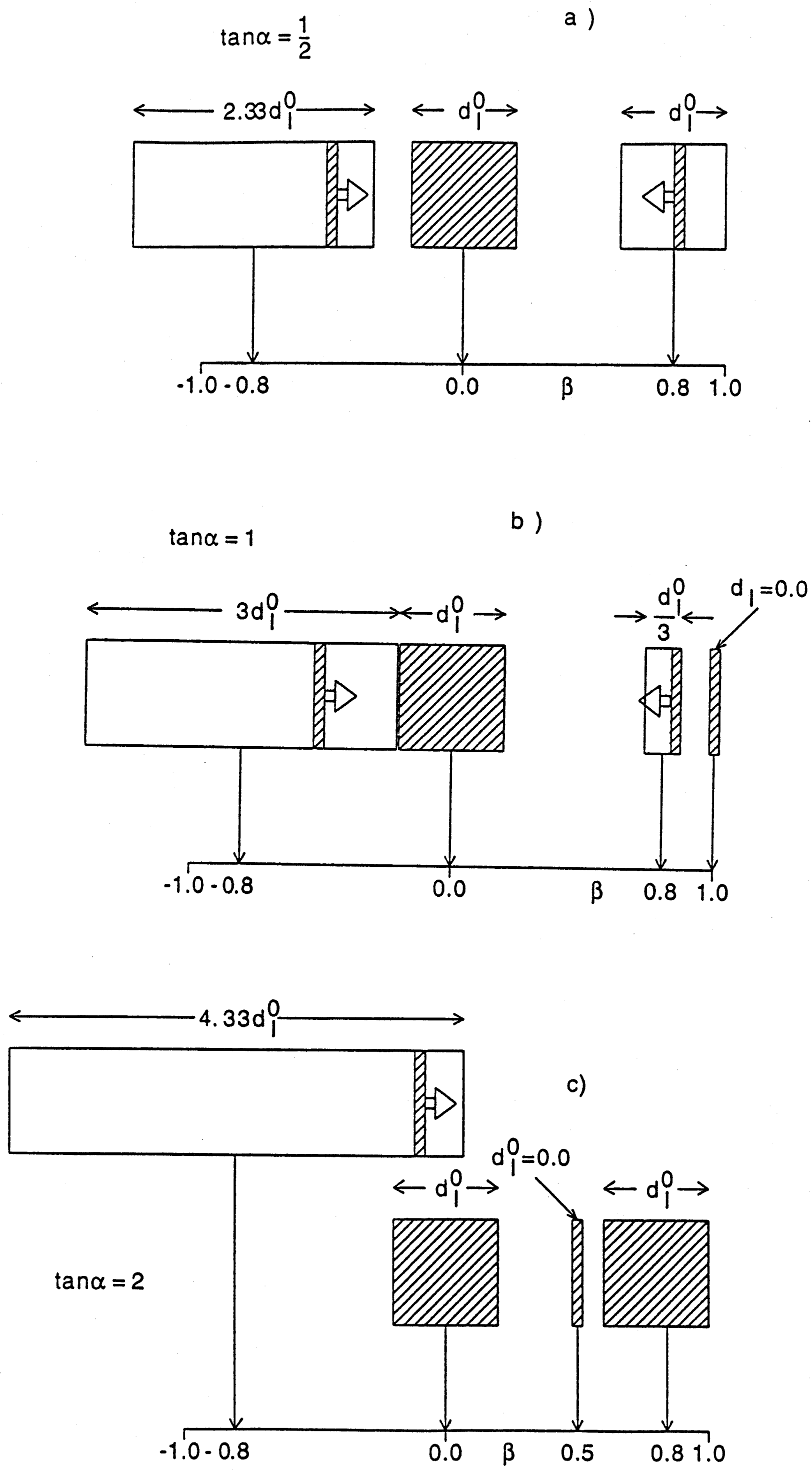

Fig.5 Images of O_D observed when the lamp L1 is flashed while L1 and O_D are in uniform motion relative to the camera with velocity βc parallel to O_{x_I}. a),b),c) correspond to $\tan\alpha = 1/2, 1, 2$ repectively. Comments as for Fig.3.

