

Qs 3, 4, 5, 10, 11-14, 19  
Ps 1-5

## Questions



Longer  $\lambda$

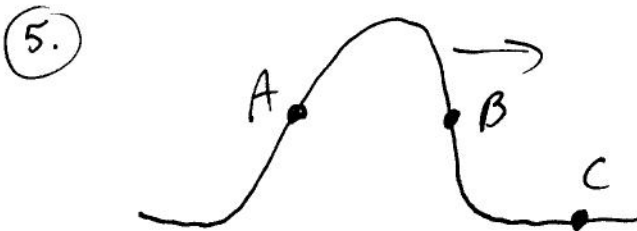


Smaller amplitude  
Higher frequency  
Shorter period

4.  $v_1 = v_2$      $f_1 = 2f_2$

$$v = \lambda f \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{v}{f} \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = \frac{v_1}{f_1} = \frac{v_2}{2f_2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{v_2}{f_2} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2$$

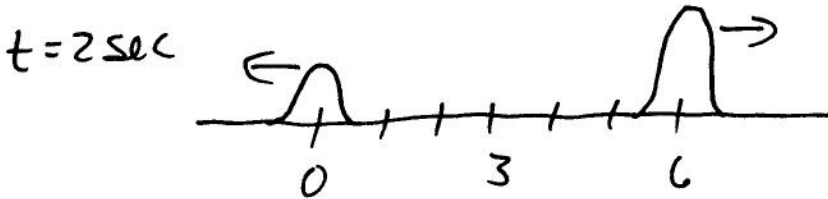
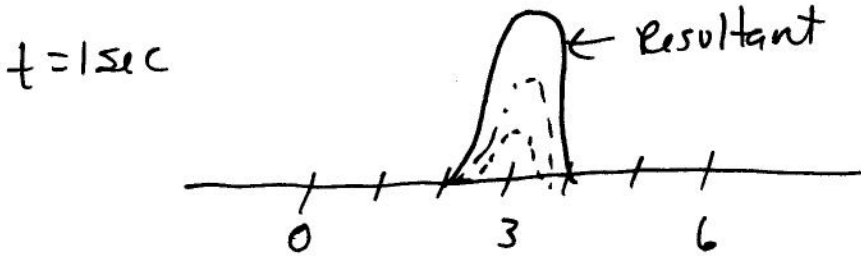
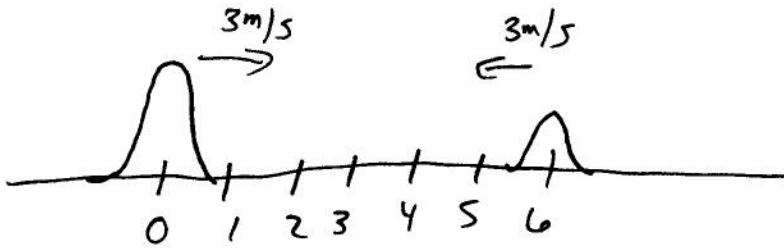
$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_2$$



