

July 23, Week 8

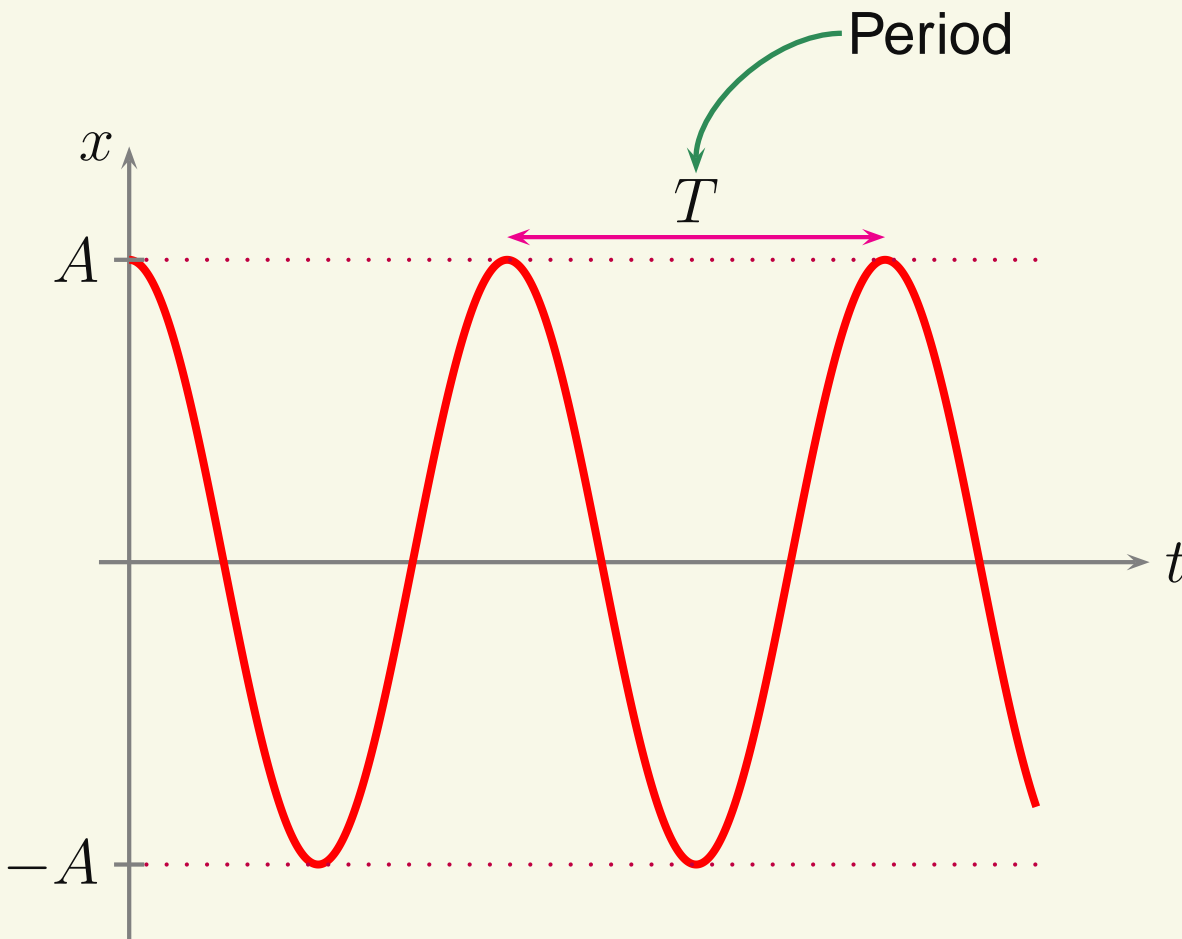
Today: Waves, Chapters 14 and 15

Final Exam, Tomorrow. 9:00-10:30 or 11:00-12:15

Four review questions on the final will come from tests #1, 2, 4, and 6. There will be six questions based on new material. You may skip two questions.

Simple Harmonic Motion II

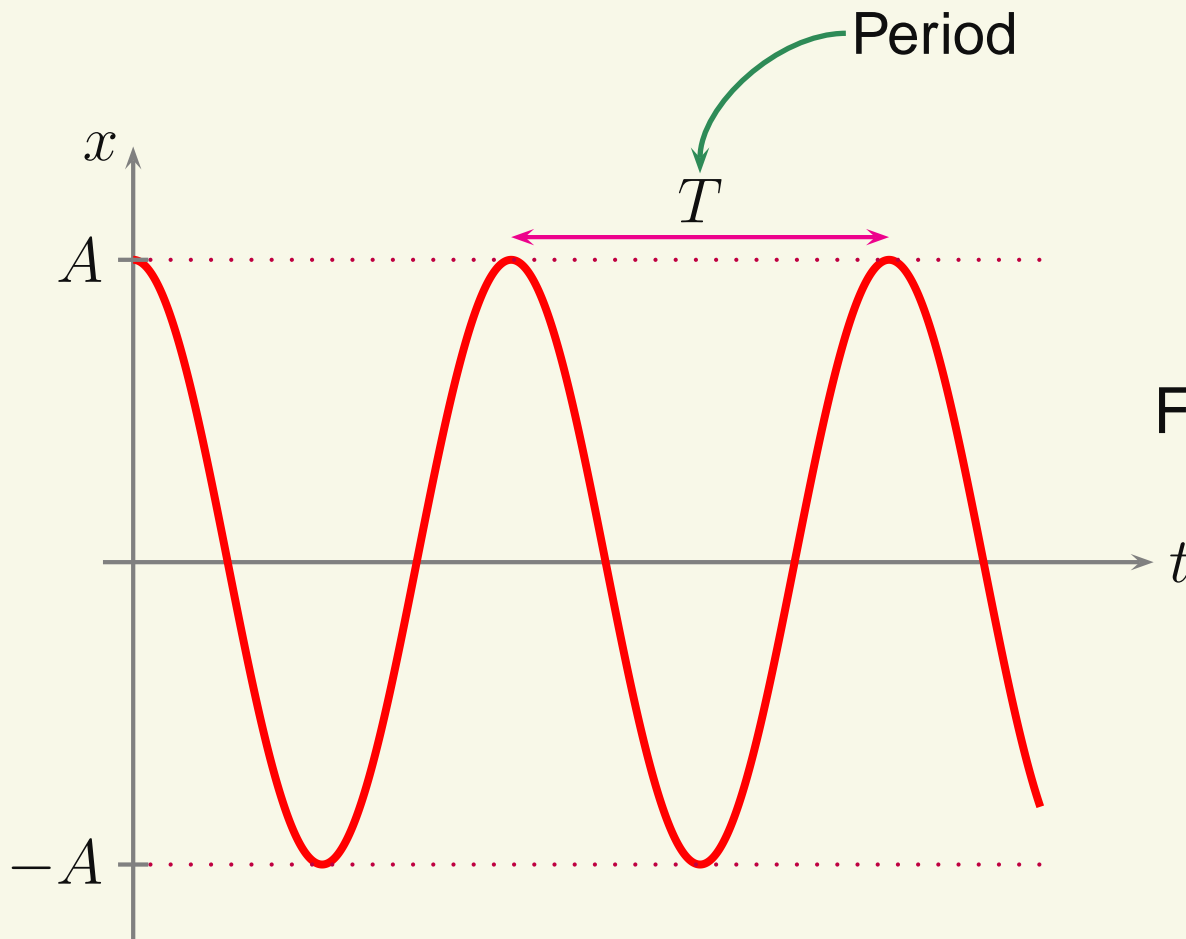
For a mass started from rest, a distance A from zero, it can be shown that:



$$x = A \cos \left(\frac{2\pi t}{T} \right)$$

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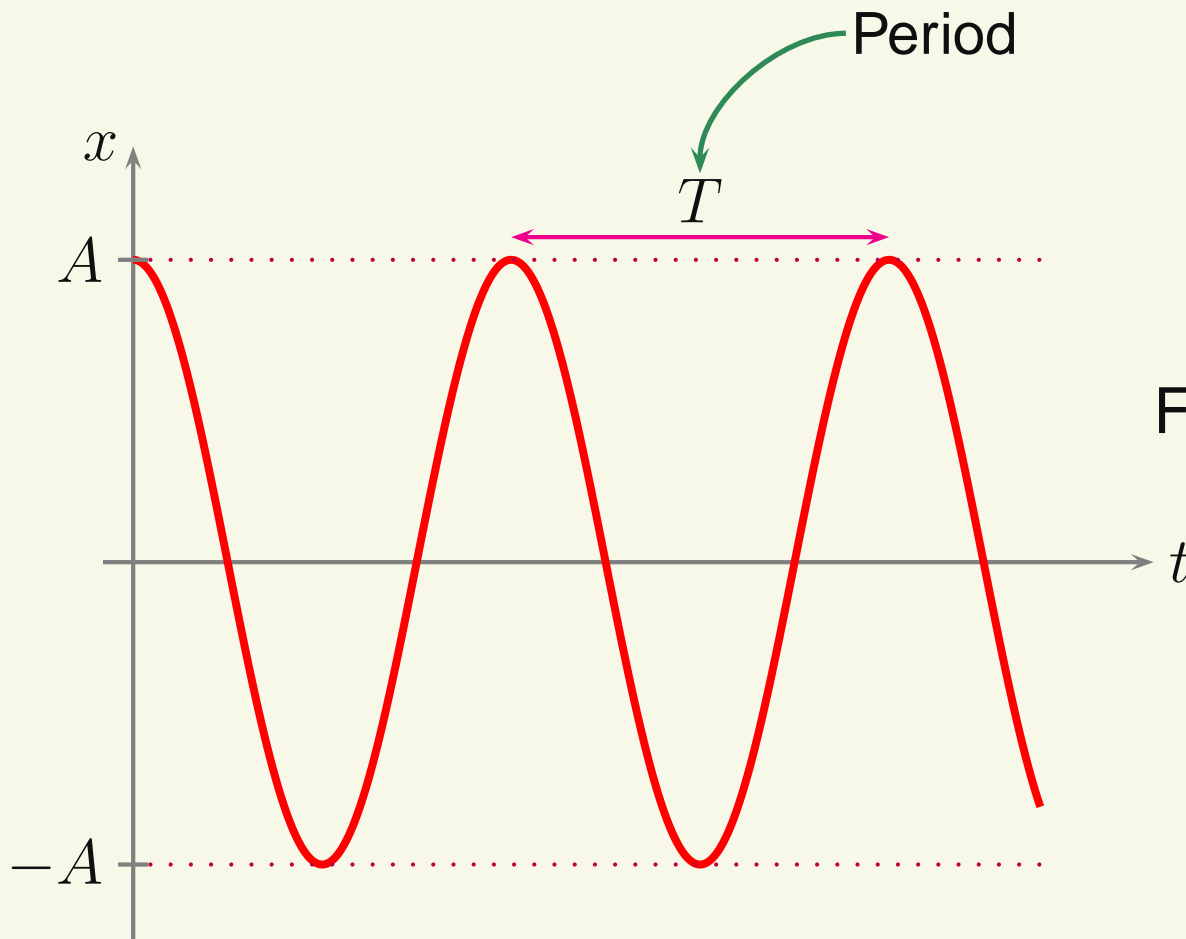
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From Calculus and $a_x = -\frac{k}{m}x$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

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The mass and the spring constant values determine the period

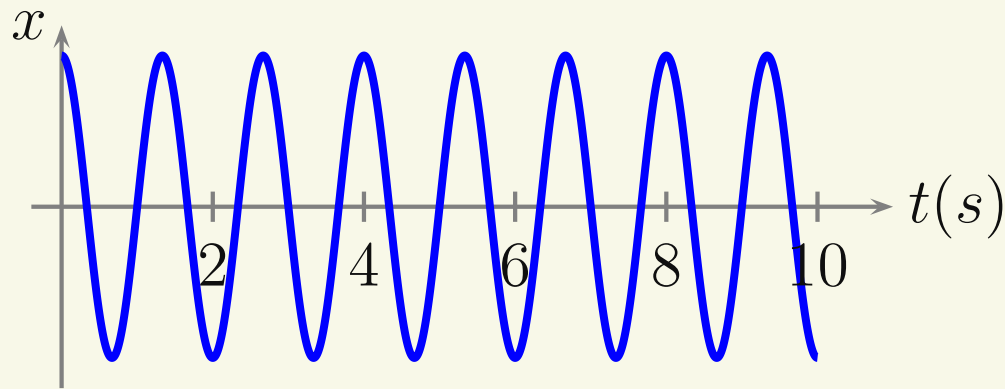
SHM Exercise II

Three position-versus-time graphs are shown. Assuming the mass was the same for each, in which case was the spring constant largest?

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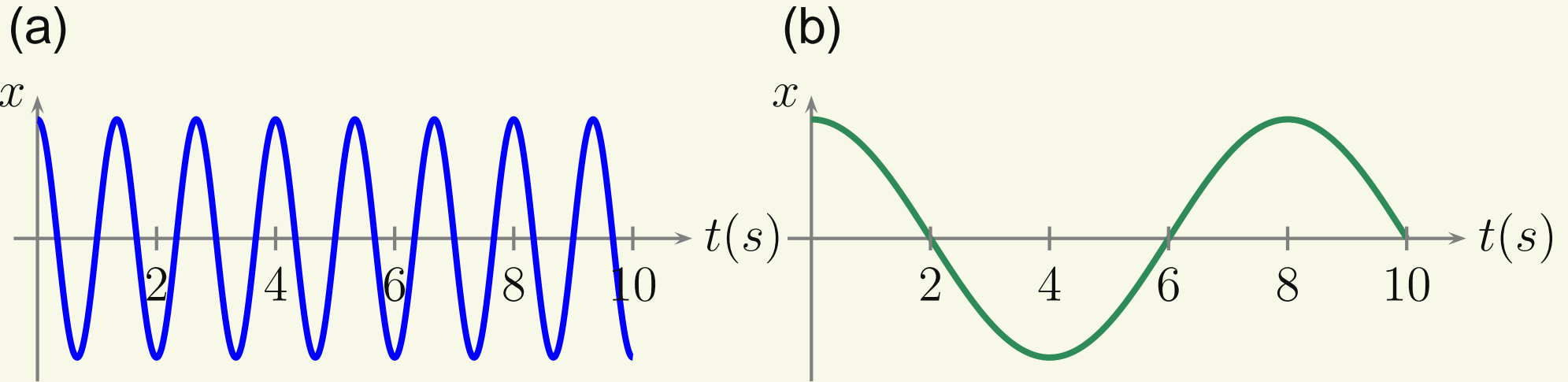
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(a)