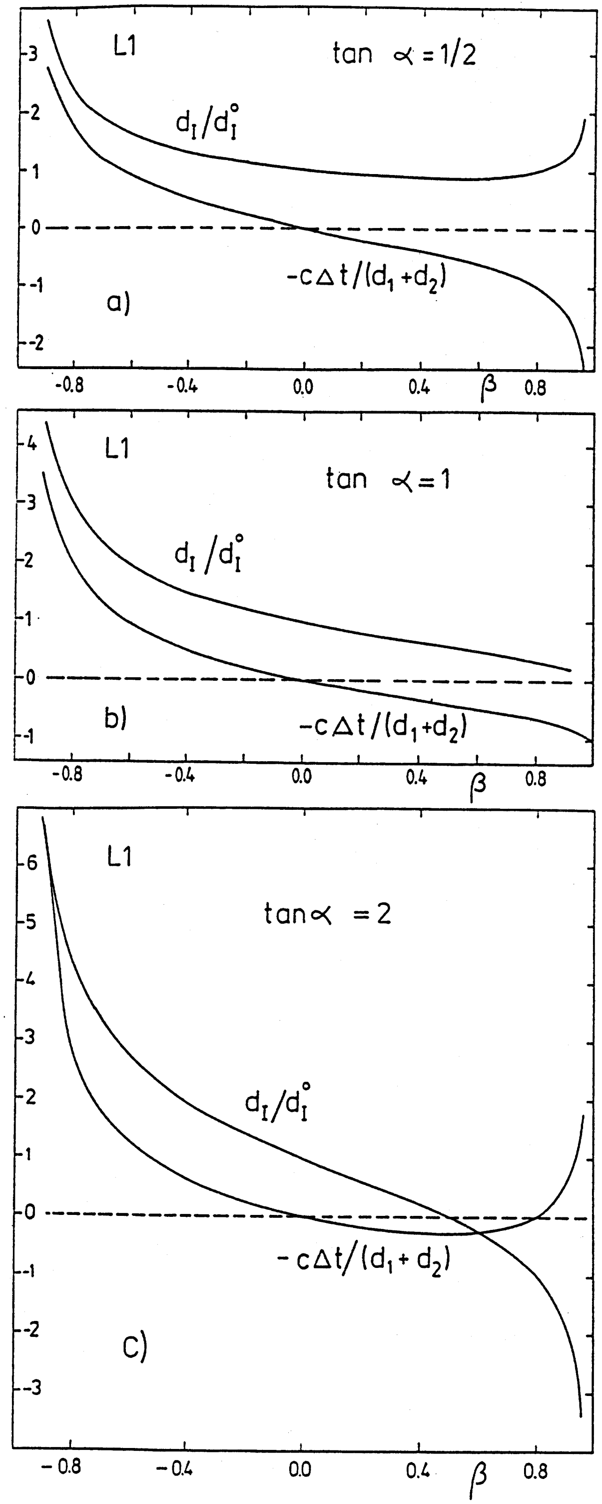

Fig.6 d_I/d_I^0 and $-c\Delta t/(d_1+d_2)$ as a function of β for the conditions of Fig.5. d_I is the width parallel to O_{x_I} of the dotted rectangle in Fig.5, i.e. the width of the image when observed with coarse time resolution. Δt is the total duration of the moving image. a),b),c) are for $\tan\alpha = 1/2, 1, 2$ repectively.

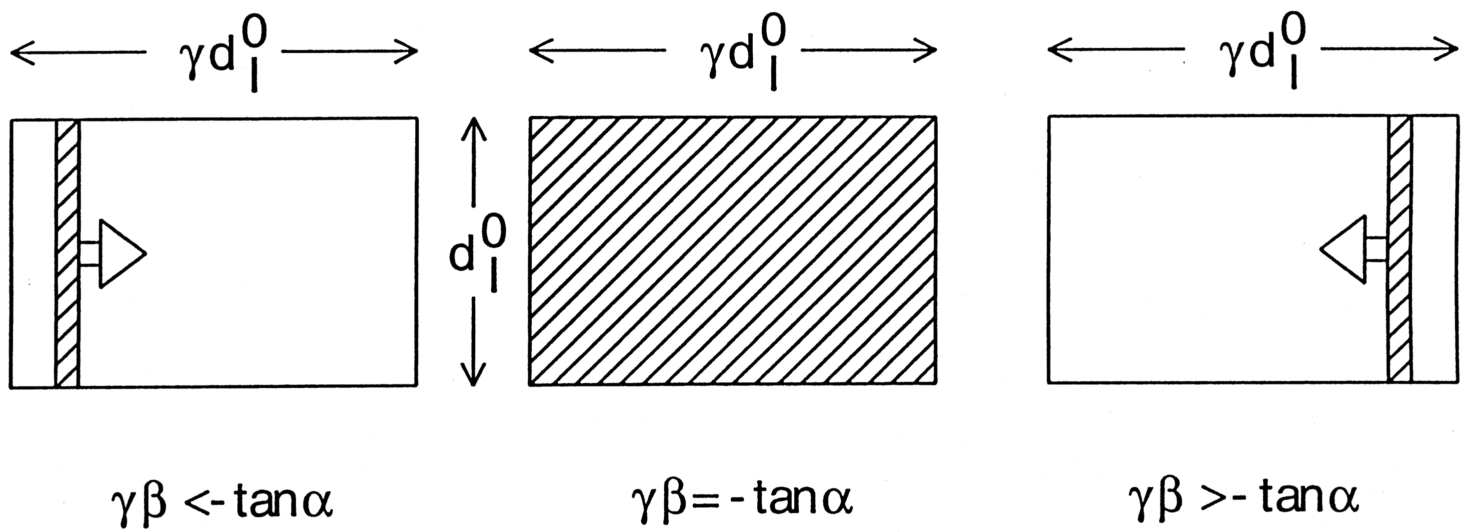

Fig.7 Images of O_D observed when lamp L2 is flashed and L2 and O_D move as described in Fig.5. Comments as for Fig.3.

