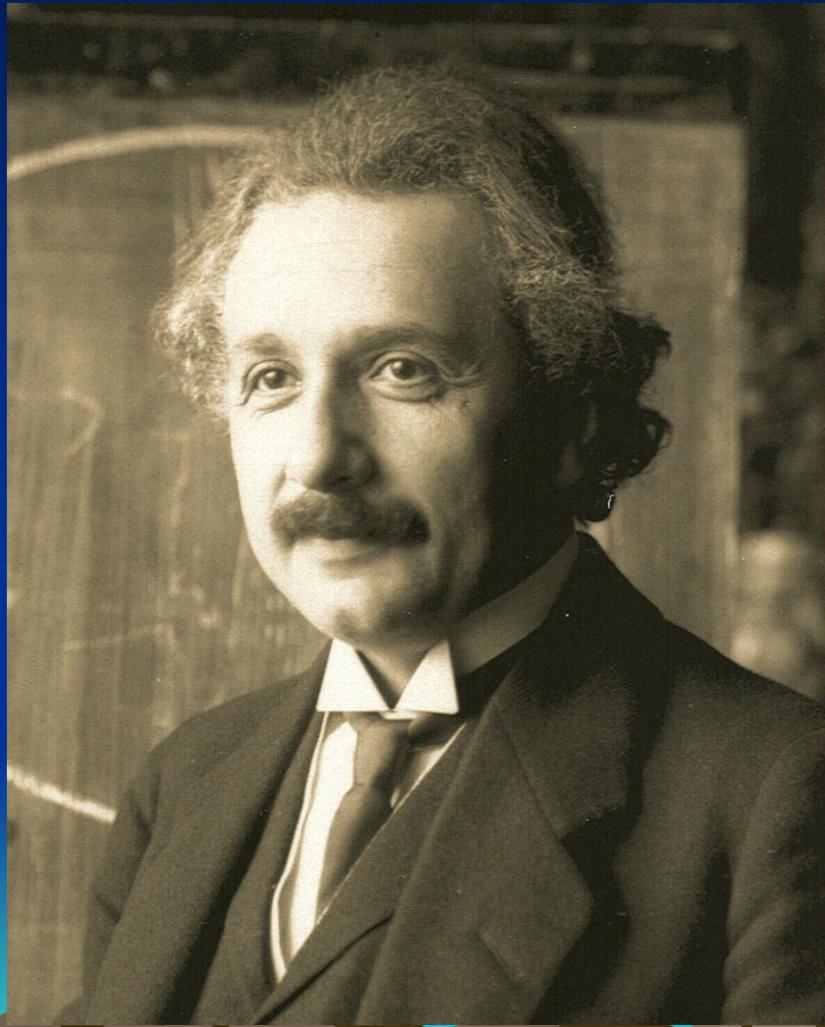


Reliatyvumo teorija



Erdvės ir laiko paradoksa

Einšteinas

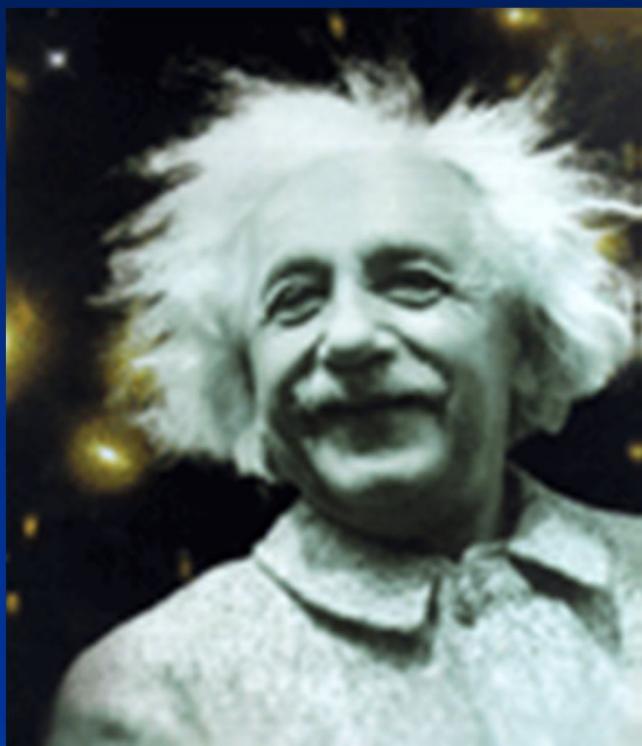


1879 – 1955

1905 m.
Specialioji reliatyvumo teorija
„Apie judančių kūnų elektrodinamiką“.

1915 m.
Bendroji reliatyvumo teorija

Masės ir energijos sąryšis



$$E = mc^2$$

c šviesos greitis vakuumė $c = 3 \times 10^{10}$ cm/s

$$E = h\nu$$

$$EL = mc^2 + \left(\frac{m}{2}\right) q^2 + \dots$$

Kleine Geschwindigkeit von den von Newtons Mechanik überge
entwickelten aus den ~~Numer~~ nach Potenzen von $\frac{q^2}{c^2}$ erhalten

$$\mathcal{E} = mc^2 + \frac{m}{2} q^2 + \dots \quad (28')$$

Das zweite Glied in der rechten Seite ist der gleinfys Ausdruck
für die Energie des Elektrons, das zweite Glied des ersten, von q

Specialioji relatyvumo teorija

Einšteino teorija rėmėsi dviem principais (stebėjimų duomeninmis):

1. Fizikos dėsniai yra vienodi visose atskaitos sistemose, judančiose viena kitos atžvilgiu tiesiaeigiai ir tolygiai.
2. $c=const.$

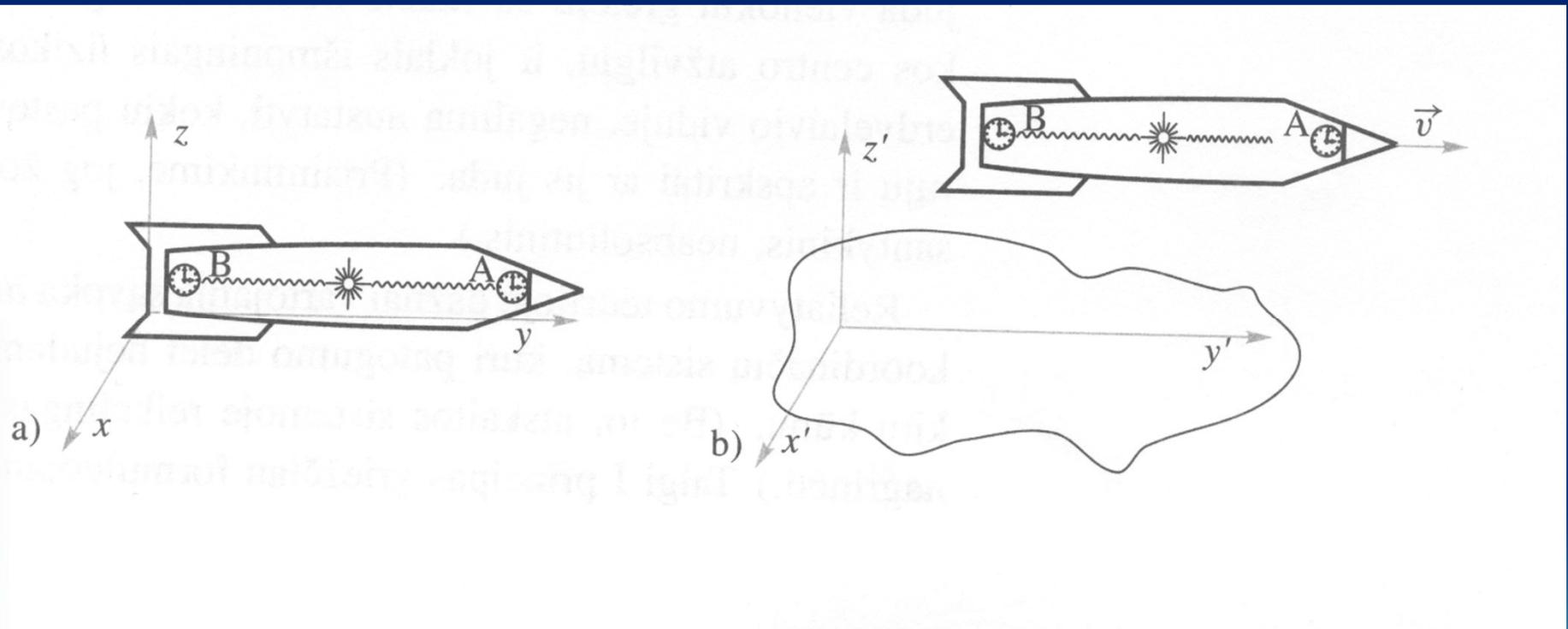
Eterio, t.y išskirtinės atskaitos sistemos nėra.

