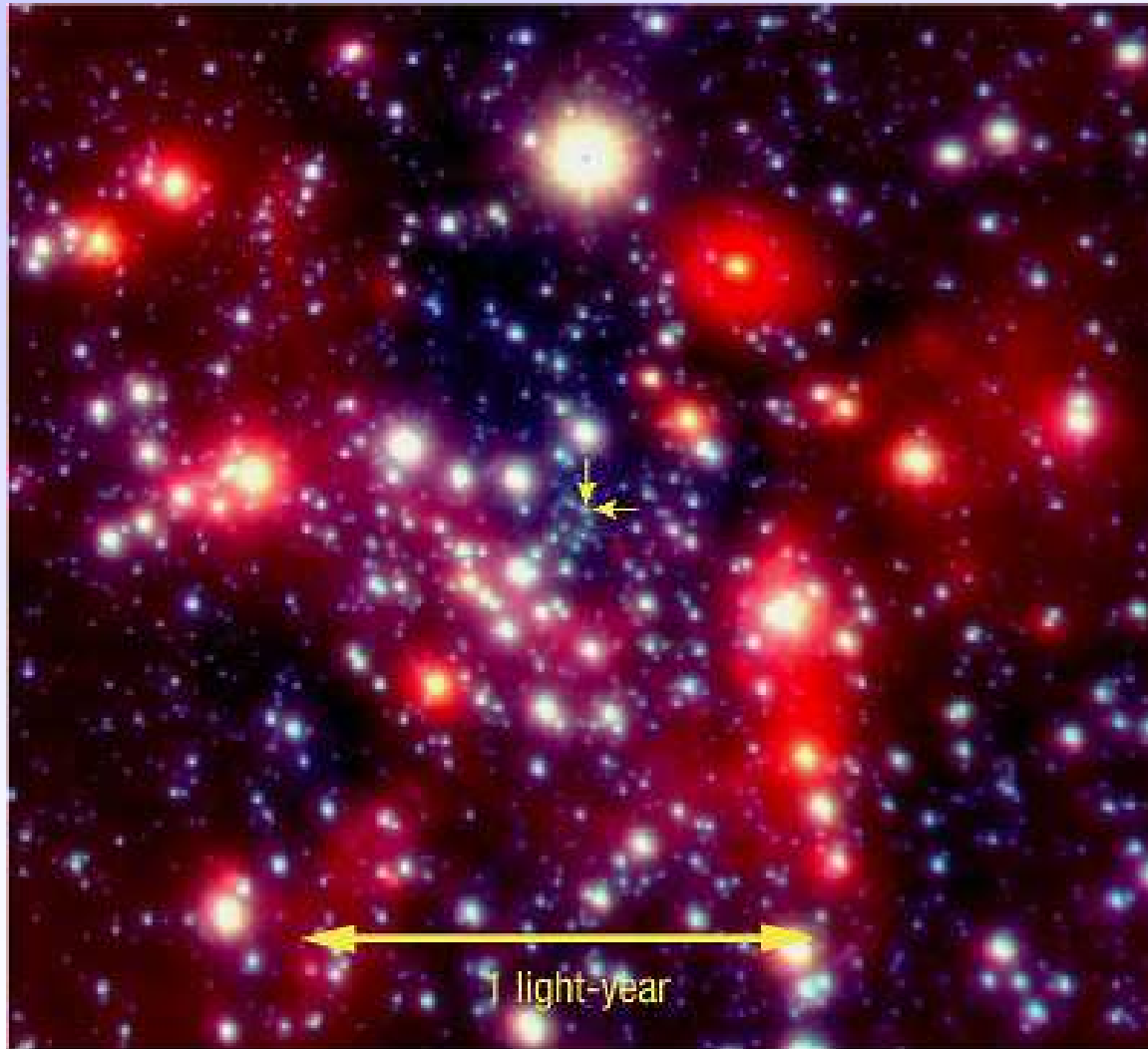


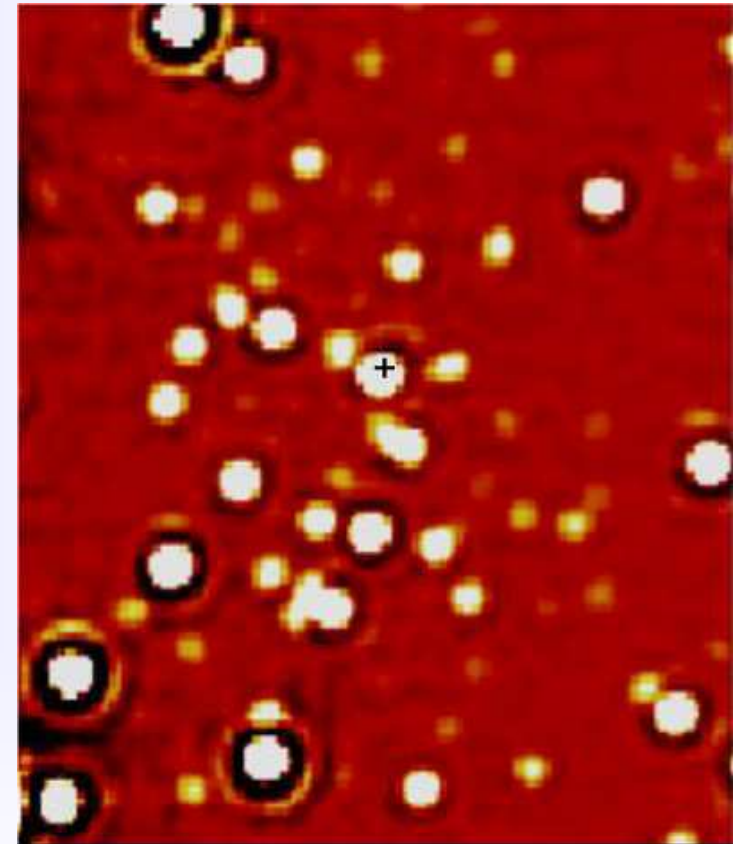
# 7ème cours de Mécanique Analytique (21/10/2010)



The Centre of the Milky Way  
(VLT YEPUN + NACO)

ESO PR Photo 23a/02 (9 October 2002)

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20 light-days

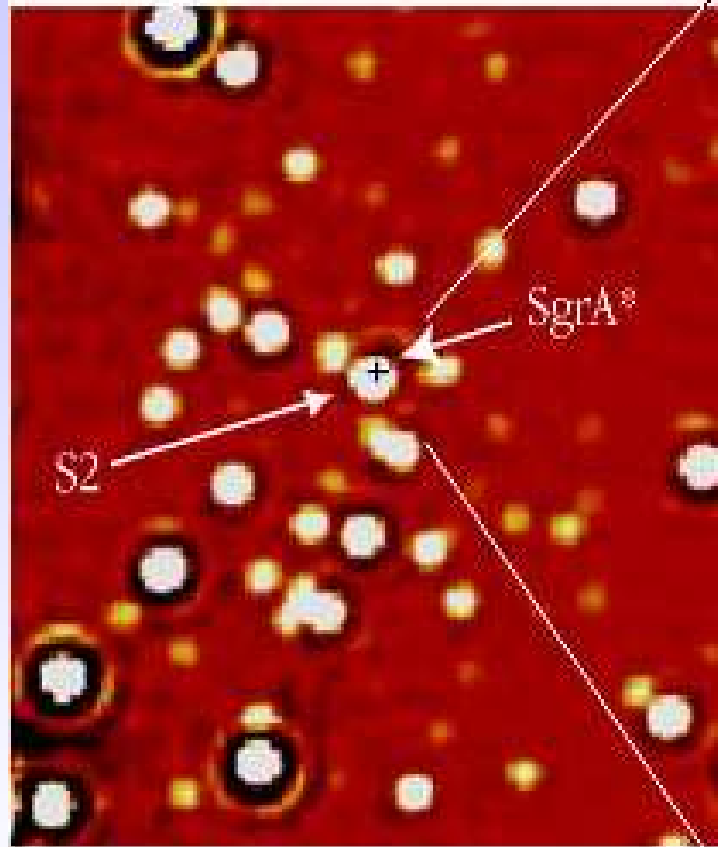
The Centre of the Milky Way (detail)  
(VLT YEPUN + NACO)

ESO PR Photo 23b/02 (9 October 2002)

