

惯性系 =

力学现象不能区分 one from another,

电磁学现象可以吗?

— if yes, C 将有不同的测量值

在不同的惯性系中,

电磁波里, 没有看见具体的某个

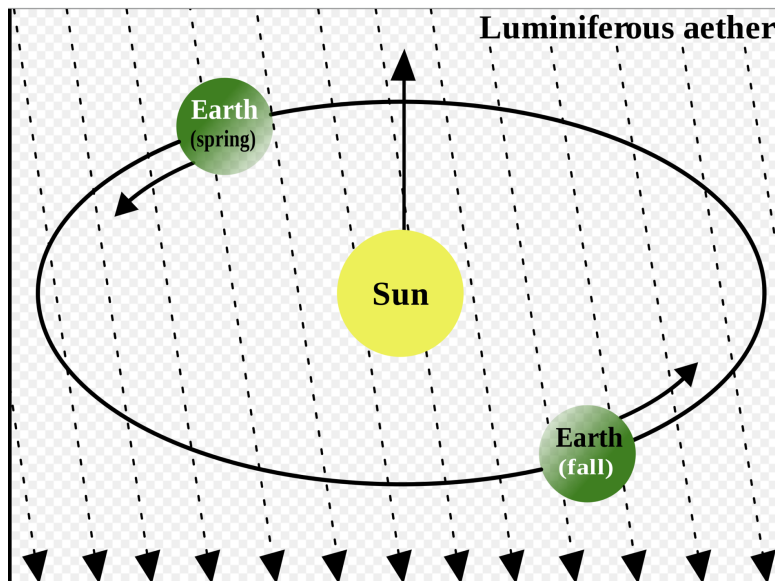
惯性系

发光的

以太

luminiferous

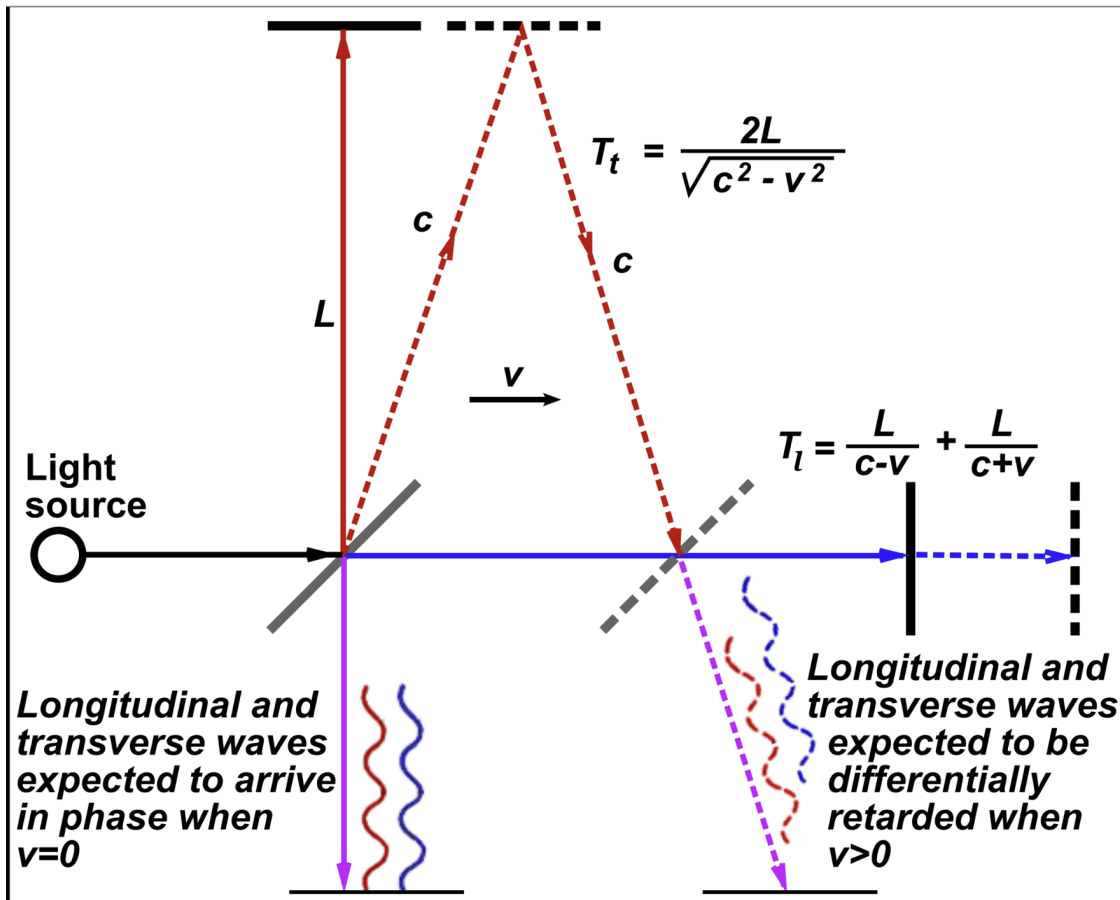
ether



"aether wind"