Principai visai normalūs. Bet išvados gaunamos paradoksalios.

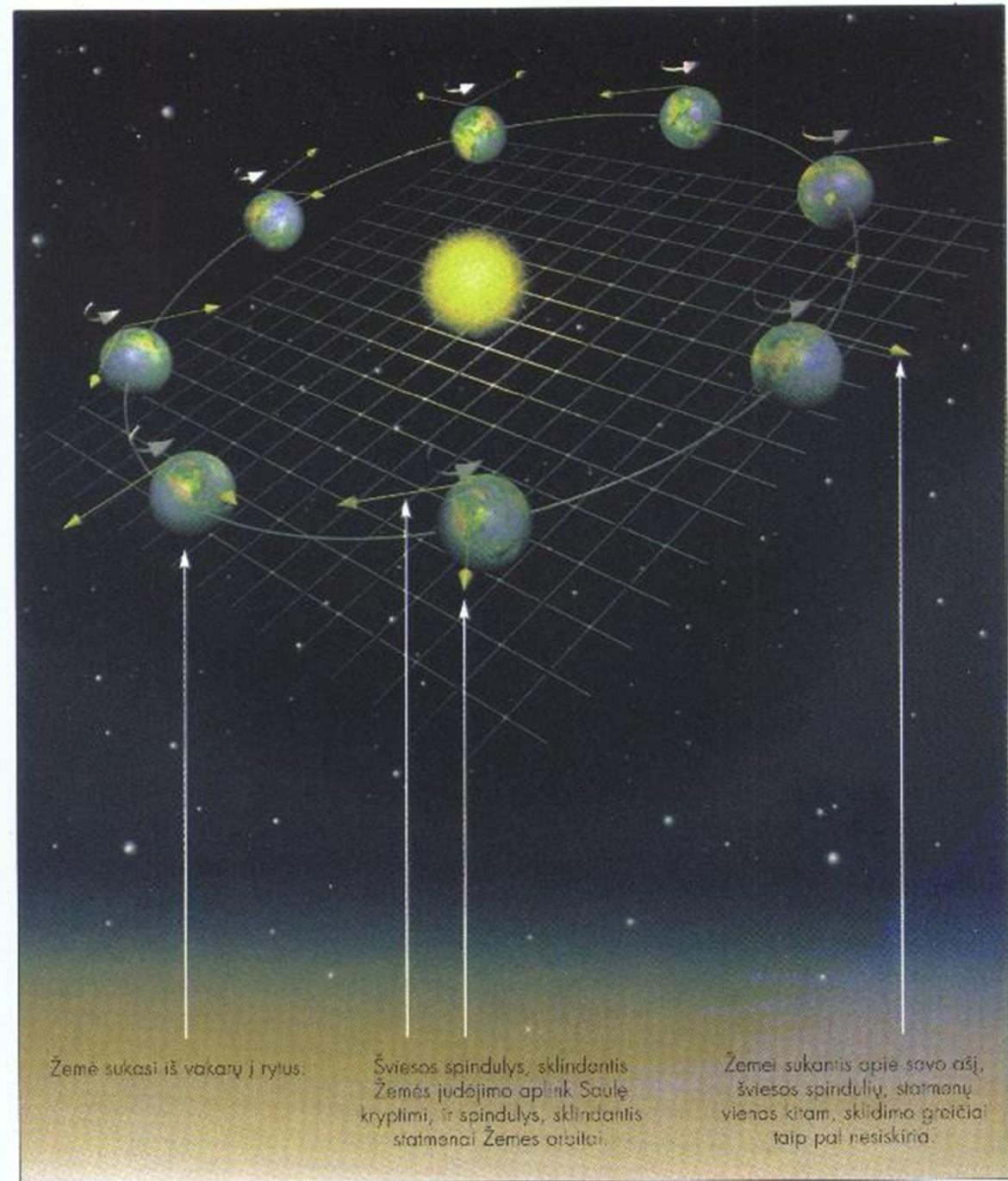


Specialioji reliatyvumo teorija

Mintinis eksperimentas

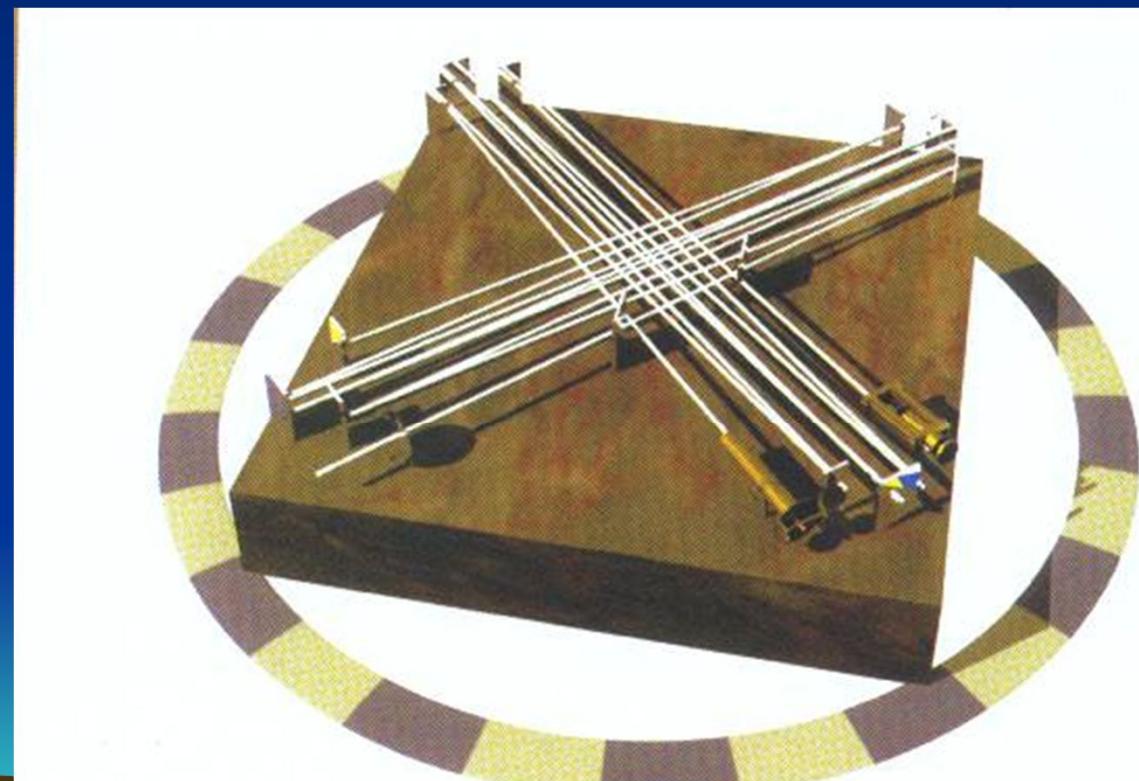
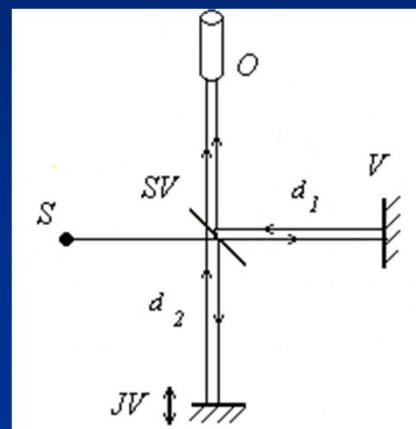


Šviesos greitis



Šviesos greičio matavimai

Maikelsono-Morlio eksperimentas



Laiko relatyvumas

Laiko relatyvumas

Jei judančiam greičiu v nuo Žemės kosminiame laive laiko tarpas tarp dviejų įvykių t_0 , tai Žemėje laiko tarpas bus lygus

$$t = \frac{t_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}}$$

