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重要的新觀念:同時性(是相對而不是絕對的)

與牛頓、伽利略時空觀很不同的結果是,在相對論之下沒有 "同步時間流" 這一回事,因此兩個事件是否 "同時" 發生是取決於觀察者的相對速度狀態,而非絕對的。

從 愛因斯坦相對論 導出 勞倫兹轉換

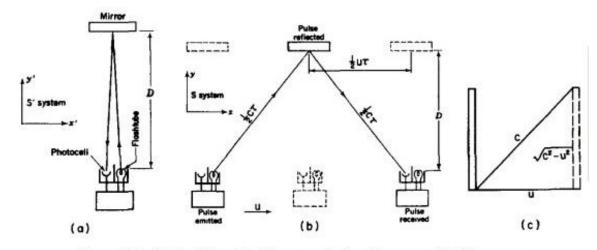


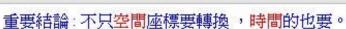
Figure 3-3. (a) A "light clock" at rest in the S' system. (b) The same clock, moving through the S system. (c) Illustration of the diagonal path taken by the light beam in a moving "light clock."

對於靜止座標系中的觀察者看起來,光走的路徑是斜邊,它的長度若是與平移的部分來比,基於光速固定原則,是 c:u 的比例,也就是說,(基於畢氏定理)與垂直邊的長度比例是 $c:sqrt(c^2-u^2)$ 。現在靜止觀察者替移動觀察者想,這道光在移動座標系中走的不是 c 比例的長而是 $sqrt(c^2-u^2)$ 比例的長,而光線發射到偵測一樣是要滿足 $dx^2-c^2t^2=0$ 的情況下,唯有時鐘變慢。

$$\operatorname{sqrt}(c^2-u^2) t' = c t$$

$$t' = t / sqrt[1-(u/c)^2]$$

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範例: 車廂中間點向前後同時發球 車上觀察者認為 同時 到達, 地面 觀察者認為 不同時 到達。(其他類似的有趣例子還 很多)

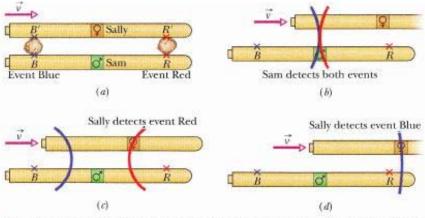


FIG. 37-4 The spaceships of Sally and Sam and the occurrences of events from Sam's view. Sally's ship moves rightward with velocity \vec{v} . (a) Event Red occurs at positions RR' and event Blue occurs at positions BB'; each event sends out a wave of light. (b) Sam simultaneously detects the waves from event Red and event Blue. (c) Sally detects the wave from event Red. (d) Sally detects the wave from event Blue.

As study of Fig. 37-4 shows, Sally and the expanding wavefront from event Red are moving toward each other, while she and the expanding wavefront from event Blue are moving in the same direction. Thus, the wavefront from event Red will reach Sally before the wavefront from event Blue does. She will say:

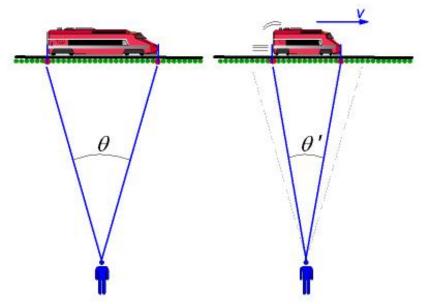
Sally Light from event Red reached me before light from event Blue did. From the marks on my spaceship, I found that I too was standing halfway between the two sources. Therefore, the events were not simultaneous; event Red occurred first, followed by event Blue.

These reports do not agree. Nevertheless, both observers are correct.

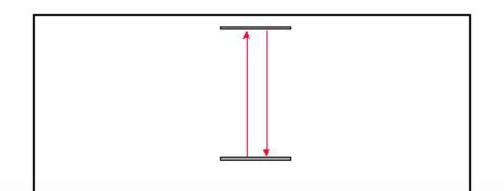
Note carefully that there is only one wavefront expanding from the site of each event and that this wavefront travels with the same speed c in both reference frames, exactly as the speed of light postulate requires.

