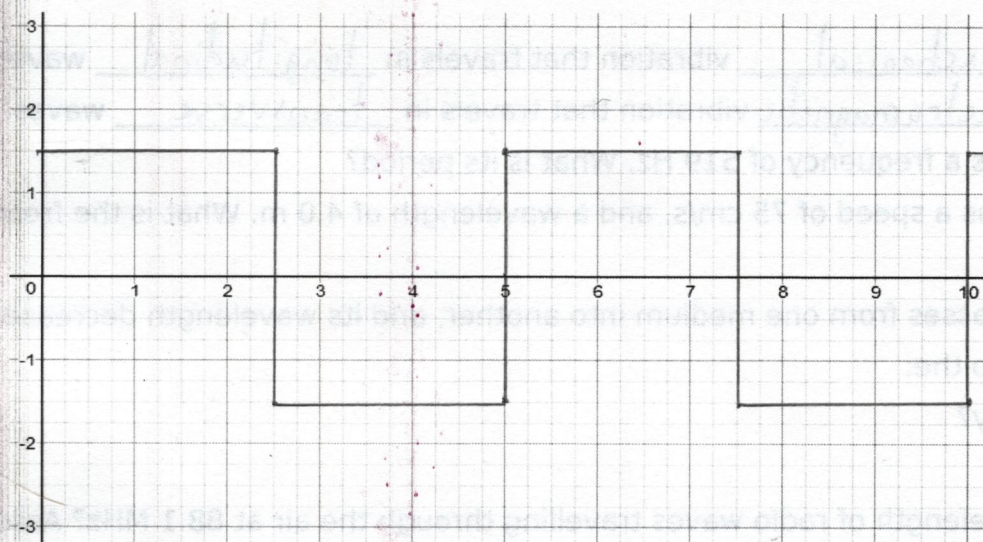


Questions

1. Sound is a(n) mechanical vibration that travels in longitudinal waves.
2. Light is a(n) electromagnetic vibration that travels in transverse waves.
3. A tuning fork has a frequency of 519 Hz. What is its period?
4. A water wave has a speed of 75 cm/s, and a wavelength of 4.0 m. What is the frequency of the waves?
5. A sound wave passes from one medium into another, and its wavelength decreases. What happens to the:
 - a. Frequency?
 - b. Speed?
6. What is the wavelength of radio waves travelling through the air at 88.1 MHz? Assume that the radio waves travel at the same speed through the air as through a vacuum.
7. What creates a node in a standing wave?
8. What is the speed of sound in air at a temperature of -25.0°C ?
9. Two speakers are placed 1.0 m apart and play a frequency of 2,000 Hz. The speed of sound in the room is 345 m/s. At what angle does the:
 - a. First anti-node occur?
 - b. Second anti-node occur?
10. Water waves with a wavelength of 8.0 m enter the shallow water of a harbour at 30° and refract to an angle of 20° . What is their new wavelength?
11. A light ray travelling through the air enters a light block at an angle of 45° and refracts to an angle of 39° . What is the refractive index of the glass?
12. Sapphire has a refractive index of 1.76. What is the speed of light in sapphire?
13. A 512.0 Hz tuning fork is struck at the same time as another tuning fork. Beats with a period of 2.000 s are produced. What are the 2 possible frequencies of the other tuning fork?

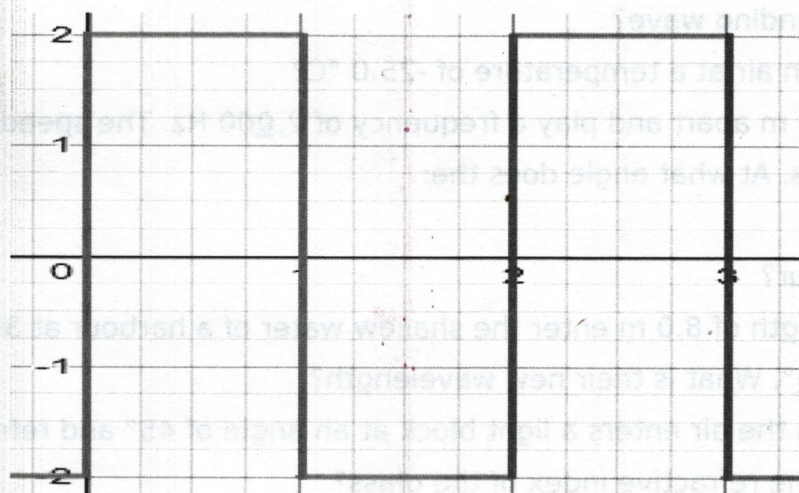
Mr. Renwick's Physics 11
Worksheet - Waves and Sound Review

