

- 6 (a) A transverse progressive wave travels along a stretched string from left to right. The shape of part of the string at a particular instant is shown in Fig. 6.1.

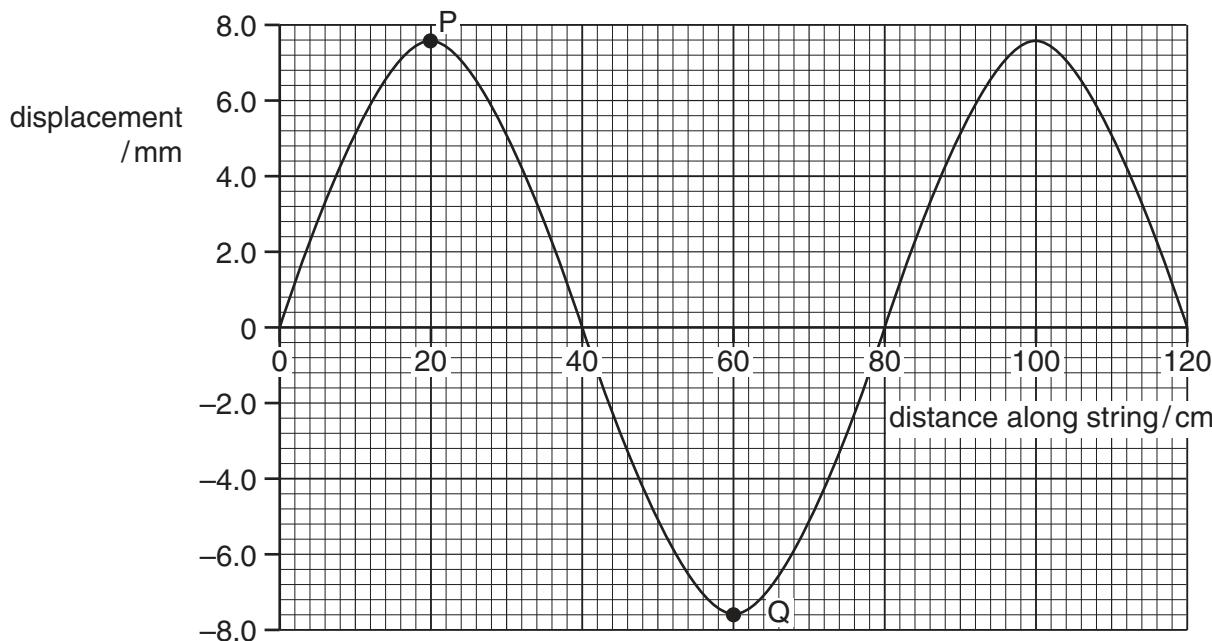


Fig. 6.1

The frequency of the wave is 15 Hz.

For this wave, use Fig. 6.1 to determine

- (i) the amplitude,

$$\text{amplitude} = \dots \text{mm} [1]$$

- (ii) the phase difference between the points P and Q on the string,

$$\text{phase difference} = \dots [1]$$

- (iii) the speed of the wave.

$$\text{speed} = \dots \text{ms}^{-1} [2]$$

- (b) The period of vibration of the wave is T . The wave moves forward from the position shown in Fig 6.1 for a time $0.25 T$. On Fig. 6.1, sketch the new position of the wave. [2]

- (c) Another stretched string is used to form a stationary wave. Part of this wave, at a particular instant, is shown in Fig. 6.2.

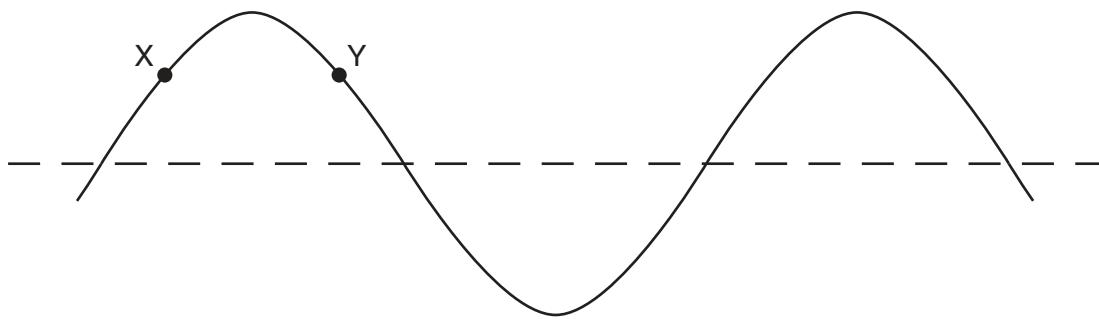


Fig. 6.2

The points on the string are at their maximum displacement.

- (i) State the phase difference between the particles labelled X and Y.

phase difference = [1]

- (ii) Explain the following terms used to describe stationary waves on a string:

antinode:

node:

[1]

- (iii) State the number of antinodes shown on Fig. 6.2 for this wave.

number of antinodes = [1]

- (iv) The period of vibration of this wave is τ . On Fig. 6.2, sketch the stationary wave 0.25τ after the instant shown in Fig. 6.2. [1]