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Kelas : 23 B

1. $X_1 = 0$ hingga $X_2 = l_0$

$$l = X_2 - X_1$$

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

$$t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{ux}{c^2} \right)$$

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

• Waktu sama ($t_1 = t_2$)

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

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

$$l_0 = x'_2 - x'_1$$

$$l_0 = \gamma (x_2 - ut) - \gamma (x_1 - ut)$$

$$l_0 = \gamma (x_2 - x_1) \text{ atau}$$

$$l = \frac{l_0}{\gamma} \rightarrow \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$l = l_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

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

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

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

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

Ditanya : a. Kecepatan elektron yang energinya 25 GeV?

b. Waktu yang diperlukan untuk menempuh jarak 3000 m?

c. Panjang akselerator dalam kerangka elektron?

d. Waktu tempuh elektron dalam kerangka inersia sendiri?

Jawab :

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

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

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

$$= 4.89 \times 10^4$$

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

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

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

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

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

Selisih dengan kecepatan cahaya $c - v \approx 0.031 \text{ m/s}$

Jadi, elektron hampir bergerak dengan kecepatan cahaya

$$b) t = \frac{d}{v}$$

$$t = \frac{3000 \text{ m}}{2,9999 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}$$

$$t \approx 1,000.000200 \times 10^{-8} \text{ s}$$

$$= 10^{-4} \text{ s}$$

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

Karena $\gamma \approx 4,89 \times 10^9$, maka

$$L' = \frac{3000}{4,89 \times 10^9}$$

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

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

$$t' = \frac{10^{-5}}{4,89 \times 10^9}$$

$$t' \approx 2,09 \times 10^{-9} \text{ s} = 0,209 \text{ ns}$$

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

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

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

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

b) Panjang gelombang baru λ jika galaksi mendekati kita dengan

kecepatan yang sama ?

Jawab :

$$a. \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_0} = \sqrt{\frac{1 + \frac{v}{c}}{1 - \frac{v}{c}}}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$= 12,2 \sqrt{0,1111}$$

$$= 12,2 \times 0,3323$$

$$\lambda'' \approx 4,067 \text{ nm}$$

4. Diketahui : E peratom = 200 meV

konstanta =

$$A = 235$$

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

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

$$M_{\text{atom}} = 235$$

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

Ditanya : Perubahan massa dan akibat reaksi Ikg 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 Ikg :

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

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

$$= \frac{1000 \text{ g}}{6,022 \times 10^{23}}$$

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

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

$$= 8,20 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$$

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

$$m = (8,20 \times 10^4 \text{ J}) / (3 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s})^2$$

$$= 9,41 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg}$$

6. Diketahui : $V_A = 0,8c$

$$V_B = 0,6c$$

Ditanya : Kecepatan pesawat A menurut pengamat di bulan (V')?

Jawab :

$$V' = \frac{V_A + V_B}{1 + \frac{V_A V_B}{c^2}} = \frac{0,8c + 0,6c}{1 + (0,8)(0,6)} = \frac{1,4c}{1 + 0,48} = \frac{1,4}{1,48} = 0,946c$$

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

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

$$h = 6,626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

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

Ditanya : jumlah foton yang dipancarkan?

jawab :

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

$$= \frac{1,9878 \times 10^{-15}}{589 \times 10^{-9}} \approx 3,37 \times 10^{-9} \text{ J}$$

$$n = \frac{P}{E} = \frac{20}{3,37 \times 10^{-9}} = 5,94 \times 10^9 \text{ foton/detik}$$

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

$$\lambda = 3000 \text{ \AA} = 3,300 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m} = 3,3 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$h = 6,626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

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

Ditanya : Energi kinetik maksimum foton elektron (K) dalam eV?

jawab :

$$E = \frac{hc}{\lambda} = \frac{(6,626 \times 10^{-34})(3 \times 10^8)}{3,3 \times 10^{-7}} = \frac{1,9878 \times 10^{-15}}{3,3 \times 10^{-7}} \approx 5,99 \times 10^{-9} \text{ J}$$

$$E = 5,99 \times 10^{-9} \text{ J} = 3,74 \text{ eV}$$

$$K = E - W$$

$$K = 3,74 - 2,2 = 1,54 \text{ eV}$$