

Exam. 1.

Q1 earth (x, y, z, t) ; spaceship (x', y', z', t') ; $x_A = x'_A = 0$; $t_A = t'_A = 0$

1). $x'_B = \gamma (x_B - V t_B) = \frac{5}{3} (L - \frac{4}{5} C \cdot 0) = \frac{5}{3} L = 5000 \text{ m.}$

$t'_B = \gamma (t_B - \frac{V x_B}{c^2}) = \frac{5}{3} (0 - \frac{\frac{4}{5} C \cdot L}{c^2}) = -\frac{4}{3} \frac{L}{c} = -1.33 \times 10^{-5} \text{ sec}$

2). $t_{AB} = \frac{L}{u_A + u_B} = \frac{3000}{\frac{6}{5} C} = 0.833 \times 10^{-5} \text{ sec}$

3). $t'_{AB} = \gamma (t_{AB} - \frac{V x_{AB}}{c^2}) = \frac{5}{3} (0.833 \times 10^{-5} - \frac{\frac{4}{5} C \cdot \frac{L}{2}}{c^2}) = 0.722 \times 10^{-5} \text{ sec}$

4). $u'_x = \frac{u_x - V}{1 - \frac{u_x V}{c^2}} \quad \therefore u'_A = \frac{\frac{3}{5} C - \frac{4}{5} C}{1 - \frac{\frac{3}{5} C \times \frac{4}{5} C}{c^2}} = \frac{-\frac{1}{5} C}{\frac{13}{25}} = -\frac{5}{13} C$

$u'_B = \frac{-\frac{3}{5} C - \frac{4}{5} C}{1 + \frac{\frac{3}{5} C \times \frac{4}{5} C}{c^2}} = \frac{-\frac{7}{5} C}{\frac{37}{25}} = -\frac{35}{37} C$

2. set (x, y, z, t) on the electron source, (x', y', z', t') on the ground

$u_x = 0$; $u_y = 0.5 C$; $V = -0.5 C$

$u'_x = \frac{u_x - V}{1 - \frac{u_x V}{c^2}} = \frac{0.5 C}{1} = 0.5 C$

$u'_y = \frac{u_y}{\gamma (1 - \frac{u_x V}{c^2})} = 0.5 C \times \sqrt{1 - 0.5^2} = 0.779 C$

$u' = \sqrt{u'^2_x + u'^2_y} = 0.926 C$

$\Phi = \tan^{-1} (\frac{u'_y}{u'_x}) = 57.3^\circ$

3. $m \rightarrow V_1 \quad \xrightarrow{V_2} m \Rightarrow m \rightarrow V$

$\begin{cases} \gamma_1 m_1 c^2 + \gamma_2 m_2 c^2 = \gamma M_0 c^2 \\ \gamma_1 m_1 V_1 + \gamma_2 m_2 V_2 = \gamma M_0 V \end{cases}$

$\begin{matrix} m_1 = 0.5 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} ; V_1 = \frac{3}{5} C ; \gamma_1 = \frac{5}{4} \\ m_2 = \frac{1 \text{ MeV}}{c^2} ; V_2 = \frac{4}{5} C ; \gamma_2 = \frac{5}{3} \end{matrix}$

$\begin{cases} \frac{5}{4} \cdot 0.5 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \cdot c^2 + \frac{5}{3} \cdot 1 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \cdot c^2 = \gamma M_0 \cdot c^2 & (1) \end{cases}$

$\begin{cases} \frac{5}{4} \cdot 0.5 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \cdot \frac{3}{5} C + \frac{5}{3} \cdot 1 \frac{\text{MeV}}{c^2} \cdot \frac{4}{5} C = \gamma M_0 V & (2) \end{cases}$

$\frac{(2)}{(1)} \Rightarrow \frac{V}{c^2} = \frac{\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{5} C - \frac{5}{3} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{4}{5}}{\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} C^2 + \frac{5}{3} \cdot 1 C^2} \Rightarrow V = \frac{-23}{55} C$

$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{23}{55})^2}} = 1.1$

from (1) : $\frac{55}{24} \text{ MeV} = 1.1 M_0 c^2$

$M_0 = 2.08 \text{ MeV}/c^2$