

# PHY 117 HS2024

Week 11, Lecture 2

Nov. 27th, 2024

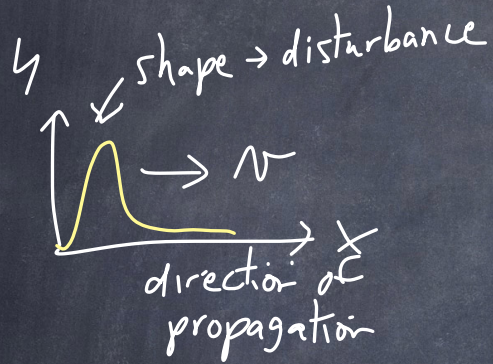
Prof. Ben Kilminster



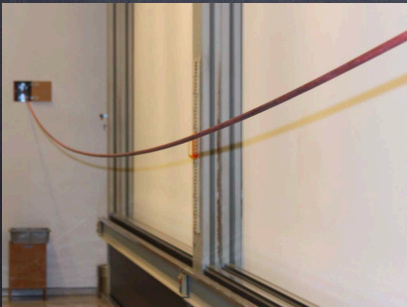
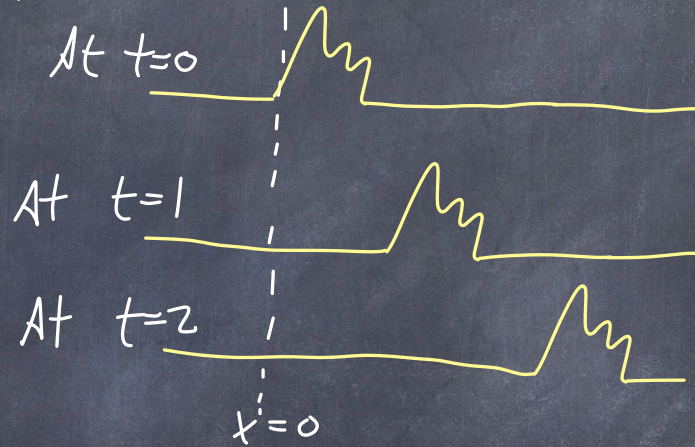
# WAVES



# WAVES:

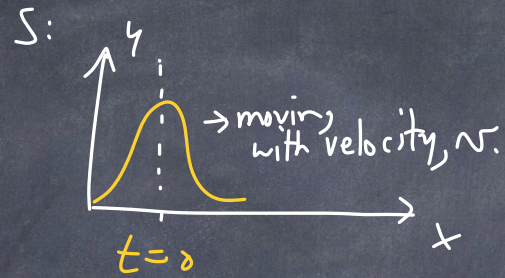


Transverse wave: disturbance  $\perp$  propagation



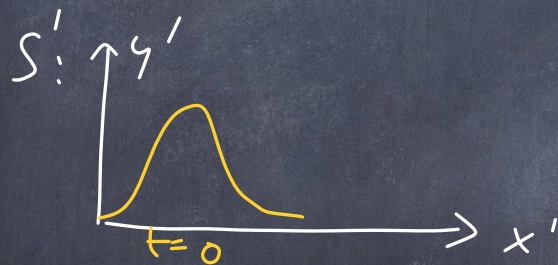


we define 2 coordinate systems (or rest frames):  
 $S$ : not moving

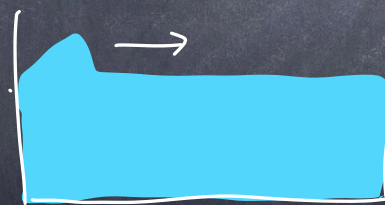
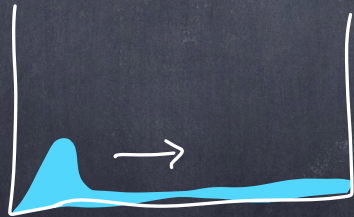


