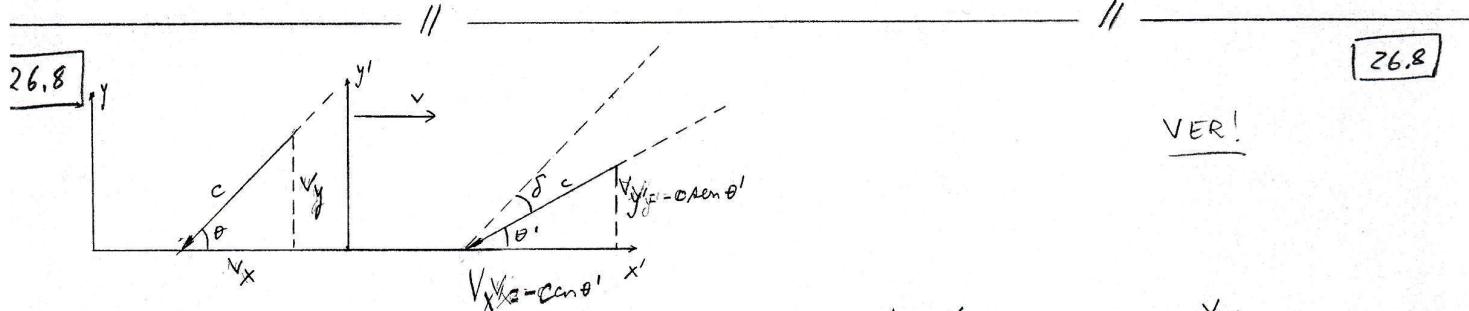


$$T = 365 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 \text{ segundos}$$

$$\text{Então } R = \frac{1}{2\pi} 3 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 20,5 \cdot \frac{\pi}{180 \cdot 3600} \cdot 365 \cdot 24 \cdot 3600 = 149,7 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m} = 149,7 \cdot 10^6 \text{ km} = 150 \text{ Mkm}$$



A composição de velocidades relativistas dá: $v_x = \frac{v_{x'} + v}{1 + \frac{v \cdot v_{x'}}{c^2}}$ e $v_y = \frac{v_{y'}}{\gamma(1 + \frac{v \cdot v_{x'}}{c^2})}$

Por outro lado: $\cos \theta' = \frac{v_{x'}}{c}$; e $\sin \theta' = \frac{v_{y'}}{c}$ $\cos \theta = -\frac{v_x}{c}$ $\sin \theta = -\frac{v_y}{c}$

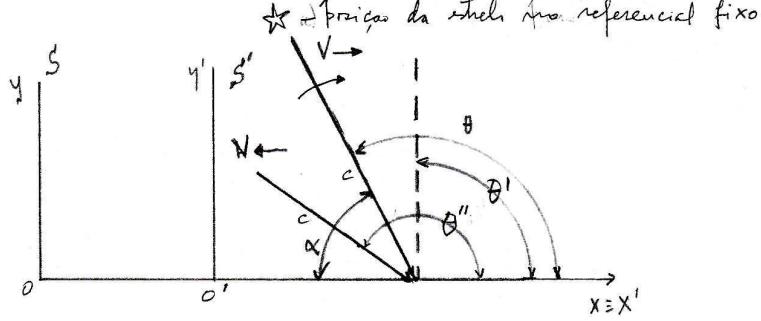
e também: $v_{x'} = \frac{v_x - v}{1 - \frac{v \cdot v_x}{c^2}}$ e $v_{y'} = \frac{v_y}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v \cdot v_x}{c^2})}$

$\sin \delta = \sin(\theta - \theta') = \sin \theta \cos \theta' - \sin \theta' \cos \theta$ e substituindo tem:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \delta &= \sin \theta \frac{1}{c} v_{x'} + \frac{v_{y'}}{c} \cos \theta \equiv \frac{1}{c} \sin \theta \frac{v_x - v}{1 - \frac{v \cdot v_x}{c^2}} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{v_y}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v \cdot v_x}{c^2})} \cos \theta = \\ &= \frac{c}{c} \sin \theta \frac{\frac{v_x - v}{1 - \frac{v \cdot v_x}{c^2}}}{c} + \frac{c}{c} \frac{\frac{v_y}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v \cdot v_x}{c^2})} \cos \theta}{c} = \frac{-\cos \theta - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta} - \frac{\sin \theta}{\gamma(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta)} \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

e se $\theta = 90^\circ$, que foi o ângulo considerado no problema do tiro, então

$$\sin \delta = (-) \frac{0 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \cdot 0} - \frac{1}{\gamma(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cdot 0)} \cdot 0 = + \frac{v}{c}$$



Se v for positivo - deslocamento de S' para a direita na figura - então a estrela é vista sob um ângulo θ' menor que θ . Se v for negativo passa-se o contrário e a estrela é vista, pelo observador móvel, formando um ângulo θ'' maior que θ .