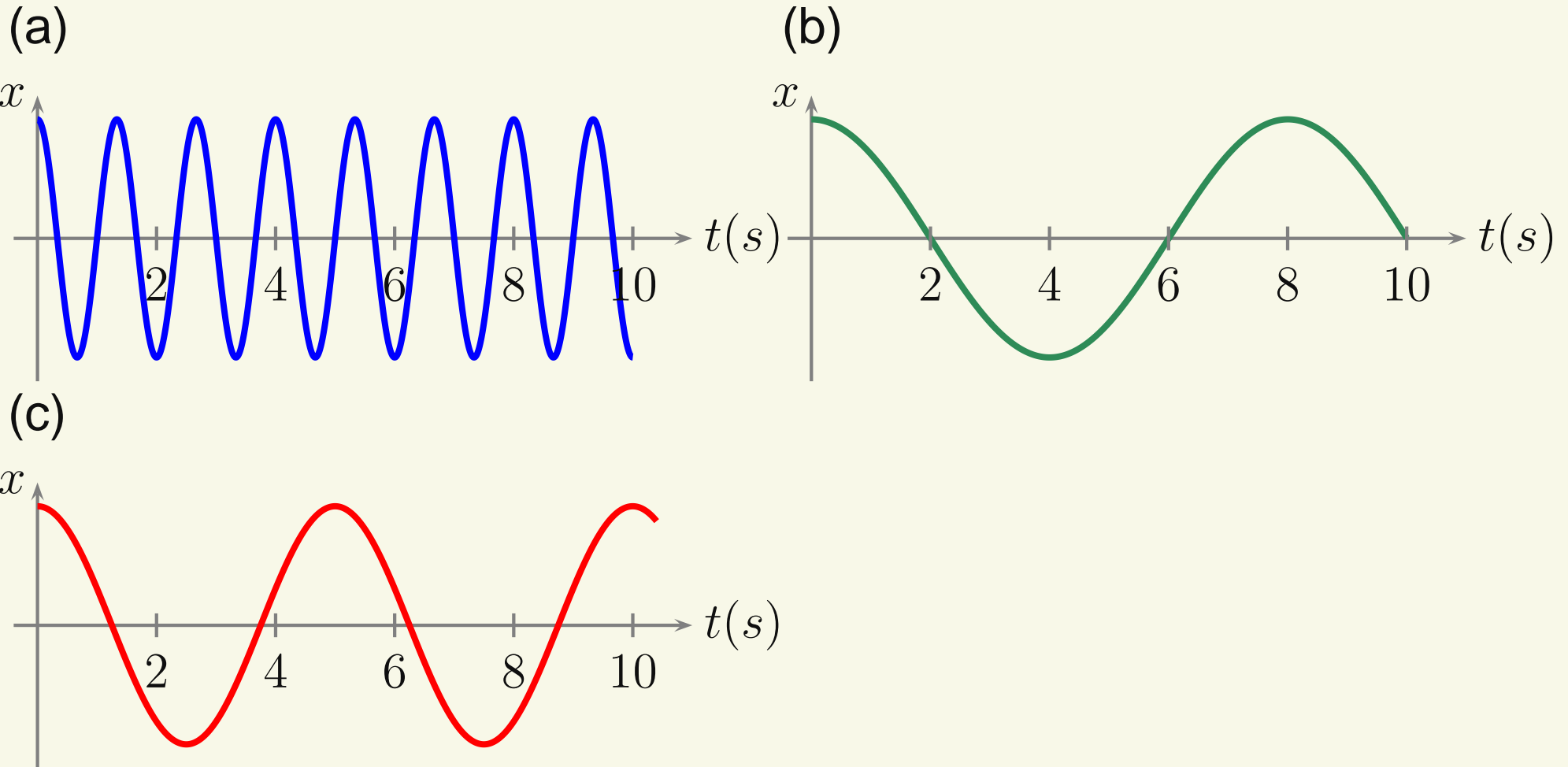
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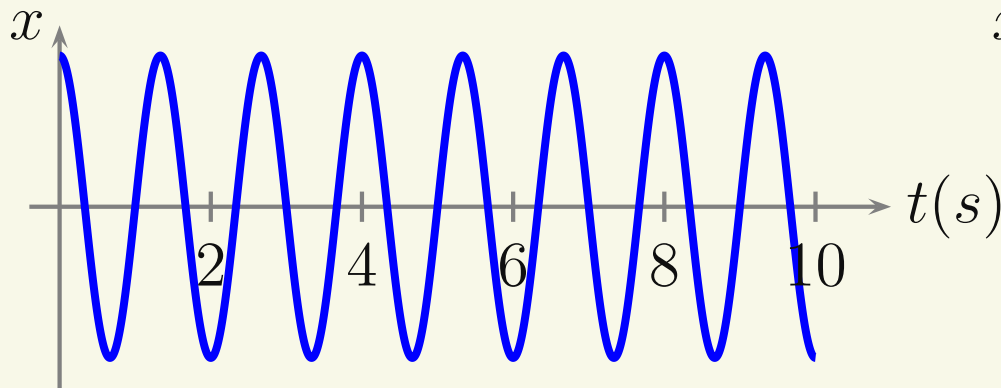
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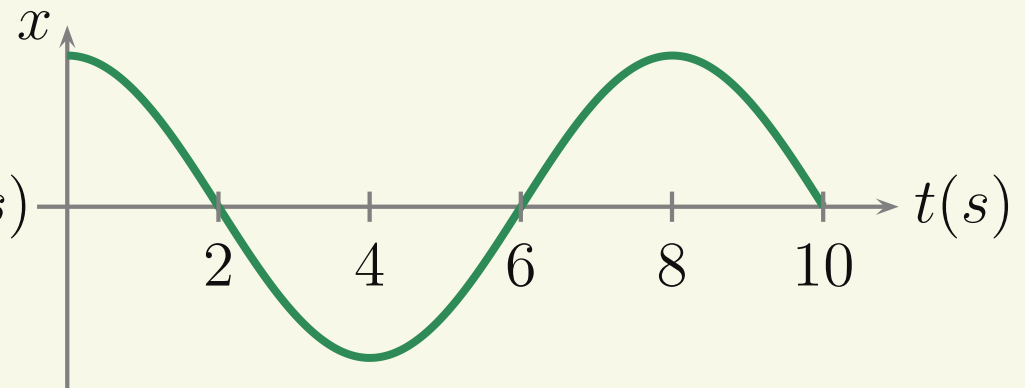
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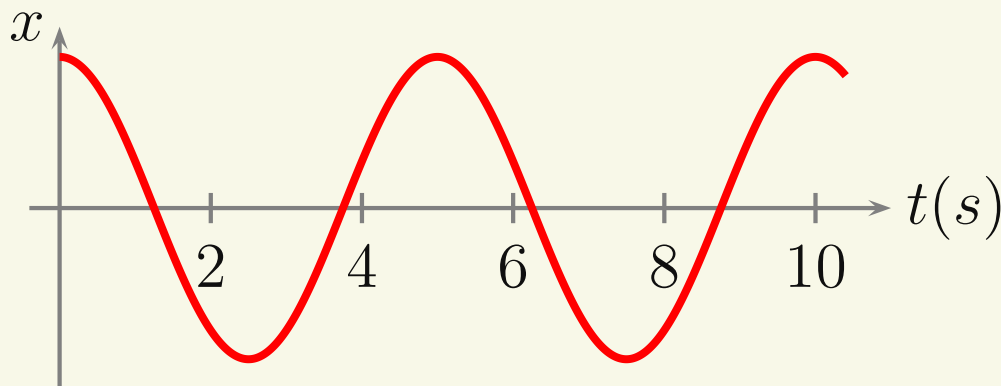
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(b)



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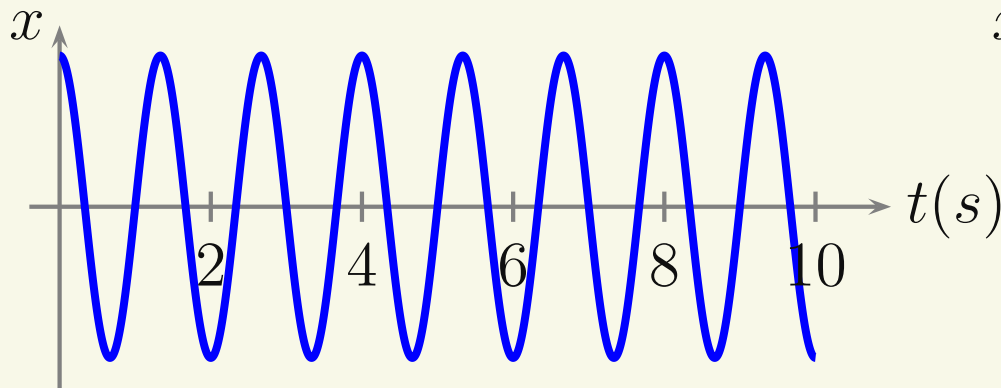


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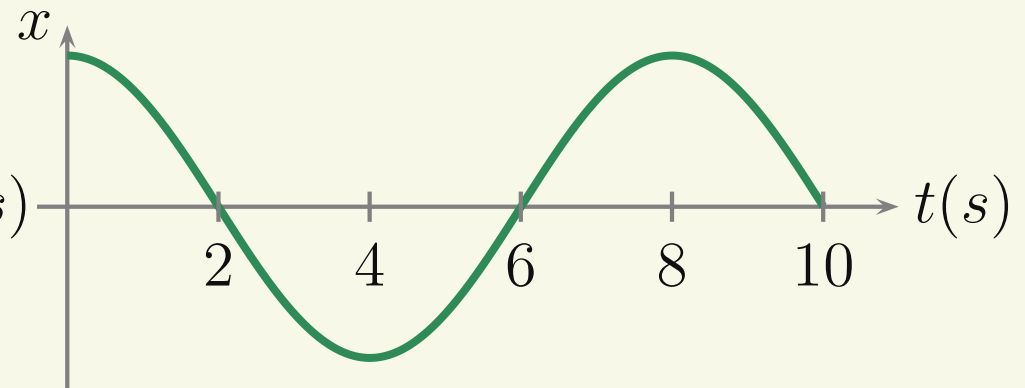
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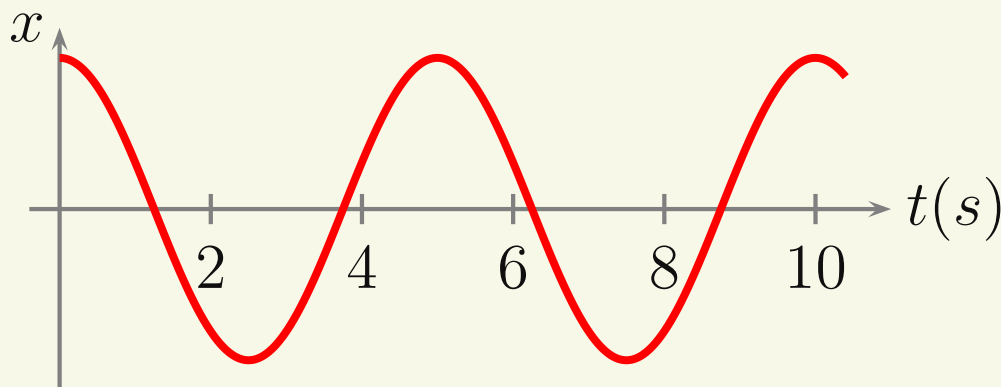
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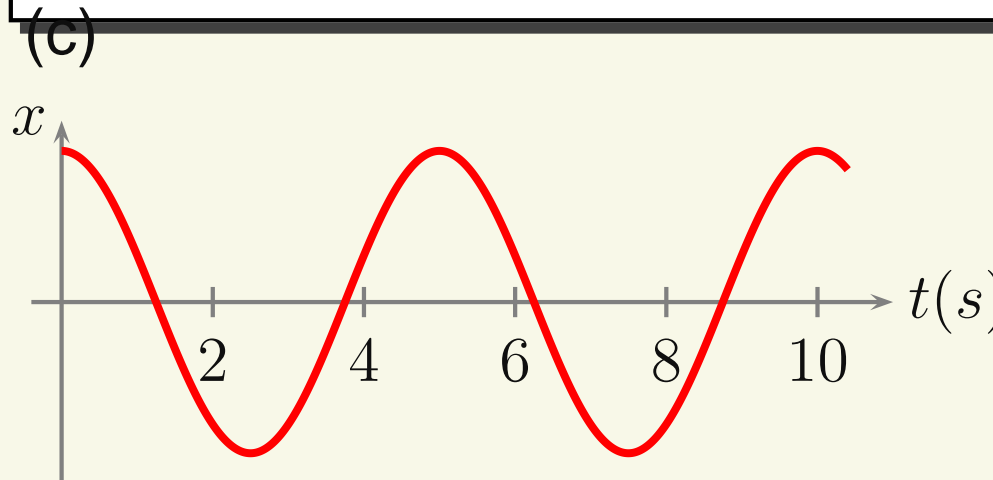
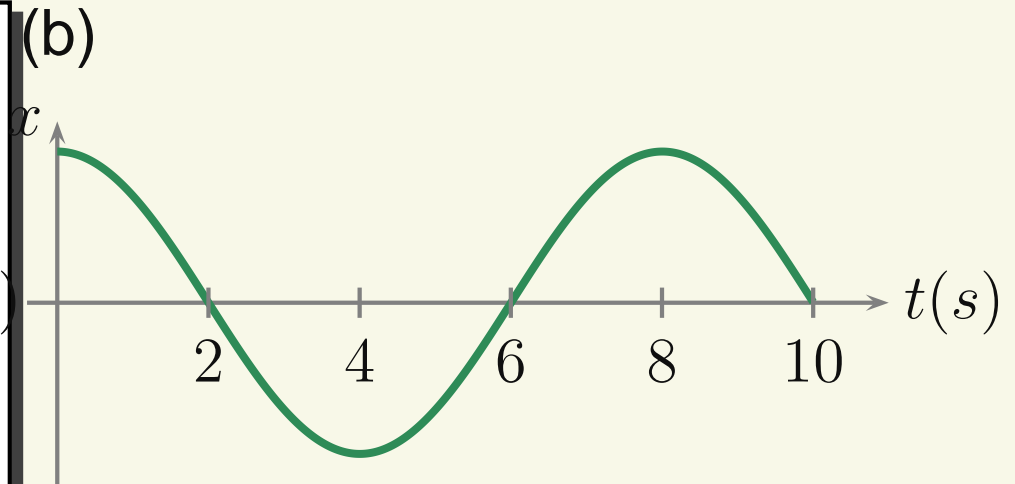
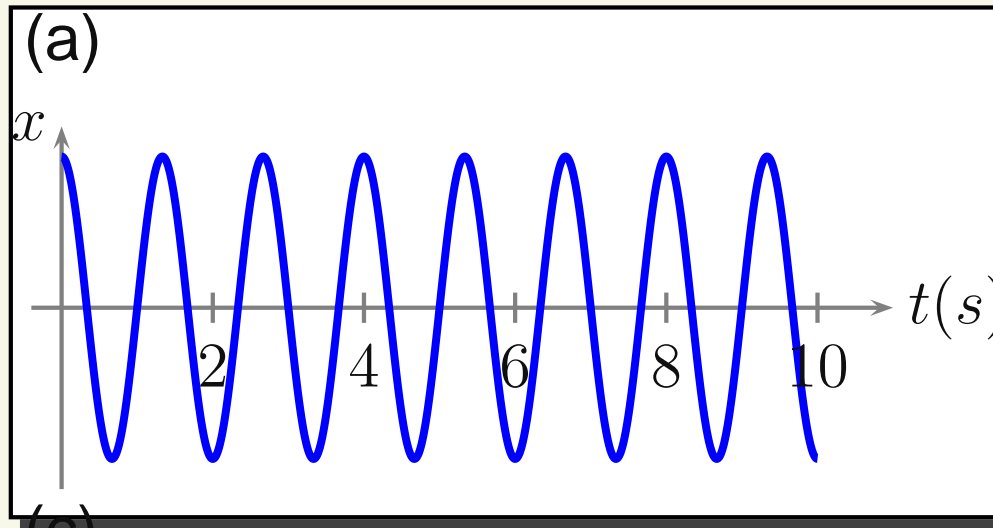


(d) The spring constant is the same for each

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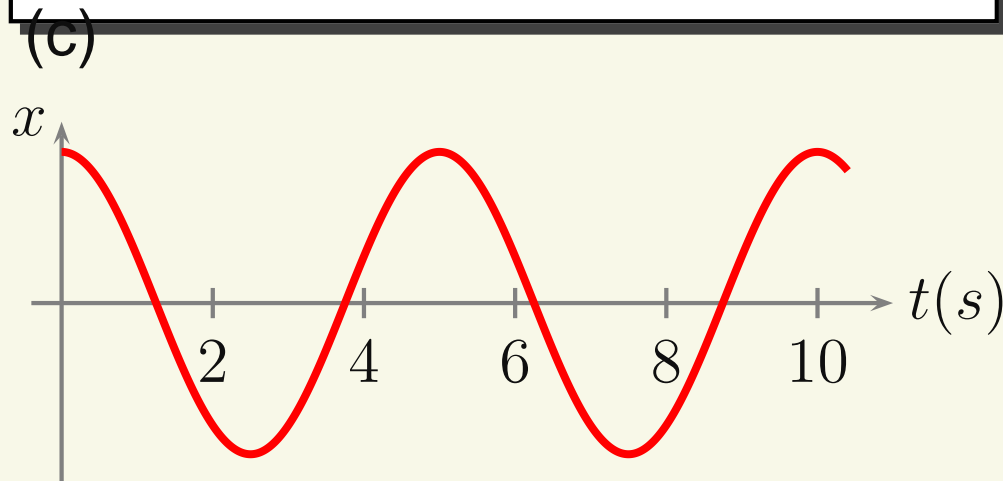
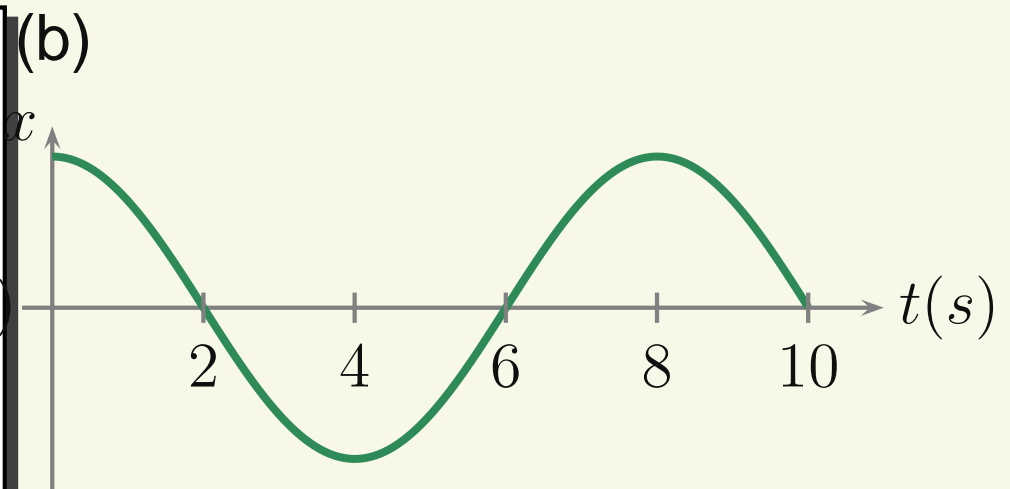
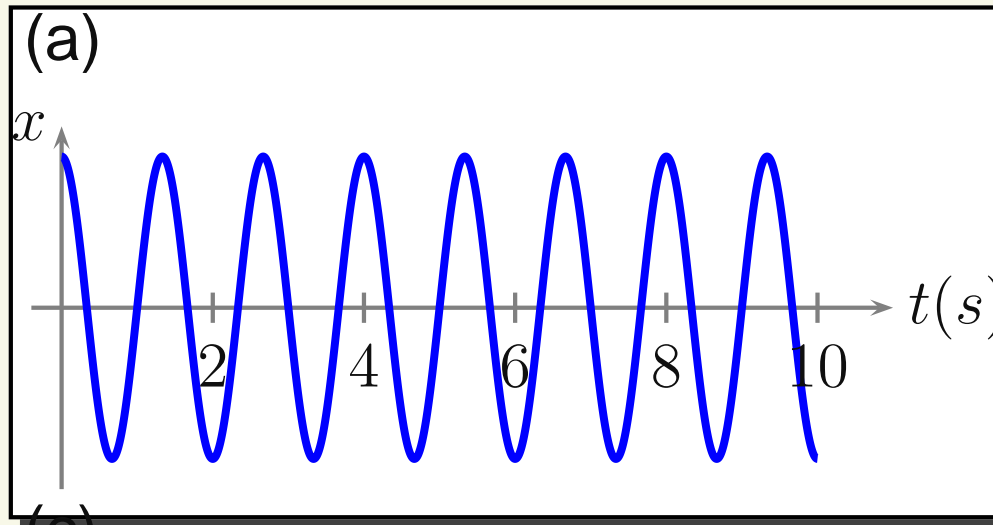


