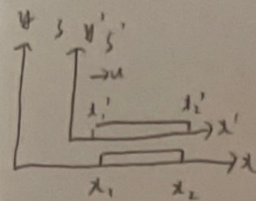


8.3. 已知: $x_2 - x_1 = 1\text{m}$, $t_2 = t_1$ 求: $x'_2 - x'_1$

解: 洛伦兹变换得:

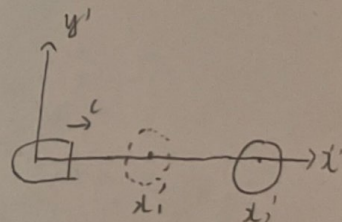
$$x'_2 - x'_1 = \frac{x_2 - ut_2 - (x_1 - ut_1)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{(x_2 - x_1) - u(t_2 - t_1)}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1 - 0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} > 1\text{m}.$$

这是由于在 S 系中, 两枪不是同时打出的8.5. 已知: S 系中 $\Delta x = 1\text{m}$, $\Delta t = 0$, S' 系中 $\Delta x' = 2\text{m}$ 求: $\Delta t'$

解: 由洛伦兹变换得:

$$\Delta x' = \frac{\Delta x - u\Delta t}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{\Delta x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \Rightarrow u = c\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x'}\right)^2}$$

$$|\Delta t'| = \left| \frac{\Delta t - \frac{u}{c^2}\Delta x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right| = \left| \frac{0 - \frac{u}{c^2}\Delta x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \right| = \frac{u}{c^2} \Delta x' = \frac{\Delta x'}{c} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x'}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{3 \times 10^8} \times \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 5.77 \times 10^{-9}\text{s}$$

8.6. 已知: 飞船中: $\Delta t' = 60\text{s}$, 飞船速度 $u = \frac{4}{5}c$ 求: (1) 地球与飞船距离 l_0 (2) 飞船收到信号时, 地球与飞船距离解: (1) 以飞船为参考系, 光速不变, 信号到达地球与返回飞船的距离相等, 故所用时间相等, 即信号从飞船到地球用了 30s , 此时, 地球与飞船相距 $l_0 = 30c = 9 \times 10^9\text{m}$.(2) 以飞船为参考系, 宇航员发射信号时, 两者相距 $l' = (c - \frac{4}{5}c) \cdot 30 = 6c$.在地球参考系中, $l = \frac{l'}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{u}{c}\right)^2}} = \frac{6c}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2}} = 10c$.当宇航员收到信号时, 地球经过的时间 $\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{60}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2}} = 100\text{s}$.这段时间中, 从地球测量飞船走过的距离为 $l_1 = 100 \times \frac{4}{5}c = 80c$.总距离为 $l + l_1 = 10c + 80c = 90c = 2.7 \times 10^{10}\text{m}$.

8.7. 已知: 飞船速率 $u=0.8c$, 飞船参考系中 $t'=-6 \times 10^8 s$, $x'=1.8 \times 10^{17} m$, $y'=1.2 \times 10^{17} m$, $z'=0$.

求: 地球参考系中, t, x, y, z .

解: 洛伦兹变换得:

$$t = \frac{t' + \frac{u}{c^2} x'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{-6 \times 10^8 + \frac{0.8}{3 \times 10^8} \times 1.8 \times 10^{17}}{\sqrt{1 - 0.8^2}} = -2 \times 10^8 s.$$

$$x = \frac{x' + ut'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{1.8 \times 10^{17} + 0.8 \times 3 \times 10^8 \times (-6 \times 10^8)}{\sqrt{1 - 0.8^2}} = 6 \times 10^{16} m.$$

$$y = y' = 1.2 \times 10^{17} m$$

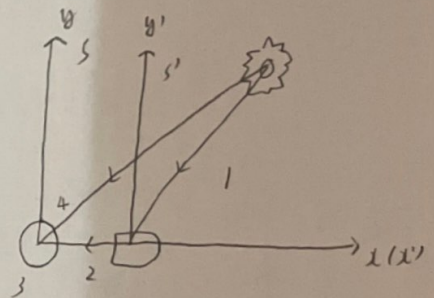
$$z = z' = 0.$$

8.8. 已知: $t'=-6 \times 10^8 s$, $x'=1.8 \times 10^{17} m$, $y'=1.2 \times 10^{17} m$, $z'=0$

$t=-2 \times 10^8 s$, $x=6 \times 10^{16} m$, $y=1.2 \times 10^{17} m$, $z=0$, $u=0.8c$.