Michelson - Morley experiment (1887)

most famous "failed" experiment



如事先对所有惯性系均为 c

如何建立不同惯性系观测者的时空关联？

A (x, t)

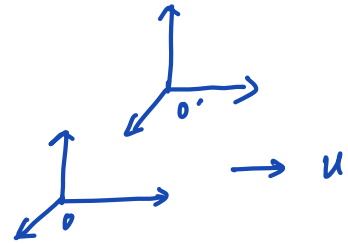
B (x', t')

请字如自己的坐标系

(同一个 u 相对性 I)

$$\begin{cases} x' = x - ut & \text{①} \\ x = x' + ut' & \text{②} \\ t = t' & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

伽利略变换



① : x' 是 A 眼中的

② : x 是 B 眼中的

“我不要你觉得，我要我觉得。”

相对性的相对性 (同样的尺缩效应) γ II

$$\begin{cases} X' = \gamma (x - ut) & \textcircled{4} \text{ 左右对称} \\ x = \gamma (x' + ut') & \textcircled{5} \end{cases}$$

$\gamma(?)$ $\gamma(x, t)?$ 恒定均匀, 10! $\gamma(u)$

A, B 在 (0, 0) 重合, 校准钟表

光脉冲信号发出

A (x, t) 收到信号

B (x', t') 收到信号

↓ C 不受基本假设

$$x = ct \quad \textcircled{6}$$

$$x' = ct' \quad \textcircled{7}$$

refer to $\textcircled{4}$ $\textcircled{5}$

$$ct' = \gamma (ct - ut)$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$t'/t = \gamma (c - u) / c \quad \textcircled{8}$$

$$ct = \gamma (ct' + ut')$$

↓

$$t'/t = c/\gamma(c+u) \quad (9)$$

$$(8) = (9)$$

$$\Rightarrow \gamma^2 \frac{c-u}{c} = \frac{c}{c+u}$$

$$\gamma = \sqrt{\frac{c^2}{c^2 - u^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} > 1$$

或 (4) × (5) 

$$\begin{aligned} XX' \\ = \gamma^2 (XX' \\ - u^2 \frac{XX'}{c^2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$X' = \gamma (X - u \frac{X}{c}) \quad t = \frac{X}{c}$$

$$X = \gamma (X' + u \frac{X'}{c}) \quad t' = \frac{X'}{c}$$

$$1 = \gamma^2 (1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2})$$

将 γ 代入 (4) 式

$$\beta = \frac{u}{c}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} X' &= \frac{X - ut}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \\ t' &= \frac{t - \frac{u}{c^2} X}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} ct' \\ x' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\beta\gamma \\ -\beta\gamma & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \gamma \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\beta \\ -\beta & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \end{pmatrix}$$

固有时的： 你家阳台开花结果
(同地测量)

固有长度： 静止在坐标系中的长度

但无论在哪个惯性系测量
测长度，都要保持同时性

(在相对被测物静止的参考系
你测不同时间，实际是因为
不同时间测的结果相同)

$$X' = \gamma (X - ut) \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{u}{c^2} X \right) \quad \textcircled{2}$$

↓ $X_1 = X_2$, 固有参考系

$$\textcircled{2} \Rightarrow \Delta t' = \gamma \Delta t$$

怎么算 $\Delta X'$ $\sim \Delta X$

直接由 $\textcircled{1} \rightarrow \Delta X' = \gamma \Delta X$

注意同时的相对性

$$t_1 = t_2 = t \quad \text{同时}$$

but $t_1' \neq t_2'$ 不同时

这样, 便不是 $\Delta X'$

在 primed reference system,

$\Delta X'$ 测量需要同时!

