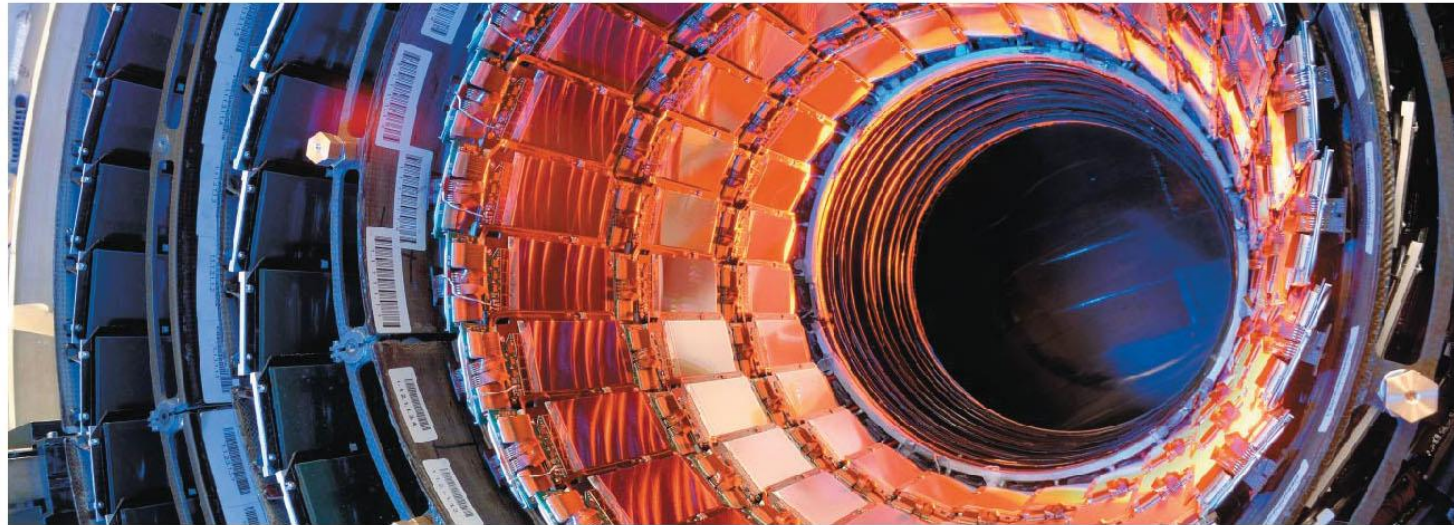


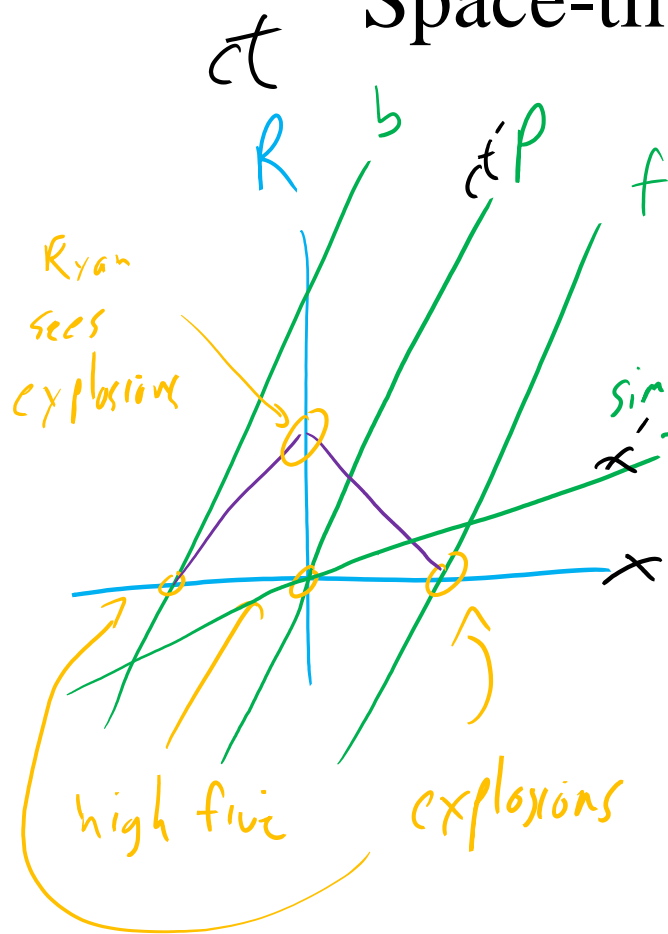
Twin Paradox: Twins have the same age. One gets on a rocket, flies away really fast, then comes back. If time dilation is a relativity thing (we will soon show that it is), when the twin returns which one is older?