Neste problema vamos começar por determinar a posição da estrela no referencial fixo, sabendo-se que, no referencial móvel, a estrela é vista sob um ângulo $\theta' = 90^\circ$.

$$\theta' = 90^\circ$$

$$v_x = \frac{v_{x'} + v}{1 + \frac{v v_{x'}}{c^2}}$$

$$\text{e invertendo vem: } v_{x'} = \frac{v_x - v}{1 - \frac{v v_x}{c^2}}$$

$$v_y = \frac{v_{y'}}{\gamma \left(1 + \frac{v v_{x'}}{c^2} \right)}$$

$$v_{y'} = \frac{v_y}{\gamma \left(1 - \frac{v v_x}{c^2} \right)}$$

Da figura, vem que: $v_x = -c \cos \theta$ e $v_y = -c \sin \theta$ e substituindo termos:

$$v_{x'} = \frac{-c \cos \theta - v}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta}$$

que deve ser zero pois $\theta' = 0$. Então $-c \cos \theta - v = 0$ ou $\cos \theta = -\frac{v}{c} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$\text{e então } \theta = 120^\circ$$

Inseriu de marcha: v para a $-v$ e vem então:

$$v_{x'} = \frac{v_{x'} + v}{1 + \frac{v}{c} \frac{v_x}{c}} = \frac{-c \cos \theta + v}{1 + \frac{v}{c} (-\cos \theta)} = c \frac{-\cos \theta + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \theta} = c \frac{-\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)} = c \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{5}{4}} = c \cdot \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\text{Mas } v_{x'} = -c \cos \theta'' = c \frac{4}{5} \text{ donde } \cos \theta'' = -\frac{4}{5} \text{ ou } \operatorname{tg} \theta'' = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \theta''}}{\cos \theta''} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)^2}}{-\frac{4}{5}} =$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \theta'' = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{25-16}{25}}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{-\frac{4}{5}} = -\frac{3}{4} \text{ pelo que } \theta'' = 143^\circ$$

b) Da pg. 34-8 do FLP vem que, no caso da observação que se afasta:

$$\omega' = \gamma (\omega_0 - k_x \cdot v) \text{ e } k_x = k \cos \alpha \text{ pelo que } \omega' = \gamma \omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{k}{c} \cos \alpha \right).$$

Neste problema $\cos \alpha = \cos(\pi - \theta) = -\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$ e então:

26.9

Contin.

Contin.

26.9

$$\omega' = 8\omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{v}{c} \cos \alpha\right) = 8\omega_0 \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4} 8\omega_0$$

A partir do momento em que a velocidade se inverte tem:

$$\omega'' = 8\omega_0 \left(1 + \frac{v}{c} \cos \alpha\right) = 8\omega_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{4} 8\omega_0$$

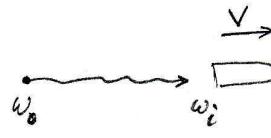
$$\text{Assim } \omega'' = \frac{\frac{5}{4} 8\omega_0}{\frac{3}{4} 8\omega_0} \omega' = \frac{5}{3} \omega' = 1,67 \omega'$$

$$\text{Notar que: } \omega' = \frac{3}{4} 8\omega_0 = \frac{3}{4} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} \omega_0 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \omega_0 \quad \omega' < \omega_0 \quad (\text{red shift})$$

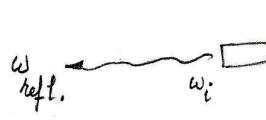
$$\omega'' = \frac{5}{4} 8\omega_0 = \frac{5}{4} \sqrt{\frac{\omega_0}{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \omega_0 = 1,44 \omega_0 \quad \omega'' > \omega_0 \quad (\text{blue shift})$$

26.10

26.10



$$\omega_i = \omega_0 \frac{1-\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \omega_0 \frac{1-\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta\sqrt{1+\beta}}} = \omega_0 \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} \Rightarrow \omega_i < \omega_0$$



$$\omega_{\text{reflected}} = \omega_i \frac{1-\beta}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \omega_i \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} \Rightarrow \omega_{\text{reflected}} < \omega_i$$

e entao, substituindo, vem: $\omega_{\text{reflected}} = \omega_0 \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} = \omega_0 \frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}$ e,

explicitando β , vem: $\omega_r + \omega_r \beta = \omega_0 - \omega_0 \beta$; $(\omega_r + \omega_0) \beta = \omega_0 - \omega_r$

e entao $\beta = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{\omega_0 - \omega_r}{\omega_0 + \omega_r}$

