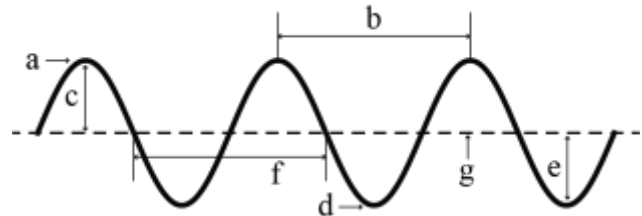


Worksheet 9-4 Waves

1. The illustration below shows a series of transverse waves. Label each part in the space provided.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____



Fill in the blanks:

- 2. Waves carry _____ from one place to another.
- 3. The highest point on a transverse wave is the _____ while the lowest part is the _____.
- 4. The _____ is the height of the wave.
- 5. The distance from one crest to the next is the _____.
- 6. Below are pictures of pieces of waves. Underneath each diagram write the numbers of wavelengths in each.



- a. Which of the above has the largest amplitude? _____
 - b. Which of the above has the shortest wavelength? _____
 - c. Which of the above has the longest wavelength? _____
7. Express in words and mathematically the relationship between
- a. period and frequency
 - b. wavelength and frequency
 - c. wavelength and period

8. Consider a wave generator that produces 10 oscillations per second. The speed of the waves is 300.0 cm/s.
 - a. What is the wavelength of the waves?

 - b. What happens to the wavelength if the frequency of pulses is increased?

9. A wave on a lake passes by two docks that are 40.0 m apart.
 - a. If there is a crest at each dock and another three crests between the two docks, determine the wavelength.

 - b. If 10 waves pass one dock every 16.0 s, determine the period and frequency of the wave.

 - c. What is the speed of the wave?

10. An enthusiastic physics student enjoyed the opportunity to collect data from standing waves in a spring. She and her partner held the ends of their spring 4.00 meters apart. There were 5 nodes in the standing wave produced. She moved her hand from the rest position back and forth along the floor 20 times in 4.00 s. Sketch the situation and determine the following:
 - a. the wavelength of the wave the student sent.

 - b. the frequency of the wave produced.

 - c. the speed of the wave.

11. What frequency and period would be required for the student above and her cheerful, pleasant, hard-working partner to produce a standing wave with three nodes? Explain your reasoning by identifying your steps.

12. The wavelength of a sound wave in this room is 1.13 m and the frequency is 301 Hz.
 - a. What is the speed of the wave in the room?

 - b. If you double the frequency of the sound wave, determine its speed. How do you know?

 - c. What happens to the wavelength if you cut the frequency in half? How do you know.

- 1a. crest
- 1b. wavelength
- 1c. amplitude
- 1d. trough
- 1e. amplitude
- 1f. wavelength
- 1g. equilibrium

2. energy

3. crest, trough

4. amplitude

5. wavelength

6A. 1.5

6B. 1

6C. 2.5

6D. 0.5

6a. D

6b. C

6c. D

7a. Period is the reciprocal of frequency; $T = \frac{1}{f}$

7b. Velocity is the product of frequency and wavelength; $v = f\lambda$

7c. Velocity is the quotient of wavelength over period; $v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$

8a. $v = f\lambda$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f}$$

$$\lambda = \frac{300.0 \text{ cm/s}}{10 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$\lambda = \boxed{30 \text{ cm}}$$

8b. As the frequency increases the wavelength decreases.

9a. Five crests are four wavelengths apart.

$$\frac{40.0 \text{ m}}{4} = \boxed{10.0 \text{ m}}$$

9b. $T = \frac{16.0 \text{ s}}{10 \text{ waves}} = \boxed{1.6 \text{ s}}$; $f = \frac{10 \text{ waves}}{16.0 \text{ s}} = \boxed{0.625 \text{ Hz}}$

9c. $v = f\lambda$

$$v = (0.625 \text{ Hz})(10.0 \text{ m})$$

$$v = \boxed{6.25 \text{ m/s}}$$



$$\lambda = 2.00 \text{ m}$$

10b. $f = \frac{20 \text{ waves}}{4.00 \text{ s}} = \boxed{5.00 \text{ Hz}}$

10c. $v = f\lambda$
 $v = (5.00 \text{ Hz})(2.00 \text{ m})$
 $v = \boxed{10.0 \text{ m/s}}$



The three-node pattern has double the wavelength therefore it will have half the frequency. This is from using the equation $v = f\lambda$.

12a. $v = f\lambda$
 $v = (301 \text{ Hz})(1.13 \text{ m})$
 $v = \boxed{340 \text{ m/s}}$

12b. Doubling the frequency has no effect on the speed. The speed of a wave depends only on the properties of the medium.

12c. Cutting the frequency in half will double the wavelength. This is from the equation $v = f\lambda$ where the speed remains constant.