Chapter 36 – Relativity

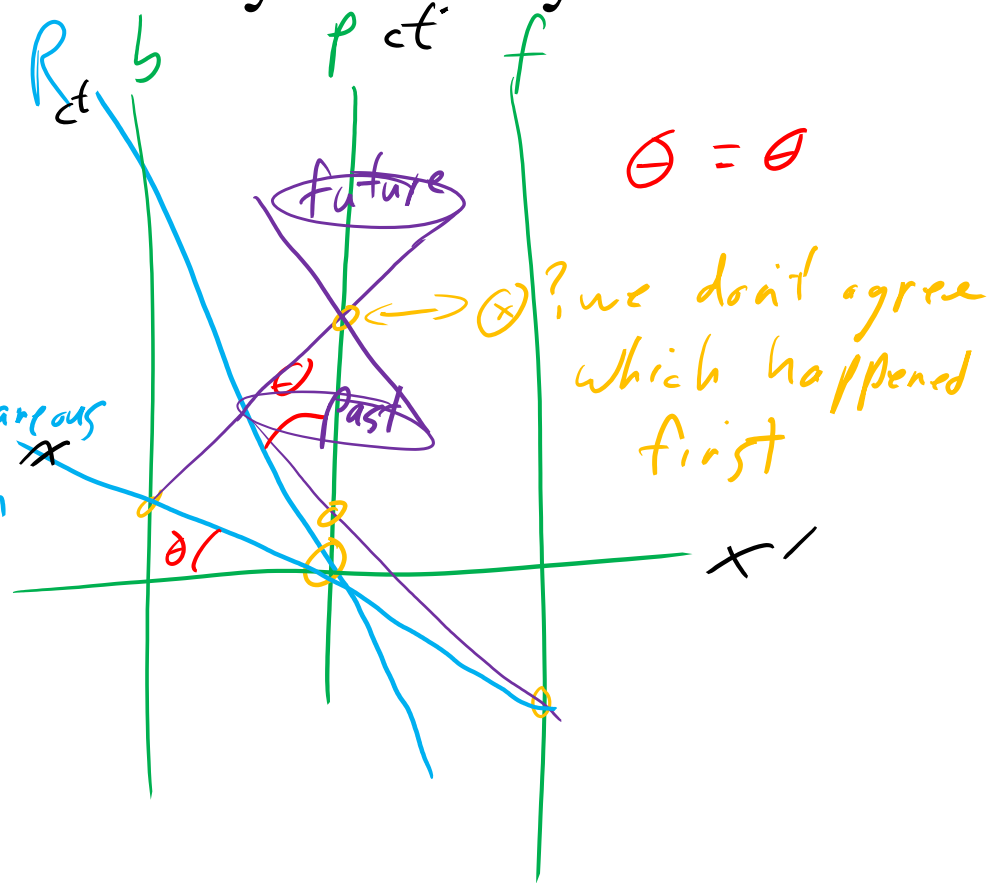
- Reference frames, events, measurements, space-time diagrams
- Postulates of special relativity, impact on simultaneity
- Time dilation, space contraction, and Lorentz transformations
- Relativistic momentum and energy



