k} = -k \frac{x}{r^3} \hat{i} - k \frac{y}{r^3} \hat{j} - k \frac{z}{r^3} \hat{k} = -\frac{k}{r^3} (x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}) = -\frac{k}{r^3} \vec{r} = -\frac{k}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad = 19.01$$

$$p'_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}'} \left(m_0c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) = m_0c^2 \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2v'}{c^2} \frac{\partial v'}{\partial \dot{x}'} = \frac{m_0v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{\partial v'}{\partial \dot{x}'}$$

$$\frac{\partial v'}{\partial \dot{x}'} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}'} \left(\sqrt{\dot{x}'^2 + \dot{y}'^2 + \dot{z}'^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} (\dot{x}'^2 + \dot{y}'^2 + \dot{z}'^2)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2} 2\dot{x}' \frac{\partial \dot{x}'}{\partial \dot{x}'} = \frac{\dot{x}'}{\sqrt{\dot{x}'^2 + \dot{y}'^2 + \dot{z}'^2}} = \frac{\dot{x}'}{v'}$$

$$p'_x = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{x}'} \left(m_0c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{m_0v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{\partial v'}{\partial \dot{x}'} = \frac{m_0v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{\dot{x}'}{v'} = \frac{m_0\dot{x}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$F'_x = \frac{dp'_x}{dt'} = \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{m_0\dot{x}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left[\frac{d\dot{x}'}{dt'} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \dot{x}' \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) \right] = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left[\ddot{x}' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \dot{x}' \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{d}{dt'} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}-1} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2v'}{c^2} \frac{dv'}{dt'} = \frac{v' dv'}{c^2 dt'} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{v' dv'}{c^2 dt'}$$

$$F'_x = \frac{dp'_x}{dt'} = \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{m_0\dot{x}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)} \left[\ddot{x}' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \dot{x}' \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \frac{v' dv'}{c^2 dt'} \right]$$

$$F'_x = \frac{dp'_x}{dt'} = \frac{d}{dt'} \left(\frac{m_0\dot{x}'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left[\ddot{x}' \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) - \dot{x}' \frac{v' dv'}{c^2 dt'} \right]$$

$$\vec{F}' = F'_x \hat{i} + F'_y \hat{j} + F'_z \hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left[\ddot{x}' \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) - \dot{x}' \frac{v' dv'}{c^2 dt'} \right] \hat{i} + \left[\ddot{y}' \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) - \dot{y}' \frac{v' dv'}{c^2 dt'} \right] \hat{j} + \left[\ddot{z}' \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) - \dot{z}' \frac{v' dv'}{c^2 dt'} \right] \hat{k} \right\}$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \ddot{x}' \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \hat{i} - \dot{x}' \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{dv'}{dt'} \hat{i} + \dot{y}' \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \hat{j} - \dot{y}' \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{dv'}{dt'} \hat{j} + \dot{z}' \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \hat{k} - \dot{z}' \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{dv'}{dt'} \hat{k} \right\}$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) (\ddot{x}' \hat{i} + \ddot{y}' \hat{j} + \ddot{z}' \hat{k}) - (\dot{x}' + \dot{y}' + \dot{z}') \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{dv'}{dt'} \right\}$$

$$\vec{F}' = \frac{m_0}{\left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}\right) \frac{d\vec{v}'}{dt'} - \frac{v'}{c^2} \frac{dv'}{dt'} \vec{v}' \right\} = 28.16$$

§30 Energy Continuation Clarifications

With 3d, 6, and 9 we get:

$$E_k = E - E_0 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma m_0 v^2 \quad 30.30$$

This we get:
$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{4E_k^2}{c^2 p^2} \quad 30.31$$

That applied in 8 results:
$$p = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4E_k^2}{c^2 p^2}}} \rightarrow E_k = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{p^2 - m_0^2 v^2} \quad 30.32$$

If at 32 $m_0 =$ zero then:
$$E_k = \frac{cp}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma m_0 v^2 \rightarrow v = c \quad 30.33$$

For a particle with velocity $c = \lambda \gamma$ and zero resting mass $m_0 =$ zero we have:

$$E = h \gamma \quad p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \quad 30.34$$

Applying $c = \lambda \gamma$ and 34 in 33 results:

$$E_k = \frac{cp}{2} = \frac{\lambda \gamma h}{2 \lambda} = \frac{\gamma h}{2} \rightarrow E_k = \frac{h \gamma}{2} \quad 30.35$$

From 34 and 35 we have:

$$E = 2E_k \quad 30.36$$

Applying 36 in 30 we have:

$$E_k = E - E_0 \rightarrow E_k = 2E_k - E_0 \rightarrow E_0 = E_k = \frac{E}{2} \quad 30.37$$

Applying $E_0 = m_0 c^2$ in 37 we obtain:

$$E_0 = E_k = \frac{E}{2} = m_0 c^2 \rightarrow m_0 = \frac{E_k}{c^2} = \frac{E}{2c^2} \quad 30.38$$

With 33 and 38 we get:

$$E_k = \frac{cp}{2} = m_0 c^2 \rightarrow p = 2m_0 c \quad 30.39$$

Clarifications

From 30 and 8 we have
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma m_0 v^2, E = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}, E_0 = m_0 c^2, p = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 30.40$$

Let's apply 40 in energy conservation $E_k = E - E_0 \quad 30.41$

$$E_k = E - E_0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - E_0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 = m_0 c^2 - E_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad 30.42$$

Doing at 42 $m_0 = \text{zero}$ we get:

$$\frac{1}{2}(m_0 = \text{zero})v^2 = (m_0 = \text{zero})c^2 - E_0\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \rightarrow -E_0\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero} \quad 30.43$$

If in 43 $E_0 = \text{zero} \rightarrow -(E_0 = \text{zero})\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero}$ without any desirable results.

$$\text{Now if in 43 } E_0 \neq \text{zero} \rightarrow -(E_0 \neq \text{zero})\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 \rightarrow v = c \quad 30.44$$

In 44 we get $v = c$ regardless of the value of $E_0 \neq \text{zero}$.

$$\text{Of 40 we get: } \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{2E_k}{v^2} = \frac{E}{c^2} = \frac{p}{v} \quad 30.45$$

$$\text{Of 45 we get: } \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{2E_k}{E} = \frac{4E_k^2}{c^2 p^2} = \frac{c^2 p^2}{E^2} \quad 30.46$$

But $\frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1$ of 44 was obtained from the conservation of energy $E_k = E - E_0$ when $m_0 = \text{zero}$ and $E_0 \neq \text{zero}$ so in 46 we should have $\frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{2E_k}{E} = \frac{4E_k^2}{c^2 p^2} = \frac{c^2 p^2}{E^2} = 1$ 30.47

When we have $m_0 = \text{zero}$, $v = c$ and $E_0 \neq \text{zero}$ out of 47 we get

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{2E_k}{E} = 1 \rightarrow E = 2E_k \quad \text{equal to 36} \quad 30.48$$

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{4E_k^2}{c^2 p^2} = 1 \rightarrow E_k = \frac{cp}{2} \quad \text{equal to 33} \quad 30.49$$

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{c^2 p^2}{E^2} = 1 \rightarrow E = cp \quad \text{equal to 10} \quad 30.50$$

Applying 9 and 32 to the energy conservation equation $E_k = E - E_0$ we obtain:

$$E_k = E - E_0 \rightarrow \frac{c}{2}\sqrt{p^2 - m_0^2 v^2} = c\sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 + p^2} - E_0 \quad 30.51$$

In 51 doing $m_0 = \text{zero}$ we get:

$$\frac{c}{2}\sqrt{p^2 - (m_0^2 = \text{zero})v^2} = c\sqrt{(m_0^2 = \text{zero})c^2 + p^2} - E_0 \rightarrow E_0 = \frac{cp}{2} = E_k \quad \text{equal to 37} \quad 30.52$$

§31 Quantum mechanics deduction of Erwin Schrödinger's equations

Let's start with the equation 8.5:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad 8.5$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{c}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad c = \frac{x}{t} \quad 31.1$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad 31.2$$

The variables involved will be:

$$c = \lambda\gamma \quad p = \frac{h}{\lambda} \quad E = h\gamma \quad K = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \quad \omega = 2\pi\gamma \quad 31.3$$

$$p = \frac{h}{\lambda} = \frac{h}{\frac{2\pi}{K}} = \frac{h}{2\pi} K = \hbar K \quad E = h\gamma = h \frac{\omega}{2\pi} = \hbar\omega \quad \hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad 31.4$$

$$p = \hbar K \quad E = \hbar\omega \quad E = cp \quad K = \frac{\omega}{c} \quad \omega = cK \quad 31.5$$

Function construction Ψ :

$$c = \lambda\gamma = \frac{x}{t} \rightarrow \frac{x}{\lambda} = \gamma t \rightarrow \frac{x}{\lambda} - \gamma t = \text{zero} \rightarrow i2\pi \left(\frac{x}{\lambda} - \gamma t \right) = i \left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda} x - 2\pi\gamma t \right) = i(Kx - \omega t) = \text{zero} \quad 31.6$$

$$e^{i(Kx - \omega t)} = e^{\text{zero}} = 1 \quad i = \sqrt{-1} \quad i^2 = -1 \quad 31.7$$

$$\Psi = \Psi(x, t) = e^{i(Kx - \omega t)} \quad 31.8$$

Some derivatives of the function $\Psi = e^{i(Kx - \omega t)}$:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = e^{i(Kx - \omega t)} (-i\omega) = -i\omega\Psi \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = (-i\omega)(-i\omega)e^{i(Kx - \omega t)} = -\omega^2\Psi$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -i\omega\Psi \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = -\omega^2\Psi \quad 31.9$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = e^{i(Kx - \omega t)} iK = iK\Psi \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = e^{i(Kx - \omega t)} iK iK = -K^2\Psi$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = iK\Psi \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = -K^2\Psi \quad 31.10$$

$$d\Psi = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} dt = d(1) = \text{zero} \rightarrow iK\Psi dx - i\omega\Psi dt = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\omega}{K} = c \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{t} \quad 1.13$$

Applying the function Ψ in 2 we obtain:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad 31.11$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = iK\Psi - \frac{1}{c} i\omega\Psi = \text{zero} \quad K = \frac{\omega}{c}$$

Construction of the wave equation:

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) x \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} \rightarrow -K^2\Psi = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2}\Psi \rightarrow K = \frac{\omega}{c} \quad 31.12$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = \text{zero} \text{ Where we have } \Psi = \Psi(x, t). \text{ This is the wave equation} \quad 31.13$$

Construction of the first Erwin Schrödinger equation using the wave equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} (-\omega^2\Psi) = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + K^2\Psi = \text{zero} \quad 31.14$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + K^2\Psi = \text{zero} \quad \Psi = \Psi(x) \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = \frac{d\Psi}{dx} \quad 31.15$$

$$\frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + K^2\Psi = \text{zero} \quad 31.16$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2\Psi = \text{zero} \quad -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2\Psi = \text{zero} \quad 31.17$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2\Psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} - \frac{p^2}{2m} \Psi = \text{zero} \quad p = \hbar K \quad 31.18$$

If at 30.4 we have $E_k + E_p(x) \neq \text{zero}$ then we can write $E = E_k + E_p(x) = \hbar\omega$. 31.19

Erwin Schrödinger adopted for energy $E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + E_p(x)$ where we have $E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m}$. 31.20

Of 20 we get $-\frac{p^2}{2m} = E_p(x) - E$ that applied in 18 results in: 31.21

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} - \frac{p^2}{2m} \Psi = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + [E_p(x) - E]\Psi = \text{zero} \quad 31.22$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + E_p(x)\Psi = E\Psi \quad \text{In this we have: } \Psi = \Psi(x) \quad 31.23$$

This 23 is Erwin Schrödinger's equation independent of time for single dimension.

Construction of the second Erwin Schrödinger equation using equations 14 and 11:

$$\text{Multiplying 14 by } \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \text{ gives } \frac{\hbar^2}{2m}: \quad \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2\Psi = \text{zero} \quad 31.24$$

$$\text{Of 11 we get: } \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \rightarrow c \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \rightarrow ciK\Psi + \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = i\omega\Psi + \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero}$$

$$i\omega\Psi + \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \rightarrow ii\hbar\omega\Psi + i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \rightarrow -\hbar\omega\Psi + i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad 31.25$$

$$\text{Adding 24 and 25} = \left(\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2\Psi = \text{zero} \right) + \left(-\hbar\omega\Psi + i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \right)$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2\Psi - \hbar\omega\Psi + i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad 31.26$$

$$\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2\Psi - \hbar\omega\Psi = -i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \quad 31.27$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2\Psi + \hbar\omega\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \quad 31.28$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + \hbar\omega\Psi - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t}$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + \left(\hbar\omega - \frac{\hbar^2}{2m} K^2 \right) \Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \quad E = \hbar\omega \quad p^2 = \hbar^2 K^2 \quad 31.29$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + \left(E - \frac{p^2}{2m} \right) \Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \quad 31.30$$

From the energy of Erwin Schrödinger we obtain $E = \frac{p^2}{2m} + E_p(x) \rightarrow E_p(x) = E - \frac{p^2}{2m}$ 31.31

Applying 31 out of 30 We get:

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + E_p(x)\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \quad \text{In this we have: } \Psi = \Psi(x, t) \quad 31.32$$

This 32 is Erwin Schrödinger's equation dependent on space and time.

§31 Simple Quantum Mechanics Deduction of Erwin Schrödinger's Equations

From 30.8 and 30.3d we get:

$$p = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 31.33$$

$$E_k = \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 31.34$$

If in both equations in the $\frac{v}{c}$ ratio the speed of light is considered to be infinite, then we will have $\frac{v}{c=\infty} = \text{zero}$ resulting in:

$$p = m_0 v \quad 31.35$$

$$m_0 v^2 + m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 \rightarrow E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 \quad 31.36$$

This is what happens in Quantum Mechanics, the speed of light has the character of being infinite and therefore Erwin Schrödinger's energy equation $E = E_k + E_p(x)$ where we have $E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m}$ presents perfect results. We should note that at 36 the inertial energy $m_0 c^2$ also disappears.

Function construction Ψ :

$$c = \frac{E}{p} = \frac{x}{t} \rightarrow px = Et \rightarrow px - Et = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et) = \text{zero} \quad 31.37$$

$$e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} = e^{\text{zero}} = 1 \quad i = \sqrt{-1} \quad i^2 = -1 \quad 31.38$$

$$\Psi = \Psi(x, t) = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} \quad 31.39$$

Some derivatives of the function $\Psi = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)}$:

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E \right) = -\frac{i}{\hbar} E \Psi \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar} E \Psi \quad E \Psi = -\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} \quad 31.40$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E \right) \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E \right) = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} E^2 \Psi \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} E^2 \Psi \quad E^2 \Psi = -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} \quad 31.41$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p \right) = \frac{i}{\hbar} p \Psi \quad \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} = \frac{i}{\hbar} p \Psi \quad p \Psi = \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \quad 31.42$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p \right) \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p \right) = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} p^2 \Psi \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{\hbar^2} p^2 \Psi \quad p^2 \Psi = -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} \quad 31.43$$

From the total differential of Ψ we obtain:

$$d\Psi = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} dt = d(1) = \text{zero} \rightarrow \left(\frac{i}{\hbar} p \Psi \right) dx + \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar} E \Psi \right) dt = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{E}{p} = c \rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{x}{t} \quad 31.44$$

Applying the function Ψ and its derivatives in $E = cp$ and $E^2 = c^2 p^2$ we obtain 31.11 and 31.13:

$$E \Psi = cp \Psi \rightarrow -\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = c \frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \rightarrow -\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = c \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad = 31.11 \quad 31.45$$

$$E^2 \Psi = c^2 p^2 \Psi \rightarrow -\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \left(-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} = \text{zero} \quad = 31.13 \quad 31.45b$$

Let's write Erwin Schrödinger's energy equation $E = E_k + E_p(x)$ where we have $E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m}$:

$$E = E_k + E_p(x) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + E_p(x) \rightarrow \frac{p^2}{2m} + E_p(x) = E \quad 31.46$$

In this we apply the function Ψ and its derivatives:

$$\frac{p^2\Psi}{2m} + E_p(x)\Psi = E\Psi \rightarrow \frac{1}{2m}\left(-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2}\right) + E_p(x)\Psi = E\Psi \quad 31.47$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + E_p(x)\Psi = E\Psi \quad \text{In this } \Psi = \Psi(x) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} \quad 31.48$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + E_p(x)\Psi = E\Psi \quad 31.49$$

This is 49 is Erwin Schrödinger's equation independent of time for a single dimension.

Let's write Erwin Schrödinger's energy equation $E = E_k + E_p(x)$ again where we have $E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m}$:

$$E = E_k + E_p(x) = \frac{p^2}{2m} + E_p(x) \rightarrow \frac{p^2}{2m} + E_p(x) = E \quad 31.50$$

In this we apply the function Ψ and its derivatives:

$$\frac{p^2\Psi}{2m} + E_p(x)\Psi = E\Psi \rightarrow \frac{1}{2m}\left(-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2}\right) + E_p(x)\Psi = -\frac{\hbar}{i} \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \quad 31.51$$

$$\frac{1}{2m}\left(-\hbar^2 \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2}\right) + E_p(x)\Psi = -\frac{i\hbar}{i.i} \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \rightarrow -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + E_p(x)\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \quad 31.52$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \frac{\partial^2\Psi}{\partial x^2} + E_p(x)\Psi = i\hbar \frac{\partial\Psi}{\partial t} \quad \text{In this we have: } \Psi = \Psi(x, t) \quad 31.53$$

This 53 is Erwin Schrödinger's equation dependent on space and time.