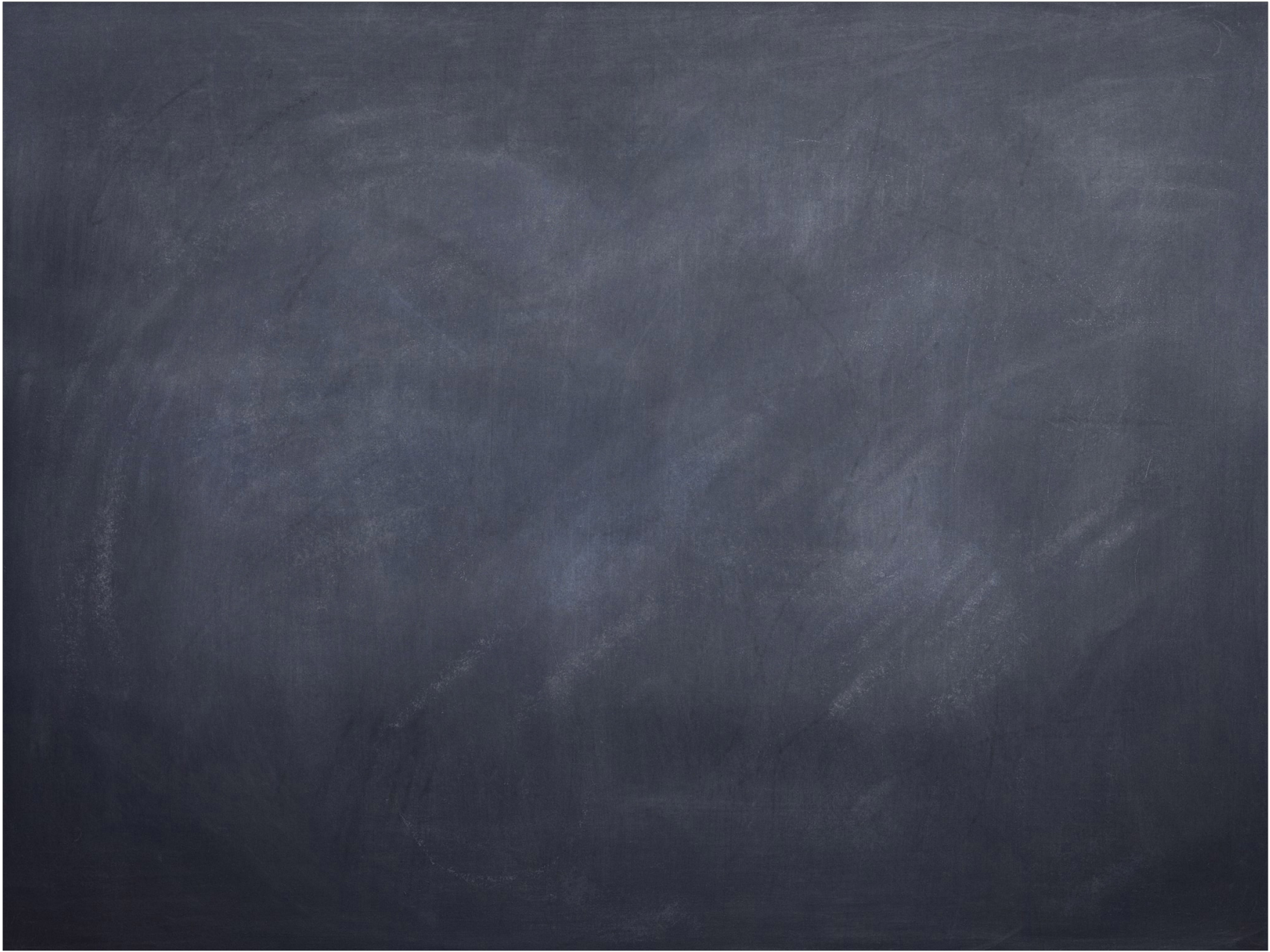
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$S'$ : moving with same velocity as wave,  $v$

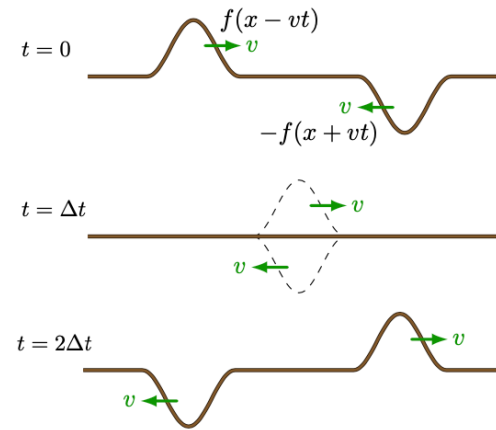
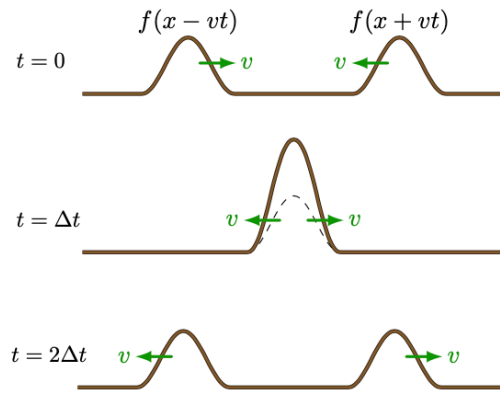








