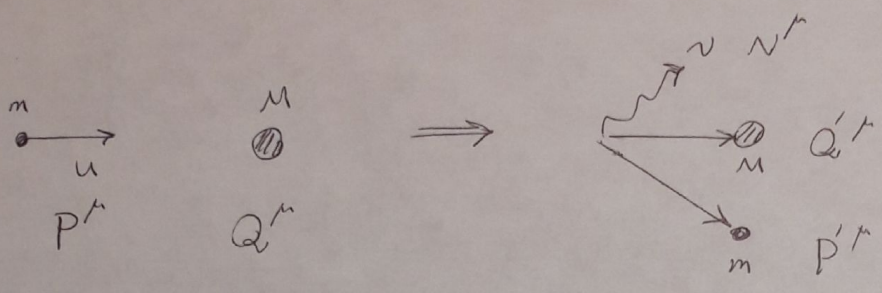


برای حل

با استفاده از معادله نسبیت

سوال اول



$$\begin{cases} P = \gamma(u)(m, m\vec{u}) \\ Q = (M, \vec{0}) \\ N = h\nu(1, \hat{n}) \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} P + Q = P' + Q' + N \\ (P + Q - N)^2 = (P' + Q')^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\rightarrow \cancel{P} + \cancel{Q} + \cancel{N} + 2P \cdot Q - 2P \cdot N - 2Q \cdot N = \cancel{P'} + \cancel{Q'} + 2P' \cdot Q'$$

$$\frac{P \cdot Q}{(mM\gamma(u))} - \frac{P \cdot N}{(\gamma(u)m h\nu(1 - u \cdot \hat{n}))} - \frac{Q \cdot N}{(M h\nu)} = \frac{P' \cdot Q'}{mM\gamma(u_{12})}$$

مقدار انرژی فوتون
نسبت به هم بدین ترتیب

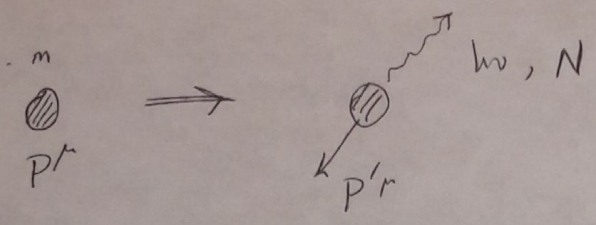
$$h\nu [M + \gamma(u)m(1 - u \cdot \hat{n})] = mM [\gamma(u) - \gamma(u_{12})]$$

$$\rightarrow h\nu = \frac{mM [\gamma(u) - \gamma(u_{12})]}{M + m\gamma(u)(1 - u \cdot \hat{n})}$$

برای اینکه انرژی فوتون به بیشترین مقدار خود برسد
با $\gamma(u_{12}) = 1$ (مقدار کمترین مقدار خود)
و در $u \cdot \hat{n} = 1$ ، $\hat{n} \parallel \vec{u}$ باشد

← انرژی فوتون در جهت حرکت خود خواهد بود و در راستای انرژی فوتون در جهت مخالف خود

$$h\nu_{\max} = \frac{mM [\gamma(u) - 1]}{M + m\gamma(u)(1 - u)}$$



$$P = P' + N$$

$$P = (m, 0)$$

$$\rightarrow P' = P - N = (m, 0) - h\nu(1, \hat{n})$$

$$N = h\nu(1, \hat{n})$$

$$= \left(\frac{m - h\nu}{E'}, -h\nu \hat{n} \right)$$

$$P' = (E', \vec{P}') \quad , \quad E' = E - \Delta E = m - \Delta E = m - h\nu$$

$$\underline{\Delta E = h\nu}$$

$$\gamma + p \rightarrow \pi^0 + p$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h\nu = kT \\ \text{CMB } \text{at } T = 2.725 \text{ K} \end{array} \right.$$

$$P + N = P' + \pi$$

$$\rightarrow P + N + rP \cdot N = P' + \frac{\pi}{m_p} + rP' \cdot \pi$$

$$rP \cdot N = \frac{\pi}{m_p} + rP' \cdot \pi = m_p \gamma + \frac{rP' \cdot \pi}{m_p \gamma(u_{p,\pi})}$$

$$P = (E_p, \vec{P}) = (\sqrt{p^2 + m^2}, \vec{P})$$

$$P_\gamma = N = h\nu(1, \hat{n})$$

$$\rightarrow r h\nu (E_p - \vec{p} \cdot \hat{n}) = m_p \gamma + r m_p m_\pi \gamma(u_{p,\pi})$$

$$\hat{p} \cdot \hat{n} = \cos \theta$$

کتابخانه انرژی و تکانه در دو سیستم مرجع همبسته $\gamma(u_{p,\pi}) \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$ که در آن $\beta = \frac{v}{c}$ است.