§ 32 Relativistic Version of Erwin Schödinger Equation

A particle moving with velocity v along the x axis is associated with an infinite wave in the form:

$$\Psi = \Psi(x, t) = Ae^{\frac{i}{\hbar}\phi} = Ae^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} \quad A = \text{Constant} \quad 32.1$$

For a plane wave of constant phase $\phi = \phi(x, t) = px - Et = \text{constant}$ we obtain the velocity u of phase equal to:

$$d\phi = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial t} dt = \text{zero} \rightarrow d\phi = p dx - E dt = \text{zero} \rightarrow u = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{E}{p} \quad u = \frac{E}{p} \quad 32.2$$

The energy E , and the moment p being properties of a particle in motion with velocity v , and the frequency γ and wavelength λ being properties of the wave motion associated with the particle. Louis De Broglie listed these properties in the following equations

$$E = h\gamma = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad p = hk = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad k = \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad 32.3$$

From 3 we get the phase speed u :

$$u = \frac{\gamma}{k} = \frac{E}{p} = \frac{c^2}{v} \quad 32.4$$

In 4 we have $m_0 > \text{zero}$ because if $m_0 = \text{zero}$ then $E = cp$ (30.10) and we would have:

$$u = \frac{\gamma}{k} = \frac{E}{p} = c \quad 32.5$$

And in 4 the phase velocity would be $u = c$ and not $u = \frac{c^2}{v}$. 32.6

As $m_0 > \text{zero}$ then $v < c$ and in 4 we have $u > c$. 32.7

If at 4 $u = \frac{c^2}{v}$ the phase velocity then $c \neq \frac{\gamma}{k}$ because if at 4 $c = \frac{\gamma}{k}$ then we would have:

$$u = \frac{\gamma}{k} = \frac{E}{p} = \frac{c^2}{v} = \frac{(\frac{\gamma}{k})^2}{\frac{\gamma}{k}} \rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{k} = \frac{(\frac{\gamma}{k})^2}{\frac{\gamma}{k}} \rightarrow u = v = c = \frac{\gamma}{k}. \quad 32.8$$

And in 4 the phase velocity would be $u = v = c$ and not $u = \frac{c^2}{v}$. 32.9

From 4 we get the velocity v written as:

$$u = \frac{\gamma}{k} = \frac{E}{p} = \frac{c^2}{v} \rightarrow v = c^2 \frac{p}{E} \quad 32.10$$

Applying 10 in kinetic energy $E_k = \frac{1}{2} vp = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ we get to $m_0 > \text{zero}$ e $v < c$:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} vp = \frac{1}{2} \left(c^2 \frac{p}{E} \right) p = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 p^2}{E} \rightarrow E_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 p^2}{E} \quad 32.11$$

When $m_0 = \text{zero}$ then $v = c$ and we have $E_k = \frac{cp}{2}$ (30.33) and $E = cp$ (30.10).

Multiplying 30.33 by 30.10 we obtain:

$$E_k E = \frac{cp}{2} cp \rightarrow E_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 p^2}{E} \quad 32.12$$

And we have 11 equal to 12 demonstrating that the equation $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 p^2}{E}$ is ambivalent and has general validity for $m_0 \geq \text{zero}$ and $v \leq c$.

We know from mathematics that the group velocity v_g is given by: $v_g = \frac{d\gamma}{dk}$ 32.13

From 3 we get the speed in the form:

$$E = h\gamma = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow (h\gamma)^2 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) = m_0^2 c^4 \rightarrow \frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 \gamma^2} \rightarrow v = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 \gamma^2}} \quad 32.14$$

In 14 we have the particle velocity only as a function of the frequency $v = v(\gamma)$.

Deriving the velocity of 14 in relation to the frequency we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{v^2}{c^2} &= 1 - \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 \gamma^2} \rightarrow \frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2} \gamma^{-2} \rightarrow \frac{2v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{d\gamma} = -\frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2} (-2) \gamma^{-3} \rightarrow \frac{dv}{d\gamma} = \frac{c^2}{v} \left(\frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 \gamma^3}\right) \\ \frac{dv}{d\gamma} &= \frac{c^2}{v} \left(\frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 \gamma^3}\right) = \frac{\gamma}{k} \left(\frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 \gamma^3}\right) = \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 k \gamma^2} \rightarrow \frac{dv}{d\gamma} = \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 k \gamma^2} \end{aligned} \quad 32.15$$

Deriving the velocity v from 10 in relation to the frequency and considering that k is a function of the frequency $k = k(\gamma)$ we obtain:

$$v = c^2 \frac{p}{E} = c^2 \frac{k}{\gamma} = c^2 k \gamma^{-1} \rightarrow \frac{dv}{d\gamma} = c^2 \left[\frac{dk}{d\gamma} \gamma^{-1} + k(-1) \gamma^{-1-1} \right] = c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{dk}{d\gamma} - \frac{k}{\gamma^2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{dv}{d\gamma} = c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{dk}{d\gamma} - \frac{k}{\gamma^2} \right) \quad 32.16$$

We should have 15 equals 16 so:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dv}{d\gamma} &= \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 k \gamma^2} = c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{dk}{d\gamma} - \frac{k}{\gamma^2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 k \gamma^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{dk}{d\gamma} - \frac{k}{\gamma^2} \rightarrow \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 k \gamma} = \frac{dk}{d\gamma} - \frac{k}{\gamma} \rightarrow \frac{dk}{d\gamma} = \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 k \gamma} + \frac{k}{\gamma} \\ \frac{dk}{d\gamma} &= \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 k \gamma} + \frac{k}{\gamma} \rightarrow \frac{dk}{d\gamma} = \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{h^2 k \gamma} + \frac{h^2 k k}{h^2 k \gamma} = \frac{m_0^2 c^4 + h^2 k^2}{h^2 k \gamma} = \frac{m_0^2 c^4 + p^2}{E p} = \frac{\frac{E^2}{c^2}}{E p} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{E}{p} \\ \frac{dk}{d\gamma} &= \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{E}{p} = \frac{1}{v} \rightarrow v_g = \frac{d\gamma}{dk} = v \rightarrow v_g = v \end{aligned} \quad 32.17$$

And at 17 we have the group velocity v_g equal to the velocity v of the particle.

From 30.9 we obtain:

$$E = c \sqrt{m_0^2 c^2 + p^2} \rightarrow \frac{E^2}{c^2} = p^2 + m_0^2 c^2 \quad 32.18$$

Applying 3 out of 18 and deriving the frequency γ with respect to k we obtain:

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = p^2 + m_0^2 c^2 \rightarrow \frac{h^2 \gamma^2}{c^2} = h^2 k^2 + m_0^2 c^2 \rightarrow \frac{h^2}{c^2} 2\gamma \frac{d\gamma}{dk} = h^2 2k \rightarrow \frac{d\gamma}{dk} = c^2 \frac{k}{\gamma} \quad 32.19$$

$$v_g = \frac{d\gamma}{dk} = c^2 \frac{k}{\gamma} = v \rightarrow v_g = v \quad 32.20$$

And in 20 we have the group velocity v_g equal to the velocity v of the particle.

The equation $E = E_k + E_p = \frac{p^2}{2m} + E_p$ by Erwin Schrödinger of Quantum Mechanics equals the total energy E with the sum of the kinetic energy E_k with the potential energy E_p functions, to proceed with this recipe it is necessary to name some functions.

The name of kinetic energy in relativity should only be attributed to differences between energies, the best examples are:

$$E_k = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 = E - E_0 \quad 32.21$$

$$E'_k = m_0 c^2 - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = E_0 - E' \quad 32.22$$

Writing 30.3:

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 = -E_p \quad 30.3$$

In this denominating T'_k the kinetic energy:

$$T'_k = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 \quad 32.23$$

And it remains as kinetic energy the term $E_k = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 \quad 32.21$

In 30.3 we have the exact result: $T'_k = E_k \quad 32.24$

The result is exact because applying $\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = 1$ in either one we get the other.

And we have 30.3 written as: $T'_k = E_k = -E_p \quad 32.25$

Writing 30.15:

$$E_k = m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = m_0 c^2 - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = -E_p \quad 30.15$$

In this denominating the kinetic energies:

$$T_k = m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad \text{and} \quad E'_k = m_0 c^2 - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 32.26$$

At 30.15 we have the exact result: $T_k = E'_k \quad 32.27$

The result is accurate because applyin $\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = 1$ in either one we get the other.

And we have 30.15 written as: $T_k = E'_k = -E_p \quad 32.28$

From the kinetic energy 21 we obtain:

$$E_k = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 \quad 32.29$$

$$vp = \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \left(\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 \right) + \left(m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right) = E_k + T_k \rightarrow vp = E_k + T_k \quad 32.30$$

$$vp = \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = E + T \rightarrow vp = E + T \quad 32.31$$

In this vp is the difference between the highest and lowest energy. Therefore, the average kinetic energy

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} vp = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \text{ is the average energy of the difference between the highest and the lowest energy.}$$

From the kinetic energy 22 we obtain:

$$E'_k = m_0 c^2 - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 c^2 + \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \quad 32.32$$

$$v'p' = \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \left(m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 \right) + \left(m_0 c^2 - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \right) = T'_k + E'_k \rightarrow v'p' = T'_k + E'_k \quad 32.33$$

$$v'p' = \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = T' - E' \rightarrow v'p' = T' - E' \quad 32.34$$

In this $v'p'$ it is the difference between the highest and lowest energy. Therefore, the average kinetic energy $E'_k = \frac{1}{2} v'p' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_0 v'^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$ is the average energy of the difference between the highest and the lowest energy.

Comparing 30 with 33 we see that all terms in the sequence are exactly the same so we have:

$$vp = v'p' \quad E_k = T'_k \quad T_k = E'_k \quad 32.35$$

Comparing 31 with 34 we see that all terms in the sequence are exactly the same so we have:

$$vp = v'p' \quad E = T' \quad T = -E' \quad 32.36$$

The energies E_k and T_k are related by:

$$E_k = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - m_0 c^2 = \frac{m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad E_k = \frac{T_k}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 32.37$$

The energies E'_k and T'_k are related by:

$$E'_k = m_0 c^2 - \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad E'_k = \frac{T'_k}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} \quad 32.38$$

From 25 and 28 we get:

$$E_k = -E_p \rightarrow E_k + E_p = zero \quad E'_k = -E'_p \rightarrow E'_k + E'_p = zero \quad 32.39$$

Now naming the Hamiltonians H and H' as:

$$H = E_k + E_p \quad H' = E'_k + E'_p \quad 32.40$$

The Hamiltonians being the total energy of the particle, which by hypothesis is not necessarily equal to zero.

Now we must also define the Lagrangian in terms of kinetic energy.

Now from 30 and 33 we get:

$$vp = E_k + T_k \rightarrow E_k = vp - T_k \quad v'p' = T'_k + E'_k \rightarrow E'_k = v'p' - T'_k \quad 32.41$$

Applying 41 out of 40 we get:

$$H = E_k + E_p = vp - T_k + E_p \quad H' = E'_k + E'_p = v'p' - T'_k + E'_p \quad 32.42$$

Defining Lagrangian as:

$$L = T_k - E_p = m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} + \frac{k}{r} \quad 32.43$$

$$L' = T'_k - E'_p = m_0 c^2 \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} - m_0 c^2 + \frac{k}{r} \quad 32.44$$

Applying 43 and 44 to 42 we obtain the relationship between the Hamiltonians and Lagrangians:

$$H = vp - T_k + E_p = vp - (T_k - E_p) = vp - L \rightarrow H = vp - L \quad 32.45$$

$$H' = v'p' - T'_k + E_p = v'p' - (T'_k - E_p) = v'p' - L' \rightarrow H' = v'p' - L' \quad 32.46$$

Now to redefine the Hamiltonians let's add H and H' to 40:

$$(H = E_k + E_p) + (H' = E'_k + E_p) \rightarrow H + H' = E_k + E'_k + 2E_p \quad 32.47$$

Applying $T_k = E'_k$ from 27 to 47 we obtain:

$$H + H' = E_k + E'_k + 2E_p = E_k + T_k + 2E_p \rightarrow H + H' = E_k + T_k + 2E_p \quad 32.48$$

Applying 30 $vp = E_k + T_k$ in 48 we obtain:

$$H + H' = E_k + T_k + 2E_p = vp + 2E_p \rightarrow H + H' = vp + 2E_p \quad 32.49$$

Now defining the Hamiltonians according to 49:

$$H = \frac{1}{2}vp + E_p \quad 32.50$$

$$H' = \frac{1}{2}v'p' + E_p \quad 32.51$$

These Hamiltonians are H = H' invariants.

Adding 50 plus 51 we get:

$$(H = \frac{1}{2}vp + E_p) + (H' = \frac{1}{2}v'p' + E_p) \rightarrow H + H' = \frac{1}{2}(vp + v'p') + 2E_p = vp + 2E_p \quad 32.52$$

And we get 52 = 49.

The Hamiltonian $H = \frac{1}{2}vp + E_p$ must agree with the Hamiltonian equation $v = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}$.

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{1}{2}vp + E_p \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{1}{2}vp \right) \quad \frac{\partial E_p}{\partial p} = zero \quad 32.53$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{1}{2}vp \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} p + \frac{1}{2} v \frac{\partial p}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} p + \frac{1}{2} v \quad 32.54$$

Deriving the velocity of 10 $v = c^2 \frac{p}{E}$ we have

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial p} = \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(c^2 \frac{p}{E} \right) = c^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial p} (pE^{-1}) = c^2 \frac{\partial p}{\partial p} E^{-1} + c^2 p \frac{\partial (E^{-1})}{\partial p} = \frac{c^2}{E} - c^2 p E^{-1-1} = -2 \frac{\partial E}{\partial p}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial p} = \frac{c^2}{E} - c^2 p E^{-1-1} = -2 \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} = \frac{c^2}{E} - c^2 \frac{p}{E^2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} \quad 32.55$$

Now deriving E with respect to p in 18 we get:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{E^2}{c^2} = p^2 + m_0^2 c^2 \right) \rightarrow \frac{2E}{c^2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} = 2p \rightarrow \frac{E}{c^2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} = p \rightarrow \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} = c^2 \frac{p}{E} = v \quad 32.56$$

Applying 55 and 56 out of 54 we obtain:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial p} p + \frac{1}{2} v = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{c^2}{E} - c^2 \frac{p}{E^2} \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} \right) p + \frac{1}{2} v = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{c^2}{E} - c^2 \frac{p}{E^2} (v) \right] p + \frac{1}{2} v$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{c^2}{E} - c^2 \frac{p}{E^2} (v) \right] p + \frac{1}{2} v = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} p - \frac{1}{2} c^2 \frac{p^2}{E^2} v + \frac{1}{2} v = \frac{1}{2} v - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} v + \frac{1}{2} v$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = \frac{1}{2} v - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} v + \frac{1}{2} v = v - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} v = v \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} = v \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right) = v \quad 32.57$$

In 57 we consider the term $\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} = zero$ or we could consider that the speed of light has the character of being infinite in Quantum Mechanics (QM) $\frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{(c=\infty)^2} = zero$.

Applying the formula 10 of the velocity $v = c^2 \frac{p}{E}$ to the Hamiltonian of 50 we obtain:

$$H = \frac{1}{2} vp + E_p = \frac{1}{2} \left(c^2 \frac{p}{E}\right) p + E_p = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 p^2}{E} + E_p \rightarrow H = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 p^2}{E} + E_p \quad 32.58$$

And at 58 we have the ambivalent kinetic energy of 11 $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 p^2}{E}$.

From 58 we get the value of p:

$$p = \sqrt{\frac{2E}{c^2} (H - E_p)} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{c^2} \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} (H - E_p)} = \sqrt{\frac{2m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} (H - E_p)} \quad 32.59$$

In this doing $c = \infty$ we obtain:

$$p = \sqrt{\frac{2m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} (H - E_p)} = \sqrt{\frac{2m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{(\infty)^2}}} (H - E_p)} = \sqrt{2m_0 (H - E_p)} \rightarrow p = \sqrt{2m_0 (H - E_p)} \quad 32.60$$

In 60 we have the p value of the theory of Erwin Schödinger.

Applying 60 out of 10 we get the particle velocity:

$$v = c^2 \frac{p}{E} = \frac{c^2}{E} \sqrt{\frac{2E}{c^2} (H - E_p)} \rightarrow v = \sqrt{\frac{2c^2}{E} (H - E_p)} \quad 32.61$$

In what follows the development is approximately the method of the own Erwin Schödinger.

