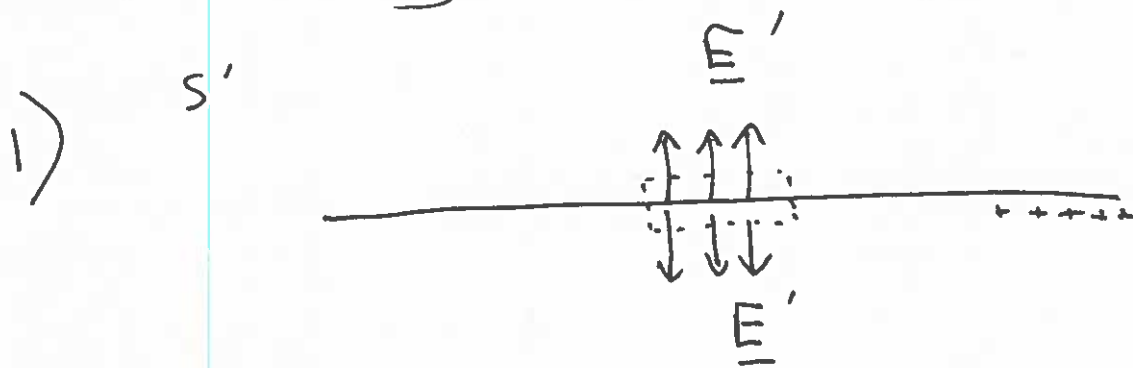


Relativity Interactive Session



$$2AE'_2 = \frac{A\sigma_0}{\epsilon_0}$$

For $x^2 > 0$ $E'_2 = \frac{\sigma_0}{2\epsilon_0}$

$x^2 < 0$ $E'_2 = -\frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$

$$E'_2 = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0} \text{sign}[x^2]$$

By symmetry: $E'_1 = E'_3 = 0$

$$\underline{B}' = 0$$

Reminder

$$\begin{matrix} \nearrow \delta \\ \delta \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \delta \rightarrow \\ \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} \delta & -\gamma_\beta & & \\ -\gamma_\beta & \delta & & \\ \hline & & 1 & 0 \\ & & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \alpha \downarrow \\ \alpha \beta \\ \downarrow \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} \beta \rightarrow \\ \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 0 \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \left(\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & -E_{1/c} & -E_{2/c} & -E_{3/c} \\ E_{1/c} & 0 & -B_3 & B_2 \\ E_{2/c} & B_3 & 0 & -B_1 \\ E_{3/c} & -B_2 & B_1 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$$2) \quad F'^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\frac{E'_2}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ E'_2/c & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$3) \quad (a) \quad F^{\mu\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_{\alpha} (\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}_{\beta} F'^{\alpha\beta}$$

$$(b) \quad F^{\mu\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})^{\mu}_2 (\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}_0 F'^{20}$$

$\uparrow$
 δ^2_2

$$\therefore F^{2\nu} = (\Lambda^{-1})^{\nu}_0 F'^{20} \quad (\text{only non-zero terms})$$

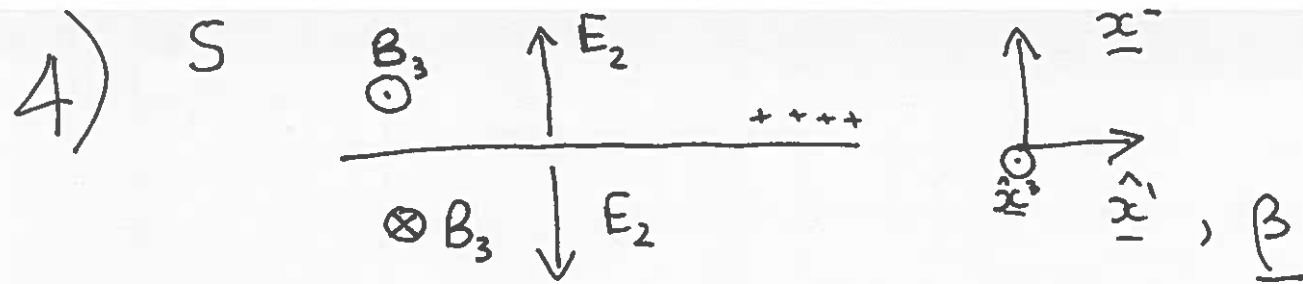
Two non-zero terms in $(\Lambda^{-1})^\nu$ give:

$$\frac{E_2}{c} = F^{20} = (\Lambda^{-1})^0 \cdot \frac{E_2'}{c} = \gamma \frac{E_2'}{c}$$

$$B_3 = F^{21} = (\Lambda^{-1})^1 \cdot \frac{E_2'}{c} = \gamma \beta \frac{E_2'}{c}$$

$$F^{\mu\nu} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -\gamma \frac{E_2'}{c} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\gamma \beta \frac{E_2'}{c} & 0 \\ \gamma \frac{E_2'}{c} & \gamma \beta \frac{E_2'}{c} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ E_2/c & \beta E_2/c \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



5) Direction of $\underline{B}$ field make sense from right-hand rule

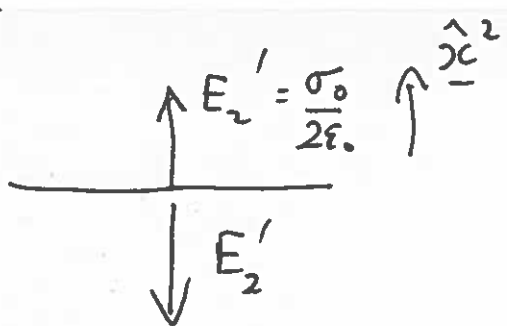
$$\underline{j} \times \underline{r}$$

or from Lecture 15 $\underline{B} = \frac{1}{c} \underline{\beta} \times \underline{E}$

6) Because of length contraction $\Delta x = \frac{\Delta x'}{\gamma}$

$$\sigma_{\text{frame S}} = \gamma \sigma_0$$

7) S'



$$V' = -|c^2| E_2' = -\frac{\sigma_0}{2\epsilon_0} |x^2|$$

$$A'^{\mu} = \left[-\frac{\sigma_0 |x^2|}{2\epsilon_0 c}, 0, 0, 0 \right]$$