

§4-1

1. 洛伦兹变换:

洛伦兹变换公式:

$$\begin{cases} x' = \frac{x - ut}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{u}{c})^2}} \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ t' = \frac{t - \frac{ux}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{u}{c})^2}} \end{cases}$$

常记 $\beta = \frac{u}{c}$

2. 时间延缓: 指从K系中观察K'系中"时间间隔"长度

$$t = t_2' - t_1' = \frac{t_2 - \frac{ux_2}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} - \frac{t_1 - \frac{ux_1}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} = \frac{\Delta t}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

3. 长度收缩: 在K系中对K'系中物体两端同时测量坐标

$$x_1 = \frac{x_1' + ut'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \quad x_2 = \frac{x_2' + ut'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}}$$

$$l = \Delta x' = \frac{l'}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} \implies l' = l \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$$

§4-2 相对论速度变换

在K系中, 速度表示为:

$$v_x = \frac{dx}{dt}, \quad v_y = \frac{dy}{dt}, \quad v_z = \frac{dz}{dt}$$

K'系中: $v_x' = \frac{dx'}{dt'}, \quad v_y' = \frac{dy'}{dt'}, \quad v_z' = \frac{dz'}{dt'}$

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} d(x - ut) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} (dx - u dt) \end{aligned}$$

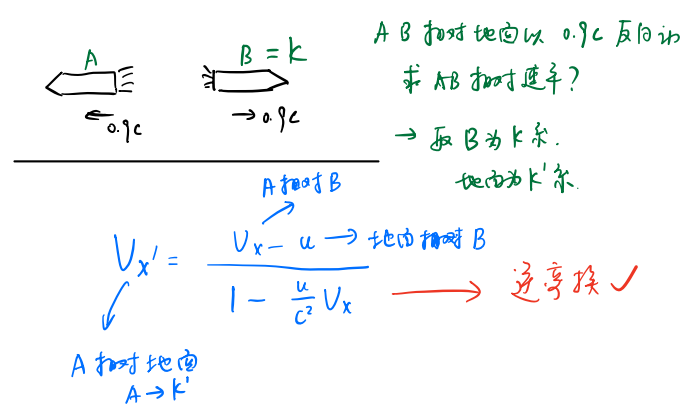
$$dt' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \beta^2}} (dt - \frac{u}{c^2} dx)$$

相对K系 \rightarrow 系相对速率 \rightarrow 逆变换式

$$\therefore v_x' = \frac{v_x - u}{1 - \frac{u}{c^2} v_x} \implies v_x = \frac{v_x' + u}{1 + \frac{u}{c^2} v_x'}$$

↑ 相对于K'系

选取一个合适的坐标是很关键的. eg:



§4-4

1. 相对论力学基本方程:

$$\vec{F} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}} \vec{v} \right)$$

2. $E = mc^2$ 总能量

$E_0 = m_0 c^2$ 静能量

$$E - E_0 = m_0 c^2 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2}} - 1 \right) \text{ 动能.}$$

$$\left(1 - (\frac{v}{c})^2 \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{v^2}{c^2} + \frac{3}{8} \frac{v^4}{c^4} + \dots$$

$v \ll c$ 得 $\frac{1}{2} m v^2$