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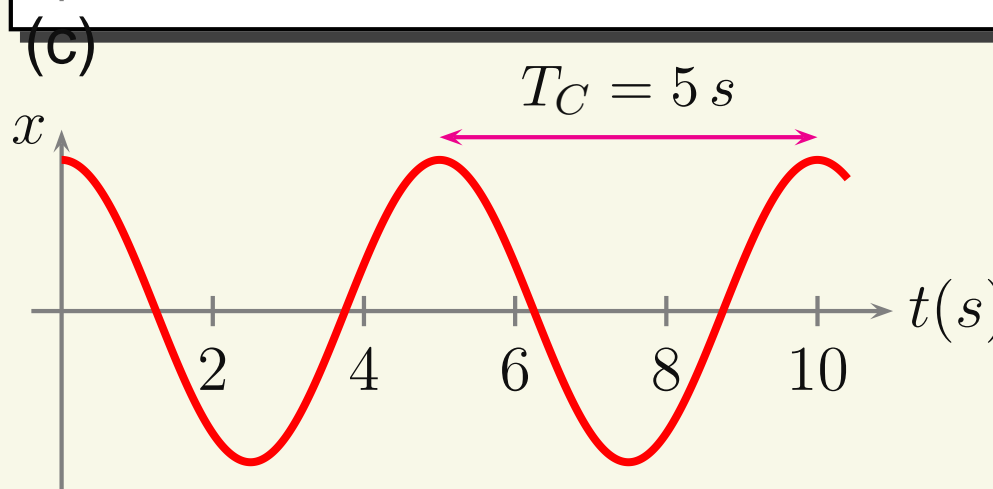
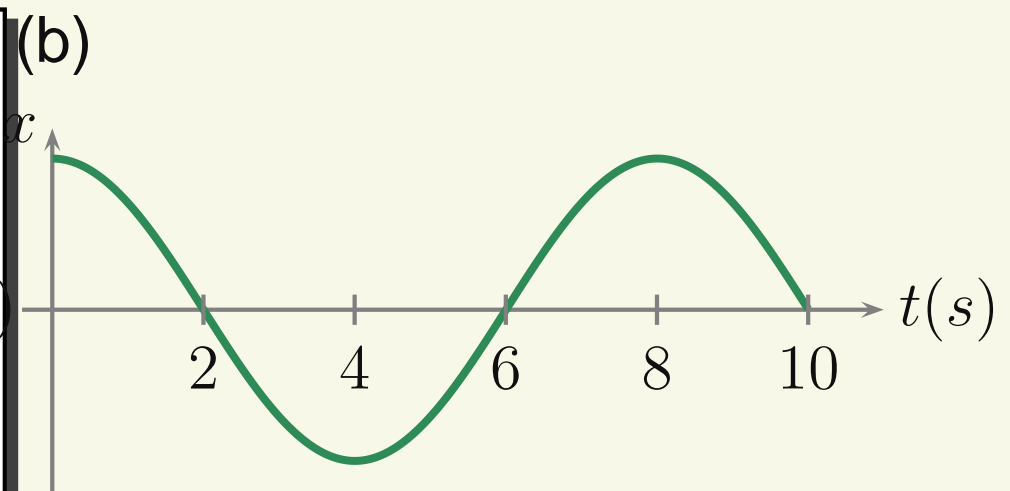
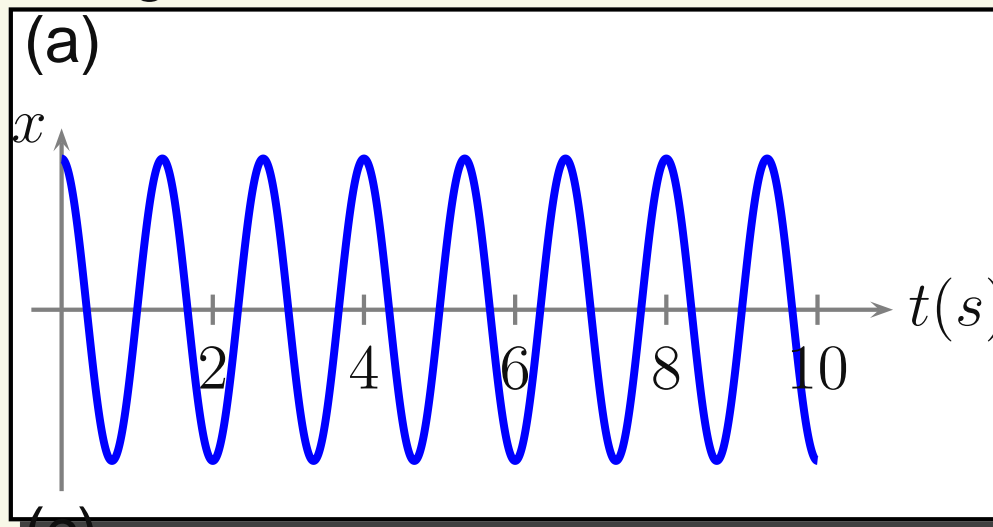


$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

\Rightarrow the larger the spring constant, the smaller the period

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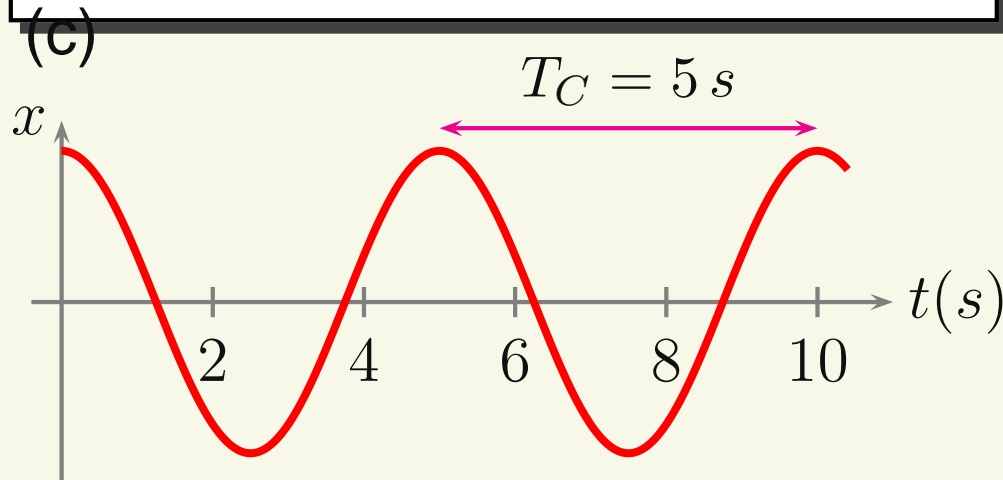
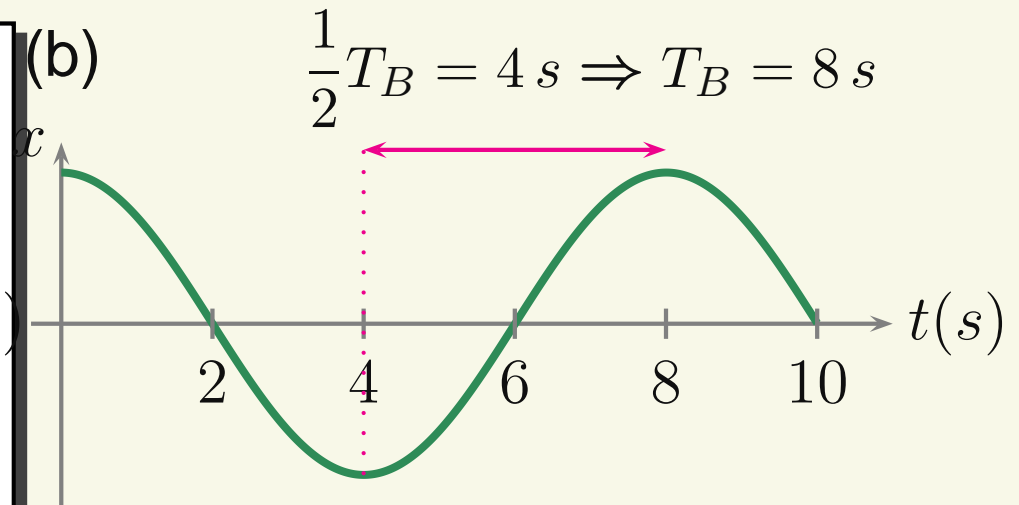
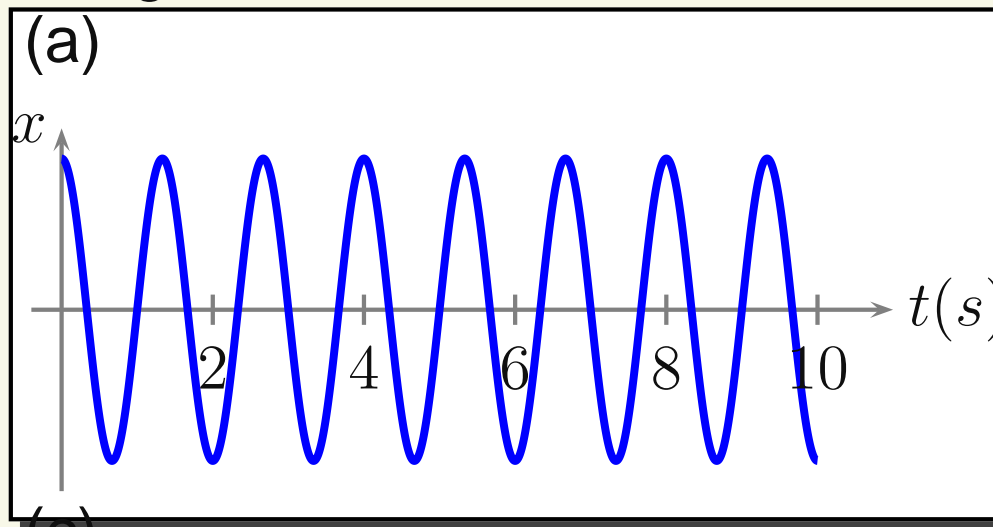


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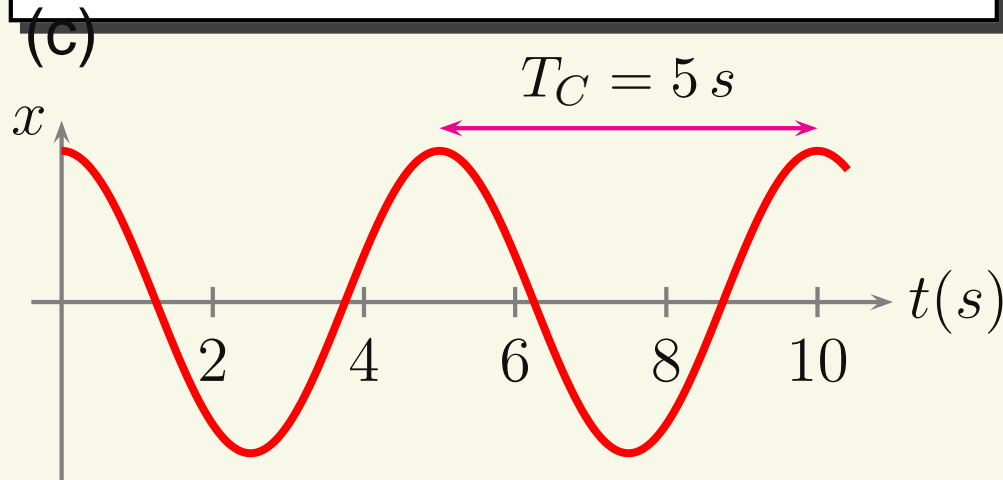
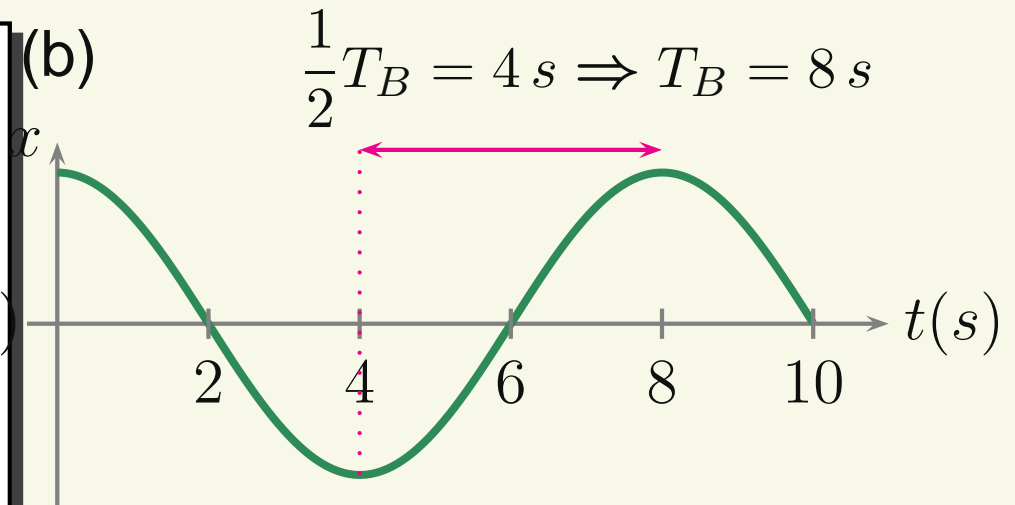
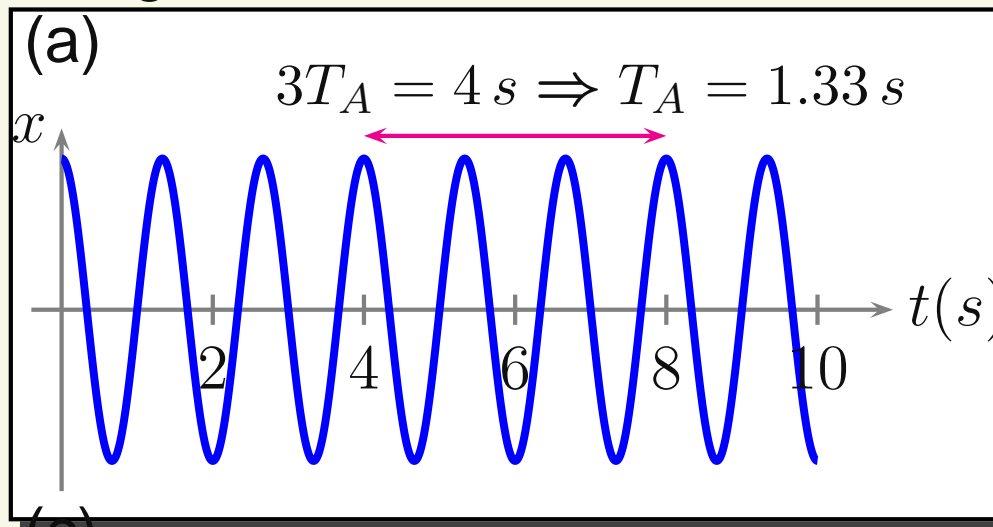