求: t_2, t_3, t_4

解: ① 光到达飞船: $t_2 = t_1 + \Delta t_2 = t_1 + \frac{\sqrt{x_1'^2 + y_1'^2}}{c}$
 $= -6 \times 10^8 + \frac{\sqrt{(1.8 \times 10^{17})^2 + (1.2 \times 10^{17})^2}}{3 \times 10^8}$
 $= 1.21 \times 10^8 s.$



② 地球收到报告: $t_3 = t_2 + \Delta t_{23} = \frac{t_2' + \frac{u}{c^2} x_2'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} + \frac{x_2}{c} = \frac{t_2'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} + \frac{x_2^2 + ut_2'}{c \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \quad (x_2' = 0)$
 $= \frac{t_2'}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \cdot (1 + \frac{u}{c}) = \frac{1.21 \times 10^8}{\sqrt{1 - 0.8^2}} \times (1 + 0.8) = 3.63 \times 10^8 s$

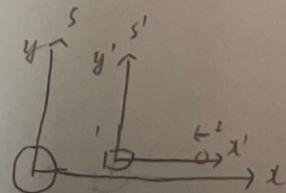
③ 地球看见超新星: $t_4 = t_1 + t_{34} = t_1 + \frac{\sqrt{x_1'^2 + y_1'^2}}{c} = -2 \times 10^8 + \frac{\sqrt{(6 \times 10^{16})^2 + (1.2 \times 10^{17})^2}}{3 \times 10^8} = 2.47 \times 10^8 s.$

8.9. 已知: $v_1=0.6c$, $v_2=-0.8c$, $\Delta t=5s$.

求: $v_2', \Delta t'$

解: 洛伦兹变换得:

$$v_2' = \frac{v_2 - u}{1 - \frac{uv}{c^2}} = \frac{-0.8c - 0.6c}{1 - \frac{(-0.8c)(0.6c)}{c^2}} = \frac{-1.4c}{1 + 0.48} = -0.95c = -2.84 \times 10^8 m/s.$$



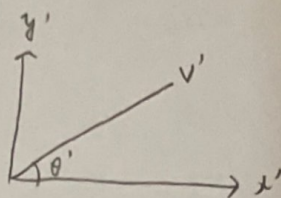
$$\Delta t' = \Delta t \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} = \Delta t \sqrt{1 - \frac{v_1^2}{c^2}} = 5 \times \sqrt{1 - 0.6^2} = 4s.$$

8.10. 已知: $\theta', v' = c$.

求: θ, v .

解: 分解光速, 在系中有:

$$v_x = \frac{v'_x + u}{1 + \frac{uv'_x}{c^2}} = \frac{c \cos \theta' + u}{1 + \frac{u}{c} \cos \theta'}$$



$$v_y = \frac{v'_y}{1 + \frac{uv'_x}{c^2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} = \frac{c \sin \theta'}{1 + \frac{u}{c} \cos \theta'} \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{v_x^2 + v_y^2} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{u}{c} \cos \theta'} \sqrt{u^2 \cos^2 \theta' + 2uc \cos \theta' + c^2} = c$$

8.12. 已知: 静质量 m_0 , 时间 t_0 , 力 $\vec{F} = F_x \vec{i}$.

求: $t \ll \frac{m_0 c}{F}$ 时, v, x , 及 $t \gg \frac{m_0 c}{F}$ 时, v, x .