taigi judančiam kosmonautui laikas sulėtėja.



Ilgio ir masės relatyvumas

Ilgio relatyvumas

Judančioje sistemoje ilgis sutrumpėja (raketa susiplos)

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

Masės relatyvumas

Judančioje sistemoje kūno masė išauga

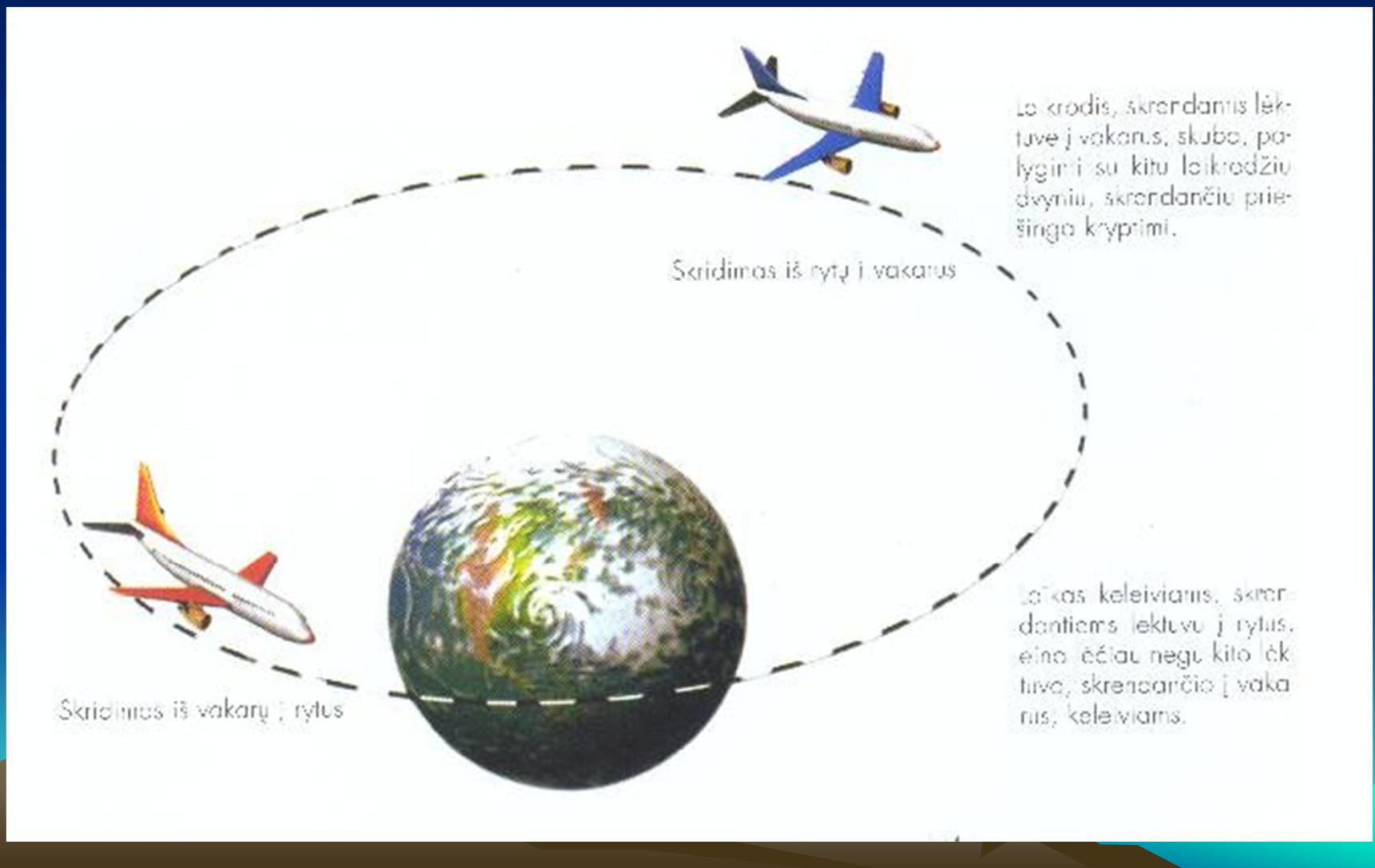
$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 / c^2}}$$

kuo greitis artimesnis šviesos greičiui tuo masė didesnė.

Tik fotonai, kurie neturi rimties masės gali judėti šviesos greičiu.



