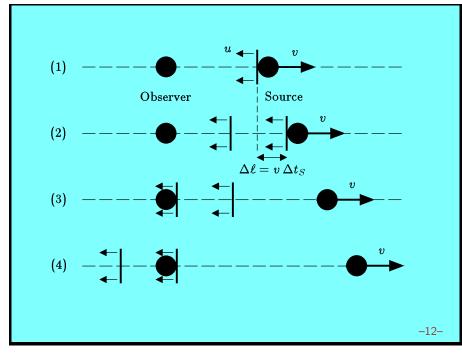
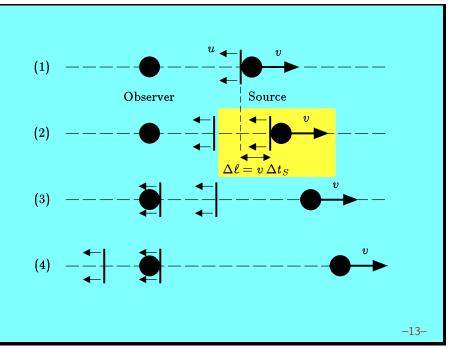
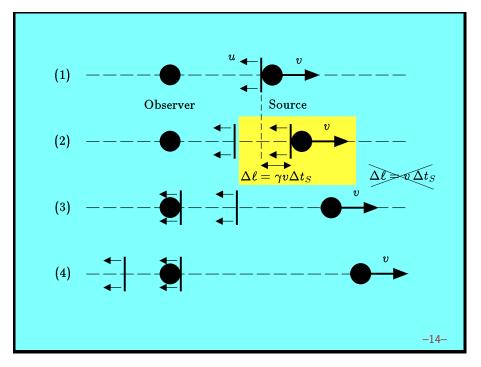


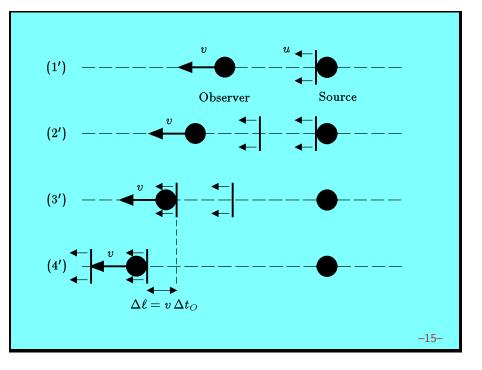
(1) TIME DILATION: Any clock which is moving at speed v relative to a given reference frame will "appear" (to an observer using that reference frame) to run slower than normal by a factor denoted by the Greek letter γ (gamma), and given by

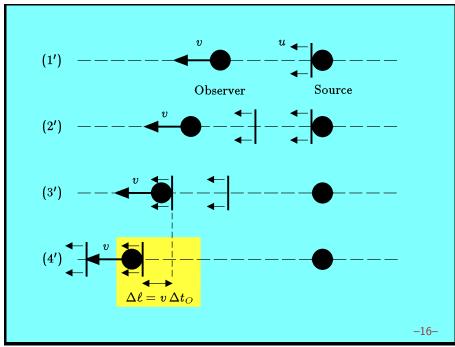
$$\gamma \equiv rac{1}{\sqrt{1-eta^2}} \;, \qquad eta \equiv v/c \;.$$

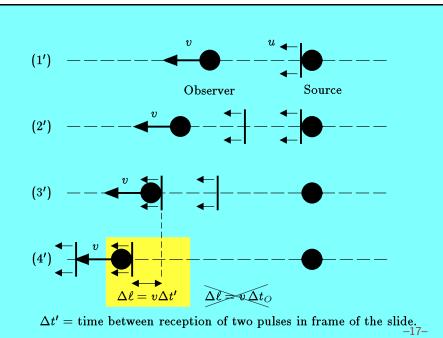


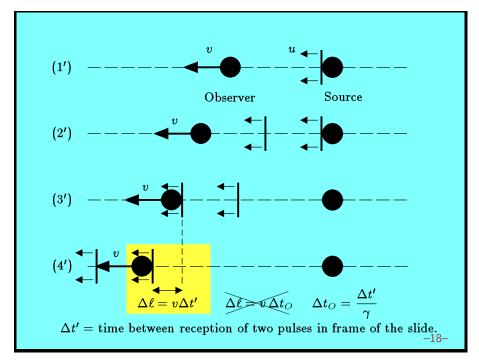








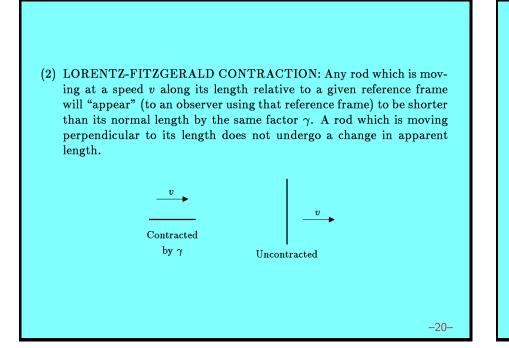




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Alan Guth, The Doppler Effect and Special Relativity 8.286 Lecture 3, September 12, 2013, p. 6.



(3) RELATIVITY OF SIMULTANEITY: Suppose a rod which has rest length ℓ_0 is equipped with a clock at each end. The clocks can be synchronized in the rest frame of the system by using light pulses. (That is, a light pulse can be sent out from the center, and the clocks at both ends can be started when they receive the pulses.) If the system moves at speed v along its length, then the trailing clock will "appear" to read a time which is later than the leading clock by an amount $\beta \ell_0/c$. If, on the other hand, the system moves perpendicular to its length, then the synchronization of the clocks is not disturbed.

