

WARM UP

1. 300 Hz 600 Hz 900 Hz 1200 Hz 1500 Hz

2. a) $a = 2n\pi$ $n \in \mathbb{R}$

b) $a = (2n+1)\pi$ $n \in \mathbb{R}$

Exercises

1. a). 400 Hz

b). 400 Hz

c). 200 Hz

d). 200 Hz

e). 100 Hz

Yes. They match up.

2 a). $h(t) = A \sin(\omega t - \phi - \pi)$

b). There is a phase shift of $\frac{2\phi + \pi}{\omega}$

There would not be aural difference perceived because shifting a single sine wave does not result in a change to our perception.

3. Proof: $A \sin(\omega t + \phi) + A \sin(\omega t + \phi + \pi) = 0$

$$\sin(x + y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y$$

Suppose $y = \pi$

$$\sin(x + \pi) = \sin x \cos \pi + \cos x \sin \pi$$

$$\cos \pi = -1 \quad \sin \pi = 0$$

Therefore $\sin(x + \pi) = -\sin x$

Substitute x for $\omega t + \phi$

$$\sin(\omega t + \phi + \pi) = -\sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$A \sin(\omega t + \phi) + A \sin(\omega t + \phi + \pi)$$

$$= A \sin(\omega t + \phi) - A \sin(\omega t + \phi)$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{Q. E. D.}$$

5.

$$a). 400 \times 2^2 = \boxed{1600 \text{ Hz}}$$

$$b). \sqrt[12]{2}$$

Because if one semitone is $\sqrt[12]{2}$ the frequency above, then 12 semitones, which is an octave, would make up 2 times the frequency.

$$c). f = f_{\text{init}} \times \left(\sqrt[12]{2}\right)^s$$