In Hamiltonian 58 applying the Hamilton Jacobi equations to the x axis we obtain:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = p \quad -\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = H \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -H \left(q, \frac{\partial S}{\partial q}, t\right) = -H \left(x, \frac{\partial S}{\partial x}, t\right) \quad 32.62$$

$$H = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 p^2}{E} + E_p = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x}\right)^2 + E_p = -\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} \quad 32.63$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x}\right)^2 + E_p + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = zero \quad 32.64$$

For a conservative system the Hamilton Jacobi equations are given by:

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = p \quad \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -H \quad 32.65$$

From 65 it is concluded that the action S can be in the form:

$$S = S(x, t) = f(x) + g(t) = constante \quad 32.66$$

$$\text{Where } f = f(x) \text{ is a function of } x \text{ that should result in } \frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = p \quad 32.67$$

Applying $\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$ e $\frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = -H$ in 64 we obtain:

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial S}{\partial x}\right)^2 + E_p + \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} = zero \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)^2 + E_p - H = zero \quad 32.68$$

Now let's make the transformation in 68 $f = f(x) = k \ln \Psi$ 32.69

Where k is a constant.

The f function of 69 has an analogy with entropy.

Applying 69 out of 68 we obtain:

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + E_p - H = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} \left[\frac{\partial (k \ln \Psi)}{\partial x} \right]^2 + E_p - H = \text{zero} \quad 32.70$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} \left[\frac{\partial (k \ln \Psi)}{\partial x} \right]^2 + E_p - H = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} \left(\frac{k}{\Psi} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + E_p - H = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2}{E} \left(\frac{k}{\Psi} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + E_p - H = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + (E_p - H) \Psi^2 = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + (E_p - H) \Psi^2 = \text{zero} \quad 32.71$$

Now suppose 71 is not null and has a remainder R in the form:

$$R = R \left(\Psi, \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x}, x \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + (E_p - H) \Psi^2 \quad 32.72$$

The rest R must be a minimum so it must meet the functional:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} R \left(\Psi, \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x}, x \right) dx \quad 32.73$$

And we get from the Euler Lagrange equation of the functional:

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial \Psi} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial R}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)} \right] = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + (E_p - H) \Psi^2 \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + (E_p - H) \Psi^2 \right] \right\} = \text{zero}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \Psi} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + (E_p - H) \Psi^2 \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right)^2 + (E_p - H) \Psi^2 \right] \right\} = 2(E_p - H) \Psi - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} 2 \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right) \right] = \text{zero}$$

$$2(E_p - H) \Psi - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} 2 \left(\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} \right) \right] = (E_p - H) \Psi - \frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + (E_p - H) \Psi = \text{zero}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + (E_p - H) \Psi = \text{zero} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi \quad 32.74$$

$$\text{In 74 we have } \Psi = \Psi(x) \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} = \frac{d^2 \Psi}{dx^2} \quad 32.75$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \frac{d^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi \quad 32.76$$

Applying the energy $E = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ in 76 we obtain:

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{E} \frac{d^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{c^2 k^2}{\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}} \frac{d^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{k^2}{\frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}} \frac{d^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi \quad 32.77$$

Making in 77 $c = \infty$ we obtain:

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{k^2}{\frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}} \frac{d^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{k^2}{\frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{(c=\infty)^2}}}} \frac{d^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{k^2}{m_0} \frac{d^2 \Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = H \Psi \quad 32.78$$

Now in 78 making k equal to Planck's constant $k = \hbar$ and replacing H with E because now it doesn't cause any more confusion:

$$-\frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar^2}{m_0} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = H\Psi \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\hbar^2}{m_0} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = E\Psi$$

$$-\frac{\hbar^2}{2m_0} \frac{d^2\Psi}{dx^2} + E_p \Psi = E\Psi \quad 32.79$$

And we have 79 equal to Erwin Schrödinger. equation 31.49. The method used in this work is approximately the one used by Erwin Schrödinger.

§ 32 Energy continuation 20/09/2023

Erwin Schrödinger's Hamiltonian of Quantum Mechanics (QM) is written as:

$$H = H(p, q) = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m_0} + E_p \quad E_k = E_k(p) \quad E_p = E_p(q) \quad 32.80$$

Where we represent the rest inertial mass by m_0 exactly as in relativity.

From 80 we can obtain the kinetic energy of MQ written as:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m_0} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(m_0 v)^2}{m_0} = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v^2 = \frac{1}{2} v m_0 v = \frac{1}{2} v p \quad 32.81$$

In Hamilton's theory, the derivative of H with respect to p gives the speed:

$$\frac{dH}{dp} = \frac{dE_k}{dp} = \frac{d}{dp} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m_0} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2p}{m_0} = \frac{p}{m_0} = \frac{m_0 v}{m_0} = v \quad \frac{dE_p}{dp} = \text{zero} \quad 32.82$$

So conversely we can say that kinetic energy is given by:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_0 \left(\frac{dH}{dp} \right) \left(\frac{dH}{dp} \right) \quad 32.83$$

When Hamilton created his theory there was no suspicion that time was variable. That is why he did not obtain a Hamiltonian for the observer O and another for the observer O' .

But in Undulating Relativity we have two Hamiltonians, H and H' , one for each observer, so we can write the kinetic energy of 83 in general form:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_0 \left(\frac{dH}{dp} \right) \left(\frac{dH'}{dp'} \right) \quad 32.84$$

The moments p and p' can be written as a function of the masses $m = m(v)$ and $m' = m'(v')$ varying with the speeds v and v' or as a function of the rest mass m_0 :

$$\frac{E}{c^2} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = m \rightarrow p = mv = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 v' \rightarrow m_0 = \frac{p}{v'} \quad 32.85$$

$$\frac{E'}{c^2} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = m' \rightarrow p' = m' v' = \frac{m_0 v'}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 v \rightarrow m_0 = \frac{p'}{v} \quad 32.86$$

With 85 and 86 we obtain the well-known invariance of kinetic energy:

$$m_0 = \frac{p}{v'} = \frac{p'}{v} \rightarrow vp = v'p' \rightarrow E_k = E'_k = \frac{1}{2} vp = \frac{1}{2} v'p' \quad 32.87$$

With 87 we write the kinetic energy for observer O and observer O' in the form:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} vp = \frac{1}{2} v \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{2} v m v = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \frac{m}{m} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(mv)^2}{m} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m} \quad 32.88$$

$$E'_k = \frac{1}{2} v' p' = \frac{1}{2} v' \frac{m_0 v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{2} v' m' v' = \frac{1}{2} m' v'^2 = \frac{1}{2} m' v'^2 \frac{m'}{m'} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{(m' v')^2}{m'} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p'^2}{m'} \quad 32.89$$

With 87 we write the kinetic energy for observer O and observer O' in the form:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} v p = \frac{1}{2} v m v = \frac{1}{2} v \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} v = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v v' \quad 32.90$$

$$E'_k = \frac{1}{2} v' p' = \frac{1}{2} v' m' v' = \frac{1}{2} v' \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} v' = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v' \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v' v \quad 32.91$$

From 87, 90 and 91 the general form of kinetic energy results:

$$E_k = E'_k = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v v' = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v' v \quad 32.92$$

Applying 88 and 89 to 32.50 and 32.51 we obtain the Hamiltonian functions of $H = H(p, q)$ and $H' = H(p', q)$:

$$H = H(p, q) = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2} v p + E_p = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m} + E_p \quad 32.93$$

$$H' = H(p', q) = E_k + E_p = \frac{1}{2} v' p' + E_p = \frac{1}{2} \frac{p'^2}{m'} + E_p \quad 32.94$$

Deriving H and H' from 93 and 94 with respect to p and p' we obtain:

$$\frac{dH}{dp} = \frac{d}{dp} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2}{m} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2p}{m} = \frac{p}{m} = v \quad \frac{dm}{dp} = \text{zero} \quad 32.95$$

$$\frac{dH}{dp'} = \frac{d}{dp'} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{p'^2}{m'} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2p'}{m'} = \frac{p'}{m'} = v' \quad \frac{dm'}{dp'} = \text{zero} \quad 32.96$$

The results of 95 and 96 are in accordance with Hamilton's theory, which demonstrates that making $\frac{dm}{dp} = \text{zero}$ and $\frac{dm'}{dp'} = \text{zero}$ is correct, since the masses are explicit functions only of the velocities and therefore do not it is necessary to approximate 32.57.

Applying 95 and 96 to 84 we obtain the general form of kinetic energy 92:

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m_0 \left(\frac{dH}{dp} \right) \left(\frac{dH'}{dp'} \right) = \frac{1}{2} m_0 v v' \quad 32.97$$

The result of 97 being equal to 92 demonstrates that making $\frac{dm}{dp} = \text{zero}$ and $\frac{dm'}{dp'} = \text{zero}$ is correct and is consistent with Undulating Relativity.

The kinetic energy of 88 and 89 of Undulating Relativity differs from the kinetic energy of 80 of Quantum Mechanics, only due to the correction of mass due to speed.

Writing 30.32:

$$E_k = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{p^2 - m_0^2 v^2} \quad 32.98$$

If in 98 we applied $p' = \frac{m_0 v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}} = m_0 v$ (86) results:

$$E_k = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{p^2 - m_0^2 v^2} = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{p^2 - p'^2} \quad 32.99$$

Reshaping 99 and writing it in vector form we obtain:

$$E_k = \frac{c}{2} \sqrt{p^2 - p'^2} \rightarrow \left(\frac{2E_k}{c} \right)^2 = p^2 - p'^2 \rightarrow \vec{p} = p' \hat{i} + \frac{2E_k}{c} \hat{j} \quad 32.100$$

Equation 100 tells us that kinetic energy flows between observers O and O' as if it were a vector entity. Since the moments $p = p(v)$ and $p' = p'(v)$ are a function of the same speed, then the absorption of energy by the particle results in a deviation in its trajectory or is the cause of the wave-like movement of the particle.

For a three-dimensional space, equation 8.5 is written as:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad (8.5) \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{y/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} + \frac{z/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \quad 32.101$$

Where setting:

$$v_x = \frac{x}{t} \quad v_y = \frac{y}{t} \quad v_z = \frac{z}{t} \quad v^2 = v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2 \quad 32.102$$

We get:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} = -\frac{v_x}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = -\frac{v_y}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = -\frac{v_z}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad 32.103$$

Squaring gives:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = \frac{v_x^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = \frac{v_y^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{v_z^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \quad 32.104$$

These must meet the three-dimensional wave equation where u is the Louis De Broglie phase velocity 32.4:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = u^2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad 32.105$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = u^2 \left(\frac{v_x^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v_y^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v_z^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) = \frac{u^2}{c^4} (v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{u^2}{c^4} (v^2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = \frac{u^2}{c^4} (v^2) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rightarrow 1 = \frac{u^2}{c^4} (v^2) \rightarrow u = \frac{c^2}{v} (= 32.4) \quad 32.106$$

Quantum operators are:

$$E = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad p_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad p_y = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad p_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \quad 32.107$$

Applying the operators in $p^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2$ we get:

$$p^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 = \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(-i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$p^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \quad 32.108$$

Applying 104 in 108 we obtain:

$$p^2 = -\hbar^2 \left[\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{v_x^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v_y^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v_z^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) \quad 32.109$$

$$p^2 = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{v_x^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v_y^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + \frac{v_z^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) = -\hbar^2 \left(\frac{v_x^2}{c^4} + \frac{v_y^2}{c^4} + \frac{v_z^2}{c^4} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = -\hbar^2 \frac{v^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \quad 32.110$$

$$p^2 = -\hbar^2 \frac{v^2}{c^4} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \rightarrow p = i\hbar \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad 32.111$$

In 111 we have the moment operator p sought.

Applying the operators of 107 and 111 in 34.67 we obtain:

$$\frac{E}{c} = p + m_0 c e^{-\phi} \quad 34.67 \quad 32.112$$

$$\frac{1}{c} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = i\hbar \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + m_0 c e^{-\phi} \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + m_0 c^2 e^{-\phi} \quad 32.113$$

Deriving 32.1 we obtain:

$$(32.1) \Psi = \Psi(x, t) = Ae^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px-Et)} = Ae^{\Phi} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \Psi \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi \quad \Phi = \frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et) \quad 32.114$$

Applying 114 in 113 we obtain:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + m_0c^2e^{-\phi} \rightarrow i\hbar \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi\right) = i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi\right) + m_0c^2e^{-\phi} \quad 32.115$$

$$i\hbar \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi\right) = i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi\right) + m_0c^2e^{-\phi} \rightarrow E\Psi = \frac{v}{c}E\Psi + m_0c^2e^{-\phi} \quad 32.116$$

$$E\Psi = \frac{v}{c}E\Psi + m_0c^2e^{-\phi} \rightarrow \Psi \frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{v}{c}\Psi \frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0c^2e^{-\phi} \quad 32.117$$

$$\frac{\Psi}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{v}{c} \frac{\Psi}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + e^{-\phi} \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = \frac{\Psi}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = \Psi \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{v}{c}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v}{c}}} \quad 32.118$$

From 34.67 and 34.68 we deduce that $e^{-\phi}$ and e^{ϕ} are equal to 17.07:

$$e^{-\phi} = \mu = \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{v}{c}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v}{c}}} \quad e^{\phi} = \eta = \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{v}{c}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v}{c}}} \quad (17.07) \quad 32.119$$

Applying 119 in 118 we obtain:

$$e^{-\phi} = \Psi \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{v}{c}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v}{c}}} = \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{v}{c}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v}{c}}} \rightarrow \Psi = 1 \quad 32.120$$

The result $\Psi = 1$ of 120 demonstrates that equations 34.67 and 111 are both exact.

Applying the operator 107 $E = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$ in 32.4 $u = \frac{E}{p} = \frac{c^2}{v} \rightarrow p = \frac{v}{c^2}E$ we obtain:

$$p = \frac{v}{c^2}E = \frac{v}{c^2} \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \rightarrow p = i\hbar \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad 32.121$$

And we have in 121 the same result as 111 for the moment operator p.

Applying the operators of 107 and 111 in 34.68 we obtain:

$$\frac{E}{c} = -p + m_0ce^{\phi} \quad 34.68 \quad 32.122$$

$$\frac{1}{c} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -i\hbar \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + m_0ce^{\phi} \quad i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + m_0c^2e^{\phi} \quad 32.123$$

Applying the derivative $\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi$ from 114 in 123 we obtain:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} = -i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + m_0c^2e^{\phi} \rightarrow i\hbar \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi\right) = -i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi\right) + m_0c^2e^{\phi} \quad 32.124$$

$$i\hbar \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi\right) = -i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \left(-\frac{i}{\hbar}E\Psi\right) + m_0c^2e^{\phi} \rightarrow E\Psi = -\frac{v}{c}E\Psi + m_0c^2e^{\phi} \quad 32.125$$

$$E\Psi = -\frac{v}{c}E\Psi + m_0c^2e^{\phi} \rightarrow \Psi \frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = -\frac{v}{c}\Psi \frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + m_0c^2e^{\phi} \quad 32.126$$

$$\frac{\Psi}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = -\frac{v}{c} \frac{\Psi}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + e^{\phi} \rightarrow e^{\phi} = \frac{\Psi}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right) = \Psi \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{v}{c}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v}{c}}} \quad 32.127$$

Applying 119 in 127 we obtain:

$$e^{\phi} = \Psi \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+v}{c}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1-v}{c}}} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1+v}{c}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1-v}{c}}} \rightarrow \Psi = 1 \quad 32.128$$

Applying $\Psi = 1$ in 117 and 126 we obtain:

$$E\Psi = \frac{v}{c}E\Psi + m_0c^2e^{-\phi} \rightarrow E = \frac{v}{c}E + m_0c^2e^{-\phi} \rightarrow m_0c^2e^{-\phi} = E\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \quad 32.129$$

$$E\Psi = -\frac{v}{c}E\Psi + m_0c^2e^{\phi} \rightarrow E = -\frac{v}{c}E + m_0c^2e^{\phi} \rightarrow m_0c^2e^{\phi} = E\left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right) \quad 32.130$$

§33 Hyperbolic Relativistic Energy

Next, we will conclude that relativistic energy is a hyperbolic function.

