3. ABLEITUNG DER LORENTZTRANSFORMATION

formale to leiting de homele Transformation

ohue Forder, de llous lant de hield years meligheit a im Valence !

Einstein 1905

Frank + Roke 1941

Berzi + Boriui 1969

3,1. 3 Postulate

- (1) En gill den Relativitéseprinsip
 alle lumbialement gleschereduligt
 Maturphehr formien ariant bei Aberon, von 15 Σ -> IS Σ'
- 2 Pann Leit Leotro jen : bein Rudd in Rausseil (7,1) ausgeseidmet
- 3 Roum Mischop: heine Richhy in Roum ausgeseichnet

in folyender 1 Rouen & 1 2051 diviension Verallytheimez = pato

3.2. Ableshy in 1+1 Dimensionen



E: Ereignis Punkt in (x,+)-Roum

 Σ' - Genderheit begl Σ : \vee

Everghis E fest legte durch Koordinsten in

$$\sum : \xi = (x, +)$$

$$\Sigma': \xi' = (x',t')$$

benudul: Abbildu | Transformation van & -> &'
Amter Bernoll sienborn de Postulate (2) - (3)

$$\xi \rightarrow \xi' = f(\xi)$$

(A) Homogenital / Postulal 2

&'= fCE) hursiant unter Verschiebung

$$t' = c(v) \times + d(v) t$$

(3) Resignozital/Relativitatopoiusip

bendriedspleit v von Σ' legt. Σ durch a much aundrieden Ursprung von Σ' :

$$X' = 0 = \alpha(v) \times + b(v) + X' = -\frac{b(v)}{a(v)} + C' = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{t} = -\frac{b(v)}{a(v)} = V$$
olivelile Genderindigheil

Romadiser vou & und x in gleidre Ridden line leit flieft int mat' in gleidren linne

$$\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} = \alpha(v) > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial t'}{\partial t} = d(v) > 0$$
(1)

beschriedigheil W von Wespry von Z gemene begt. Z'

$$\frac{x'}{t'} = \frac{b(v)}{d(v)} = W = Q(v)$$

$$\frac{x'}{t'} = \frac{b(v)}{d(v)} = W = Q(v)$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x' = b(v) + v$$

inequant: $W = \varphi(v)$ $V = \varphi(w)$ $\varphi(\varphi(v)) = V$

C Isotropie - Betimmy vou q

Isohopie: Kiène Annendy von Romeriddy Spiegeley de Orhadise in Z & Z'

- neve IS \(\sum \) und \(\sum' \)

Transformation per gleich bleiben

$$\overline{X}' = -x'$$

$$\overline{t}' = t'$$

$$\overline{X} = -x'$$

$$\overline{$$

$$\overline{X}' = \alpha(\overline{V}) \overline{X} + b(\overline{V}) \overline{t}$$

$$\overline{t}' = c(\overline{V}) \overline{X} + b(\overline{V}) \overline{t}$$

$$(4)$$

V = 6 and vived j hail von Σ' in Σ

audverseit (3) in (1) direct waschen

$$\overline{x}' = a(v) \overline{x} - b(v) \overline{t}$$

$$\overline{t}' = -c(v) \overline{x} + a(v) \overline{t}$$
(5)

Berliug vou V formal

$$x'=0 \Rightarrow \overline{x} = \frac{b(v)}{a(v)} \overline{t}$$

$$\overline{v} = \frac{\overline{x}}{\overline{t}} = \frac{b(v)}{a(v)} = -v$$

Vullid von (4) mil (1) oder (5) unter Bori elleidligg von V=-V

Symuelie, relationen.

$$a(v) = a(-v) \qquad \text{Ayunu.}$$

$$b(v) = -b(-v) \qquad \text{autisyum.}$$

$$c(v) = -c(-v) \qquad \text{Ayun.}$$

$$d(v) = d(-v) \qquad \text{Ayun.}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|q|}} = -\frac{|q|}{\sqrt{|q|}} = -\frac{|q|}{\sqrt{|q|$$

insquant 1 - 3 robant fullionale Fore von P(V) folgende una pe ein:

zwei Mighidiheitens

Reliable u (11) = 11

Behrachte
$$y(v) = v$$

$$\frac{f(v)}{dv} = -\frac{b(v)}{acv}$$

andere Mispidhill glv1 = -V

$$d(v) = a(v)$$

$$b(v) = -va(v)$$

Transformation Like:

$$x' = \alpha(v) x - v = \alpha(v) t$$

 $t' = \alpha(v) x + \alpha(v) t$

(D) Berlium, von CCV)

behracht lavoie Transformation

$$X = \times (\kappa', t')$$

$$t = t (\kappa', t')$$

and x,t auflissen

$$x = \Delta^{-1}(v) \left[a(v)x' + v a(v) t' \right]$$

$$t = \Delta^{-1}(v) \left[-c(v)x' + a(v) t' \right]$$
(7)

andererseits wil W=V

$$x = \alpha(-v) x' + v = (-v) t'$$

$$t' = C(-v) x' + \alpha(-v) t'$$
(8)

Syrunshi en 1

(7) +(3) veglide :

$$\alpha(V) = \frac{\Lambda}{\alpha(V) + V \cdot C(V)}$$

$$c(v) = \frac{1}{V} \left(\frac{1}{acv} - acvi \right)$$

Disjoual element

incornant bicher:

$$x^{i} = \alpha(x) \times - x \alpha(x) +$$

$$x^{i} = TAIA \qquad (q)$$

$$t' = \left[\frac{1}{v}\left(\frac{1}{a(v)} - a(v)\right)\right] \times + a(v) t$$