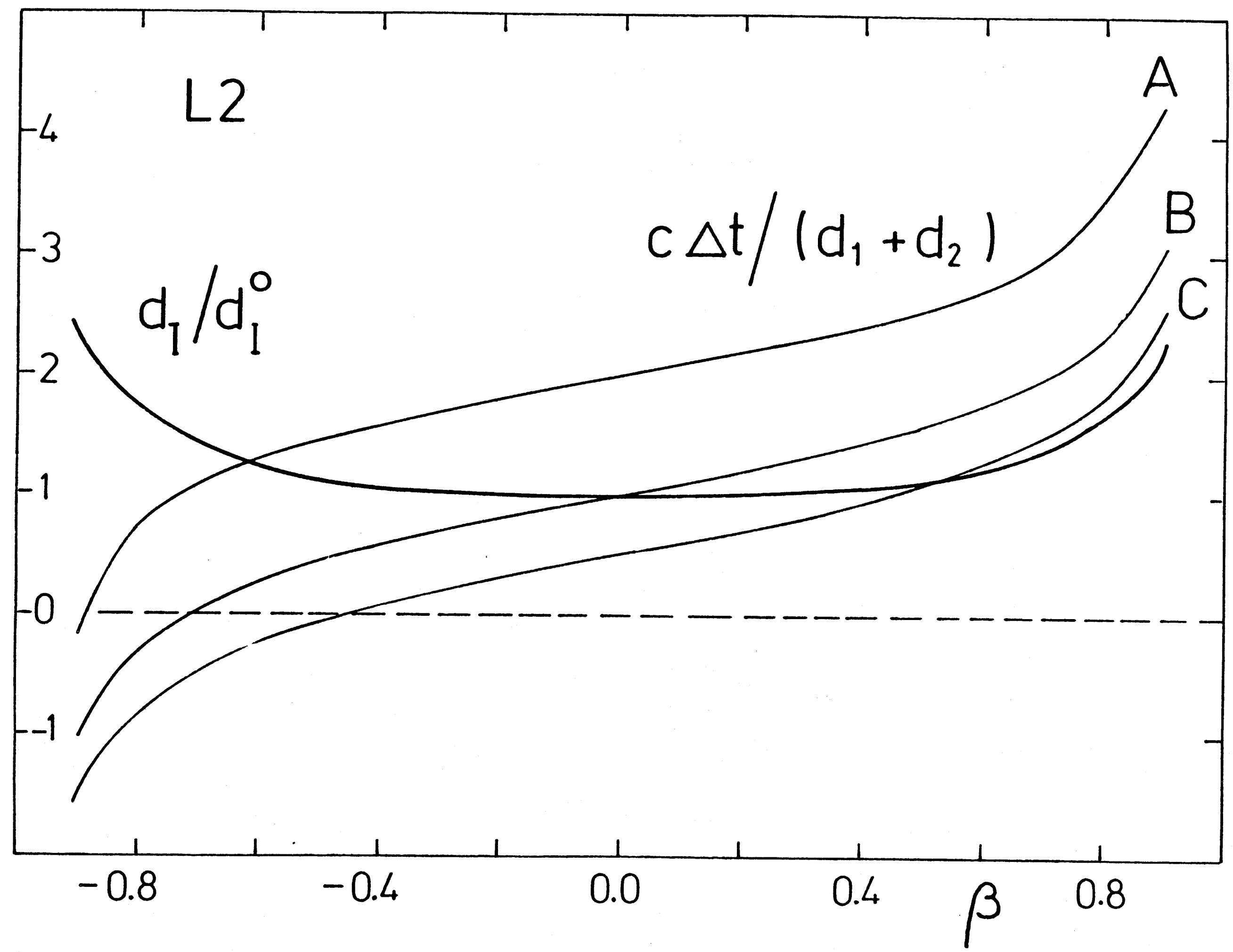

Fig.8 d_I/d_I^0 and $-c\Delta t/(d_1+d_2)$ as a function of β for the conditions of Fig.6. Heavy line: d_I/d_I^0. Lines A,B,C for $\tan\alpha = 1/2, 1, 2$ repectively.

