

① Phys 1402 Lec 22 2015-11-10

Oscillations: $f = 1/T$ $\omega = 2\pi f$

Waves: v depends on wave

Sinusoidal Wave $v = f\lambda$

Waves don't have to be oscillating

Travelling Wave $y = f(x - vt)$

$f()$ gives shape - can be anything

$x - vt$ makes wave move

x	t	$x - vt$	if $v = 5 \text{ m/s}$
0	0	0	
5.0	1.0	0	
10.0	2.0	0	

$x - vt$ makes the same part of $f()$ travel down the x -axis.

What if the wave is going to the left?

Option 1: Use $x + vt$ w/ $v = |\vec{v}|$

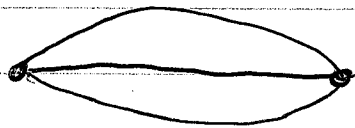
Option 2: Keep $x - vt$ w/ $v = -|\vec{v}|$

②

Standing Waves - formed from oscillating travelling waves in a cavity.

Waves on a string $v = \sqrt{F_T/\mu}$

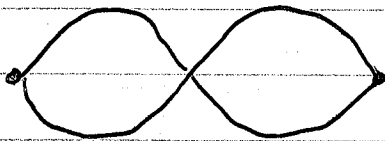
With the string clamped at both ends, it can look like



$$\lambda = 2L$$

Fundamental

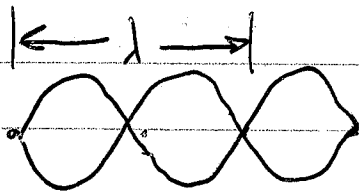
$$f_0 = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{2L}$$



$$\lambda = L$$

Second Harmonic

$$f = \frac{v}{L} = 2f_0$$



$$\lambda = \frac{2}{3}L$$

Third Harmonic

$$f = \frac{3v}{2L} = 3f_0$$

Any f that is $f_0 n$ is a standing wave.

$$\lambda = \frac{2L}{n} \quad n = \text{any integer}$$

③

A guitar string is mis-tuned and produces a fundamental of 222 Hz. It should be 220 Hz. By what fraction should the tension be adjusted to fix it?

$$f_{\text{new}} = \underline{0.991} \text{ fold} \quad \frac{220}{222} < 0.991$$

f decreases by 0.9 %

$$f_2 = 0.991 f_1$$

As we tune the string what changes?
 F_T , not L , not μ

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$$

$$\lambda = 2L \leftarrow \text{no change}$$

$$v = f \lambda$$

$$v_2 = F_2 \lambda = 0.991 (F_1 \lambda)$$

$$v_2 = 0.991 v_1$$

v decreases by 0.9%

$$F_T = \mu v^2$$

$$F_{T2} = \mu v_2^2 = \mu (0.991 v_1)^2$$

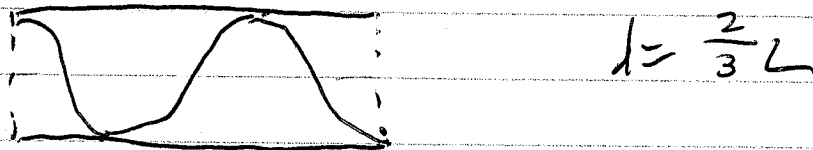
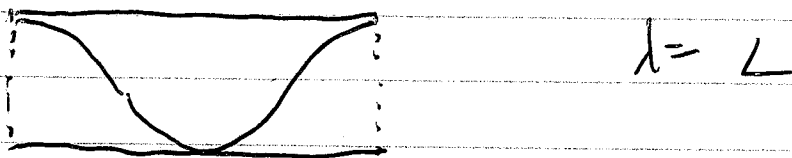
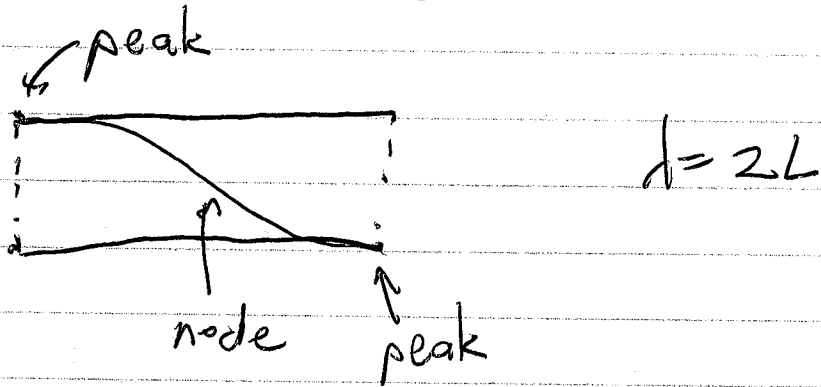
$$1 - 0.982 = 0.018$$

$$F_T \downarrow 1.8\% \rightarrow = 0.982 (\mu v_1^2) \leftarrow F_{T1}$$

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Sound waves in a cavity

Dan Russell Longitudinal Standing Waves.



Open end = peak of displacement
Two open ends - pattern is the same
as waves on a string.

If ^{one} end is closed, pattern is different.

$$\lambda = \frac{4L}{n} \quad f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{nv}{4L} = nf_0 \quad n = \text{odd}$$

