

- 4 (a) Fig. 4.1 shows the variation with time t of the displacement x of one point in a progressive wave.

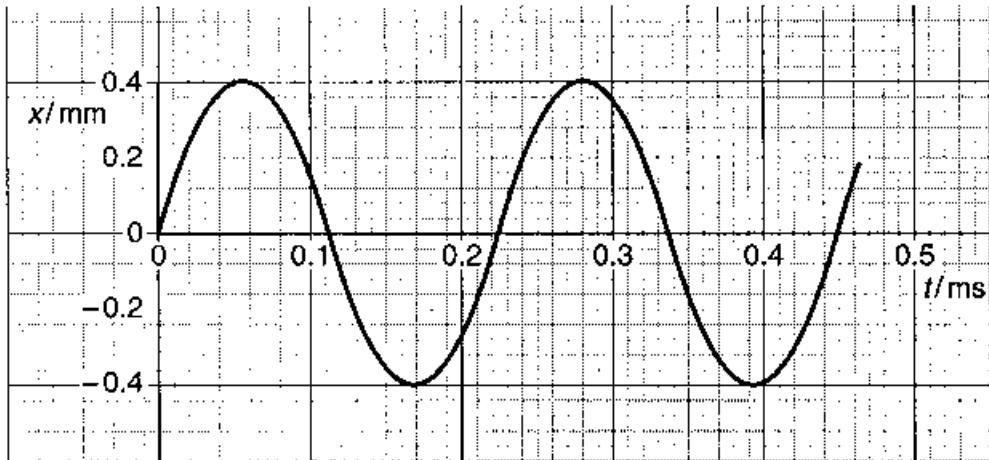


Fig. 4.1

Fig. 4.2 shows the variation with distance d along the same wave of the displacement x .

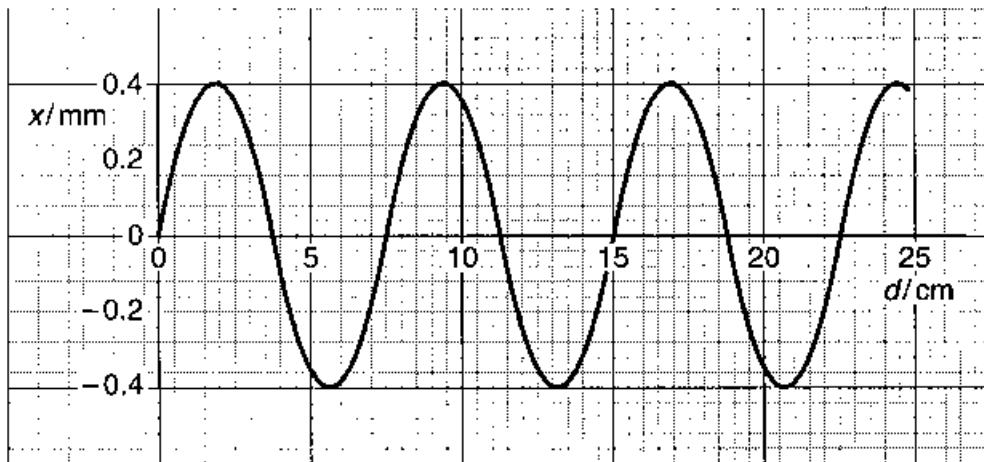


Fig. 4.2

- (i) Use Figs. 4.1 and 4.2 to determine, for this wave,

1. the amplitude,

$$\text{amplitude} = \dots \text{mm}$$

2. the wavelength,

$$\text{wavelength} = \dots \text{m}$$

3. the frequency,

frequency = Hz

4. the speed.

speed = m s^{-1}
[6]

- (ii) On Fig. 4.2, draw a second wave having the same amplitude but half the frequency as that shown. [1]

- (b) Light of wavelength 590 nm is incident at right angles to a diffraction grating having 5.80×10^5 lines per metre, as illustrated in Fig. 4.3.

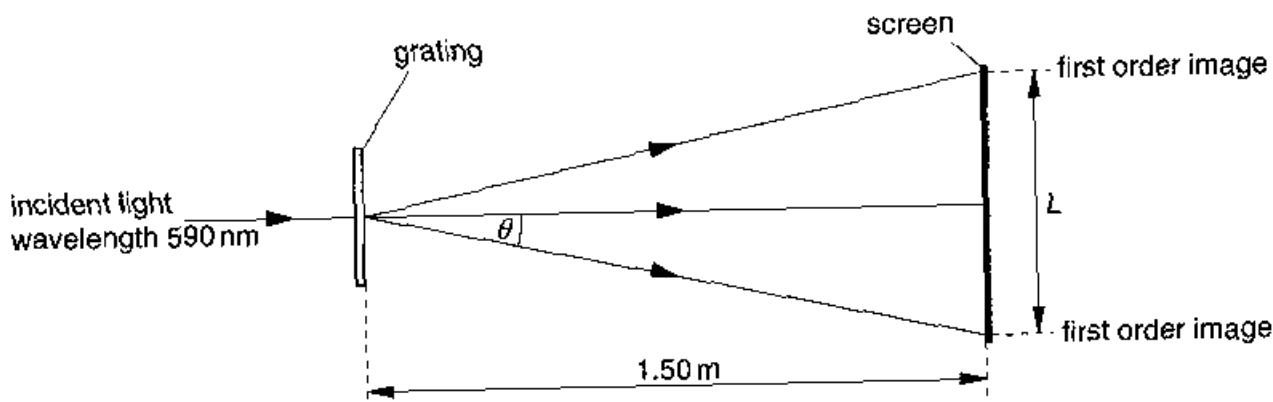


Fig. 4.3

A screen is placed parallel to and 1.50 m from the grating. Calculate

- (i) the spacing, in μm , of the lines of the grating,

$$\text{spacing} = \dots \mu\text{m}$$

- (ii) the angle θ to the original direction of the light at which the first order diffracted image is seen,

$$\text{angle} = \dots ^\circ$$

- (iii) the minimum length L of the screen so that both first order diffracted images may be viewed at the same time on the screen.

length = m
[5]