From the energy of 30.9 we obtain:

$$E = c\sqrt{p^2 + m_0^2c^2} \quad 33.1$$

$$E^2 = c^2p^2 + m_0^2c^4 \rightarrow E^2 - c^2p^2 = m_0^2c^4 \quad 33.2$$

$$(E + cp)(E - cp) = m_0c^2 \cdot m_0c^2 \quad 33.3$$

$$\frac{(E+cp)}{m_0c^2} \cdot \frac{(E-cp)}{m_0c^2} = 1 \quad 33.4$$

In this denominating:

$$e^{\phi} = \frac{(E+cp)}{m_0c^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{m_0c^2 + cm_0v}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\right)}{m_0c^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1+\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)\left(1+\frac{v}{c}\right)}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(1+\frac{v}{c}\right)}{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)}} \quad 33.5$$

$$\phi = \ln \left[\sqrt{\frac{\left(1+\frac{v}{c}\right)}{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)}} \right] \quad 33.6$$

$$e^{-\phi} = \frac{(E-cp)}{m_0c^2} = \frac{\left(\frac{m_0c^2 - cm_0v}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\right)}{m_0c^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1-\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)\left(1+\frac{v}{c}\right)}} = \sqrt{\frac{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)}{\left(1+\frac{v}{c}\right)}} \quad 33.7$$

$$-\phi = \ln \left[\sqrt{\frac{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)}{\left(1+\frac{v}{c}\right)}} \right] \quad 33.8$$

$$e^{\phi} \cdot e^{-\phi} = 1 \quad \text{that is in agreement with 4.} \quad 33.9$$

Now calling the hyperbolic cosine (ch) as:

$$x = \text{ch}\phi = \frac{e^{\phi} + e^{-\phi}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(E+cp)}{m_0c^2} + \frac{(E-cp)}{m_0c^2} \right] = \frac{E}{m_0c^2} = \frac{1}{m_0c^2} \frac{m_0c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 33.10$$

And naming the hyperbolic sine (sh) as:

$$y = \text{sh}\phi = \frac{e^{\phi} - e^{-\phi}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{(E+cp)}{m_0c^2} - \frac{(E-cp)}{m_0c^2} \right] = \frac{cp}{m_0c^2} = \frac{1}{m_0c^2} \frac{cm_0v}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 33.11$$

To prove that cosine and sine agree with the hyperbola equation let's make cosine equal to x and sine equal to y of the hyperbola equation 12:

$$x^2 - y^2 = 1 \quad 33.12$$

$$\left(\frac{E}{m_0 c^2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{cp}{m_0 c^2}\right)^2 = \frac{E^2 - c^2 p^2}{m_0^2 c^4} = \frac{m_0^2 c^4}{m_0^2 c^4} = 1 \quad 33.13$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{\frac{v}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} - \frac{\frac{v^2}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = 1 \quad 33.14$$

Since e^θ and $e^{-\theta}$ are always positive, the hyperbolic cosine is always greater than zero:

$$x = \text{ch}\theta = \frac{e^\theta + e^{-\theta}}{2} = \frac{E}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} > \text{zero} \quad 33.15$$

So there is no negative energy.

Now defining the hyperbolic tangent, secant cotangent and cosecant have:

$$\text{th}\theta = \frac{\text{sh}\theta}{\text{ch}\theta} = \frac{e^\theta - e^{-\theta}}{e^\theta + e^{-\theta}} = \frac{\frac{cp}{m_0 c^2}}{\frac{E}{m_0 c^2}} = \frac{cp}{E} = \frac{\frac{cm_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}}{\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}} = \frac{v}{c} \quad 33.16$$

$$\text{coth}\theta = \frac{\text{ch}\theta}{\text{sh}\theta} = \frac{e^\theta + e^{-\theta}}{e^\theta - e^{-\theta}} = \frac{\frac{E}{m_0 c^2}}{\frac{cp}{m_0 c^2}} = \frac{E}{cp} = \frac{\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}}{\frac{cm_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}} = \frac{c}{v} \quad 33.17$$

$$\text{sech}\theta = \frac{1}{\text{ch}\theta} = \frac{2}{e^\theta + e^{-\theta}} = \frac{1}{\frac{E}{m_0 c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{E} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad 33.18$$

$$\text{cossech}\theta = \frac{1}{\text{sh}\theta} = \frac{2}{e^\theta - e^{-\theta}} = \frac{1}{\frac{cp}{m_0 c^2}} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{cp} = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\frac{cm_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}} = \frac{c}{v} \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad 33.19$$

Trigonometric Functions \Leftrightarrow Hyperbolic Functions

Construction of relationships that transform hyperbolic functions into trigonometric functions.

The Pythagorean formula for a right triangle with hypotenuse "h" and side "a" adjacent to angle α and side "b" opposite angle α is:

$$h^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad 33.20$$

For this triangle we have the following trigonometric functions $ft = ft(\alpha)$ with angle α :

$$a = h \cdot \cos\alpha \quad b = h \cdot \sin\alpha \quad 33.21$$

Reshaping the Pythagorean formula gives:

$$h^2 = a^2 + b^2 \rightarrow b^2 = h^2 - a^2 = (h + a)(h - a) \rightarrow \left(\frac{h+a}{b}\right) \left(\frac{h-a}{b}\right) = e^\theta e^{-\theta} = 1 \quad 33.22$$

This is divided into the following hyperbolic functions $fh = fh(\theta)$ with angle θ :

$$e^\theta = \frac{h+a}{b} > \text{zero} \quad 33.23$$

$$e^{-\emptyset} = \frac{h-a}{b} > \text{zero} \quad 33.24$$

Where applying the trigonometric functions we obtain $fh(\emptyset) = ft(\alpha)$:

$$e^{\emptyset} = \frac{h+a}{b} = \frac{h+h \cdot \text{cosa}}{h \cdot \text{sena}} = \frac{1+\text{cosa}}{\text{sena}} \quad 33.25$$

$$e^{-\emptyset} = \frac{h-a}{b} = \frac{h-h \cdot \text{cosa}}{h \cdot \text{sena}} = \frac{1-\text{cosa}}{\text{sena}} \quad 33.26$$

The real equality of the functions $fh(\emptyset) = ft(\alpha)$ only occurs if the angle of the hyperbolic function is equal to the angle of the trigonometric function, that is, if $fh(\emptyset) = ft(\emptyset)$ where both are hyperbolic functions or $fh(\alpha) = ft(\alpha)$

where both are trigonometric functions.

From trigonometry we have:

$$tg\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{1-c}{\text{sena}} = \frac{\text{sena}}{1+\text{cosa}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\text{cosa}}{1+\text{cosa}}} \quad 33.27$$

Applying 27 we obtain the fundamental function of the trigonometric angle α as a function of the hyperbolic angle \emptyset , $\alpha = \alpha(\emptyset)$:

$$e^{\emptyset} = \frac{1+\text{cosa}}{\text{sena}} = \frac{1}{tg\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1-\text{cosa}}{1+\text{cosa}}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\text{cosa}}{1-\text{cosa}}} \quad 33.28$$

$$e^{-\emptyset} = \frac{1-\text{cosa}}{\text{sena}} = tg\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\text{cosa}}{1+\text{cosa}}} \quad 33.29$$

$$\alpha = 2\text{arctg}(e^{-\emptyset}) \quad 33.30$$

The substitution of the angle 30 $\alpha = \alpha(\emptyset)$ in the trigonometric functions transforms it into hyperbolic functions with the necessary restrictions of existence, in the following form:

$$fh(\emptyset) = ft(\alpha) = ft[\alpha(\emptyset)] = ft(\emptyset) \rightarrow fh(\emptyset) = ft(\emptyset) \quad 33.31$$

From 28 and 29 we obtain the fundamental formulas of the hyperbolic angle \emptyset as a function of the trigonometric angle α , $\emptyset = \emptyset(\alpha)$:

$$\ln(e^{\emptyset}) = \ln\left[\frac{1}{tg\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}\right] \rightarrow \emptyset = \emptyset(\alpha) = \ln\left[\frac{1}{tg\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}\right] \quad 33.32$$

$$\ln(e^{-\emptyset}) = \ln\left[tg\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right] \rightarrow -\emptyset = \ln\left[tg\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)\right] \rightarrow \emptyset = \emptyset(\alpha) = \ln\left[\frac{1}{tg\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}\right] \quad 33.33$$

The functions (30) $\alpha = \alpha(\emptyset)$ and (32) $\emptyset = \emptyset(\alpha)$ are inverses of each other.

The substitution of angle 32 $\emptyset = \emptyset(\alpha)$ in the hyperbolic functions transforms it into trigonometric functions with the appropriate existence restrictions, in the following form:

$$ft(\alpha) = fh(\emptyset) = fh[\emptyset(\alpha)] = fh(\alpha) \rightarrow ft(\alpha) = fh(\alpha) \quad 33.34$$

In the unitary hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ applying the functions $x = \text{ch}\emptyset$ and $y = \text{sh}\emptyset$ we get:

$$x^2 - y^2 = \text{ch}^2\emptyset - \text{sh}^2\emptyset = (\text{ch}\emptyset + \text{sh}\emptyset)(\text{ch}\emptyset - \text{sh}\emptyset) = e^{\emptyset} \cdot e^{-\emptyset} = 1 \quad 33.35$$

Breaking it down into two functions yields the hyperbolic cosine "ch \emptyset " and hyperbolic sine "sh \emptyset " functions:

$$\text{ch}\emptyset + \text{sh}\emptyset = e^{\emptyset} \rightarrow x = \text{ch}\emptyset = \frac{e^{\emptyset} + e^{-\emptyset}}{2} \quad 33.36$$

$$\text{ch}\emptyset - \text{sh}\emptyset = e^{-\emptyset} \rightarrow y = \text{sh}\emptyset = \frac{e^{\emptyset} - e^{-\emptyset}}{2} \quad 33.37$$

In 36 and 37 we have the fundamental properties of the hyperbolic functions.

Applying to the hyperbolic cosine $\text{ch}\varnothing$, the previous variables are obtained:

$$x = \text{ch}\varnothing = \frac{e^{\varnothing} + e^{-\varnothing}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h+a}{b} + \frac{h-a}{b} \right) = \frac{h}{b} = \frac{h}{h \cdot \text{sena}\alpha} = \frac{1}{\text{sena}\alpha} = \text{coseca}\alpha \quad 33.38$$

Applying to the hyperbolic sine $\text{sh}\varnothing$, the previous variables are obtained:

$$y = \text{sh}\varnothing = \frac{e^{\varnothing} - e^{-\varnothing}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h+a}{b} - \frac{h-a}{b} \right) = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{h \cdot \text{cosa}\alpha}{h \cdot \text{sena}\alpha} = \frac{\text{cosa}\alpha}{\text{sena}\alpha} = \text{cotg}\alpha \quad 33.39$$

Applying the hyperbolic cosine $x = \text{ch}\varnothing = \text{coseca}\alpha$ and the hyperbolic sine $y = \text{sh}\varnothing = \text{cotg}\alpha$ to the unitary hyperbola equation $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ we get:

$$x^2 - y^2 = \text{ch}^2\varnothing - \text{sh}^2\varnothing = \text{cosec}^2\alpha - \text{cotg}^2\alpha = 1 \quad 33.40$$

Which is a result of trigonometry.

With the relations of the hyperbolic cosine $\text{ch}\varnothing$ and the hyperbolic sine $\text{sh}\varnothing$ we can define the other relations between the trigonometric functions and the hyperbolic functions:

$$\text{tgh}\varnothing = \frac{\text{sh}\varnothing}{\text{ch}\varnothing} = \frac{\frac{\text{cosa}\alpha}{\text{sena}\alpha}}{\frac{1}{\text{sena}\alpha}} = \text{cosa}\alpha \quad 33.41$$

$$\text{cotgh}\varnothing = \frac{\text{ch}\varnothing}{\text{sh}\varnothing} = \frac{\frac{1}{\text{sena}\alpha}}{\frac{\text{cosa}\alpha}{\text{sena}\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\text{cosa}\alpha} = \text{seca}\alpha \quad 33.42$$

$$\text{sech}\varnothing = \frac{1}{\text{ch}\varnothing} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\text{sena}\alpha}} = \text{sena}\alpha \quad 33.43$$

$$\text{cosech}\varnothing = \frac{1}{\text{sh}\varnothing} = \frac{1}{\frac{\text{cosa}\alpha}{\text{sena}\alpha}} = \frac{\text{sena}\alpha}{\text{cosa}\alpha} = \text{tga}\alpha \quad 33.44$$

$$\text{sech}^2\varnothing + \text{tgh}^2\varnothing = \text{sen}^2\alpha + \text{cos}^2\alpha = 1 \quad 33.45$$

$$\text{cotgh}^2\varnothing - \text{cosech}^2\varnothing = \text{sec}^2\alpha - \text{tg}^2\alpha = 1 \quad 33.46$$

Construction of the already known relationships that transform the hyperbolic functions into the exponential form of a complex number.

Next, we will use Euler's formulas:

$$e^{i\alpha} = \text{cosa}\alpha + i\text{sena}\alpha \quad e^{-i\alpha} = \text{cosa}\alpha - i\text{sena}\alpha \quad 33.47$$

Reshaping the Pythagorean formula, we get:

$$h^2 = a^2 + b^2 = a^2 - (ib)^2 = (a + ib)(a - ib) \rightarrow \frac{(a+ib)}{h} \frac{(a-ib)}{h} = e^{\varnothing} e^{-\varnothing} = 1 \quad 33.48$$

This breaks down into the following complex hyperbolic functions:

$$e^{\varnothing} = \frac{a+ib}{h} > \text{zero} \quad 33.49$$

$$e^{-\varnothing} = \frac{a-ib}{h} > \text{zero} \quad 33.50$$

For this triangle we have the trigonometric relations:

$$\frac{a}{h} = \text{cosa}\alpha \quad \frac{b}{h} = \text{sena}\alpha \quad 33.51$$

Applying trigonometric relations, we get:

$$e^{\varnothing} = \frac{a+ib}{h} = \frac{a}{h} + i \frac{b}{h} = \text{cosa}\alpha + i\text{sena}\alpha \quad 33.52$$

$$e^{-\emptyset} = \frac{a-ib}{h} = \frac{a}{h} - i \frac{b}{h} = \cos\alpha - i\text{sen}\alpha \quad 33.53$$

To conform to Euler's formulas we must change the hyperbolic arguments to $\emptyset = i\alpha$ and thus we obtain the hyperbolic functions written as the exponential form of a complex number:

$$e^{\emptyset} = e^{i\alpha} = \cos\alpha + i\text{sen}\alpha \quad 33.54$$

$$e^{-\emptyset} = e^{-i\alpha} = \cos\alpha - i\text{sen}\alpha \quad 33.55$$

Calling the coseno *chia* hyperbolic complex as:

$$x = \text{chia} = \frac{e^{i\alpha} + e^{-i\alpha}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}[(\cos\alpha + i\text{sen}\alpha) + (\cos\alpha - i\text{sen}\alpha)] = \cos\alpha \quad 33.56$$

And naming the sine *shia* hyperbolic complex as:

$$y = \text{shia} = \frac{e^{i\alpha} - e^{-i\alpha}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}[(\cos\alpha + i\text{sen}\alpha) - (\cos\alpha - i\text{sen}\alpha)] = i\text{sen}\alpha \quad 33.57$$

Applying the cosine $x = \text{chia} = \cos\alpha$ hyperbolic complex and the sine $y = \text{shia} = i\text{sen}\alpha$ hyperbolic complex in the equation of the unit hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ results:

$$x^2 - y^2 = \text{ch}^2\alpha - \text{sh}^2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha - i^2\text{sen}^2\alpha = \cos^2\alpha + \text{sen}^2\alpha = 1 \quad 33.58$$

Which is a result of trigonometry.

With the relationships of the hyperbolic cosine $\text{chia} = \cos\alpha$ and the hyperbolic sine $\text{shia} = i\text{sen}\alpha$ we can define the other relationships between complex trigonometric functions and complex hyperbolic functions.

Construction of relationships that transform hyperbolic functions into trigonometric functions similar to those that occur in Gudermannian functions.

The Pythagorean formula for a right triangle with hypotenuse "h" and side "a" adjacent to angle α and side "b" opposite angle α is:

$$h^2 = a^2 + b^2 \quad 33.59$$

For this triangle we have the trigonometric relations:

$$a = h \cdot \cos\alpha \quad b = h \cdot \text{sen}\alpha \quad 33.60$$

Reshaping the Pythagorean formula gives:

$$h^2 = a^2 + b^2 \rightarrow a^2 = h^2 - b^2 = (h + b)(h - b) \rightarrow \left(\frac{h+b}{a}\right)\left(\frac{h-b}{a}\right) = e^{\beta} \cdot e^{-\beta} = 1 \quad 33.61$$

This is divided into the following hyperbolic functions:

$$e^{\beta} = \frac{h+b}{a} > \text{zero} \quad 33.62$$

$$e^{-\beta} = \frac{h-b}{a} > \text{zero} \quad 33.63$$

Where applying the trigonometric relations we obtain:

$$e^{\beta} = \frac{h+b}{a} = \frac{h+h \cdot \text{sen}\alpha}{h \cdot \cos\alpha} = \frac{1+\text{sen}\alpha}{\cos\alpha} \quad 33.64$$

$$e^{-\beta} = \frac{h-b}{a} = \frac{h-h \cdot \text{sen}\alpha}{h \cdot \cos\alpha} = \frac{1-\text{sen}\alpha}{\cos\alpha} \quad 33.65$$

From these we obtain the fundamental formulas of the hyperbolic angle β :

$$\ln(e^{\beta}) = \ln\left(\frac{1+\text{sen}\alpha}{\cos\alpha}\right) \rightarrow \beta = \ln\left(\frac{1+\text{sen}\alpha}{\cos\alpha}\right) \quad 33.66$$

$$\ln(e^{-\beta}) = \ln\left(\frac{1-\text{sen}\alpha}{\cos\alpha}\right) \rightarrow \beta = -\ln\left(\frac{1-\text{sen}\alpha}{\cos\alpha}\right) \quad 33.67$$

Denominating the hyperbolic cosine $ch\beta$ as:

$$x = ch\beta = \frac{e^{\beta} + e^{-\beta}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h+b}{a} + \frac{h-b}{a} \right) = \frac{h}{a} = \frac{h}{h \cdot \cos\alpha} = \frac{1}{\cos\alpha} = \sec\alpha \quad 33.68$$

And calling the hyperbolic sine $sh\beta$ as:

$$y = sh\beta = \frac{e^{\beta} - e^{-\beta}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h+b}{a} - \frac{h-b}{a} \right) = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{h \cdot \sin\alpha}{h \cdot \cos\alpha} = \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} = tg\alpha \quad 33.69$$

Applying the hyperbolic cosine $x = ch\beta = \sec\alpha$ and the hyperbolic sine $y = sh\beta = tg\alpha$ to the unitary hyperbola equation $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ we get:

$$x^2 - y^2 = ch^2\beta - sh^2\beta = \sec^2\alpha - tg^2\alpha = 1 \quad 33.70$$

Which is a result of trigonometry.

