

Fcn. de transformacion (entre S y S')

$$x' = L_1(x|t)$$

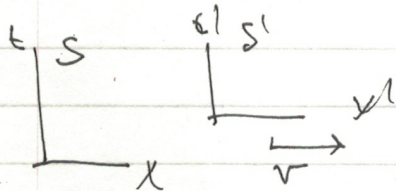
$$t' = L_2(x|t)$$

L_1, L_2 fcn. LINEALES

(Debido a que un obj. o veloc. cte. en S, debiera tambien tener veloc. cte. en S')

$$x = ax' + bt' \quad \text{con} \quad x' = ax - bt$$

debe reducirse al caso Galileano a bajas velocidades



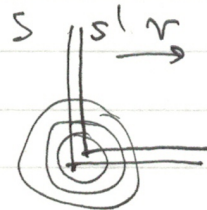
$$x=0 \Rightarrow ax' + bt' = 0 \Rightarrow ax' + bt' = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x'}{t'} = -\frac{b}{a} = \boxed{-v} \leftarrow \text{vel. de S}$$

$$x'=0 \Rightarrow ax - bt = 0 \Rightarrow ax = bt \Rightarrow \frac{x}{t} = \frac{b}{a} = \boxed{v} \leftarrow \text{veloc. de S'}$$

$$\boxed{v = b/a}$$

Si una señal de luz se origina en el origen de S: $x = ct$

Desde S': $x' = ct'$



$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} ct = ax' + bt' \\ ct' = ax - bt \end{cases}$$

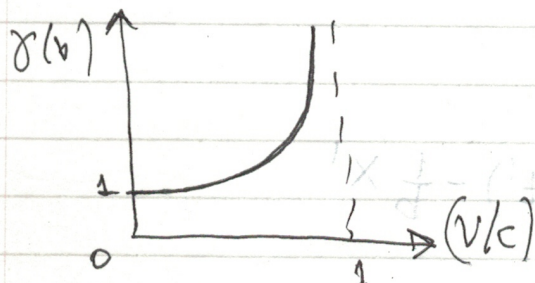
$$\Rightarrow ct' = (a - \frac{b}{c})t = a(1 - \frac{v}{c})t$$

$$\begin{aligned} ct &= (a + b)t' = (a + b)a(1 - \frac{v}{c})t = a^2c(1 + \frac{v}{c})(1 - \frac{v}{c})t \\ &= a^2c(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2})t = a^2ct(1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha^2 = \frac{1}{1 - (v/c)^2} \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}}}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}} (x' + vt') = \gamma (x' + vt') \\ x' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}} (x - vt) = \gamma (x - vt) \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Transformación de Lorentz}$$

donde $\gamma(v) \equiv (1 - (v/c)^2)^{-1/2}$



Ejercicio: Dadas las T. de L, obtener

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

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

Para las demás coordenadas, $y' = y$
 $z' = z$

T. de los tiempos

$$X = \gamma (x' + vt')$$

$$\Rightarrow vt' = x \left(\frac{1}{\gamma} - \gamma \right) + \gamma vt$$

$$\text{pero, } \frac{1}{\gamma} - \gamma = \sqrt{1-\beta^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \quad (\beta \equiv v/c)$$

$$= \frac{-\beta^2}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = -\beta^2 \gamma$$

$$\Rightarrow vt' = \gamma vt - \beta^2 \gamma x = \gamma (vt - \beta^2 x)$$

$$t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{v}{c} \right)^2 x \right)$$

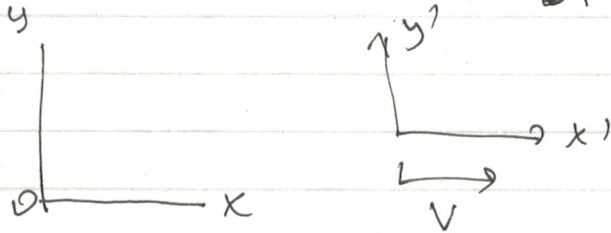
$$\therefore \boxed{t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2} \right)}$$

Transf. de velocidades

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

$$y = y'$$

$$t = \gamma(t' + \frac{vx'}{c^2})$$



em S' : $u_{x'} = \frac{dx'}{dt'}$; $u_{y'} = \frac{dy'}{dt'}$

$$dx = \gamma(dx' + v dt')$$

$$dt = \gamma(dt' + \frac{v}{c^2} dx')$$

$$\Rightarrow u_x = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dx' + v dt'}{dt' + \frac{v}{c^2} dx'} = \frac{dt' (u_{x'} + v)}{dt' (1 + \frac{v u_{x'}}{c^2})}$$

$$\therefore u_x = \frac{u_{x'} + v}{1 + \frac{v u_{x'}}{c^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{x'} = \frac{u_x - v}{1 - \frac{v u_x}{c^2}}$$

$$u_y = \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy'}{\gamma(dt' + \frac{v}{c^2} dx')} = \frac{u_{y'}/\gamma}{1 + \frac{v u_{x'}}{c^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow u_{y'} = \frac{u_y/\gamma}{1 - \frac{v u_x}{c^2}}$$

igual para u_z

EX 1. $u_{x'} = v = 0.5 c$

$$u_x = \frac{0.5c + 0.5c}{1 + (0.5)^2} = \frac{4}{5} c$$

En quel, si $v = \beta_1 c$ y $u_{x'} = \beta_2 c$ ($\beta_1, \beta_2 < 1$)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u_x}{c} = \beta = \frac{\beta_1 + \beta_2}{1 + \beta_1 \beta_2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - \beta = 1 - \frac{(\beta_1 + \beta_2)}{1 + \beta_1 \beta_2} = \frac{1 + \beta_1 \beta_2 - \beta_1 - \beta_2}{1 + \beta_1 \beta_2} = \frac{(1 - \beta_1)(1 - \beta_2)}{1 + \beta_1 \beta_2}$$

o Soe si $0 < \beta_1 < 1$ y $0 < \beta_2 < 1 \Rightarrow 1 - \beta > 0 \rightarrow \beta < 1$

si exemple.

