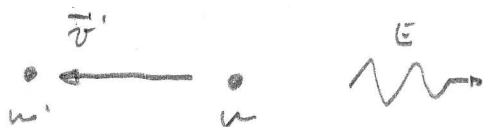


P21

Conversión: $c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s} \neq 1$

i)



Partícula Inicial:

Energía: mc^2 Momento: $\vec{0}$

Partícula Final:

Energía: $E' = \gamma(v') m' c^2$ Momento: $\vec{p}' = \gamma(v') m' v' \hat{x}$

Fotón Emitido

Espontáneamente

Energía: $E = h\nu$ Momento: $\vec{p} = \frac{h\nu}{c} \hat{x}$

Recordar que para toda partícula $E^2 - (\|\vec{p}\|c)^2 = (mc^2)^2$

Conservación de Energía: $mc^2 = E' + E \Leftrightarrow E' = mc^2 - E$

Conservación de Momento: $0 = p' + p \Leftrightarrow p' = -p = -\frac{E}{c}$

$$(E')^2 - (p'c)^2 = (m'c^2)^2 \Leftrightarrow (mc^2 - E)^2 - E^2 = (m'c^2)^2$$

$$(mc^2)^2 + E^2 - 2mc^2E - E^2 = (m'c^2)^2 \Leftrightarrow (m^2 - m'^2)c^4 = 2mc^2E$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E = \frac{m^2 - m'^2}{2m} c^2$$

$$\text{Sea } E_0 = (m - m')c^2$$

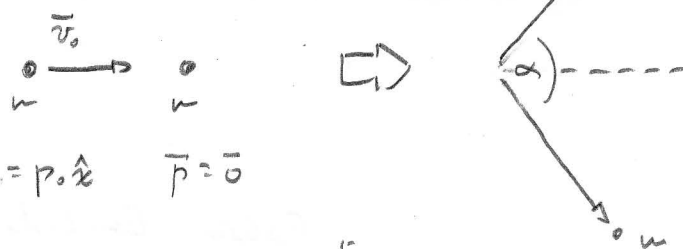
$$\text{Luego, } E_0 \left(2 - \frac{E_0}{2mc^2} \right) = (m - m')c^2 \cdot \frac{2mc^2 - (m - m')c^2}{2mc^2}$$

$$= \frac{(m - m')(m + m')}{2m} c^2 = \frac{(m^2 - m'^2)}{2m} c^2 = E \quad // \quad 3.0 \text{ pts}$$

"Hágase la Luz"

Dios.

P2/

$\vec{v}_0$

 $\vec{p} = p_0 \hat{x}$ $\vec{p} = 0$

$$\vec{p} = p_f \left(\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \hat{x} + \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \hat{y} \right)$$

$$\vec{p} = p_f \left(\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \hat{x} - \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \hat{y} \right)$$

Energia: $(T + mc^2) + mc^2 = 2E_f \Rightarrow E_f = \frac{T}{2} + mc^2$

Momentum: $p_0 = 2p_f \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) \Rightarrow \cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \frac{p_0}{2p_f}$
 (Eje x)

$$E_0^2 - (p_0 c)^2 = E_f^2 - (p_f c)^2 = (mc^2)^2$$

$$(p_f c)^2 = E_f^2 - (mc^2)^2 = \left(\frac{T}{2} + mc^2\right)^2 - (mc^2)^2 = \frac{T^2}{4} + Tmc^2$$

$$(p_0 c)^2 = E_0^2 - (mc^2)^2 = (T + mc^2)^2 - (mc^2)^2 = T^2 + 2Tmc^2$$

$$\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{p_0}{2p_f}\right)^2 = \frac{(p_0 c)^2}{4(p_f c)^2} = \frac{T^2 + 2Tmc^2}{T^2 + 4Tmc^2} = \frac{T + 2mc^2}{T + 4mc^2}$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = 2\cos^2\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - 1$$

$$= 2 \frac{T + 2mc^2}{T + 4mc^2} - 1 = \frac{T}{T + 4mc^2} = 1 - \frac{4mc^2}{T + 4mc^2} \quad \text{2.0 pts}$$

ii) En el límite cuando $c \rightarrow \infty$, $\frac{T}{mc^2} = \gamma - 1 \rightarrow 1 - 1 = 0$

$$\cos(\alpha) = \frac{T}{T + 4mc^2} = 1 - \frac{4}{\frac{T}{mc^2} + 4} \rightarrow 1 - \frac{4}{0 + 4} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

cuando $v \rightarrow c$, $T \rightarrow \infty$

$$\cos(\alpha) = 1 - \frac{4mc^2}{T + 4mc^2} \rightarrow 1 - 0 = 1 \quad \alpha = 0$$

1.0 pts

[Signature]