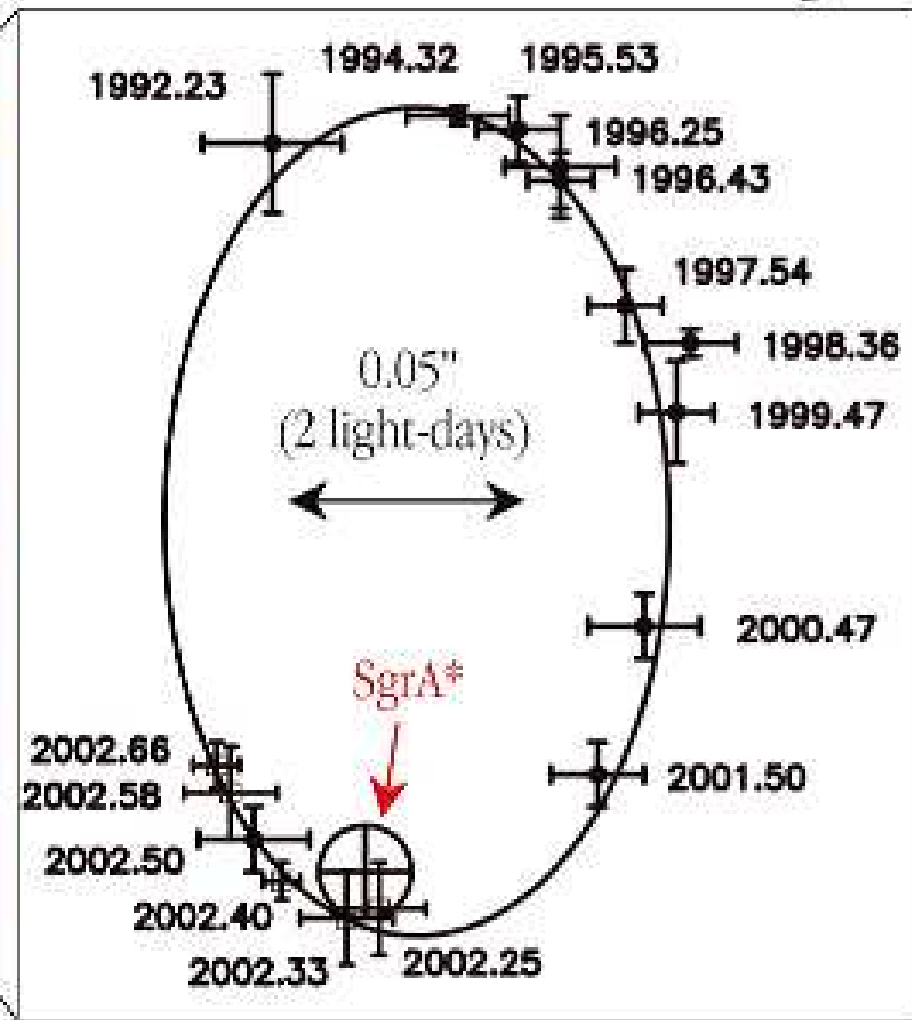
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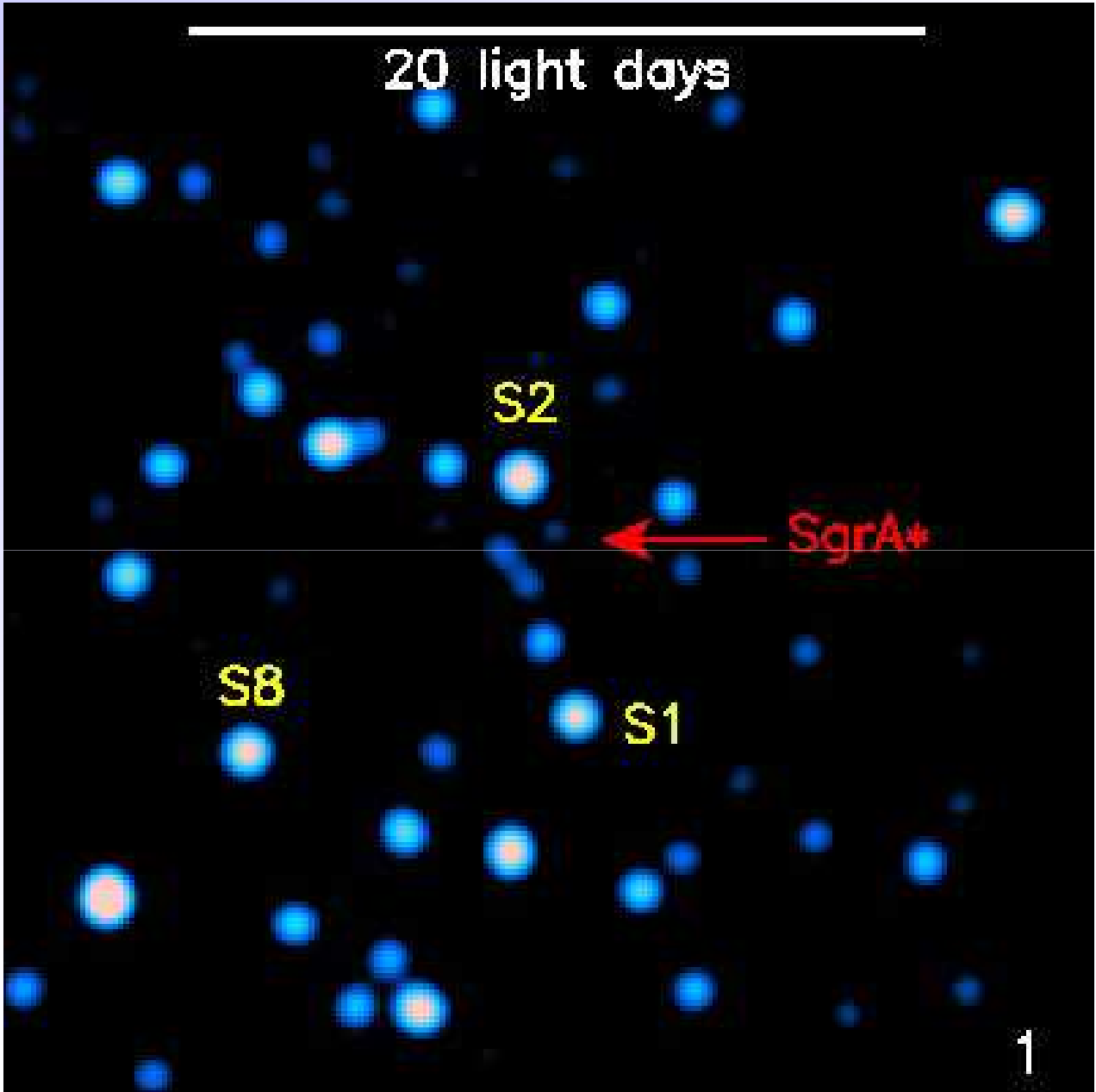
NACO May 2002