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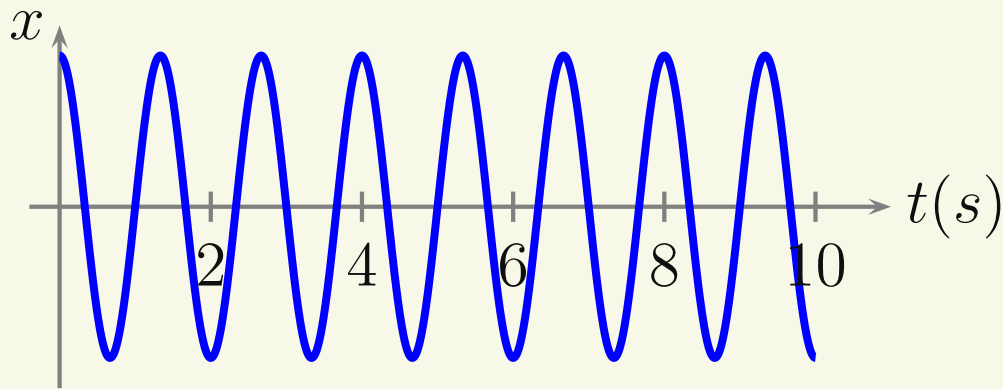
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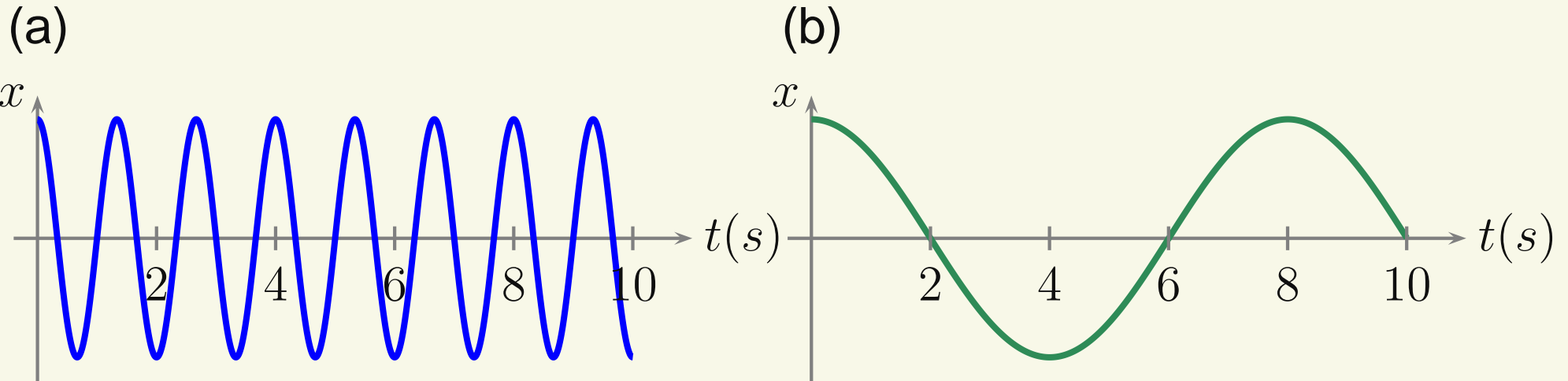
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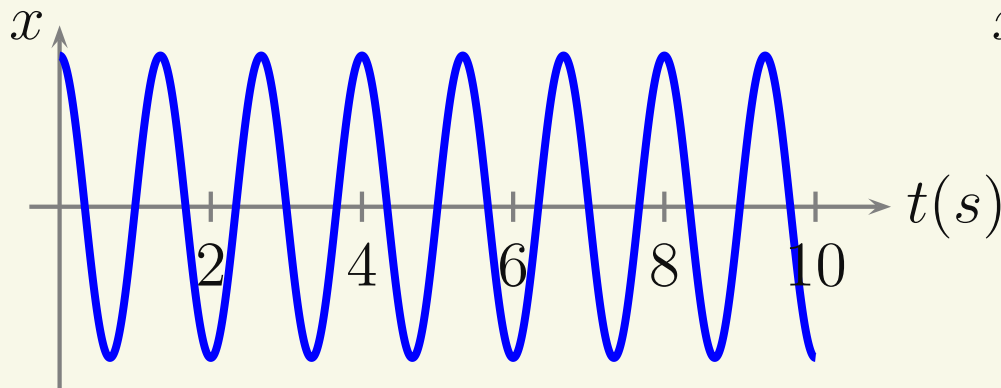
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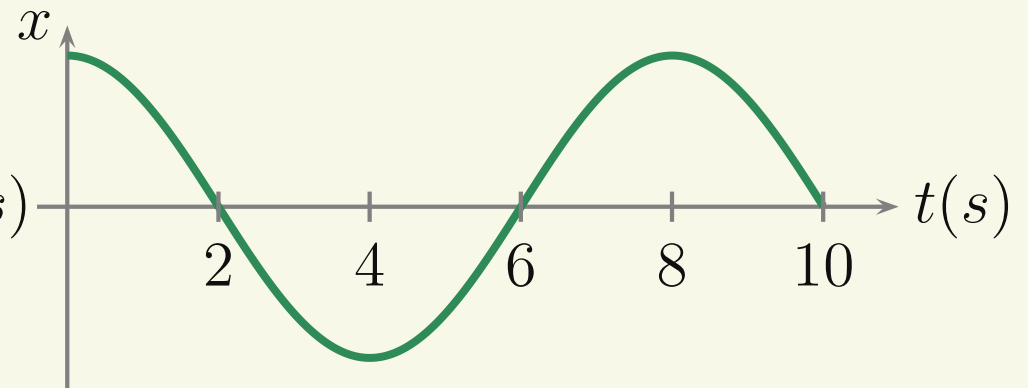
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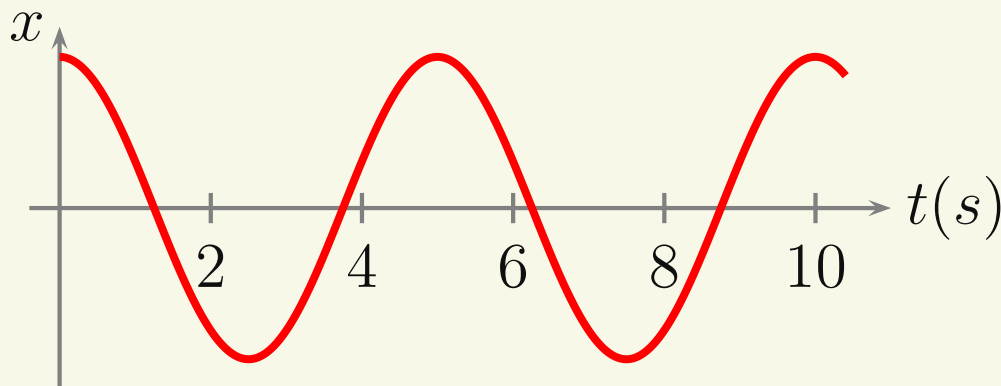
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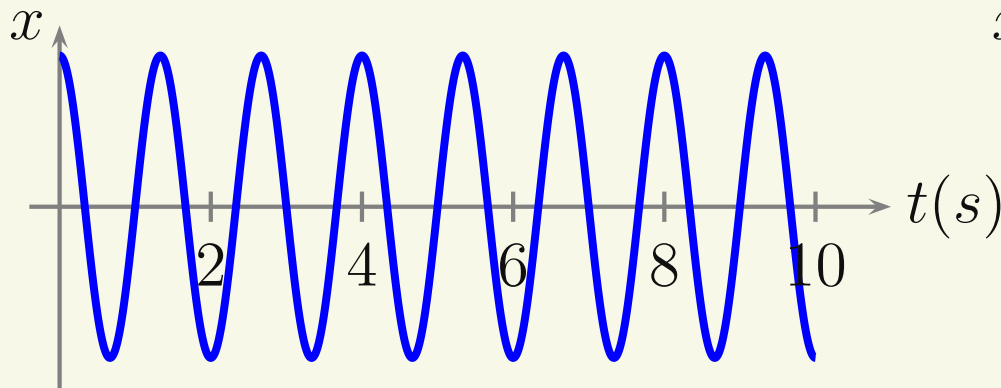
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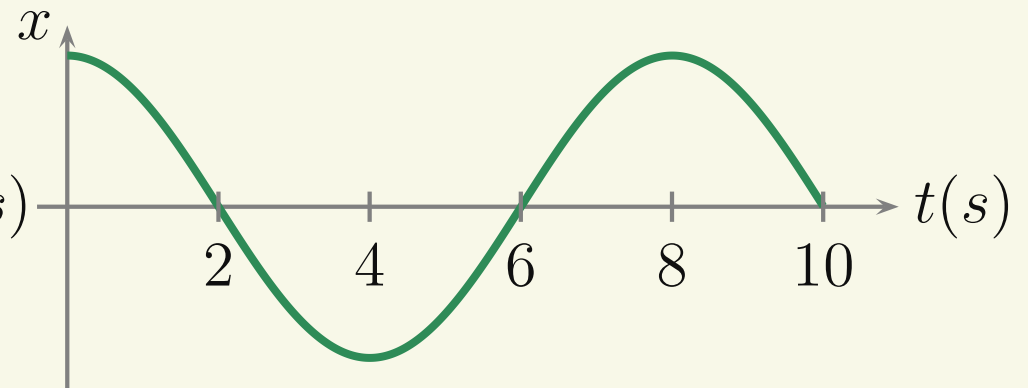
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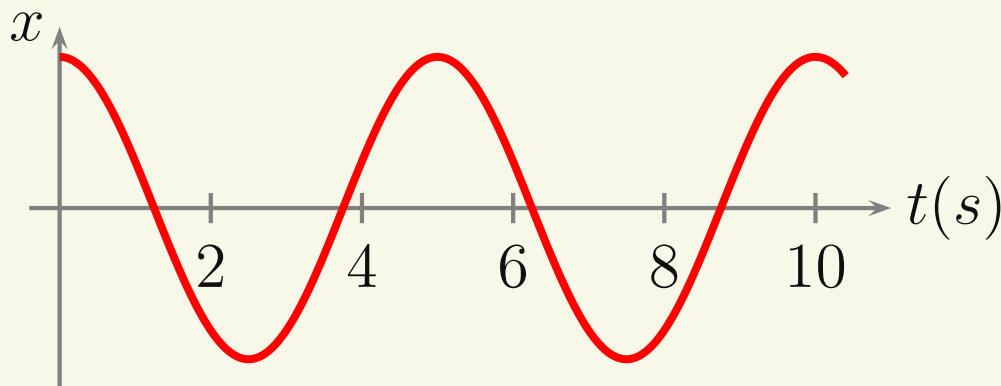
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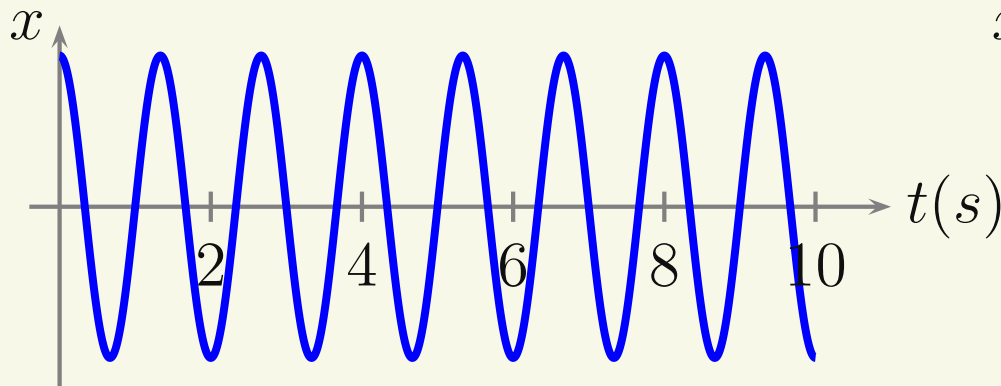


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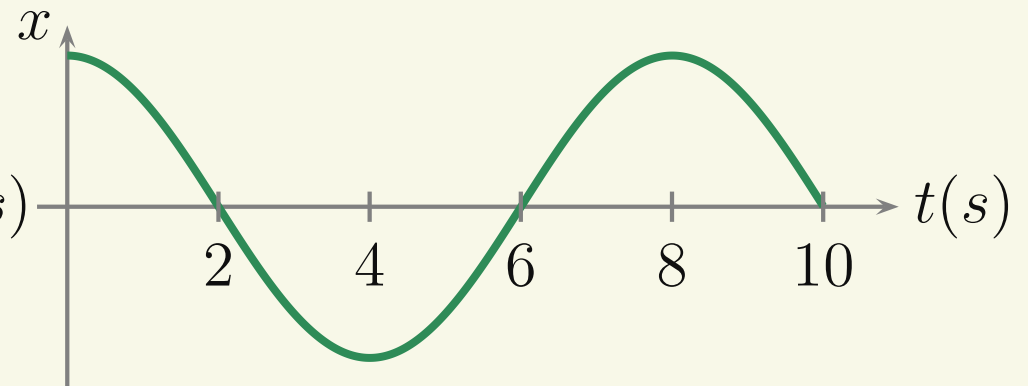
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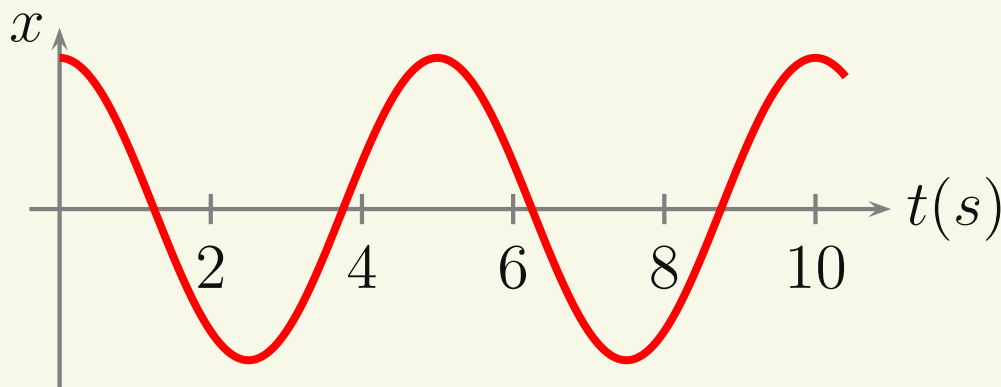
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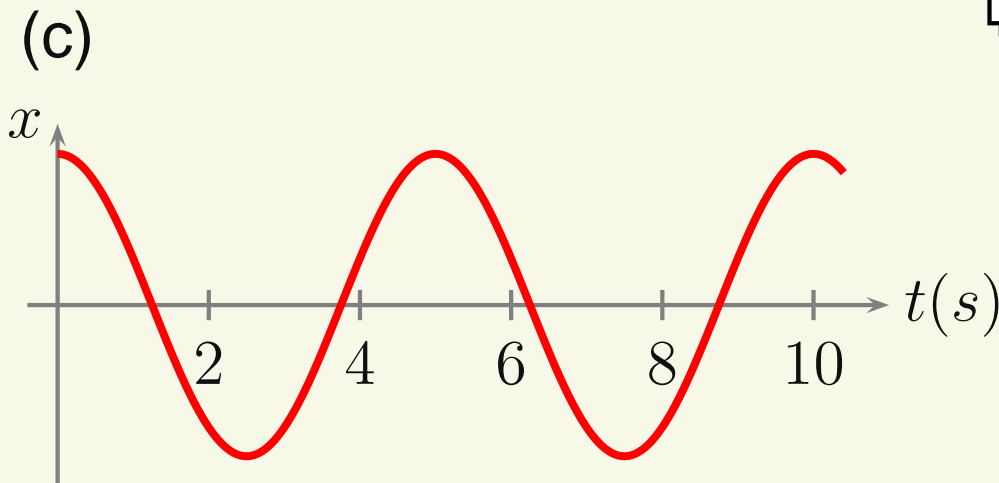
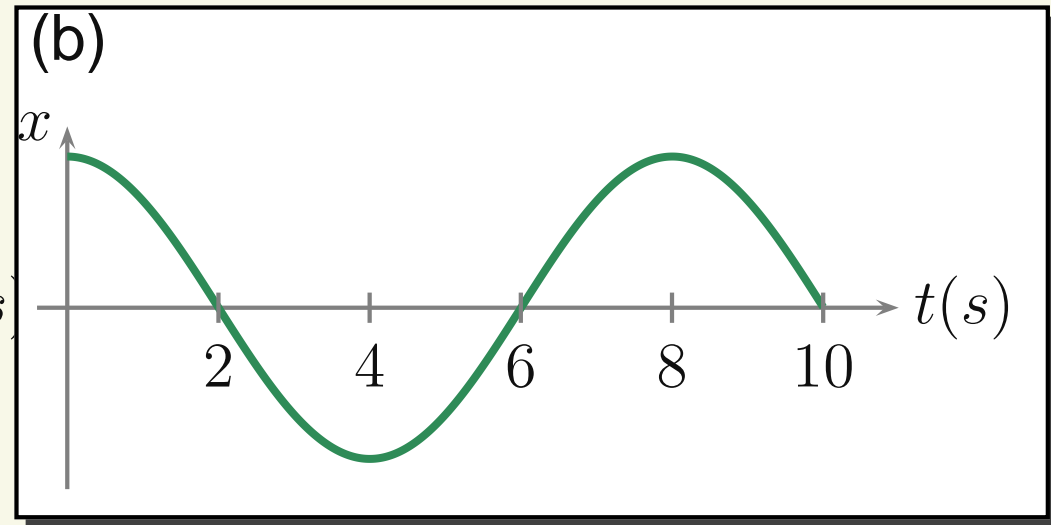
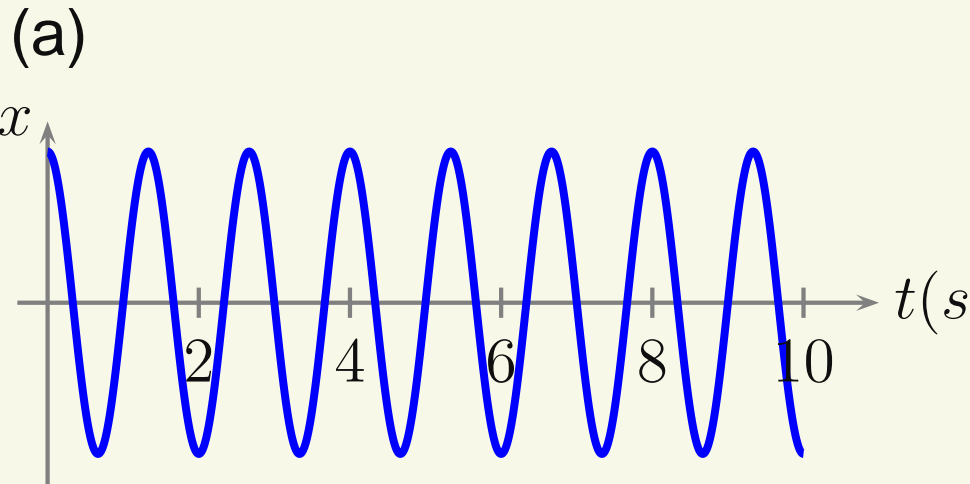


