

Problem - 3 :- The origins of two systems S and S' coincide initially. The system S' is moving with velocity $(3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j} + 6\hat{k})$ cm/sec. relative to S . After 2 seconds if the coordinates of any point as observed by an observer at the origin of S are $(5, 6, -9)$ cm. Find the Co-ordinates of that point relative to an observer at the origin of S' .

Sol :- From Galilean transformations eqns,
we have

$$x' = x - v_x t,$$

$$y' = y - v_y t,$$

$$z' = z - v_z t$$

Here $x = 5, y = 6, z = -9, t = 2$ seconds
and $v_x = 3, v_y = 4, v_z = 6$ cm/sec.

$$\therefore x' = 5 - 3 \times 2 = -1$$

$$y' = 6 - 4 \times 2 = -2$$

$$z' = -9 - 6 \times 2 = -9 - 12 = -21$$

The Co-ordinates of the point relative to an observer at the origin of S' are $(-1, -2, -21)$ cm.

Problem - 4 :- Use Galilean transformations to prove that the distance between two points (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) is invariant in two inertial frames.

Sol :- Consider two frames S and S' , the latter moving with velocity v relative to former, such that $v = v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j} + v_z \hat{k}$.

Let the coordinates of two points in frame S be (x_1, y_1, z_1) and (x_2, y_2, z_2) ; while those in

frame S' be (x'_1, y'_1, z'_1) and (x'_2, y'_2, z'_2)

From Galilean transformations, we have

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x'_1 &= x_1 - v_x t, & y'_1 &= y_1 - v_y t, & z'_1 &= z_1 - v_z t \\ x'_2 &= x_2 - v_x t, & y'_2 &= y_2 - v_y t, & z'_2 &= z_2 - v_z t \end{aligned} \right\} \text{--- (1)}$$

The distance between two points in frame S'

$$= \sqrt{(x'_2 - x'_1)^2 + (y'_2 - y'_1)^2 + (z'_2 - z'_1)^2}$$

Substituting values of $x'_1, x'_2, y'_1, y'_2, z'_1$ and z'_2 from (1), we get the distance between two points

$$\text{in } S' = \sqrt{\left\{ (x_2 - v_x t) - (x_1 - v_x t) \right\}^2 + \left\{ (y_2 - v_y t) - (y_1 - v_y t) \right\}^2 + \left\{ (z_2 - v_z t) - (z_1 - v_z t) \right\}^2}$$

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

= The distance between two points in System S .

Thus we may say that the distance between any two points is invariant under Galilean transformations.