解: F 方向不变, 物体做直线运动, 故:

$$v = \int dv = \int_0^t \frac{F}{m} dt = \int_0^t \frac{F \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{m_0} dt = \frac{Ft \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{m_0}$$

解得: $v = \frac{Ft}{m_0} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{Ft}{m_0 c})^2}}$

位移 $x = \int_0^t v dt = \int_0^t \frac{Ft}{m_0 \sqrt{1 + (\frac{Ft}{m_0 c})^2}} dt = \frac{m_0 c^2}{F} (\sqrt{1 + (\frac{Ft}{m_0 c})^2} - 1)$

① 当 $t \ll \frac{m_0 c}{F}$ 时, $\frac{Ft}{m_0 c} \ll 1$, 此时 $v \approx \frac{Ft}{m_0} = at$, $x \approx \frac{m_0 c^2}{F} (1 + \frac{1}{2} (\frac{Ft}{m_0 c})^2 - 1) = \frac{Ft^2}{2m_0} = \frac{1}{2} at^2$.

② 当 $t \gg \frac{m_0 c}{F}$ 时, $\frac{Ft}{m_0 c} \gg 1$, $v = \frac{1}{\frac{m_0 c}{Ft}} \cdot \frac{c}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{Ft}{m_0 c})^2}} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{(\frac{m_0 c}{Ft})^2 + 1}} \approx c$. $x \approx \frac{m_0 c^2}{F} \cdot \frac{Ft}{m_0 c} = ct$

8.14. 已知: 动能 $E_k = 2.8 \times 10^9 \text{ eV}$, $m_0 = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$.

求: (1) $c-v$ (2) 动量 p . (3) $2\pi R = 240 \text{ m}$, 圆环中心为 I , 偏转磁场的 B .

解: (1) $E_k = m_0 c^2 - m_0 c^2$

$$= m_0 c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - 1 \right) \Rightarrow c^2 - v^2 = \left(\frac{m_0 c^3}{E_k + m_0 c^2} \right)^2$$

由于 $c \approx v$, 故 $c+v \approx 2c$, 所以

$$c-v = \frac{m_0^2 c^5}{2(E_k + m_0 c^2)^2} = \frac{(9.11 \times 10^{-31})^2 \times (3 \times 10^8)^5}{2 \times (2.8 \times 10^9 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19} + 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2)^2} = 5.02 \text{ m/s}$$

$$(2) p = \sqrt{\frac{E^2 - m_0^2 c^4}{c^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{(E + m_0 c^2)(E - m_0 c^2)}}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{(E_k + 2m_0 c^2) \cdot E_k}}{c} = \frac{\sqrt{(2.8 \times 10^9 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19})^2}}{3 \times 10^8} = 1.49 \times 10^{-18} \text{ m/s}$$

$$(3) r = \frac{mv^2}{R} \approx \frac{m c^2}{R} = \frac{E_k + m_0 c^2}{R} \approx \frac{E_k}{R} = \frac{2.8 \times 10^9 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-19}}{\frac{240}{2\pi}} = 1.17 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}$$

$$B = \frac{F}{e v} \approx \frac{F}{e \cdot c} = \frac{1.17 \times 10^{-11}}{1.6 \times 10^{-19} \times 3 \times 10^8} = 0.244 \text{ T}$$

8.19 已知: $\beta = 0.5$, $m_0 = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$.

求: 质子相对共同点的动量 p_1 和能量 E_1 , 质子相对另一质子为原点时的动量 p_2 和能量 E_2 .

解: (1) $p_1 = m_0 v_1 = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \cdot \beta c = \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-27}}{\sqrt{1-0.5^2}} \times 0.5 \times 3 \times 10^8 = 2.89 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m/s}$

$$E_1 = m_1 c^2 = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \cdot c^2 = \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-27}}{\sqrt{1-0.5^2}} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 = 1.74 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}$$

$$(2) \text{ 质子之间相对速度 } \beta_2 = \frac{\beta - (-\beta)}{1 - \beta(-\beta)} = \frac{0.5 + 0.5}{1 + 0.5^2} = 0.8$$

$$p_2 = m_2 v_2 = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\beta_2^2}} \cdot \beta_2 c = \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-27}}{\sqrt{1-0.8^2}} \times 0.8 \times 3 \times 10^8 = 6.68 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg m/s}$$

$$E_2 = m_2 c^2 = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-\beta_2^2}} \cdot c^2 = \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-27}}{\sqrt{1-0.8^2}} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2 = 2.51 \times 10^{-10} \text{ J}$$