



Waves and Wave Properties

Why are we able to see?

Answer: **Because there is light.**

And...what is light?

Answer: **Light is a wave.**

So...what is a wave?

Answer: *A wave is a disturbance that carries energy from place to place.*

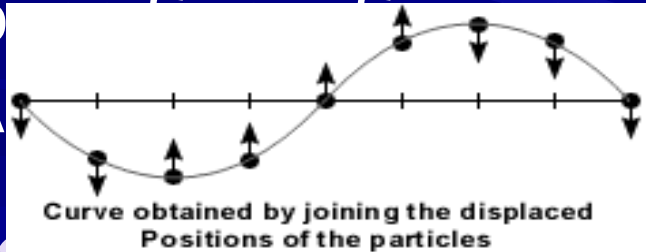
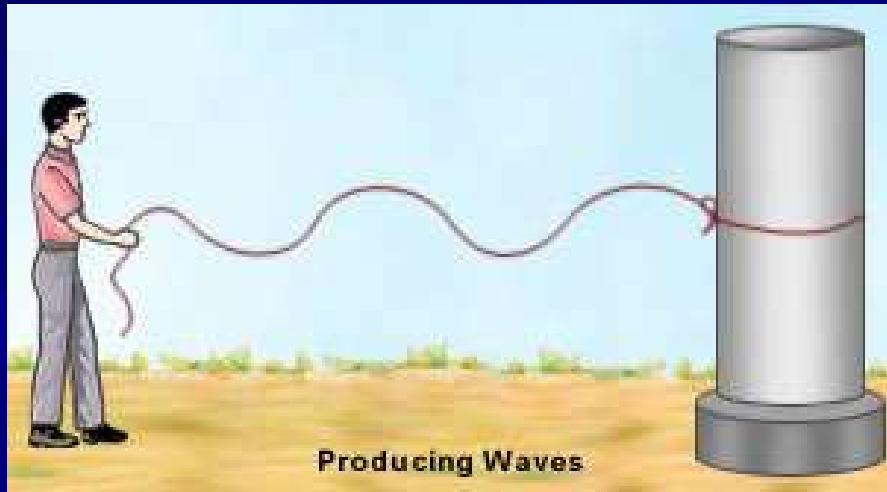
A wave does NOT carry matter with it! It just moves the matter as it goes through it.



Some waves do not need matter (called a “**medium**”) to be able to move (for example, through space).

These are called **electromagnetic waves** (or EM waves).

Some waves **MUST** have a medium in order to move. These are called **mechanical waves**.



