

Relativity — Lecture 5

- Summary of Lecture 4
- Time Dilation
 - Experimental evidence of time dilation
- Relative Motion
- Classical Doppler Effect

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100 years of living science

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100

Lecture 4

Revision

Moving Reference Frames

Galilean Relativity:

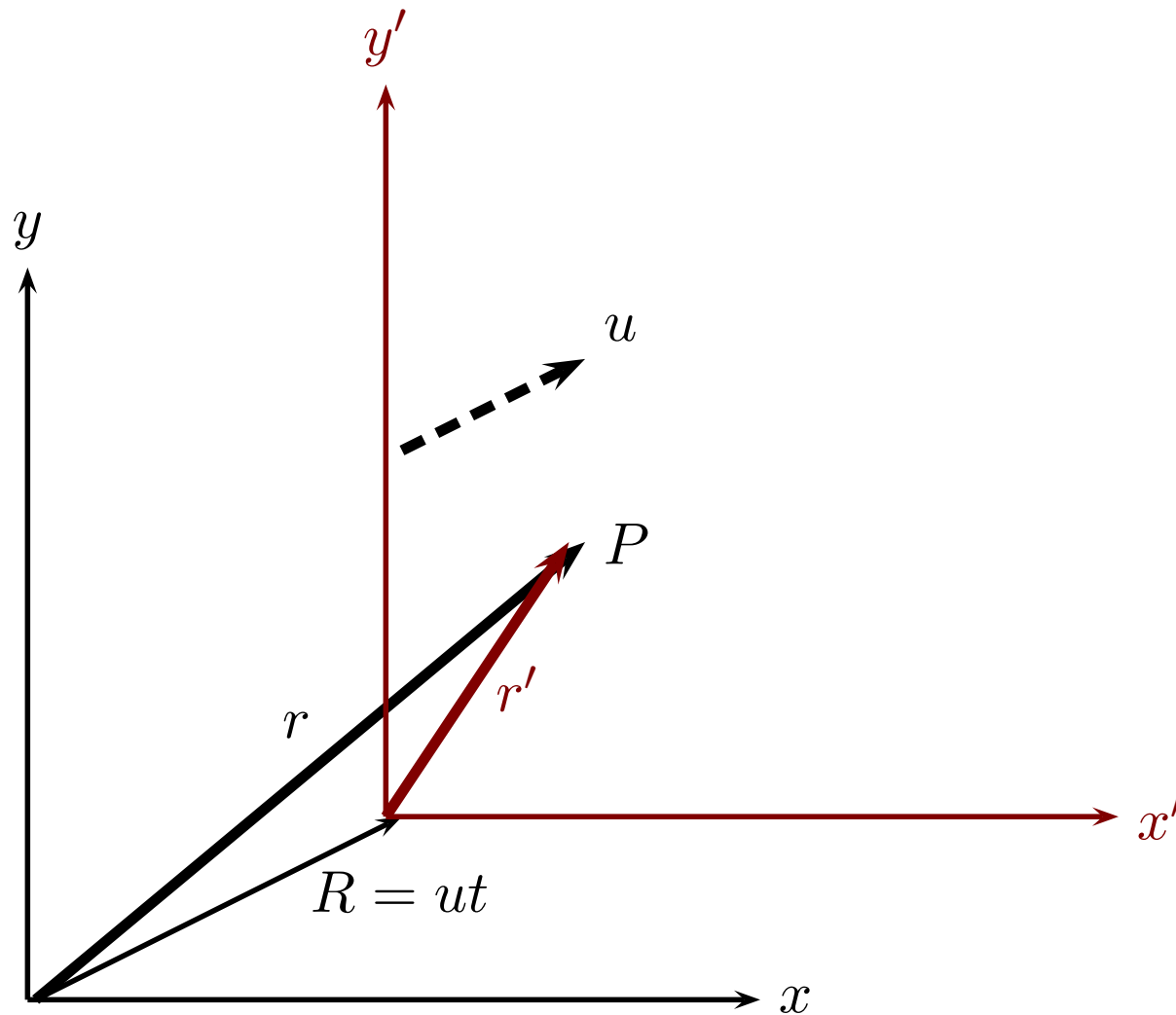
$$x' = x - ut$$

$$y' = y$$

$$z' = z$$

$$t' = t$$

if u is along x .