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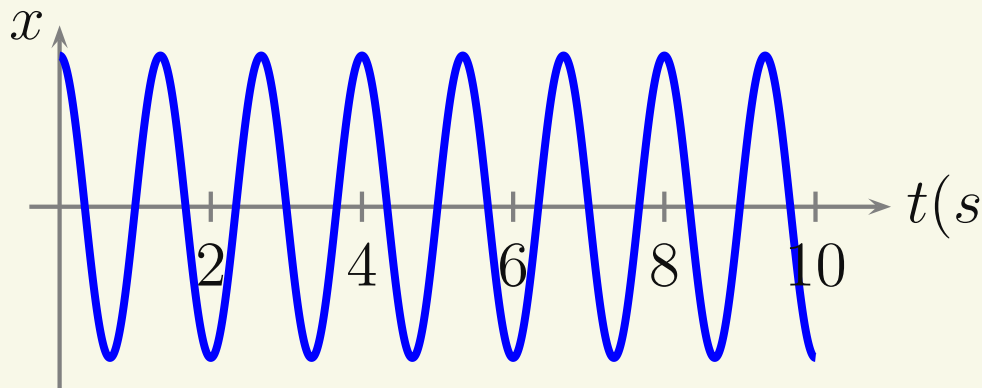
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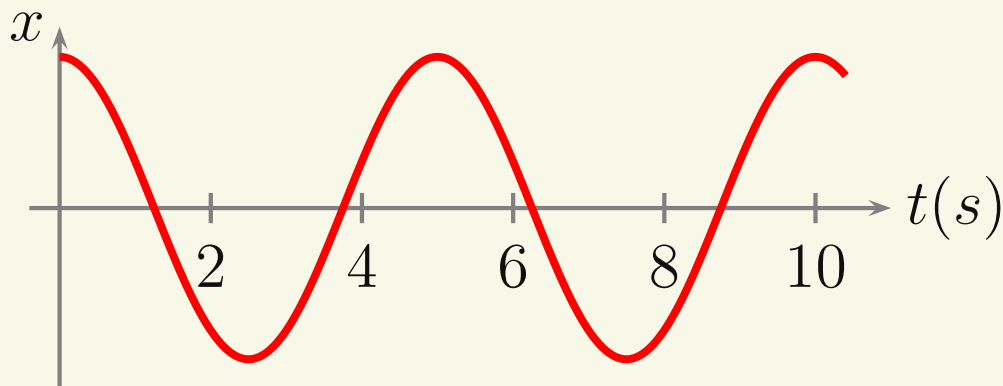
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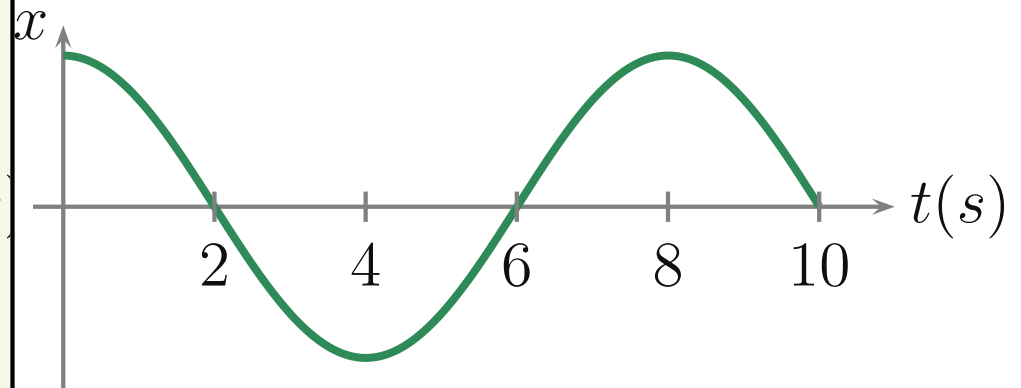
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Mechanical Waves

Mechanical Wave - The propagation of energy through a medium (a material).

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Rolling Waves - A combination of transverse and longitudinal

Sinusoidal Waves

The simplest type of wave is one for a frictionless and infinitely-long medium in which each point of the medium undergoes Simple Harmonic Motion.

Sinusoidal Waves

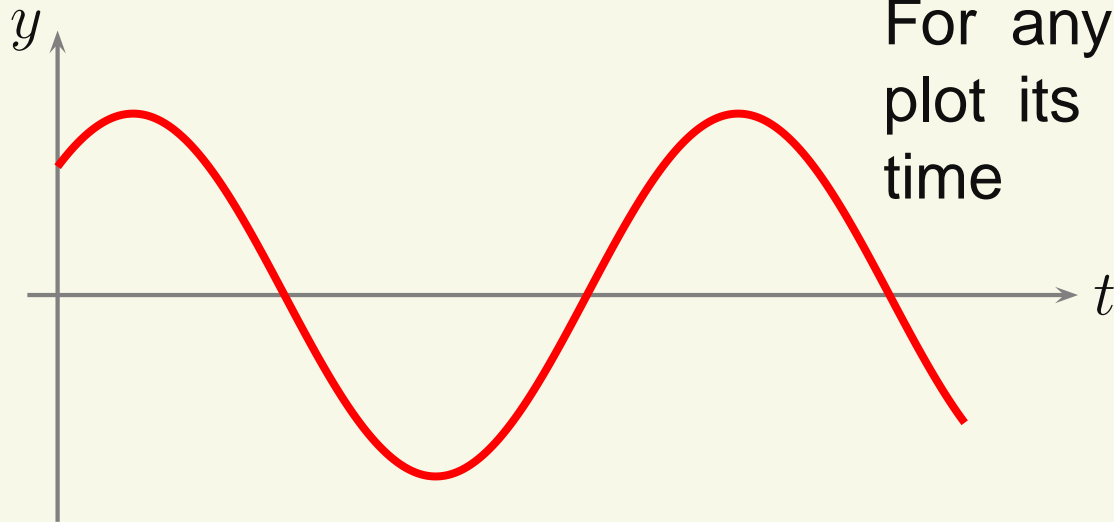
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For any point on the medium,
plot its height as a function of
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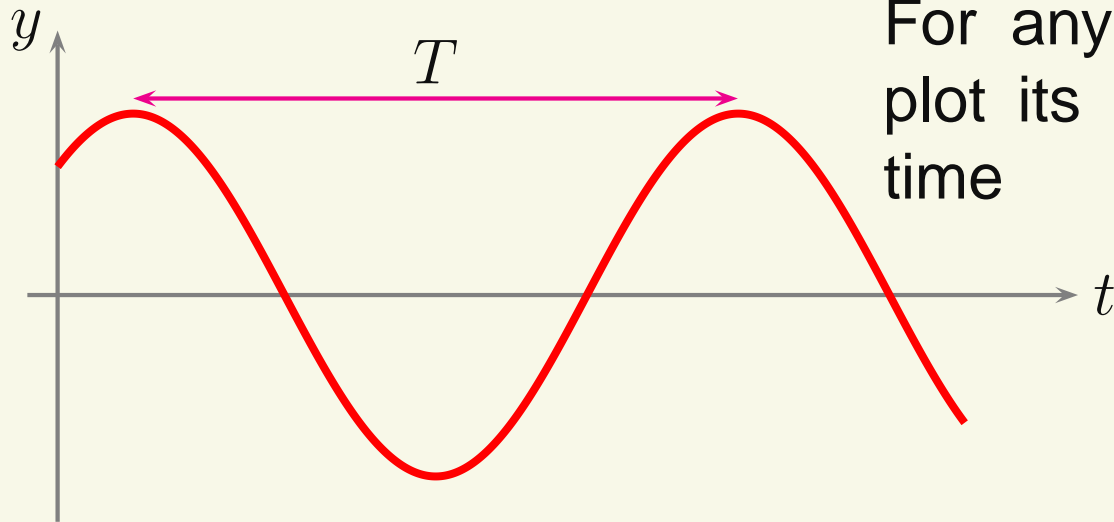
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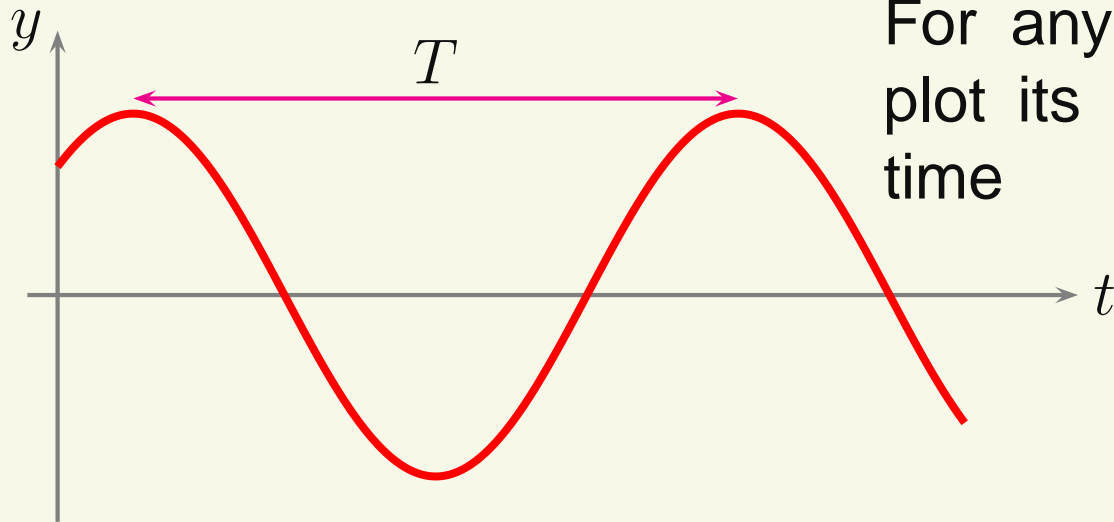
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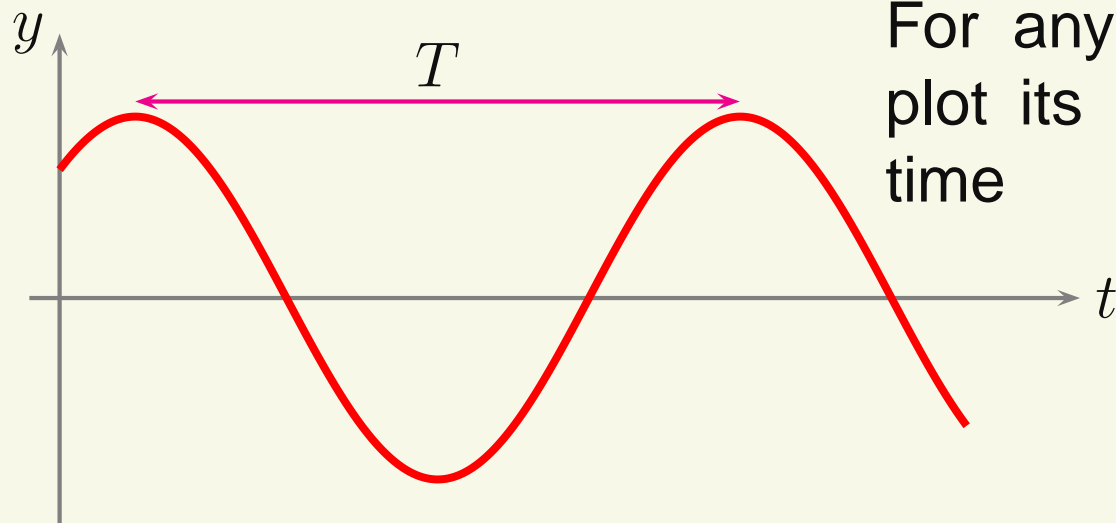


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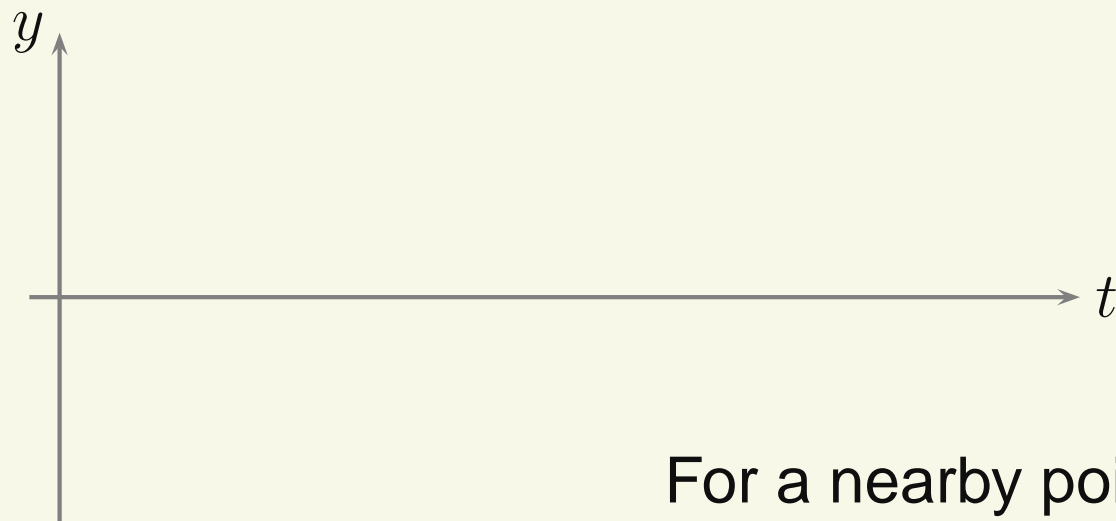
For a nearby point