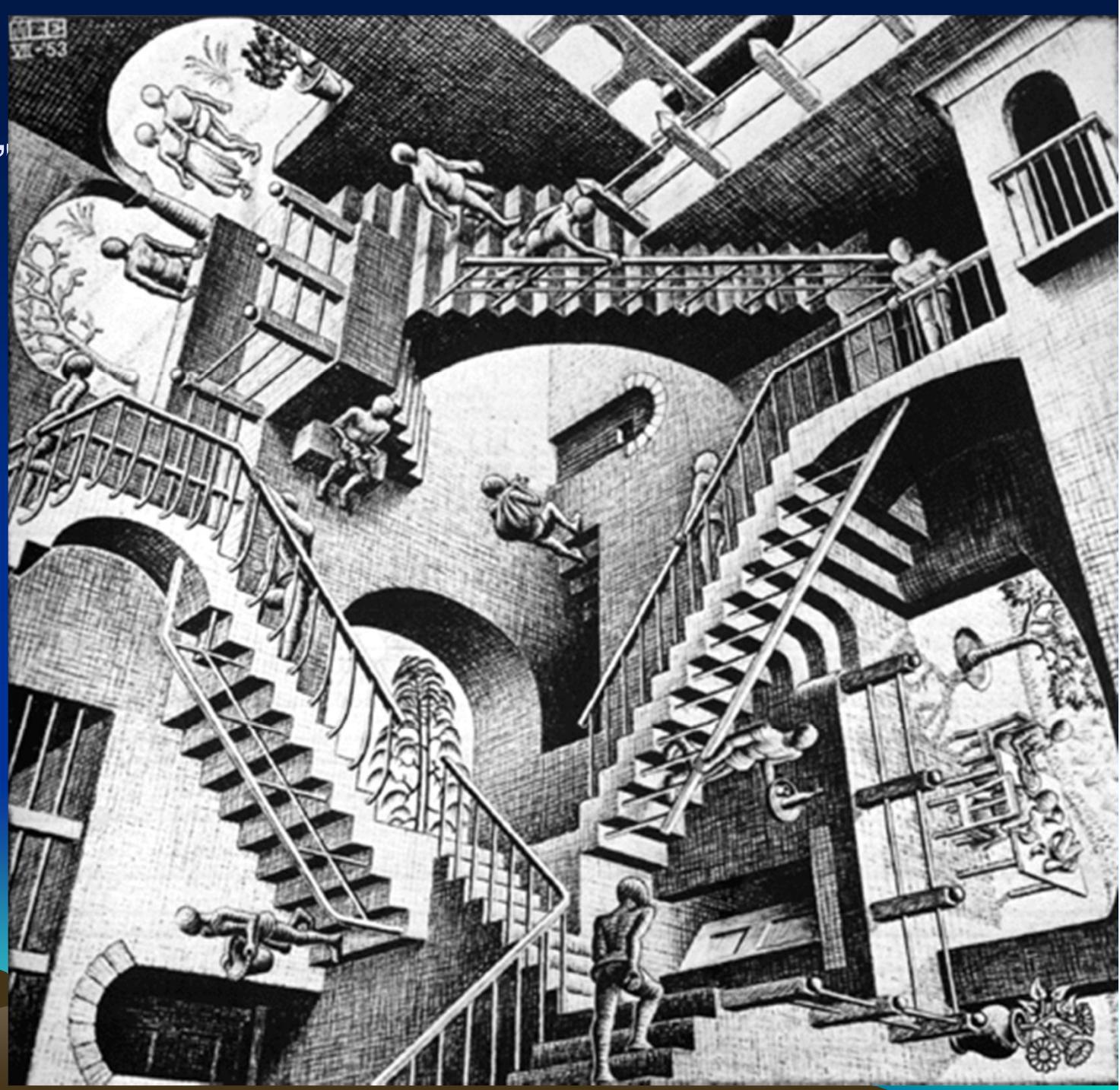
Laiko kitimas



Dvynių paradoksas



M. Ešeris
“Reliatyvumas”

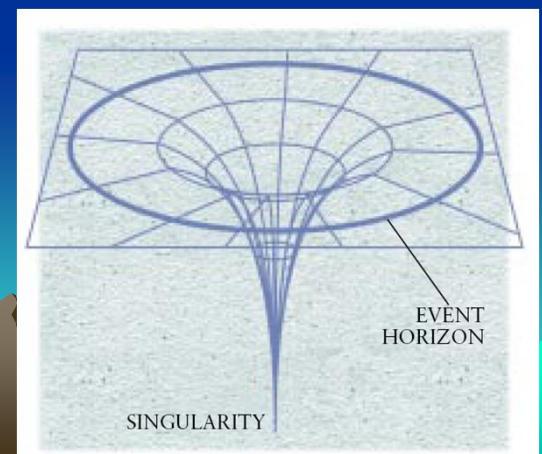


Bendroji reliatyvumo teorija

Bendroji reliatyvumo teorija nagrinėja judančias su pagreičiu sistemas.

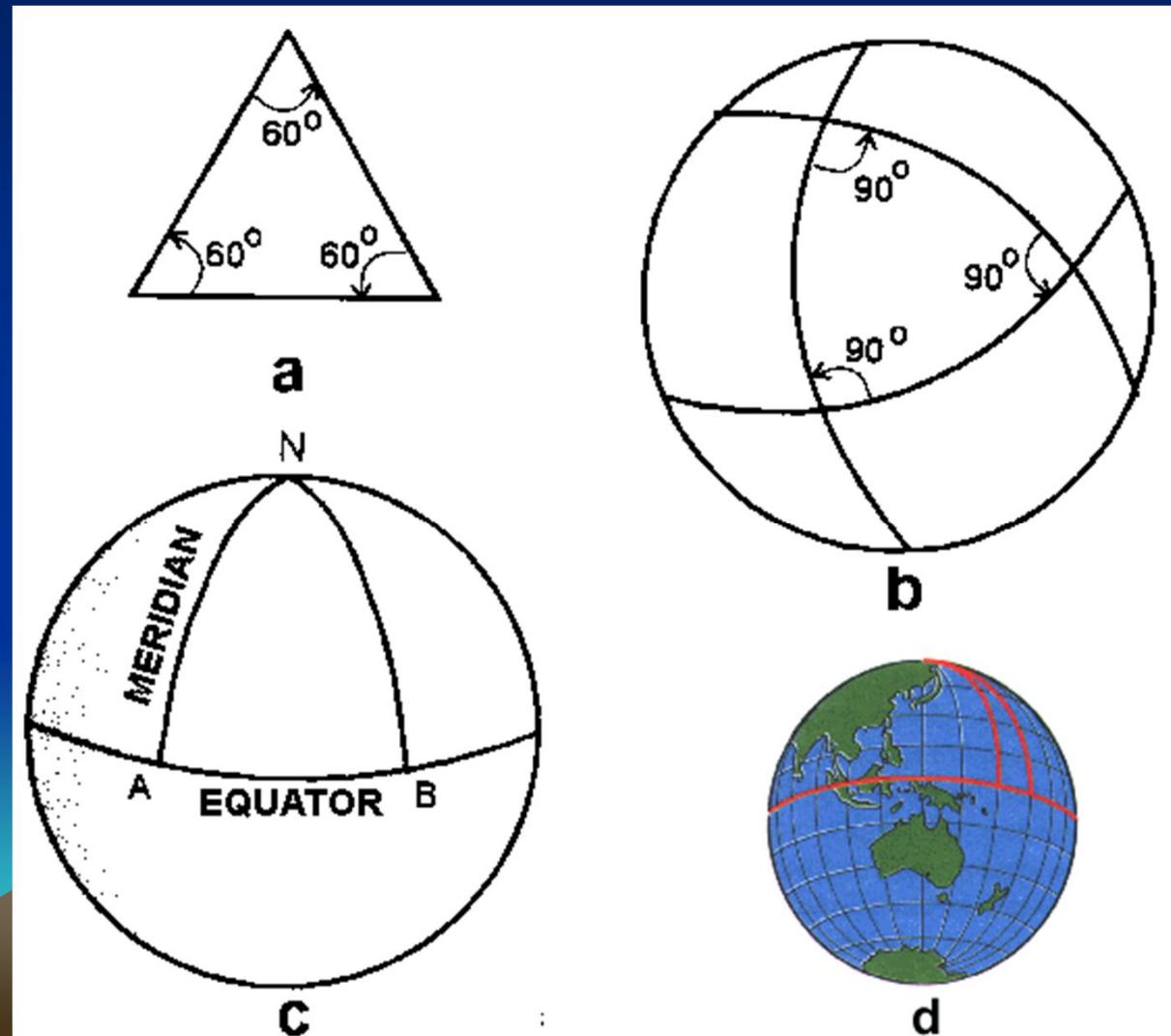
Ji parodė, kad parenkant atskaitos sistemą judančią su pagreičiu, galima išjungti gravitacinį lauką. Kitaip sakant, masė Niutono dėsnyje aprašančiame jėgas ir dėsnyje aprašančiame gravitacinię sąveiką yra ta pati. Ir fizikas krentančiame lifte negali jokiais metodais atskirti yra gravitacinis laukas ar jis tiesiog juda su pagreičiu.