movement of the particles is perpendicular to the direction of the wave

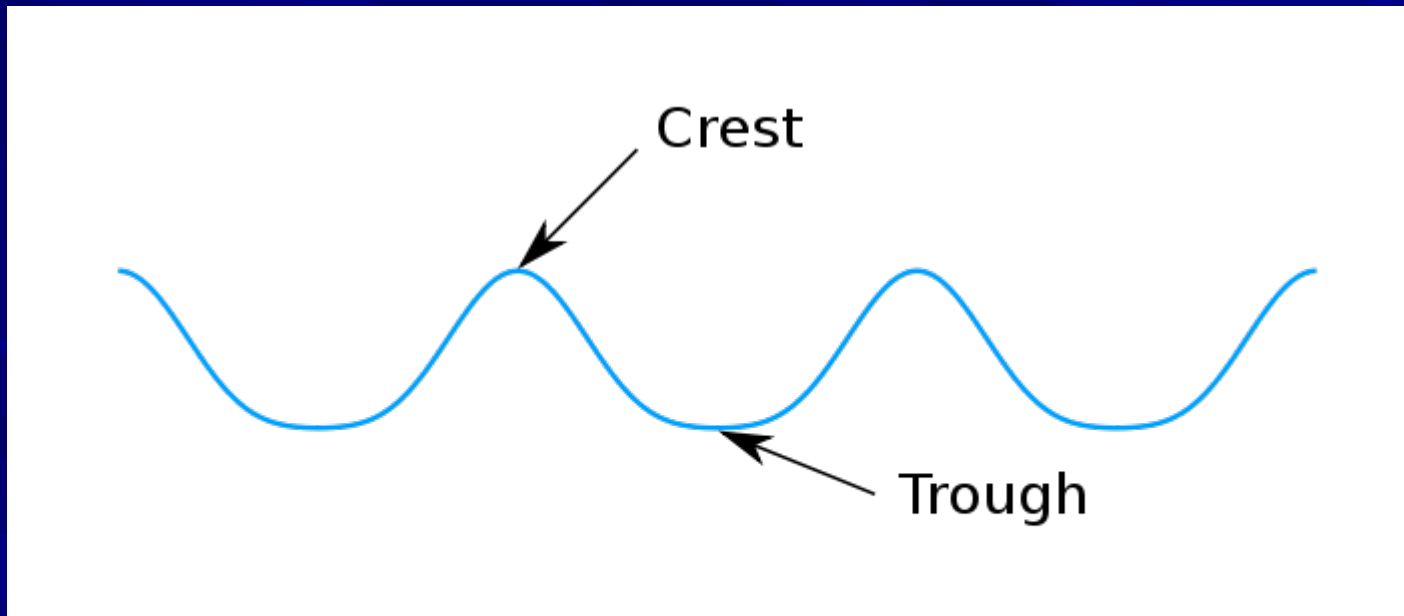
1. Transverse

Wave Types

Parts of transverse waves:

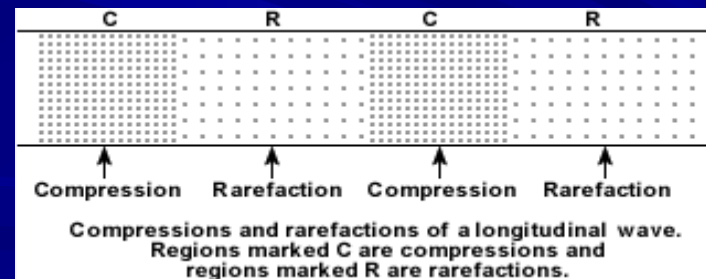
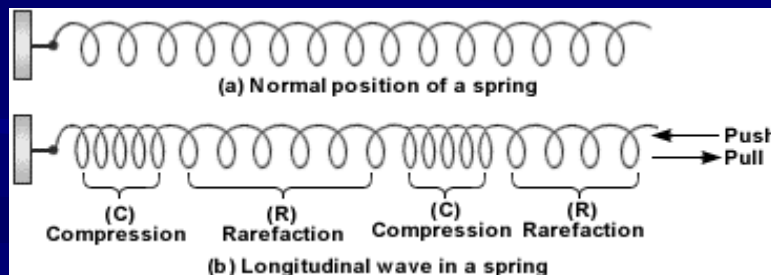
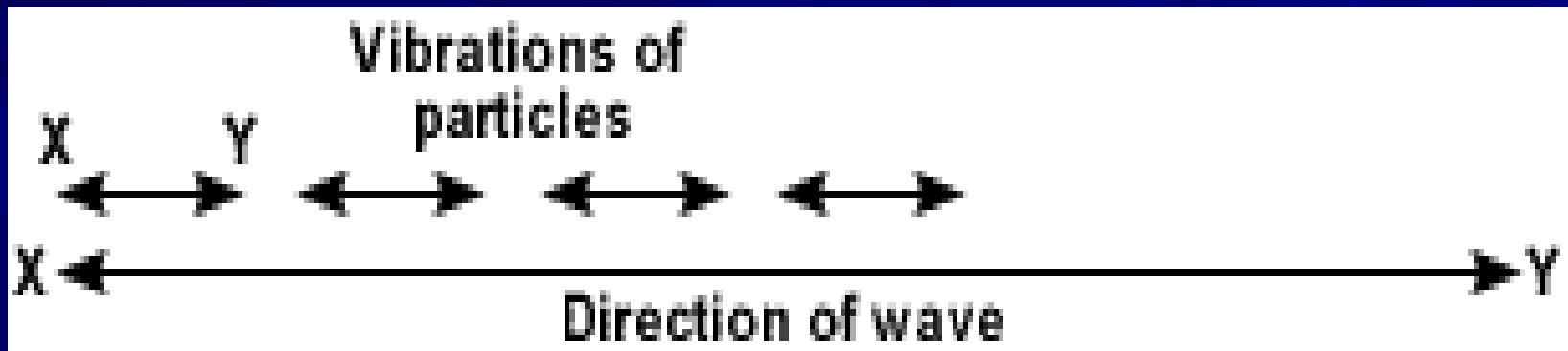
Crest: the highest point of the wave

