

Q 1:

Using $\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$, p_{min} :

$$\begin{aligned} p_{min} &= \frac{\hbar}{2x} \\ &= \frac{\hbar}{2r} = 5.271 \times 10^{-21} J \\ E_{min} &= \sqrt{p_{min}^2 c^2 + m_e^2 c^4} \\ &= 1.51 \times 10^{-10} J = 98.8 \text{ MeV} \\ 98.8 \text{ MeV} &\gg 17 \text{ keV tritium} \end{aligned}$$

Q 2:

$$\begin{aligned} F_g &= \frac{Gm^2}{r^2}; \quad F_e = \frac{ke^2}{r^2} \\ \frac{F_g}{F_e} &= \frac{Gm^2}{ke^2} = 2.4 \times 10^{-43} \end{aligned}$$

Q 3:

1. Volume has 3 spatial dimension, so only the dimension along the direction of motion will experience length contraction

$$V' = a^3; \quad V = a^2 \frac{a}{\gamma} = \frac{V'}{\gamma}$$

2. For the density, only the volume will be affected by the same effect in part 1, so:

$$\rho = \frac{N}{V} = \frac{N\gamma}{V'}$$

Q 4:

- a) $v = \frac{d}{t'} \implies d = vt' = 0.998c \times 2.2 \times 10^{-6} = 658m$; Will not make it
- b) $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0.998^2}} = 15.8 \implies t = \gamma t' \implies d = 0.998c \times 15.8 \times 2.2 \times 10^{-6} = 10400m$; Will
- c) $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - 0.998^2}} = 15.8 \implies t = \gamma t' \implies d = 0.998c \times 15.8 \times 2.6 \times 10^{-8} = 123m$; Will

Q 5:

- a) Real Particles: **Timelike**
- b) Massless Particles: **Lightlike**
- c) Virtual Particles: **Anything**