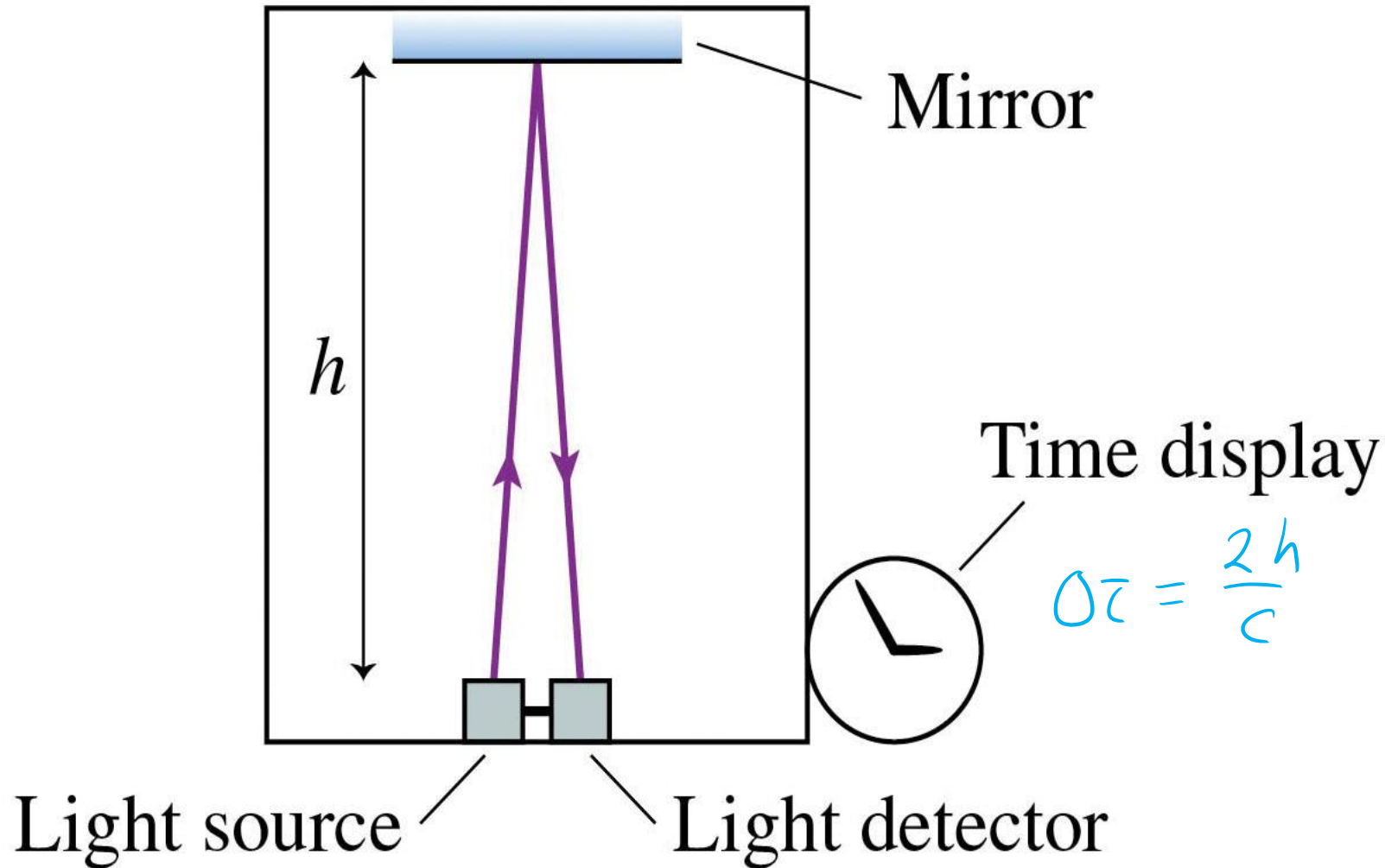
Space-time diagrams of Priya and Ryan



