## SOUND

(4) Laplacels formula:

$$P) V = \sqrt{\frac{YP}{S}}$$
  $Y = \frac{C_P}{C_V}$ 

$$V=\eta\lambda$$
  $\eta=\frac{1}{T}$ 

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma_R T}{M}}$$

10 Speed of Transverse wowes:

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{T}{M}}$$

ê. Density: 
$$V \propto I$$
 in  $V_1 = \sqrt{\frac{8}{8}}$ 

- $T \rightarrow Tension$  in the string  $m \rightarrow linear mass density$  m = M/L

ii. Temperature: VXST

$$\frac{V_{1}}{V_{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{T_{1}}{T_{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{273+t_{1}}{273+t_{2}}}$$

3 Velocity of longitudinal wave:

i) 
$$V = \sqrt{\frac{Y}{P}}$$
 (In solid)

in. Horadity:

Y > Young's modulus.

Sm > density of moist air Sd > density of day air

ii)  $V = \sqrt{\frac{B}{P}}$  (In liquid)

B -> Bulk modulus

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{YP}{S}}$$
 (In gases)

$$\frac{V_{m}}{V_{d}} = \sqrt{\frac{8d}{S_{m}}} \Rightarrow \text{Nonidity } 1 \Rightarrow 8V$$

iv. Pressure: Sab Tak temperature change nahi hoga Tab tak pressure ka koi effect nahi hai.

$$V_{t} = V_{o} \sqrt{1 + \frac{t}{273}}$$

## Loudness:

$$\rightarrow I \propto A^2$$

for perfectly healthy homan ear, the least audible intensity is  $I_0 = 10^{-12} \, \text{W/m}^2$ 

Loudness of sound of Indensity

I, measured in the unit bel

I decimentre or 1 dm = 0.1m Similarly,

Idecibel or Idb = 0.1bel

is 
$$\angle_{db} = 10 \angle_{bel} = 10 \log_{10} \left( \frac{1}{10} \right)$$

# If we move away from a (practically)
point source, the intensity of its
sound varies inversely with square
of the distance i.e. I a 1