

1) Diket: Panjang asli (L_0) adalah meteran dlm kerangka acuan O' (kerangka diam).

• kerangka acuan O bergerak relatif terhadap O' dengan kec v .

• Dalam kerangka O , panjang meteran diukur sebagai $L = x_2 - x_1$ secara bersamaan ($t_1 = t_2$)

Ditanya: Gunakan transformasi lorentz untuk menentukan hubungan antara panjang meteran dalam kerangka $O(L)$ dan panjang aslinya dalam kerangka $O'(L_0)$

Jawab: Gunakan transformasi lorentz.

$$x' = \gamma (x - vt)$$

$$\text{dengan faktor lorentz} = \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

• Substitusikan transformasi lorentz

$$L_0 = \gamma (x_2 - vt_2) - \gamma (x_1 - vt_1)$$

$$L_0 = \gamma (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$L_0 = \gamma L$$

$$L = \frac{L_0}{\gamma}$$

$$L = L_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

• kerangka acuan O' (kerangka diam dgn meteran)

$$L_0 = x_2' - x_1'$$

• kerangka acuan O (Pengamat bergerak)

Gunakan transformasi lorentz untuk setiap ujung

$$x_1' = \gamma (x_1 - vt)$$

$$x_2' = \gamma (x_2 - vt)$$

Selisih antara kedua ujung meteran dalam kerangka $O' = L_0 = x_2' - x_1'$

2) Diket: $E = 25 \text{ GeV}$

$$d = 3000 \text{ m.}$$

$$m_0 = 0.511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s.}$$

Ditanya: a) kec elektron yang energinya 25 GeV?

b) Waktu yang diperlukan elektron untuk menempuh jarak 3000 m?

c) Panjang akselerator dalam kerangka acuan elektron?

d) Waktu tempuh elektron dalam kerangka acuan inersialnya sendiri?

Jawab:

$$a) E = \gamma m_0 c^2$$

$$\gamma = \frac{E}{m_0 c^2}$$

$$m_0 c^2 =$$

$$= \frac{25 \times 10^9 \text{ eV}}{0.511 \times 10^6 \text{ eV.}}$$

$$= 4.89 \times 10^4$$

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$$1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma^2}$$

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{(4.89 \times 10^4)^2}$$

$$v = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(4.89 \times 10^4)^2}}$$

$$v \approx c (1 - 1.05 \times 10^{-10})$$

$$v \approx 2.99999 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s.}$$

Selisih dengan kecepatan cahaya:

$$c - v \approx 0.031 \text{ m/s}$$

Jadi, elektron hampir bergerak dengan kecepatan cahaya.

$$c. L' = L \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

karena $\gamma = 4.89 \times 10^4$, maka

$$L' = \frac{3000}{4.89 \times 10^4}$$

$$L' \approx 0.061 \text{ m} = 6.1 \text{ cm}$$

$$d. t' = \frac{t}{\gamma}$$

$$t' = \frac{10^{-5}}{4.89 \times 10^4}$$

$$t' \approx 2.04 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s} \\ = 0.204 \text{ ns}$$

③ Diket: $\lambda_0 = 122 \text{ nm}$

$$\lambda' = 366 \text{ nm}$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

Ditanya: a) kecepatan galaksi v jika spektrum bergeser dari λ_0 menjadi λ' ?

b) panjang gelombang baru λ'' jika galaksi Mendekati kita dgn kecepatan yang sama v ?

Jawab:

a) Gunakan pergeseran merah relativistik

$$\lambda' = \lambda_0 \sqrt{\frac{1 + v/c}{1 - v/c}}$$

$$\frac{366}{122} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + v/c}{1 - v/c}}$$

$$3 = \sqrt{\frac{1 + v/c}{1 - v/c}}$$

→ kuadratkan kedua sisi:

$$9 = \frac{1 + v/c}{1 - v/c}$$

→ kali silang:

$$9(1 - v/c) = 1 + v/c$$

$$9 - 9v/c = 1 + v/c$$

$$9 - 1 = 9v/c + v/c$$

$$8 = 10v/c$$

$$8v = \frac{8}{10}c$$

$$v = 0.8c$$

$$v = (0.8)(3 \times 10^8)$$

$$v = 2.4 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

b) Panjang gelombang λ'' saat galaksi Eda

→ Gunakan pergeseran biru relativistik:

$$\frac{\lambda''}{\lambda_0} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - v/c}{1 + v/c}}$$

$$\lambda'' = \lambda_0 \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0.8}{1 + 0.8}}$$

$$\lambda'' = 122 \times \sqrt{\frac{0.2}{1.8}}$$

$$\lambda'' = 122 \times \sqrt{0.1111}$$

$$\lambda'' = 122 \times 0.3333$$

$$\lambda'' \approx 40.67 \text{ nm}$$

4.