Lorentz Transformations

$$x' = \gamma(x - ut)$$

$$y' = y$$

$$z' = z$$

$$t' = \gamma\left(t - \frac{ux}{c^2}\right)$$

**assuming \mathcal{O}' moves at speed u
along x relative to \mathcal{O} .**



Lorentz Transformations

$$x' = \gamma(x - ut)$$

$$y' = y$$

$$z' = z$$

$$t' = \gamma\left(t - \frac{ux}{c^2}\right)$$

**assuming \mathcal{O}' moves at speed u
along x relative to \mathcal{O} .**

Low speed limit:

$$x' = x - ut$$

$$y' = y$$

$$z' = z$$

$$t' = t$$

Lorentz Transformations

$$x' = \gamma(x - ut)$$

$$y' = y$$

$$z' = z$$

$$t' = \gamma\left(t - \frac{ux}{c^2}\right)$$

**assuming \mathcal{O}' moves at speed u
along x relative to \mathcal{O} .**

Inverse LT:

$$x = \gamma(x' + ut')$$

$$y = y'$$

$$z = z$$

$$t = \gamma\left(t' + \frac{ux'}{c^2}\right)$$

Horizontal Moving Rod



Rod moving in \mathcal{O} , stationary in \mathcal{O}'



Metre rule stationary in \mathcal{O}

The rod has proper length L_0 in \mathcal{O}' . What's its length in \mathcal{O} ?

In \mathcal{O} :

Event 1 (B) : $x_1 = 0, \quad t_1 = 0$

Event 2 (F) : $x_2 = L, \quad t_2 = 0$

$$x'_1 = \gamma(x_1 - ut_1) = 0$$

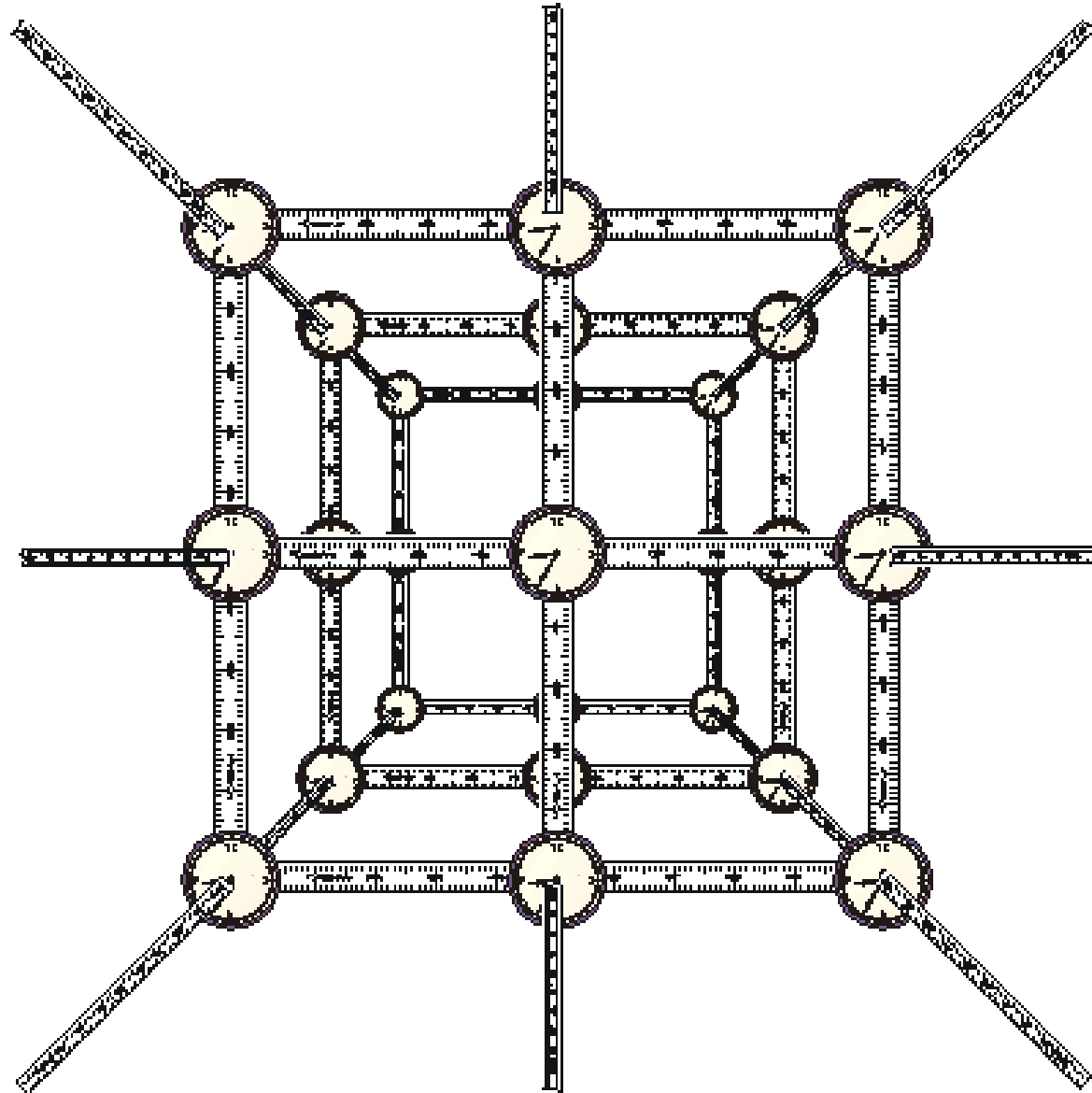
$$t'_1 = \gamma\left(t_1 - u\frac{x_1}{c^2}\right) = 0$$