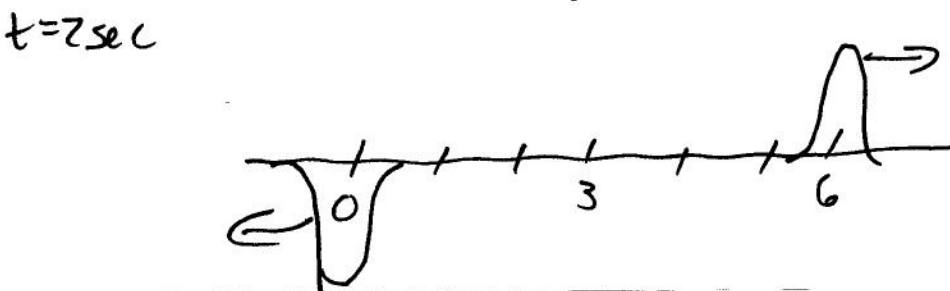
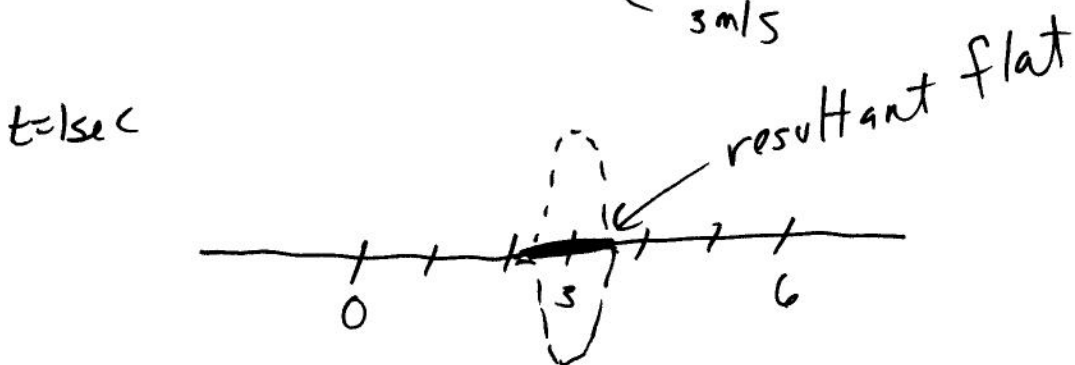
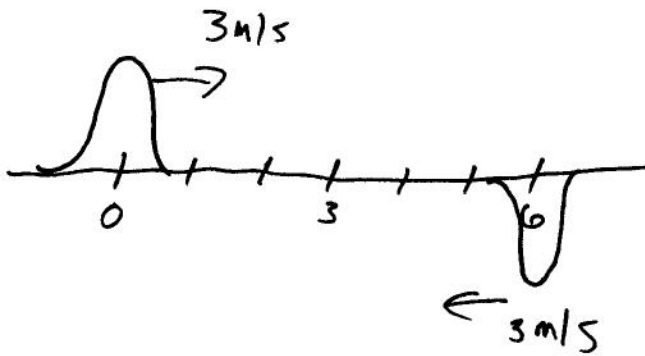
Transverse wave  
Pt. A String moving ~~down~~ down  
Pt. B String moving up  
Pt. C String not moving yet

10. The more dense the medium the slower the wave.

Q5  
⑪.



⑫.



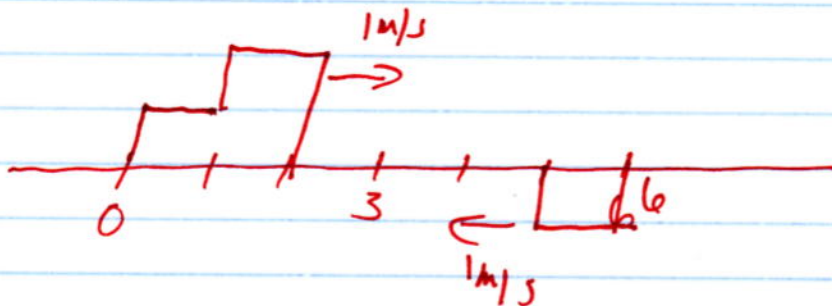
# Ch. 14 HW

Phy 101

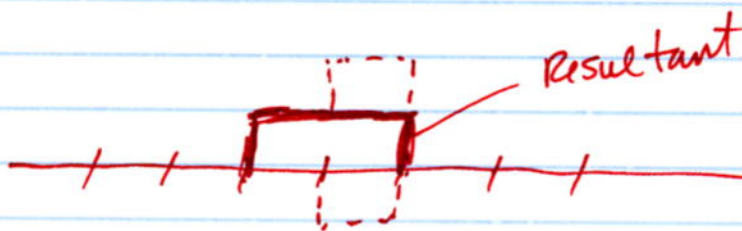
(2)

Q5

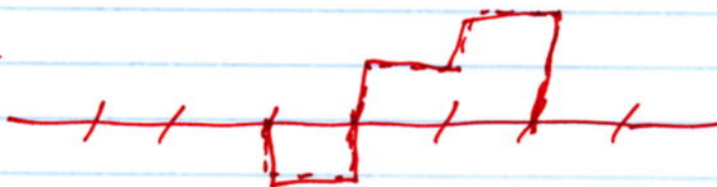
(13.)



