

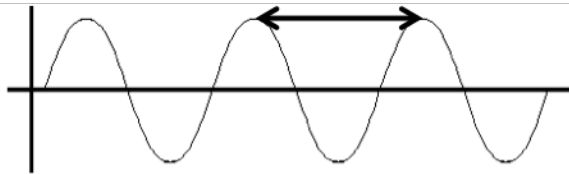
# HARMONICS

Name \_\_\_\_\_

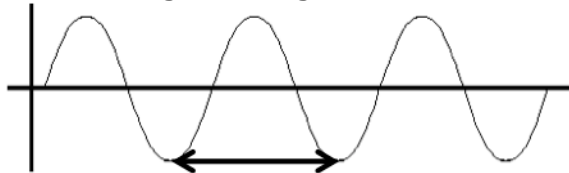
## Part B: Finding Wavelength

To measure a *wavelength*, you need to measure a part of the wave.  
It can be measured in four different ways:

1: from crest to crest



2: from trough to trough



3: from the middle of the wave, to a crest, down to a trough, and back up to the middle



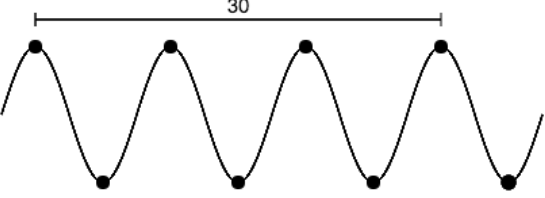
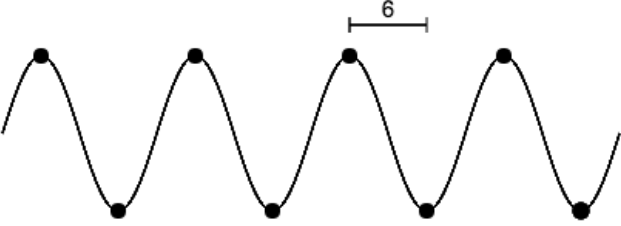

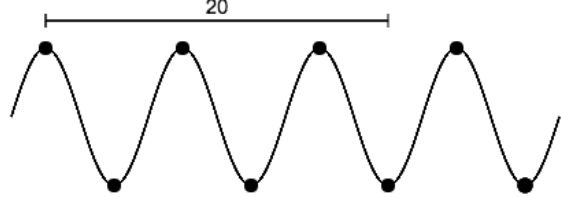
4: from the middle of the wave, down to a trough, up to a crest, and back down to the middle

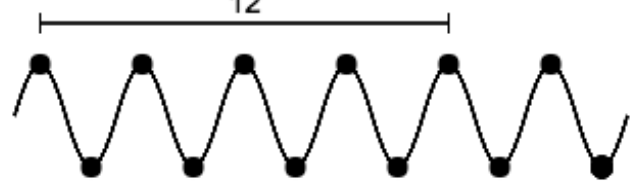

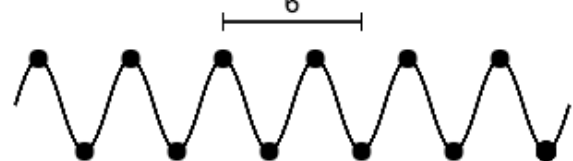


For each of the following waves, find the wavelength:

# HARMONICS

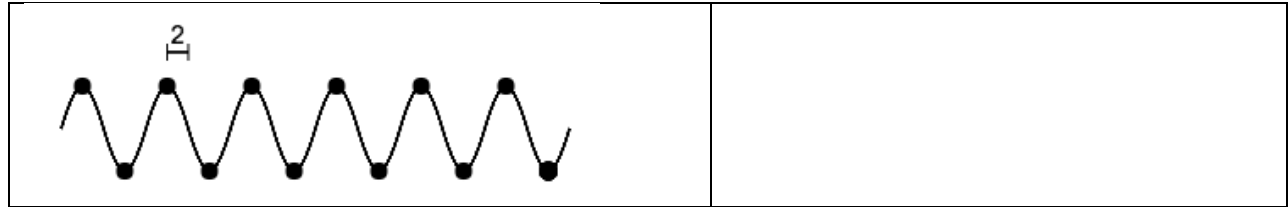
Name \_\_\_\_\_



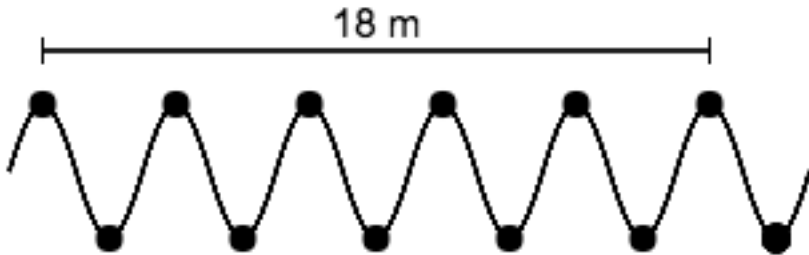
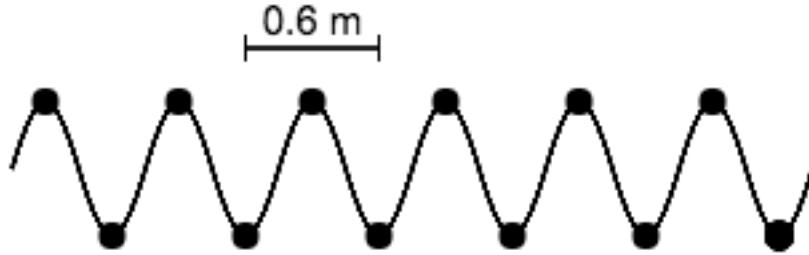
# HARMONICS

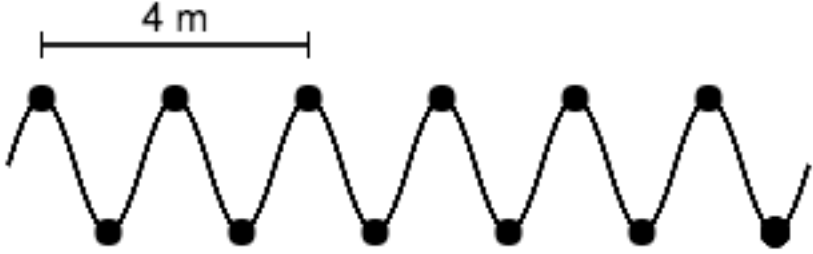
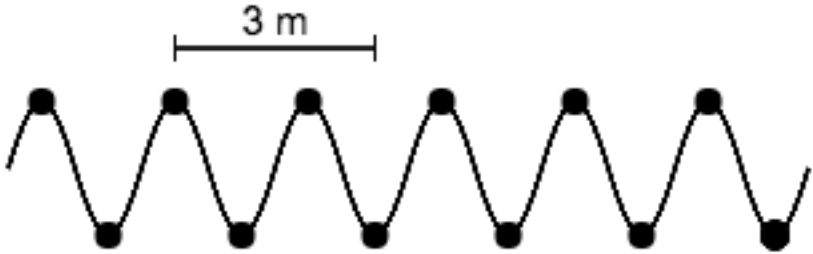
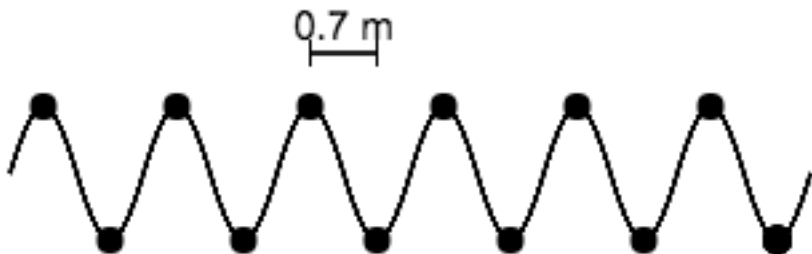
Name \_\_\_\_\_



A single wavelength is from *crest* to *crest* or from *trough* to *trough*.

For each wave pictured, find the wavelength.

Wave	Find the wavelength
<p>1.</p>  <p>A transverse wave is shown with six complete cycles. A horizontal line with vertical end caps spans the distance between the first and second crests, labeled "3 m".</p>	
<p>2.</p>  <p>A transverse wave is shown with six complete cycles. A horizontal line with vertical end caps spans the distance between the first and second crests, labeled "0.4 m".</p>	
<p>3.</p>  <p>A transverse wave is shown with six complete cycles. A horizontal line with vertical end caps spans the distance between the first and seventh crests, labeled "18 m".</p>	
<p>4.</p>  <p>A transverse wave is shown with six complete cycles. A horizontal line with vertical end caps spans the distance between the first and second crests, labeled "0.6 m".</p>	

5. 	
6. 	
7. 	
8. 