

#flo #inclass

1 | Lorentz! they transform!

once we get, $x' = (x - vt)\gamma(v)$ and $t' = (t - vx)\gamma(v)$

we can prove that $\gamma(v)$ is γ

so our transformations are $x' = \gamma(x - vt)$ and $t' = \gamma(t - vx)$ so,

$$x' = \frac{(x - vt)}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}}$$
$$t' = \frac{(t - vx)}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}}$$