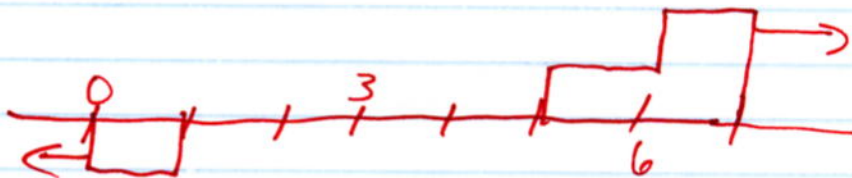
$t = 2 \text{ sec}$



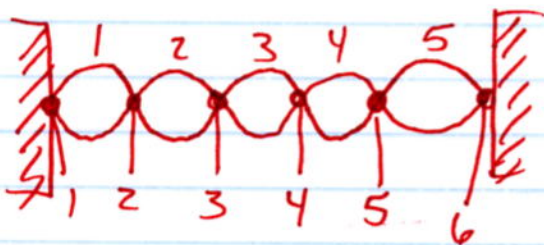
$t = 3 \text{ sec}$



$t = 5 \text{ sec}$

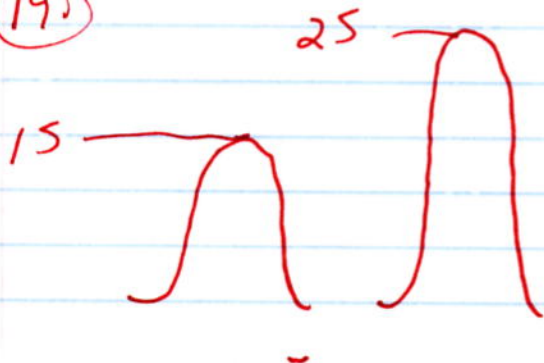


(14.)



5 antinodes (peaks)  
6 nodes (mid-line)

(19.)



Rogue wave of 50 ft is too high.

If 2 waves added constructively, the highest it would be is  $15 + 25 = 40 \text{ ft}$

Problems

① 45 pushes in 1.5 minutes

$$f = ? = \frac{\text{pushes}}{\text{second}} = \frac{45 \text{ pushes}}{90 \text{ seconds}} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ push/sec} \quad \boxed{\approx \frac{1}{2} \text{ Hz}}$$

②  $f = 0.33 \text{ Hz}$      $t = 15 \text{ sec}$     # waves = ?

$$f = \frac{\text{\# waves}}{\text{second}} \quad \text{Total \# waves} = f t = 0.33 \text{ Hz} (15 \text{ sec})$$

$$\boxed{\approx 5 \text{ waves}}$$

③  $\lambda = 9 \text{ ft}$  ,  $f = 0.33 \text{ Hz}$ 

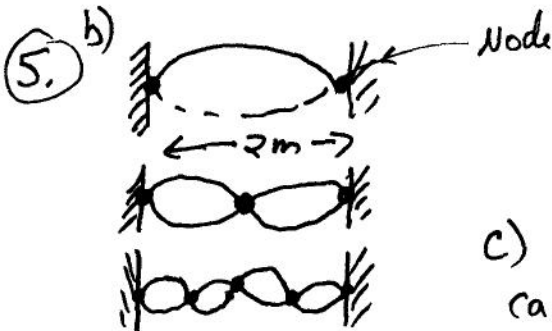
$$v = \lambda f = 9 \text{ ft} (0.33 \text{ Hz}) \approx \boxed{3 \text{ ft/sec}}$$

④  $v = 12 \text{ m/s}$      $T = 3 \text{ sec}$  .     $\lambda = ?$ 

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} \quad T = \frac{1}{f} \quad \therefore \lambda = v T = 12 \text{ m/s} (3 \text{ sec})$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 36 \text{ m}}$$

Cannot tell what the amplitude is.



a) With 2 nodes, have  $\frac{1}{2} \lambda$ .  
 3 nodes, have  $1 \lambda$ .  
 5 nodes, have  $2 \lambda$

c) Any integer number of  $\frac{1}{2} \lambda$  can be found in this case.