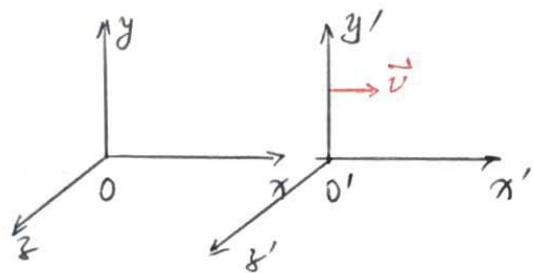


## 2. Lorentz 变换

$$\begin{cases} x' = a_{11}x + a_{12}ct \\ ct' = a_{21}x + a_{22}ct \end{cases}$$

思考: 为什么是惯性系。



由于光速不变, 在两个系

中, 分别满足:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = c^2 t^2$ ,  $x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 = c^2 t'^2$

构造:  $f(x) = c^2 t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$ ,  $g(x') = c^2 t'^2 - x'^2 - y'^2 - z'^2$

联系  $f(x) = A(v)g(x')$  因  $y=0$  时  $f=0$

同理  $g(x') = A(v)f(x)$   $\therefore A = \pm 1$  只留 +

定义间隔  $s^2 = c^2 t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$   $ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2$   
 $s'^2 = c^2 t'^2 - x'^2 - y'^2 - z'^2$

将变换代入上述间隔中

$$c^2 t'^2 - x'^2 - y'^2 - z'^2 = (a_{21}x + a_{22}ct)^2 - (a_{11}x + a_{12}ct)^2 - y^2 - z^2$$

$$(a_{11}^2 - a_{21}^2 - 1)x^2 + 2(a_{11}a_{12} - a_{21}a_{22})xct + (a_{12}^2 - a_{22}^2 + 1)c^2 t^2 = 0$$

$x, t$  相互独立, 恒成立, 则

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}^2 - a_{21}^2 = 1 \\ a_{11}a_{12} = a_{21}a_{22} \\ a_{12}^2 - a_{22}^2 = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a_{11} = \sqrt{1 + a_{21}^2} \quad (\text{连续性} > 0) \\ a_{22} = \sqrt{1 + a_{12}^2} \quad (- \dots) \\ a_{12} = a_{21} \end{cases}$$

再由相对运动,  $O'$  在  $S'$  中  $x'=0$ . 在  $S$  中  $x=vt$

代入到变换中, 得

$$0 = a_{11}vt + a_{12}ct$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{12} = -\frac{v}{c}a_{11}$$

联立解出  $a_{11} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ ,  $a_{12} = -\frac{v}{c\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ ,  $a_{21} = a_{12}$ ,  $a_{22} = a_{11}$

那么  $\begin{cases} x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} (x - \frac{v}{c}ct) \\ ct' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} (-\frac{v}{c}x + ct) \end{cases}$

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

洛伦兹变换

$$(E) \begin{cases} x' = \gamma(x - vt) \\ t' = \gamma(t - \frac{v}{c^2}x) \\ y' = y, z' = z \end{cases} \quad \text{或} \quad (逆) \begin{cases} x = \gamma(x' + vt') \\ t = \gamma(t' + \frac{v}{c^2}x') \\ y = y', z = z' \end{cases}$$

低速下  $\beta \rightarrow 0$ ,  $\gamma = 1$  化为

$$x = x' + vt', t = t', y = y', z = z' \text{ Galileo}$$

统一形式为 (11.19) 式

由于  $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \rightarrow \gamma^2 - \beta^2 \gamma^2 = 1$

令  $\cosh \zeta = \gamma$ ,  $\sinh \zeta = \beta \gamma$  又  $\tanh \zeta = \beta$

可以将 Lorentz 变换改写

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ ct \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & \beta\gamma \\ \beta\gamma & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ ct' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\zeta & \sinh\zeta \\ \sinh\zeta & \cosh\zeta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ ct' \end{pmatrix}$$

类似于转动矩阵

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\beta & -\sin\beta \\ \sin\beta & \cos\beta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

### 3. 典型推论

间隔  $ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - d\vec{r}^2$

有一随动系  $S'$ , 速度为  $\vec{v}$  (相对  $S$  静止), 在  $S$  系看来

$d\vec{r} = \vec{v} dt$ , 则  $ds^2 = (c^2 - v^2) dt^2 = (1 - \beta^2) c^2 dt^2$

而在  $S'$  系中  $ds'^2 = c^2 dt'^2 - d\vec{r}'^2$  ( $d\vec{r}' = 0$ )  
 $= c^2 dt'^2$

$\therefore$  间隔不变  $ds^2 = ds'^2$ , 则有  $dt = \frac{dt'}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} = \gamma dt'$  钟慢

若两个事件长度  $\begin{cases} dl = v dt \\ dl' = v dt' \end{cases} \rightarrow dl = \frac{dl'}{\gamma}$  尺缩

同时的相对性:  $dt' = \gamma(dt - \frac{v}{c} dx)$

事件:  $(x, y, z, t)$

### 4. 四维矢量、Doppler effect (shift)

$\vec{r} = Q\vec{r}'$  且  $r_i = Q_{ij} r'_j$  (三)  $r^2 = c$

$x_i = A_{ij} x'_j$  (四)  $s^2 = c$

类似于上述坐标  $(\vec{r}, ct)$  变换, 对于满足协变性 (相对论下) 的矢量  $(\vec{A}, A_0)$

$$\begin{cases} A_0 = \gamma(A'_0 + \beta \cdot \vec{A}) \\ A_1 = \gamma(A'_1 + \beta A'_0) \end{cases} \quad A_{\perp} = A'_{\perp}$$

保持  $A^2 - A_0^2 = c$

对于平面电磁波, 相位  $\phi = \omega t - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r}$  ( $S$  系)

$\phi' = \omega' t' - \vec{k}' \cdot \vec{r}'$  ( $S'$  系)

相位一致相移  $\phi = \phi'$ , 则

$$\phi = \frac{\omega}{c} \cdot ct - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{r} = \left( \frac{\omega}{c} = k \right) \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ \vec{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

Lorentz  $\begin{cases} k_0 = \gamma(k'_0 + \beta k'_x) \\ k_x = \gamma(k'_x + \beta k'_0) \end{cases}, k_{\perp} = k'_{\perp}$

$\therefore \frac{\omega}{c} = \gamma \left( \frac{\omega'}{c} + \beta k'_x \right) = \gamma \frac{\omega'}{c} \left( 1 + v \frac{k'_x}{\omega'} \right)$   $\omega = ck$   
 $\omega' = ck'$

$\therefore \omega = \gamma \omega' (1 + \beta \cos\theta)$

$\therefore \tan\theta = \frac{k_y}{k_x} = \frac{k'_y}{\gamma(k'_x + \beta \frac{\omega'}{c})} = \frac{\tan\theta'}{\gamma(1 + \beta \frac{\omega'}{c} \frac{1}{k' \cos\theta})} = \frac{\sin\theta'}{\gamma(\cos\theta' + \beta)}$