$$x'_2 = \gamma(x_2 - ut_2)$$

$$\rightarrow L_0 = \gamma(L - 0) = \gamma L.$$

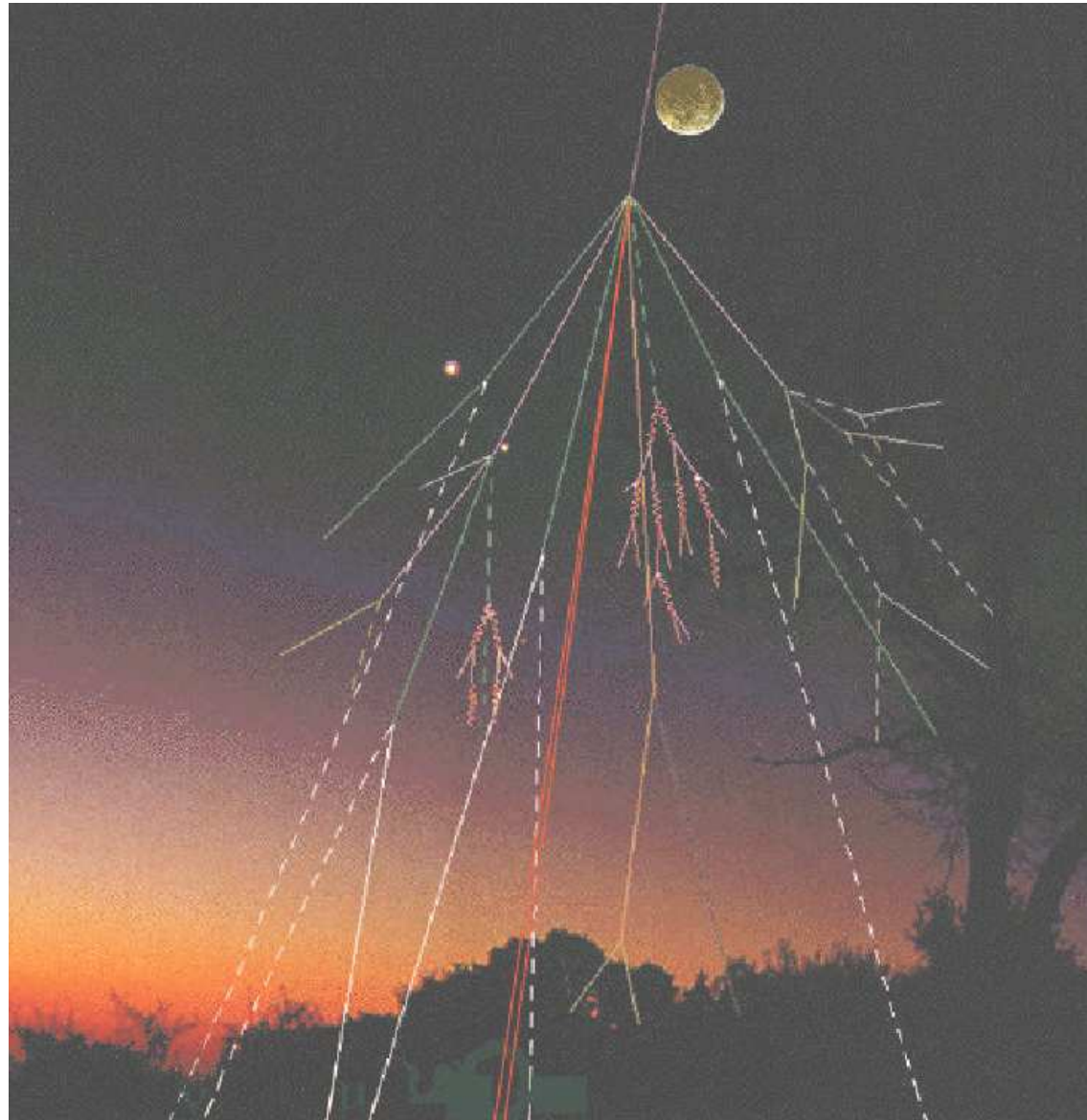
$$t'_2 = \gamma\left(t_2 - \frac{ux_2}{c^2}\right) = \gamma\left(0 - \frac{uL}{c^2}\right) = -\frac{uL_0}{c^2}$$

A Good Observer



Lecture 5

Cosmic Muons



Cosmic Muons



Relative motion



Classical Doppler Effect