Trough: the lowest point of the wave



2. Compressional (or longitudinal) waves:

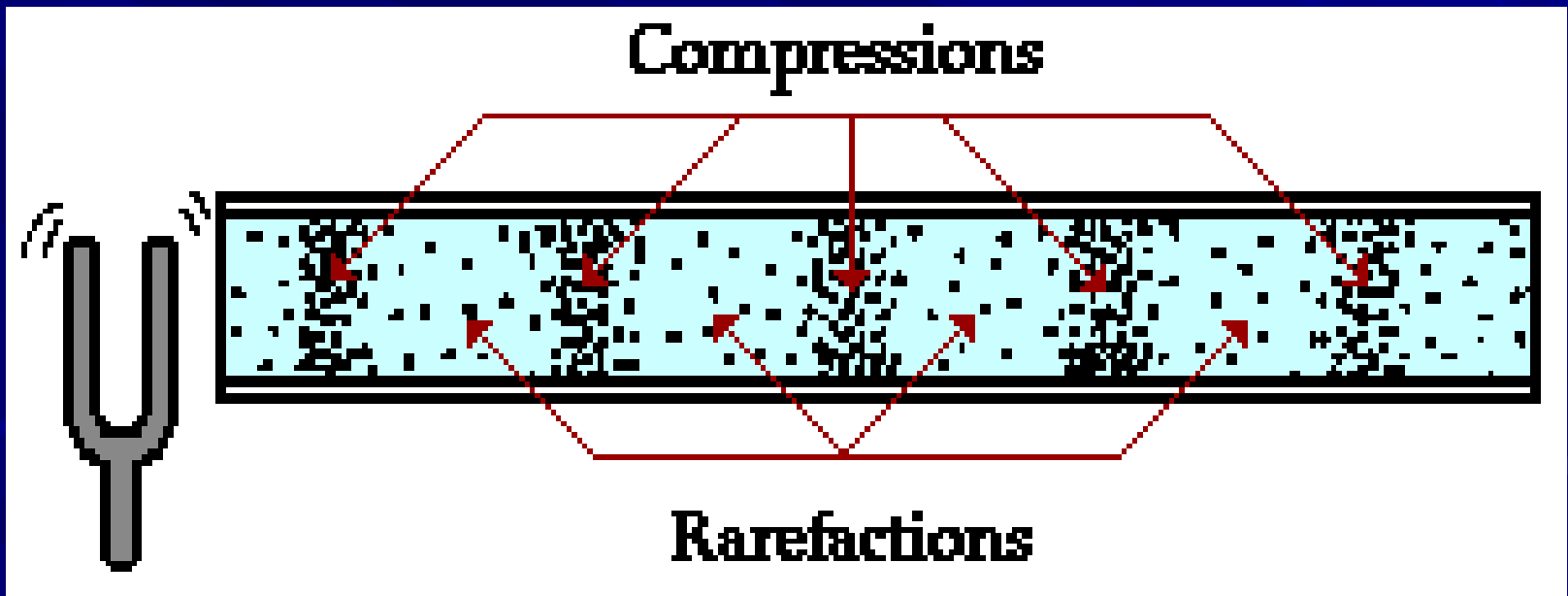
Waves in which the medium moves back and forth in the same direction as the wave



Parts of longitudinal waves:

Compression: where the particles are close together

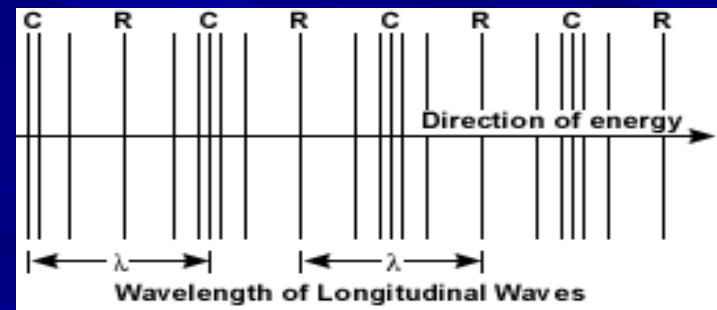
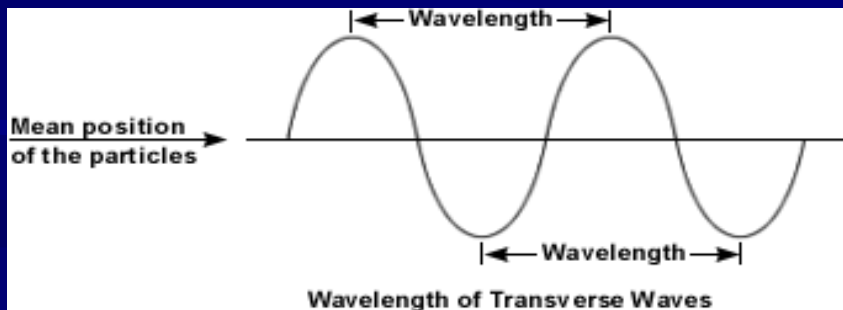
Rarefaction: where the particles are spread apart



Wave Properties

Wave properties depend on what (type of energy) is making the waves.