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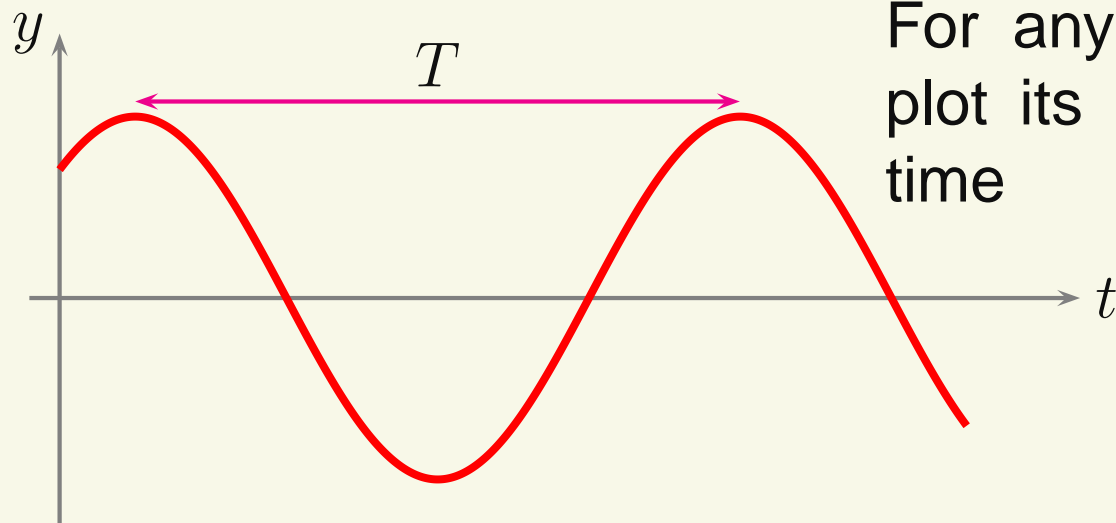
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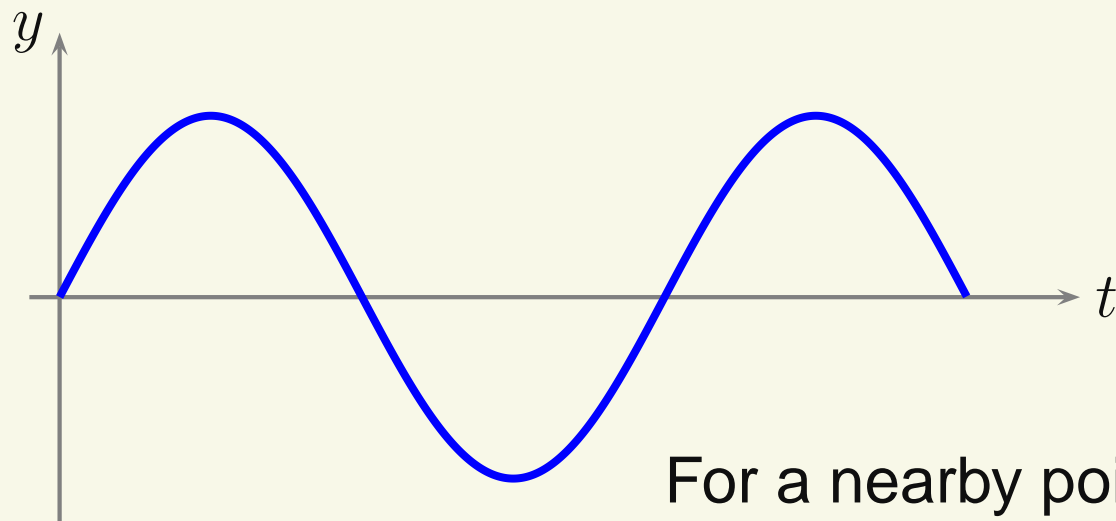
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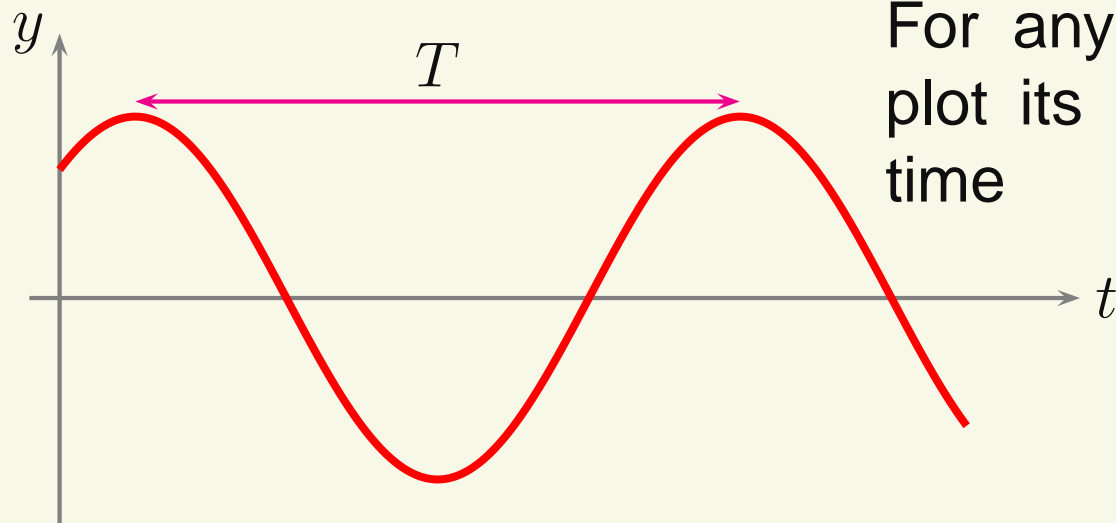
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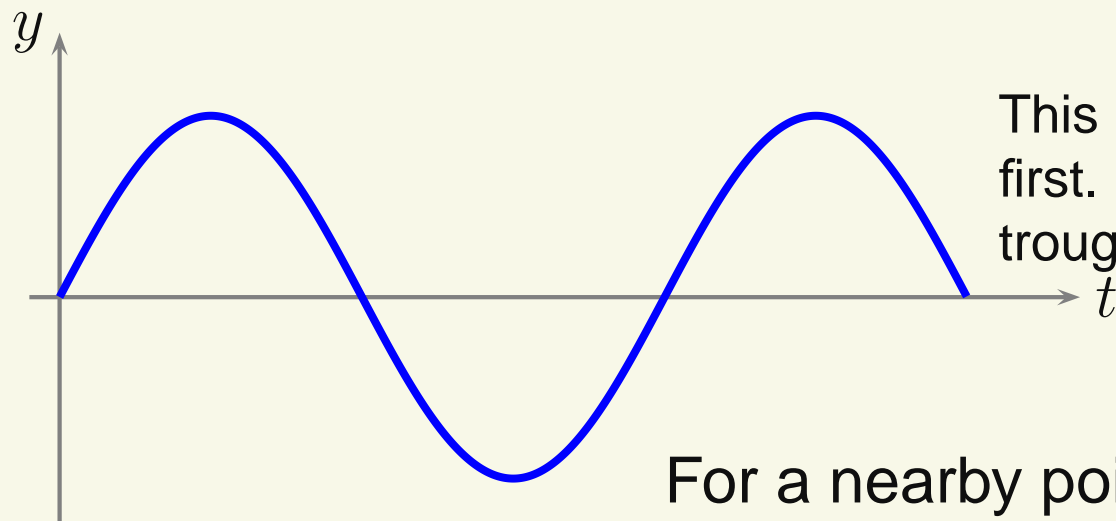
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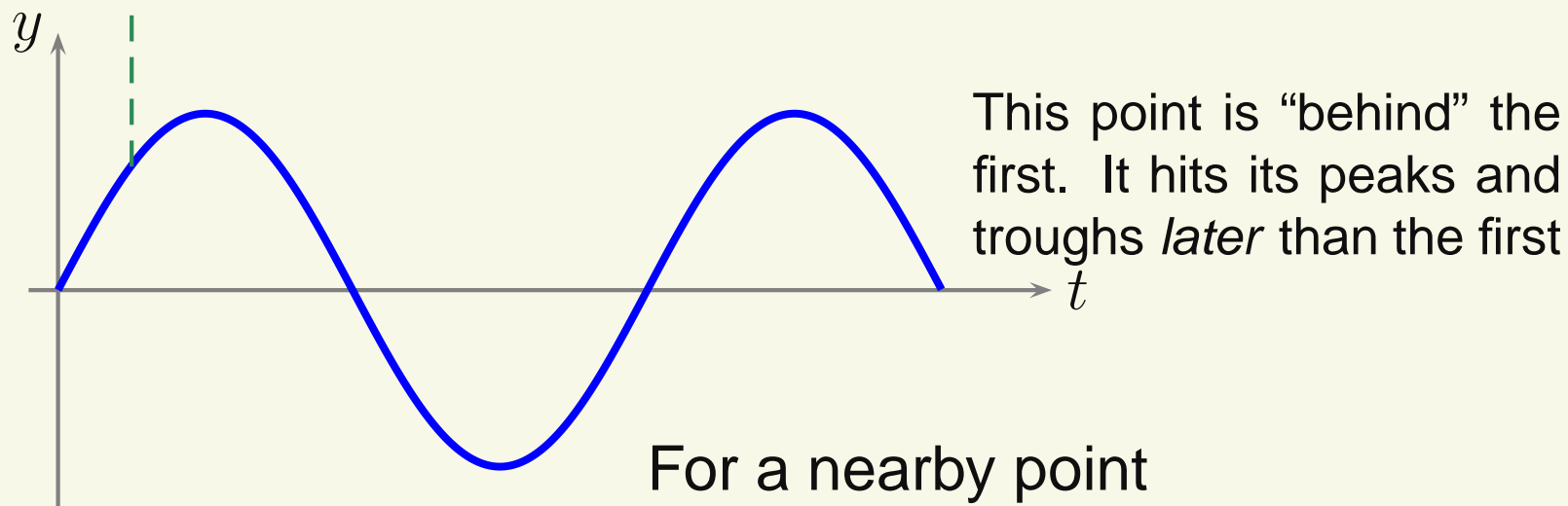
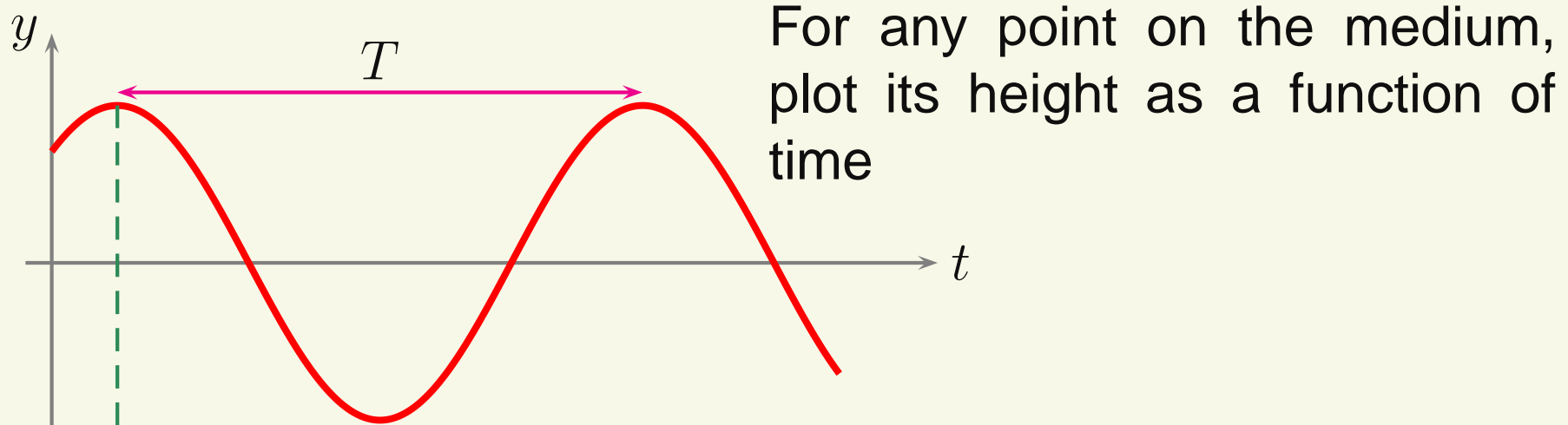


This point is “behind” the first. It hits its peaks and troughs *later* than the first

