

Lorentz Transformation equations

D-1 (HPS) - Paper I

A:- State the postulates of the special theory of relativity and deduce from them the Lorentz transformation equations.

Ans:- The postulates of spl. relativity theory :-

- (i) The laws of physics are the same in all inertial systems. No preferred inertial system exists.
- (ii) The speed of light in free space has the same value c in all inertial systems.

Lorentz transformation eqs. - The eqn in relativity physics which relate to the space and time co-ordinates of two co-ordinate systems moving with a uniform velocity relative to one-another are called Lorentz transformation.

Let us consider two observers O & O' located in two separate inertial co-ordinate systems S & S' respectively. The system S' moves with a uniform velocity v to the right along the x -axis relative to S . This is equivalent to the motion of S to the left with a velocity v relative to S' .

Any event in S must have a single & unique interpretation in the system S . Therefore, the transformation equations in space co-ordinates and in time must be linear.

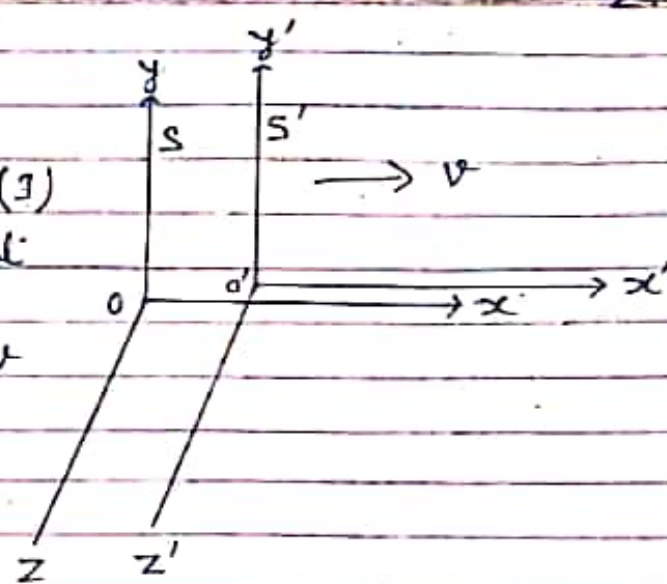
It is easy and reasonable to guess that the single simple linear equations between

x & x' must be of the form

$$x' = k(x - vt) \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

where k is a constant of proportionality that is independent of x & v but t may depend upon v . The corresponding eqⁿ. for x in terms of x' & t' can be written as

$$x = k(x' + vt') \quad \text{--- (2)}$$



There is obviously no difference between the corresponding co-ordinates y, y' and z, z' as they are perpendicular to the direction of v . So, we have

$$y' = y \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$z' = z \quad \text{--- (4)}$$

The time co-ordinates t and t' are however not the same. Substituting the value of x' from eqⁿ. (1) in eqⁿ (2) we have

$$x = k[k(x - vt) + vt']$$

$$= k^2(x - vt) + kvt'$$

$$= k^2x - k^2vt + kvt'$$

$$kvt' = x(1 - k^2) + k^2vt$$

$$t' = \frac{1 - k^2}{k^2v}x + kt \quad \text{--- (5)}$$

To be continued ---