Wavelength: The distance between one point on a wave and the exact same place on the next wave.



2. **Frequency**: How many waves go past a point in one second; unit of measurement is hertz (Hz).

The higher the frequency, the more energy in the wave.

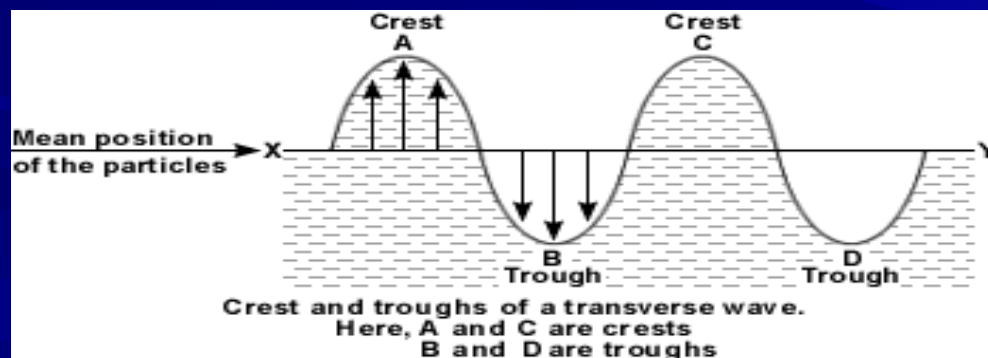
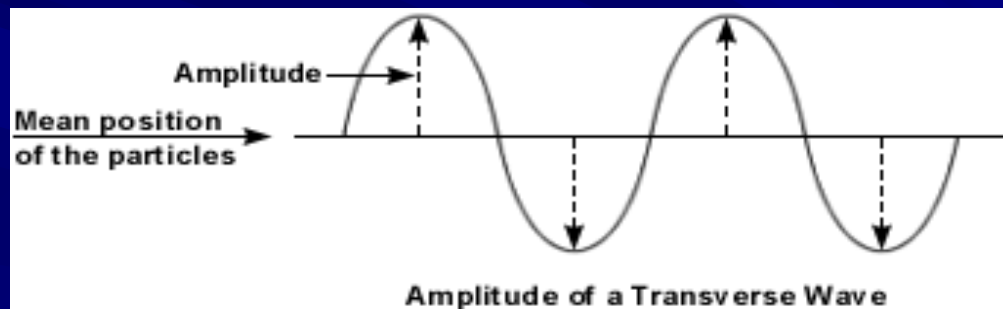
10 waves going past in 1 second = 10 Hz

1,000 waves go past in 1 second = 1,000 Hz

1 million waves going past = 1 million Hz

3. **Amplitude**: How far the medium moves from rest position (where it is when not moving).

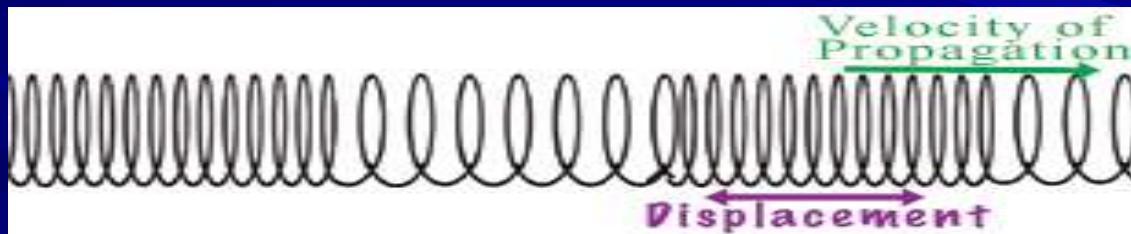
Remember that for transverse waves, the highest point is the **crest**, and the lowest point is the **trough**.



Remember that for compressional waves, the points where the medium is close together are called **compressions** and the areas where the medium is spread apart are called **rarefactions**.

