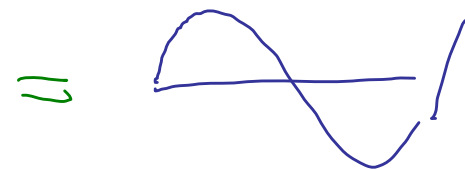
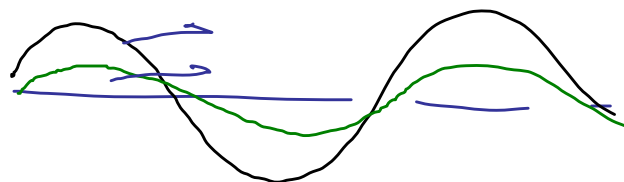


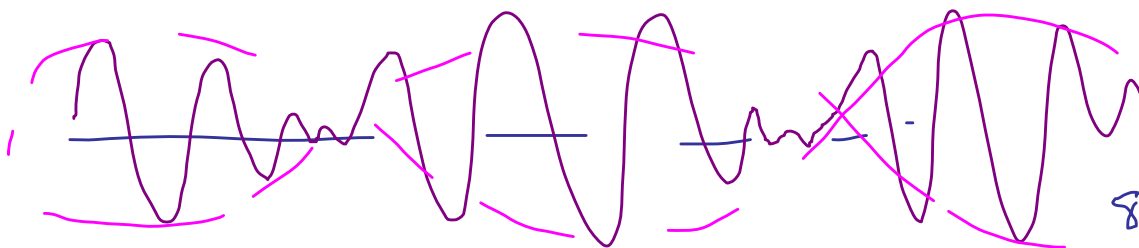
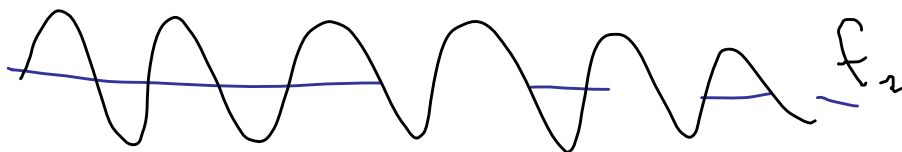
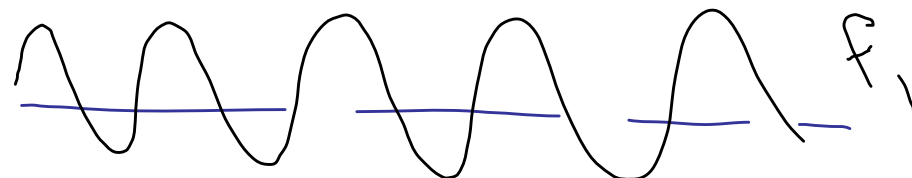
Superposition



Constructive
interference

Beats

+



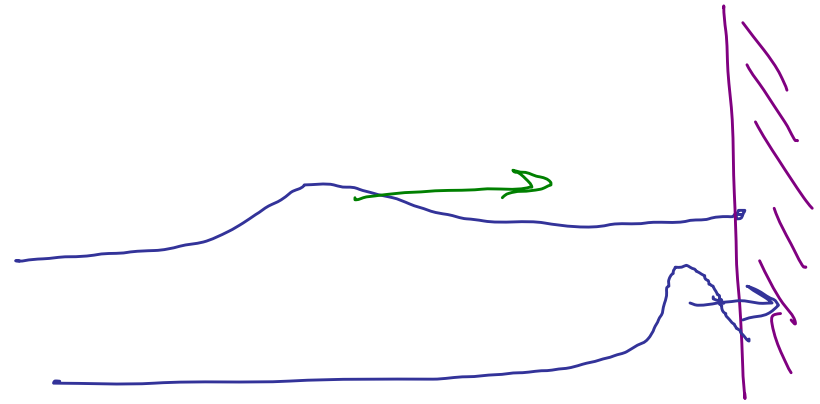
Orig sound
pulses (beats)

