

**Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani**  
**K. K. Birla Goa Campus**  
**Second Semester 2022-2023**

**16 March 2023 Theory of Relativity (PHY F315) Mid-Semester Examination (Closed book)**  
**Duration 90 min Max. Marks: 60 Weight 30%**

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1. A Deer is running at a speed  $(3/4)c$ . A hunter, pursuing it in a car which can travel at  $(1/2)c$ , shoots a bullet from his car. The muzzle velocity of the bullet (relative to the gun) is  $(1/3)c$ . Does the hunter manage to hit the deer (a) according to Galileo, (b) according to Einstein? **(5+5=10)**
  2. Consider a collection of particles, all moving in the  $x$  direction, with energies  $E_1, E_2, E_3, \dots$  and momenta  $p_1, p_2, p_3, \dots$ . Find the velocity of the center of momentum frame, in which the total momentum is zero. **(10)**
  3. The four-dimensional gradient operator  $[\partial/\partial x^\mu]$  functions like a covariant 4-vector. In fact, it is often written as  $[\partial_\mu]$ , for short. The corresponding contravariant gradient would be  $[\partial^\mu \equiv \partial/\partial x_\mu]$ . Prove that  $[\partial^\mu \phi]$  is a (contravariant) 4-vector, if  $\phi$  is a scalar function, by working out its transformation law, using the chain rule. **(10)**
  4. Inertial system  $S'$  moves at constant velocity  $\mathbf{v} = v(\cos \phi \hat{\mathbf{x}} + \sin \phi \hat{\mathbf{y}})$  with respect to frame  $S$ . Their axes are parallel to one another, and their origins coincide at  $t = t' = 0$ , as usual. Find the Lorentz transformation matrix  $L$ . Hint: What is the transformation rule for coordinates, which are related via a rotation about the  $z$ -axis? **(10)**
  5. A particle of rest mass  $m_1$  and velocity  $\vec{v}_1$  collides with a stationary particle of rest mass  $m_2$  and is absorbed by it. Find the rest mass  $m$  and the velocity  $\vec{v}$  of the resultant compound system in terms of  $m_1, m_2$  and  $v_1 (= |\vec{v}_1|)$ . **(10)**
  6. If two frames have 4-velocities,  $U_1$  and  $U_2$ , prove that
$$U_1 \cdot U_2 = \gamma,$$
the Lorentz transformation factor, between the two frames. **(10)**
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