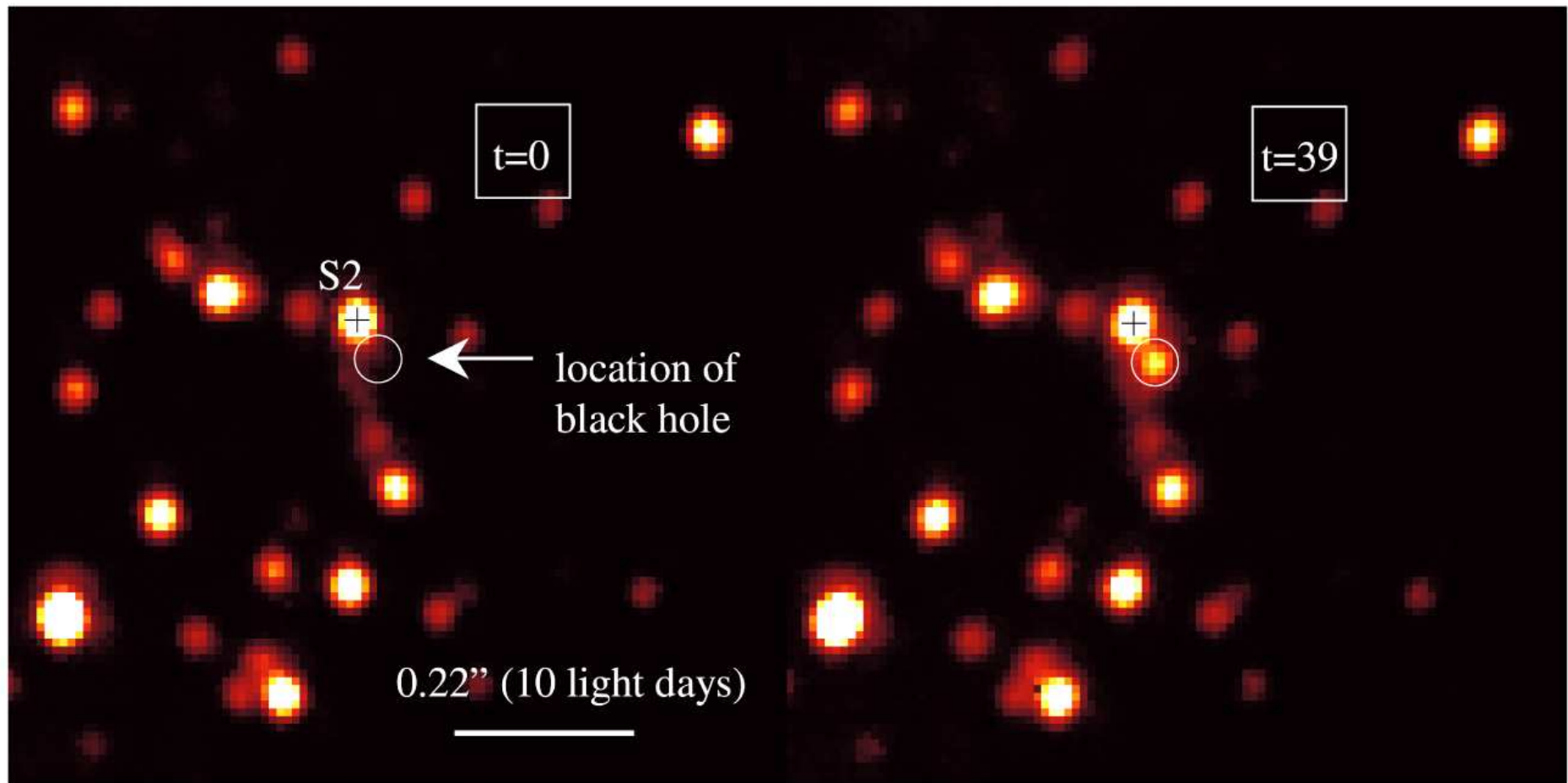


S2 Orbit around SgrA\*



The Motion of a Star around the Central Black Hole in the Milky Way



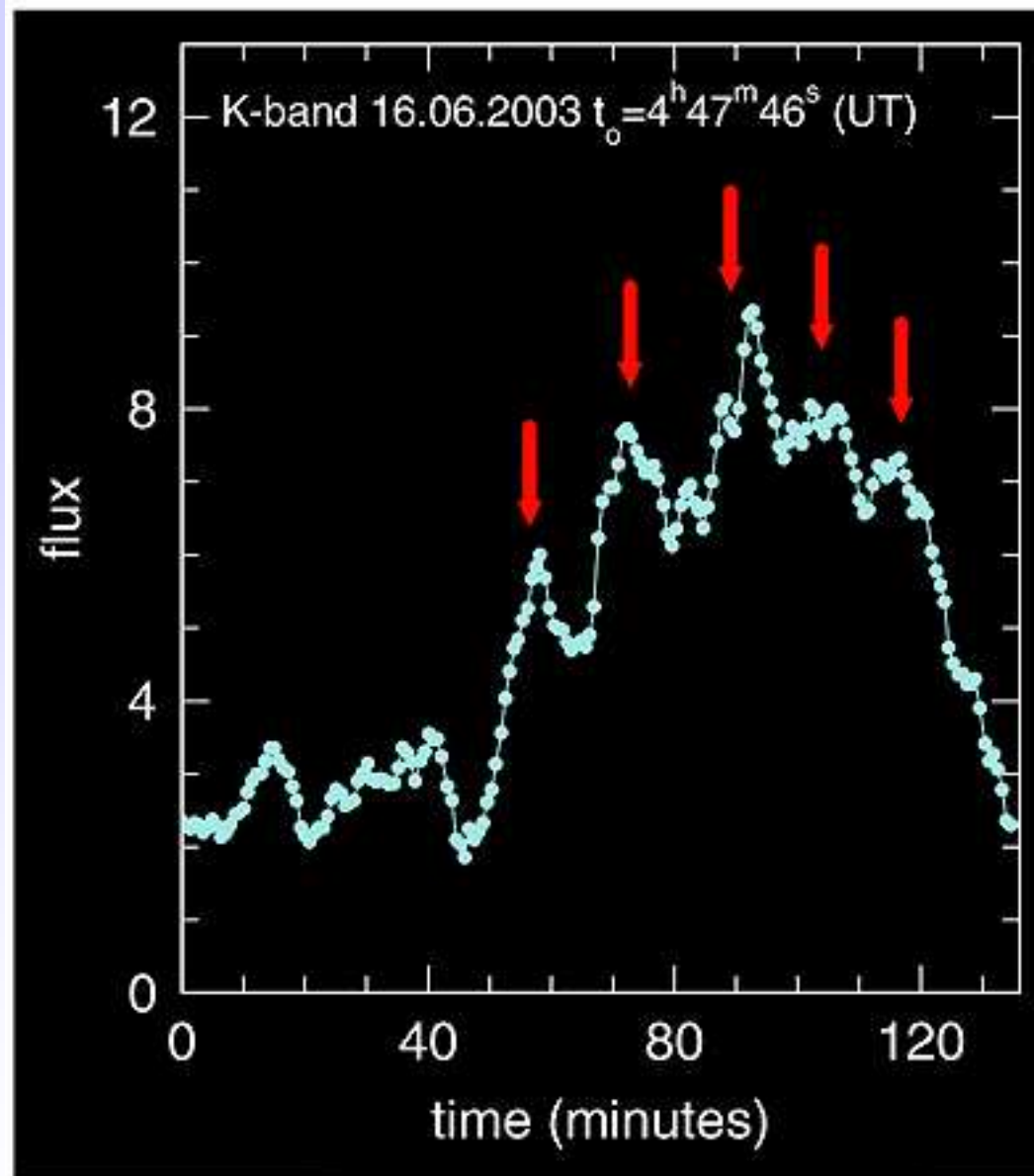


Near-IR Flare from Galactic Centre (VLT YEPUN + NACO)

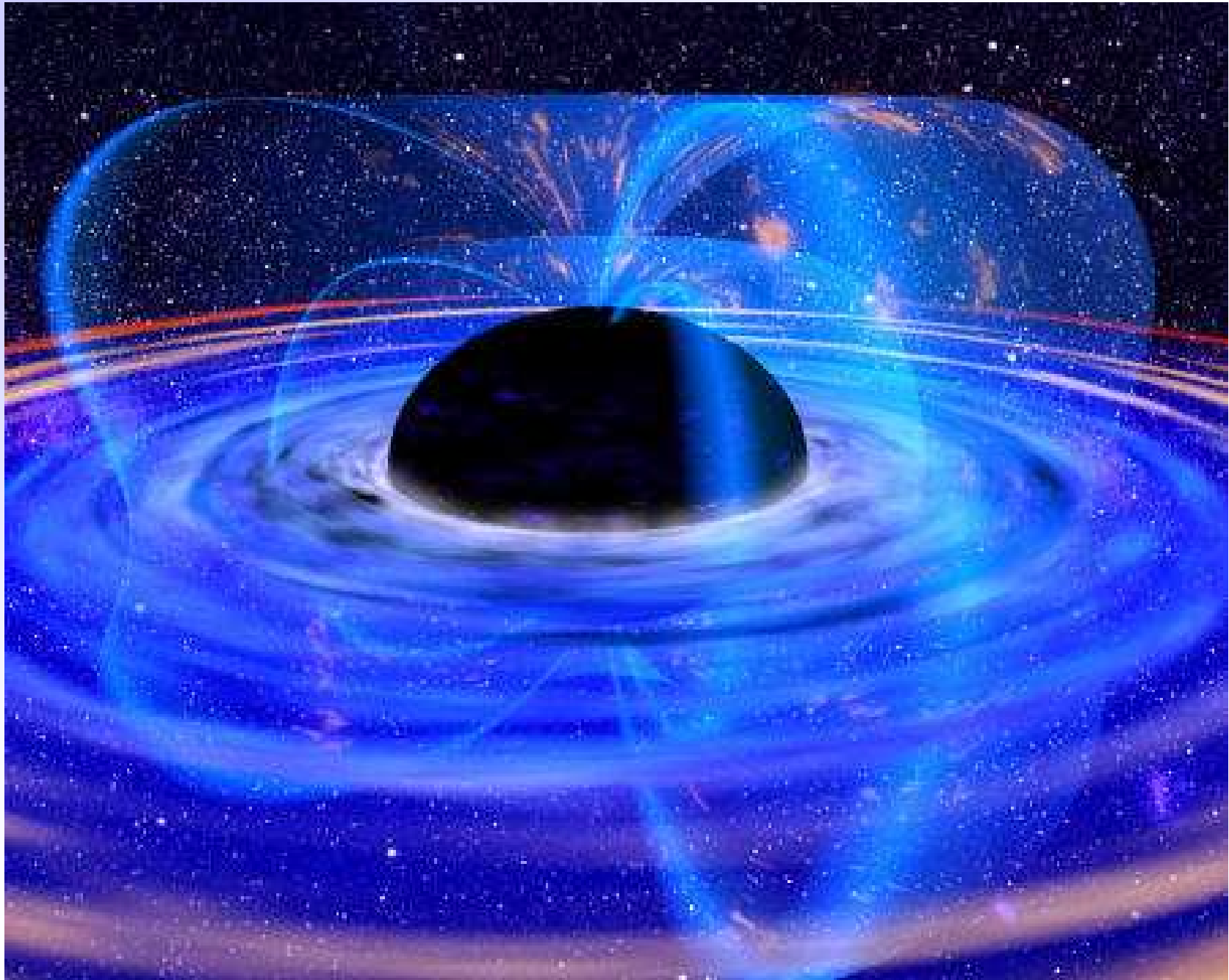
ESO PR Photo 29a/03 (29 October 2003)

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Near-IR Flare from Galactic Centre (Lightcurve)  
(VLT YEPUN + NACO)



PAPA, TU VOUDRAIS BIEN  
M'EXPLIQUER LA THÉORIE  
DE LA RELATIVITÉ ? JE  
COMPRENDS PAS POUR-  
QUOI LE TEMPS  
RALENTIT QUAND  
LA VITESSE  
AUGMENTE.



C'EST PARCE QUE TU  
CHANGES DE ZONES TEM-  
PORELLES, SI TU VOLES  
VERS LES ÉTATS-UNIS,  
TU GAGNES SIX HEURES  
SUR UN VOL  
DE HUIT  
HEURES...



ALORS SI TU VAS À LA  
VITESSE DE LA LUMIÈRE,  
TU GAGNES ENCORE  
PLUS DE TEMPS, PARCE  
QUE TU VAS ENCORE  
PLUS VITE. BIEN SÛR,  
CETTE THÉORIE DE LA  
RELATIVITÉ NE MARCHE  
QUE SI TU VAS VERS  
L'EST.