$$\text{Rate} = |f_1 - f_2|$$

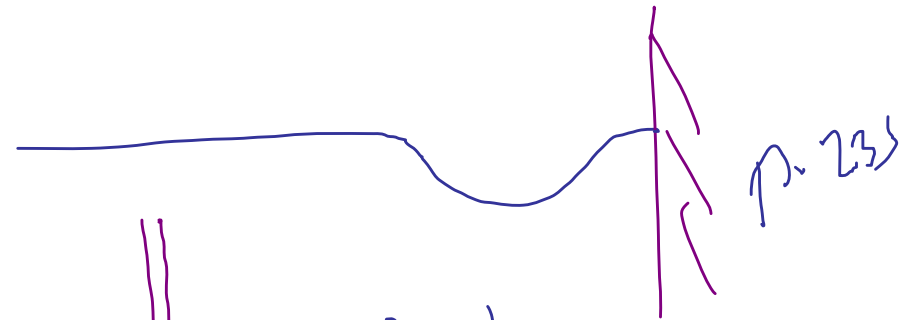
880 Hz 883 Hz
3 Hz

Reflection

End of string is fixed.

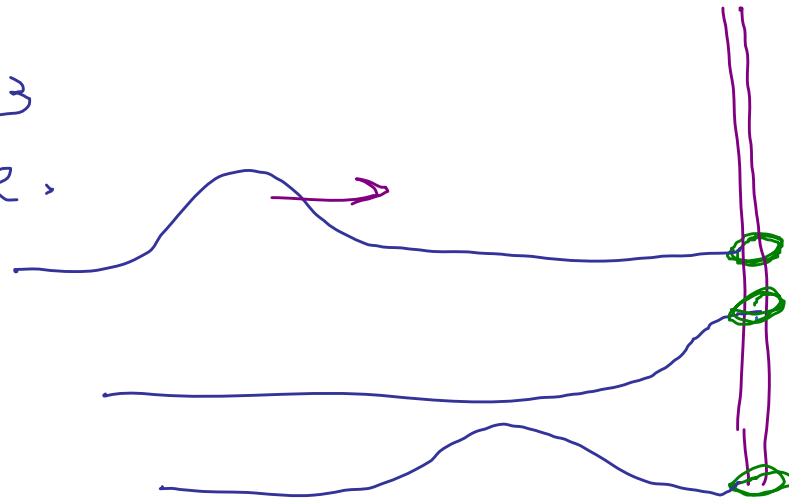


Pulse is inverted on reflection



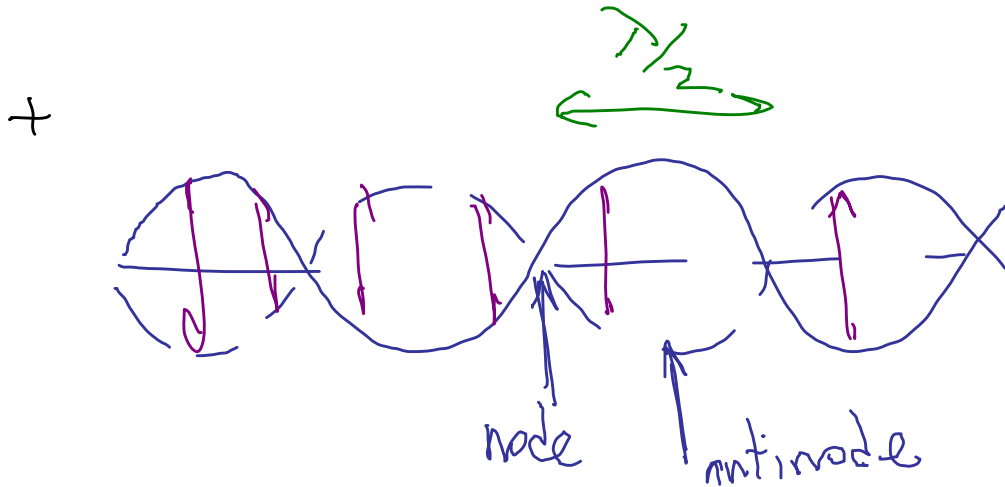
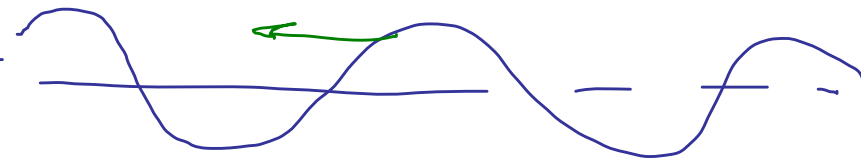
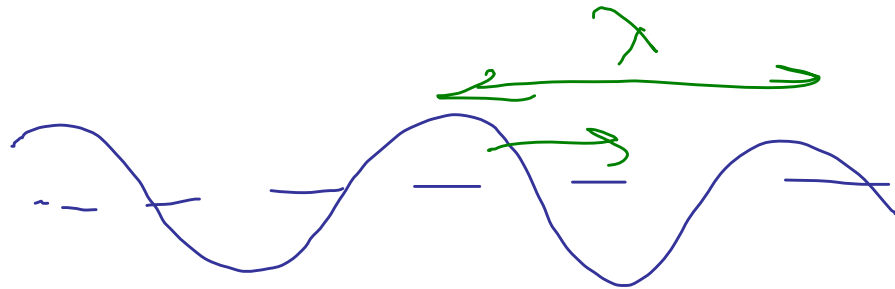
End of string is free to move.