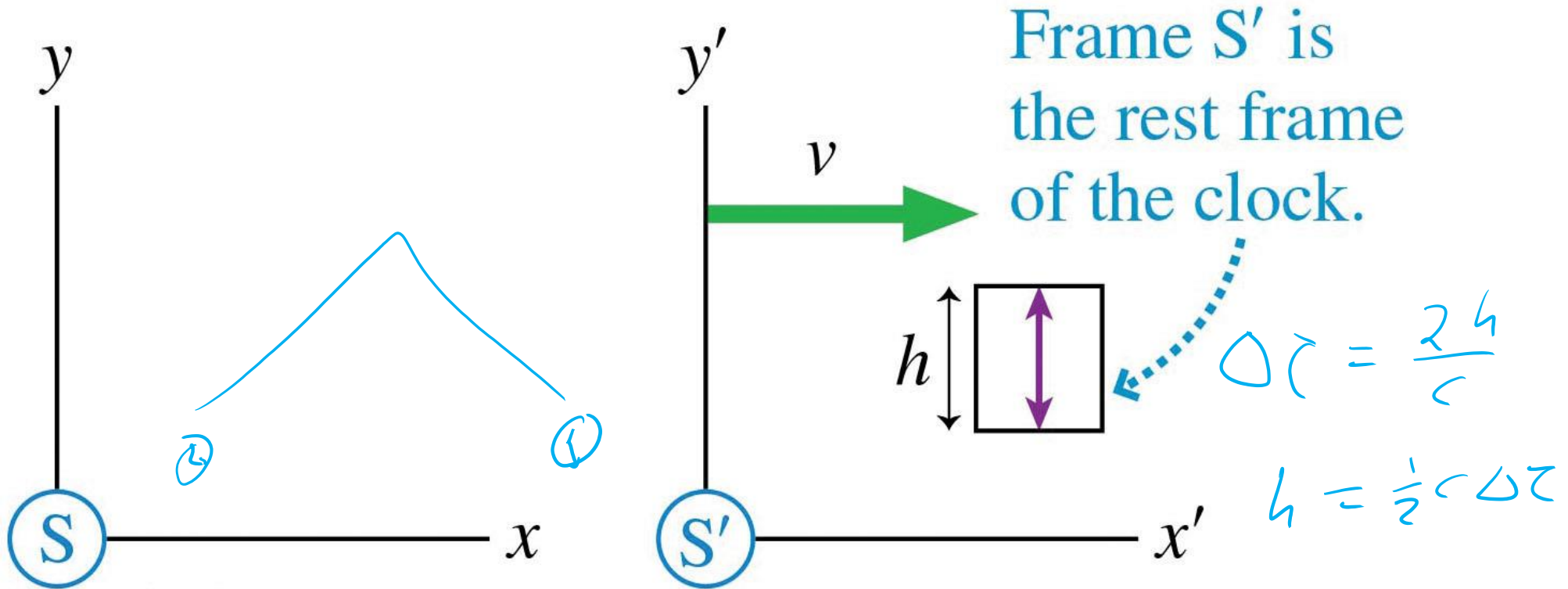
simultaneous
for Priya
simultaneous
for Ryan