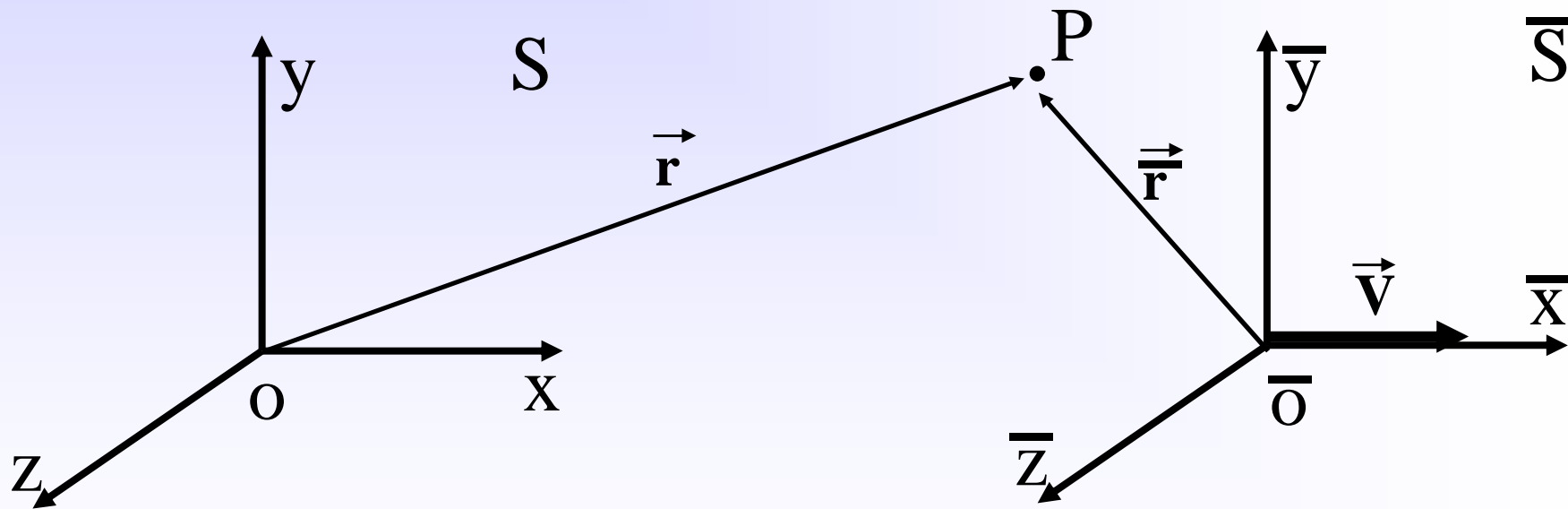






## Chapitre 3: La relativité restreinte

- 3.1 La transformation de Galilée et les difficultés de la physique prérelativiste



$$\bar{t} = t$$

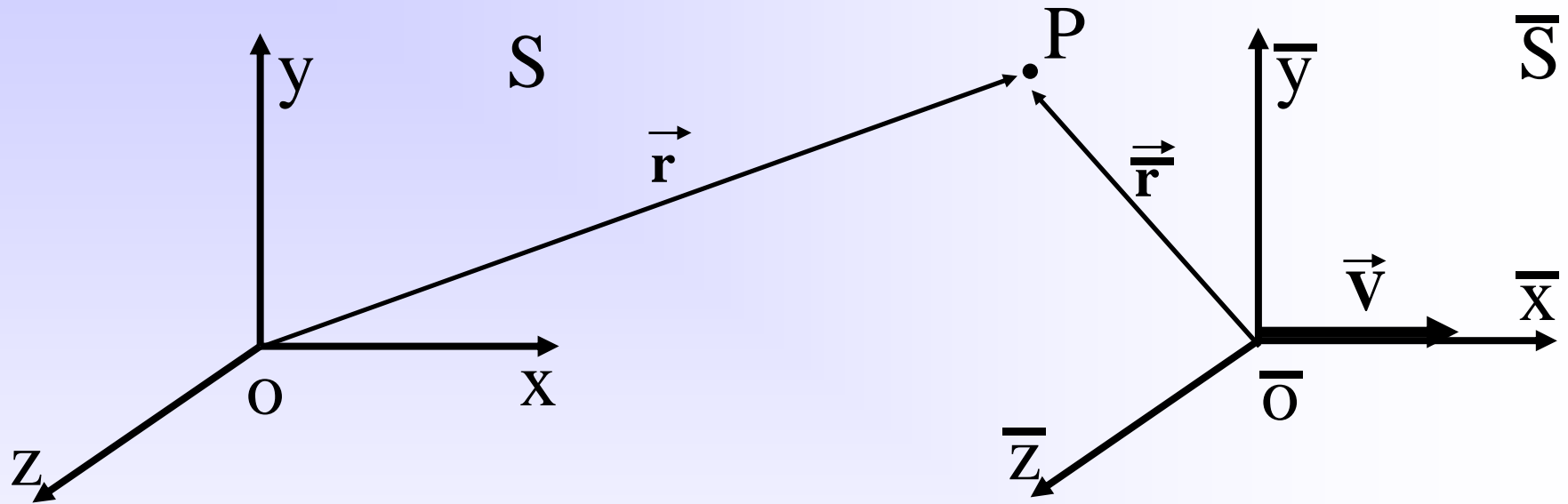
- 3.1 La transformation de Galilée et les difficultés de la physique prérelativiste

Si  $\Delta t = t_2 - t_1$  ,  $\Delta \bar{t} = \bar{t}_2 - \bar{t}_1$  ,

alors  $\Delta \bar{t} = \Delta t$

Si  $\Delta t = 0$  alors  $\Delta \bar{t} = 0$

- 3.1 La transformation de Galilée et les difficultés de la physique prérelativiste



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \bar{x} + V\bar{t} \\ y = \bar{y} \\ z = \bar{z} \\ t = \bar{t} \end{array} \right.$$

(3.1)

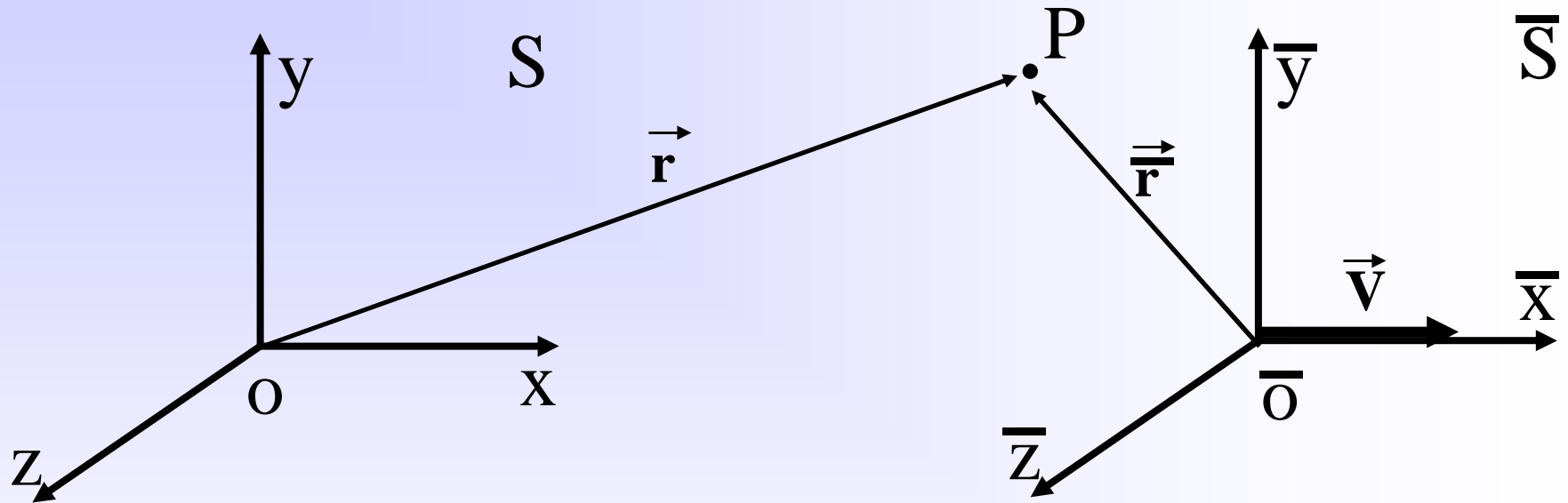
- 3.1 La transformation de Galilée et les difficultés de la physique prérelativiste

$$\begin{cases} \vec{r} = \vec{\bar{r}} + \vec{V}\bar{t} + \vec{a} \\ t = \bar{t} + b \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

$$\vec{e}_i = A_{ij}\vec{e}_j$$

$$\begin{cases} x_i = A_{ij}(\bar{x}_j + V_j\bar{t} + a_j) \\ t = \bar{t} + b \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

- 3.1 La transformation de Galilée et les difficultés de la physique prérelativiste



$$\begin{cases} x = \bar{x} + V\bar{t} \\ y = \bar{y} \\ z = \bar{z} \\ t = \bar{t} \end{cases} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{cases} \vec{r} = \vec{\bar{r}} + \vec{V}\bar{t} + \vec{a} \\ t = \bar{t} + b \end{cases} \quad (3.2)$$

- 3.1 La transformation de Galilée et les difficultés de la physique prérelativiste

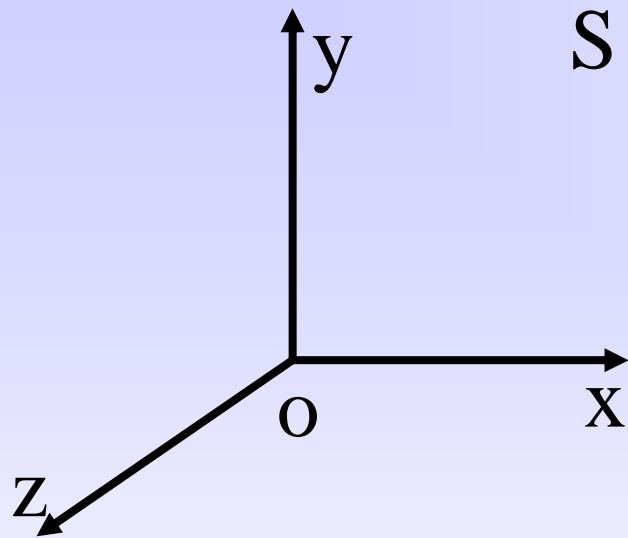
$$\vec{v} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\bar{t}} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{d\bar{t}} + \vec{V} = \vec{v} + \vec{V} \quad (3.4)$$

$$\vec{\gamma} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{d\bar{t}} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{d\bar{t}} = \vec{\gamma} \quad (3.5)$$