Pulse stays right-side up.



Abs. free to move

Standing Waves



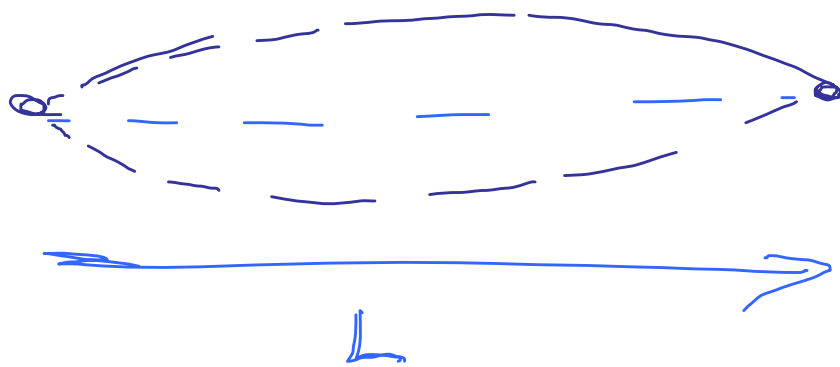
Combine two
waves.
Same wavelength, λ
Same freq f

They go in opp
dir.

Same amplitude

Standing wave
freq same

To set up a standing wave,
string fixed at two points.



Pluck string,
Basically, see this
pattern

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\underline{\lambda f = v}$$

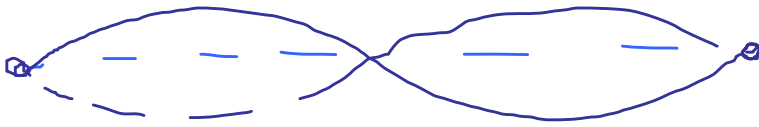
Freq. of vibr. string:

$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{2L}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\mu}}$$

"fundamental" mode

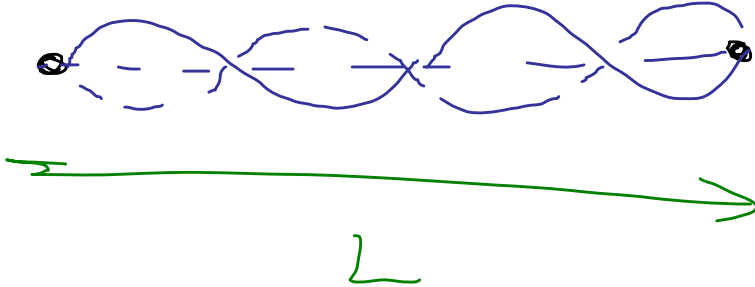
Next mode



$$L = \lambda$$

$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{L}$$

2x freq
lowest
mode.



$$L = n \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$f_n = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{2L/n} = n \frac{v}{2L}$$

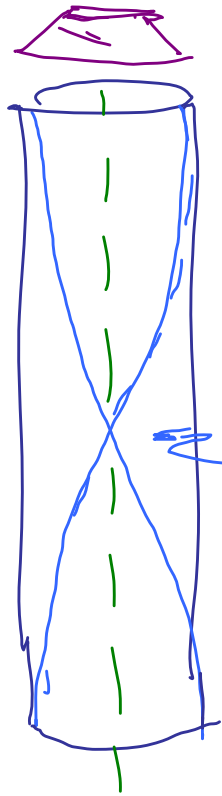
$$\cancel{\lambda} f = v$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\mu}}$$

