

## CHAPTER II

# SPECIAL RELATIVITY

...lim... that are missed by the Galilean description. The first...  
...n w... existence... in nature. The maximum speed...  
...ma... result... time and length intervals,  
...tin... betw... of event horizons.  
...lo...

...S... AT R... MOTION OF  
...I...

...est celer...

...ecise... of mo... check whether a...  
...light, w... along... words, we use...  
...ow do v... whether a... We look across...  
...we meas... high pr... h light. How do...  
...precision? ... it was... the Sun that was...

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...light from ca...  
...words, light is imm... is the star... *disturbed motion*.  
Physics would have evolved much more rapidly if, at some earlier time, light propagation had been recognized as the ideal example of motion.

But is light really a phenomenon of motion? This was already known in ancient Greece, from a simple daily phenomenon, the shadow. Shadows prove that light is a moving entity, emanating from the light source, and moving in straight lines. The obvious conclusion that light takes a certain amount of time to travel from the source to the surface

\* 'Nothing is faster than rumour.' This common sentiment is a simplified version of Virgil's phrase: *fama, maium qua non aliud velocius ullum*. 'Rumour, the evil faster than all.' From the *Aeneid*, book IV, verses 173 and 174.

Challenge 5A) n

\*\* Note that looking along the plane from all sides is not sufficient for this: a surface that a light beam touches right along its length in *all* directions does not need to be flat. Can you give an example? One needs other methods to check flatness with light. Can you specify one?

\*\*\* Whenever a source produces shadows, the emitted entities are called *rays* or *radiation*. Apart from light, other examples of radiation discovered through shadows were *infrared rays* and *ultraviolet rays*, which emanate from most light sources together with visible light, and *cathode rays*, which were found to be to the motion of a new particle, the *electron*. Shadows also led to the discovery of *X-rays*, which again turned out to be a kind of light, with high frequency. *Cherenkov rays* were also discovered via their shadows: they are emitted by particles travelling faster than light. The same techniques also led to the discovery of *alpha-rays* (helium nuclei), *gamma*