

## FOUR-VELOCITY'S SQUARE IS A UNIVERSAL CONSTANT

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References: Griffiths, David J. (2007), Introduction to Electrodynamics, 3rd Edition; Pearson Education - Chapter 12, Post 26.

[Griffiths's approach to the relativistic four-velocity is similar to that of Moore, although rather confusingly, he uses different notation (as well as keeping factors of  $c$  in the equations rather than setting  $c = 1$ ). To keep the notation consistent with Griffiths, I'll use his notation here, but anyone attempting to follow both books should beware.

The four velocity is defined as

$$\eta^i = \frac{u^i}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}} \quad (1)$$

so the square is

$$\eta_i \eta^i = -\frac{c^2}{1 - u^2/c^2} + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 (u^i)^2}{1 - u^2/c^2} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{-c^2 + u^2}{1 - u^2/c^2} \quad (3)$$

$$= -c^2 \quad (4)$$

This is the equivalent of the result we derived earlier in Moore's book, except with  $c = 1$  so  $\eta_i \eta^i = -1$ . It is a universal invariant for all four-velocities.

In terms of four-momentum, this relation becomes

$$p_i p^i = -m^2 c^2 \quad (5)$$

$$-(p^0)^2 + p^2 = -m^2 c^2 \quad (6)$$

$$-(cp^0)^2 + c^2 p^2 = -m^2 c^4 \quad (7)$$

$$E^2 - p^2 c^2 = m^2 c^4 \quad (8)$$

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