With the relations of the hyperbolic cosine $ch\beta$ and the hyperbolic sine $sh\beta$ we can define the other relations between the trigonometric functions and the hyperbolic functions:

$$tgh\beta = \frac{sh\beta}{ch\beta} = \frac{\frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha}}{\frac{1}{\cos\alpha}} = \sin\alpha \quad 33.71$$

$$cotgh\beta = \frac{ch\beta}{sh\beta} = \frac{\frac{1}{\cos\alpha}}{\frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\sin\alpha} = cosec\alpha \quad 33.72$$

$$sech\beta = \frac{1}{ch\beta} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos\alpha}} = \cos\alpha \quad 33.73$$

$$cosech\beta = \frac{1}{sh\beta} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha}} = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\sin\alpha} = cotg\alpha \quad 33.74$$

$$sech^2\beta + tgh^2\beta = \cos^2\alpha + \sin^2\alpha = 1 \quad 33.75$$

$$cotgh^2\beta - cosech^2\beta = cosec^2\alpha - cotg^2\alpha = 1 \quad 33.76$$

§34 Hyperbolic equations similar to Paul Adrien Maurice Dirac's equations

In what follows we are always dealing with the free particle $E_p = zero$.

Writing the relativistic energy equation 30.9:

$$E = c\sqrt{m_0^2c^2 + p^2} \rightarrow E^2 = c^2p^2 + m_0^2c^4 \quad 34.1$$

$$E^2 = c^2p_x^2 + c^2p_y^2 + c^2p_z^2 + m_0^2c^4 \quad p^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 \quad 34.2$$

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 + m_0^2c^2 \quad 34.3$$

Dirac proposed that the product of the two following equations results in 3.

$$\frac{E}{c} = \alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_3 p_z + \alpha_4 m_0 c \quad 34.4$$

$$\frac{E}{c} = \alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_3 p_z + \alpha_4 m_0 c \quad 34.5$$

Making the 4x5 product we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{E^2}{c^2} = & \alpha_1 \alpha_1 p_x p_x + \alpha_2 \alpha_1 p_x p_y + \alpha_3 \alpha_1 p_x p_z + m_0 c \alpha_4 \alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 p_x p_y + \alpha_2 \alpha_2 p_y p_y + \\ & \alpha_3 \alpha_2 p_y p_z + m_0 c \alpha_4 \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_1 \alpha_3 p_x p_z + \alpha_2 \alpha_3 p_y p_z + \alpha_3 \alpha_3 p_z p_z + m_0 c \alpha_4 \alpha_3 p_z + \\ & m_0 c \alpha_1 \alpha_4 p_x + m_0 c \alpha_2 \alpha_4 p_y + m_0 c \alpha_3 \alpha_4 p_z + m_0 c m_0 c \alpha_4 \alpha_4. \end{aligned} \quad 34.6$$

For 6 to be equal to 3, you must meet the following requirements:

$$i = k \rightarrow \alpha_i^2 = \alpha_k^2 = 1 \quad 34.7$$

$$i \neq k \rightarrow \alpha_i \alpha_k + \alpha_k \alpha_i = \text{zero} \quad 34.8$$

Breaking down product 6 into two equations we get 9 and 15:

$$p^2 = \alpha_1 \alpha_1 p_x p_x + \alpha_2 \alpha_2 p_y p_y + \alpha_3 \alpha_3 p_z p_z + (\alpha_2 \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2) p_x p_y + (\alpha_3 \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3) p_x p_z + (\alpha_3 \alpha_2 + \alpha_2 \alpha_3) p_y p_z. \quad 34.9$$

In this case, if the matrices that represent the α_k are in accordance with 7 and 8, we will have:

$$\alpha_2 \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2 = \text{zero} \quad 34.10$$

$$\alpha_3 \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3 = \text{zero} \quad 34.11$$

$$\alpha_3 \alpha_2 + \alpha_2 \alpha_3 = \text{zero} \quad 34.12$$

$$\alpha_1 \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 \alpha_3 = 1 \quad 34.13$$

Com isso resulta de 9:

$$p^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 \quad 34.14$$

The rest of product 6 is:

$$m_0^2 c^2 = (\alpha_4 \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 \alpha_4) p_x m_0 c + (\alpha_4 \alpha_2 + \alpha_2 \alpha_4) p_y m_0 c + (\alpha_4 \alpha_3 + \alpha_3 \alpha_4) p_z m_0 c + \alpha_4 \alpha_4 m_0 c m_0 c. \quad 34.15$$

In this case, if the matrices that represent the α_k are in accordance with 7 and 8, we will have:

$$\alpha_4 \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 \alpha_4 = \text{zero} \quad 34.16$$

$$\alpha_4 \alpha_2 + \alpha_2 \alpha_4 = \text{zero} \quad 34.17$$

$$\alpha_4 \alpha_3 + \alpha_3 \alpha_4 = \text{zero} \quad 34.18$$

$$\alpha_4 \alpha_4 = 1 \quad 34.19$$

This results in 15:

$$m_0^2 c^2 = m_0 c m_0 c \quad 34.20$$

And the final result is 6 equal to 3.

The so-called Dirac α_k matrices are:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.21$$

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.22$$

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.23$$

$$\alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.24$$

$$\alpha_1\alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.38$$

$$\alpha_4\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.39$$

$$\alpha_4\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.40$$

$$\alpha_2\alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.41$$

$$\alpha_4\alpha_2 + \alpha_2\alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & i & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.42$$

$$\alpha_4\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.43$$

$$\alpha_3\alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.44$$

$$\alpha_4\alpha_3 + \alpha_3\alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.45$$

$$\alpha_4\alpha_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.46$$

And the requirements from 16 to 19 are fulfilled:

Therefore, applying requirements 7 and 8 on the product results in $4 \times 5 = 3$:

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 + m_0^2 c^2 = \left\{ \frac{E}{c} = \alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_3 p_z + \alpha_4 m_0 c \right\} \times \left\{ \frac{E}{c} = \alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_3 p_z + \alpha_4 m_0 c \right\} \quad 34.47$$

In matrix form the 4×5 product is equal to:

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = [p_x \quad p_y \quad p_z \quad m_0 c] \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1\alpha_1 & \alpha_1\alpha_2 & \alpha_1\alpha_3 & \alpha_1\alpha_4 \\ \alpha_2\alpha_1 & \alpha_2\alpha_2 & \alpha_2\alpha_3 & \alpha_2\alpha_4 \\ \alpha_3\alpha_1 & \alpha_3\alpha_2 & \alpha_3\alpha_3 & \alpha_3\alpha_4 \\ \alpha_4\alpha_1 & \alpha_4\alpha_2 & \alpha_4\alpha_3 & \alpha_4\alpha_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ m_0 c \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.48$$

In this we have:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{bmatrix} [\alpha_1 \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_3 \quad \alpha_4] = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1\alpha_1 & \alpha_1\alpha_2 & \alpha_1\alpha_3 & \alpha_1\alpha_4 \\ \alpha_2\alpha_1 & \alpha_2\alpha_2 & \alpha_2\alpha_3 & \alpha_2\alpha_4 \\ \alpha_3\alpha_1 & \alpha_3\alpha_2 & \alpha_3\alpha_3 & \alpha_3\alpha_4 \\ \alpha_4\alpha_1 & \alpha_4\alpha_2 & \alpha_4\alpha_3 & \alpha_4\alpha_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.49$$

And applying 49 out of 48 we get:

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = [p_x \ p_y \ p_z \ m_0 c] \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{bmatrix} [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4] \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ m_0 c \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.50$$

Breaking apart we get 4 or what is the same 5:

$$\frac{E}{c} = [p_x \ p_y \ p_z \ m_0 c] \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \end{bmatrix} = \alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_3 p_z + \alpha_4 m_0 c \quad 34.51$$

$$\frac{E}{c} = [\alpha_1 \ \alpha_2 \ \alpha_3 \ \alpha_4] \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ p_z \\ m_0 c \end{bmatrix} = \alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_3 p_z + \alpha_4 m_0 c \quad 34.52$$

Isolating the energy in 52 we obtain:

$$E = \alpha_1 c p_x + \alpha_2 c p_y + \alpha_3 c p_z + \alpha_4 m_0 c^2 \quad 34.53$$

Let's apply the matrices α_k to 53:

$$E = \alpha_1 c p_x + \alpha_2 c p_y + \alpha_3 c p_z + \alpha_4 m_0 c^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} c p_x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} c p_y + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} c p_z + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 \quad 34.54$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} c p_x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} c p_y + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} c p_z + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 \quad 34.55$$

On this one we must write everything in matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} E \\ E \\ E \\ E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c p_x \\ c p_x \\ c p_x \\ c p_x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c p_y \\ c p_y \\ c p_y \\ c p_y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} c p_z \\ c p_z \\ c p_z \\ c p_z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 \\ m_0 c^2 \\ m_0 c^2 \\ m_0 c^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.56$$

In this replacing the following quantum operators we obtain:

$$E = H = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad p_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad p_y = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad p_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \quad 34.57$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 \\ m_0 c^2 \\ m_0 c^2 \\ m_0 c^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.58$$

By respectively multiplying each level by $\Psi_1, \Psi_2, \Psi_3, \Psi_4$ we obtain:

$$\begin{bmatrix} i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i & 0 & 0 \\ i & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & i \\ 0 & 0 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0 c^2 \Psi_1 \\ m_0 c^2 \Psi_2 \\ m_0 c^2 \Psi_3 \\ m_0 c^2 \Psi_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.59$$

From this matrix product the following Dirac equations result:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial t} = -i\hbar c \left(\frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial z} \right) - m_0 c^2 \Psi_4 \quad 34.60$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial t} = -i\hbar c \left(\frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial z} \right) + m_0 c^2 \Psi_3 \quad 34.61$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial t} = -i\hbar c \left(\frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial z} \right) + m_0 c^2 \Psi_2 \quad 34.62$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial t} = -i\hbar c \left(\frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial z} \right) - m_0 c^2 \Psi_1 \quad 34.63$$

Hyperbolic equations similar to Dirac's equations 60 to 63

In what follows we are always dealing with free particle $E_p = zero$.

From the 30.9 energy equation we obtain:

$$E = c\sqrt{p^2 + m_0^2 c^2} \rightarrow \frac{E^2}{c^2} - p^2 = m_0^2 c^2 \quad 34.64$$

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} - p^2 = m_0^2 c^2 = \left(\frac{E}{c} + p \right) \cdot \left(\frac{E}{c} - p \right) = m_0 c \cdot m_0 c \quad 34.65$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{E}{c} + p \right)}{m_0 c} \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{E}{c} - p \right)}{m_0 c} = e^\theta \cdot e^{-\theta} = 1 \quad 34.66$$

That broken down into two equations results:

$$\frac{E}{c} = p + m_0 c e^{-\theta} \quad 34.67$$

$$\frac{E}{c} = -p + m_0 c e^\theta \quad 34.68$$

$$\text{In these applying } p = \alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_3 p_z \quad 34.69$$

Note that the hyperbolic coefficients e^θ and $e^{-\theta}$ already break the term $m_0^2 c^2$ into two fractions, making the coefficient α_4 unnecessary.

$$\frac{E}{c} = \alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_3 p_z + m_0 c e^{-\theta} \quad 34.70$$

$$\frac{E}{c} = -\alpha_1 p_x - \alpha_2 p_y - \alpha_3 p_z + m_0 c e^\theta \quad 34.71$$

The product of both should result in:

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = p^2 + m_0^2 c^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 + m_0^2 c^2 \quad 34.72$$

Let's make the 70x71 product:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{E^2}{c^2} = & -\alpha_1 \alpha_1 p_x p_x - \alpha_2 \alpha_1 p_x p_y - \alpha_3 \alpha_1 p_x p_z + m_0 c e^\theta \alpha_1 p_x - \alpha_1 \alpha_2 p_x p_y - \\ & \alpha_2 \alpha_2 p_y p_y - \alpha_3 \alpha_2 p_y p_z + m_0 c e^\theta \alpha_2 p_y - \alpha_1 \alpha_3 p_x p_z - \alpha_2 \alpha_3 p_y p_z - \\ & \alpha_3 \alpha_3 p_z p_z + m_0 c e^\theta \alpha_3 p_z - m_0 c e^{-\theta} \alpha_1 p_x - m_0 c e^{-\theta} \alpha_2 p_y - \\ & m_0 c e^{-\theta} \alpha_3 p_z + m_0 c e^\theta m_0 c e^{-\theta}. \end{aligned} \quad 34.73$$

Breaking down the product 73 into two equations X and Y we get 74 and 82:

$$\begin{aligned} X = & -\alpha_1 \alpha_1 p_x p_x - \alpha_2 \alpha_2 p_y p_y - \alpha_3 \alpha_3 p_z p_z - (\alpha_2 \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 \alpha_2) p_x p_y - \\ & (\alpha_3 \alpha_1 + \alpha_1 \alpha_3) p_x p_z - (\alpha_3 \alpha_2 + \alpha_2 \alpha_3) p_y p_z. \end{aligned} \quad 34.74$$

The remainder Y of product 73 is:

$$Y = m_0 c (e^\theta - e^{-\theta}) (\alpha_1 p_x + \alpha_2 p_y + \alpha_3 p_z) + m_0 c e^\theta m_0 c e^{-\theta}. \quad 34.75$$

From 33.11 we get:

$$sh\theta = \frac{e^\theta - e^{-\theta}}{2} = \frac{cp}{m_0c^2} \rightarrow 2p = m_0c(e^\theta - e^{-\theta}) \quad 34.76$$

In this applying 69 we obtain:

$$m_0c(e^\theta - e^{-\theta}) = 2p = 2(\alpha_1p_x + \alpha_2p_y + \alpha_3p_z) \quad 34.77$$

Applying 77 out of 75 we obtain:

$$Y = 2(\alpha_1p_x + \alpha_2p_y + \alpha_3p_z)(\alpha_1p_x + \alpha_2p_y + \alpha_3p_z) + m_0ce^\theta m_0ce^{-\theta}. \quad 34.78$$

Making the product we get:

$$Y = 2(\alpha_1p_x + \alpha_2p_y + \alpha_3p_z)(\alpha_1p_x + \alpha_2p_y + \alpha_3p_z) + m_0ce^\theta m_0ce^{-\theta} = 2 \left[\begin{array}{l} \alpha_1\alpha_1p_xp_x + \alpha_2\alpha_2p_y p_y + \alpha_3\alpha_3p_zp_z + (\alpha_2\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_2)p_xp_y + \\ (\alpha_3\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_3)p_xp_z + (\alpha_3\alpha_2 + \alpha_2\alpha_3)p_y p_z \end{array} \right] + m_0ce^\theta m_0ce^{-\theta}. \quad 34.79$$

$$Y = 2\alpha_1\alpha_1p_xp_x + 2\alpha_2\alpha_2p_y p_y + 2\alpha_3\alpha_3p_zp_z + 2(\alpha_2\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_2)p_xp_y + 2(\alpha_3\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_3)p_xp_z + 2(\alpha_3\alpha_2 + \alpha_2\alpha_3)p_y p_z + m_0ce^\theta m_0ce^{-\theta}. \quad 34.80$$

Adding 80 and 74 we get:

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = X + Y = -\alpha_1\alpha_1p_xp_x - \alpha_2\alpha_2p_y p_y - \alpha_3\alpha_3p_zp_z - (\alpha_2\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_2)p_xp_y - (\alpha_3\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_3)p_xp_z - (\alpha_3\alpha_2 + \alpha_2\alpha_3)p_y p_z + 2\alpha_1\alpha_1p_xp_x + 2\alpha_2\alpha_2p_y p_y + 2\alpha_3\alpha_3p_zp_z + 2(\alpha_2\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_2)p_xp_y + 2(\alpha_3\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_3)p_xp_z + 2(\alpha_3\alpha_2 + \alpha_2\alpha_3)p_y p_z + m_0ce^\theta m_0ce^{-\theta} \quad 34.81$$

Simply put, we get:

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = \alpha_1\alpha_1p_xp_x + \alpha_2\alpha_2p_y p_y + \alpha_3\alpha_3p_zp_z + (\alpha_2\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_2)p_xp_y + (\alpha_3\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_3)p_xp_z + (\alpha_3\alpha_2 + \alpha_2\alpha_3)p_y p_z + m_0ce^\theta m_0ce^{-\theta} \quad 34.82$$

For 82 to be equal to 72, you must meet the following requirements:

$$i = k \rightarrow \alpha_i^2 = \alpha_k^2 = 1 \quad 34.83$$

$$i \neq k \rightarrow \alpha_i\alpha_k + \alpha_k\alpha_i = \text{zero} \quad 34.84$$

