

Demstrar que  $\frac{d^3k}{\omega}$  es manifiestamente invariante Lorentz

$$\frac{d^3k}{\omega} = \frac{d^3k'}{\omega'} \quad \text{donde } \omega = \sqrt{k_x^2 + k_y^2 + k_z^2}$$

Dado el cuadrivector  $K^\mu = (\omega, k^1, k^2, k^3)$  se aplica la transformación de Lorentz obteniendo  $K'^\mu = (\omega', (k^1)', (k^2)', (k^3)')$

$$\begin{cases} \omega' = \gamma (\omega - \beta (k^1)) & \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} & \beta = \frac{v}{c} \\ (k^1)' = \gamma (-\beta \omega + (k^1)) \\ (k^2)' = k^2 & \rightarrow d(k^2)' = dk^2 \\ (k^3)' = k^3 & \rightarrow d(k^3)' = dk^3 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{como } k_j = -k^j \Rightarrow (k_j)^2 = (k^j)^2 \Rightarrow \omega = \sqrt{(k^1)^2 + (k^2)^2 + (k^3)^2}$$

$$\frac{d^3k}{\omega} = \frac{1}{\omega} dk^1 dk^2 dk^3$$

$$\frac{d(k^2)'}{dk^2} = \gamma \left( 1 - \beta \frac{d\omega}{dk^1} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\omega}{dk^1} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{(k^1)^2 + (k^2)^2 + (k^3)^2}} \cdot 2k^1 = \frac{k^1}{\sqrt{(k^1)^2 + (k^2)^2 + (k^3)^2}} = \frac{k^1}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d(k^1)'}{dk^1} = \gamma \left( 1 - \beta \frac{k^1}{\omega} \right) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left[ \gamma (\omega - \beta k^1) \right] = \frac{1}{\omega} \omega'$$

$$\frac{d(k^1)'}{\omega'} = \frac{dk^1}{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d^3k}{\omega} = \frac{d(k^1)'}{\omega'} (dk^2)' (dk^3)'$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d^3k}{\omega} = \frac{d^3(k')}{\omega'}}$$