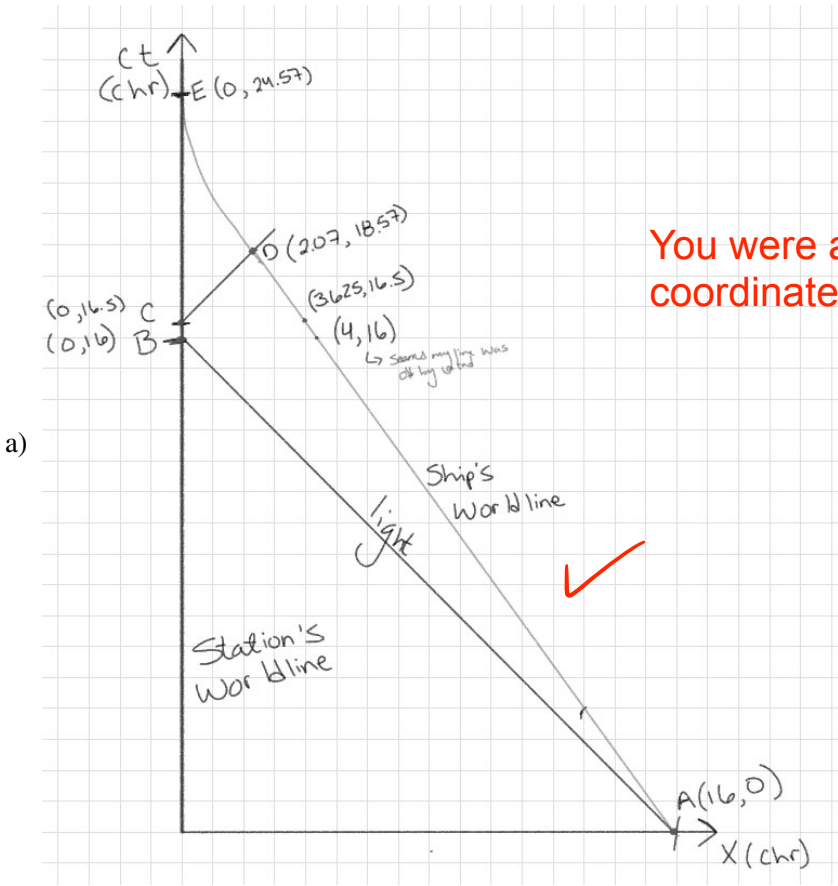


PHSX 343: Assignment 3

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Problem 1

+3



To help get the location of the ship let's write the line it follows. Through simple geometry we get  $ct = -\frac{4}{3}x + \frac{64}{3}$ . Since light always travels with a slope of 1, event B will arrive at  $ct = 16$ . Event C happens half an hour later, at  $t = 16.5$ . Using a new line for the light leaving C,  $ct = x + 16.5$ ,

the intercept becomes  $x = 2.07$ ,  $ct = 18.6$ . We can do our best to draw a quadratic deceleration to  $ct = 24.6$  as the ship comes in to land.

b)

$$x = x_0 + vt + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \rightarrow -2.07(c * hr) = -0.750c(6hr) + \frac{1}{2}a(6hr)^2$$

$$-2.07 = -0.750(6) + \frac{1}{2}a(36hr) \left(3600 \frac{s}{hr}\right) \left(\frac{1}{c}\right)$$

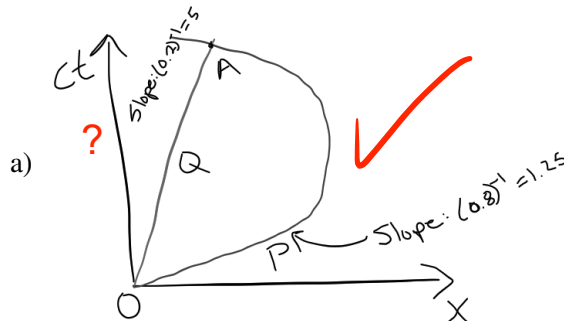
Use  $a = \Delta v / \Delta t$ , much simpler

$$\frac{2c * (-2.07 + 0.75(6))}{(36)(3600)} = a \left[ \frac{m}{s^2} \right]$$

$$a \approx \cancel{1.19 \times 10^4} \frac{m}{s^2} \approx \cancel{1.15 \times 10^3} g$$

**1.04                  1.06**

## **+4 Problem 2**

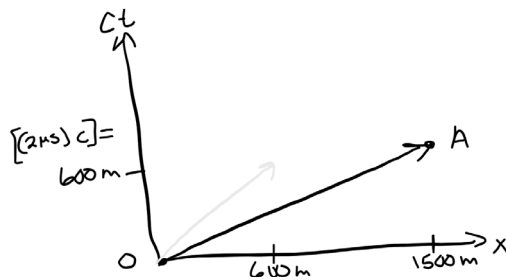


b) The two clocks will not necessarily read the same time as all our rules pertain to inertial frames, ~~but~~ the P frame is accelerating back towards  $x = 0$ , so it is not inertial. ✓

- c) • Coordinate Time:
- O and A define a coordinate time as they are both inertial and one at each event
  - Q is also defines a coordinate time ~~as~~ it is present at each event and traveling at a constant speed. ✓
  - P does not define a coordinate time as it is not an inertial frame

- Proper Time:  
O and A do not define a proper time as they are different clocks at different events ✓  
Q and P each independently define proper time as they are each at the event and are one clock. The definition does not include needing to be inertial. ✓
- $\Delta/c$ :  
Q is the only clock that defines  $\frac{1}{c}$  time as it is the only clock that is at both events and is inertial. ✓

### +4 Problem 3



$$v = \frac{1500m}{2.00 \times 10^{-6} * c} = 2.5c \quad \checkmark$$

To be at both the origin and event A, something would have to travel 2.5 times the speed of light, so a light pulse could not travel between the two.