To meet the requirements of 83 and 84 we must have:

$$\alpha_2\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_2 = \text{zero} \quad 34.85$$

$$\alpha_3\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_3 = \text{zero} \quad 34.86$$

$$\alpha_3\alpha_2 + \alpha_2\alpha_3 = \text{zero} \quad 34.87$$

$$\alpha_1\alpha_1 = \alpha_2\alpha_2 = \alpha_3\alpha_3 = 1 \quad 34.88$$

That makes 82 equal to 72:

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = p^2 + m_0^2c^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 + m_0^2c^2 \quad 34.89$$

The so-called α_k Pauli matrices are:

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.90$$

$$\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.91$$

$$\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.92$$

Let's do the operations from 85 to 88:

$$\alpha_2\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.93$$

$$\alpha_1\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.94$$

$$\alpha_2\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.95$$

$$\alpha_3\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.96$$

$$\alpha_1\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.97$$

$$\alpha_3\alpha_1 + \alpha_1\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.98$$

$$\alpha_3\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.99$$

$$\alpha_2\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.100$$

$$\alpha_3\alpha_2 + \alpha_2\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.101$$

$$\alpha_1\alpha_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.102$$

$$\alpha_2\alpha_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.103$$

$$\alpha_3\alpha_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.104$$

Therefore, requirements 83 and 84 are met and we have:

$$\frac{E^2}{c^2} = p^2 + m_0^2c^2 = p_x^2 + p_y^2 + p_z^2 + m_0^2c^2 = \left\{ \frac{E}{c} = \alpha_1p_x + \alpha_2p_y + \alpha_3p_z + m_0ce^{-\theta} \right\} \times \left\{ \frac{E}{c} = -\alpha_1p_x - \alpha_2p_y - \alpha_3p_z + m_0ce^{\theta} \right\} \quad 34.105$$

Isolating energy at 105 we obtain:

$$E = \alpha_1cp_x + \alpha_2cp_y + \alpha_3cp_z + m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \quad 34.106$$

$$E = -\alpha_1cp_x - \alpha_2cp_y - \alpha_3cp_z + m_0c^2e^{\theta} \quad 34.107$$

Let's apply the matrices α_k and the matrix I to 106 and 107:

$$E = \alpha_1cp_x + \alpha_2cp_y + \alpha_3cp_z + m_0c^2e^{-\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} cp_x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} cp_y + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} cp_z + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \quad 34.108$$

$$E = -\alpha_1cp_x - \alpha_2cp_y - \alpha_3cp_z + m_0c^2e^{\theta} = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} cp_x - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} cp_y - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} cp_z + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^{\theta} \quad 34.109$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} cp_x + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} cp_y + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} cp_z + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \quad 34.110$$

$$E = -\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} cp_x - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} cp_y - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} cp_z + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^{\theta} \quad 34.111$$

On these we must write everything in matrix form:

$$\begin{bmatrix} E \\ E \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} cp_x \\ cp_x \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} cp_y \\ cp_y \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} cp_z \\ cp_z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \\ m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.112$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} E \\ E \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} cp_x \\ cp_x \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} cp_y \\ cp_y \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} cp_z \\ cp_z \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^\theta \\ m_0c^2e^\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.113$$

In this replacing the following quantum operators we obtain:

$$E = H = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad p_x = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \quad p_y = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad p_z = -i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \quad 34.114$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \\ m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.115$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^\theta \\ m_0c^2e^\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.116$$

By respectively multiplying each level by $\Psi_1, \Psi_2, \Psi_3, \Psi_4$ we obtain:

$$\begin{bmatrix} i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \Psi_1 \\ m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \Psi_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.117$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial t} \\ i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial t} \end{bmatrix} = - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial x} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial y} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial z} \\ -i\hbar c \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_0c^2e^\theta \Psi_3 \\ m_0c^2e^\theta \Psi_4 \end{bmatrix} \quad 34.118$$

These matrix products result in the following hyperbolic equations:

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial t} = -i\hbar c \left(\frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial z} \right) + m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \Psi_1 \quad 34.119$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial t} = -i\hbar c \left(\frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \Psi_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \Psi_2}{\partial z} \right) + m_0c^2e^{-\theta} \Psi_2 \quad 34.120$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial t} = -i\hbar c \left(-\frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial z} \right) + m_0c^2e^\theta \Psi_3 \quad 34.121$$

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial t} = -i\hbar c \left(-\frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial \Psi_3}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Psi_4}{\partial z} \right) + m_0c^2e^\theta \Psi_4 \quad 34.122$$

§ 35 The Geometry of Transformations by Hendrik Lorentz

Let us consider two functions $f(\emptyset) = \eta$ and $g(\emptyset) = \mu$ inversely proportional in the form:

$$f(\emptyset) \cdot g(\emptyset) = \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.1$$

That applied to the unitary hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ results:

$$x^2 - y^2 = (x + y)(x - y) = \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.2$$

Breaking down 2 we can define the hyperbolic cosine $x = \text{ch}\emptyset$ and the hyperbolic sine $y = \text{sh}\emptyset$ in the following form:

$$\begin{cases} x + y = \eta \rightarrow x = \text{ch}\emptyset = \frac{1}{2}(\eta + \mu) \rightarrow A \\ x - y = \mu \rightarrow y = \text{sh}\emptyset = \frac{1}{2}(\eta - \mu) \rightarrow B \end{cases} \quad 35.3$$

Where we add A+B to get the $\text{ch}\emptyset$ and subtract A-B to get the $\text{sh}\emptyset$.

The hyperbolic cosine $x = \text{ch}\emptyset$ and hyperbolic sine $y = \text{sh}\emptyset$ functions are the fundamental hyperbolic functions.

Applying $x = \text{ch}\emptyset$ and $y = \text{sh}\emptyset$ to the unitary hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ we obtain the inverse functions:

$$x^2 - y^2 = \text{ch}^2\phi - \text{sh}^2\phi = \left[\frac{1}{2}(\eta + \mu)\right]^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(\eta - \mu)\right]^2 \quad 35.4$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = \text{ch}^2\phi - \text{sh}^2\phi = \frac{1}{4}\eta^2 + \frac{1}{4}2\eta\mu + \frac{1}{4}\mu^2 - \frac{1}{4}\eta^2 + \frac{1}{4}2\eta\mu - \frac{1}{4}\mu^2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = \text{ch}^2\phi - \text{sh}^2\phi = \frac{1}{4}2\eta\mu + \frac{1}{4}2\eta\mu = \eta \cdot \mu = 1$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = \text{ch}^2\phi - \text{sh}^2\phi = \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.5$$

The sum of $\text{ch}\phi$ and $\text{sh}\phi$ results in η and the subtraction of $\text{ch}\phi$ and $\text{sh}\phi$ results in μ :

$$\text{ch}\phi + \text{sh}\phi = \frac{1}{2}(\eta + \mu) + \frac{1}{2}(\eta - \mu) \quad 35.6$$

$$\text{ch}\phi + \text{sh}\phi = \frac{1}{2}\eta + \frac{1}{2}\mu + \frac{1}{2}\eta - \frac{1}{2}\mu = \eta$$

$$\text{ch}\phi + \text{sh}\phi = \eta \quad 35.7$$

$$\text{ch}\phi - \text{sh}\phi = \frac{1}{2}(\eta + \mu) - \frac{1}{2}(\eta - \mu)$$

$$\text{ch}\phi - \text{sh}\phi = \frac{1}{2}\eta + \frac{1}{2}\mu - \frac{1}{2}\eta + \frac{1}{2}\mu = \mu$$

$$\text{ch}\phi - \text{sh}\phi = \mu \quad 35.8$$

So for two functions to be hyperbolic it is only necessary that they are inversely proportional in the form $f(\phi) \cdot g(\phi) = \eta \cdot \mu = 1$.

We can construct with the unit hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ a right triangle described as follows:

$$x^2 - y^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 = y^2 + 1^2 = h^2 = a^2 + b^2. \quad 35.9$$

In this triangle we have the hypotenuse h equal to x , the leg "a" equal to y and the leg b equal to 1.

With 3 and 9 we get:

$$h = x = \text{ch}\phi = \frac{1}{2}(\eta + \mu) \quad a = y = \text{sh}\phi = \frac{1}{2}(\eta - \mu) \quad b = 1 \quad 35.10$$

$$h + a = \text{ch}\phi + \text{sh}\phi = \eta \quad h - a = \text{ch}\phi - \text{sh}\phi = \mu \quad 35.11$$

We can define the following trigonometric functions on this triangle:

$$a = h \cdot \cos\alpha \quad b = h \cdot \text{sen}\alpha = 1 \rightarrow h = \frac{1}{\text{sen}\alpha} \quad a = h \cdot \cos\alpha = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\text{sen}\alpha} \quad 35.12$$

$$h^2 = a^2 + b^2 \rightarrow h^2 = (h \cdot \cos\alpha)^2 + (h \cdot \text{sen}\alpha)^2 \rightarrow \text{sen}^2\alpha + \cos^2\alpha = 1 \quad 35.13$$

From 10 and 12 we obtain the relations between the hyperbolic functions and the trigonometric functions:

$$h = \text{ch}\phi = \frac{1}{\text{sen}\alpha} \quad a = \text{sh}\phi = \frac{\cos\alpha}{\text{sen}\alpha} \quad 35.14$$

With 11 and 14 we get:

$$\eta = h + a = \frac{1}{\text{sen}\alpha} + \frac{\cos\alpha}{\text{sen}\alpha} = \frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{\text{sen}\alpha} = \frac{\text{sen}\alpha}{1 - \cos\alpha} \quad \frac{1}{\mu} \quad 35.15$$

$$\mu = h - a = \frac{1}{\text{sen}\alpha} - \frac{\cos\alpha}{\text{sen}\alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{\text{sen}\alpha} = \frac{\text{sen}\alpha}{1 + \cos\alpha} \quad \mu = \frac{1}{\eta} \quad 35.16$$

$$\eta^2 = \left(\frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{\text{sen}\alpha}\right) \left(\frac{\text{sen}\alpha}{1 - \cos\alpha}\right) = \frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{1 - \cos\alpha} \rightarrow \eta = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos\alpha}{1 - \cos\alpha}} \quad \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.17$$

$$\mu^2 = \left(\frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{\text{sen}\alpha}\right) \left(\frac{\text{sen}\alpha}{1 + \cos\alpha}\right) = \frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{1 + \cos\alpha} \rightarrow \mu = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos\alpha}{1 + \cos\alpha}} \quad \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.18$$

From trigonometry we have:

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}} \quad 35.19$$

This applied in 17 and 18 results:

$$\eta = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\cos\alpha}{1-\cos\alpha}} \quad \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.20$$

$$\mu = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos\alpha}{1+\cos\alpha}} \quad \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.21$$

In §17 we define the proportion factors η and μ as:

$$\begin{cases} x' - ct' = \eta(x - ct) & A \\ x' + ct' = \mu(x + ct) & B \end{cases} \rightarrow 17.04 \quad \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.22$$

Equations 22 and their inverses are:

$$\begin{cases} x - ct = \mu(x' - ct') & C \\ x + ct = \eta(x' + ct') & D \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x' - ct' = \eta(x - ct) & A \\ x' + ct' = \mu(x + ct) & B \end{cases} \rightarrow 17.04 \quad \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.23$$

Applying 20 and 21 to 23 we get:

$$\begin{cases} x - ct = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)(x' - ct') & C \\ x + ct = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}(x' + ct') & D \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x' - ct' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)}(x - ct) & A \\ x' + ct' = \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)(x + ct) & B \end{cases} \quad 35.24$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{x-ct}{x'+ct'} \quad \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{x'+ct'}{x+ct} \quad 35.25$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{x-ct}{x'+ct'} \quad \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{x'+ct'}{x+ct} \quad 35.26$$

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{x-ct}{x'+ct'} = \frac{x'+ct'}{x+ct} \quad 35.27$$

In 27 we have the description of two right triangles with the same angles.

In the following table according to 23 we have the geometry that describes 27.

The Geometry of Transformations by Hendrik Lorentz (GTHL)						
Axle $X \perp Y$	Coordinate X	Coordinate Y	Distance between points of X axis		Distance between points of Y axis	
Ponto	Observer O	Observer O'				
0	zero	zero	$X0 \leftrightarrow X1$	$x - ct$	$X0 \leftrightarrow Y1$	$x' - ct'$
1	$x - ct = \mu(x' - ct')$	$x' - ct' = \eta(x - ct)$	$X1 \leftrightarrow X2$	ct	$Y1 \leftrightarrow Y2$	ct'
2	x	x'	$X2 \leftrightarrow X3$	ct	$Y2 \leftrightarrow Y3$	ct'
3	$x + ct = \eta(x' + ct')$	$x' + ct' = \mu(x + ct)$				
The X and Y axes are perpendicular $X \perp Y$.						
Observer O is on the X axis and Observer O' is on the Y axis.						
The line joining $X1 \leftrightarrow Y1$ makes angle $\alpha/2$ with the Y axis.						
The line joining $X3 \leftrightarrow Y3$ makes angle $\alpha/2$ with the X axis.						

Doing on 23 the additions (C+D) and (A+B) and the subtractions (D-C) and (B-A) yields the H. Lorentz Transforms of 28 in primary form without any consideration of the propagation of a light ray. The same is obtained from the GTHL table if, for both coordinates, we average the sum of point 1 with point 3 or the average of the subtraction of point 3 minus point 1.

$$\begin{cases} x - ct = \mu(x' - ct') & C \\ x + ct = \eta(x' + ct') & D \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x' - ct' = \eta(x - ct) & A \\ x' + ct' = \mu(x + ct) & B \end{cases} \rightarrow 17.04 \quad \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.23$$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}[\eta(x' + ct') + \mu(x' - ct')] \rightarrow x > ct \rightarrow A \ x' = \frac{1}{2}[\mu(x + ct) + \eta(x - ct)] \rightarrow x' > ct' \rightarrow C \\ ct = \frac{1}{2}[\eta(x' + ct') - \mu(x' - ct')] \rightarrow ct < x \rightarrow B \ ct' = \frac{1}{2}[\mu(x + ct) - \eta(x - ct)] \rightarrow ct' < x' \rightarrow D \end{cases} \quad 35.28$$

In the Lorentz Transforms of 28 for both observers **space** is greater than time. Consequently space propagates at a speed that is greater than the speed of propagation of time which propagates at the speed of light.

§ 35 Continuation

In §17.07 we obtained the proportion factors η and μ described as follows:

$$\eta = \frac{\sqrt{1+\frac{v}{c}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v}{c}}} \quad \mu = \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{v}{c}}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{v}{c}}} \quad \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 17.07 \quad 35.29$$

Considering $ct \geq$ zero and $ct' \geq$ zero and the variables $\eta = \eta(v)$ and $\mu = \mu(v)$ being functions of velocity, thus in 29 when $v =$ zero we will have $\eta = \mu = 1$ and when zero $< v < c$ then we have $\eta > 1 > \mu$. 35.30

With 17.02 and 17.03 we can write:

$$ab = cd = (x + ct)(x - ct) = (x' + ct')(x' - ct') = x^2 - c^2t^2 = x'^2 - c^2t'^2 \quad 35.31$$

where is denominated:

$$\begin{cases} a = x + ct \\ b = x - ct \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c = x' + ct' \\ d = x' - ct' \end{cases} \quad 35.32$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = (x + ct)^2 - (x - ct)^2 = 4xct \quad c^2 - d^2 = (x' + ct')^2 - (x' - ct')^2 = 4x'ct' \quad 35.33$$

The inverses of 32 are:

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(a + b) \rightarrow a + b = 2x \\ ct = \frac{1}{2}(a - b) \rightarrow a - b = 2ct \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x' = \frac{1}{2}(c + d) \rightarrow c + d = 2x' \\ ct' = \frac{1}{2}(c - d) \rightarrow c - d = 2ct' \end{cases} \quad 35.34$$

From 34 we get:

$$xct = \frac{1}{2}(a + b)\frac{1}{2}(a - b) = \frac{1}{4}(a^2 - b^2) \quad x'ct' = \frac{1}{2}(c + d)\frac{1}{2}(c - d) = \frac{1}{4}(c^2 - d^2) \quad 35.35$$

And we have 35 equals 33.