## • 3.2 Expérience de Michelson-Morley et détermination intuitive de la transformation de Lorentz

- Equations de Maxwell (1865) : il existe une antipathie profonde entre ces équations et la transformation de Galilée (Poincaré)
- → Ether (propriétés cinématiques ?)
- Phénomène d'aberration de la lumière de Bradley (1725), OK !
- Effet Doppler-Fizeau (1842), OK !
- Expérience de Fizeau (1851) => entraînement partiel de l'éther
- Michelson et Morley (1887) : mesure de la vitesse de l'éther par rapport à la Terre: PROBLEME !!!
- Fitzgerald et Lorentz (1893)
- Einstein (1879-1955) ... 1905 ... principe d'invariance de la vitesse de la lumière + principe de relativité restreinte

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

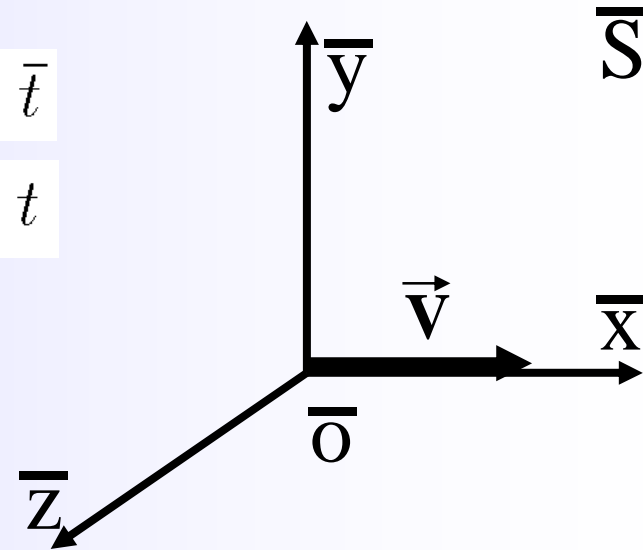


$$\bar{y} = y \quad \bar{z} = z$$

$$x = a\bar{x} + b\bar{t}$$

$$t = f\bar{x} + g\bar{t}$$

- $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{t}$
- $x, y, z, t$



$$\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \bar{z} = 0$$



- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$x = a\bar{x} + b\bar{t}$$

$$t = f\bar{x} + g\bar{t}$$

$$\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \bar{z} = 0$$

$$x = b\bar{t}$$

$$t = g\bar{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$x = \frac{b}{g} t$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{b}{g} = V$$

$$E \quad : \quad x, y, z, t \quad ; \quad \bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{t}$$

$$E' \quad : \quad x + \Delta x, \text{etc.} \quad ; \quad \bar{x} + \Delta\bar{x}, \text{etc.}$$

$$\vec{v} = \lim \left( \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}, \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t}, \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t} \right)$$

$$\vec{\bar{v}} = \lim \left( \frac{\Delta\bar{x}}{\Delta\bar{t}}, \frac{\Delta\bar{y}}{\Delta\bar{t}}, \frac{\Delta\bar{z}}{\Delta\bar{t}} \right)$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$x = a\bar{x} + b\bar{t}$$

$$y = \bar{y}$$

$$z = \bar{z}$$

$$t = f\bar{x} + g\bar{t}$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$$\Delta x = a\Delta\bar{x} + b\Delta\bar{t}$$

$$\Delta y = \Delta\bar{y}$$

$$\Delta z = \Delta\bar{z}$$

$$\Delta t = f\Delta\bar{x} + g\Delta\bar{t}$$

$$\frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{a\frac{\Delta\bar{x}}{\Delta\bar{t}} + b}{f\frac{\Delta\bar{x}}{\Delta\bar{t}} + g}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta t} = \frac{\frac{\Delta\bar{y}}{\Delta\bar{t}}}{f\frac{\Delta\bar{x}}{\Delta\bar{t}} + g}$$

$$\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta t} = \frac{\frac{\Delta\bar{z}}{\Delta\bar{t}}}{f\frac{\Delta\bar{x}}{\Delta\bar{t}} + g}$$

$$v_x = \frac{a\bar{v}_x + b}{f\bar{v}_x + g}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\bar{v}_y}{f\bar{v}_x + g}$$

$$v_z = \frac{\bar{v}_z}{f\bar{v}_x + g}$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$v_x = \frac{a\bar{v}_x + b}{f\bar{v}_x + g}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\bar{v}_y}{f\bar{v}_x + g}$$

$$v_z = \frac{\bar{v}_z}{f\bar{v}_x + g}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{\bar{v}} + [(a - 1)\frac{\vec{\bar{v}} \cdot \vec{V}}{V} + b]\frac{\vec{V}}{V}}{f\frac{\vec{\bar{v}} \cdot \vec{V}}{V} + g}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{\bar{v}^2 + (a^2 - 1)\bar{v}_x^2 + 2ab\bar{v}_x + b^2}{(f\bar{v}_x + g)^2}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{c^2 + (a^2 - 1)\bar{v}_x^2 + 2ab\bar{v}_x + b^2}{(f\bar{v}_x + g)^2}$$

$$(a^2 - 1)\bar{v}_x^2 + 2ab\bar{v}_x + b^2 + c^2 = c^2(f^2\bar{v}_x^2 + 2fg\bar{v}_x + g^2)$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$(a^2 - 1)\bar{v}_x^2 + 2ab\bar{v}_x + b^2 + c^2 = c^2(f^2\bar{v}_x^2 + 2fg\bar{v}_x + g^2)$$

$$-c \leq \bar{v}_x \leq c$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$$a^2 - 1 = c^2 f^2$$

$$ab = c^2 fg$$

$$b^2 + c^2 = c^2 g^2.$$

$$\bar{v} = c$$

 $\Leftrightarrow$ 

$$v = c$$

$$x = a\bar{x} + b\bar{t}$$

$$y = \bar{y}$$

$$z = \bar{z}$$

$$t = f\bar{x} + g\bar{t}$$

 $\Rightarrow$ 

$$a^2 - 1 = c^2 f^2$$

$$ab = c^2 fg$$

$$b^2 + c^2 = c^2 g^2.$$

### • 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$a^2 - 1 = c^2 f^2$$

$$ab = c^2 fg$$

$$b^2 + c^2 = c^2 g^2.$$

$$\frac{b}{g} = V$$

$$\lim_{V \rightarrow 0} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ f & g \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}, \quad b = \frac{V}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}},$$
$$f = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}, \quad g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}.$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

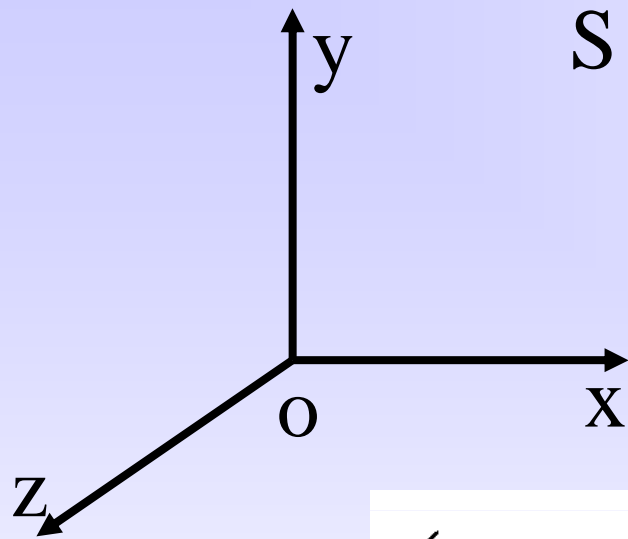
$$a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}, \quad b = \frac{V}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}},$$

$$f = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}, \quad g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}.$$

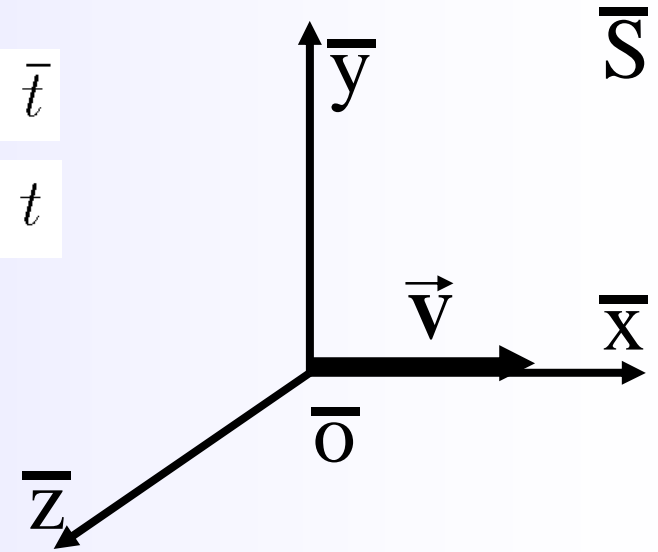
$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\bar{x} + V\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \\ y = \bar{y} \\ z = \bar{z} \\ t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}\bar{x} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (3.6)$$

• 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard



- $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{t}$
- $x, y, z, t$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\bar{x} + V\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \\ y = \bar{y} \\ z = \bar{z} \\ t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}\bar{x} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (3.6)$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\bar{x} + V\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \\ y = \bar{y} \\ z = \bar{z} \\ t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}\bar{x} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (3.6)$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{OP} \text{ et } \vec{\bar{r}} = \vec{O}\bar{P}$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{\bar{r}} + \frac{\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}\right) \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{r}}}{V^2} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \vec{V}$$

$$t = \frac{\frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{r}}}{c^2} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}$$



