

3.1 General properties of waves

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS wave 波 • transverse wave 横波 • longitudinal wave 纵波 • wavelength 波长
• amplitude 振幅

Objective

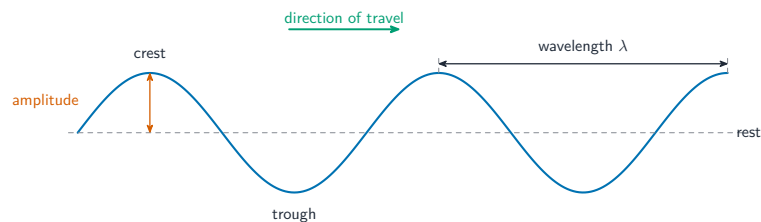
Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **general properties of waves** 波的性质 — the wave terms, the **wave equation** $v = f\lambda$, transverse vs longitudinal, and reflection/refraction/**diffraction** 衍射.

You must be able to:

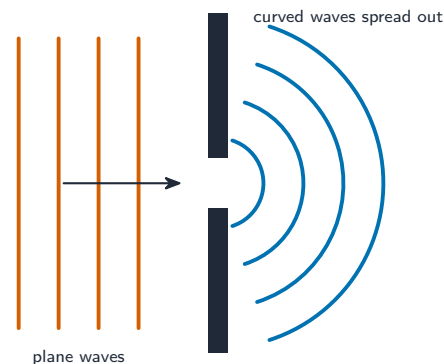
- use $v = f\lambda$ and define wavelength, frequency, amplitude
- distinguish transverse and longitudinal waves
- describe reflection, refraction and diffraction

1 Worked examples

■ The wave equation



Wavelength = crest-to-crest distance; amplitude = rest-to-crest height; $v = f\lambda$



Diffraction is strongest when the gap is about one wavelength wide

Sound $v = 340 \text{ m/s}$, $f = 170 \text{ Hz}$: $\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{340}{170} = 2.0 \text{ m}$.

2 Practice

2.1 A wave has frequency 50 Hz and wavelength 0.40 m. Find its speed. [2]

2.2 State the difference between a transverse and a longitudinal wave. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The number of complete waves passing a point each second is the: [1]

A	B
C	D

- A wavelength
- B amplitude
- C frequency
- D wave speed

3.2 Water waves of wavelength 0.020 m travel at 0.30 m/s.

(a) Find their frequency. [2]

(b) State and explain what happens to the waves as they pass through a gap about 0.02 m wide. [2]

3.3 A radio wave has a speed of 3.0×10^8 m/s and a frequency of 1.0×10^8 Hz. Find its wavelength. [2]
