

13-5 Lorentz 変換

$$\begin{cases} x' = x, & y' = y \\ z' = \delta(z + vt) \\ t' = \delta\left(t + \frac{v}{c^2}z\right) \end{cases}$$

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

Lorentz 変換 について

① $\frac{v}{c} \ll 1$ のとき $\delta \approx 1$

$$\begin{cases} z' \approx z + vt \\ t' \approx t \end{cases}$$

Galilei 変換 である。

② v が光速に近づくと

Galilei 変換 ではなく異なる。

系の 運動 の特徴 である。

特異

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad & x'^2 + y'^2 + z'^2 - c^2 t'^2 \\
 &= x^2 + y^2 + \gamma^2 (z + vt)^2 - c^2 \gamma^2 \left(t + \frac{v}{c^2} z \right)^2 \\
 &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - c^2 t^2 \quad //
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x'}, \quad , \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y'}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} \frac{\partial z'}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \frac{\partial t'}{\partial z}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} + \frac{\gamma v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}$$

同様に $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} + \gamma v \frac{\partial}{\partial z'}$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \gamma v \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial t'}$$

③ 電場 E に対する方程式は

$$\left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \right) E = 0$$

同様、

$$\begin{aligned}
& \nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \\
&= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y'^2} + \left(\gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} + \frac{\partial v}{c^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \right)^2 \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\gamma v \frac{\partial}{\partial z'} + \gamma \frac{\partial}{\partial t'} \right)^2 \\
&= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y'^2} + \left(\gamma^2 - \frac{\gamma^2 v^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z'^2} \\
&\quad + \left(\left(\frac{\gamma v}{c^2} \right)^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{c^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} \\
&= \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x'^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y'^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z'^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2} \\
&= \nabla'^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2}
\end{aligned}$$

□□□□

$$\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} = \nabla'^2 - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t'^2}$$

□□□□

Maxwell eq. is Lorentz 变换 (□□□□) 不变

【運動量の变换】

$$\begin{cases} P_x' = P_x, & P_y' = P_y \\ P_z' = \gamma (P_z + \frac{v}{c^2} E) \\ E' = \gamma (E + v P_z) \end{cases}$$

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$$E'^2 - P'^2 c^2 = E^2 - P^2 c^2 = m^2 c^4$$

$$E = \sqrt{m^2 c^4 + P^2 c^2}$$

Einstein の 関係式 205

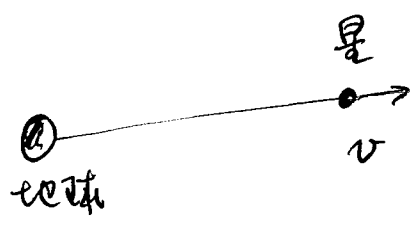
① $m \gg |P|c$ のとき

$$E = mc^2 + \frac{P^2}{2m} + \dots$$

↑
静止質量

↑ 非相対論的の
運動エネルギー

[Doppler shift]



光の場合

$m=0$
 $\therefore E = pc$

$P_2' = \gamma (P_2 - \frac{v}{c^2} E)$, $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$

星の光の運動量 $P_2 = P$ とする

$E = pc$

地球で測る星の光の運動量 P'

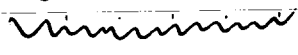
$P' = \gamma (P - \frac{v}{c^2} pc)$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} P (1 - \frac{v}{c}) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{v}{c}}{1 + \frac{v}{c}}} P$

$P = \frac{h}{\lambda}$ $h = 6.6 \times 10^{-34}$

$$\lambda' = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}} \lambda$$

v が c の近くにある λ' が大きくなる

赤方変位



[1]

$$x_{\mu} = (ct, x, y, z) \equiv (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

$$x'_{\mu} = \sum_{\nu=0}^3 a_{\mu\nu} x_{\nu} \quad \text{e.g., } \mu=3$$

the case :
$$\begin{cases} z' = \delta z + \delta v t \\ t' = \delta t + \frac{\delta v}{c^2} z \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} z' = \delta z + \frac{\delta v}{c} ct \\ ct' = \delta ct + \frac{\delta v}{c} z \end{cases}$$

$$x'_3 = \delta x_3 + \frac{\delta v}{c} x_0$$

$$x'_0 = \delta x_0 + \frac{\delta v}{c} x_3$$

$$x'_1 = x_1$$

$$x'_2 = x_2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'_0 \\ x'_1 \\ x'_2 \\ x'_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta & 0 & 0 & \frac{\delta v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{\delta v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \delta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

" $\{a_{\mu\nu}\}$

[2] 10 級の変換

$$(x_{\mu} \cdot x_{\mu}) \equiv x_0^2 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 - x_3^2$$

$$x_{\mu} = \sum_{\nu=0}^3 a_{\mu\nu} x_{\nu}' \quad \text{u.s.}$$

$$\sum_{\mu=0}^3 (x_{\mu} \cdot x_{\mu}) = \sum_{\mu=0}^3 \sum_{\nu} a_{\mu\nu} x_{\nu}' \sum_{\nu'} a_{\mu\nu'} x_{\nu}'$$

$$= \sum_{\mu} \sum_{\nu\nu'} a_{\mu\nu} a_{\mu\nu'} (x_{\nu}' \cdot x_{\nu}')$$

$$= \sum_{\nu\nu'} \left(\sum_{\mu} a_{\mu\nu} a_{\mu\nu'} \right) (x_{\nu}' \cdot x_{\nu}')$$

||

 $\delta_{\nu\nu'} \quad \text{u.s.}$

$$\therefore \boxed{\sum_{\mu} a_{\mu\nu} a_{\mu\nu'} = \delta_{\nu\nu'}}$$

右の変換 u.s. である