(E) Berlinny von a (V)

Relativitationiusip. Transfernation (1) Justin Bruppuneizundhaft 2 Transf. puit Gerdwindezhuite V una V'entepredien mener Transf. Mil V"

 $M(V) M(V') = M(V'') = \begin{pmatrix} H_M & H_{12} \\ H_{24} & H_{22} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha(v)} - \alpha(v)\right)}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha(v')} - \alpha(v')\right)}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha(v')} - \alpha(v')}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha(v')} - \alpha(v')\right)}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{$$

$$H_{AA} = a(v) a(v') - \frac{V}{V'} a(v) \left(\frac{A}{a(v')} - a(v') \right)$$

$$H_{AB} = -(v + v') a(v) a(v')$$

$$H_{2A} = \frac{a(v')}{V} \left(\frac{A}{a(v)} - a(v) \right) + \frac{a(v)}{V'} \left(\frac{A}{a(v')} - a(v') \right)$$

$$H_{2A} = a(v) a(v') - \frac{V'}{V} a(v') \left(\frac{A}{a(v')} - a(v') \right)$$

M(V") Auf von Typ (9) new

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda}{V^2} \left[\Lambda - \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\alpha (v)} \right)^2 \right] = \frac{\Lambda}{V^{2}} \left[\Lambda - \left(\frac{\Lambda}{\alpha (v')} \right)^2 \right] \qquad \forall \ V_{\ell} V'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\Lambda}{V^2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{\Lambda}{a(v)} \right)^2 \right] = K = coust coust vouv \right]$$

$$[K] = \frac{\Lambda}{64\pi h_0 ind_0 h_0 in^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow a(v) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - Vv^2}}$$

40ch offer: Rolle vou Konstante K!

a)
$$K>0$$

$$C = \left[\frac{T}{K}\right]$$

$$Ct' = \gamma \left(ct - \beta x\right)$$
Loseuh
Transformation

$$k = \frac{(\gamma - k_{\rm b})}{\gamma}$$

3) K<0 führt am Widesprech (später)

3.2. Additionstheoren für Gestwindigheiten

$$= \frac{(v+v') \cdot a(v) \cdot a(v')}{a(v) \cdot a(v') \cdot \left[1 - \frac{v}{v'} \left(\frac{1}{a(v')^2} - 1\right)\right]}$$

$$V'' = \frac{V + V'}{\lambda + \frac{V}{C} \frac{V'}{C}}$$

Eraskiu's bedwindy huits -addition

Newbouls besolv indiplets -

K<0 ?

Is well V' made positive x-Adese " in megaliver x-Aduse perception physikalisch ausgrahlossen.

3.4. Identifikation von K

Misher K als universelle Koustante

K mis fi were Walt herlieun werden empires de - 3.108 m/s

3.5. Resultal + Bennethungen

Theorem: (Berzi + borini 1961, Verally. Frank + Roke 1941)

Annahmen: A Einsteinsche Relativitats prince p

- 2) Homogenital de Reun leit
- 3) Isompie de Roumes

=) Murtoly von einem
$$1S \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{j$$

$$x' = \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{\Lambda - v^2/c^2}} \left[x - v^4 \right]$$

$$t' = \frac{\Lambda}{\sqrt{\Lambda - v^2/c^2}} \left[\left(-\frac{v}{c} \right) x + t \right]$$

C>,0 beliebig, emperish zu bestimmen

2 Mogledhaiten.

BluesKuzeri

A) And Does Optioner
$$K=0$$
 oder $K>0$ wobes $C=\begin{bmatrix} \overline{A} \\ \overline{K} \end{bmatrix}$

- 2) alle IS aquivalent, hein 15 aungereidenet, kein absolut nuhunder System, mur Relativbewegung Zwischen 15 orderant
- 3) Liddyndwindigheit als Greuz gerdwindigheit

$$X' = \gamma(x-v+)$$

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

$$V \to c$$

$$t' \to \infty$$

$$t' \to \infty$$

3.5. Verallgemeinerry on 3 Raundimensioner

V=Vex benchstudishent von I' tzgl. E Ausalz für LT

$$x' = y (x - \beta ct)$$
 $y' = dq y$
 $z' = dz z$
 $t' = y (ct - \beta x)$

Oly = $dz = \alpha$ up. Isotropie: y, z Picklung glaidsbetedship!

 t' ohne y, z , Abhangiphai!

analog in vorter

 $d(v) = d(-v)$ grade

 $dz = A$ Resignative!

 $dz = A$ Statephail bei $v = 0$
 $dz = A$ Statephail bei $v = 0$

Analog x' in Antile parallel $zv v'$ and Aentropie!

 $x'' = \frac{A}{v^2}(x'')v'$

Morning $x'' = A(z''')z''$

analog

 $x'' = A(z'''')z''$

analog

 $x'' = A(z'''''')z''$

Quality
$$\vec{X}_{ij} = \frac{1}{V^2} (\vec{x}.\vec{v}) \vec{v}$$

$$\vec{X}_{ij} = \vec{X}' - \vec{X}_{ij} = \vec{X}' - \frac{1}{V^2} (\vec{x}.\vec{v}) \vec{v}$$

(specialle) Lorentz-Transformation
$$\vec{X}_{u} = \gamma (\vec{x}_{u} - \vec{\beta}ct)$$

$$\vec{X}_{\perp} = \vec{X}_{\perp}$$

$$ct' = \gamma (ct - \vec{\beta}\vec{X}_{u})$$

$$\vec{\beta} = \vec{V}/c$$

$$\bar{\beta} = \bar{V}/c$$