26.11

26.11



$$\omega_z = \frac{\omega_0}{1 + \frac{v}{c}} \quad \text{a fonte afasta-se com velocidade } v$$



$$\omega_i = \frac{\omega_0}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \quad \text{a fonte aproxima-se com velocidade } v$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = 2\pi c \frac{1}{\lambda} \quad \omega_i = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_1} \quad \text{e } \omega_0 = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_0} \quad \text{e vem: } \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_1} = \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_0} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_1} = \frac{1}{\lambda_0} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{v}{c}} \quad \text{ou } \lambda_1 = \lambda_0 \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right)$$

e tambem: $\lambda_2 = \lambda_0 \left(1 + \frac{v}{c}\right)$; Mas $\lambda_1 - \lambda_2 = \Delta \lambda = -2 \lambda_0 \frac{v}{c}$; $\frac{v}{c} = -\frac{\Delta \lambda}{2 \lambda_0} = \frac{0,1}{2,6564,7} = 7,6 \cdot 10^{-6}$

ou ainda $v = 7,6 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^5 = 2,285 \text{ km/s} = 8226 \text{ km/h}$

O comprimento de onda recebida diminui pelo que a frequência aumenta.

Então a estrela aproxima-se.

$$\text{Cálculo não-relativista: } \omega_{\text{recebido}} = \frac{\omega_{\text{emissão}}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}} \text{ donde } \frac{v}{c} = \frac{\omega_{\text{em.}} - \omega_{\text{rec.}}}{\omega_{\text{rec.}}}$$

$$\frac{v}{c} = \frac{\frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_{\text{em}}} - \frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_{\text{rec.}}}}{\frac{2\pi c}{\lambda_{\text{rec.}}}} = \frac{\frac{\lambda_{\text{rec.}} - \lambda_{\text{em}}}{\lambda_{\text{em}} \lambda_{\text{rec.}}}}{\frac{1}{\lambda_{\text{rec.}}}} = \frac{\lambda_{\text{rec.}} - \lambda_{\text{em}}}{\lambda_{\text{em}}} = \frac{588 - 589}{589} = -0,0017$$

e portanto, visto que v é negativo a estrela aproxima-se

$$\text{Cálculo relativista: } \omega_{\text{rec.}} = \omega_{\text{em}} \frac{\sqrt{1+\beta^2}}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \omega_{\text{em}} \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta^2}{1-\beta^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{\text{r}}} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{\text{e}}} \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta^2}{1-\beta^2}} \quad \lambda_{\text{r}} = \lambda_{\text{e}} \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta^2}{1+\beta^2}} ; \quad \lambda_{\text{r}}^2 = \lambda_{\text{e}}^2 \frac{1-\beta^2}{1+\beta^2} ; \quad \lambda_{\text{r}}^2 + \beta \lambda_{\text{r}}^2 = \lambda_{\text{e}}^2 - \beta \lambda_{\text{e}}^2$$

$$\beta(\lambda_{\text{r}}^2 + \lambda_{\text{e}}^2) = \lambda_{\text{e}}^2 - \lambda_{\text{r}}^2 \quad \text{dónde } \beta = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{589^2 - 588^2}{589^2 + 588^2} = 0,0017$$

Em conclusão: seria suficiente neste caso usar só o cálculo não-relativista.

26.13

$\Delta\lambda = z\lambda$ A estrela afasta-se (red shift) e então:

26.13

$$\omega_{\text{r}} = \omega_{\text{em}} \frac{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}{1+\beta} = \omega_{\text{e}} \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} \quad \frac{1}{\lambda_{\text{r}}} = \frac{1}{\lambda_{\text{e}}} \sqrt{\frac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}} ; \quad \lambda_{\text{r}} = \lambda_{\text{e}} \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{r}} - \lambda_{\text{e}} = 2\lambda_{\text{e}} ; \quad \lambda_{\text{r}} = 3\lambda_{\text{e}} \quad \text{e} \quad 3\lambda_{\text{e}} = \lambda_{\text{e}} \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}} ; \quad 9 = \frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta} ; \quad 9 - 9\beta = 1 + \beta ; \quad 10\beta = 8 ;$$

$$\text{e finalmente } \beta = \frac{v}{c} = \frac{8}{10} = 0,8$$