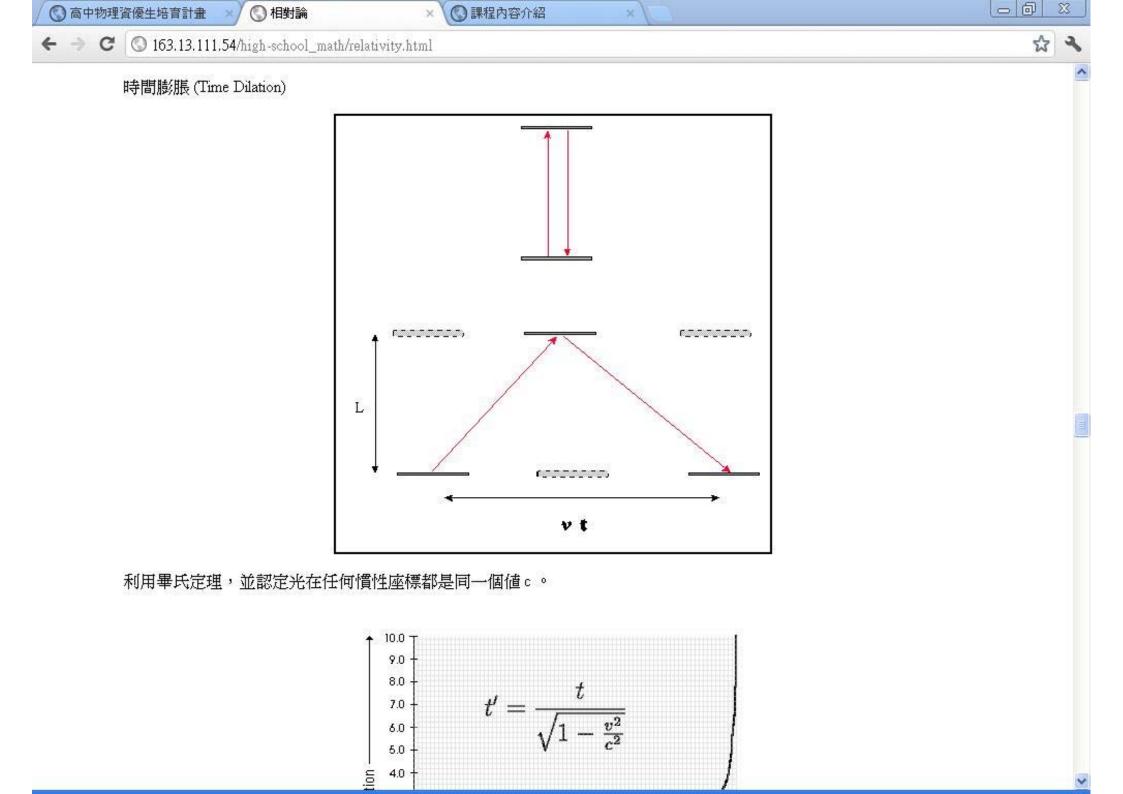
It might have happened that the meteorites struck the ships in such a way





時間膨脹 (Time Dilation)





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質量增加

$$M = m/\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

(一些專家主張只談靜止質量與相對運動下的動量,避免談這種隨速度改變之談相對質量。)

自動幫你試算的網頁 http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/relativ/tdil.html

速度相加公式

愛因斯坦推導出

$$s = \frac{v+u}{1 + (vu/c^2)}.$$

有別於伽利略的

$$\vec{s} = \vec{v} + \vec{u}$$

其中c是光速。

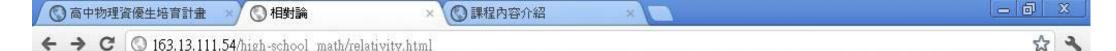
質能互換

$$E = m c^2$$

此式的推導,要從動量-能量關係

$$E_r^2 - |\vec{p}|^2 c^2 = m_0^2 c^4$$

考慮出發,詳請下:



新的動量與能量公式

動量

不再是p=mv,而是

$$\mathbf{p} = \gamma \mathbf{m} \mathbf{u}$$

其中 u 是某觀察者看到的速度,而 m 永遠指的是靜止質量。這樣定才能滿足動量相關定律(如動量守恆) 在相對論中對所有觀察者定律不變。

Halliday 課本教法如下:需重新定義動量,以使動量守恆定律適用於不同相對速度的觀察者:

p=m×觀察者座標系中之距離/靜止座標系中之時間=m Δx/Δt₀

カ

力的正確公式是

$$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{d} \, \mathbf{p} / \mathbf{d} \, \mathbf{t}$$

(不能再用F=ma,即使有所謂的相對性質量m,,也不能直接把m,代入F=m,a,Giancoli叮嚀)

能量

先只考慮動能(位能在此無關),本來是 1/2 m v²,但在相對論下,動量定義已經不同,