14. Graph a square wave with a frequency of 0.2 Hz and a distance from crest to trough of 3.0 m.

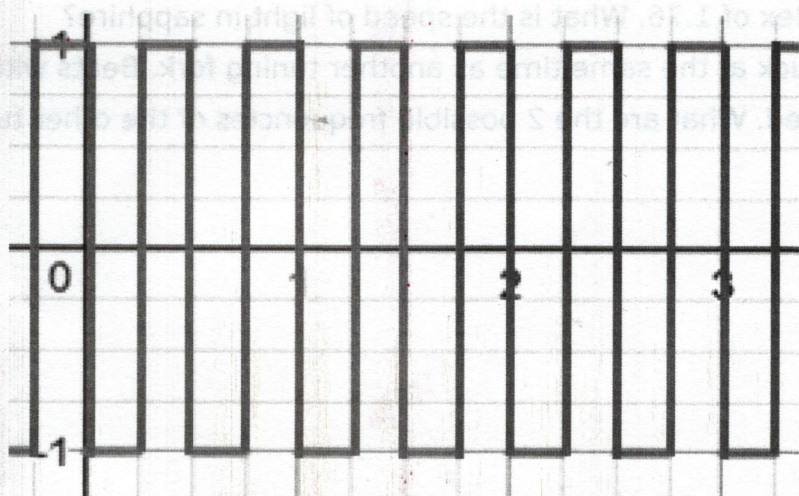


$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{0.2 \text{ Hz}} = 5 \text{ s}$$

- 15.