Standing
transverse
wave

Standing longitudinal wave

Open on both ends

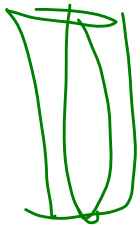


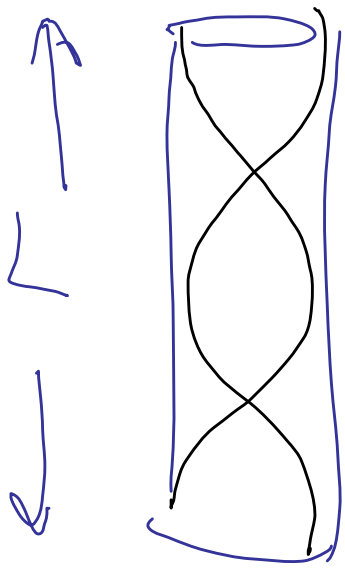
Max air motion
Min press

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

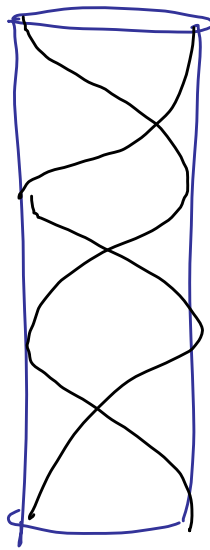
$$f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{2L} \quad v = v_{\text{sound}} = 340 \text{ m/s}$$

Max
min pressure

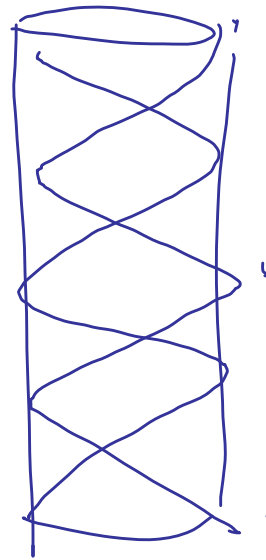




$$L = \lambda$$



$$L = \frac{3}{2} \lambda$$



$$L = \frac{4}{2} \lambda$$

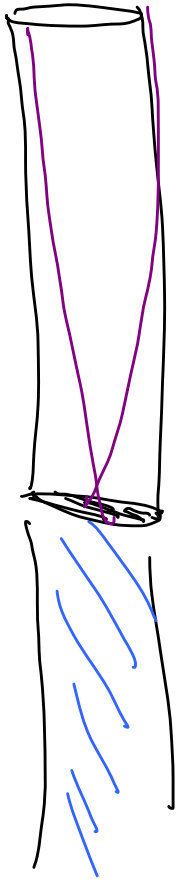
Open both
ends

$$L = n \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$f_n = \frac{v}{\lambda_n} = \frac{v}{\frac{2L}{n}} = \frac{n v}{2L}$$

$$v = v_{\text{sound}}$$

Pipe closed on one ends



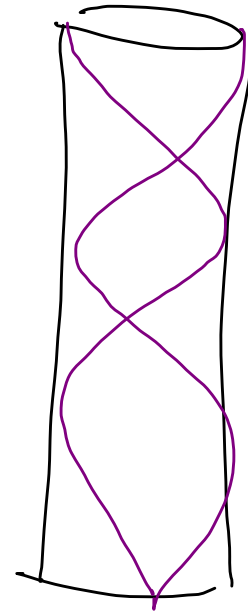
Max

$$L = \frac{\lambda}{4}$$

Zero all motion



$$L = \frac{3}{4}\lambda$$



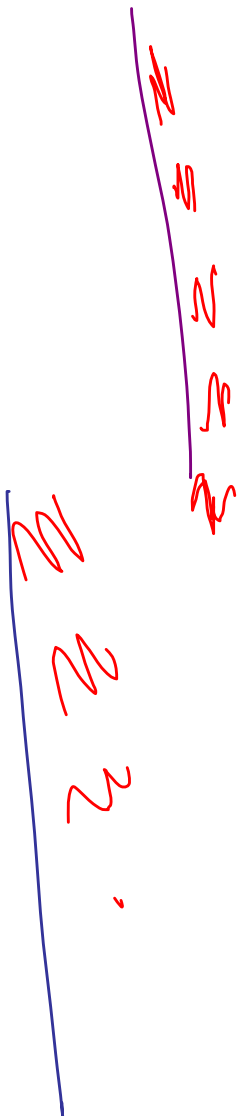
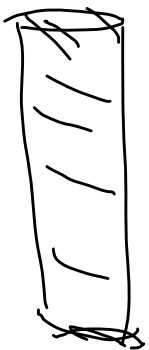
$$L = \frac{5}{4}\lambda$$

