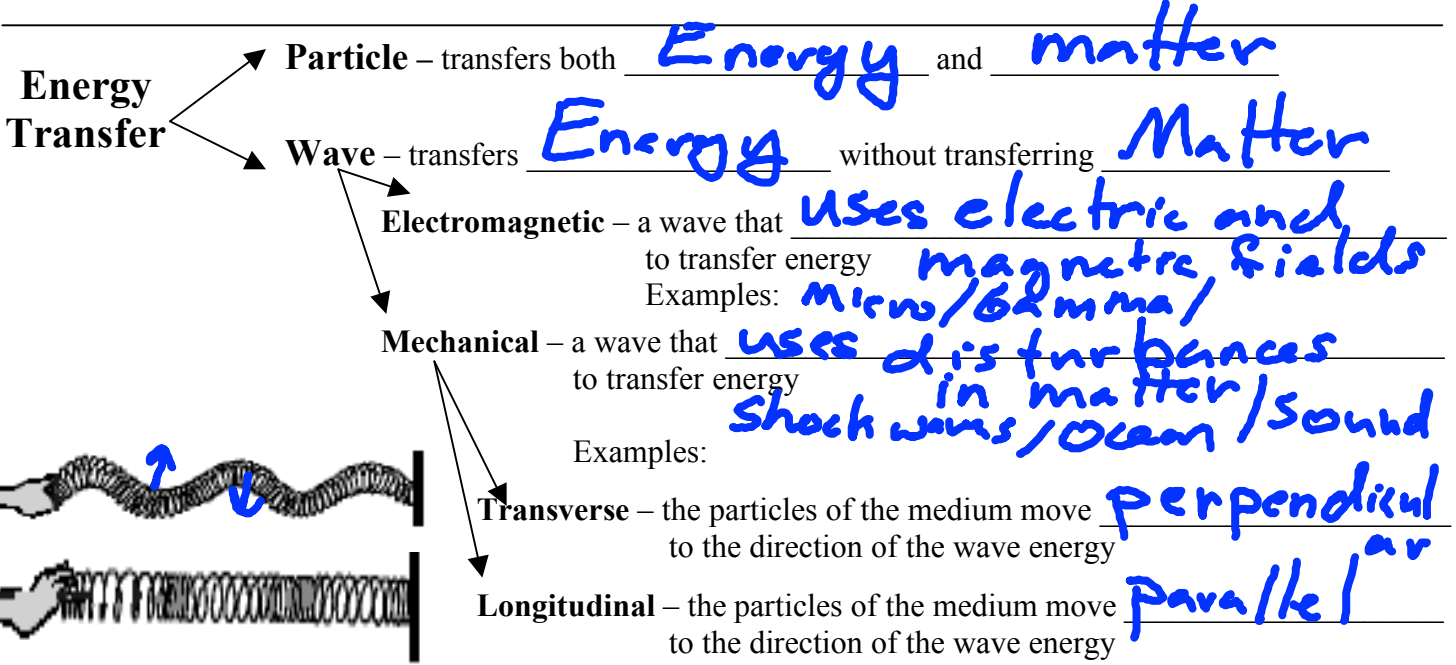


# Waves

1. Medium the material through which the wave (energy) is traveling
2. Wave Pulse a single oscillation or disturbance of the medium
3. Wave a series of pulses or oscillations that move through a medium

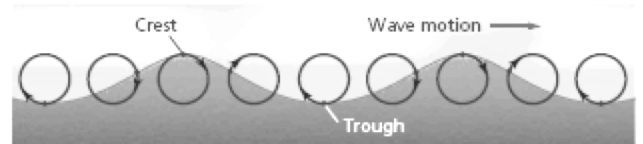


## 4. Other types of mechanical waves

Elliptical wave (surface wave):

Torsional wave:

