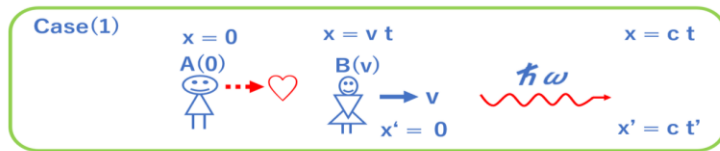


中学の数学で解ける特殊相対性理論

Lorentz 変換

Case(1) と Case(2)は同じEvent. Case(3)は異なる。

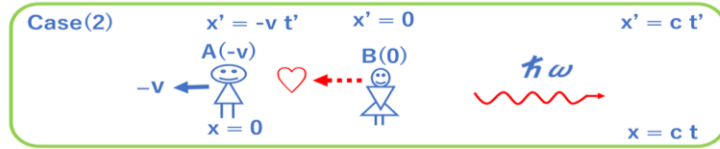
For Case(1) and Case (2) event



(10)

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \beta (x - vt) \\ t' &= \beta (t - vx/c^2) \end{aligned}$$

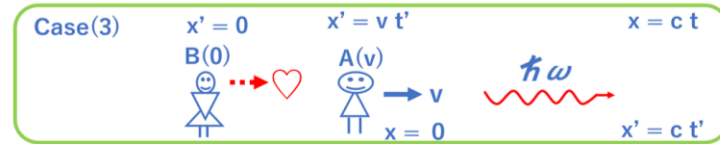
For Case(1) and Case (2) event



(12)

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \beta (x' + vt') \\ t &= \beta (t' + vx'/c^2) \end{aligned}$$

For Case(3) event only, not valid for Case (1) and (2)



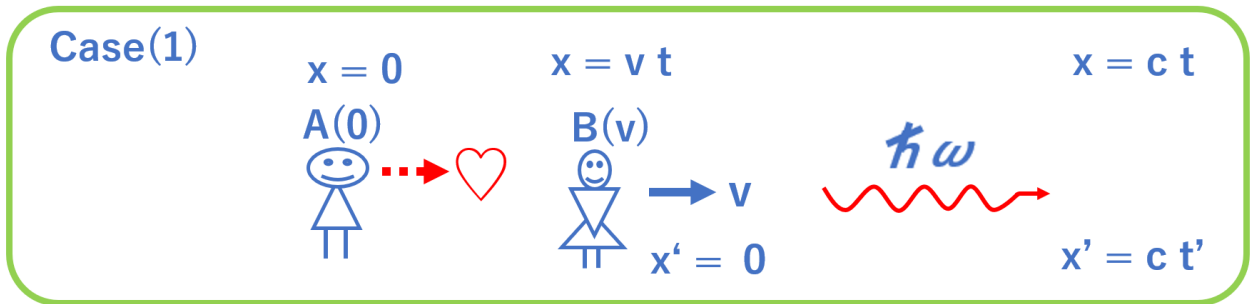
(11)

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \beta (x + vt) \\ t' &= \beta (t + vx/c^2) \end{aligned}$$

(13)

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

Case (1) は男の子(A) が好きな女の子(B)を見つめている様子です。その様子(Event)を、男の子の視点 (慣性系) から観察した場合です。男の子は自分が静止しており、女の子が光の進む方向に遠ざかっていくのを悲しく見つめています♡男の子(A) から見た物理現象 (Event)です。以下の代数式はその数学的なモデルです



(1)

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \alpha t + \beta x \\ t' &= \gamma t + \delta x \end{aligned}$$

(2)

case A(0)B(v)

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \alpha t + \beta vt \\ t' &= \gamma t + \delta vt \end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\alpha = -\beta v$$

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \beta (x - vt) \\ t' &= \gamma t + \delta x \end{aligned}$$

(5) $x = ct \quad x' = ct'$

$$\begin{aligned} ct' &= \beta (ct - vt) \\ t' &= \gamma t + \delta ct \end{aligned}$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - v/c)\beta &= (\gamma + \delta c) \end{aligned}$$