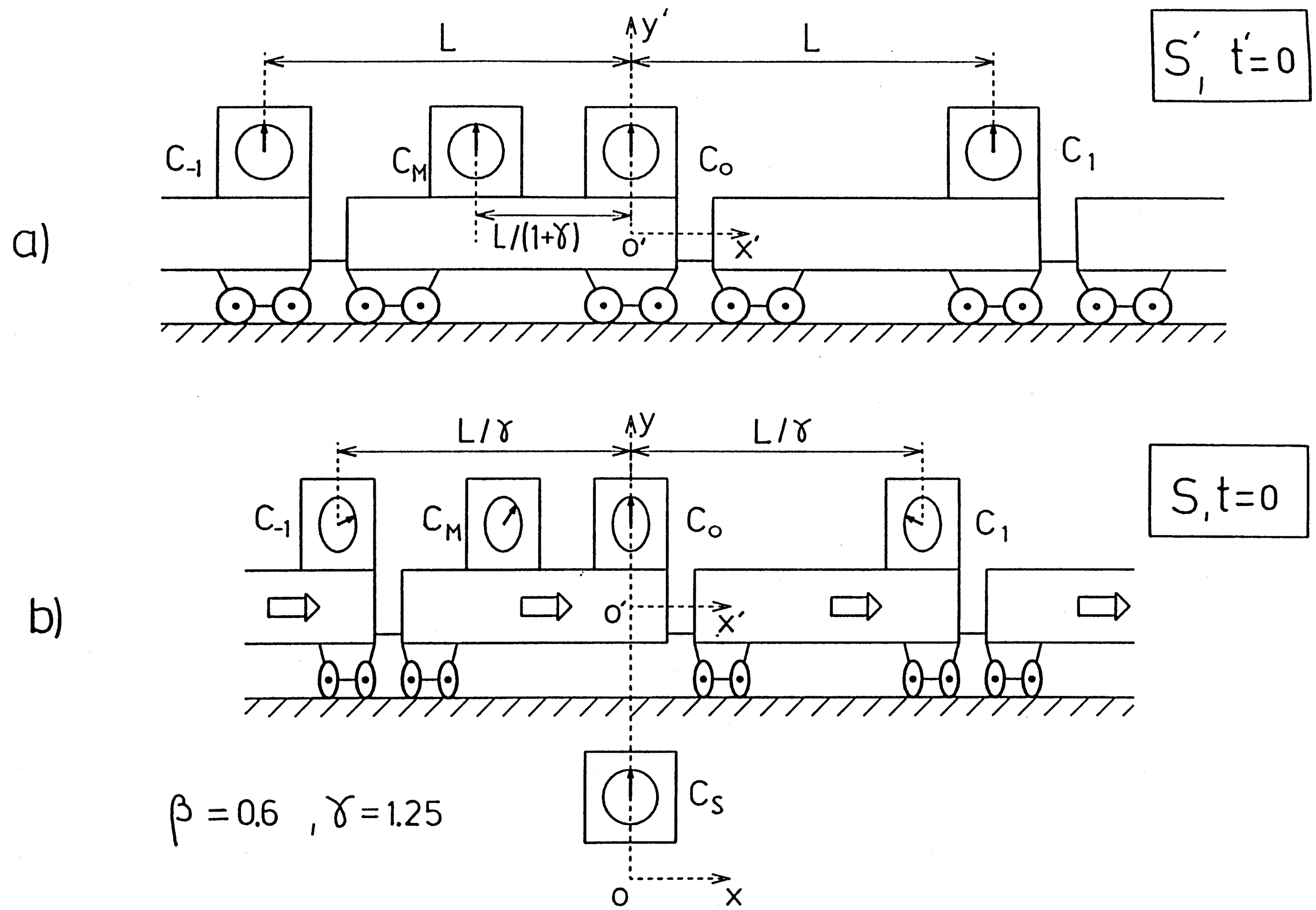

Fig.9 a) Positions and times of equivalent clocks on the wagons of a train as seen by observers in the rest frame S' of the train (without the effects of LPTD). b) The positions and times of the same clocks as seen by an observer in S (without the effects of LPTD). In S the train is moving to the right with velocity βc.

