

## 238(6): Summary and Check of Results.

The relativistic force is:

$$\underline{F} = m \underline{a} = m \frac{d}{d\tau} \left( \frac{d\underline{r}}{d\tau} \right) \quad - (1)$$

where  $\tau$  is the proper time. Eq. (1) is the space part of the Minkowski four-force. In terms of the time  $t$  in the laboratory frame:

$$\underline{F} = \gamma m \left( \frac{d\gamma}{dt} \frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} + \gamma \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} \right) \right) \quad - (2)$$

in which the Lorentz factor is:

$$\gamma = \left( 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{-1/2} \quad - (3)$$

and:

$$ds^2 = c^2 d\tau^2 = c^2 dt^2 - \underline{dr} \cdot \underline{dr}, \quad - (4)$$

$$\underline{dr} \cdot \underline{dr} = dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 = v^2 dt^2. \quad - (5)$$

$$\text{so} \quad v = \left( \left( \frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 + r^2 \left( \frac{d\theta}{dt} \right)^2 \right)^{1/2}. \quad - (6)$$

In eq. (2):

$$\frac{d\gamma}{dt} = \gamma^3 \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dt} \quad - (7)$$

so

$$\underline{F} = m \left( \gamma^4 \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} + \gamma^2 \frac{d}{dt} \frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} \right) \quad - (8)$$

in which:

2) in which:

$$\frac{d\underline{r}}{dt} = \frac{dr}{dt} \underline{e}_r + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{r} \quad - (9)$$

$$\frac{d^2 \underline{r}}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} \underline{e}_r + \underline{\omega} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{r}) + \frac{d\underline{\omega}}{dt} \times \underline{r} + 2\underline{\omega} \times \frac{dr}{dt} \underline{e}_r \quad - (10)$$

For planar orbits:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{F} &= m \left( \left( \gamma^4 \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} - \frac{L^2}{m^2 r^3} \right) \underline{e}_r + \frac{\gamma^4}{c^2} \frac{dr}{dt} \frac{d^2 r}{dt^2} \omega r \underline{e}_\theta \right) \\ &= - \frac{L^2}{mr^3} \left( \gamma^3 \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \right) \underline{e}_r \quad - (11) \\ &\quad + \frac{L^4}{c^2 m^3 r^3} \frac{d}{d\theta} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{d^2}{d\theta^2} \left( \frac{1}{r} \right) \underline{e}_\theta \end{aligned}$$

in which

$$L = mr^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \text{constant of motion} \quad - (12)$$

---