### • 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\bar{x} + V\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \\ y = \bar{y} \\ z = \bar{z} \\ t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}\bar{x} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (3.6)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{x} = \frac{x - Vt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \\ \bar{y} = y \\ \bar{z} = z \\ \bar{t} = \frac{t - \frac{V}{c^2}x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (3.7)$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\bar{x} + V\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \\ y = \bar{y} \\ z = \bar{z} \\ t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}\bar{x} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (3.6)$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{\bar{r}} + \frac{\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}\right) \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{r}}}{V^2} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \vec{V}$$

$$t = \frac{\frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{r}}}{c^2} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\vec{r} = \vec{\bar{r}} + \left[ (\gamma - 1) \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{r}}}{V^2} + \gamma \bar{t} \right] \vec{V} + \vec{a}$$

$$t = \gamma \left( \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{r}}}{c^2} + \bar{t} \right) + b \quad (3.8)$$

### • 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$\vec{r} = \vec{r} + \left[ (\gamma - 1) \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{r}}{V^2} + \gamma \bar{t} \right] \vec{V} + \vec{a}$$

$$t = \gamma \left( \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{r}}{c^2} + \bar{t} \right) + b \quad (3.8)$$

$$x_i = A_{ij} \left[ \bar{x}_j + \left[ (\gamma - 1) \frac{V_k \bar{x}_k}{V^2} + \gamma \bar{t} \right] V_j + a_j \right]$$

$$t = \gamma \left[ \frac{V_k \bar{x}_k}{c^2} + \bar{t} \right] + b \quad (3.9)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - V^2/c^2}} \quad (3.10)$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$v_x = \frac{a\bar{v}_x + b}{f\bar{v}_x + g}$$

$$v_y = \frac{\bar{v}_y}{f\bar{v}_x + g}$$

$$v_z = \frac{\bar{v}_z}{f\bar{v}_x + g}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\vec{\bar{v}} + [(a-1)\frac{\vec{\bar{v}} \cdot \vec{V}}{V} + b]\frac{\vec{V}}{V}}{f\frac{\vec{\bar{v}} \cdot \vec{V}}{V} + g}$$

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}} \vec{\bar{v}} + \left[ 1 + \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}} \right) \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{v}}}{V^2} \right] \vec{V}}{1 + \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{v}}}{c^2}} \quad (3.11)$$

Aberration de la lumière (relativité classique et restreinte)?

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$\vec{v} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}} \vec{\bar{v}} + \left[ 1 + \left( 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}} \right) \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{v}}}{V^2} \right] \vec{V}}{1 + \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{v}}}{c^2}} \quad (3.11)$$

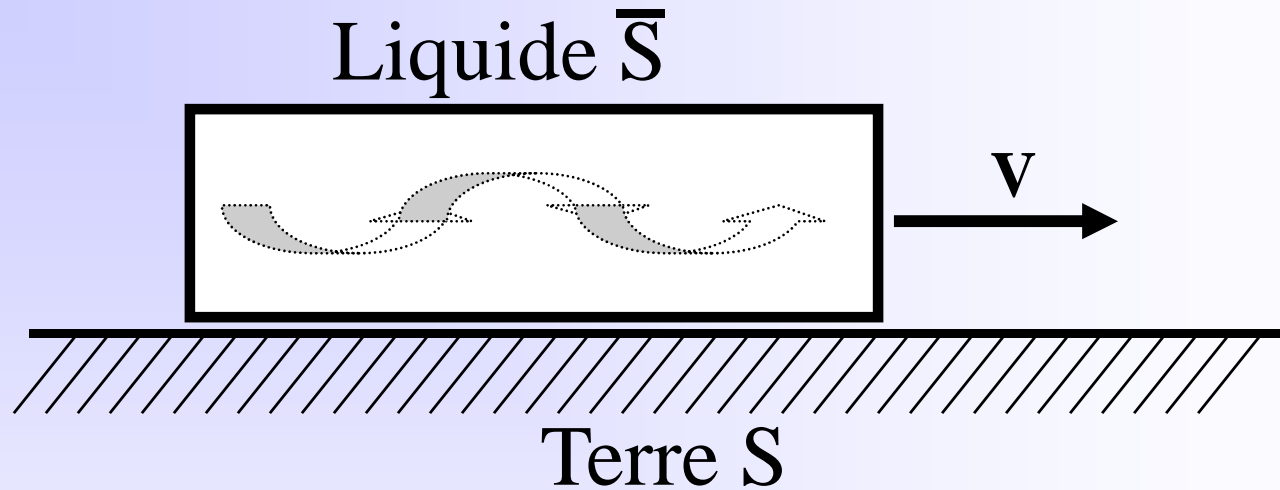
$$v^2 - c^2 = \frac{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}{\left( 1 + \frac{\vec{V} \cdot \vec{\bar{v}}}{c^2} \right)^2} (\bar{v}^2 - c^2)$$

$$\bar{v} = c \quad \Leftrightarrow$$

$$v = c, \text{ et } \bar{v} < c, v < c.$$

$$v = \frac{\bar{v} + V}{1 + \frac{\bar{v}V}{c^2}} \quad (3.12)$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard



$$v = \frac{c}{n} \left(1 + \frac{nV}{c}\right) \left(1 + \frac{V}{nc}\right)^{-1}$$

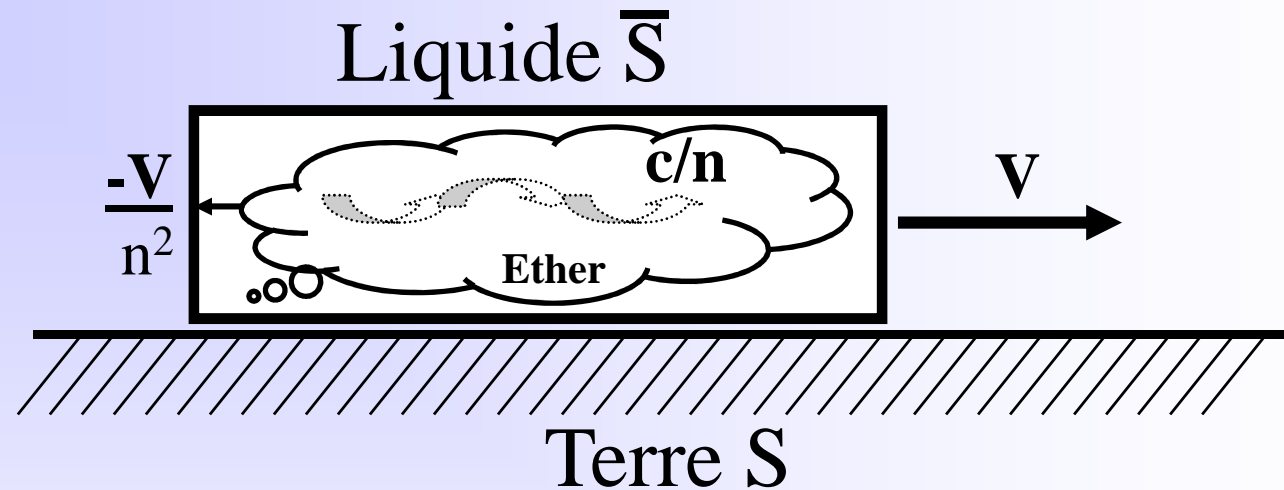
$$\bar{v} = \frac{c}{n}$$

$$v = \frac{c}{n} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)V$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)V$$

$$-\frac{V}{n^2}$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard



Vitesse de la lumière par rapport à l'éther :  $c/n$

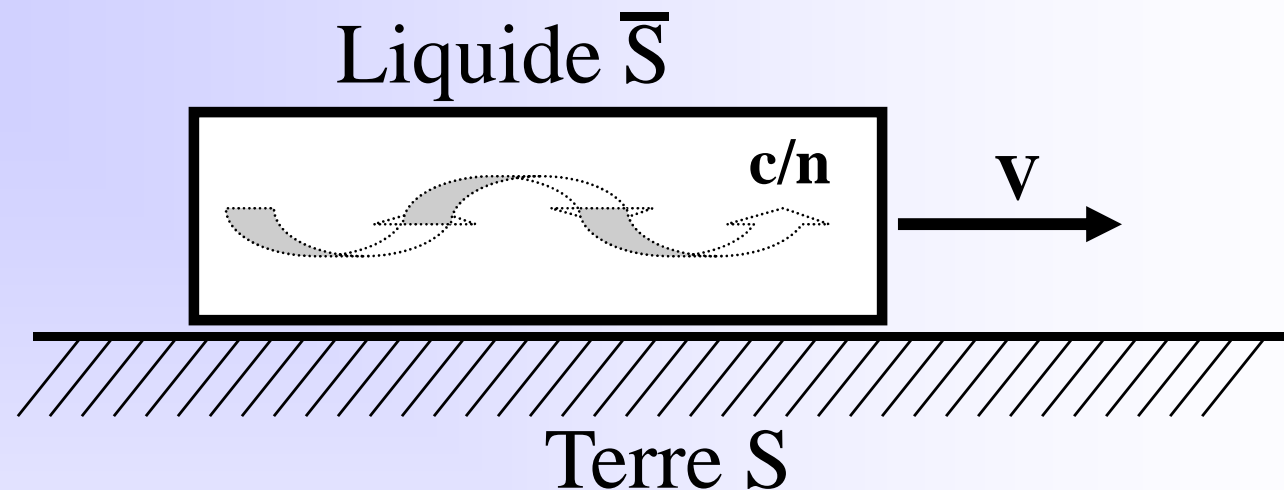
Vitesse de l'éther par rapport au liquide:  $-\frac{V}{n^2}$

Vitesse du liquide par rapport à la Terre:  $V$

Vitesse de la lumière par rapport à la Terre  
(cinématique classique) :  $c/n - \frac{V}{n^2} + V$



- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard



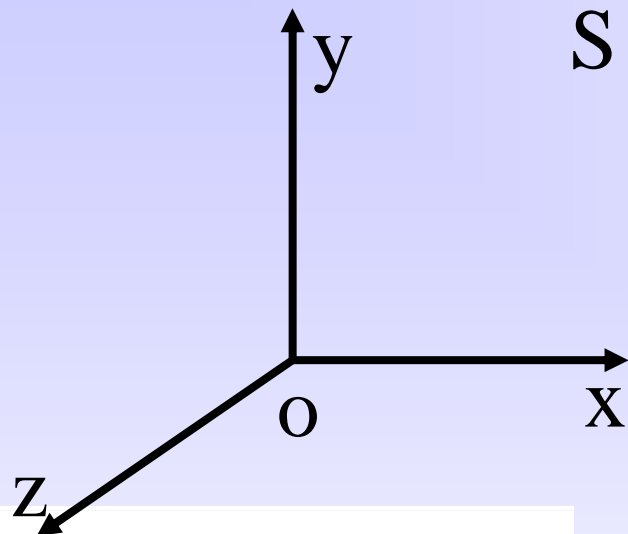
Vitesse de la lumière par rapport au liquide :  $c/n$

Vitesse du liquide par rapport à la Terre:  $V$

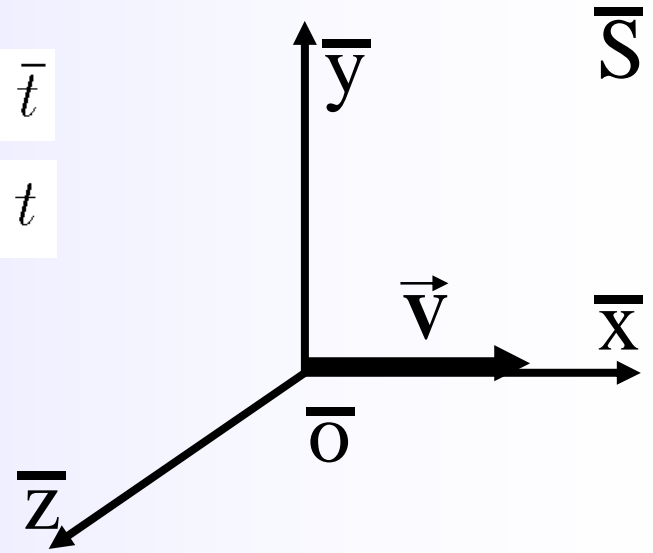
Vitesse de la lumière par rapport à la Terre  
(cinématique relativiste) :

$$\frac{\frac{c}{n} + V}{1 + \frac{V}{nc}} \simeq \frac{c}{n} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)V$$

### • 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz



- $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{t}$
- $x, y, z, t$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\bar{x} + V\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \\ y = \bar{y} \\ z = \bar{z} \\ t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}\bar{x} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (3.6)$$

$$v = \frac{\bar{v} + V}{1 + \frac{\bar{v}V}{c^2}} \quad (3.12)$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

$$\vec{\gamma} \neq \bar{\gamma}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{dv}{dt}, \quad \bar{\gamma} = \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\bar{t}} = \frac{d\bar{v}/dt}{d\bar{t}/dt}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{V}}{d\bar{t}} = \frac{\frac{dv}{dt} \left(1 - \frac{vV}{c^2}\right) + (v - V) \frac{dv}{dt} \frac{V}{c^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{vV}{c^2}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{V}}{d\bar{t}} = \gamma \frac{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}{\left(1 - \frac{vV}{c^2}\right)^2}$$

$$\frac{d\bar{t}}{dt} = \frac{1 - \frac{vV}{c^2}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} = \gamma \left( \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{vV}{c^2}} \right)^3$$

- 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz : approche standard

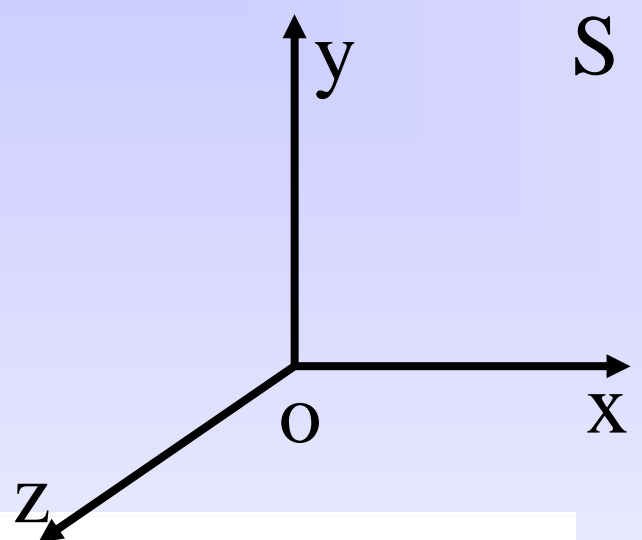
$$\bar{\gamma} = \gamma \left( \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{vV}{c^2}} \right)^3$$

$$\bar{\gamma} \neq \gamma$$

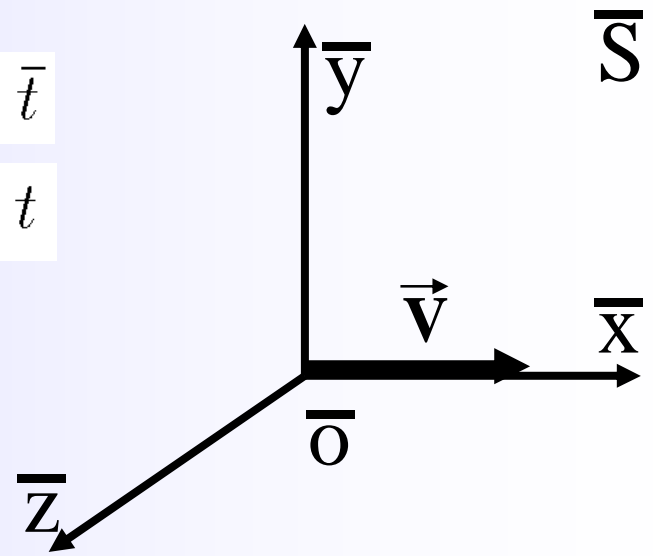
$$\bar{\gamma} = 0 \iff \gamma = 0$$

$$\bar{\vec{\gamma}} = 0 \iff \vec{\gamma} = 0$$

# • 3.3 La transformation de Lorentz



- $\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{t}$
- $x, y, z, t$



$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \frac{\bar{x} + V\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \\ y = \bar{y} \\ z = \bar{z} \\ t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}\bar{x} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} \end{array} \right. \quad (3.6)$$

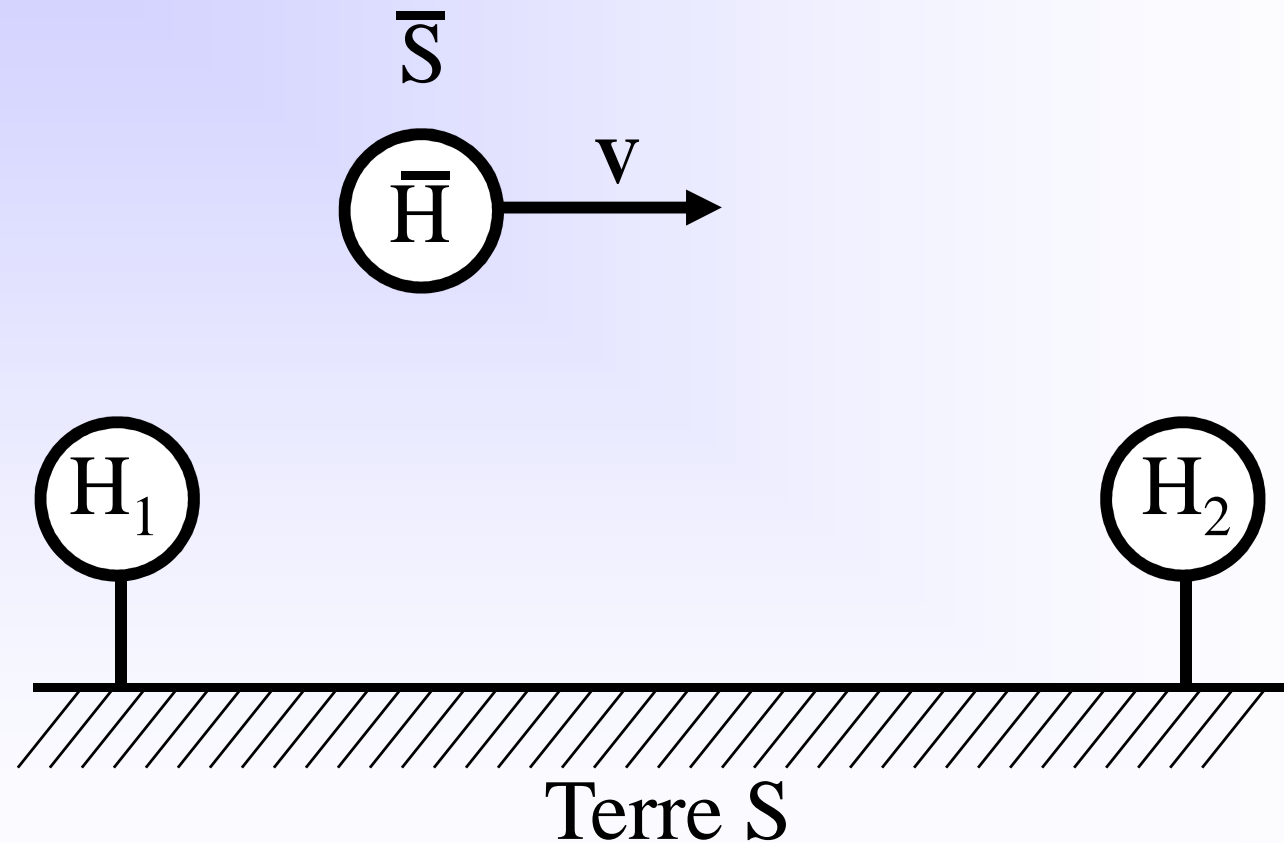
$$v = \frac{\bar{v} + V}{1 + \frac{\bar{v}V}{c^2}} \quad (3.12)$$

$$\vec{\gamma} \neq \vec{\bar{\gamma}}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} = \gamma \left( \frac{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}{1 - \frac{vV}{c^2}} \right)^3$$