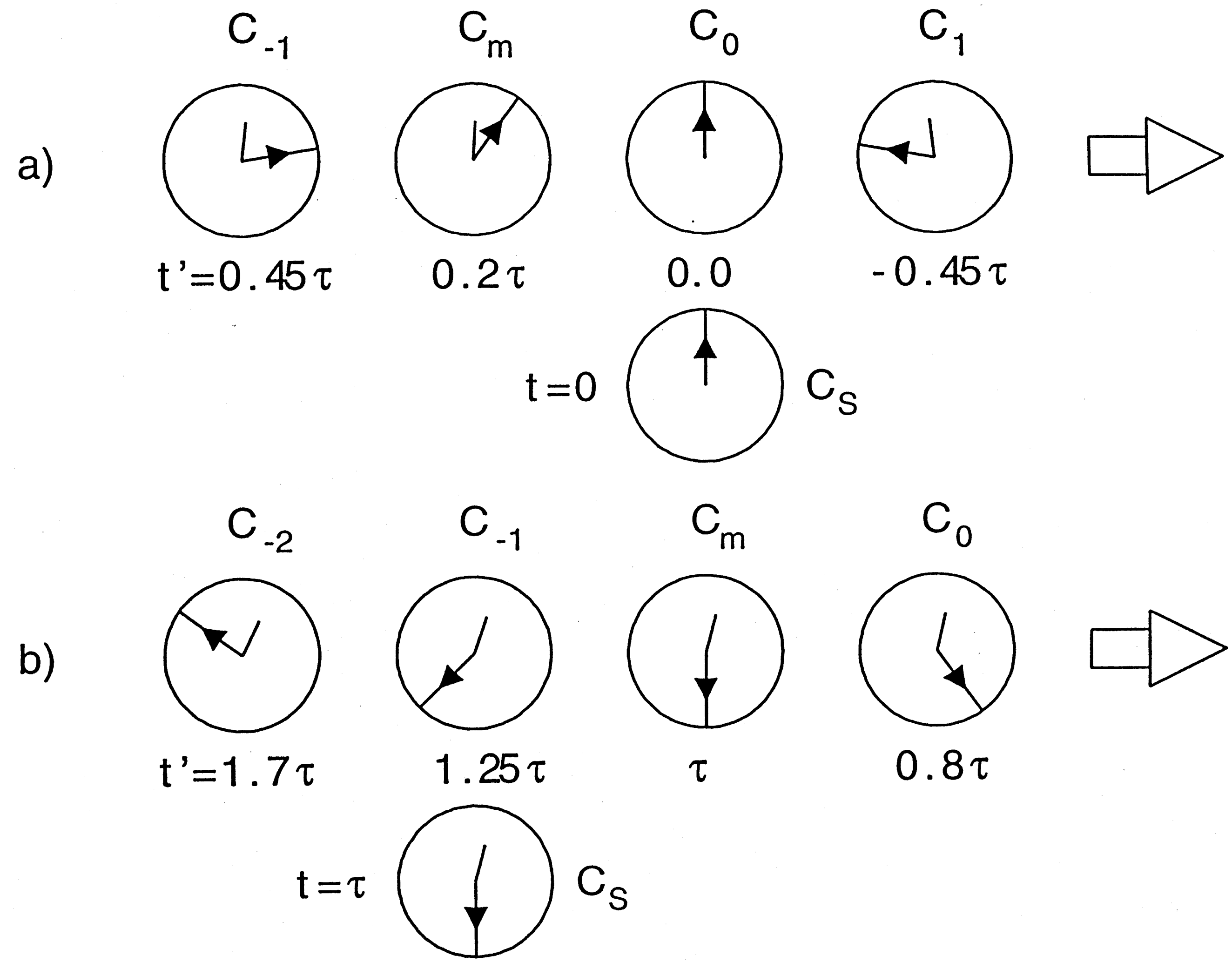

Fig.10 Equivalent clocks on the train as seen by an observer in S. a) at $t = 0$, b) at $t = \tau$ (without the effects of LPTD).