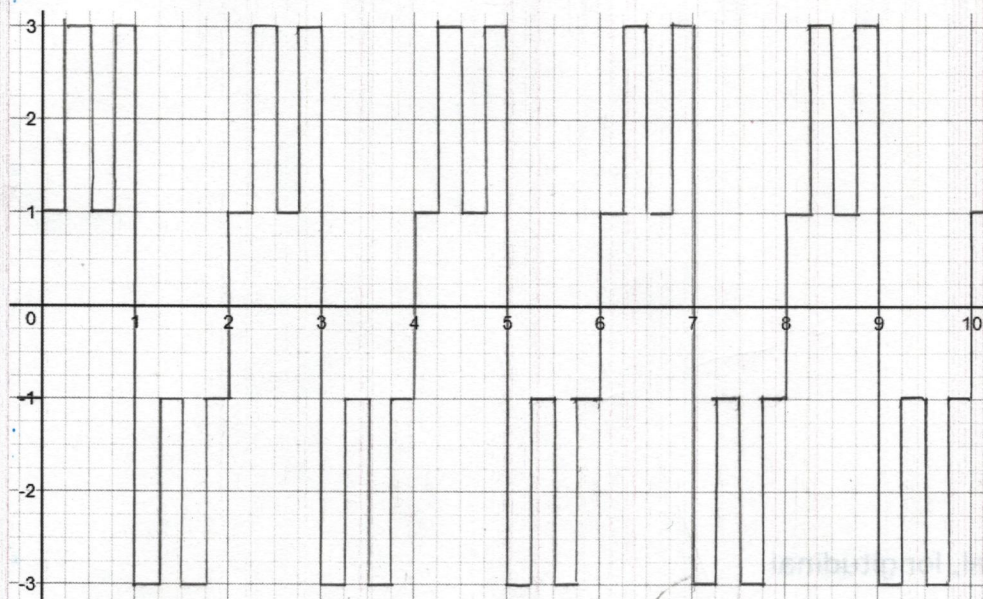
Wave 1



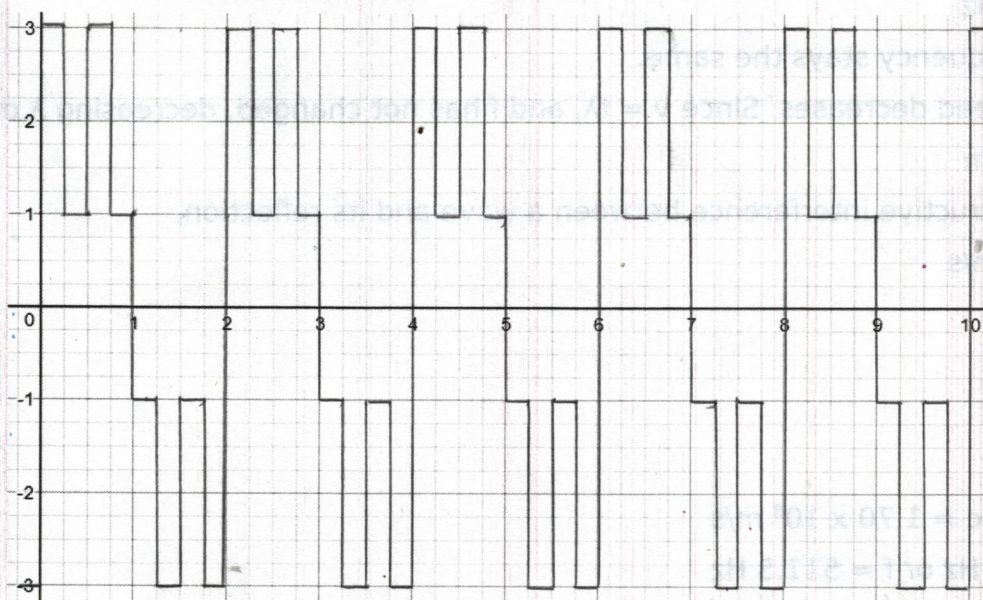
Wave 2

Mr. Renwick's Physics 11
Worksheet - Waves and Sound Review

- a. Draw the waveform of wave 1 plus wave 2.



- b. Draw the waveform of wave 1 minus wave 2. Hint: Subtracting a number is the same as adding the opposite number (i.e. $5 - 2 = 5 + -2$).



16. A wave has a fundamental frequency of 126 Hz. What is the:

- First harmonic?
- First overtone?
- Second harmonic?
- Second overtone?

17. What is the speed of a plane flying at Mach 3.00 through -10.0°C air?

18. While camping, a camper sees a flash of lightning. 11 seconds later, they hear thunder. How far away was the lightning? Assume that the temperature is 20.0°C .

Answers

1. Mechanical, longitudinal
2. Electromagnetic, transverse (circular)
3. $T = 1.93 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$
4. $f = 0.19 \text{ Hz}$
5. a. The frequency stays the same.
b. The speed decreases. Since $v = f\lambda$, and f has not changed, decreasing λ decreases v .
6. $\lambda = 3.40 \text{ m}$
7. Total destructive interference between a wave and its reflection.
8. $v = 316 \text{ m/s}$
9. a. 9.9°
b. 20°
10. $\lambda = 5.5 \text{ m}$
11. $n_2 = 1.1$
12. $v = 0.568c = 1.70 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$
13. $f = 512.5 \text{ Hz}$ or $f = 511.5 \text{ Hz}$
14. See solutions.
15. See solutions.
16. a. 126 Hz
b. 252 Hz
c. 252 Hz
d. 378 Hz
17. $v = 975 \text{ m/s}$
18. $d = 3,800 \text{ m} = 3.8 \text{ km}$

$$3. f = \frac{1}{T} \Rightarrow T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{519 \text{ Hz}} = 0.00193 \text{ s} = 1.93 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s} = 1.93 \text{ ms}$$

$$4. v = f\lambda$$

$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{75 \text{ cm/s}}{4.00 \text{ m}} = \frac{0.75 \text{ m/s}}{4.00 \text{ m}} = 0.1875 \text{ Hz}$$

$$f = 0.19 \text{ Hz}$$

5. a. Frequency does not change from one medium to another

$$b. \left. \begin{array}{l} v_1 = f\lambda_1 \\ v_2 = f\lambda_2 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} f \text{ are the same, so if } \lambda_2 < \lambda_1, v_2 < v_1 \\ \therefore \text{velocity decreases} \end{array}$$

$$6. v = f\lambda$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{88.1 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}} = 340.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = 340 \text{ m}$$

