- 1. A wave train consists of 1000 waves, with a RMS wave height, $H_{rms} = 4m$.
- a. What is the probability that a wave will exceed 8m?

$$P(H \ge H) = e^{-(8/4)^2} = e^{-(8/4)^2} = e^{-4} = 0.0163 = 1.83\% = P(H \ge 8)$$

b. How many waves will exceed 8m?

- 2. A 200 second time series of surface elevations is given in the figure, perform a **wave-by-wave analysis** on the time series given.
- a) *Directly on the Figure* identify and number each "wave" in the signal based on the method stated in part a.
- b) Record the **wave height, H**, in the provided table on the next page, and then rank order from largest to smallest is the adjacent column.
- c) Find: H_1 , H_{max} , H_{min} , H_{RMS} and $H_{1/3}$ From the time-series data by **directly** computing the values from the data.
- d) Now, using Eq. 7.16, compute the probabilistic wave height that exceeds the average of the highest $\frac{1}{3}rd$ and highest of the waves $(\frac{1}{N}th)$ in the signal. (Base the calculation on the H_{RMS} calculated in your wave-by-wave analysis, and the total number of waves that you count in your signal.) How do the probabilistic values differ from the actual data and why?

c) Defermined w/ MATLAB Coche

Hmax=1.25 m Hmin=0.10 m Hmo=0.63 m Hy3=0.92 m H,=0.55 m Heights imported to workspure computed with.

d)
$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{1$$

Jo- [Amax Htmax] 100 = (11.14-1.25/2)100=9.21%

1 Diff. cousel by Statistical assumptions and use superposition.

-		
Wave #	Wave Height H(m)	Rank Order
1	0,40	6
2	0.35	19
	0.35	24
· Ly	1.00	2
5	1.25	ı
6	1.00	3
7	1.00	Y
3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 16 17 16	0.80	6 19 24 2 1 7 4 10 20 1 3 14 5 3 26 12
q	0.70	G
10	0.60 0.60 0.50	10
11	0.30	20
12	0.60	11
13	0.50	13
14	0 <0	14
15	00	5
16	0.25	23
1	1.00 0.25 0.10	26
16	0.55	13
19	0.30	21
20	O.40	17
21	0.70	25
35	0.40	18
19 20 21 23 24 25 25 27	0.30 0.40 0.40 0.50 0.10 0.70 0.50 0.30	21 17 25 18 15 27 9 16 22
24	0.10	27
25	0.70	9
26	0.50	16
27	0.30	3.7