For a nearby point

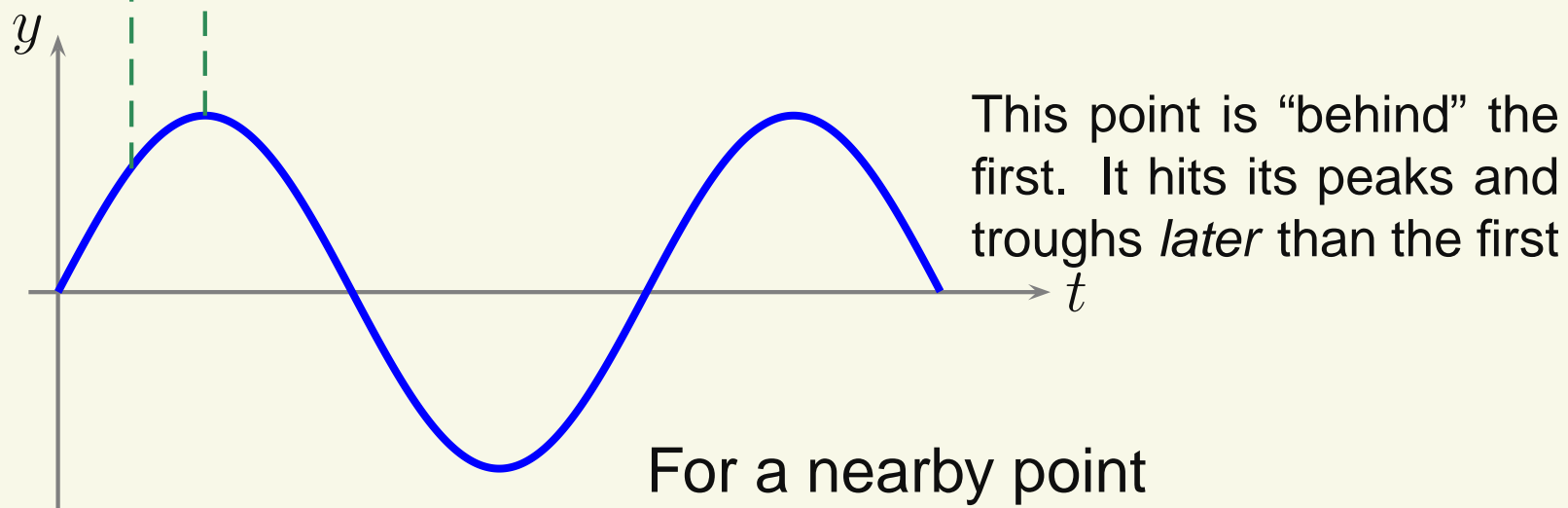
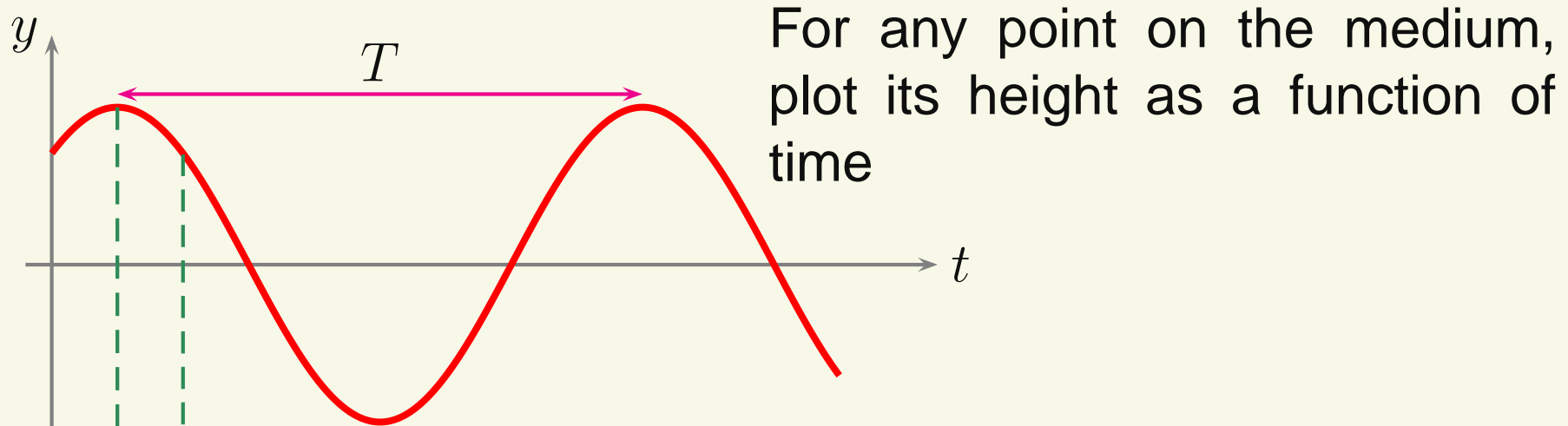
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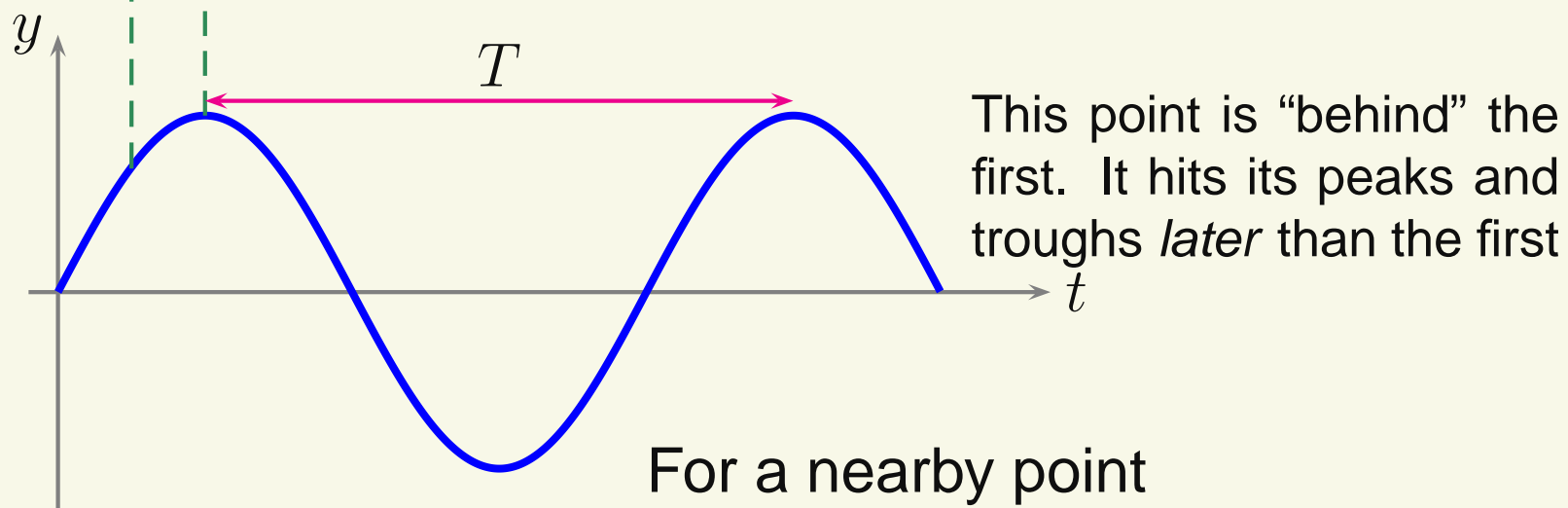
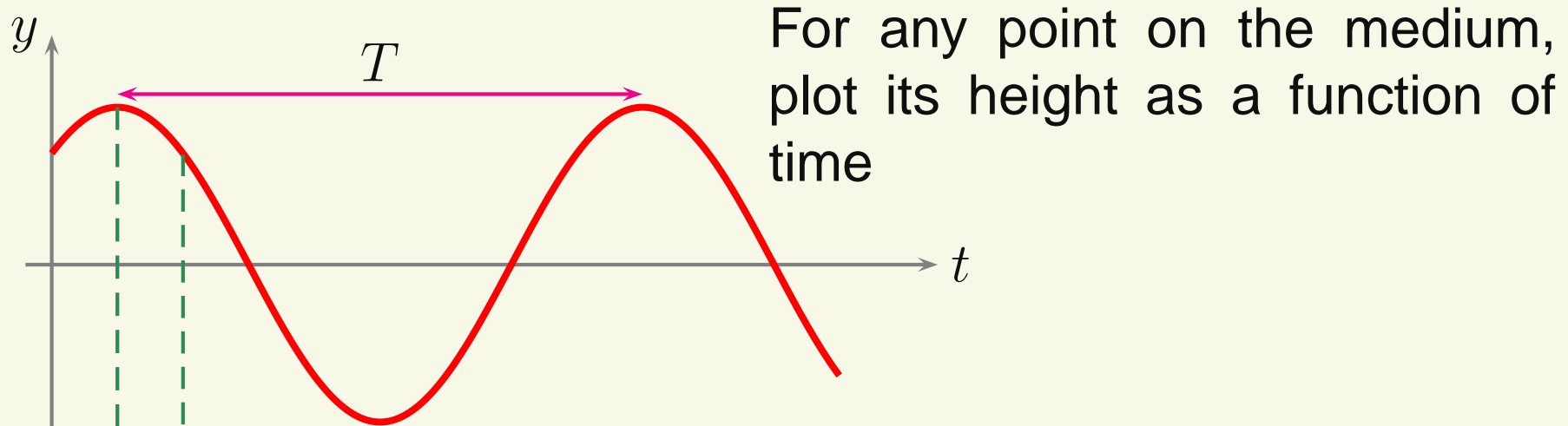
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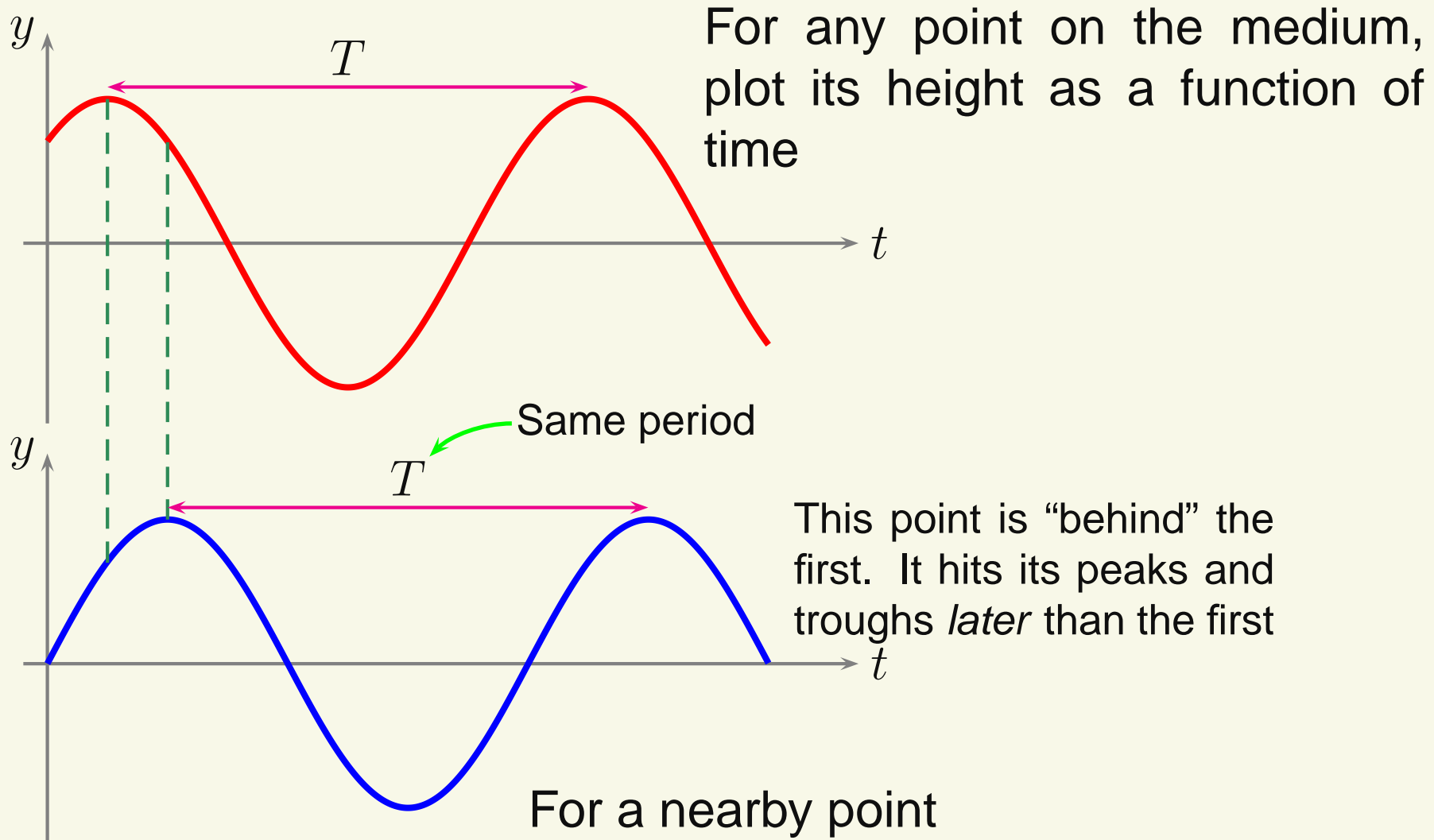
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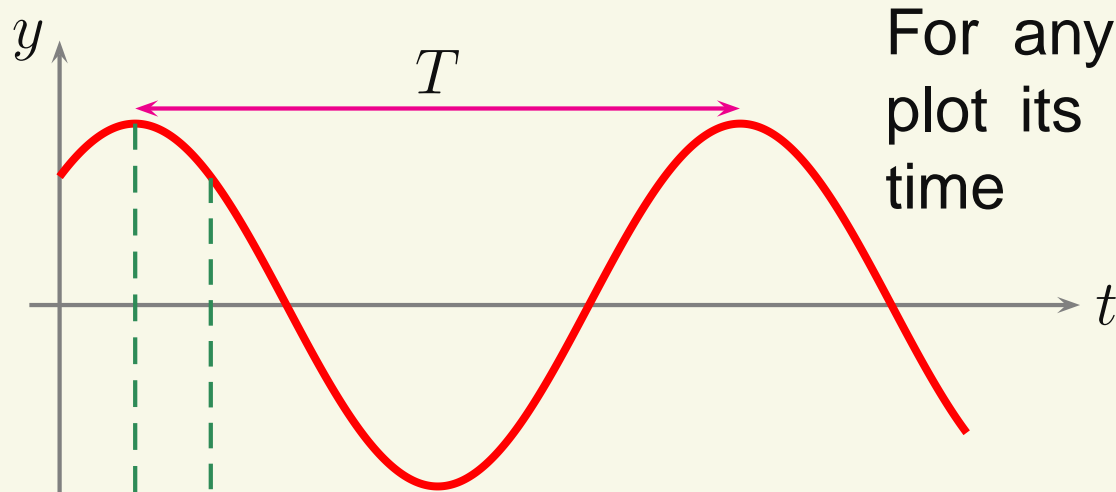
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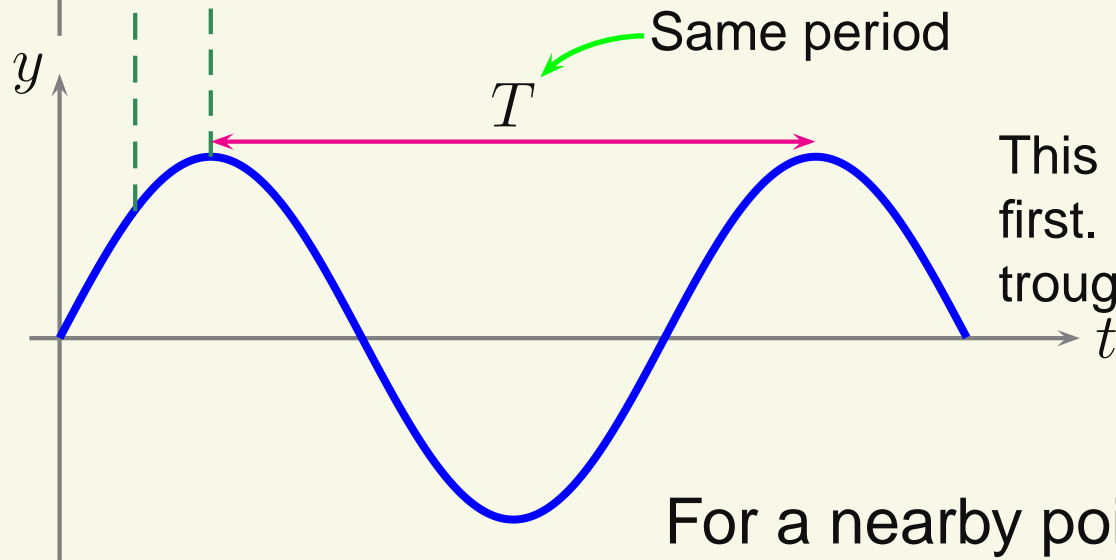
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All points on the medium
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This point is "behind" the
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For a nearby point

Wavelength

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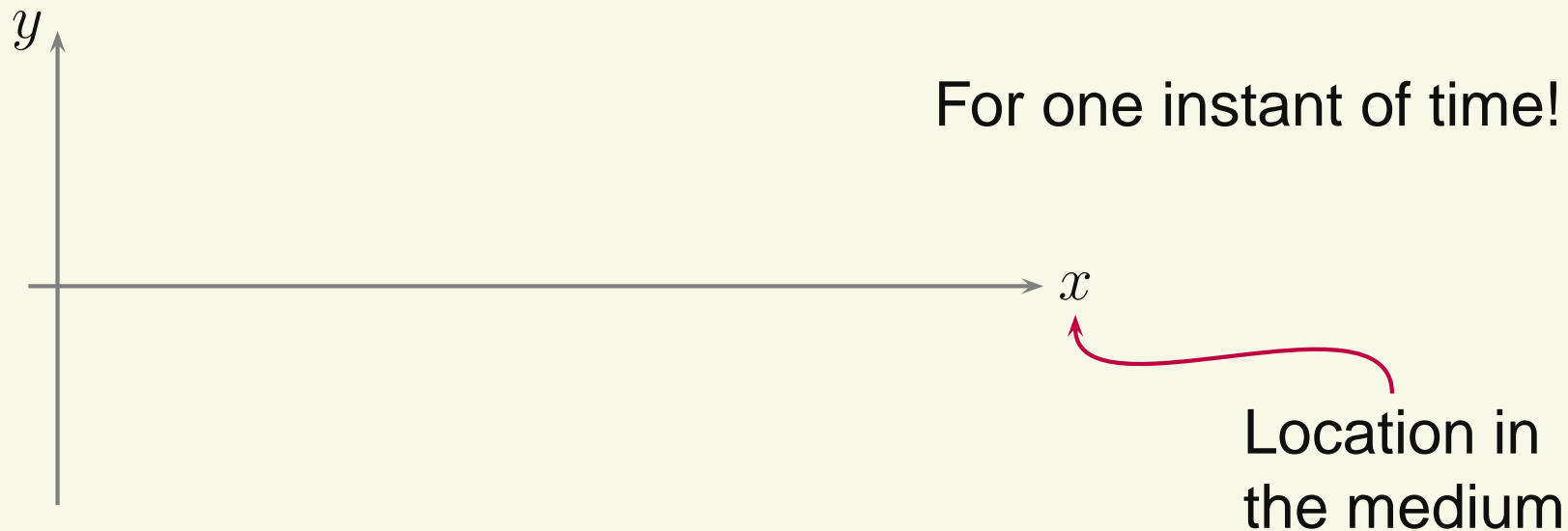


For one instant of time!