Jei sistema juda su pagreičiu laukas erdvė ir laikas išsikraipo.



Bendroji reliatyvumo teorija

Euklido ir Rymano geometrijos



Keturmatis erdvēlaikis

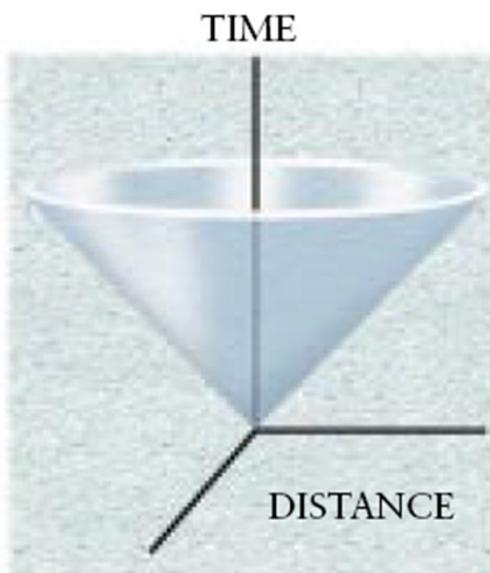
- Šviesos kūgis

LIGHT CONES

To depict space-time, physicists routinely plot time on a vertical axis and space on a horizontal.

In this scheme, light rays emanating from any

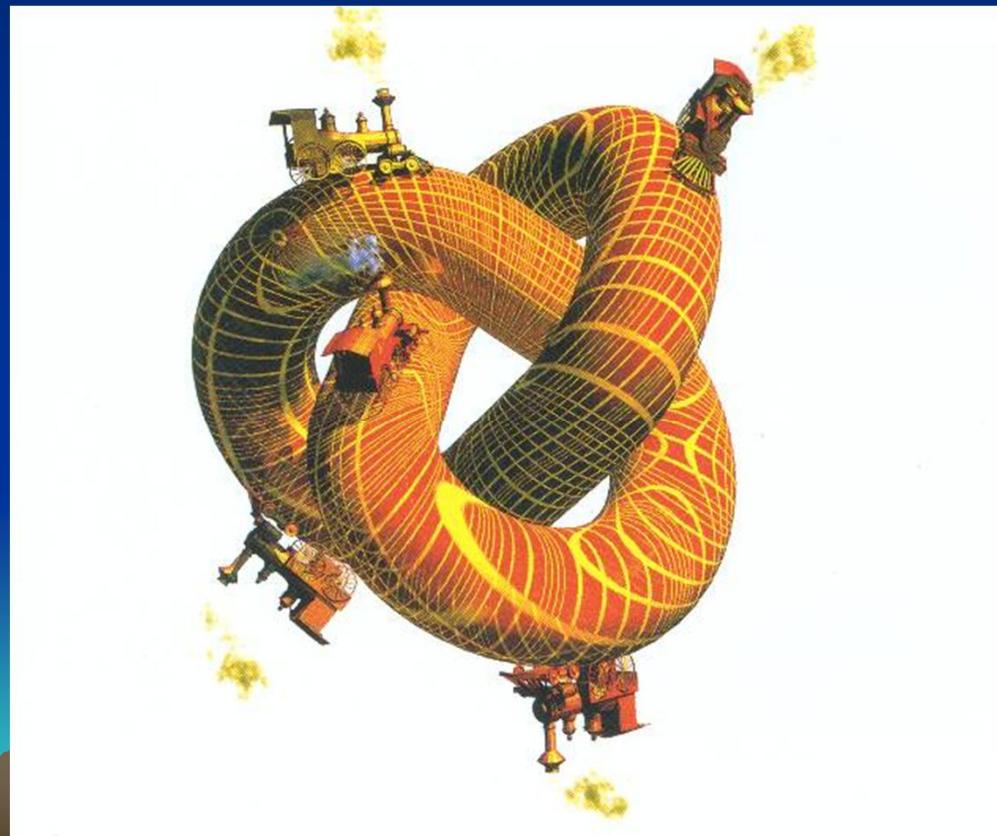
point in space fan out along the surface of a vertical cone. Because no physical signal can cover more distance in a given time than light can, any signals originating at that point are confined within the volume of the light cone.



