

1. $v = 1.5 \text{ km/s}$ $f = 2 \text{ MHz}$
 $\lambda = ?$

$$v = \lambda f$$

$$v = \frac{1.5 \text{ km}}{\text{s}} \left(\frac{10^3 \text{ m}}{1 \text{ km}} \right) = 1500 \text{ m/s}$$

$$f = 2 \text{ MHz} \left(\frac{10^6 \text{ Hz}}{1 \text{ MHz}} \right) = 2 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}$$

a) $\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{1500 \text{ m/s}}{2 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}} = 7.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 7.5 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}}$$

b) NO. The speed of sound depends on the density of the material. The speed of sound in air is roughly 340 m/s.



$$v_s = 330 \text{ m/s}$$

$$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 4 \text{ s}$$

Sound travels how far in 4 s.

$$v = \frac{d}{t} \quad d = v \cdot t = (330 \text{ m/s})(4 \text{ s}) = 1320 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 1320 \text{ m}$$

How long does it take for light to travel 1320 m

$$t = \frac{d}{v} = \frac{1320 \text{ m}}{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}} = 4.4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ s}$$

2.) cont'd.

This time is too short for us to perceive. For us it appears that the light arrives instantaneously.

We do not need to take into account the light.

3). $f = 5.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$

a) Yes, look at page 31. The table: falls yellow.

b) $T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{5.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ Hz}} = 1.9 \times 10^{-15} \text{ s}$

$$\boxed{T = 1.9 \times 10^{-15} \text{ s}}$$

c) Yes. Travels at the speed of light.

$$v = c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s} \quad v = \lambda f$$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}}{5.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ s}^{-1}}$$

$$\lambda = 5.77 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$\boxed{\lambda = 577 \text{ nm}}$$

3) d) It would create a diffuse reflection.

4) Because, sound is the movement or vibration of matter that travels through a medium.

Light is an electromagnetic wave, and does not require a physical medium.

5)
$$y(t) = A \sin(\omega t)$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

a) Read off graph $T = 5.00 \text{ s}$

b) $f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{5.00 \text{ s}} = 0.200 \text{ Hz}$

$$f =$$

c) Can not be solved without the velocity.

Assume a velocity: $v = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{10 \text{ m/s}}{0.200 \text{ s}^{-1}} = 50 \text{ m}$$

$$\lambda = 50 \text{ m}$$

d) $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{5.00 \text{ s}} = 1.26 \text{ Hz}$ $y(t) = (2.0 \text{ m}) \sin(1.25 \text{ Hz} \cdot t)$