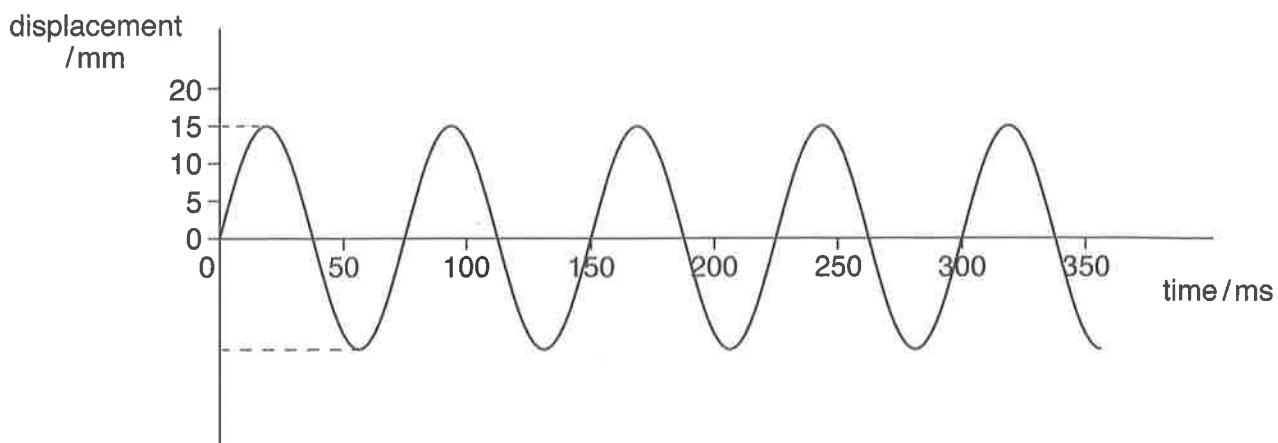
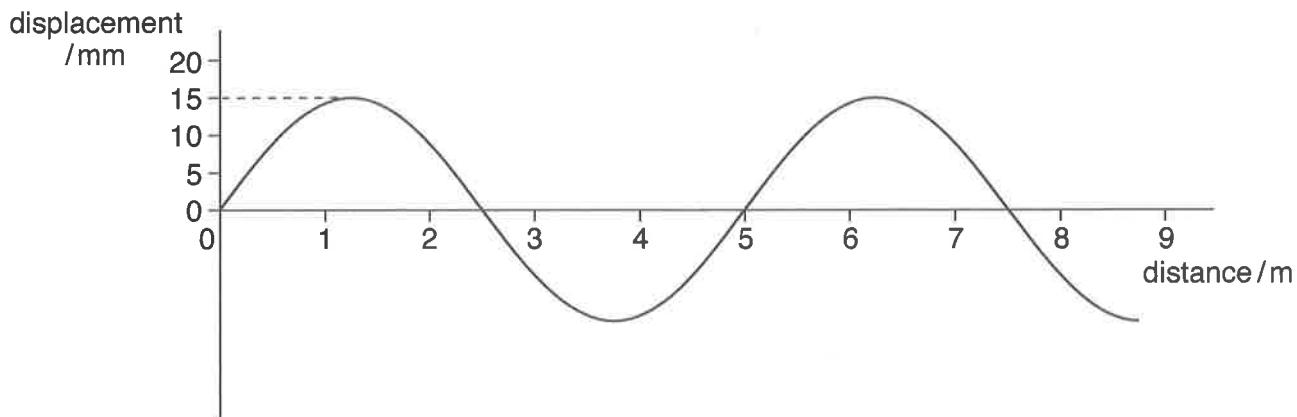




- 3 (a) Fig. 3.1 and Fig. 3.2 are graphs drawn for the same wave. Fig. 3.1 is a graph of displacement against time and Fig. 3.2 is a graph of displacement against distance.

**Fig. 3.1****Fig. 3.2**

Using the graphs in Fig. 3.1 and Fig. 3.2 deduce

- (i) the amplitude of the wave,

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

- (ii) the speed of the wave.

$$\text{speed} = \dots \text{ms}^{-1} [3]$$

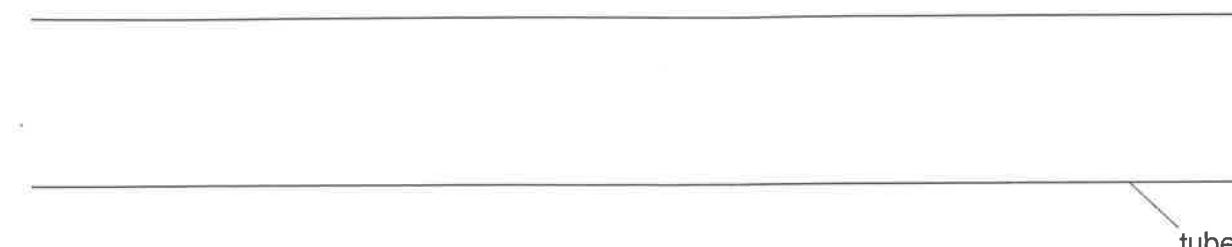


- (b) (i) State how a stationary sound wave can be set up in a long tube open at both ends using a loudspeaker and a signal generator.

.....  
 .....  
 .....

[1]

- (ii) 1. Draw a diagram which represents a stationary sound wave formed inside the long tube shown in Fig. 3.3.



[1]

**Fig. 3.3**

2. Mark on your diagram the position of a node with an N and an antinode with an A.  
 [1]
3. State the relationship between the length of tube  $L$  and the wavelength  $\lambda$  of the wave you have drawn.

$$L = \dots \quad [1]$$

4. At your marked antinode, show with a double-headed arrow ( $\leftrightarrow$  or  $\updownarrow$ ) the direction of oscillation of individual air particles.  
 [1]

