

Science Of Music Study Guide

Josepeh Sepich

1 What is Sound

EXPLAIN WHAT WAVES ARE (INCLUDING WAVELENGTH)

2 Variables to Know

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>UnitsAbrv</i>	<i>Misc</i>
<i>Frequency</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>Hertz</i>	<i>Hz</i>	$\frac{1}{sec}$
<i>SpeedOfSound</i>	<i>C(V_{air})</i>	<i>Meters/Second</i>	<i>m/s</i>	344m/s
<i>Wavelength</i>	<i>λ</i>	<i>Meters</i>	<i>m</i>	
<i>Length</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>Meters</i>	<i>m</i>	

3 Equations to Know

Wavelength:

$$\lambda = \frac{C}{f}$$

Open-Open Pipe fundamental:

$$f_1 = \frac{C}{2L}$$

The open-open pipe is also called a half wave resonator, strings also follow the half wave resonation pattern. The overtones follow increasing consecutive integer harmonic multiples. Below is an illustration of the half wave resonator sound waves.

Open-Close Pipe fundamental:

$$f_1 = \frac{C}{4L}$$

The open-closed pipe is also called a quarter wave resonator. The overtones follow an increasing consecutive odd integer harmonic multiples. Below is an illustration of the quarter wave resonator sound wave.

Open-open pipe, string
or conical pipe

$$n = m + 1$$

$$f_n = n \frac{V_{\text{air}}}{2L}$$

Overtone
index
m

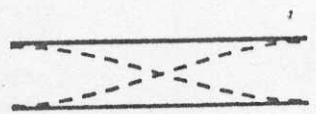
Freq.

Pressure

Velocity

0
(fund.)

$$f_1 = \frac{V_{\text{air}}}{2L}$$



1

$$f_2 = 2f_1$$



2

$$f_3 = 3f_1$$



3

$$f_4 = 4f_1$$

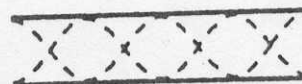
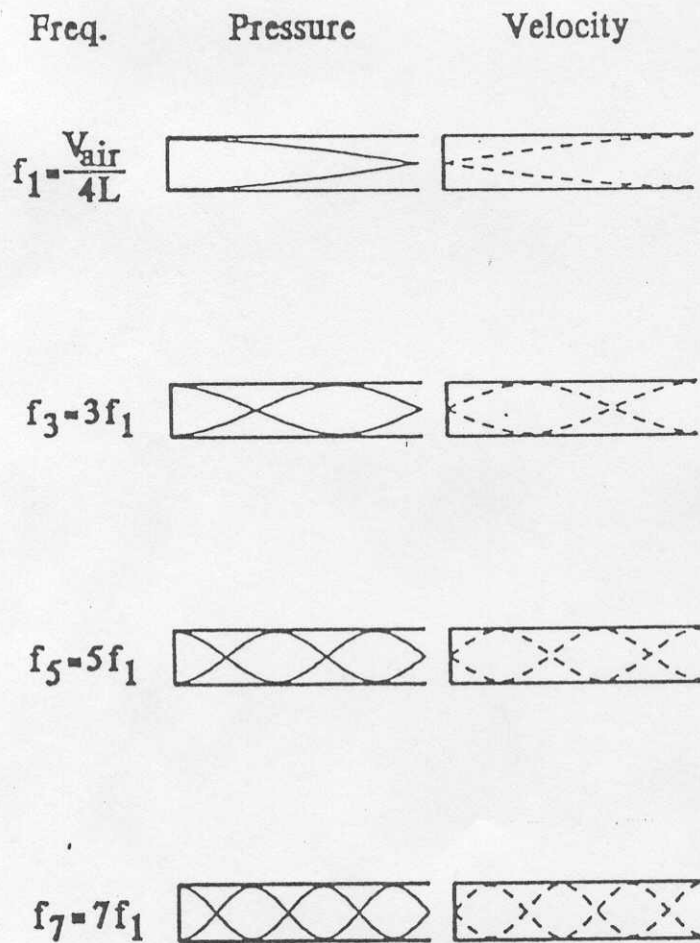


Figure 1:

Closed-open pipe

$$n = 2m+1$$

$$f_n = n \frac{V_{\text{air}}}{4L}$$



4 Sound Intensity Level

5 The Amazing Ear