

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$

$$\frac{\text{speed 1} \pm \text{speed 2}}{1 \pm \frac{(\text{speed 1})(\text{speed 2})}{c^2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\Delta S)^2 &= (c\Delta t)^2 - [(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2] \\ &= (c\Delta t)^2 - (\Delta x)^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta t_{proper} = \Delta t_{2-clock} \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}$$

$$L_{other} = L_{rest} \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}$$

$$(\Delta S)^2 = (\Delta S')^2$$

$$\vec{p} = \frac{m\vec{u}}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

$$E^2 = (pc)^2 + (mc^2)^2$$

$$m = m'$$

$$E = \frac{mc^2}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

$$\vec{u} = \frac{\vec{p}c^2}{E}$$

$$K = E - mc^2$$

1) In some reference frame, a particle is measured to have mass  $15 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  and total energy  $25 \text{ MeV}$ . Determine (in any order you wish) this particle's:

a) kinetic energy

b) momentum

c) speed

2) In some other reference frame, the same particle as in question 1) is measured to have total energy 39 MeV and speed  $\frac{12}{13}c$ .

a) Which of the following quantities also change in this other reference frame? (circle all that apply)

<b>kinetic energy</b>	<b>mass</b>	<b>momentum</b>	<b>none of these change</b>
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b) Briefly explain your reasoning for your choice.

3) **\*\*note: this may be a challenging question. Do your best.\*\***

Determine the relative speed of the two reference frames involved in questions 1) and 2).