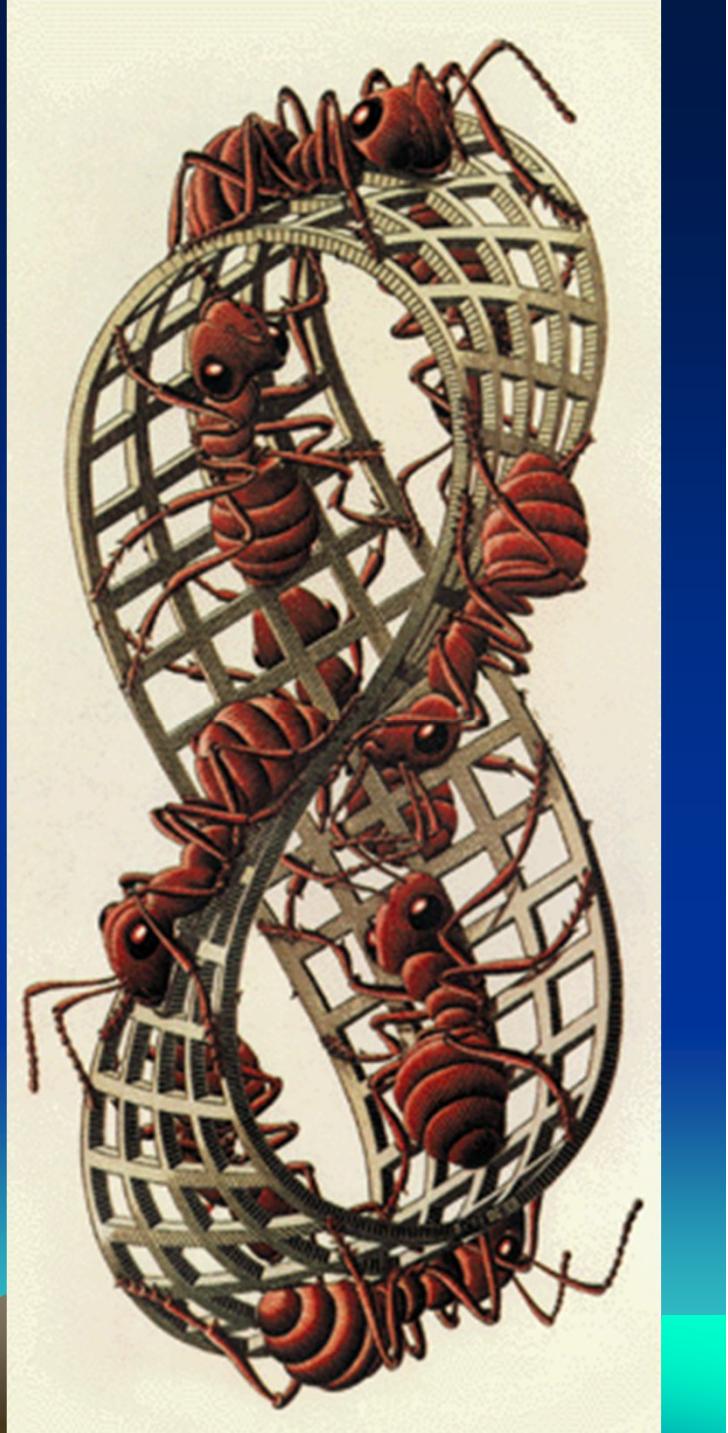
Erdvės paradoksa

- Miobiaus žiedas

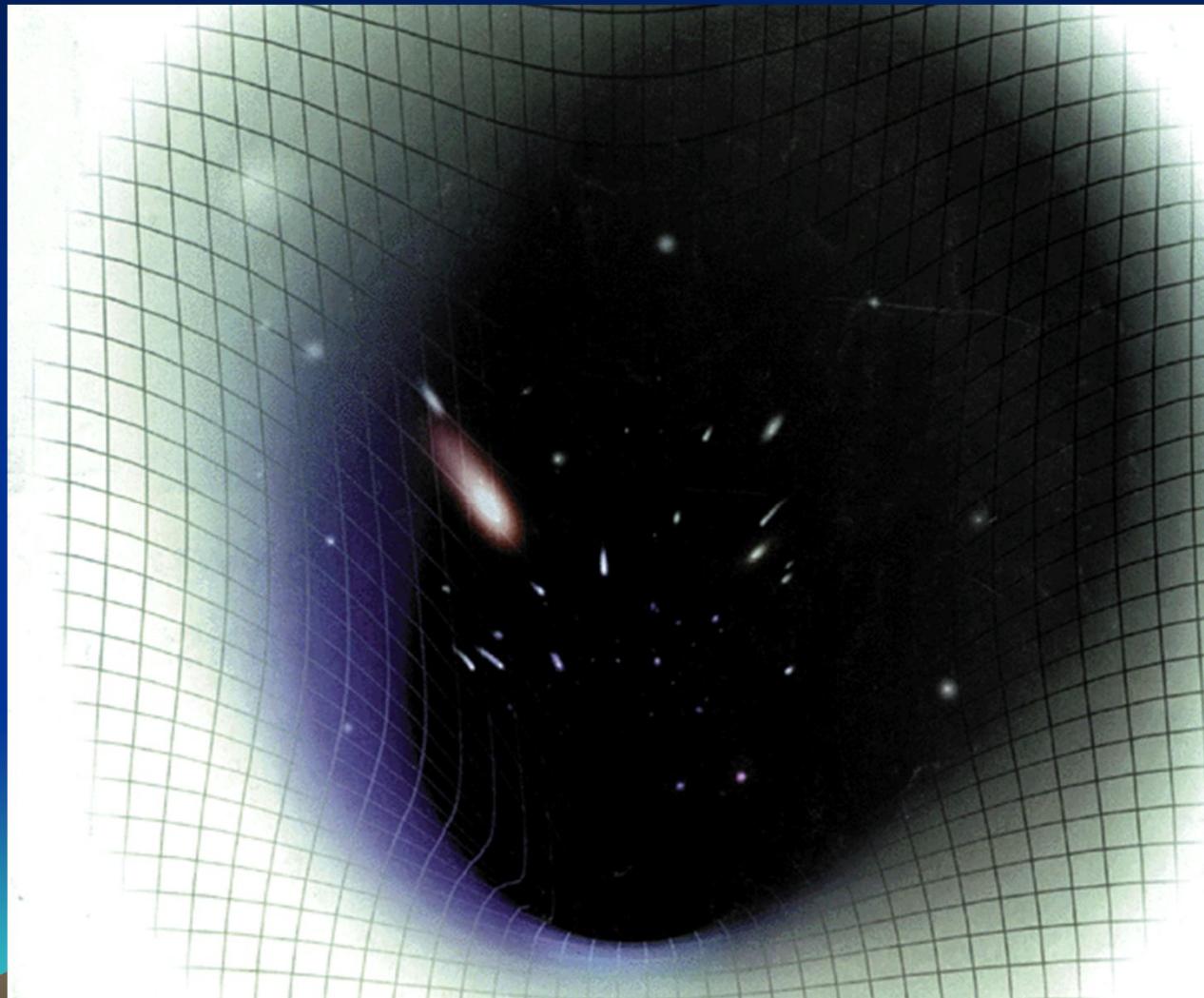
Vienmatė uždara erdvė



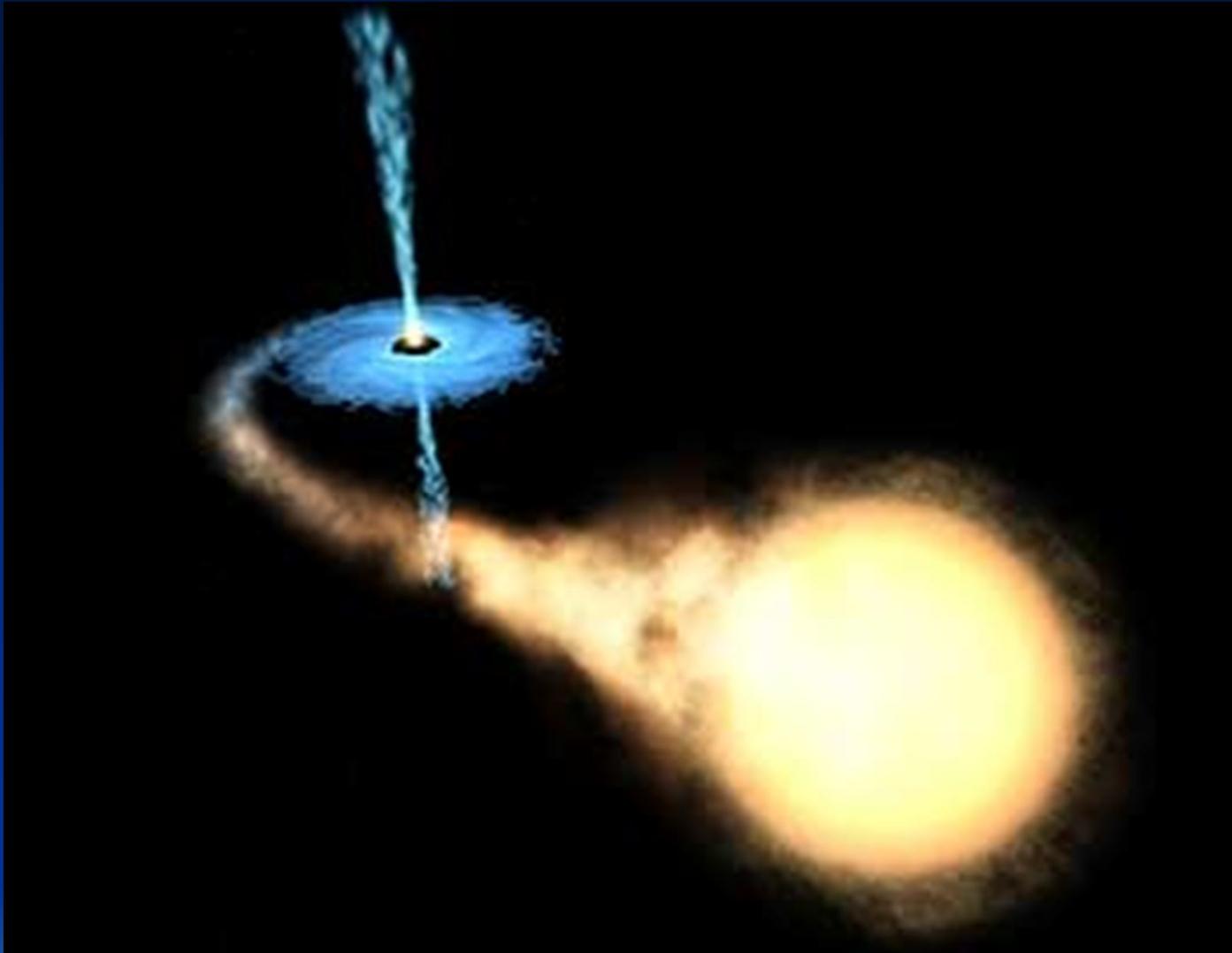
Erdvėlaikio kilpos



Juodoji skylė



Jei kritimo greitis susilygina su šviesos greičiu, tai šviesa ir niekas kitas nebegali pabėgti nuo didelės masės objekto

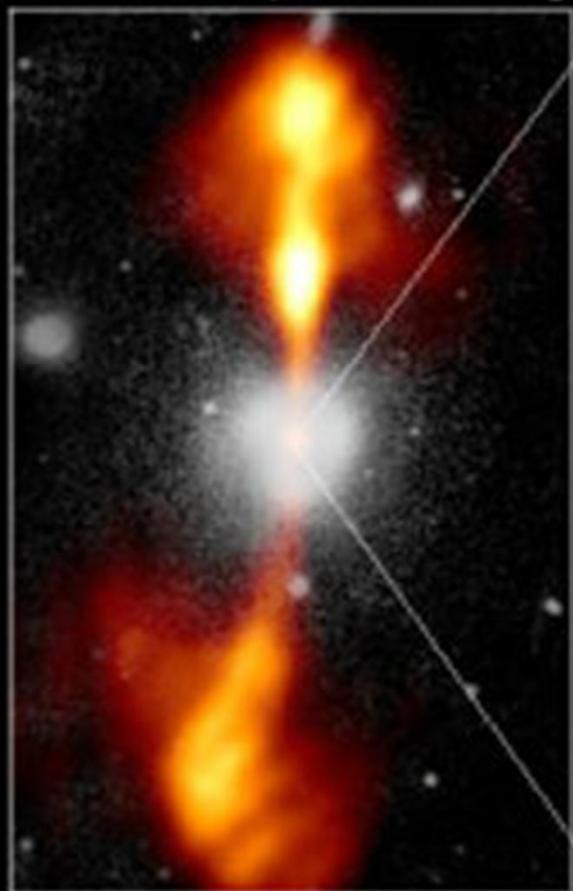


A nearby black hole is hurtling like a cannonball through the disk of our galaxy. The detection of this speed demon is the best evidence yet, some astronomers say, that stellar-mass black holes — those that are several times as massive as the Earth's Sun — are created when a dying, massive star explodes in a violent supernova. The