$$N = \frac{(1000 \text{ g}) \times (6.022 \times 10^{23})}{235}$$

$$N \approx 2.56 \times 10^{24} \text{ atom}$$

$$* N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$$

$$* \text{Massa molar uranium } (235 \text{ g/mol})$$

$$* \text{kec. cahaya} = 3 \times 10^8$$

Energi total yang dilepaskan.

$$E = N \times 200 \text{ MeV}$$

karena $1 \text{ MeV} = 1.602 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$ jadi,

$$E = (2.56 \times 10^{24}) \times (200 \times 1.602 \times 10^{-13})$$

$$E \approx 8.2 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \Delta m \cdot c^2$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{E}{c^2}$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{8.2 \times 10^{13}}{(3 \times 10^8)^2}$$

$$\Delta m \approx 9.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg} = 0.91 \text{ kg}$$

5) - Massa proton = 1.007276 u

a) - Massa neutron = 1.008665 u

Jumlah proton = 2 Jumlah neutron = 2

$$M_{\text{total}} = (2 \times 1.007276) + (2 \times 1.008665)$$

$$M_{\text{total}} = (2.014552 + 2.017330) = 4.031882 \text{ u}$$

$$\Delta m = M_{\text{total}} - M_{\text{Helium}}$$

$$= 4.031882 - 4.001506$$

$$= 0.030376 \text{ u}$$

$$\Delta m = 0.030376 \times 1.66054 \times 10^{-27}$$

$$\Delta m \approx 5.04 \times 10^{-9} \text{ kg}$$

$$* 1 \text{ u} = 1.66054 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$E = \Delta m \cdot c^2$$

$$E = (5.04 \times 10^{-9}) \times (3 \times 10^8)^2$$

$$E \approx 4.53 \times 10^{-12} \text{ J}$$

$$E \approx 28.3 \text{ MeV}$$

$$* 1 \text{ J} = 6.242 \times 10^{12} \text{ MeV}$$

⑥ Beda massa dalam kg.
 $\Delta m = 5,04 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg}$

$$\Delta m_{\text{inti}} = 2 \times 5,04 \times 10^{-29}$$

$$\Delta m_{\text{inti}} = 1,008 \times 10^{-28} \text{ kg}$$

⑥ Diket: $V_A = V_1 = 0,8c$
 $V_B = V_2 = 0,6c$

Ditanya: $V = ?$

Jawab:

$$V = \frac{V_1 \pm V_2}{1 \pm \frac{V_1 \cdot V_2}{c^2}}$$

$$V = \frac{V_1 \pm V_2}{1 \pm \frac{V_1 \cdot V_2}{c^2}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{0,8c + 0,6c}{1 + \frac{(0,8c)(0,6c)}{c^2}}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1,4c}{1 + 0,48}$$

$$V_1 = 0,945c$$

⑦ Diket:

$$h = 6,626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J}\cdot\text{s}$$

$$c = 3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\lambda = 589 \text{ nm} = 589 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}$$

$$P = 20$$

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$E = \frac{(6,626 \times 10^{-34})(3 \times 10^8)}{589 \times 10^{-9}}$$

$$E = \frac{1,9878 \times 10^{-25}}{5,89 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$E = 3,37 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$N = \frac{P}{E} = \frac{20}{3,37 \times 10^{-19}}$$

$$N = 5,94 \times 10^{19} \text{ foton/s}$$

⑧ Diket: $\lambda = 3500 \text{ \AA} = 3,5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$

$$W_0 = 2,2 \text{ eV} = 2,2 \times 1,6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$= 3,52 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E = W_0 + E_k$$

$$E = h \times \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$= 6,6 \times 10^{-34} \times \frac{3 \times 10^8}{3,5 \times 10^{-7}}$$

$$E = 5,66 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$E > W_0$ maka terjadi foto listrik.

$$E_k = E - W_0$$

$$= 5,66 \times 10^{-19} - 3,52 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$E_k = 2,14 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E_k = 2,14 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$1,6 \times 10^{-19}$$

$$E_k = 1,34 \text{ eV}$$