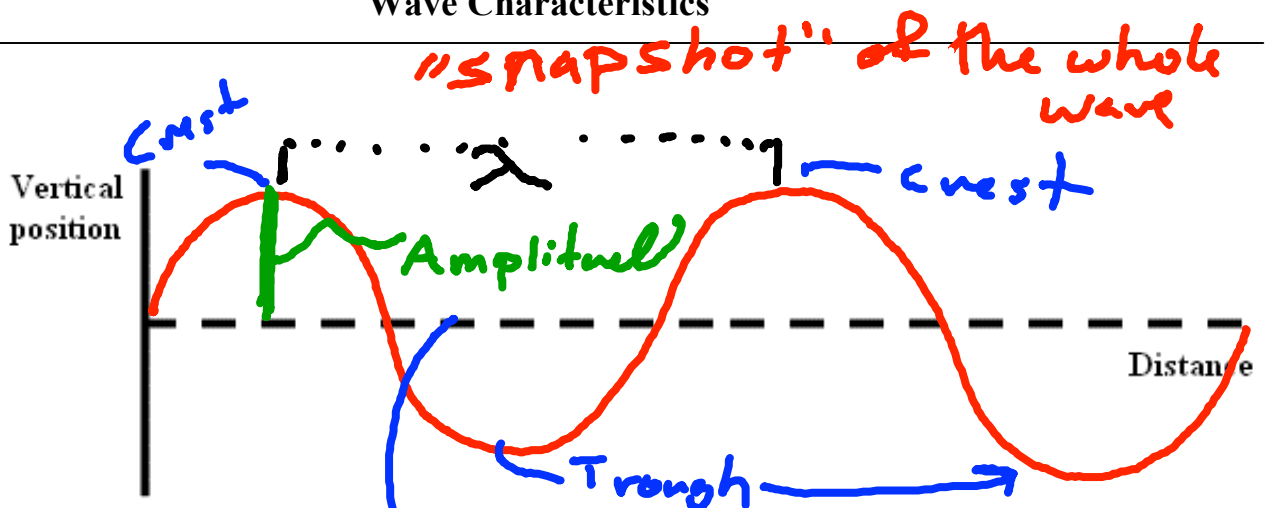
twisting



## Wave Characteristics

Cycle:

5. On the axes at right, sketch two cycles of a transverse wave.



6. Label the following parts of the wave you drew: equilibrium position, crest, trough, amplitude, wavelength

Equilibrium

7. Identify each of the following terms:

- a) Amplitude maximum displacement from the equilibrium position
- b) Wave length shortest distance along the wave between two points that are in phase
- c) Period time taken for one cycle
- d) Frequency number of cycles per second

Symbol	Units
$A$	distance
$\lambda$	distance
$T$	s
$f$	$\text{Hz} = \frac{1}{s}$

8. What is the relationship between period and frequency?

Period

$T$

Relationship

$$T = \frac{1}{f}$$

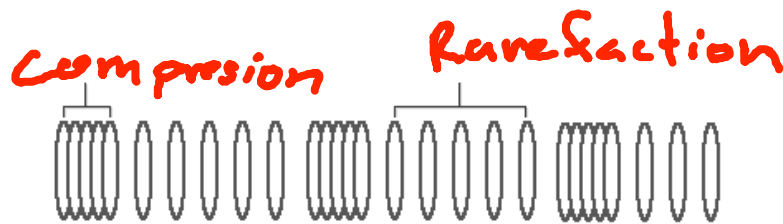
Examples:

Frequency

$f$

$$f = \frac{1}{T}$$

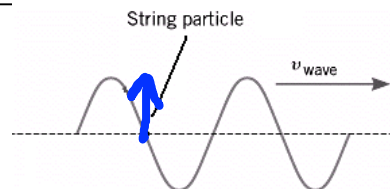
9. Name each part of the longitudinal wave shown at right. Indicate the amplitude and wavelength of the wave.



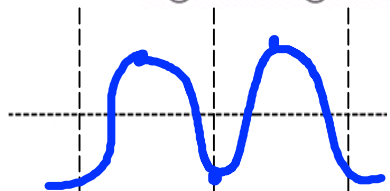
<http://surendranath.tripod.com/Applets.html>

### Wave Motion vs. Particle Motion

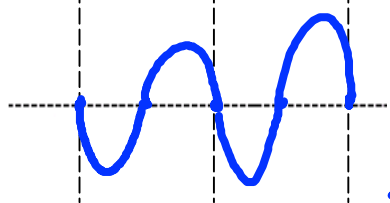
- a) In which direction is the string particle moving at this instant?



- b) Sketch the wave and particle after 1/4 of a period from the time shown in a).



- c) Sketch the wave and particle after 1/2 of a period from the time shown in a).



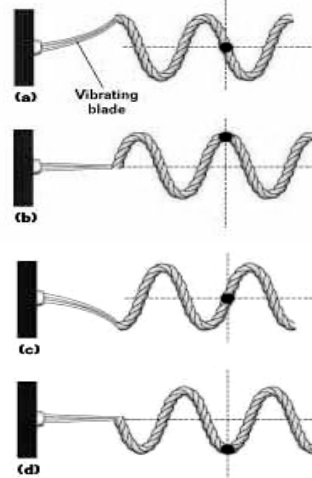
- d) How far will the wave energy travel in one period?

The distance of a wavelength  $\lambda = \lambda$

- e) How long does it take one complete cycle to pass a given point?

a period  $T$

Compare the motion of the wave with the motion of a single particle of the medium.



Wave (energy) motion

right

Particle motion

up + down