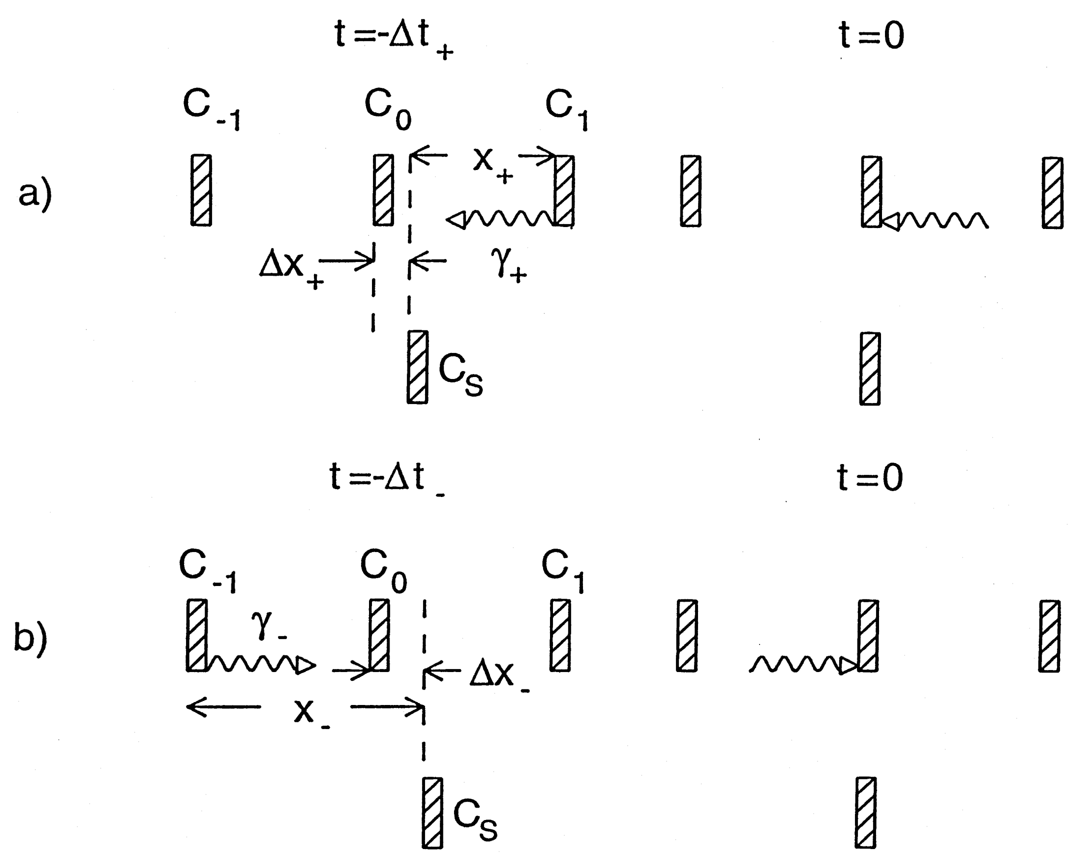

Fig.11 Propagation time delay effects. In a) the photon γ_+ emitted by C_1 at time $t = -\Delta t_+$ arrives at the observer beside C_S at $t = 0$. Thus $\Delta t_+ = x_+/c = \Delta x_+/v$. In b) the photon γ_- emitted by C_{-1} at time $t = -\Delta t_-$ also arrives at C_S at $t = 0$. and $\Delta t_- = x_-/c = \Delta x_-/v$. In a), [b)] the observed clock is receding from [approaching] the observer. Since evidently $x_- > x_+$ it follows that $\Delta t_- > \Delta t_+$ so that the effects of LPTD are larger for approaching than for receding clocks. A corollary (see Ref[5]) is that at $t = 0$ the clock C_{-1} appears more distant than the clock C_1.