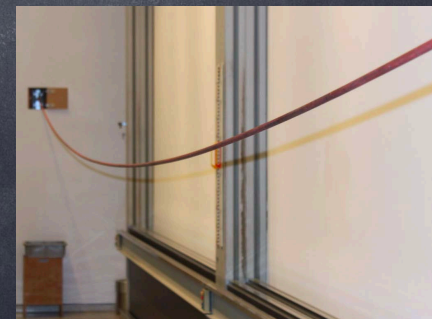


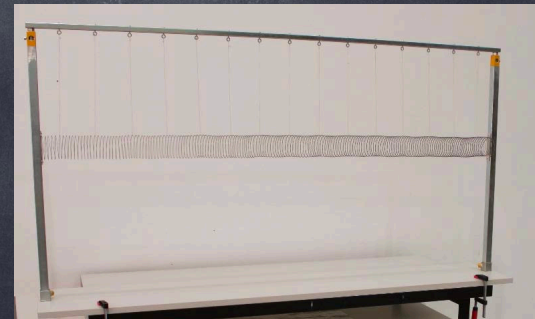
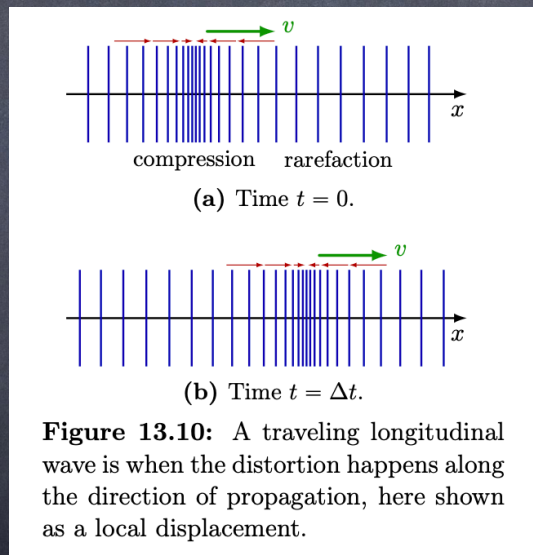


(a) Constructive interference happens when two oppositely waves meet on a string.

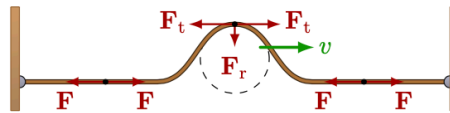
(b) Destructive interference. If the waves are the same but for a sign, they cancel completely.

**Figure 13.5:** Superposition between two oppositely travelling waves in the same medium is a simple linear sum.

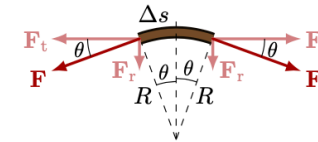








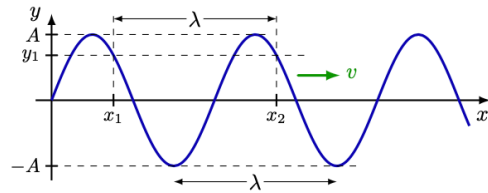
(a) Forces on a string. All across the string, there is a constant tension  $\mathbf{F}$ .



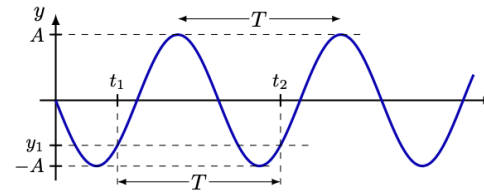
(b) Small segment of length  $\Delta s$  experiences a tension  $\mathbf{F}$  on either side.