The closer together and further apart the particles are, the larger the amplitude.

compression



rarefaction

The **energy** of a wave is proportional to the square of its **amplitude**. Mathematically speaking . . .

$$E = CA^2$$

Where:

E = energy (the capacity to do work)

C = a constant (depends on the medium)

A = amplitude

For example:

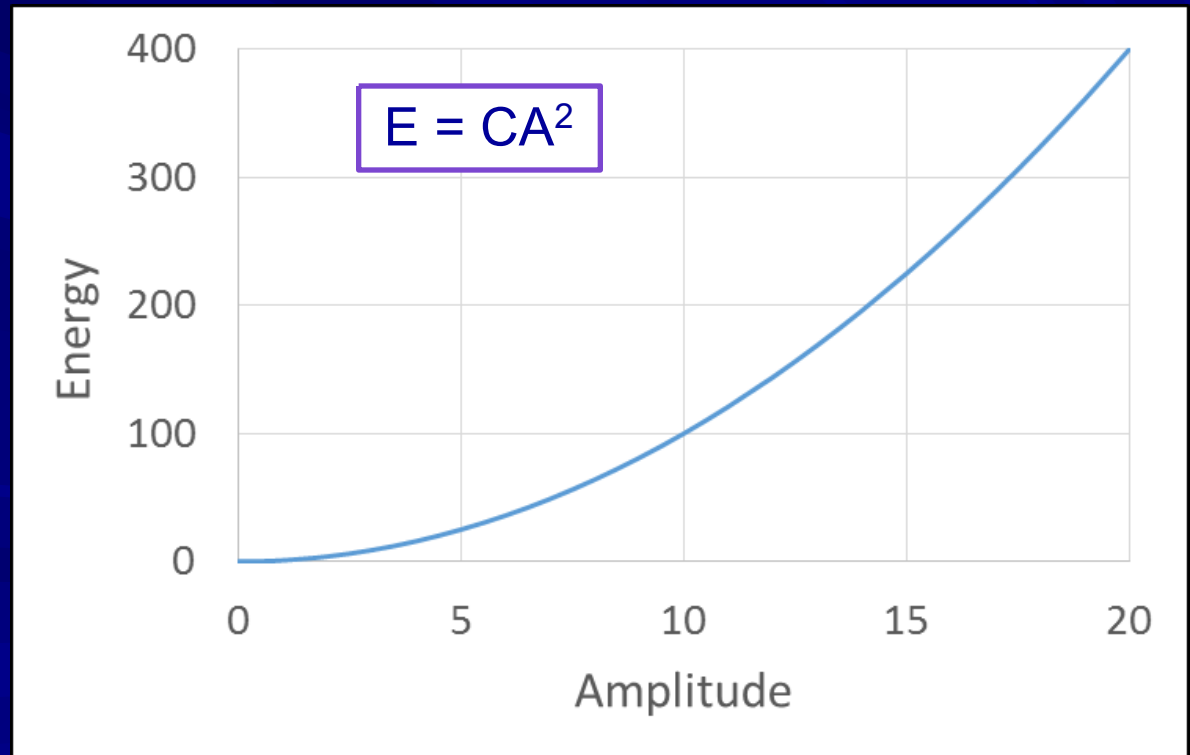
If the amplitude is equal to 3 units
(and we assume C = 1 for this case) . . .

$$E = (1) (3)^2 = (1) (9) = 9 \text{ units}$$

Note that when the amplitude of a wave is one unit, the energy is one unit.

- When the amplitude is doubled, the energy is quadrupled.
- When the energy is 10 times greater, the amplitude is 100 times greater!

Amplitude	Energy
1	1
2	4
3	9
4	16
5	25
6	36
7	49
8	64
9	81
10	100



4. **Wave speed**: Depends on the medium in which the wave is traveling. It varies in solids, liquids and gases.

A mathematical way to calculate speed:

$$\text{wave speed} = \text{wavelength} \times \text{frequency}$$

(in meters) (in Hz)

OR

$$v = f \times \lambda$$

Problem: If a wave has a wavelength of 2 m and a frequency of 500 Hz, what is its speed?

Answer: $\text{speed} = 2 \text{ m} \times 500 \text{ Hz} = 1000 \text{ m/s}$

Changing Wave Direction

1.Reflection: When waves bounce off a surface.

If the surface is flat, the angle at which the wave hits the surface will be the same as the angle at which it leaves the surface (angle in = angle out).

This is the **law of reflection**.

2. **Refraction**: Waves can bend.

This happens when a wave enters a new medium and its **SPEED CHANGES**.

The amount of bending depends on the medium it is entering.



3. **Diffraction**: The bending of waves AROUND an object.

The amount of bending depends on the size of the obstacle and the size of the waves.

Large obstacle, small wavelength = low diffraction

Small obstacle, large wavelength = large diffraction

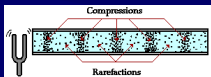
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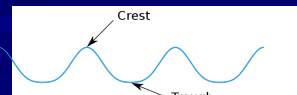
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