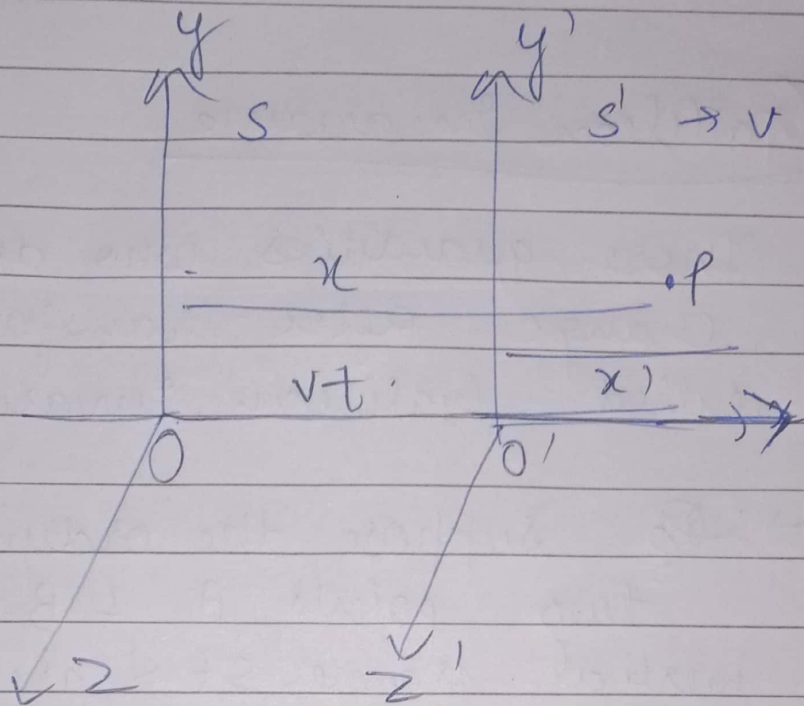


Section-7

Galilean Transformation Equation are those equations which relate the coordinate of a particle.



S & S' are two inertial frames of Reference.

S' → moving with velocity v along x.
O & O' → two observers.
 $OO' = vt$

from figure

$$x' = x - vt$$

$$\left. \begin{matrix} y' = y \\ z' = z \end{matrix} \right\} \text{as no motion along } y \text{ \& } z \text{ axis.}$$

$$t' = t$$

Galilean Transformation eqn

$$\begin{aligned}x &= x' + vt \\ y &= y' \\ z &= z' \\ t &= t'\end{aligned}$$

Galilean Inverse Transformation equations.

→ Galilean Invariance

Those quantities who does not change after transformation are called Galilean Invariant.

→ Suppose the ordinates of two points A & B in 2 inertial frames S & S' are (x_1, y_1, z_1) , (x_2, y_2, z_2) , (x'_1, y'_1, z'_1) , (x'_2, y'_2, z'_2) respectively.

If S' moves with velocity v relative to S along x' axis, then Acc. to G.T.

$$\begin{aligned}x'_1 &= x_1 - vt \\ y'_1 &= y_1 \\ z'_1 &= z_1\end{aligned}$$

→ Distance b/w points A & B in S'

$$= D = \sqrt{(x_2' - x_1')^2 + (y_2' - y_1')^2 + (z_2' - z_1')^2}$$

$$= \left[\left\{ (x_2 - vt) - (x_1 - vt) \right\}^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (z_2 - z_1)^2}$$

= Distance B/w the points in S.

$$DS' = DS$$

Length is invariant.

~~velo~~ velocity transformation

$$v = dx/dt$$

$$x' = x - vt$$

$$\frac{dx'}{dt} = \frac{dx}{dt} - v \Rightarrow \boxed{u'x = ux - v}$$

$$\parallel y \quad \boxed{u'y = uy}$$

$$\parallel z \quad \boxed{u'z = uz}$$

Acceleration = du/dt or $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2}$

from above equations:

$$\frac{\partial u'x}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial ux}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial u'y}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial uy}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{\partial u'z}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial uz}{\partial t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{a'x = ax}$$

$$\boxed{a'y = ay}$$

$$\boxed{a'z = az}$$

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Hence, length & acceleration are invariant under G.T.