En (S) se obs. q' un evento toma lugar en A sobre eje x en 10^6 s después otro evento ocurre en B, loc. a 900 m de A. Hallar magnitud y dirección de (S') c/n a (S) tq. ambos eventos aparezcan simultáneos.

$$A: t_A = 0, x_A = 0$$

$$B: t_B = 10^6 \text{ s}, x_B = 900 \text{ m}$$

$$t_A' = \gamma \left(t_A - \frac{v x_A}{c^2} \right)$$

$$t_B' = \gamma \left(t_B - \frac{v x_B}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\underbrace{t_B' - t_A'} = \gamma (t_B - t_A) - \frac{\gamma v}{c^2} (x_B - x_A)$$

$$0 \quad t_B - t_A = \frac{v}{c^2} (x_B - x_A) \Rightarrow \frac{v}{c} = \frac{c(t_B - t_A)}{x_B - x_A} = \frac{1}{3} //$$

Eventos

Evento 1: $x_1' = \gamma (x_1 - v t_1)$
 $t_1' = \gamma (t_1 - \frac{v}{c^2} x_1)$

$x_1 = \gamma (x_1' + v t_1')$
 $t_1 = \gamma (t_1' + \frac{v}{c^2} x_1')$

Evento 2: $x_2' = \gamma (x_2 - v t_2)$
 $t_2' = \gamma (t_2 - \frac{v}{c^2} x_2)$

$x_2 = \gamma (x_2' + v t_2')$
 $t_2 = \gamma (t_2' + \frac{v}{c^2} x_2')$

luego,

$$x_2' - x_1' = \gamma [(x_2 - x_1) - v(t_2 - t_1)]$$

$$t_2' - t_1' = \gamma [(t_2 - t_1) - \frac{v}{c^2} (x_2 - x_1)]$$

EX: sist. S' tiene veloc. v ch S . Se sincronizan los relojes
 en $t = t' = 0$ cuando $x = x' = 0$.

evento 1 ocurre en $x_1 = 10m$, $t_1 = 2 \times 10^{-7}$ seg ($y_1 = 0 = z_1$)

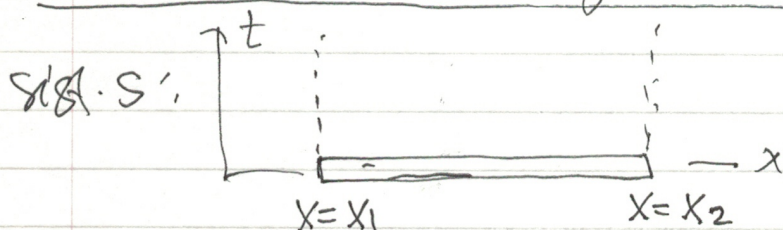
evento 2 ocurre en $x_2 = 50m$, $t_2 = 3 \times 10^{-7}$ seg, ($y_2 = 0 = z_2$)

¿cuál es la distancia entre ambos eventos, medidos en S' ?

$$(v/c)^2 = (9/25) \Rightarrow \gamma = (1 - (v/c)^2)^{1/2} = 5/4$$

$$\Rightarrow x_2' - x_1' = \frac{5}{4} [(50 - 10) - (\frac{3}{5}) 3 \times 10^8 (3 - 2) 10^{-7}] = 27.5 (m).$$

Contracción de longitudes



$L = x_2 - x_1$ (en el sist. en reposo?)

¿cuál es la long. de la barra
sist. S' ?

medida en otro

→ medir las posiciones de ambos extremos (x_1' y x_2')
al mismo tiempo t' (medido en S')

$$l' = x_2' - x_1'$$

observamos $x_1 = \gamma(x_1' + vt')$

$$x_2 = \gamma(x_2' + vt')$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{x_2 - x_1}_l = \gamma \underbrace{(x_2' - x_1')}_{l'} \Rightarrow l' = \frac{l}{\gamma} = l \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2} < l$$

Dilatación del tiempo: Sup. un reloj en reposo en
 $x = x_0$ en S .

evento 1: (x_0, t_1) "TIC"

evento 2: (x_0, t_2) "TAC"

¿cómo se ve esto desde S' ?

$$t_1' = \gamma \left(t_1 - \frac{vx_0}{c^2} \right)$$

$$t_2' = \gamma \left(t_2 - \frac{vx_0}{c^2} \right)$$

$$\} \Rightarrow \underbrace{t_2' - t_1'}_{\Delta t'} = \gamma (t_2 - t_1)$$

$$\Delta t' = \gamma \Delta t > \Delta t$$

⇒ reloj parece correr "más lento" al ser observado
desde S' .