

Today

I. Last Time

II. Logistical Questions?

III. Lorentz Transformations: Velocity Addition & the Spacetime Invariant

I. We finished talking Minkowski or Spacetime diagrams.

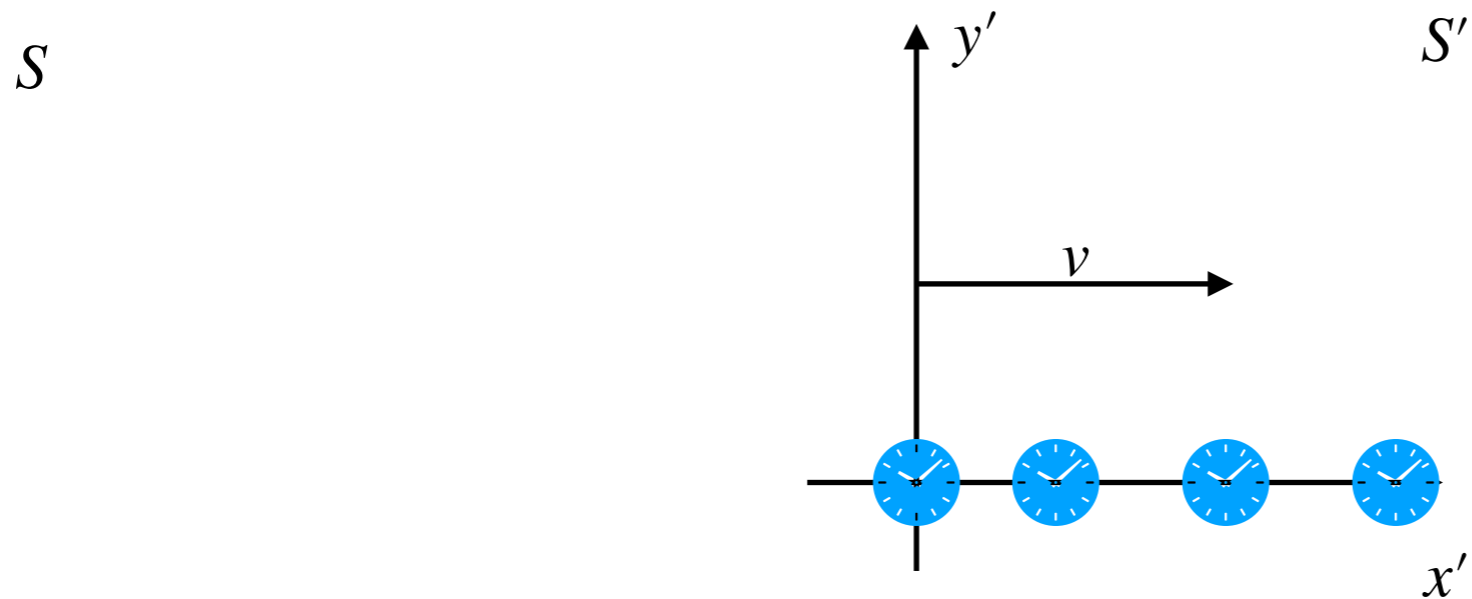
Introduced coordinates, (ct, x, y, z) .

Derived the dictionary from the coordinates of one frame S , to another one say S' . This dictionary is called a Lorentz transformation:

$$x' = \gamma \left(x - \frac{v}{c} ct \right)$$

$$ct' = \gamma \left(ct - \frac{v}{c} x \right), y' = y, \text{ and } z' = z$$

III. Examples of Lorentz transformations



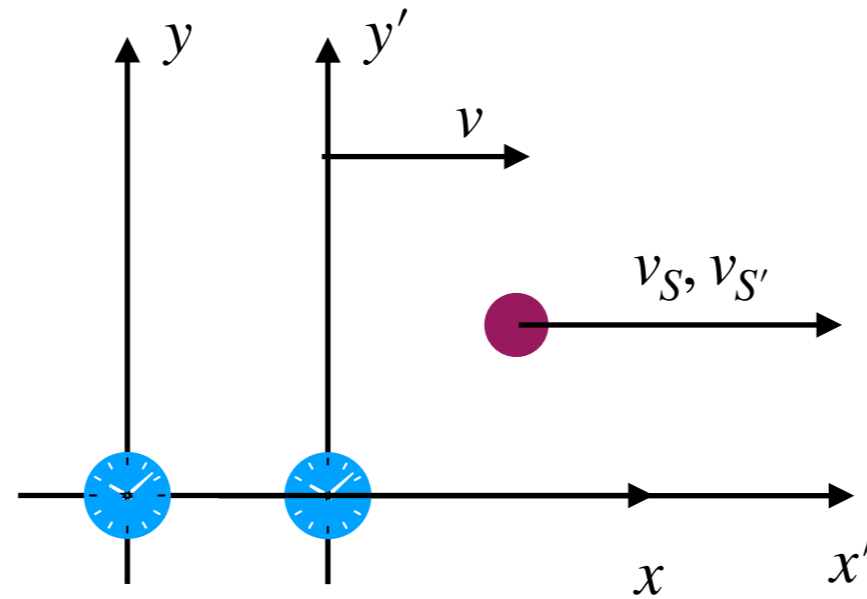
Ex: Non-synchronization of clocks. Say $t = 0$ in S ; and our observer in S looks at the S' clocks:

$$t' = \gamma\left(t - \frac{v}{c^2}x\right) = -\gamma\frac{v}{c^2}x.$$

The observer in S claims that one reason that they disagree on simultaneity is that the S' observer's clocks are all out of synch.

III. Examples of Lorentz transformations

Example 2:



In S:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x &= x_2 - x_1 \\ \Delta t &= t_2 - t_1 \end{aligned} \quad \text{then} \quad \implies \quad v_S = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}.$$

In S':

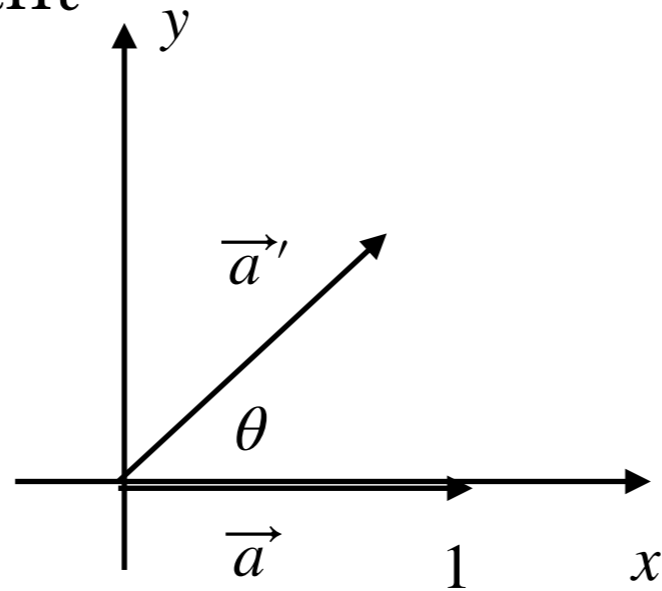
$$\Delta x' = x'_2 - x'_1 = \gamma(\Delta x - v\Delta t)$$

$$\Delta t' = t'_2 - t'_1 = \gamma\left(t_2 - \frac{v}{c^2}x_2\right) - \gamma\left(t_1 - \frac{v}{c^2}x_1\right) = \gamma\left(\Delta t - \frac{v}{c^2}\Delta x\right)$$

$$v_{S'} = \frac{\Delta x'}{\Delta t'} = \frac{\gamma(\Delta x - v\Delta t)}{\gamma\left(\Delta t - \frac{v}{c^2}\Delta x\right)} = \frac{\Delta t \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} - v}{\Delta t \left(1 - \frac{v}{c^2} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}\right)} = \frac{v_S - v}{1 - \frac{vv_S}{c^2}}!$$

III. Examples of Lorentz transformations

The Spacetime invariant



$\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$, then the vector rotated through an angle is

$\vec{a}' = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta \\ \sin \theta \end{pmatrix}$. Does this rotation leave anything about our

vector alone? Yes. The length. To calculate this we do

$$|\vec{a}|^2 = a_x^2 + a_y^2 = |\vec{a}'|^2 = a_x'^2 + a_y'^2$$

III. Examples of Lorentz transformations

Question: Is there something like length in the spacetime context?

That is, is there something that's invariant under Lorentz transformations?

One suggestion, let's try squaring all coordinates and adding 'em up:

$$\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2 + c^2 \Delta t^2 \neq \Delta x'^2 + \Delta y'^2 + \Delta z'^2 + c^2 \Delta t'^2$$

The first guess doesn't work! Instead, time behaves differently

$$-c^2 \Delta t^2 + \Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2 + \Delta z^2 = -c^2 \Delta t'^2 + \Delta x'^2 + \Delta y'^2 + \Delta z'^2$$

Different resources have different sign conventions: either, like ours, $- + + +$ or $+ - - -$.

Time meets	Space
2-2:45	2:40-3:20
Spencer	Bobby
Woochan	Jade
Skylar	Rose
Ollie	Thomas
Talia	Grace
Antonio	Quincy