7. Total destructive interference of a wave and its reflection

$$8. v = 331 \text{ m/s} + 0.6 \frac{\text{m/s}}{^\circ\text{C}} \times T = 331 \text{ m/s} + 0.6 \frac{\text{m/s}}{^\circ\text{C}} \times (-25^\circ\text{C}) = 331 \text{ m/s} - 15 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = 316 \text{ m/s}$$

$$9. a. d \sin \theta_{\min} = n \lambda$$

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

$$\sin \theta_{\min} = \frac{n \lambda}{d}$$

$$\theta_{\min} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n \lambda}{d} \right) = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n \times \frac{v}{f}}{d} \right) = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{n v}{f d} \right)$$

$$\theta_{\min_1} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{1 \times 345 \text{ m/s}}{2000 \text{ Hz} \times 1.0 \text{ m}} \right) = 9.9^\circ$$

$$b. \theta_{\min_1} = \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{2 \times 345 \text{ m/s}}{2000 \text{ Hz} \times 1.0 \text{ m}} \right) = 20.2^\circ$$

$$\theta_{\min_2} = 20^\circ$$

$$10. \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$$

$$v_2 = f \lambda_2$$

$$v_1 = f \lambda_1$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{f \lambda_2}{f \lambda_1}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 \times \frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1} = 8.0 \text{ m} \times \frac{\sin 20}{\sin 30} = 5.5 \text{ m}$$

$$11. n_{\text{air}} = 1.0003$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta_2}{\sin \theta_1} = \frac{n_1}{n_2}$$

$$\frac{\sin \theta_{\text{air}}}{\sin \theta_{\text{glass}}} = \frac{n_{\text{glass}}}{n_{\text{air}}}$$

$$n_{\text{glass}} = n_{\text{air}} \times \frac{\sin \theta_{\text{air}}}{\sin \theta_{\text{glass}}} = 1.0003 \times \frac{\sin 45}{\sin 39} = 1.1$$

12. $n = \frac{c}{v}$

$nv = c$

$v = \frac{c}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot c = \frac{1}{1.76} c = 0.568 c$

$v = \frac{c}{n} = \frac{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{1.76} = 1.70 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$

13. $f_{\text{beats}} = \frac{1}{T_{\text{beat}}} = \frac{1}{2 \text{ s}} = 0.5 \text{ Hz}$

$f_{\text{beats}} = |f_1 - f_2|$

if $f_1 - f_2 > 0$

$f_{\text{beats}} = f_1 - f_2$

$f_2 + f_{\text{beats}} = f_1$

$f_2 = f_1 - f_{\text{beats}} = 512 \text{ Hz} - 0.5 \text{ Hz} = 511.5 \text{ Hz}$

if $f_1 - f_2 < 0$

$f_{\text{beats}} = -(f_1 - f_2) = -f_1 + f_2$

$f_{\text{beats}} + f_1 = f_2$

$f_2 = f_1 + f_{\text{beats}} = 512 \text{ Hz} + 0.5 \text{ Hz}$

$f_2 = 512.5 \text{ Hz}$

14/15 See other sheets

16.	Fundamental	1 st overtone	2 nd overtone
	1 st Harmonic	2 nd harmonic	3 rd harmonic
	126 Hz	$2 \times 126 \text{ Hz} = 252 \text{ Hz}$	$3 \times 126 \text{ Hz} = 378 \text{ Hz}$

a. 126 Hz

b. 252 Hz

c. 252 Hz

d. 378 Hz

17. $M = \frac{v}{v_{\text{sound}}}$

$$v_{\text{sound}} = 331 \text{ m/s} + 0.6 \frac{\text{m/s}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} \times T = 331 \text{ m/s} + 0.6 \frac{\text{m/s}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} (-10^{\circ}\text{C}) = 325 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = M \cdot v_{\text{sound}} = 3.00 \times 325 \text{ m/s} = 975 \text{ m/s}$$

18. $v_{\text{sound}} = 331 \text{ m/s} + 0.6 \frac{\text{m/s}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} \times T = 331 \text{ m/s} + 0.6 \frac{\text{m/s}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} (20.0^{\circ}\text{C}) = 343 \text{ m/s}$

$$d = v \cdot t = 343 \text{ m/s} \times 11 \text{ s} = 3,773 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 3,800 \text{ m} = 3.8 \text{ km}$$