

第五章 相对论基础

5-1 解:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x' &= \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \\
 &= \frac{180 - 0.8c \times 2.0 \times 10^{-4}}{\sqrt{1 - (0.8c)^2/c^2}} \\
 &= 220 \text{ km}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$y' = y = 10 \text{ km}$$

$$z' = z = 1 \text{ km}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 t' &= \frac{t - vx/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} \\
 &= \frac{2.0 \times 10^{-4} - 0.8c \times 180/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - (0.8c)^2/c^2}} \\
 &= -4.67 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}
 \end{aligned}$$

5-2 解: 事件一, 事件二在 s 系 s' 系内的时空坐标分别为 (x_1, t_1) , (x_1', t_1') , (x_2, t_2) , (x_2', t_2')

$$x_2 - x_1 = 5c \times 1 \text{ s}$$

$$t_2 - t_1 = 4 \text{ s}$$

$$t_2' - t_1' = 0$$

$$t_2' - t_1' = \left[(t_2 - t_1) - \frac{v}{c^2} (x_2 - x_1) \right] \gamma$$

$$\therefore (t_2 - t_1) - \frac{v}{c^2} (x_2 - x_1) = 0$$

$$v = \frac{(t_2 - t_1)c^2}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$= \frac{4 \times c^2}{5c}$$

$$= 0.8c$$

5-3 解:

$$L = L_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\frac{L}{L_0} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\therefore v^2 = 0.75c^2$$

$$v = 0.87c$$

5-4 解: (1) 以地面惯性系为 s 系, 与 π^+ 介子相对静止的惯性系为 s' 系

对于 s 系, π^+ 介子的平均寿命为

$$\begin{aligned} \tau &= \tau_0 \gamma = 2.6 \times 10^{-8} c / \sqrt{1 - (0.995c)^2 / c^2} \\ &= 2.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (s)} \end{aligned}$$

π^+ 介子运动距离为

$$s = 0.995c \times \tau = 77.61 \text{ (m)}$$

$$h' = h - s = 50000 - 77.61 = 49922.4 \text{ (m)}$$

(2) 若不是相对论效应, 它飞跃的距离 s 为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= 0.995c \times 2.6 \times 10^{-8} \\ &= 7.761 \text{ (m)} \end{aligned}$$

5-5 解: 设事件一和事件二在 s 和 s' 系中的坐标分别为 (x_1, t_1) , (x_1', t_1') , (x_2, t_2) , (x_2', t_2')

由题知 $x_2 - x_1 = 1.0 \times 10^3$

$$t_2 - t_1 = 0$$

$$x_2' - x_1' = 2.0 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$$

由洛伦兹变换
$$t_2' - t_1' = \left[(t_2 - t_1) - \frac{v}{c^2} (x_2 - x_1) \right] r$$

$$t_2' - t_1' = -\frac{v}{c^2} (x_2 - x_1) r$$

$$x_2' - x_1' = \left[(x_2 - x_1) - v(t_2 - t_1) \right] r$$

$$= (x_2 - x_1) r$$

$$v = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} c$$

$$\therefore t_2' - t_1' = -\frac{v}{c^2} (x_2' - x_1')$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2c} \times 2.0 \times 10^3$$

$$= -5.77 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (s)}$$

$$\therefore \Delta t' = 5.77 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}$$

5-6 解: 以地球为 S 惯性系, 以相对火箭静止的惯性系为 S' 系

由题知
$$l_0 = 60 \text{ m} \quad u_x' = 0.8c \quad v = 0.6c$$

(1)
$$\Delta t' = \frac{l_0}{u_x'} = \frac{60}{0.8c} = \frac{60}{0.8 \times 3 \times 10^8} = 2.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ s}$$

(2) [法一]
$$\Delta t = t_2 - t_1 = \left[(t_2' - t_1') + \frac{v}{c^2} (x_2' - x_1') \right] r$$

$$= \frac{\Delta t' + \frac{v}{c^2} (x_2' - x_1')}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2.5 \times 10^{-7} + \frac{0.6c}{c^2} \times 60}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(0.6c)^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$= 4.625 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (s)}$$

[法二]

$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = 60 \times \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{0.6c}{c}\right)^2} = 48 \text{ m}$$

$$u_x = \frac{u_x' + v}{1 + \frac{v}{c^2} u_x'} = \frac{0.8c + 0.6c}{1 + \frac{0.6c}{c^2} \times 0.8c} = \frac{35}{37} c$$