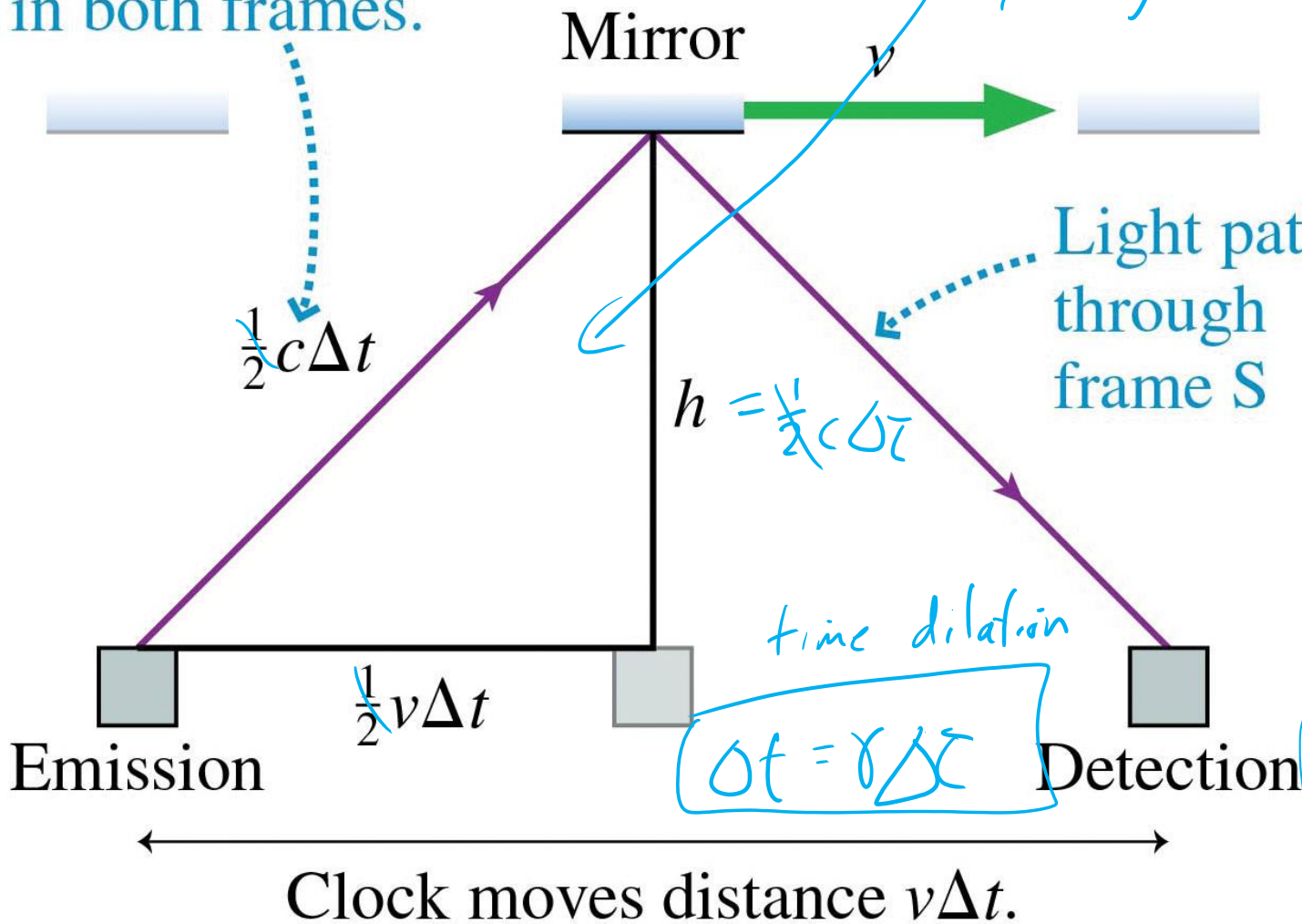
(a) A light clock



(b) The clock is at rest in frame S' .



Light speed is the same in both frames.



$$(c \Delta t)^2 = (v \Delta t)^2 + (c \Delta \tau)^2$$

$$(\Delta t)^2 (c^2 - v^2) = c^2 (\Delta \tau)^2$$

$$\Delta t = \Delta \tau \frac{c}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}}$$

$$\Delta t = \Delta \tau \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

$$\gamma \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \quad \gamma \geq 1$$

$$\beta \equiv v/c$$

Team Up questions

#2 (0,0) and (+200 km, +1 ms) and (-400 km, +2 ms)

