

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

28: Special Relativity

Modern relativity is divided into two parts. *Special relativity* deals with observers who are moving at constant velocity. *General relativity* deals with observers who are undergoing acceleration. Einstein is famous because his theories of relativity made revolutionary predictions. Most importantly, his theories have been verified to great precision in a vast range of experiments, altering forever our concept of space and time.

[28.0: Prelude to Special Relativity](#)

[28.1: Einstein's Postulates](#)

[28.2: Simultaneity and Time Dilation](#)

[28.3: Length Contraction](#)

[28.4: Relativistic Addition of Velocities](#)

[28.5: Relativistic Momentum](#)

[28.6: Relativistic Energy](#)

[28.E: Special Relativity \(Exercise\)](#)

Thumbnail: A diagrammatic representation of spacetime. Image use with permission (CC-BY-SA 3.0; Stib).

This page titled [28: Special Relativity](#) is shared under a [CC BY 4.0](#) license and was authored, remixed, and/or curated by [OpenStax](#) via [source content](#) that was edited to the style and standards of the LibreTexts platform.