$$L = \frac{n}{4}\lambda$$

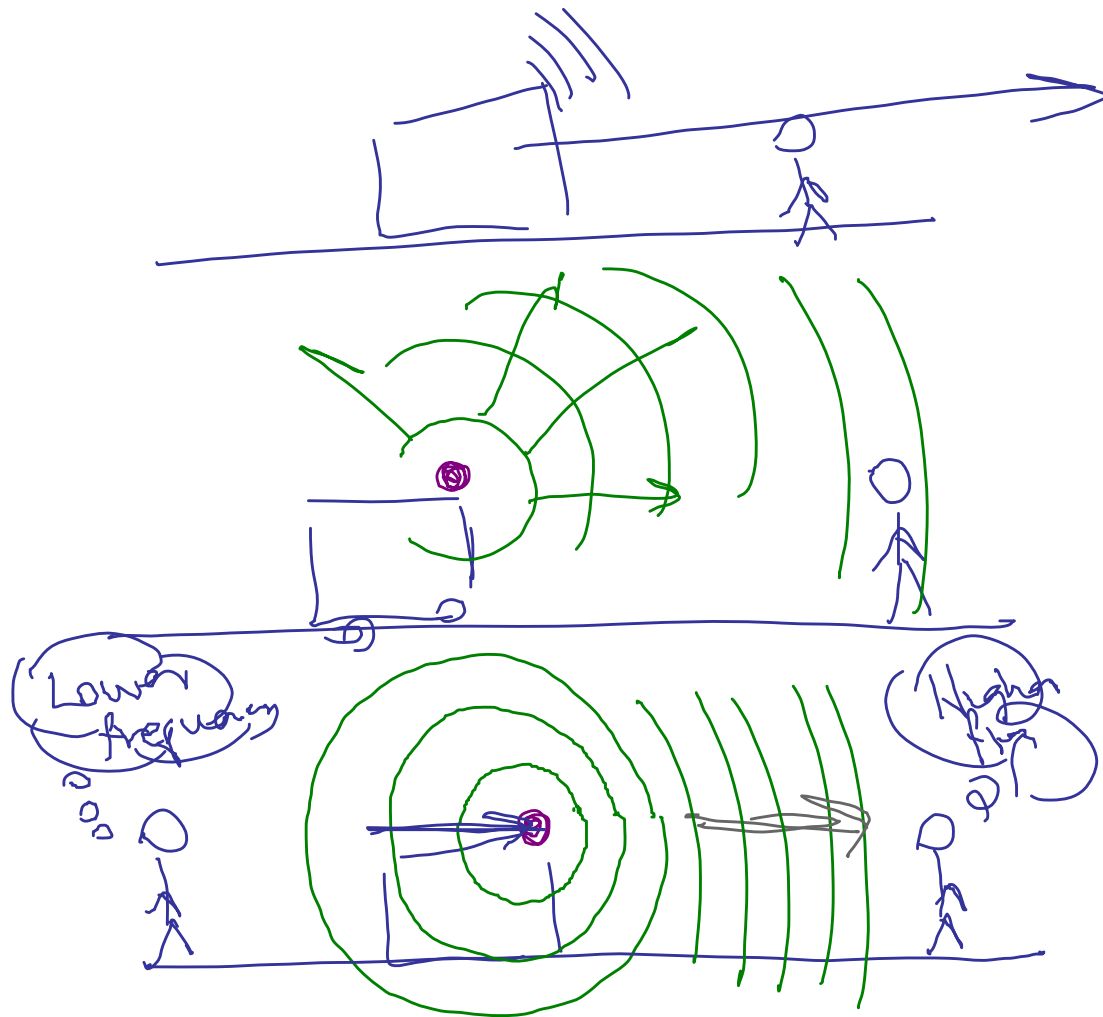
$n = \text{odd } 1, 3, 5, \dots$

$$f_n = \frac{v}{\lambda_n} = \frac{v}{\frac{4L}{n}} = \frac{nv}{4L}$$

$n = 1, 3, 5, \dots$



Doppler Effect



Moving source

Wavelength small

Speed of waves still same.

$$\lambda f = v$$

f increases

Man hears higher frequency.

Toward man he hears:

$$f' = \frac{f}{1 + \frac{v_{\text{source}}}{v_{\text{sound}}}}$$

+ Toward
Away