* Waves – the motion of a disturbance
* Medium – the material through which a wave propagates
* Speed of sound 343 m/s in air
  + Depends on medium – is faster the denser the material
* Transverse wave - Wave whose amplitude is perpendicular to its motion
  + Example: Ocean waves
* Longitudinal wave – wave whose amplitude is parallel to its motion (looks like a compression)
  + Example: Sound waves
* Travelling waves – A single wave pulse
* Standing waves – Multiple wave pulses that create a fixed pattern
* Antinodes (amplitudes) – the maximum displacement of a wave
* Nodes – location of no displacement
* Superposition principle – when 2 or more waves interfere with each other, the result can be found by adding the amplitudes
* Doppler effect
  + The ambulance thing
  + Sound is distorted by movement when the wave is stretched or squished
  + The apparent change in frequency of a wave due to the relative motion of the source and the observer