在 s 系观测到子弹相对于火箭的速率

$$w = u_x - v = \frac{35}{37} c - 0.6c$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{l}{w} = \frac{48}{\frac{35}{37} c - 0.6c} = 4.625 \times 10^{-7} \text{ (s)}$$

5-7 解: 以地球为 s 惯性系, 以其中一质点为 s' 惯性系, 该星系运动方向为 Ox 轴正向

$$v = 0.3c \quad u_x = -0.3c$$

则另一星系相对于 s' 系速度为

$$u_x' = \frac{-0.3c - 0.3c}{1 + \frac{(0.3c)^2}{c^2}} = -0.55c$$

5-8 解: 其中一尺相对于另一尺相对静止惯性系的速度为

$$u_x' = \frac{-v - v}{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{-2v}{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

在与其中一尺固连的惯性系内测量另一尺的长度

$$\begin{aligned} l &= l_0 \sqrt{1 - \beta^2} = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{u_x'^2}{c^2}} \\ &= \frac{c^2 - v^2}{c^2 + v^2} = \frac{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}{1 + \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \end{aligned}$$

5-9 解: (1) $\tau = \tau_0 \gamma \quad \tau_0 = 2.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s} \quad \tau = 6.6 \times 10^{-6}$

$$v = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{\tau_0^2}{\tau^2}}$$

$$= 3.0 \times 10^8 \times \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2.2 \times 10^{-6}}{6.6 \times 10^{-6}} \right)^2}$$

$$= 0.94c$$

$$(2) \quad m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{207m_e}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{(0.94c)^2}{c^2}}} = 621m_e$$

$$(3) \quad E_k = mc^2 - m_0c^2$$

$$= 621m_e c^2 - 207m_e c^2$$

$$= 414 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times (3.0 \times 10^8)^2$$

$$= 3.394 \times 10^{11} \text{ J}$$

$$= 212 \text{ MeV}$$

$$P = mu = 621m_e \times 0.94c$$

$$= 621 \times 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \times 0.94 \times 3 \times 10^8$$

$$= 1.595 \times 10^{-19} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}$$

$$5-10 \text{ 解:} \quad Q = c' m \Delta t$$

$$= 390 \times 100 \times 100$$

$$= 3.9 \times 10^6 \text{ (J)}$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{\Delta E}{c^2} = \frac{Q}{c^2} = \frac{3.9 \times 10^6}{(3.0 \times 10^8)^2} = 4.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kg}$$

$$5-11 \text{ 解:} \quad \Delta M = \sum m_{0i} - M_0$$

$$= 503 - 501$$

$$= 2 \text{ g}$$

$$\Delta E = (\Delta M) c^2$$

$$= 2 \times 10^{-3} \times (3 \times 10^8)^2$$

$$= 1.8 \times 10^{14} \text{ J}$$

5-12 解:

$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$V = l \cdot l_0^2 = l_0^3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V} = \frac{m_0 / \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}{l_0^3 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$= \frac{m_0}{l_0^3 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)}$$

5-13 解: (1)

$$E_k = mc^2 - m_0c^2 = m_0c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u_1^2}{c^2}}} - 1 \right)$$

$$\approx \frac{1}{2} m_0 u_1^2 + \frac{3}{8} m_0 c^2 \left(\frac{u_1}{c} \right)^4$$

$$E_k' = \frac{1}{2} m_0 u_1^2$$

$$\frac{E_k - E_k'}{E_k'} = \frac{\frac{3}{8} \frac{m_0 u_1^4}{c^2}}{\frac{1}{2} m_0 u_1^2} \leq 5\%$$

$$\therefore u_1 \leq 0.258c$$

(2)

$$E_k = mc^2 - m_0c^2 = mc^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_0}{m} \right)$$

$$= mc^2 \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{u_2^2}{c^2}} \right]$$
$$\approx \frac{1}{2} m u_2^2 + \frac{1}{8} m c^2 \left(\frac{u_2}{c} \right)^4$$

$$\frac{E_k - E_k'}{E_k'} = \frac{\frac{1}{8} \frac{m_0 u_2^4}{c^2}}{\frac{1}{2} m_0 u_2^2} \leq 5\%$$

$$\therefore u_2 \leq 0.447c$$