狭义相对论

第一节伽利略变换与牛顿时空观

- 1: 独立的
- 2: 麦克尔逊-莫雷; 光速不变, 相对性(物理规律的协变性)

第二节 相对论基本原理与罗仑兹变换

- 1: D
- 2: C
- 3: -3.3×10⁻⁵S, 天津
- 4: $1.25 \times 10^{-7} S$ $2.25 \times 10^{-7} S$

$$2.25 \times 10^{-7} S$$

5: 头先尾后

6:
$$5 = \frac{4}{\sqrt{1^2 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$
 V=3/5C

$$s = vt = \frac{3}{5}c \times 5 = 3c = 9 \times 10^8 m$$

$$1000 = 2500\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$v = \frac{\sqrt{21}}{5}c = 0.917c = 2.75 \times 10^8 \, \text{ms}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta t' = \frac{\Delta t - \frac{u}{c^2} \Delta x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = -7.63 \times 10^{-6} s$$

8:
$$v_x' = \frac{v_x - u}{1 - \frac{uv_x}{c^2}} = \frac{-2.7 \times 10^8 - 2.9 \times 10^8}{1 + \frac{2.7 \times 2.9 \times 10^{16}}{c^2}} = -2.995 \times 10^8 \, \text{ms}^{-1}$$

$$m_A = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2.9^2}{3^2}}} = 3.9 m_0$$

$$m_B = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2.7^2}{3^2}}} = 2.3m_0$$

第三节 狭义相对论时空观

1: A 2: A 3: B

3: 不同时

4: 3.25×10^{-8}

5:
$$\sqrt{3}/2$$
 $c = 2.6 \times 10^8$

6: 相对的,参考系(运动)

$$7: \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

8:
$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1^2 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = 6\sqrt{1^2 - \frac{(0.6c)^2}{c^2}} = 4.8m$$

$$t_{\text{Hb}} = \frac{4.8}{0.6c} = 2.67 \times 10^{-8} \, \text{s}$$

$$t_{\text{ML}} = \frac{6}{0.6c} = 3.3 \times 10^{-8} \, \text{s}$$

$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}$$

$$\Delta l = l - l_0 = l_0 (\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2} - 1)$$

$$:: v << c, :: \Delta l \cong 0$$

10:

$$\pi r^2 = 12, r = 1.954cm$$

$$r' = r\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = 1.173cm$$

$$s = \pi r r' = 7.2 cm^2$$

11:

$$l_x' = \sqrt{2}/2; l_y' = \sqrt{2}/2$$

$$l_x = l_x' = \sqrt{2}/2\sqrt{1^2 - \frac{3}{4}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{4}}$$

$$l_y = l_y' = \sqrt{2}/2$$

$$tg\theta = \frac{l_y}{l_y} = 2$$

狭义相对论的动量与能量 第四节

$$4\frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \qquad E_K = mc^2 - m_0 c^2$$

5:
$$\frac{1}{4}m_0c^2 = 0.128Mev$$

6:
$$2\sqrt{2}/3 c$$

7:
$$\sqrt{3}/2$$
 c

8:
$$\frac{m}{ls}$$
 $\frac{25}{9} \frac{m}{sl}$
9:

$$E = mc^2 = 7.09m_0c^2 = 5.815 \times 10^{-13}J$$

$$p = mv = 1.92 \times 10^{-21} kgms^{-1}$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = 4.10 \times 10^{-14}J$$

$$E_{KH} = \text{E-E}_0 = 4.996 \times 10^{-13} J$$

$$E_{K + 1} / E_{K} = 12.2$$

10:

$$E = 150 + 105.5 = 255.7 Mev$$

$$\frac{mc^2}{m_0c^2} = \frac{255.7}{105.7}$$

$$v = 0.91c = 2.73 \times 10^8 \, \text{ms}^{-1}$$

$$t = \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = 5.31 \times 10^{-8} s$$

11:

$$E = mc^{2} = 8 \times 10^{-13} J$$

$$E_{o} = m_{0}c^{2} = 8.19 \times 10^{-14} J$$

$$E_{K} = E - E_{0} = 7.18 \times 10^{-13} J$$

$$m = \frac{E}{c^{2}} = 8.88 \times 10^{-30} kg$$

$$m = \frac{m_{0}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^{2}}{c^{2}}}}$$

$$v = 0.995c = 2.984 \times 10^{8} ms^{-1}$$

$$p = mv = 2.65 \times 10^{-21} kgms^{-1}$$

12:
$$m = 2\gamma m_0$$

13:

$$E_0 = m_0 c^2 = 1.5053 \times 10^{-11} J = 9.397 \times 10^8 ev$$

$$E_{K} = 10^{10} ev$$

$$\frac{m}{m_0} = \frac{E_K + E_0}{E_0} = 11.64$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{bq} = 7.66 \times 10^{-7} s$$

狭义相对论综合练习题

一、选择题

- 1, D
- 2, D
- 3, B
- 4, D
- 5, E
- 6. D
- 7. B
- 8, A
- 9, B, D

二、填空题

- 1, <u>B</u>; <u>A</u>
- $2\sqrt{3}/2$
- 3. 0.817c
- 4, 0.8c

三、计算题

1、解:设在 x 方向上存在相对论效应,根据题意 y 方向上则不存在相对论效应。

$$x' = x_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2} = 5\sqrt{1 - 2^2 / 3^2} = 5\sqrt{5} / 3m$$

$$y' = y_0 = 5m$$

司机测量时,面积
$$S'=x'y'=\frac{5\sqrt{5}}{3}m\times 5m=18.6\text{m}^2$$

2、解:在 0'参考系中测得两观察者的距离为:

$$l' = l_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2 / C^2} = 20 \times 0.8 = 16 \text{m}$$

故在 O'参考系中观察,两者的相遇时间为

$$t' = l'/v = 16/(0.6c) = 8.89 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$

3, **$$\mathbf{F}$$** (1) $E_k = eU = mc^2 - m_0c^2 = (m - m_0)c^2 = 0.004m_0c^2$

故
$$U = 0.004 m_0 c^2 / e = \frac{0.004 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 9 \times 10^{16}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19}} = 2.05 \times 10^3 \text{ V}$$

(2)
$$\pm m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}}$$
 \Rightarrow $(1.004^2)(1 - v^2 / c^2) = 1 : v \approx 2.7 \times 10^7 \,\text{m/s}$

4、解:(1)无线电信号的速率为光束,在飞船上测量,信号到达地球又反射回来,过程

中光速不变,所用的时间相等,为 30s,故在地球反射信号时,地球里飞船的距离为 $30c = 9 \times 10^9 \,\mathrm{m}$ 。

(2) 在 S'系 (飞船) 测量,字航员发射信号时,飞船距地球的距离为: $l'=30c-0.8c\times30=6c$

在 S 系 (地球) 测量时, 宇航员发射信号时, 飞船距地球的距离为:

$$l = \frac{\Delta x' + u\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = \frac{l'}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = \frac{6c}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = 10c$$

宇航员从发射到接收到反射信号时,S'系(飞船)上的时钟经过了 $\Delta t'=60s$,为固有时,在 S 系(地球)上测量时,这段时间长度为 $\Delta t=\Delta t'/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}=100s$,在这段时间内,在原来离地球 10c 的基础上,飞船又继续前行的距离为

$$l_1 = v\Delta t = 0.8c \times 100s = 80c$$

因此,在地球上测量,宇航员接收到反射信号时,飞船距地球的距离为

$$l_1 + l = 10c + 80c = 90c = 2.7 \times 10^{10} \,\mathrm{m}$$