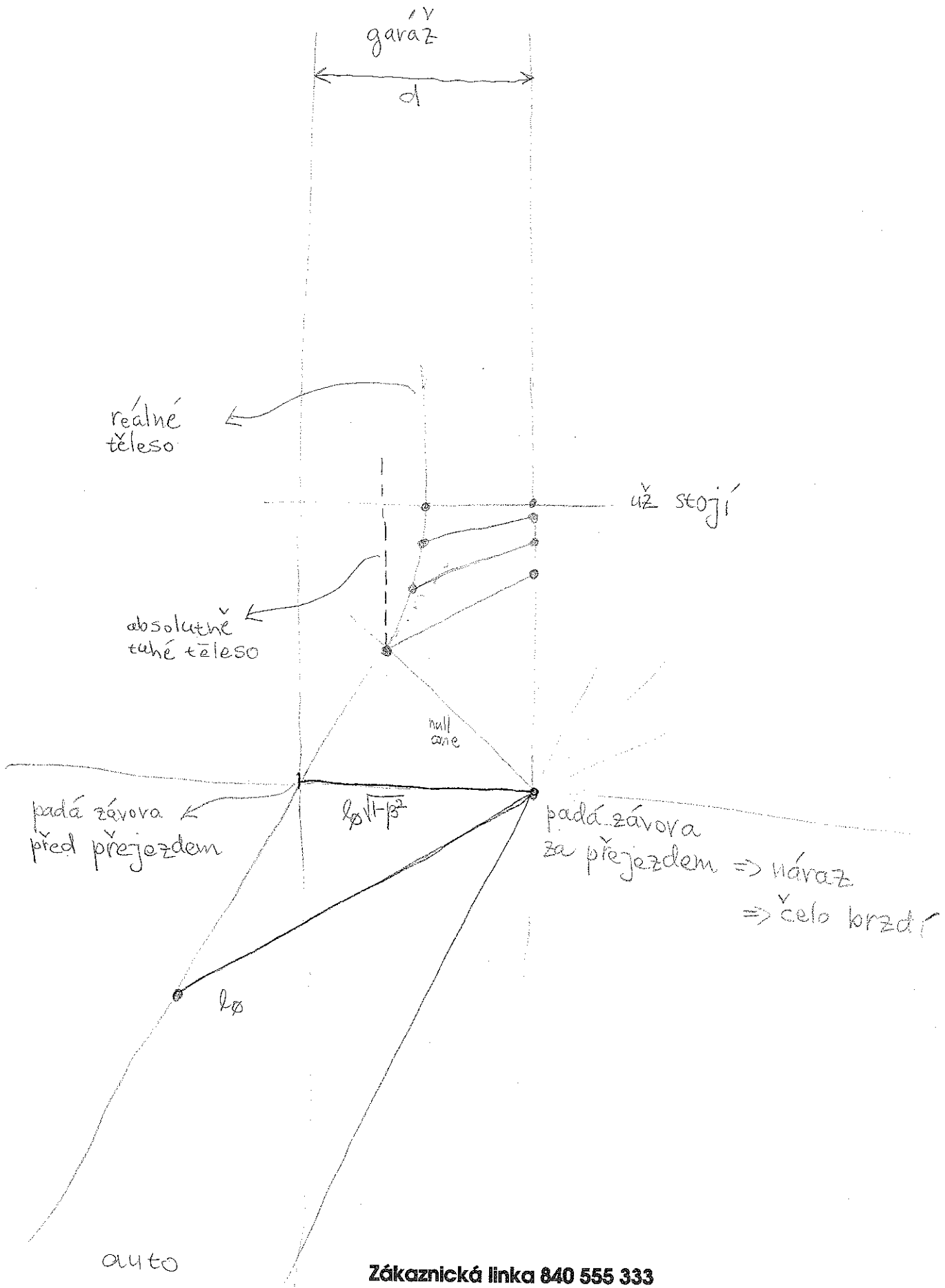


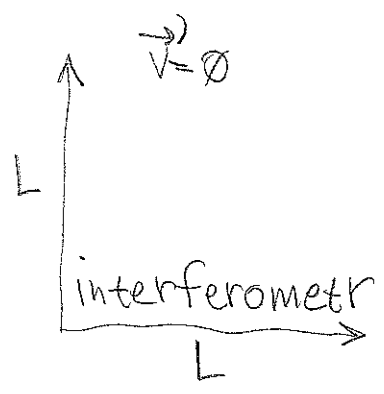
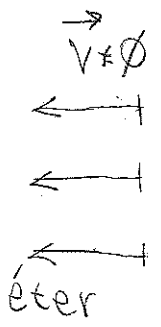


# Šílený závoráček

PRAŽSKÁ PLYNÁRENSKÁ, a.s.



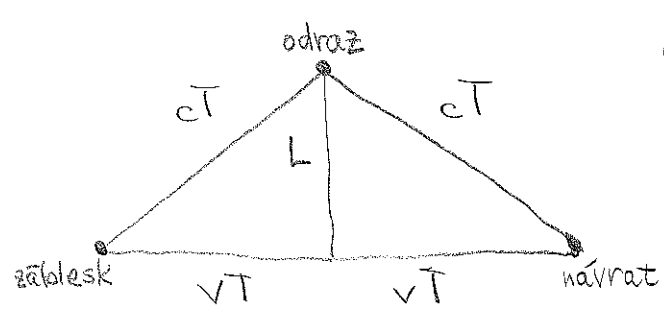
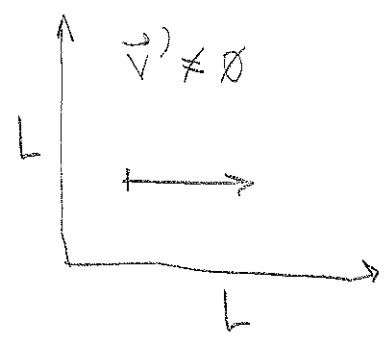
# Michelson - Morley (1887)



$c$  ... rychlost šíření signálu  
vící směry

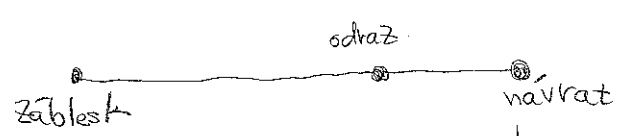


$v = 0$



$$c^2 T^2 = L^2 + v^2 T^2 \Rightarrow T = \frac{L}{c\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_{\perp} = 2T = \frac{2L}{c\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}} = \frac{2L}{c} \gamma$$



$$cT_1 = L + vT_1 \Rightarrow T_1 = \frac{L}{c-v}$$

$$cT_2 = L - vT_2 \Rightarrow T_2 = \frac{L}{c+v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau_{\parallel} = T_1 + T_2 = \frac{2cL}{c^2 - v^2} = \frac{2L}{c} \gamma^2$$

$\tau_{\parallel} \neq \tau_{\perp}$

$\Rightarrow$  nedivívalní interference + po proběhnutí přístroje se rozdíl časů změnil  $\Rightarrow$  změna interference dříve

(Einstein:  $L \rightarrow L\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2} = \frac{L}{\gamma} \Rightarrow \tau_{\parallel} = \frac{2L}{c} \gamma^2 = \frac{2L}{c} \gamma = \tau_{\perp}$ )