Week 7-9: Physics II – Einstein's Theory of Relativity

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Outline

- Michelson-Morley Experiment
- Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity
- Einstein's General Theory of Relativity

Michelson-Morley Experiment

Luminiferous Aether



Michelson-Morley Interferometer





Michelson-Morley Interferometer: Two Swimmers



Michelson-Morley Experiment: Stationary in the Aether



Michelson-Morley Experiment: Moving through the Aether



Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity

Two Postulates

- The laws of physics are the same for all observers in uniform motion relative to one another (*principle of relativity*).
- The speed of light in a vacuum is the same for all observers, regardless of their relative motion or of the motion of the light source (*constant speed of light*).

Relativity of Simultaneity



When you are inside the train



When you stand at the platform

Time Dilation



$$\Delta t' = \frac{\Delta t}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

Mass-Energy Equivalence

$E = mc^2$

Universe as A Cellular Automaton





Einstein's General Theory of Relativity

Equivalence Principle



Things move the same way in a gravity field as those in a reference frame accelerating upward with the same magnitude.







Things falling freely in a gravity field all accelerate by the same amount, so they move the same way as if they were in a region of zero gravity — ``weightlessness"!

Light Paths under Gravity



The path of a light beam in three different types of reference frames moving with respect to the person *outside* the elevator. The light path shown is what the person *inside* the elevator sees. Under large acceleration, the beam of light will curve downward. It should also do that in a region of strong gravity.



Curved Spacetime