要保持 $t_1' = t_2'$

可列出与 ① 相对应的式子

$$x = \gamma (x' + ut')$$

(静止在 O 系中的物体, 不要求 $t_1 = t_2$)

(固有长度) $\Delta x = \gamma \Delta x'$

$$\therefore \Delta x' = \frac{1}{\gamma} \Delta x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Delta x' = \frac{1}{\gamma} \Delta x \\ \Delta t' = \gamma \Delta t \end{array} \right.$$

固有时最短, 固有长度最长

“钟慢”到底在说什么?

一个时钟在一个惯性参考系⁽⁰⁾“滴答”

考虑一个时钟连续两次作为两个 events

滴答
event 1
event 2

↓ 经历时间差 T_0

在另一个相对于这个惯性参考系作匀速运动的参考系^(0')而言，这两个事件

也有一个时间差 T

$$T = \gamma T_0$$

对 $0'$ 而言：时间间隔更长，

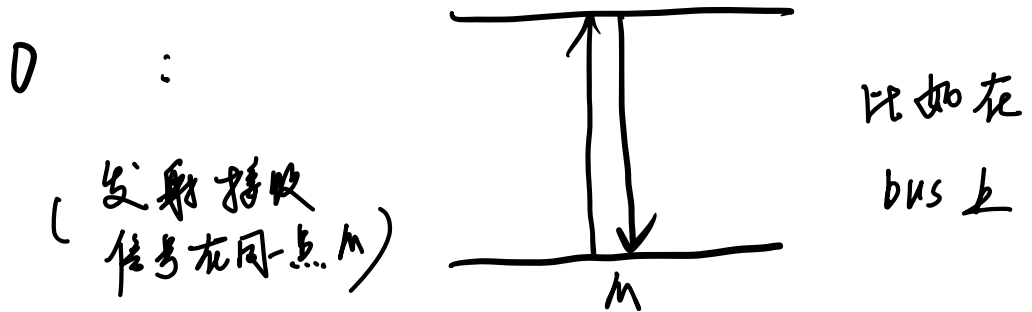
0 的钟一小时，比如在 $0'$ 是 2 个小时，那么 0 的钟跑得更快，自己

钟表正常的，别人的钟慢了！

反过来，

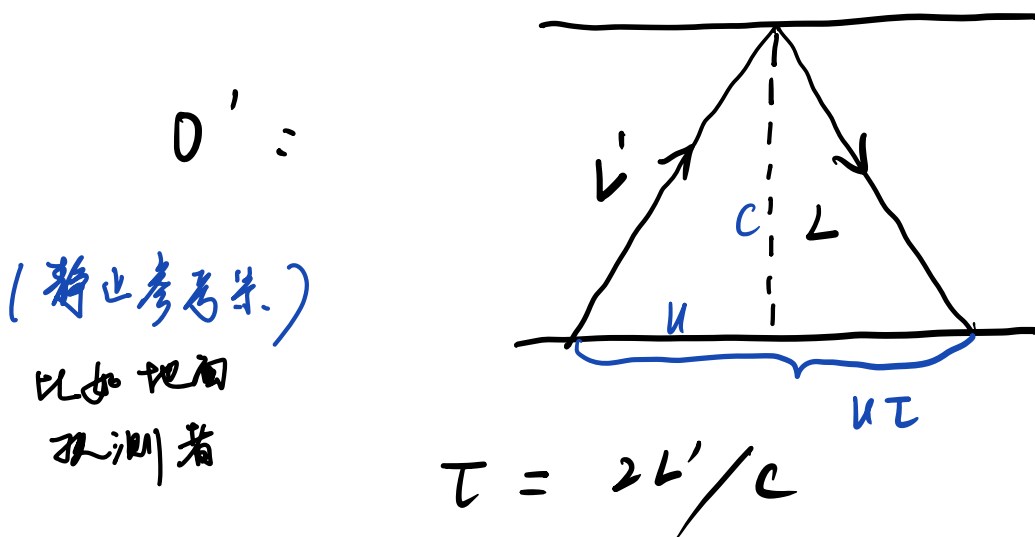
0 也觉得 $0'$ 的钟更慢！

克钟解释: refer to Shankar's book



O 相对于 O' 是 $\vec{u} \rightarrow$

$T_0 = 2L/c$ 来回打为一个计时周期!