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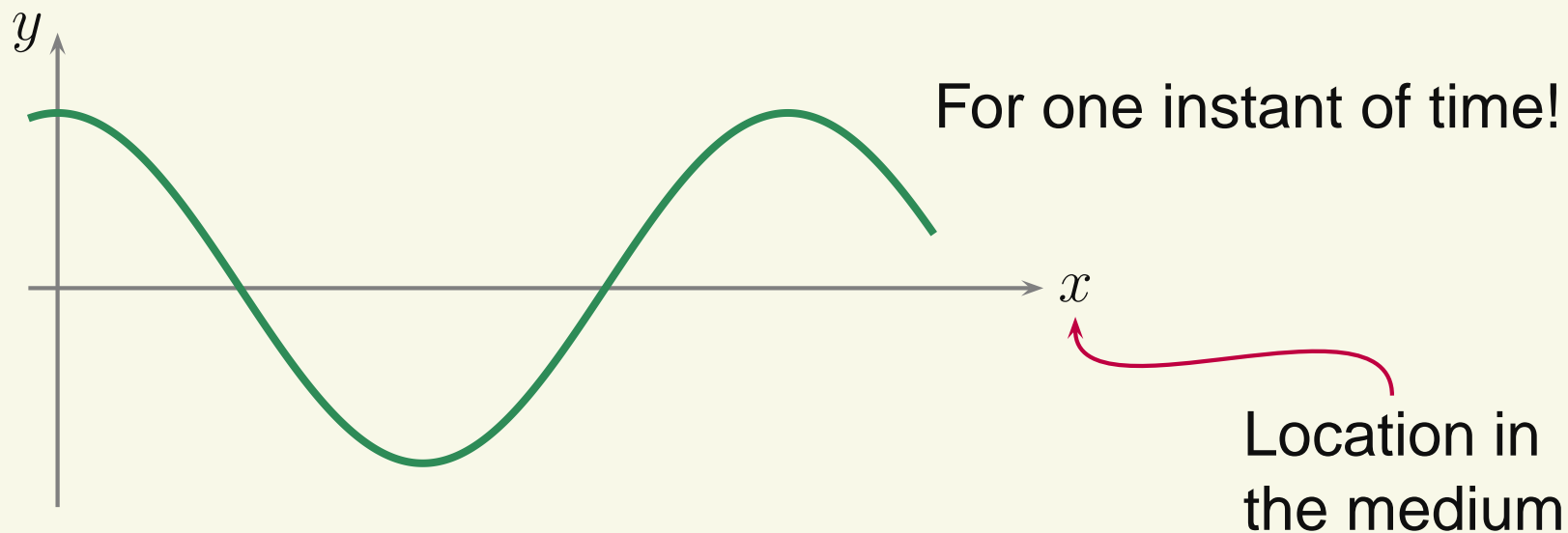
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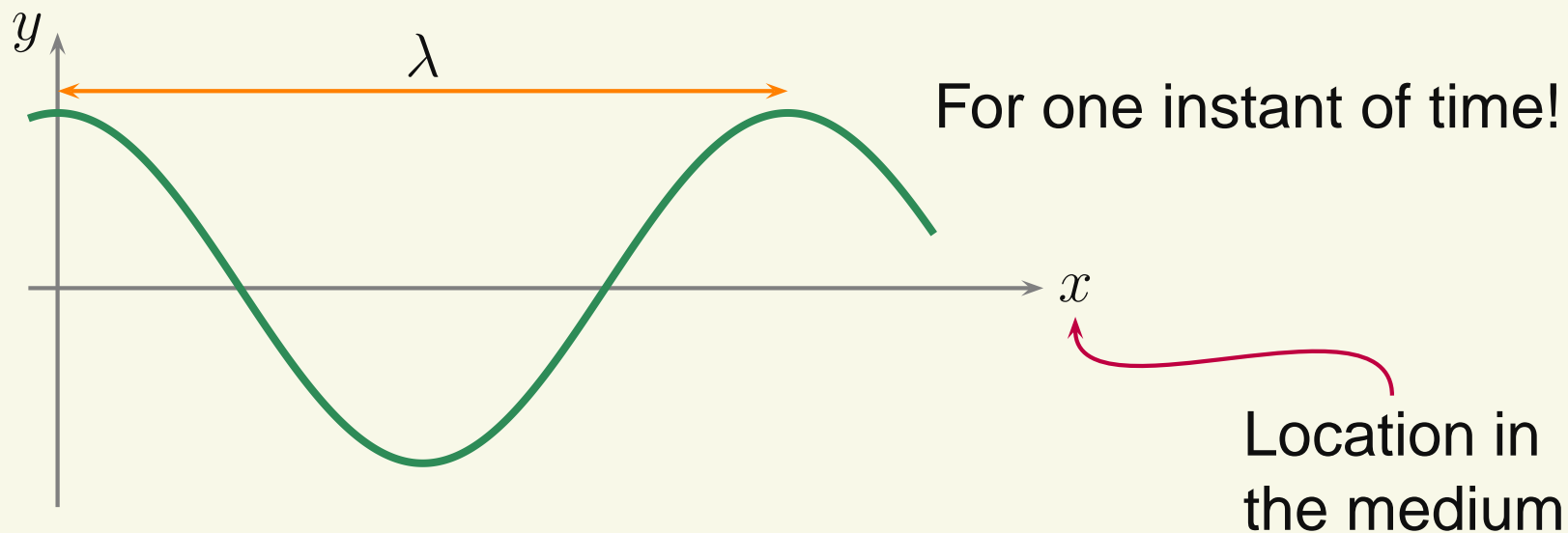
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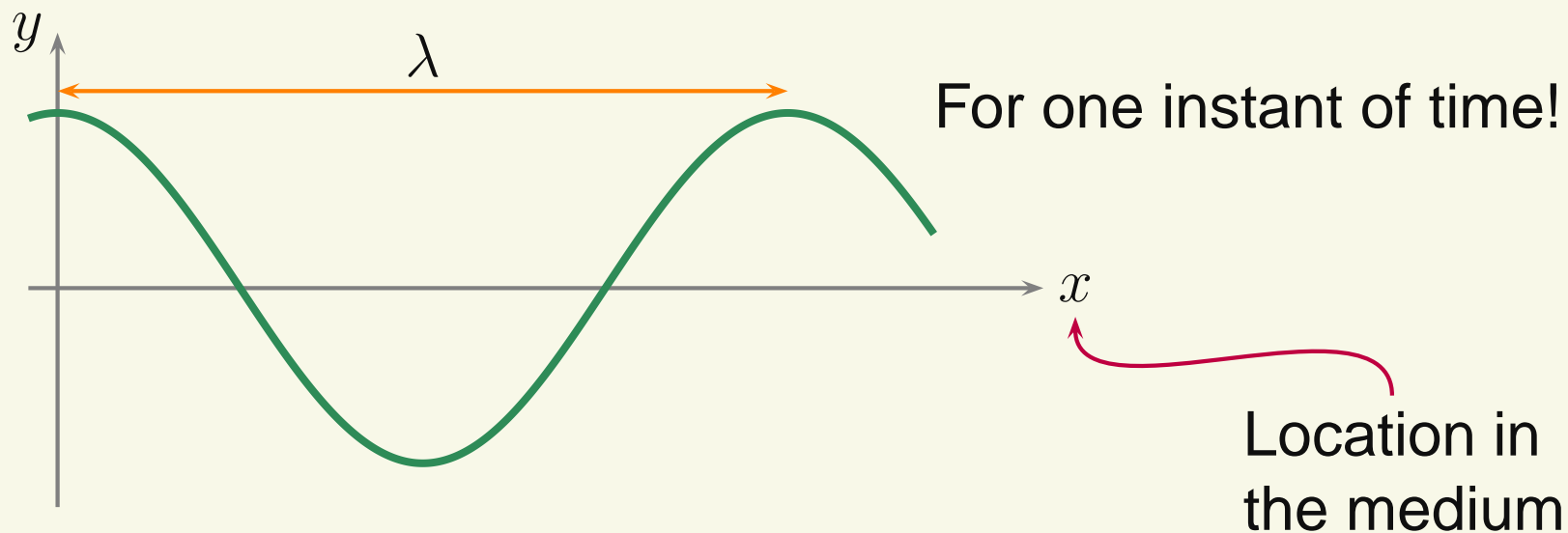
While points near each other on the medium are out of phase, over some distance there are synchronized points.



Wavelength

When different points of the medium are hitting their peaks and troughs at different times, we say they are out of phase with each other.

While points near each other on the medium are out of phase, over some distance there are synchronized points.



Wavelength: λ Units: m

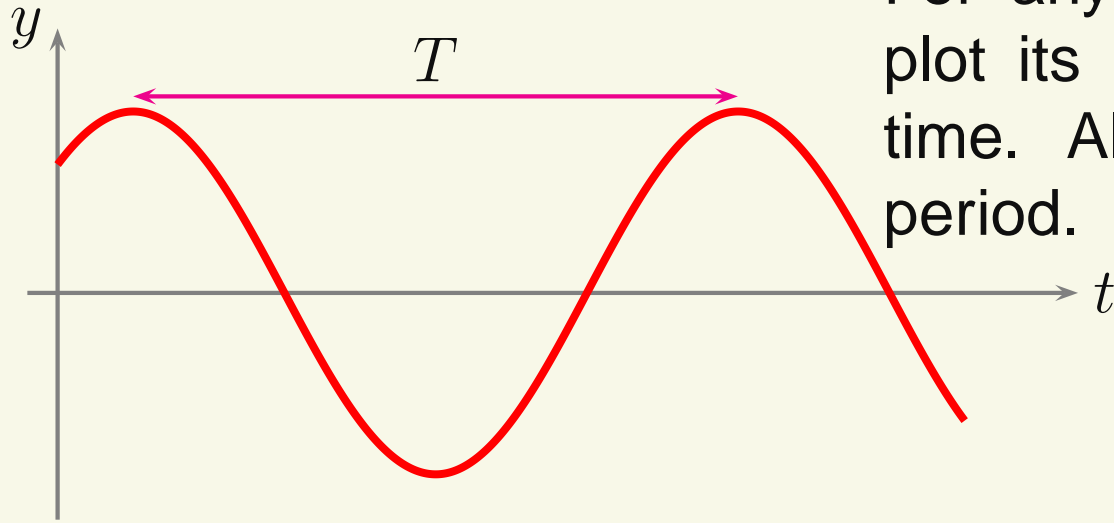
- Distance between points in the medium that are in phase

Wave Speed

Wave Speed, v : The rate at which the energy propagates.

Wave Speed

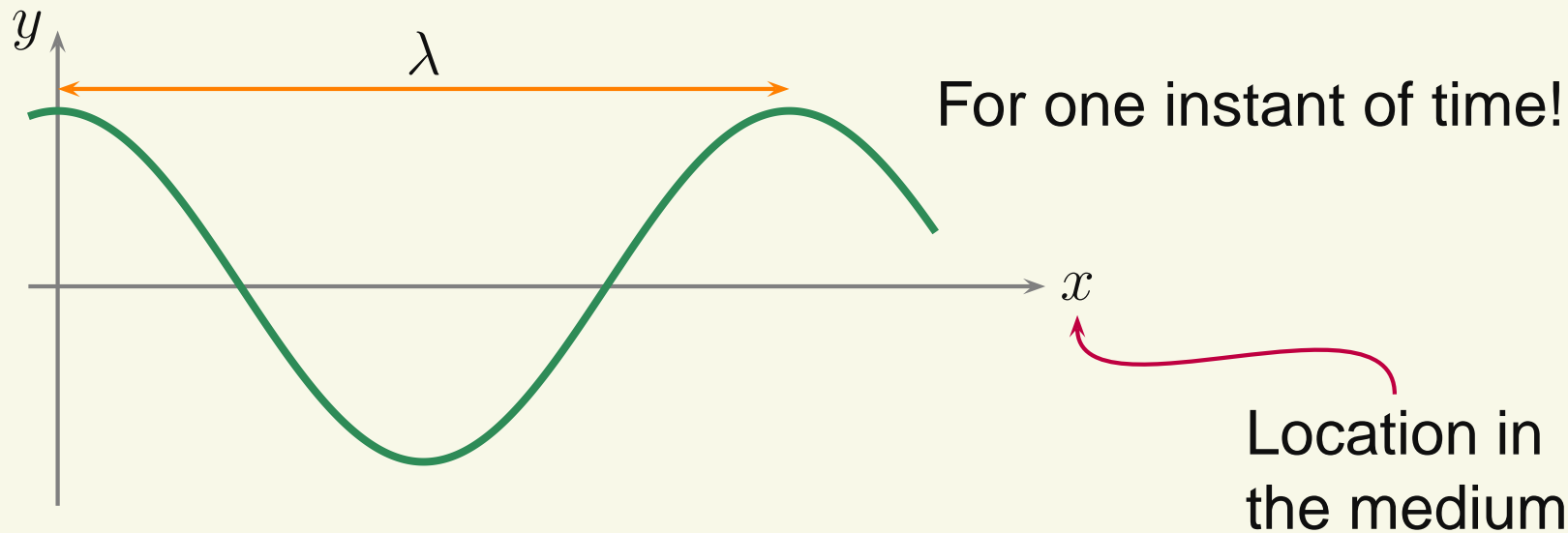
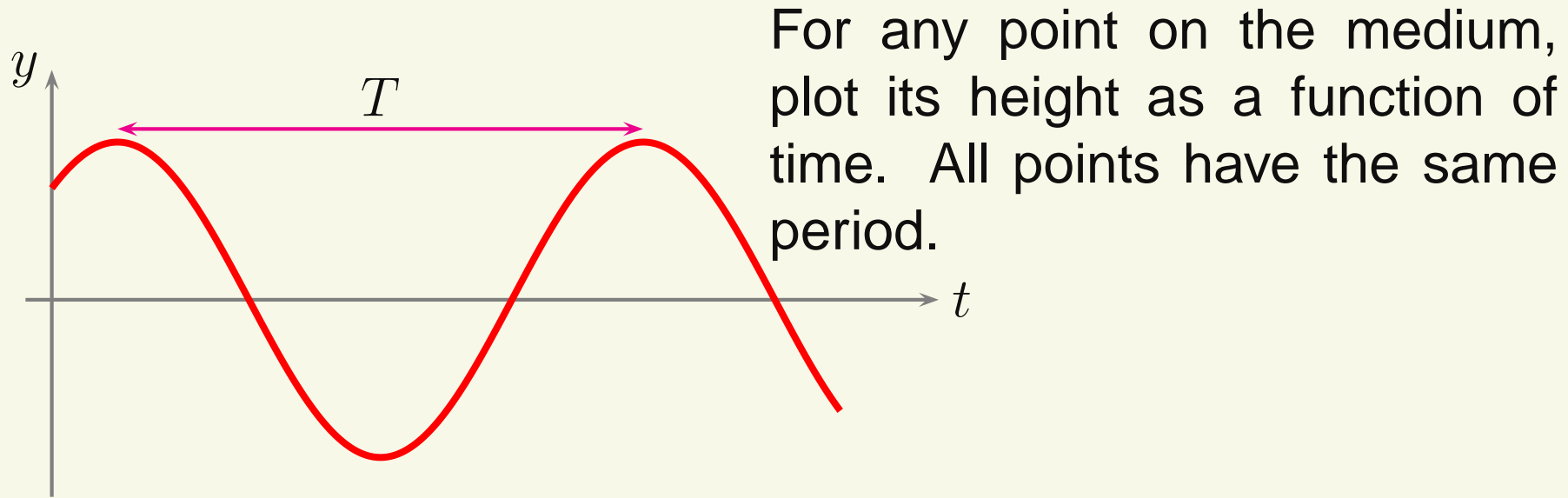
Wave Speed, v : The rate at which the energy propagates.



For any point on the medium, plot its height as a function of time. All points have the same period.

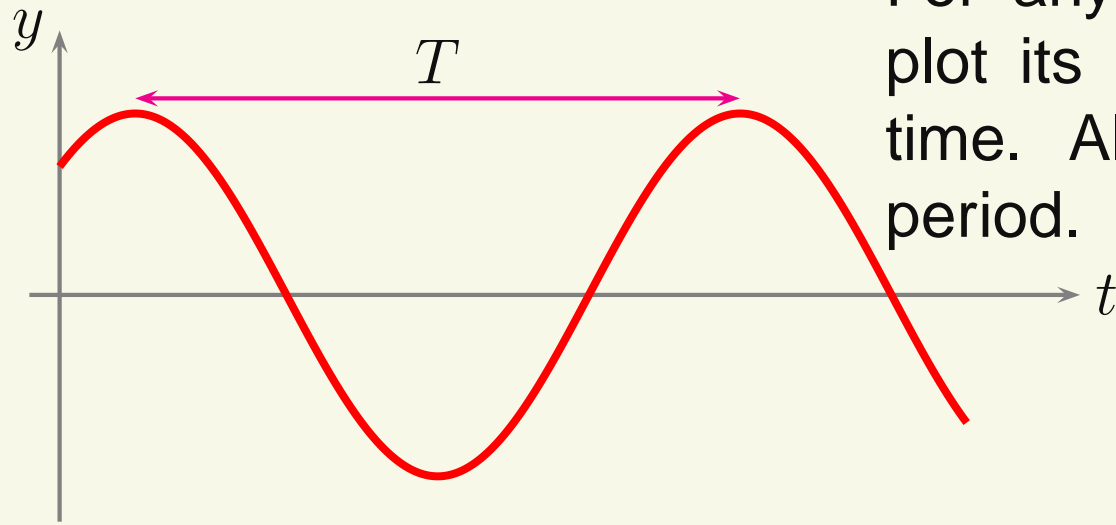
Wave Speed

Wave Speed, v : The rate at which the energy propagates.



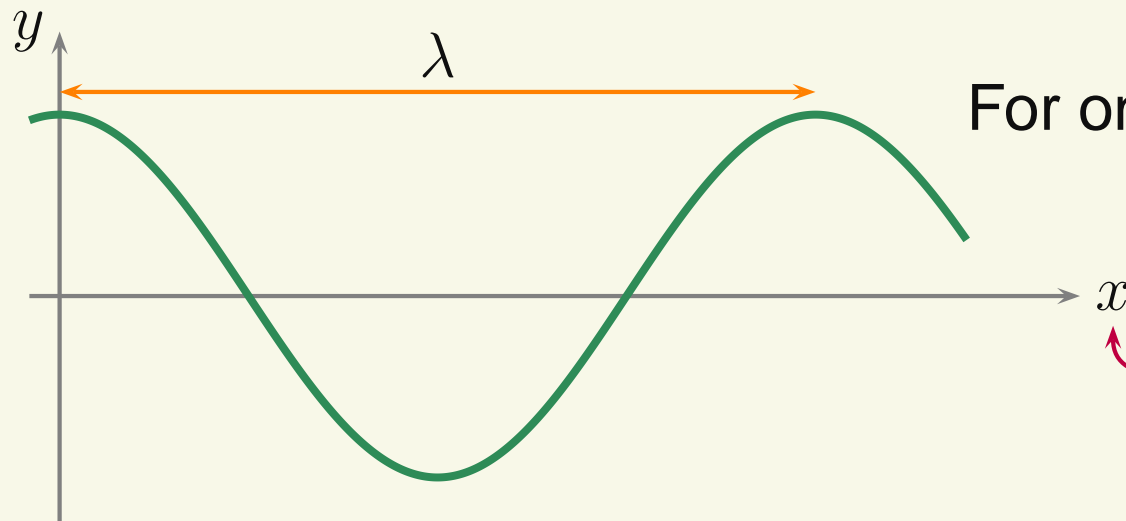
Wave Speed

Wave Speed, v : The rate at which the energy propagates.



For any point on the medium, plot its height as a function of time. All points have the same period.

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



For one instant of time!

Location in
the medium