- 3.4 Dilatation du temps et contraction des longueurs

- a. La dilatation du temps



## • 3.4 Dilatation du temps et contraction des longueurs

$$x = \frac{\bar{x} + V\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}, \quad t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}\bar{x} + \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\Delta\bar{x} + V\Delta\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}, \quad \Delta t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2}\Delta\bar{x} + \Delta\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\Delta\bar{x} = 0$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{V\Delta\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}, \quad \Delta t = \frac{\Delta\bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}$$

- 3.4 Dilatation du temps et contraction des longueurs

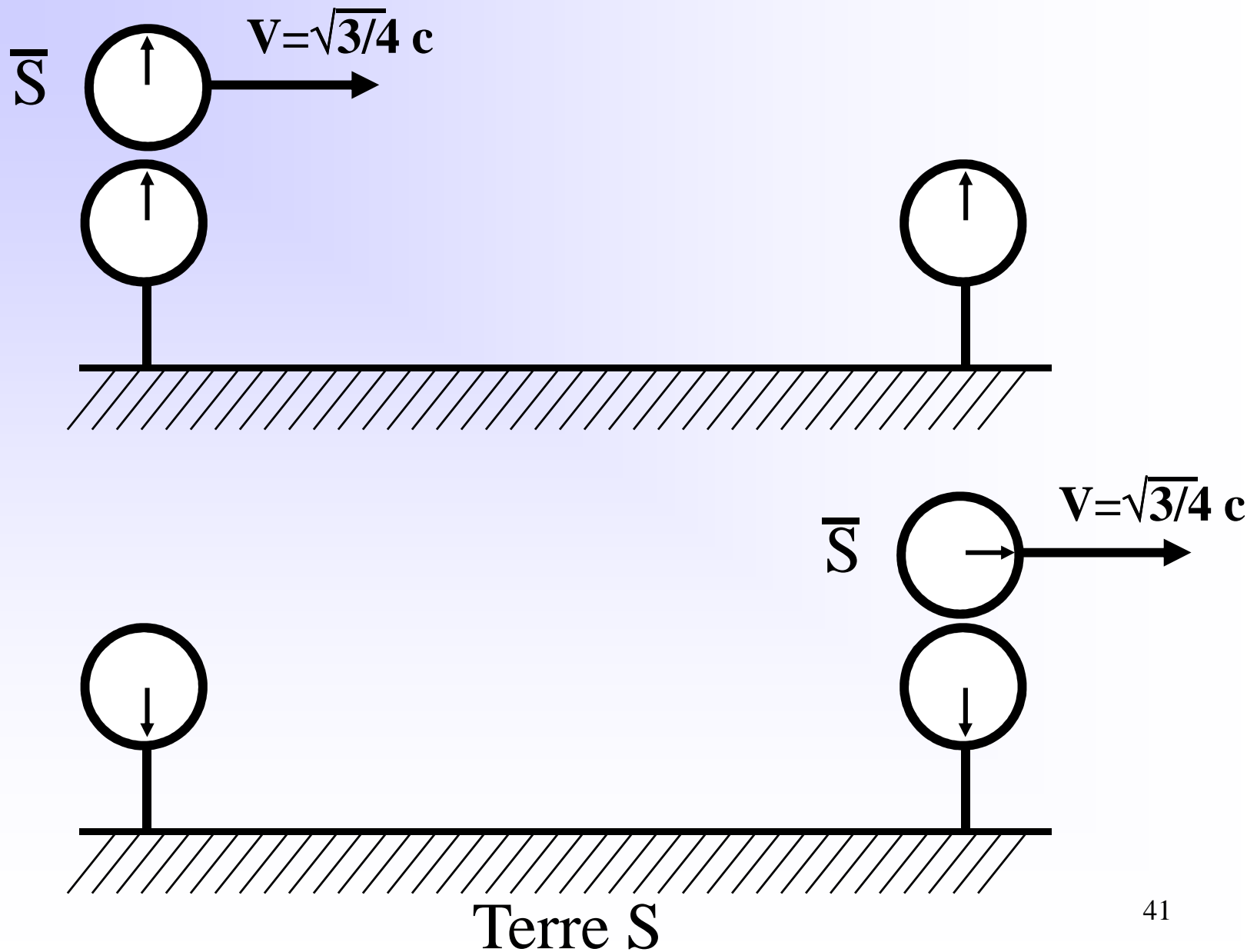
$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad (3.13)$$

$$\Delta t > \Delta \bar{t}$$

durée relative > durée propre



- 3.4 Dilatation du temps et contraction des longueurs



- 3.4 Dilatation du temps et contraction des longueurs

$$\Delta \bar{t} = 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}$$

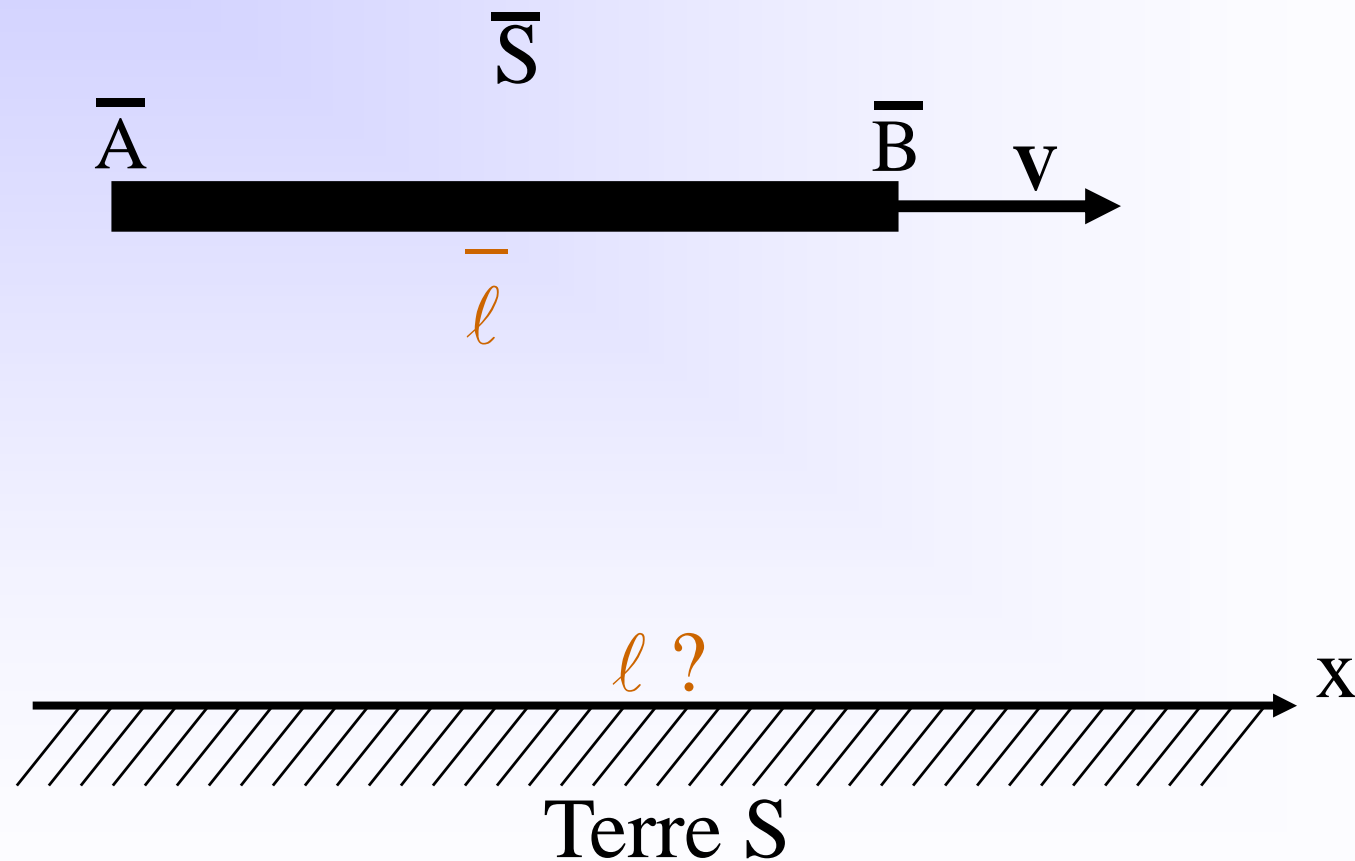
$$\frac{V}{c} = 0,99995, \quad \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}} = 10^{-2}$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}} = 2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta x = V \Delta t = 60 \text{ km}$$

- 3.4 Dilatation du temps et contraction des longueurs

- b. La contraction des longueurs



- 3.4 Dilatation du temps et contraction des longueurs

$$\Delta x = \frac{\Delta \bar{x} + V \Delta \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}, \quad \Delta t = \frac{\frac{V}{c^2} \Delta \bar{x} + \Delta \bar{t}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\Delta t = 0$$

$$\Delta x = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}} \Delta \bar{x} \quad (3.14)$$

$$l = \sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{c^2}} \bar{l}. \quad (3.15)$$

longueur relative < longueur propre

- 3.4 Dilatation du temps et contraction des longueurs

$$\Delta\bar{t} = 2 \times 10^{-6} s$$

$$l = 60 km$$

$$\bar{l} = \sqrt{(1 - (v/c)^2)} l \simeq 600 m$$

$$c\Delta\bar{t} = 600 m$$