

1. $x_1 > 0$ hingga $x'_1 = 0$

$$L = x_2 - x_1$$

$$x'_1 = \gamma(x_1 - ut)$$

$$t' = \gamma(t - \frac{ux_1}{c^2})$$

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

• Untuk sama

$$x'_1 = \gamma(x_1 - ut)$$

$$x'_2 = \gamma(x_2 - ut)$$

$$L_0 = x'_2 - x'_1$$

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

$$L_0 = \gamma(x_2 - x_1) \text{ atau}$$

$$L = \frac{L_0}{\gamma} \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{c^2}}}$$

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

2. Diketahui : $E = 25 \text{ GeV}$

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

$$m_0 = 0,511 \text{ MeV}/c^2$$

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

Hitung: a. Kecepatan elektron yang memiliki 25 GeV?

b. Waktu yang diperlukan untuk menempuh jarak 3000 m?

c. Panjang akselerator dalam kerangka aliran elektron?

d. Waktu tempuh elektron dalam kerangka aliran inersia sendiri?

Jawab: a.

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

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

$$= \frac{25 \times 10^9 \text{ eV}}{0,511 \times 10^6 \text{ eV}}$$

$$= 4,89 \times 10^4$$

$$\frac{u^2}{c^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{(4,89 \times 10^4)^2}$$

$$u = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{(4,89 \times 10^4)^2}}$$

$$u \approx c (1 - 1,05 \times 10^{-10})$$

$$u = 2,99999 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

selisih dgn kecepatan cahaya

$$c - u \approx 0,051 \text{ m/s}$$

Sadi elektron hampir bergerak dengan kecepatan cahaya.

$$b). t = \frac{d}{u}$$

$$t = \frac{3000 \text{ m}}{2,99999 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$t \approx 1,00000001 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$

$$= 10 \text{ ns}$$

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

$$t' = \frac{10 \text{ ns}}{4,89 \times 10^4}$$

$$t' = 2,04 \times 10^{-14} \text{ s} = 0,204 \text{ ps}$$

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

karena $\gamma = 4,89 \times 10^4$, maka

$$L' = \frac{3000}{4,89 \times 10^4}$$

$$L' = 0,061 \text{ m} = 6,1 \text{ cm}$$

3. Diketahui : $\lambda_0 = 122 \text{ nm}$

$\lambda' = 360 \text{ nm}$

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

Ditanya : a. kecepatan objek v jika spectrum bergeser dari λ_0 menjadi λ' ?

b. Panjang gelombang baru λ jika objek mendekati kita dengan kecepatan yang sama ?

Jawab :

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

$\frac{360 \text{ nm}}{122 \text{ nm}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}}$

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

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

$9 \left(1 - \frac{v}{c}\right) = 1 + \frac{v}{c}$

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

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

$v = \frac{8}{10} c = 0,8 c$

$v = 0,8 (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})$

$= 2,4 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

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

$\lambda'' = \lambda_0 \times \sqrt{\frac{1 - 0,8}{1 + 0,8}}$

$= \lambda_0 \times \sqrt{\frac{0,2}{1,8}}$

$= 122 \times \sqrt{0,1111}$

$= 122 \times 0,3333$

$\lambda'' = 40,67 \text{ nm}$

4. Diketahui : $E \text{ Per atom} = 200 \text{ MeV}$

Uranium = $1 \text{ kg} = 1000 \text{ g}$

$A = 235 \text{ g}$

$1 \text{ MeV} = 1,602 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$

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

$n \text{ atom} = 235 \text{ g}$

$6,022 \times 10^{23}$

Ditanya : Perubahan massa Δm akibat reaksi fisi; 1 kg Uranium ?

Jawab :

$E = 200 \text{ MeV} \times 1,602 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J/MeV}$

$= 3,204 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J}$

Jumlah atom dalam Uranium 1 kg :

$N = \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{m \text{ atom}}$

$= \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{235}$

$= 2,56 \times 10^{24} \text{ atom}$

$6,022 \times 10^{23}$

$E_{\text{total}} = (3,204 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J/atom}) (2,56 \times 10^{24})$

$= 8,20 \times 10^{13} \text{ J}$

$E = mc^2 \rightarrow m = E/c^2$

$m = \frac{(8,20 \times 10^{13} \text{ J})}{(3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2}$

$= 9,11 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg}$

5. Diketahui : $M_{He} = 4,001506 \text{ u}$

$$M_p = 1,007276 \text{ u}$$

$$M_n = 1,008665 \text{ u}$$

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

$$1 \text{ u} = 1,66054 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ u} = 931,5 \text{ MeV}$$

Ditanya : a). energi ikat inti helium E_b

b). Beda massa inti helium dengan total massa partikel penyusun dalam kg

Jawab :

a). Hitung massa total partikel penyusun

$$m_{\text{total}} = 2m_p + 2m_n$$

$$= 2(1,007276) + 2(1,008665)$$

$$= 2,014552 + 2,01733$$

$$= 4,031882 \text{ u}$$

* Hitung defisit massa

$$\Delta m = m_{\text{total}} - m_{He}$$

$$= 4,031882 - 4,001506$$

$$= 0,030376 \text{ u}$$

* Hitung energi ikat E_b

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

$$E_b = (0,030376) \times (931,5 \text{ MeV})$$

$$= 28,3 \text{ MeV}$$

b). Beda massa dalam kg

$$\Delta m_{\text{kg}} = (0,030376) \times (1,66054 \times 10^{-27})$$

$$= 5,04 \times 10^{-29} \text{ kg}$$

6. Diketahui : $u_A = 0,8 \text{ c}$

$$u_B = 0,6 \text{ c}$$

Ditanya : kecepatan pesawat A menurut pengamat di bulan (u') ?

Jawab :

$$u' = \frac{u_A + u_B}{1 + \frac{u_A u_B}{c^2}} = \frac{0,8 + 0,6 \text{ c}}{1 + \frac{(0,8)(0,6)}{c^2}} = \frac{1,4 \text{ c}}{1 + 0,48} = \frac{1,4}{1,48} = 0,946 \text{ c}$$

7. Diketahui : $P = 20 \text{ W}$

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

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

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

Ditanya : Berapa foton yang dipancarkan ?

Jawab :

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6,626 \times 10^{-34}) (3 \times 10^8)}{589 \times 10^{-9}} \\ = 1,17 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J} = 3,37 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$N = \frac{P}{E} = \frac{20}{1,17 \times 10^{-19}} = 1,71 \times 10^{20} \text{ foton/detik}$$

B. Diketahui : $W = 2,2 \text{ eV}$

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

$$W = 2,2 \text{ eV}$$

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

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

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

Ditanya : energi kinetik maksimum foto elektron (h) dalam eV?

Jawab :

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6,626 \times 10^{-34}) (3 \times 10^8)}{3,5 \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{1,9878 \times 10^{-25}}{3,5 \times 10^{-7}} \approx 5,68 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$E = \frac{5,68 \times 10^{-19}}{1,6 \times 10^{-19}} = 3,53 \text{ eV}$$

$$K = E - W$$

$$= 3,53 - 2,2 = 1,35 \text{ eV}$$

Oadi, energi kinetik maksimum foto elektron adalah 1,35 eV