(note: 有同学觉得按照最初的 notation, O, O' 要交换,

key point 在于区分固有时间和观测者, 名字不重要。

这里选择了固有时间为 O 系, (比如在一辆 bus 上相对于地面以水平向右的速度 u 前进。)

★ 一种错误的计算方法:

X

$$L' = \sqrt{L^2 + u \left(\frac{T_0}{2}\right)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$c \left(\frac{T}{2}\right) = c \sqrt{\left(c \frac{T_0}{2}\right)^2 + \left(u \frac{T_0}{2}\right)^2}$$

$$T = T_0 \sqrt{1 + \frac{u^2}{c^2}}$$

要用 O' 系的测量时间:

$$L' = \sqrt{\left(c \frac{T_0}{2}\right)^2 + u \left(\frac{T}{2}\right)^2}$$

垂直方向的长度不会因为水平方向的速度而改变, 所以有.

$$\left(c \frac{T}{2}\right)^2 - \left(u \frac{T}{2}\right)^2 = L^2 = \left(c \frac{T_0}{2}\right)^2$$

$$T = T_0 / \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}} = \gamma T_0$$

光钟 \rightarrow 机械钟 \rightarrow 生物钟

讨论年轻的问题

“运动让人年轻”

— 别人看你觉得你年轻

(默认生物钟固定, 比如活100岁,

转一整圈。转半圈, 活自己的50岁,
别人记录的时间差 $\Delta t = \gamma \times 50 \text{ years}$,
认为已经过了50岁, 但你看上去像只有50岁

“运动让人苗条”

— 别人测取向距“尺缩”了

(这里与“同时”的相对性)

proper time:

infinitesimal spacetime interval between the two events

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= c^2 dt^2 - dx^2 \\ &= (c dt)^2 \left[1 - \frac{1}{c^2} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

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

where $\frac{dx}{dt} = v$ is the velocity of the particle

ds is an invariant

Choose a comoving reference frame

with the particle: $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$

$$dx = 0 \quad (\text{the same point})$$

$$ds = c d\tau \quad (\text{proper time})$$

for another observer

$$ds = c dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} = c d\tau$$

$$\frac{dt}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

Four - vectors :

$$X = (ct, \vec{x}) = (X_0, \vec{x})$$

$$V = \frac{dX}{d\tau} = \left(\frac{dx_0}{d\tau}, \frac{d\vec{x}}{d\tau} \right)$$

$$= \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\tau} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \left(c, \frac{d\vec{x}}{dt} \right)$$

$$V \cdot V = V_0^2 - \vec{V} \cdot \vec{V} = c^2$$

$$P = m \frac{dX}{d\tau}$$

$$= \left(\frac{mc}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}, \frac{m\vec{v}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \right) = (P_0, \vec{P})$$

For P to be a four - vector, m should be the same in all frames, that is, invariant under Lorentz transformations.

some people like to write $\vec{P} = \frac{m}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \vec{v} = m(v) \vec{v}$

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

$m(v)$ is a new velocity dependent mass.
Some people refer to $m(0) = m$ as the rest mass m_0 . Their point is that if you introduce a velocity dependent mass, then momentum can still be mass times velocity as in the old days. We will **not** do that: for us m is always the rest mass, and momentum is now a more complicated function of this mass and velocity.

It is interesting that Feynman ~~Eq. (15.1)~~
wrote $F = d(mv)/dt$, ~~$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$~~ .

at the beginning of special relativity
Feynman belongs to some people Shankar mentioned.

换一个角度: 对称性

keep 长度不变:

$$x^2 + y^2 = x'^2 + y'^2$$

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

$$\begin{cases} \cos\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}}{2} \\ \sin\theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \cosh\theta = \frac{e^\theta + e^{-\theta}}{2} \\ \sinh\theta = \frac{e^\theta - e^{-\theta}}{2} \end{cases}$$

keep $x^2 - y^2$ 不变:

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh\theta & -\sinh\theta \\ -\sinh\theta & \cosh\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

看一下由洛伦兹变换矩阵

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \theta & -\sinh \theta \\ -\sinh \theta & \cosh \theta \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{双曲转动}$$

$$\det U = 1$$

$$\text{eigenvalue: } (\cosh \theta - \lambda)^2 - \sinh^2 \theta = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda \cosh \theta + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2 \cosh \theta \pm 2 \sinh \theta}{2} \\ = \cosh \theta \pm \sinh \theta$$

$$\text{令 } \tanh \theta = \frac{u}{c}, \text{ 则有}$$

$$\cosh \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\sinh \theta = \frac{\frac{u}{c}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\downarrow \quad \sqrt{\frac{c \pm u}{c \mp u}}$$

$$U \vec{r} = \lambda \vec{r} \quad U^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \theta & \sinh \theta \\ \sinh \theta & \cosh \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cosh \theta & -\sinh \theta \\ -\sinh \theta & \cosh \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_+ \begin{pmatrix} r_1 \\ r_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$-\sinh \theta r_1 - \sinh \theta r_2 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\lambda_+ : \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\lambda_- : \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

