

## Lorentz Transformation

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$$x' = \frac{x - ut}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

$$t' = \frac{t - ux/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

if  $x' - y'$  axis equals  $x - y$  axis rotated by angle  $\theta$ :

$$x' = x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta$$

$$y' = -x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta$$

for changing variable:

$$\Delta x' = \frac{\Delta x - u \Delta t}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

$$\Delta t' = \frac{\Delta t - u \Delta x / c^2}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

relative speed  $w$

$$w = \frac{x'}{t'} = \frac{\Delta x - u \Delta t}{\Delta t - u \Delta x / c^2} = \frac{\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} - u}{1 - \frac{u}{c^2} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{w = \frac{v - u}{1 - \frac{vu}{c^2}}}$$

### Time Travel

assume 2 events happen time  $\Delta t$  apart

$$\Delta t' = \frac{\Delta t - u \Delta x / c^2}{\sqrt{1 - u^2/c^2}}$$

if  $\Delta t' < 0$ , the time order of 2 events will be reversed for the observer

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u}{c} > \frac{c \Delta t}{\Delta x}$$

$$\Rightarrow c \Delta t < \Delta x$$

meaning no enough time for light to travel from first event to the second  
(observer need to travel faster than light)