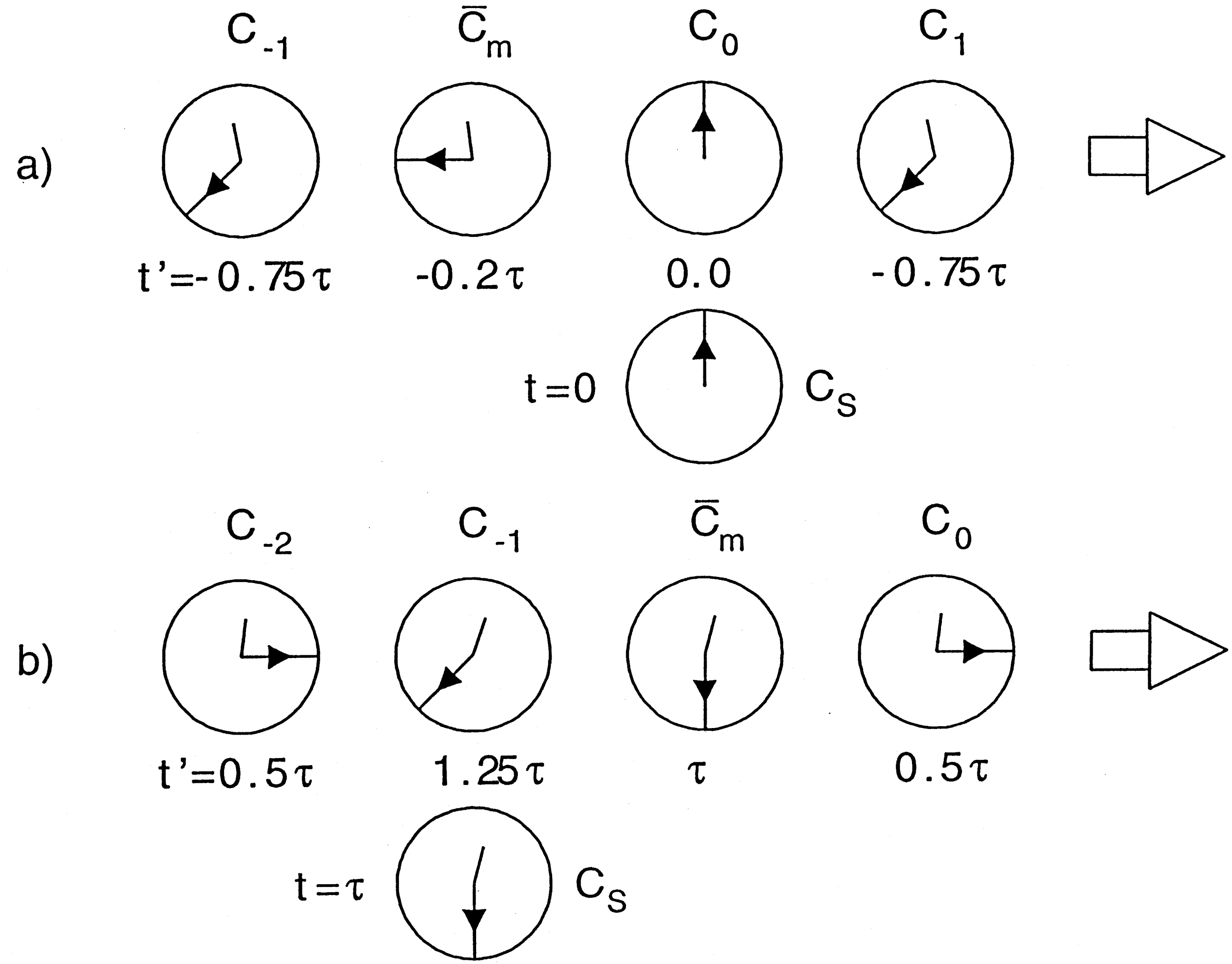

Fig.12 As Fig.10, but including the effects of LPTD.