Applying 34 by 31 we get:

$$ab = (x + ct)(x - ct) = x^2 - c^2t^2 = \left[\frac{1}{2}(a + b)\right]^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(a - b)\right]^2 = ab \quad 35.36$$

$$cd = (x' + ct')(x' - ct') = x'^2 - c^2t'^2 = \left[\frac{1}{2}(c + d)\right]^2 - \left[\frac{1}{2}(c - d)\right]^2 = cd \quad 35.37$$

Applying 32 to 23 and writing in alphabetical order we get the fundamental proportions:

$$\begin{cases} a = \eta c \\ b = \mu d \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c = \mu a \\ d = \eta b \end{cases} \quad \eta \cdot \mu = 1 \quad 35.38$$

With the following properties:

$$ab = cd \quad ad = \eta^2 bc \quad bc = \mu^2 ad \quad ac = ca \quad bd = db \quad 35.39$$

From 32 and 38 we get:

$$\eta = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{d}{b} = \frac{x+ct}{x'+ct'} = \frac{x'-ct'}{x-ct} \quad \mu = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b}{d} = \frac{x'+ct'}{x+ct} = \frac{x-ct}{x'-ct'} \quad 35.40$$

$$\eta, \mu = 1 \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{b}{d} = 1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{x+ct}{x'+ct'} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{x-ct}{x'-ct'} \right) = 1 \quad 35.41$$

Applying 30 $v = \text{zero} \rightarrow \eta = 1$ in 39 results:

$$ad = \eta^2 bc \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \eta^2 \frac{b}{d} = 1^2 \frac{b}{d} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d} \rightarrow ad = bc \quad 35.42$$

With $ad = bc \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}$ we build the following proportions:

$$\begin{cases} ad = bc \rightarrow ad + ac = bc + ac \rightarrow a(c + d) = c(a + b) \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c+d} \rightarrow A \\ ad = bc \rightarrow ad - bd = bc - bd \rightarrow d(a - b) = b(c - d) \rightarrow \frac{b}{d} = \frac{a-b}{c-d} \rightarrow B \end{cases} \quad 35.43$$

$$\text{From 43 we get the proportions: } ad = bc \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d} = \frac{a+b}{c+d} = \frac{a-b}{c-d} \quad 35.44$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{a+b}{c+d} \rightarrow ac + ad = ac + bc \rightarrow ad = bc \rightarrow \eta = 1 \quad 35.45$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{a-b}{c-d} \rightarrow ac - ad = ac - bc \rightarrow ad = bc \rightarrow \eta = 1 \quad 35.46$$

$$\frac{b}{d} = \frac{a+b}{c+d} \rightarrow ad + bd = bc + bd \rightarrow ad = bc \rightarrow \eta = 1 \quad 35.47$$

$$\frac{b}{d} = \frac{a-b}{c-d} \rightarrow bc - bd = ad - bd \rightarrow ad = bc \rightarrow \eta = 1 \quad 35.48$$

$$\frac{a+b}{c+d} = \frac{a-b}{c-d} \rightarrow (a+b)(c-d) = (c+d)(a-b) \rightarrow ad = bc \rightarrow \eta = 1 \quad 35.49$$

Making $\eta = \frac{a}{c}$ in 39 where $ad = \eta^2 bc \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{d}{b} = \eta \cdot \eta$ for zero $< v < c$ e $\eta > 1 > \mu$:

$$\eta > 1 \rightarrow \eta = \frac{a}{c} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c} \cdot \frac{d}{b} = \eta \cdot \eta \rightarrow \eta = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{d}{b} \rightarrow ab = cd \rightarrow \mu = \frac{1}{\eta} = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b}{d} \rightarrow \eta > 1 \quad 35.50$$

With the proportion $\eta = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{d}{b} \rightarrow ab = cd$ and 43 we obtain for $\eta > 1$:

$$\eta = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{d}{b} = \frac{a+b}{c+d} = \frac{c-d}{a-b} \rightarrow (a+b)(a-b) = (c+d)(c-d) \rightarrow a^2 - b^2 = c^2 - d^2 \quad 35.51$$

$$\mu = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b}{d} = \frac{c+d}{a+b} = \frac{a-b}{c-d} \rightarrow (a+b)(a-b) = (c+d)(c-d) \rightarrow a^2 - b^2 = c^2 - d^2 \quad 35.52$$

$$\eta \cdot \mu = \left(\frac{a+b}{c+d} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{a-b}{c-d} \right) = 1 \quad 35.53$$

In 51 and 52 it is only useful for zero $< v < c$ which results in the ratio $ab = cd$ which is best described as:

$$\begin{cases} \eta = \frac{a}{c} = \frac{d}{b} \rightarrow \eta = \frac{a+b}{c+d} = \frac{c-d}{a-b} \rightarrow A \\ \mu = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b}{d} \rightarrow \mu = \frac{c+d}{a+b} = \frac{a-b}{c-d} \rightarrow B \end{cases} \rightarrow ab = cd \rightarrow (a+b)(a-b) = (c+d)(c-d) \quad 35.54$$

For $\eta > 1$ in 54 we only have the fundamental proportions of 38 and the proportions:

$$\begin{cases} a + b = \eta(c + d) \rightarrow A \\ a - b = \mu(c - d) \rightarrow B \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c + d = \mu(a + b) \rightarrow C \\ c - d = \eta(a - b) \rightarrow D \end{cases} \quad 35.55$$

From 55 we get:

$$(a + b)(a - b) = \eta(c + d)\mu(c - d) \rightarrow a^2 - b^2 = c^2 - d^2 \quad 35.56$$

$$(c + d)(c - d) = \mu(a + b)\eta(a - b) \rightarrow c^2 - d^2 = a^2 - b^2 \quad 35.57$$

Adding and subtracting 55 we get the alpha transformation:

$$\begin{cases} a = \frac{1}{2}[\eta(c+d) + \mu(c-d)] \rightarrow A \\ b = \frac{1}{2}[\eta(c+d) - \mu(c-d)] \rightarrow A \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} c = \frac{1}{2}[\mu(a+b) + \eta(a-b)] \rightarrow C \\ d = \frac{1}{2}[\mu(a+b) - \eta(a-b)] \rightarrow C \end{cases} \quad 35.58$$

Applying 58 to $a^2 - b^2$ we get:

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 - b^2 &= \frac{1}{4}[\eta(c+d) + \mu(c-d)]^2 - \frac{1}{4}[\eta(c+d) - \mu(c-d)]^2 \\ a^2 - b^2 &= \frac{1}{4}[\eta^2(c+d)^2 + 2\eta(c+d)\mu(c-d) + \mu^2(c-d)^2] - \frac{1}{4}[\eta^2(c+d)^2 - 2\eta(c+d)\mu(c-d) + \mu^2(c-d)^2] \\ a^2 - b^2 &= \frac{1}{4}[2(c+d)(c-d)] + \frac{1}{4}[2(c+d)(c-d)] = (c+d)(c-d) = c^2 - d^2 \\ a^2 - b^2 &= (c+d)(c-d) = c^2 - d^2 \end{aligned} \quad 35.59$$

Applying 58 to $c^2 - d^2$ we get:

$$\begin{aligned} c^2 - d^2 &= \frac{1}{4}[\mu(a+b) + \eta(a-b)]^2 - \frac{1}{4}[\mu(a+b) - \eta(a-b)]^2 \\ c^2 - d^2 &= \frac{1}{4}[\mu^2(a+b)^2 + 2\mu(a+b)\eta(a-b) + \eta^2(a-b)^2] - \frac{1}{4}[\mu^2(a+b)^2 - 2\mu(a+b)\eta(a-b) + \eta^2(a-b)^2] \\ c^2 - d^2 &= \frac{1}{4}[2(a+b)(a-b)] + \frac{1}{4}[2(a+b)(a-b)] = (a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2 \\ c^2 - d^2 &= (a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2 \end{aligned} \quad 35.60$$

Applying 34 to the equality $\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) = \left[\frac{1}{2}(a+b)\right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}(a-b)\right]^2$ we get:

$$\frac{1}{2}(a^2 + b^2) = \left[\frac{1}{2}(a+b)\right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}(a-b)\right]^2 = [x]^2 + [ct]^2 = x^2 + c^2t^2 \quad 35.61$$

Applying 34 to the equality $\frac{1}{2}(c^2 + d^2) = \left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d)\right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}(c-d)\right]^2$ we get:

$$\frac{1}{2}(c^2 + d^2) = \left[\frac{1}{2}(c+d)\right]^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}(c-d)\right]^2 = [x']^2 + [ct']^2 = x'^2 + c^2t'^2 \quad 35.62$$

In 61 and 62 we have the mean square where x and x' are the radii, so again we have **Space** greater than time, that is, $x > ct$ and $x' > ct'$.

§36 The Wave Function

The wave function of 32.1 is written in the form $\Psi = \Psi(x, t)$:

$$(32.1) \Psi = \Psi(x, t) = Ae^{\Phi} = e^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} \rightarrow A = \text{constante} \rightarrow \Phi = \frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et) = \text{constante} \quad 36.1$$

The variable “x” of the function Ψ indicates any direction, x does not mean the direction of the X axis.

$$\text{The phase speed of 1 described in §32 is } u = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{E}{p} = \frac{\gamma}{k} = \frac{c^2}{v}. \quad 36.2$$

The justification for what follows is that the speed of light is independent of space and time and this is the cause of the variation in time between observers.

Let us change the variables $(x, t) \rightarrow (k, \gamma)$ to 1, obtaining the wave function in the form:

$$\Psi = \Psi(p, E) = \Psi(k, \gamma) = Ae^{\Phi} = Ae^{\frac{i}{\hbar}(px - Et)} = Ae^{i2\pi(kx - \gamma t)} = \text{constante} \quad 36.3$$

The variables in function 3 have the same direction as the variables in equation 1.

$$\text{In 3 we use:} \quad p = \hbar k \quad E = \hbar \gamma \quad \hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi} \rightarrow \frac{h}{\hbar} = 2\pi \quad 36.4$$

From the total differential of 3 we obtain the speed of the particle:

$$d\Psi = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial p} dp + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial E} dE = \Psi \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial p} x - \frac{\partial E}{\partial p} t \right) dp + \Psi \frac{i}{\hbar} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial E} x - \frac{\partial E}{\partial E} t \right) dE = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{x}{t} = \frac{dE}{dp} = v \quad 36.5$$

Considering the dispersive medium where $\gamma = \gamma(k)$ or $k = k(\gamma)$ we obtain:

$$\gamma = \gamma(k) \rightarrow d\gamma = \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial k} dk = \frac{d\gamma}{dk} dk \rightarrow \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial k} = \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \rightarrow k = k(\gamma) \rightarrow dk = \frac{\partial k}{\partial \gamma} d\gamma = \frac{dk}{d\gamma} d\gamma \rightarrow \frac{\partial k}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{dk}{d\gamma} \quad 36.6$$

As 3 is constant then we must have $\frac{d\Psi}{dk} = 0$ and $\frac{d\Psi}{d\gamma} = 0$, therefore:

$$\frac{d\Psi}{dk} = \Psi \frac{d\Phi}{dk} = \Psi i 2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{dk} x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) = \left(x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) = \text{zero} \rightarrow v = \frac{x}{t} = \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \quad 36.7$$

$$\frac{d\Psi}{d\gamma} = \Psi \frac{d\Phi}{d\gamma} = \Psi i 2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - \frac{d\gamma}{d\gamma} t \right) = \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - t \right) = \text{zero} \rightarrow v = \frac{x}{t} = \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \quad 36.8$$

Equation 3 must be in accordance with 8.5:

$$(8.5) \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x} + \frac{x/t}{c^2} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial k} + \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \gamma} = \text{zero} \quad \text{Where we use 5} \quad \frac{x}{t} = \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \quad \text{e} \quad (x, t) \rightarrow (k, \gamma) \quad 36.9$$

$$\frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial k} + \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \gamma} = \text{zero} \rightarrow \Psi i 2\pi \left(\frac{\partial k}{\partial k} x - \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial k} t \right) + \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \Psi i 2\pi \left(\frac{\partial k}{\partial \gamma} x - \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial \gamma} t \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial k} t \right) + \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \left(\frac{\partial k}{\partial \gamma} x - t \right) = \text{zero} \rightarrow \left(x - \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial k} t \right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dk} \frac{\partial k}{\partial \gamma} x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) = \text{zero}$$

$$\left(x - \frac{\partial \gamma}{\partial k} t \right) + \frac{1}{c^2} \left(x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) = \text{zero} \rightarrow \left(1 + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) \left(x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) = \text{zero} \rightarrow \frac{x}{t} = \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \quad 36.10$$

Equation 3 must be a solution to the following wave equation 11:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = u^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \quad 36.11$$

Wave equation 11 requires that the speed of light be equal to the unit $c = 1$, so the phase speed (u) and the group speed (v) now have the properties of hyperbolic functions in the form $c^2 = 1 \rightarrow u \cdot v = 1$. That's why we have 11 written as:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = u^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \rightarrow \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial k^2} \quad \text{Where} \quad (x, t) \rightarrow (k, \gamma) \quad \text{and} \quad u^2 = \frac{1}{v^2} \quad 36.12$$

In $u \cdot v = c^2 \rightarrow c^2 = 1 \rightarrow u \cdot v = 1$ we get:

$$u \cdot v = \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{x}{t} = \frac{E}{p} \frac{dE}{dp} = \frac{\gamma}{k} \frac{d\gamma}{dk} = 1 \rightarrow v = \frac{d\gamma}{dk} = \frac{k}{\gamma} \rightarrow u = \frac{dk}{d\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{k} \quad 36.13$$

In what follows, the relationships of 13 are of fundamental importance.

Applying the derivatives of 3 $\Psi = \Psi(k, \gamma)$ to the wave equation 12 $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \gamma^2} = \frac{1}{v^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial k^2}$ we obtain:

$$(3) \rightarrow \Psi = \Psi(k, \gamma) = Ae^\Phi = Ae^{i2\pi(kx-\gamma t)} = \text{constante}$$

$$\frac{d\Psi}{d\gamma} = \Psi \frac{d\Phi}{d\gamma} = \Psi i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - t \right) \rightarrow \frac{d\Phi}{d\gamma} = i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - t \right) \rightarrow \frac{d^2\Phi}{d\gamma^2} = i2\pi \frac{d^2k}{d\gamma^2} x \quad 36.14$$

$$\frac{d^2\Psi}{d\gamma^2} = \frac{d\Psi}{d\gamma} \frac{d\Phi}{d\gamma} + \Psi \frac{d^2\Phi}{d\gamma^2} \quad 36.15$$

$$\frac{d^2\Psi}{d\gamma^2} = \Psi i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - t \right) i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - t \right) + \Psi i2\pi \frac{d^2k}{d\gamma^2} x \quad 36.16$$

$$\frac{d\Psi}{dk} = \Psi \frac{d\Phi}{dk} = \Psi i2\pi \left(x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) \rightarrow \frac{d\Phi}{dk} = i2\pi \left(x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) \rightarrow \frac{d^2\Phi}{dk^2} = -i2\pi \frac{d^2\gamma}{dk^2} t \quad 36.17$$

$$\frac{d^2\Psi}{dk^2} = \frac{d\Psi}{dk} \frac{d\Phi}{dk} + \Psi \frac{d^2\Phi}{dk^2} \quad 36.18$$

$$\frac{d^2\Psi}{dk^2} = \Psi i2\pi \left(x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) i2\pi \left(x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) - \Psi i2\pi \frac{d^2\gamma}{dk^2} t = \text{zero} \quad 36.19$$

$$\Psi i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - t \right) i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - t \right) + \Psi i2\pi \frac{d^2k}{d\gamma^2} x = \frac{1}{v^2} \left\{ \Psi i2\pi \left(x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) i2\pi \left(x - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} t \right) - \Psi i2\pi \frac{d^2\gamma}{dk^2} t \right\} \quad 36.20$$

$$\Psi i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - t \right) i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} x - t \right) + \Psi i2\pi \frac{d^2k}{d\gamma^2} x = \frac{1}{v^2} \left\{ \Psi i2\pi \left(\frac{x}{t} - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \right) i2\pi \left(\frac{x}{t} - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \right) t - \Psi i2\pi \frac{d^2\gamma}{dk^2} t \right\} \quad 36.21$$

$$\Psi i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} \frac{d\gamma}{dk} - 1 \right) i2\pi \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} \frac{d\gamma}{dk} - 1 \right) t + \Psi i2\pi \frac{d^2k}{d\gamma^2} x = \frac{1}{v^2} \left\{ \Psi i2\pi \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dk} - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \right) i2\pi \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dk} - \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \right) t - \Psi i2\pi \frac{d^2\gamma}{dk^2} t \right\} \quad 36.22$$

$$\frac{d^2k}{d\gamma^2} x = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d^2\gamma}{dk^2} t \quad 36.23$$

$$\frac{d^2k}{d\gamma^2} x = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d^2\gamma}{dk^2} t \rightarrow \frac{d^2k}{d\gamma^2} v = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d^2\gamma}{dk^2} \rightarrow \frac{d}{d\gamma} \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} \right) v = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d}{dk} \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dk} \right) \quad 36.24$$

$$\frac{d}{d\gamma} \left(\frac{dk}{d\gamma} \right) v = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d}{dk} \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dk} \right) \rightarrow \frac{d}{d\gamma} \left(\frac{1}{v} \right) v = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dk} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{d\gamma} v = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dk} \quad 36.25$$

$$\frac{-1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{d\gamma} v = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dk} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{v^2} \frac{dv}{dv} v = -\frac{1}{v^2} \frac{d\gamma}{dk} \rightarrow \frac{-1}{v^2} v = -\frac{1}{v^2} v \rightarrow 0 = 0 \quad 36.26$$

For $c^2 = 1$ of 13 we obtain:

$$u \cdot v = \frac{\gamma}{k} \frac{d\gamma}{dk} = 1 \rightarrow \int \gamma d\gamma = \int k dk \rightarrow \frac{\gamma^2}{2} = \frac{k^2}{2} + (c^{te}) \rightarrow \frac{2\gamma}{2} \frac{d\gamma}{dk} = \frac{2k}{2} \rightarrow \frac{\gamma}{k} \frac{d\gamma}{dk} = 1 \quad 36.27$$

$$\frac{\gamma^2}{2} = \frac{k^2}{2} + (c^{te}) \rightarrow \gamma^2 - k^2 = (\gamma + k)(\gamma - k) = c^{te} \quad 36.28$$

$$\gamma^2 - k^2 = (\gamma + k)(\gamma - k) \rightarrow \frac{\gamma^2 - k^2}{\gamma^2 - k^2} = \frac{(\gamma + k)}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - k^2}} \frac{(\gamma - k)}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - k^2}} = e^\Phi e^{-\Phi} = 1 \quad 36.29$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e^\Phi = \frac{\gamma + k}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - k^2}} = \frac{\gamma + k}{\sqrt{(\gamma + k)(\gamma - k)}} \rightarrow e^\Phi = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma + k}{\gamma - k}} = \sqrt{\frac{u + 1}{u - 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + v}{1 - v}} \\ e^{-\Phi} = \frac{\gamma - k}{\sqrt{\gamma^2 - k^2}} = \frac{\gamma - k}{\sqrt{(\gamma + k)(\gamma - k)}} \rightarrow e^{-\Phi} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma - k}{\gamma + k}} = \sqrt{\frac{u - 1}{u + 1}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - v}{1 + v}} \end{array} \right. \quad 36.30$$

If in 17.07 we do $c = 1$ it results in 30.