本征矢是什么意思？

变换只能对其进行尺度缩放(含符号)

$$\vec{r} \xrightarrow{U} \vec{r}$$

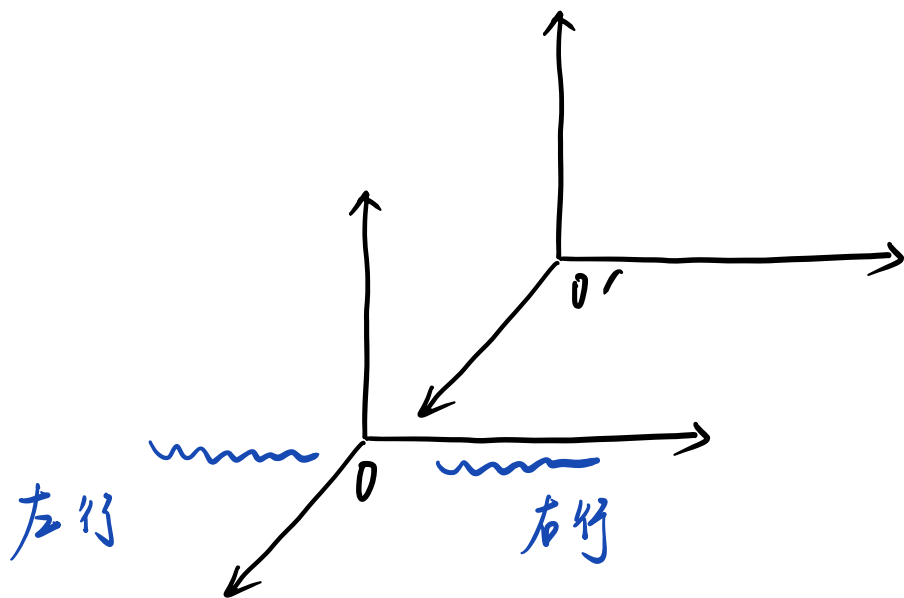
$$\begin{pmatrix} r_1 \rightarrow ct \\ r_2 \rightarrow x \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow x = ct$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ -1 \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow x = -ct$$

看到光速，无论在哪个惯性
坐标系，均看到光速

不同的惯性坐标系，具有相同的本构矢。



在所观测者看来是一样的，

都是 \perp 变换下的本构矢

$$\begin{pmatrix} ct \\ x \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ vt \end{pmatrix} = t \begin{pmatrix} c \\ v \end{pmatrix} = ct \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ v/c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad / \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

right left

SO(2) 转动矩阵的 eigen pair

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos\theta - \lambda & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(\lambda - \cos\theta)^2 + \sin^2\theta = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\cos\theta\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda_{\pm} = \frac{2\cos\theta \pm \sqrt{-4\sin^2\theta}}{2}$$

$$= \cos\theta \pm i\sin\theta$$

$$(\cos\theta - \lambda_{+})\psi_1 - \sin\theta\psi_2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\varphi_2}{\varphi_1} = \frac{-i \sin \theta}{\sin \theta} = -i$$

$$\varphi_+ = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1 \\ \varphi_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\varphi_- = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

本征矢 物理意义：圆偏振光

一个转动在实空间没有本征矢，没有二维线性空间转不动的矢量，必须有 i 。

而 (t, x) 时空中啥啥不能有 i ，还落在时空中。

$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$ 电场两个分量差一个相位 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\arg(E_y) = \arg(E_x) + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

An electromagnetic wave such as light consists of a coupled oscillating electric field and magnetic field which are always perpendicular to each other; by convention, the "polarization" of electromagnetic waves refers to the direction of the electric field. In linear polarization, the fields oscillate in a single direction. In circular or elliptical polarization, the fields rotate at a constant rate in a plane as the wave travels, either in the right-hand or in the left-hand direction.

space - time intervals :

$$c^2 t'^2 - x'^2 - y'^2 - z'^2 = c^2 t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$$

↓

1 + 1 space - time

keep $c^2 t^2 - x^2$ invariant

$$= (ct)^2 + (ix)^2$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} ct' \\ ix' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ ix \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} ct \\ ix \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix} \quad | \quad \begin{pmatrix} ct \\ ix \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{ct}{ix} = \frac{1}{-i}$$

$$v = -c$$

$$ct = X$$

$$v = c$$