$$\gamma(u_{p,\pi}) = 1 \rightarrow$$

$P \cdot \pi$ به هم مرتبط هستند

$$N + P = \pi + P' \rightarrow (N + P)^\mu \neq (\pi + P')^\mu$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \pi = (m_\pi, 0) \\ P' = (m_p, 0) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\rightarrow (\pi + P')^\mu = (m_\pi + m_p, 0)^\mu = (m_\pi + m_p)^\mu$$

$$(N + P)^\mu = (\sqrt{p^2 + m^2} + h\nu, \vec{p} + h\nu \hat{n})^\mu = (h\nu + \sqrt{p^2 + m^2})^\mu - (\vec{p} + h\nu \hat{n})^\mu$$

$$P_{\text{min}} \rightarrow (h\nu + \sqrt{p^c + m_p^r})^r - |\vec{p} + h\nu \hat{n}|^r = (m_p + m_\pi)^r$$

$$(h\nu)^r + p^c + m_p^r + r h\nu \sqrt{p^c + m_p^r} - p^c - (h\nu)^r - r p h\nu \cos\theta = (m_p + m_\pi)^r$$

$$m_p^r + r h\nu (\sqrt{p^c + m_p^r} - p \cos\theta) = (m_p + m_\pi)^r$$

المعادلة الأولى
المعادلة الثانية

$$p \gg m_p \rightarrow m_p^r + r h\nu p (1 - \cos\theta) \approx (m_p + m_\pi)^r$$

$$\rightarrow P_{\text{threshold}} \approx \frac{(m_p + m_\pi)^r - m_p^r}{r h\nu (1 - \cos\theta)} = \frac{(m_p + m_\pi)^r - m_p^r}{r K T (1 - \cos\theta)}$$

$$a + b \rightarrow c + d$$

المعادلة الأولى

$$P_a + P_b = P_c + P_d$$

$$s \equiv (P_a + P_b)^r = (P_c + P_d)^r$$

$$t \equiv (P_a - P_c)^r = (P_d - P_b)^r$$

$$u \equiv (P_a - P_d)^r = (P_c - P_b)^r$$

$$P_i \cdot P_j = P_j \cdot P_i$$

$$s = P_a^r + P_b^r + r P_a \cdot P_b = P_c^r + P_d^r + r P_c \cdot P_d$$

$$\rightarrow P_a \cdot P_b = -\frac{m_a^r + m_b^r}{r} + s \quad P_c \cdot P_d = -\frac{m_c^r + m_d^r}{r} + s$$

$$t = P_a^r + P_c^r - r P_a \cdot P_c = P_d^r + P_b^r - r P_d \cdot P_b$$

$$\rightarrow P_a \cdot P_c = \frac{P_a^r + P_c^r}{r} - t = \frac{(m_a^r + m_c^r)}{r} - t$$

$$P_d \cdot P_b = \frac{P_d^r + P_b^r}{r} - t = \frac{(m_d^r + m_b^r)}{r} - t$$

$$u = P_a^r + P_d^r - r P_a \cdot P_d = P_c^r + P_b^r - r P_c \cdot P_b$$

$$P_a \cdot P_d = \frac{P_a^r + P_d^r}{r} - u = \frac{m_a^r + m_d^r}{r} - u$$

$$P_c \cdot P_b = \frac{P_b^r + P_c^r}{r} - u = \frac{m_b^r + m_c^r}{r} - u$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 s+t+u &= (P_a+P_b)^r + (P_a-P_c)^r + (P_a-P_d)^r \quad (1) \\
 &= P_a^r + P_b^r + P_c^r + P_d^r + r P_a \cdot (P_a+P_b - P_c - P_d) \\
 &= \sum_i P_i^r = \sum_i m_i^r
 \end{aligned}$$

$$e^+ e^- \longrightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \quad (2)$$

استنتاج: $\mu^+ \mu^-$ = $\mu^+ \mu^-$ = $\mu^+ \mu^-$

$$P_e + P_{e^+} = P_\mu + P_{\mu^+} \longrightarrow P_e^r + P_{e^+}^r + r P_e \cdot P_{e^+} = P_\mu^r + P_{\mu^+}^r + r P_\mu \cdot P_{\mu^+}$$

$$r m_e^r + r m_e^r \gamma(u_{e,e^+}) = r m_\mu^r + r m_\mu^r (1) = r m_\mu^r$$

$$\longrightarrow 1 + \gamma(u_{e,e^+}) = r \left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_e} \right)^r \longrightarrow \gamma = r \left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_e} \right)^r - 1$$

$$E_{\min}(e) = \gamma(u_{e,e^+}) m_e = m_e \left(r \left(\frac{m_\mu}{m_e} \right)^r - 1 \right)$$

e^+ / e^- / μ^+ / μ^-

سؤال ٥

$$r p^+ + r e^- \longrightarrow r He^+ + \dots$$

$$r m_p c^r + r m_e c^r = m_{He^+}^r c^r + \Delta E$$

$$\longrightarrow \Delta E = (r m_p + r m_e - m_{He^+}) c^r$$

$$L = n \Delta E \longrightarrow n = \frac{L}{\Delta E}$$