Re: Is there length contraction in SRT, uncle Ben?

Source: http://sci.tech−archive.net/Archive/sci.physics.relativity/2008−07/msg02970.html

- *From*: xray4abc <lemhenyil@xxxxxxxx>
- *Date*: Wed, 30 Jul 2008 14:10:53 −0700 (PDT)

On Jul 30, 1:00 pm, "Dirk Van de moortel" <dirkvandemoor...@ThankS−NO−
SperM.hotmail.com> wrote:

> xray4abc <lemhen...@xxxxxxxx> wrote in message
>
> 752648d3−463a−41cf−87b5−cbb98d291...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

> > On Jul 30, 5:06 am, "Dirk Van de moortel"
> > <dirkvandemoor...@ThankS−NO−
> > SperM.hotmail.com> wrote:
> >
> > > xray4abc <lemhen...@xxxxxxxx> wrote in message
> >
> > > cfdeda6f−9219−4338−9a08−13086221f...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
> >
> > > What SRT does say about length
> > > contraction?
> > > Consider a rod along OX axis be resting in
> > > IRF K and
> > > moving in frame K .
> > > Consider 2 observers in the 2 frames,
> > > measuring the
> > > length of the rod, setting up measurements at
> > > their will,
> > > where they localize the endpoints in a
> > > simultaneous
> > > manner, each in his frame.

> In frame K :
> Measured values are: X1, X2 in moments
> T1=T2
> Calculated values, from Lorentz
> transformations are
> XÉ and XÊ
> which give L =L* Gamma
> where L is the calculated length for K
> and L is the measured (and at the same time
> the proper) length
> of the object in frame K.
> As Gamma>1
> We get L >L that is : the length attributed to
> be valid
> for frame K (the moving frame) IS
> BIGGER than the measured length
> (that is the proper length)
> (So far nothing new!)

Alas, you are completely wrong here.

> If the rod is at rest in K (T1=T2), then it is not at rest in K',
> so the value L =L* Gamma is not the calculated length for
> K since the times of measurement not the same and the
> rod is *moving* in K'.

> Then, what is it L'=L*Gamma by your opinion?
> One uses simultaneous marking of the endpoints of the rod
> no matter in which frame he is in.

When the thing is moving, you must use simultaneous measurements
to be able to substract the distances and call it the "measured length".
When it is not moving, it doesn't matter whether the measurements
are simultaneous to substract the distances and call it the "proper length".

When you understand that, we can continue.
Do you understand that?

Dirk Vdm− Hide quoted text −

− Show quoted text −

Yes, sir!

Regards, LL

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