

Week 10

Group: \_\_\_\_\_

1. (12 points) Two waves (same wavelength and frequency) are given by:

$$\psi_1(x, t) = \psi_{1m} \cos(kx - \omega t + \phi_1)$$

$$\psi_2(x, t) = \psi_{2m} \cos(kx - \omega t + \phi_2)$$

where

$$\psi_{1m} = 4.0 \quad \psi_{2m} = 7.0 \quad \phi_1 = \pi/4 \text{ rad} \quad \phi_2 = -\pi/6 \text{ rad}$$

Assume that the units on  $\psi_{1m}$  and  $\psi_{2m}$  are appropriate for the type of wave involved.

- a. (3 points) Draw a phasor diagram showing the two waves at  $x = 0$  and  $t = 0$ , and how they would combine and interfere (assuming that the waves meet at  $x = 0$ ). As time elapses, which direction would the phasor diagram rotate?

- b. (3 points) Determine the complex amplitudes,  $\psi_{1mc}$  and  $\psi_{2mc}$ , both in polar form ( $re^{i\theta}$ ) and cartesian form ( $a + bi$ ).

- c. (3 points) Determine the complex amplitude of the combined wave,  $\psi_{mc}$ , both in cartesian and polar form. Identify the amplitude and phase of the combined wave.

- d. (3 points) Calculate  $I/(I_1 + I_2)$ , where  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  represent the intensities of the individual waves and  $I$  represents the intensity of the combined wave.

2. (8 points) Determine the total energy of a standing wave in a string in terms of  $T$  (tension),  $\mu$  (mass/length),  $L$  (length),  $n$  (harmonic number), and  $y_m$  (amplitude).