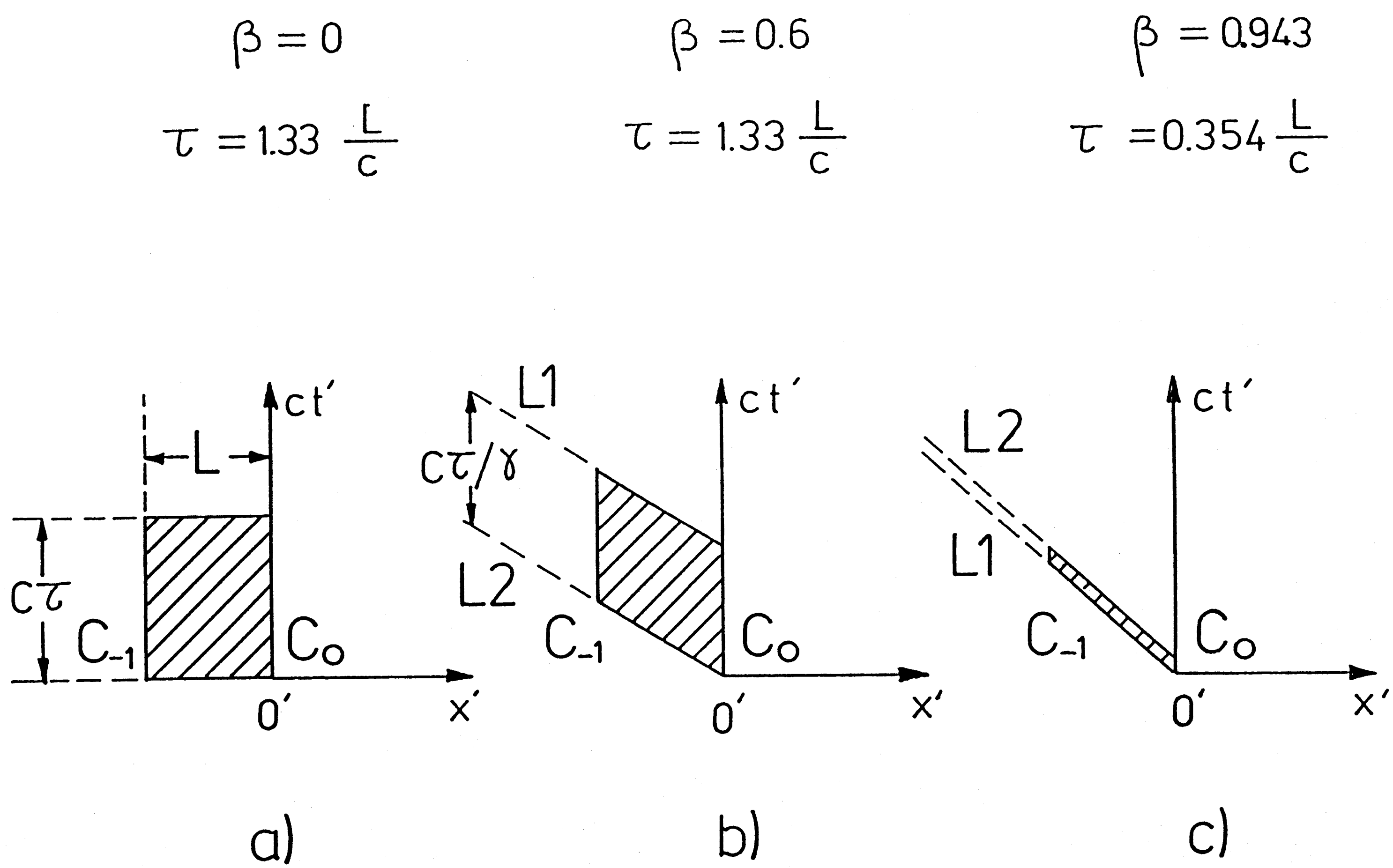

Fig.13 The domains of (x', ct') space (cross-hatched) of the wagon holding the clock C_0 (see Fig.9) seen by an observer in S' during the time $0 < t < \tau$. a),b),c) are for $\beta = 0, 0, 0.6, 0.943$ respectively. Without effects of LPTD, as in the case of an observer at a large transverse distance from the train.

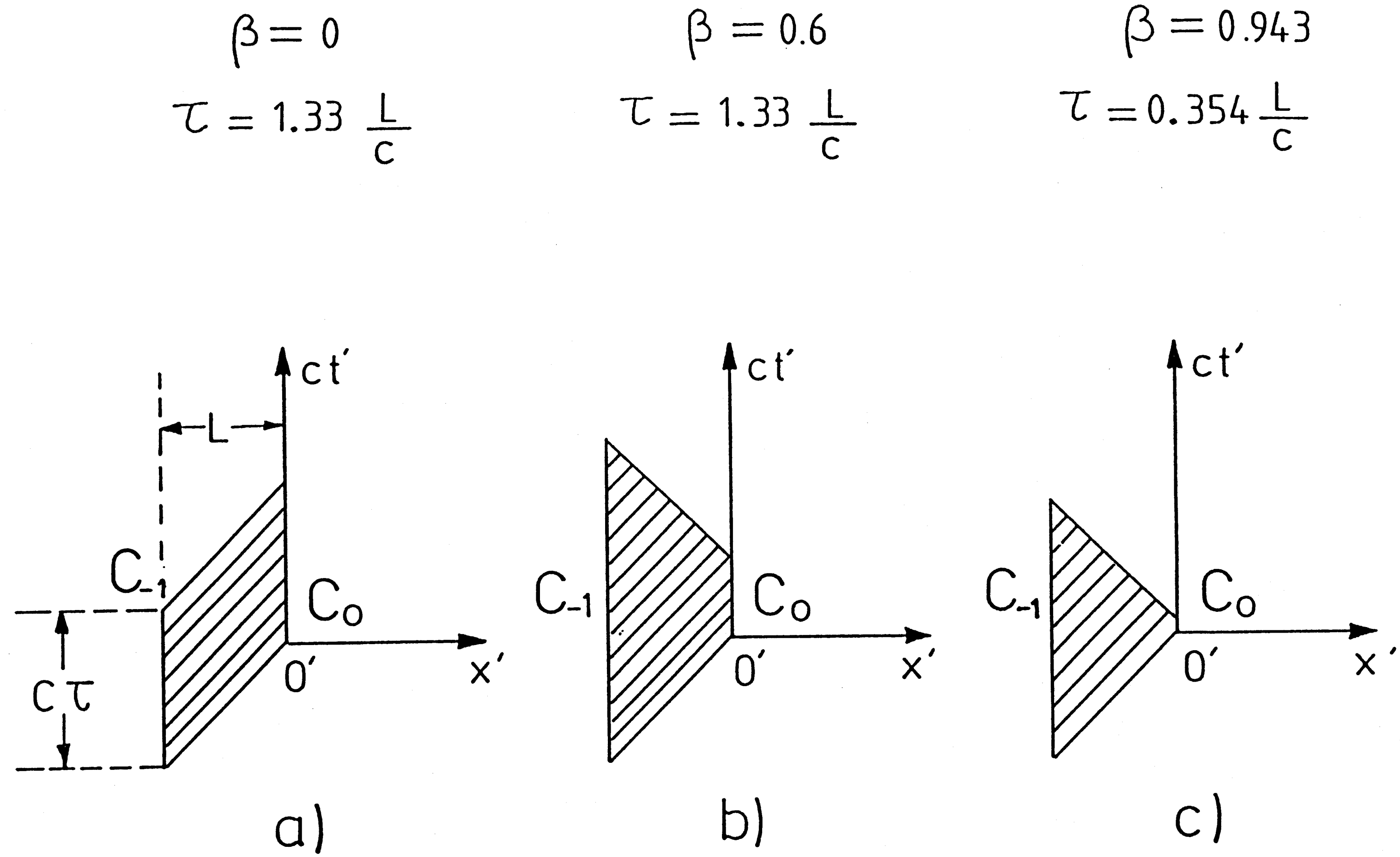

Fig.14 As Fig.13, for an observer close to the train, and including the effects of LPTD.