From 34.67 and 34.68 we obtain:

$$\begin{cases} (34.67) \rightarrow \frac{E}{c} = p + m_0 c e^{-\phi} \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = (\gamma - ck) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} \rightarrow c = 1 \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = (\gamma - k) \frac{h}{m_0} \\ (34.68) \rightarrow \frac{E}{c} = -p + m_0 c e^{\phi} \rightarrow e^{\phi} = (\gamma + ck) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} \rightarrow c = 1 \rightarrow e^{\phi} = (\gamma + k) \frac{h}{m_0} \end{cases} \quad 36.31$$

Equating 30 and 31 we obtain:

$$\begin{cases} e^{\phi} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma+k}{\gamma-k}} = (\gamma + k) \frac{h}{m_0} \\ e^{-\phi} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma-k}{\gamma+k}} = (\gamma - k) \frac{h}{m_0} \end{cases} \quad 36.32$$

Applying the quantum operators of 32,107 and 32,111 to 3 we obtain:

$$(3) \rightarrow \Psi = \Psi(k, \gamma) = A e^{i2\pi(kx - \gamma t)} = \text{constante.}$$

$$\begin{cases} E = h\gamma = i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow \gamma \Psi = \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \Psi \frac{i}{2\pi} i2\pi(-\gamma) = \gamma \Psi \\ p = hk = i\hbar \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow k = \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow k \Psi = \Psi \frac{i}{2\pi} i2\pi(-\gamma) = \frac{k}{\gamma} \gamma \Psi = k \Psi \end{cases} \quad 36.33$$

Applying the quantum operators of 32,107 and 32,111 to 3 we obtain:

$$(33.10) \rightarrow x = ch\phi = \frac{E}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{i\hbar}{m_0 c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad 36.34$$

$$(33.11) \rightarrow y = sh\phi = \frac{cp}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{p}{m_0 c} = \frac{i\hbar}{m_0 c} \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \quad 36.35$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 1 \rightarrow \left(\frac{i\hbar}{m_0 c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{i\hbar}{m_0 c} \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 = 1 \rightarrow \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 - \left(i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 = (m_0 c^2)^2 \quad 36.36$$

$$\left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 - \left(i\hbar \frac{v}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 = \left[1 - \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 \right] \left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 = (m_0 c^2)^2$$

$$\left(i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^2 = \frac{(m_0 c^2)^2}{\left[1 - \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 \right]} \rightarrow i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = \Psi \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow i\hbar \Psi \frac{i}{\hbar} (-E) = \Psi \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow E = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 36.37$$

Therefore the operators of 33 are in agreement with the hyperbolic functions.

Differentiating 17.07 we obtain:

$$(17.07) \rightarrow e^{\phi} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{v}{c}}{1-\frac{v}{c}}} \rightarrow d(e^{\phi}) = \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow \frac{d(e^{\phi})}{d\gamma} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{d\gamma}{d\gamma} \quad 36.38$$

Deriving 31 we get:

$$e^{\phi} = (\gamma + ck) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} \rightarrow \frac{d(e^{\phi})}{d\gamma} = \left(\frac{d\gamma}{d\gamma} + c \frac{dk}{d\gamma} \right) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} = \left(1 + \frac{c}{v} \right) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} \rightarrow \frac{d(e^{\phi})}{d\gamma} = \left(1 + \frac{c}{v} \right) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} \quad 36.39$$

Equating 38 and 39 we obtain:

$$\frac{d(e^{\phi})}{d\gamma} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{dv}{d\gamma} = \left(1 + \frac{c}{v} \right) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} \rightarrow \frac{hd\gamma}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{d(h\gamma)}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{dE}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{c}{v}\right)} \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{v}{c}\right)} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 36.40$$

$$\frac{dE}{m_0 c^2} = \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{1}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)} \frac{dv}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{m_0} \int dE = \int \frac{v dv}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} (28.08) \quad 36.41$$

$$\frac{1}{m_0} \int dE = \int \frac{v dv}{\left(1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{m_0} E = \frac{c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + c^2 e = \text{zero} \rightarrow E = \frac{m_0 c^2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 36.42$$

Equation 28.08 is part of the calculation of gravitational energy.

Differentiating 31 again we obtain:

$$e^\phi = (\gamma + ck) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} \rightarrow \frac{d(e^\phi)}{dk} = \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dk} + c \frac{dk}{dk} \right) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} = (v + c) \frac{h}{m_0 c^2} \rightarrow \frac{d(e^\phi)}{dk} = \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \right) \frac{h}{m_0 c} \quad 36.43$$

Equating 38 and 43 we obtain:

$$\frac{d(e^\phi)}{dk} = \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \right) \frac{h}{m_0 c} = \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \right)} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \frac{1}{c} \frac{dv}{dk} \rightarrow \frac{1}{m_0 c} \int dp = \int \frac{1}{c \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \right) \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \right) \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} dv \quad 36.44$$

$$\frac{1}{m_0} \int dp = \int \frac{dv}{\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \rightarrow \frac{1}{m_0} p = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} + c^{te} = zero \rightarrow p = \frac{m_0 v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad 36.45$$

The derivatives of 30 using 13 and $\frac{d\gamma}{dk} = \frac{k}{\gamma} \rightarrow \frac{dk}{d\gamma} = \frac{\gamma}{k}$ results in:

$$\begin{cases} e^\phi = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma+k}{\gamma-k}} \rightarrow \frac{de^\phi}{dk} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma+k}{\gamma-k}} = \frac{1}{\gamma} e^\phi \rightarrow e^\phi = \gamma \frac{de^\phi}{dk} \\ e^\phi = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma+k}{\gamma-k}} \rightarrow \frac{de^\phi}{d\gamma} = \frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma+k}{\gamma-k}} = \frac{1}{k} e^\phi \rightarrow e^\phi = k \frac{de^\phi}{d\gamma} \end{cases} \quad 36.46$$

$$\begin{cases} e^{-\phi} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma-k}{\gamma+k}} \rightarrow \frac{de^{-\phi}}{dk} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma-k}{\gamma+k}} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-\phi} \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = -\gamma \frac{de^{-\phi}}{dk} \\ e^{-\phi} = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma-k}{\gamma+k}} \rightarrow \frac{de^{-\phi}}{d\gamma} = -\frac{1}{k} \sqrt{\frac{\gamma-k}{\gamma+k}} = -\frac{1}{k} e^{-\phi} \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = -k \frac{de^{-\phi}}{d\gamma} \end{cases} \quad 36.47$$

The derivative of the exponential e^y is equal to: $\frac{de^y}{dx} = e^y \frac{dy}{dx}$, so if in 46 we do $\phi = \ln(\gamma + k)$ then the derivatives of the angle ϕ are equal to :

$$\frac{de^\phi}{d\gamma} = e^\phi \frac{d\phi}{d\gamma} \rightarrow \frac{de^\phi}{dk} = e^\phi \frac{d\phi}{dk} \quad 36.48$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\gamma} \rightarrow \phi = \ln(\gamma + k) \rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{d\gamma} = \frac{d[\ln(\gamma+k)]}{d\gamma} = \frac{1}{\gamma+k} \frac{d(\gamma+k)}{d\gamma} = \frac{1}{(\gamma+k)} \left(1 + \frac{dk}{d\gamma} \right) \quad 36.49$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{d\gamma} = \frac{1}{(\gamma+k)} \left(1 + \frac{dk}{d\gamma} \right) = \frac{1}{(\gamma+k)} \left(\frac{k}{k} + \frac{\gamma}{k} \right) = \frac{1}{k} \frac{1}{(\gamma+k)} (k + \gamma) \rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{d\gamma} = \frac{1}{k} \quad 36.50$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dk} \rightarrow \phi = \ln(\gamma + k) \rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dk} = \frac{d[\ln(\gamma+k)]}{dk} = \frac{1}{\gamma+k} \frac{d(\gamma+k)}{dk} = \frac{1}{(\gamma+k)} \left(\frac{d\gamma}{dk} + 1 \right) \quad 36.51$$

$$\frac{d\phi}{dk} = \frac{1}{(\gamma+k)} \left(\frac{k}{\gamma} + 1 \right) = \frac{1}{(\gamma+k)} \left(\frac{k}{\gamma} + \frac{\gamma}{\gamma} \right) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{1}{(\gamma+k)} (k + \gamma) = \frac{1}{\gamma} \rightarrow \frac{d\phi}{dk} = \frac{1}{\gamma} \quad 36.52$$

Therefore, the derivatives of the 46/47 functions have a result equal to the derivative of an exponential function with angle $\phi = \ln(\gamma + k)$.

Deriving 31 we get:

$$\begin{cases} (31) \rightarrow e^\phi = (\gamma + k) \frac{h}{m_0} \rightarrow \frac{d(e^\phi)}{dk} = (1 + v) \frac{h}{m_0} \\ (31) \rightarrow e^\phi = (\gamma + k) \frac{h}{m_0} \rightarrow \frac{d(e^\phi)}{d\gamma} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{v} \right) \frac{h}{m_0} \end{cases} \quad 36.53$$

$$\begin{cases} (31) \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = (\gamma - k) \frac{h}{m_0} \rightarrow \frac{d(e^{-\phi})}{dk} = (v - 1) \frac{h}{m_0} \\ (31) \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = (\gamma - k) \frac{h}{m_0} \rightarrow \frac{d(e^{-\phi})}{d\gamma} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{v} \right) \frac{h}{m_0} \end{cases} \quad 36.54$$

The derivatives of 53/54 must be equal to the derivatives of 46/47 so we have:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d(e^\phi)}{dk} = (1 + v) \frac{h}{m_0} = \frac{1}{\gamma} e^\phi \rightarrow e^\phi = \gamma(1 + v) \frac{h}{m_0} \\ \frac{de^\phi}{d\gamma} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{v}\right) \frac{h}{m_0} = \frac{1}{k} e^\phi \rightarrow e^\phi = k \left(1 + \frac{1}{v}\right) \frac{h}{m_0} \end{cases} \quad 36.55$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{de^{-\phi}}{dk} = (v - 1) \frac{h}{m_0} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} e^{-\phi} \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = \gamma(1 - v) \frac{h}{m_0} \\ \frac{de^{-\phi}}{d\gamma} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{v}\right) \frac{h}{m_0} = -\frac{1}{k} e^{-\phi} \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = k \left(\frac{1}{v} - 1\right) \frac{h}{m_0} \end{cases} \quad 36.56$$

Applying the operators from 33 to 31 for $c = 1$ we obtain:

$$\begin{cases} (31) \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = (\gamma - k) \frac{h}{m_0} = \left(\frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} - \frac{i v}{2\pi c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \frac{h}{m_0} \rightarrow c = 1 \rightarrow e^{-\phi} = (1 - v) \frac{h}{m_0} \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ (31) \rightarrow e^\phi = (\gamma + k) \frac{h}{m_0} = \left(\frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{i v}{2\pi c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right) \frac{h}{m_0} \rightarrow c = 1 \rightarrow e^\phi = (1 + v) \frac{h}{m_0} \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \end{cases} \quad 36.57$$

Equating 55 with 57 and 56 with 57 we obtain an identity.

$$\begin{cases} e^\phi = \gamma(1 + v) \frac{h}{m_0} = (1 + v) \frac{h}{m_0} \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \\ e^{-\phi} = \gamma(1 - v) \frac{h}{m_0} = (1 - v) \frac{h}{m_0} \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \end{cases} \quad 36.58$$

§37 Relativistic Transformations

Item	Space Time Speed	Transformations of Undulating Relativity (UR)		Transformations of Lorentz (TL)	
		Observer O	Observer O'	Observer O	Observer O'
L0	Conditions	C1	C2	C3	C3
L1	Space	$x' = x - vt$	$x = x' + v't'$	$x' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	$x = \frac{x' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$
L2	Time	$t' = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2t}}$	$t = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}}$	$t' = \frac{t - \frac{vx}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$	$t = \frac{t' + \frac{v'x'}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$
L3	Space $x' = \text{zero}$	$x = vt$	$x = v't'$	$x = vt$	$x = \frac{vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$
L4	Time $x = vt$ $x' = \text{zero}$	$t' = t \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$	$t = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}$	$t' = t \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$	$t = \frac{t'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$
L5	Space $x = ct$ $x' = ct'$	$t' = t \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)$	$t = t' \left(1 + \frac{v'}{c}\right)$	$t' = t \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}}$	$t = t' \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v'}{c}}{1 - \frac{v'}{c}}}$
L6	Time $x = ct$ $x' = ct'$	$t' = t \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)$	$t = t' \left(1 + \frac{v'}{c}\right)$	$t' = t \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}}$	$t = t' \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v'}{c}}{1 - \frac{v'}{c}}}$
L7	Speed	$v' = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2t}}}$	$v = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}}$	-	-
L8	From the Speed	$\sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2t}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}} = 1$			
L9	From the L8 $x = vt$ $x' = \text{zero}$	$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} = 1 \rightarrow v' = \frac{v}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow v = \frac{v'}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}}}$			
L10	From the L8 $x = ct$ $x' = ct'$	$\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \left(1 + \frac{v'}{c}\right) = 1 \rightarrow v' = \frac{v}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \rightarrow v = \frac{v'}{1 + \frac{v'}{c}}$			

Next, the cell calculations.

$$L3 \begin{cases} x' = \text{zero} = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow x = vt \text{ (C3)} \\ x' = \text{zero} \rightarrow x = \frac{x' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{0 + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \text{ (C4)} \end{cases}$$

$$L4 \begin{cases} x = vt \rightarrow t' = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2t}} = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vvt}{c^2t}} = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2v^2}{c^2}} = t \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \text{ (C1)} \\ x' = \text{zero} \rightarrow t = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'x'}{c^2t'}} = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'(0)}{c^2t'}} = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2}} \text{ (C2)} \end{cases}$$

$$L4 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = vt \rightarrow t' = \frac{t - \frac{vx}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{t - \frac{vvt}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = t \frac{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = t \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad (C3) \\ x' = zero \rightarrow t = \frac{t' + \frac{vx'}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{t' + \frac{v(0)}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{t'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad (C4) \end{array} \right.$$

$$L5 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' = ct' \rightarrow x = ct \rightarrow x' = x - vt \rightarrow ct' = ct - vt \rightarrow t' = t \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \quad (C1) \\ x' = ct' \rightarrow x = ct \rightarrow x = x' + vt' \rightarrow ct = ct' + vt' \rightarrow t = t' \left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right) \quad (C2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$L5 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x' = ct' \rightarrow x = ct \rightarrow x' = ct' = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{ct - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow t' = t \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}} \quad (C3) \\ x' = ct' \rightarrow x = ct \rightarrow x = ct = \frac{x' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{ct' + vt'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow t = t' \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}} \quad (C4) \end{array} \right.$$

$$L6 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = ct \rightarrow t' = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vx}{c^2t}} = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2vct}{c^2t}} = t \sqrt{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2} - \frac{2v}{c}} = t \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)^2} = t \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) \quad (C1) \\ x' = ct' \rightarrow t = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2vx'}{c^2t'}} = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'ct'}{c^2t'}} = t' \sqrt{1 + \frac{v'^2}{c^2} + \frac{2v'}{c}} = t' \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{v'}{c}\right)^2} = t' \left(1 + \frac{v'}{c}\right) \quad (C2) \end{array} \right.$$

$$L6 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = ct \rightarrow t' = \frac{t - \frac{vx}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{t - \frac{vct}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow t' = t \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}} \quad (C3) \\ x' = ct' \rightarrow t = \frac{t' + \frac{vx'}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{t' + \frac{vct'}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \rightarrow t = t' \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}} \quad (C4) \end{array} \right.$$

"Although nobody can return behind and perform a new beginning,
any one can begin now and create a new end"
(Chico Xavier)

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