stellar-mass black hole, called GRO J1655-40, is streaking across space at a rate of 250,000 miles per hour, which is four times faster than the average velocity of the stars in that galactic neighborhood. At that speed, the black hole may have been hurled through space by a supernova last.

Core of Galaxy NGC 4261

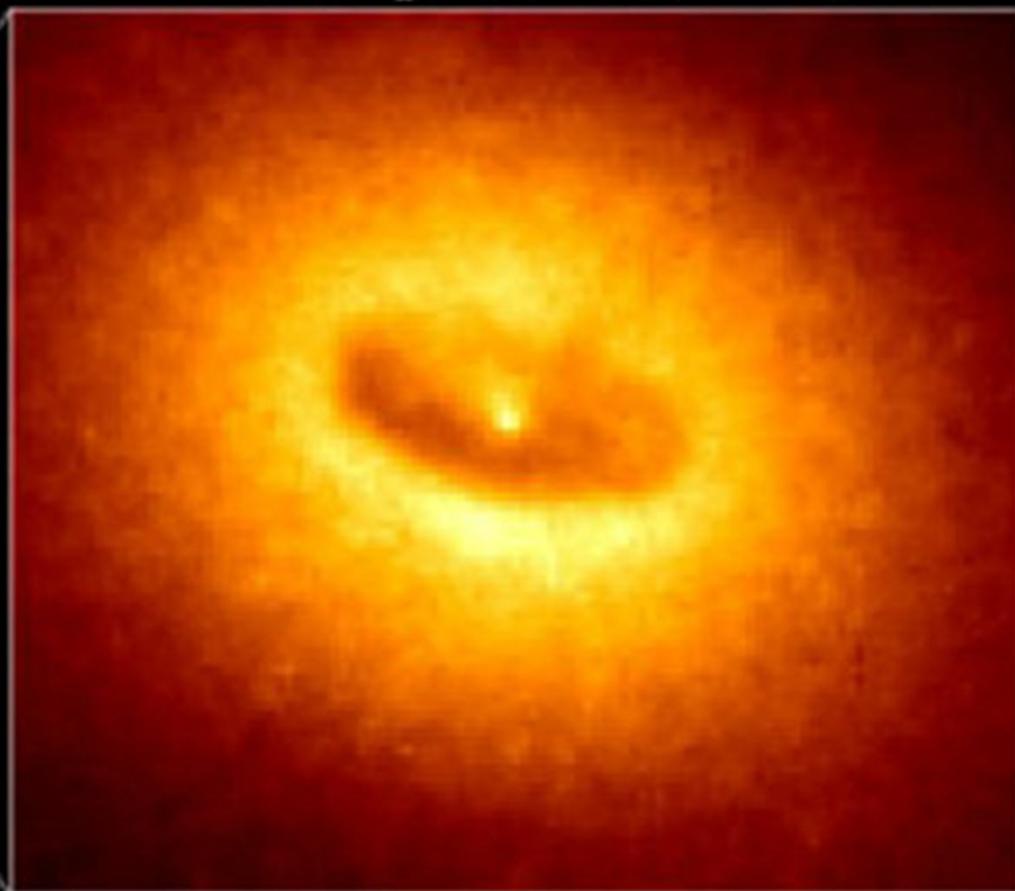
Hubble Space Telescope
Wide Field / Planetary Camera

Ground-Based Optical/Radio Image



380 Arc Seconds
88,000 LIGHTYEARS

HST Image of a Gas and Dust Disk



17 Arc Seconds
400 LIGHTYEARS

Black hole's wild ride through the Milky Way

The black hole, liberated from a globular cluster some 7 billion years ago, has been cannibalizing its companion star ever since.