**Figure 13.3:** The tension in a string is increased due to a disturbance.





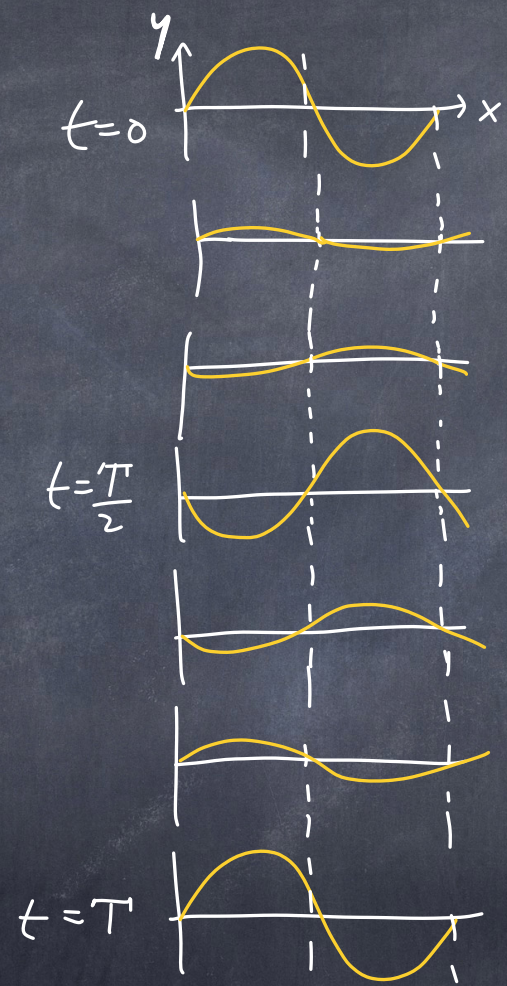
(a) Whole wave in space at time  $t = 0$ , given by  $y(x, 0) = A \sin(kx)$ .

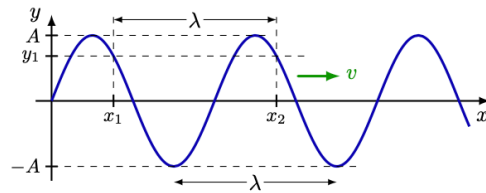


(b) Local disturbance at position  $x = 0$ , given by  $y(0, t) = -A \sin(\omega t)$ .

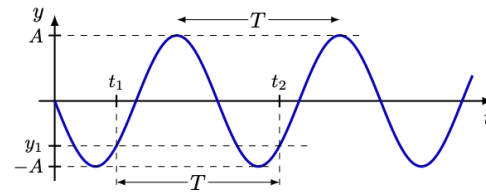
**Figure 13.2:** A space and time slice of a travelling sine wave  $y(x, t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t)$ .







(a) Whole wave in space at time  $t = 0$ , given by  $y(x, 0) = A \sin(kx)$ .



(b) Local disturbance at position  $x = 0$ , given by  $y(0, t) = -A \sin(\omega t)$ .

**Figure 13.2:** A space and time slice of a travelling sine wave  $y(x, t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t)$ .

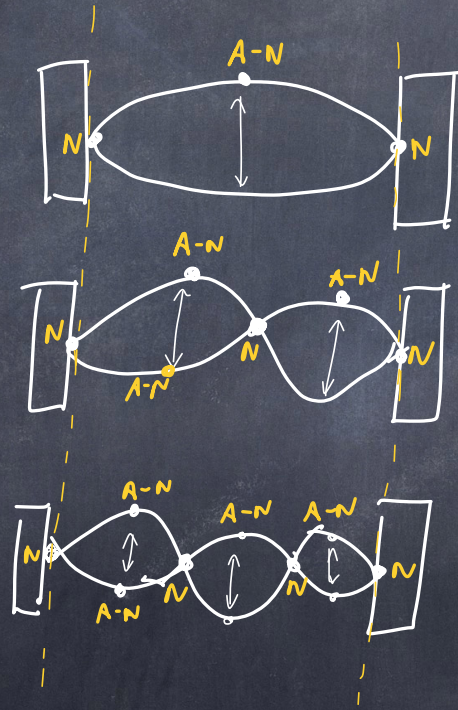




## 13.2 Wave equation



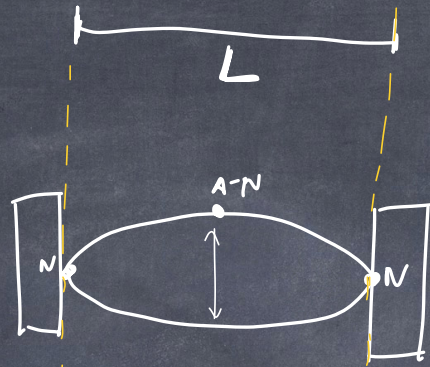
Standing waves - when we confine waves, the waves will reflect and combine by the superposition principle.



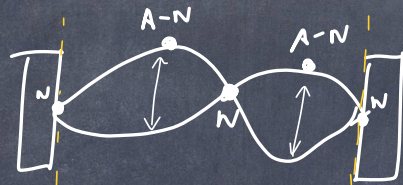


How many waves  
per length?  
 $L = \lambda \cdot ?$

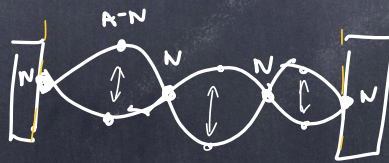
$n=1$



$n=2$



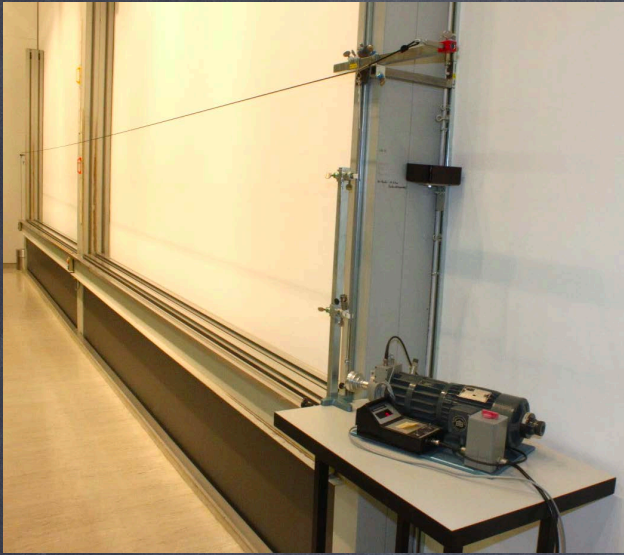
$n=3$



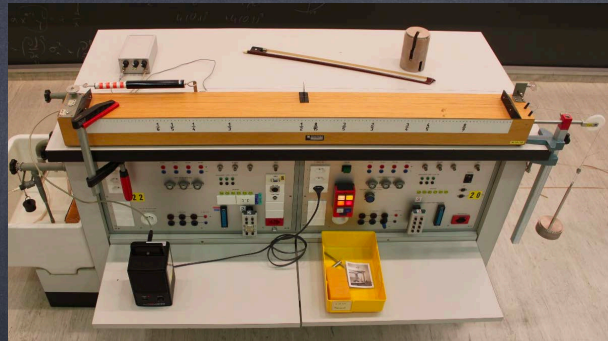










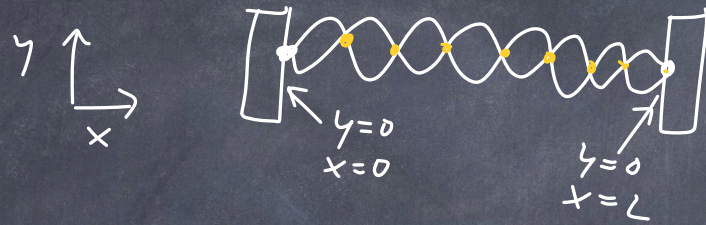




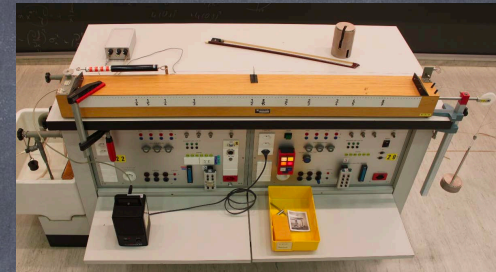
## standing wave functions

- consider the superposition of a wave moving to the left and to the right.





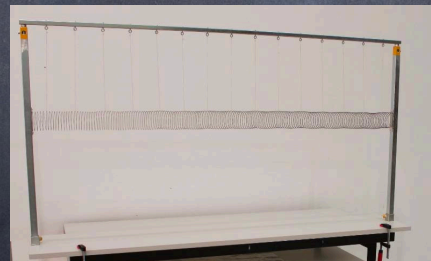




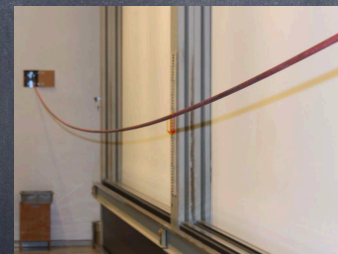
W14



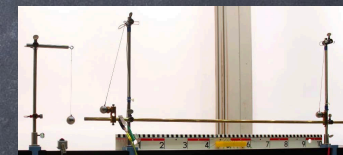
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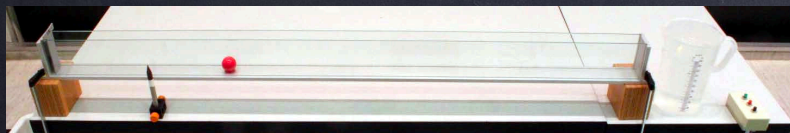
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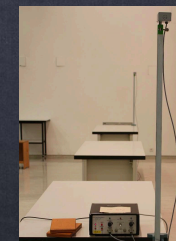
W28



W32



W31



W33