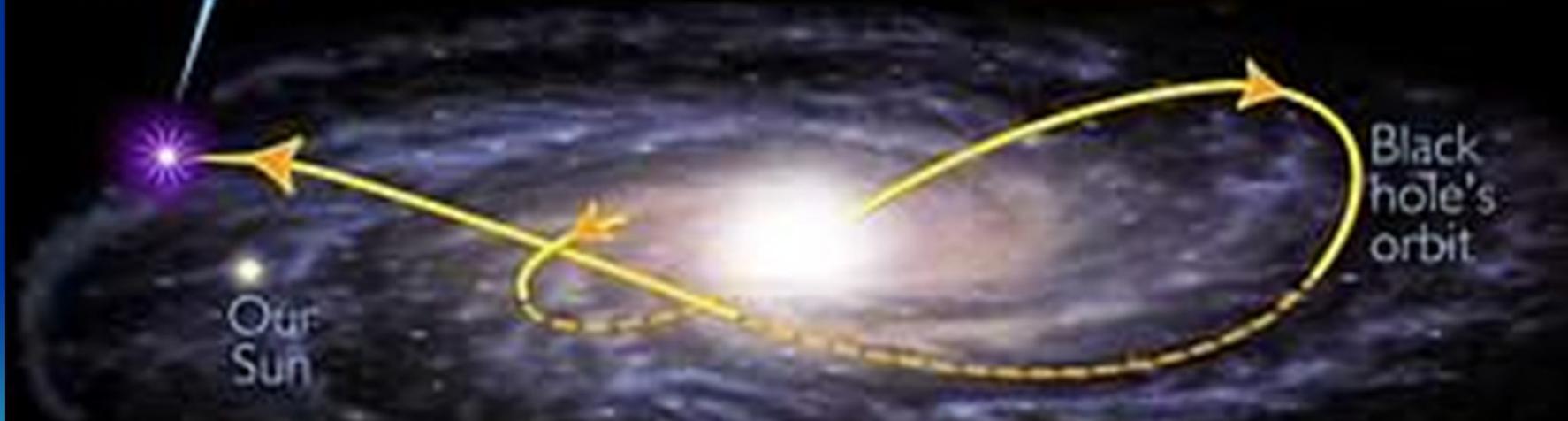


Edge-on view of orbit

Black
hole

Sun

Milky Way



Artist's conception of the Milky Way

Gravitaciniš lęšis

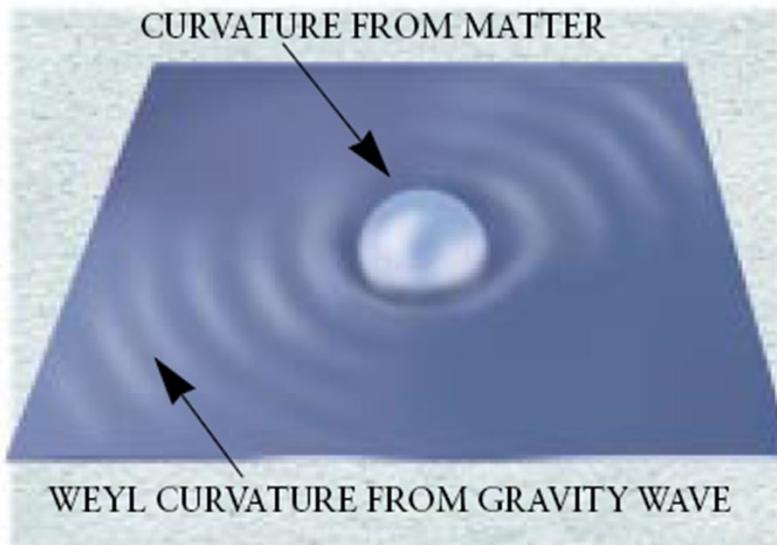


This Hubble telescope image of a rich cluster of galaxies called Abell 2218 is a spectacular example of gravitational lensing.

Gravitacijos bangos

WEYL TENSOR

The curvature of space-time has two components. One derives from the presence of matter in space-time; the other, recognized by the Ger-

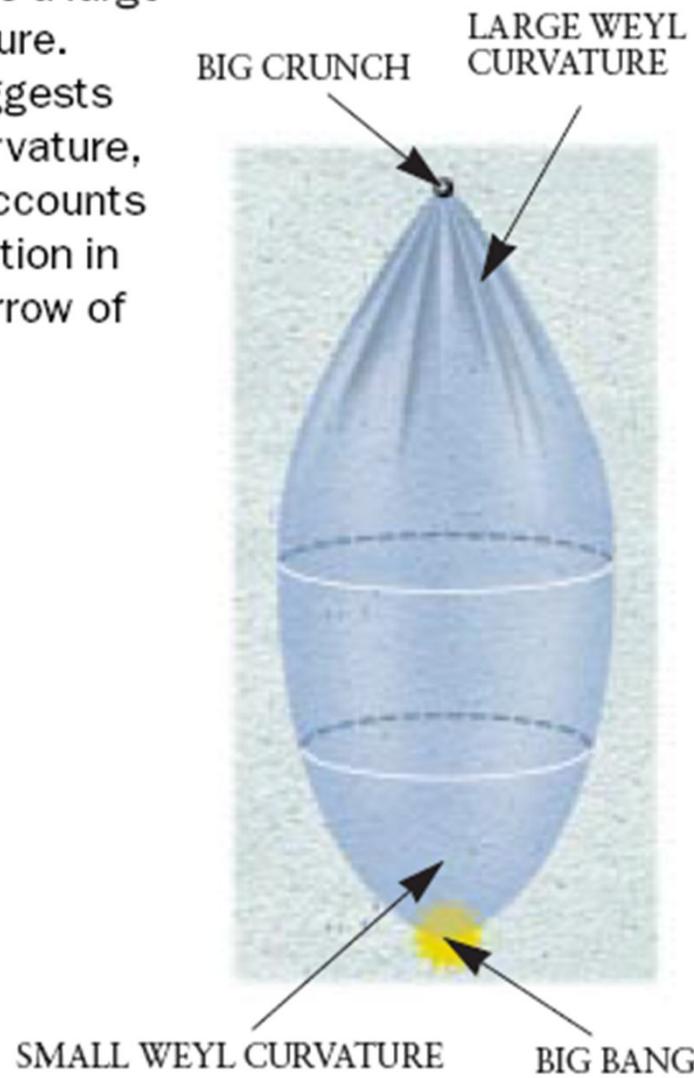


man mathematician Hermann Weyl, occurs even in the absence of matter. The mathematical quantity that describes this curvature is called the Weyl tensor.

WEYL CURVATURE HYPOTHESIS

The universe just after the big bang has a small Weyl curvature, whereas near the end of time it has a large Weyl curvature.

Penrose suggests that this curvature, therefore, accounts for the direction in which the arrow of time points.



S. Dali

Profile of Time

