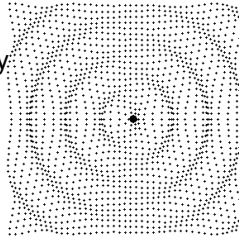


PHY132H1F Introduction to Physics II  
Class 2 – **Outline:**

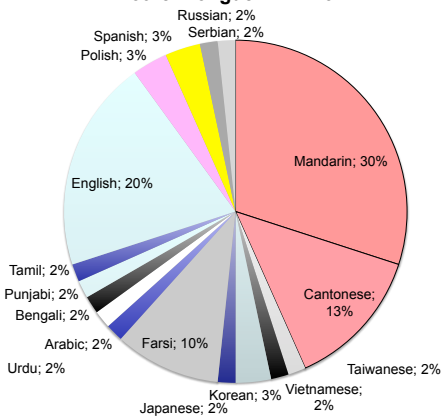
- Results from class survey
- How to use your clicker
- One-dimensional waves
- Sinusoidal Waves
- Waves in 2-D and 3-D
- Spherical waves and plane waves
- Power and Intensity of Waves
- The Doppler Effect



## Class Survey from Day 1

- Countries your classmates may have lived in:
  - Canada, England, China, Iran, U.S.A., France, Italy, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Panama, Hong Kong, Switzerland, India, Serbia, Cyprus, Kuwait, Qatar, Germany, Hungary, Guatemala, Poland, Austria, New Zealand
- Ways your classmates got to school:
  - TTC, walking, car, go bus, Brampton transit, shuttle from UTM

**Mother Tongue - PHY132F**

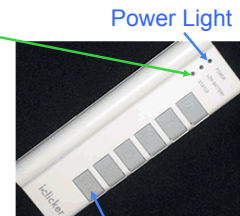


## The “Clickers”

### Status Light

When I start asking clicker questions:

- Will flash **green** when your response is registered
- Will flash **red** if your response is not registered



Power Light

On/Off Switch

Please turn on your clicker now

4

**Survey:** How did the reading go that I assigned?  
(please be honest – this is just a survey)

- I read all of Knight Chapter 20, fairly thoroughly.
- I read all of Knight Chapter 20, but I was mostly “skimming”.
- I read most of Knight Chapter 20 (more than half of it).
- I read some of Knight Chapter 20 (less than half of it).
- I did not do the reading.

### Quick reading quiz..

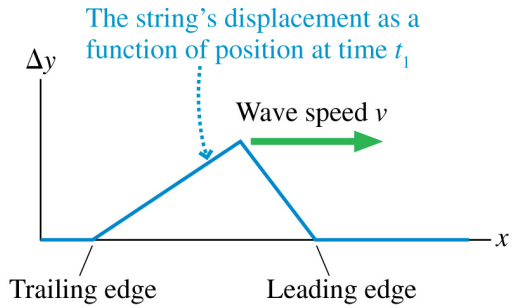
The waves analyzed in chapter 20 are

- string waves.
- sound and light waves.
- sound and water waves.
- string, sound, and light waves.
- string, water, sound, and light waves.

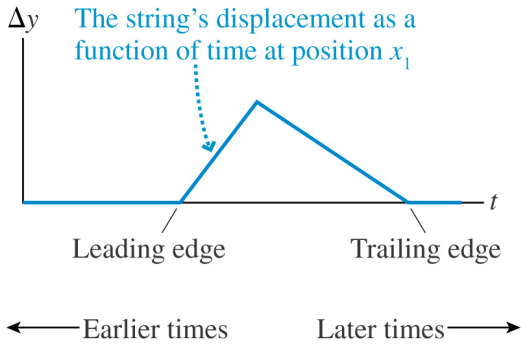
Quick reading quiz...

- What is the phase difference between the crest of a wave and the adjacent trough?
  - $\lambda/2$
  - $\pi$
  - $T/2$
  - $\pi/2$
  - $A/2$

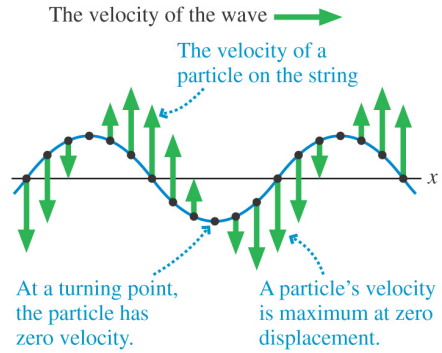
### Snapshot Graph



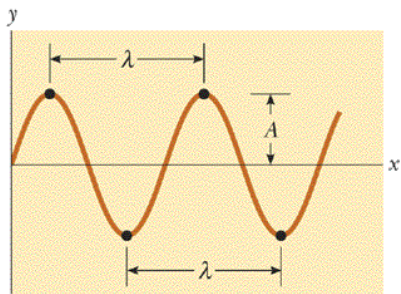
### History Graph



### Sinusoidal Waves

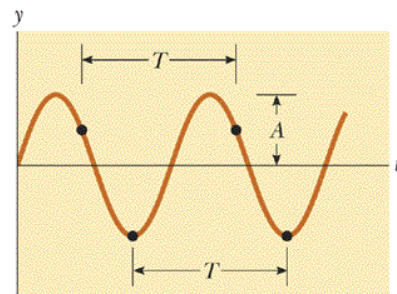


### Sinusoidal Wave Snapshot Graph



$k = 2\pi/\lambda$  is the wave number

### Sinusoidal Wave History Graph



$\omega = 2\pi/T$  is the angular frequency

## Sinusoidal Waves Summary

- The *angular frequency* of a wave is

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

- The *wave number* of a wave is

$$k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

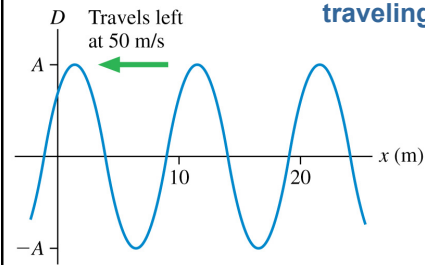
- The general equation for the displacement caused by a traveling sinusoidal wave is

$$D(x, t) = A \sin(kx - \omega t + \phi_0)$$

(sinusoidal wave traveling in the positive  $x$ -direction)

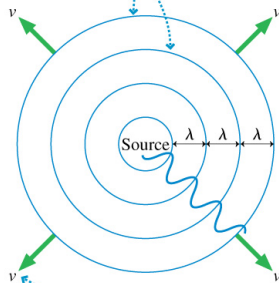
This wave travels at a speed  $v = \omega/k$ .

What is the frequency of this traveling wave?



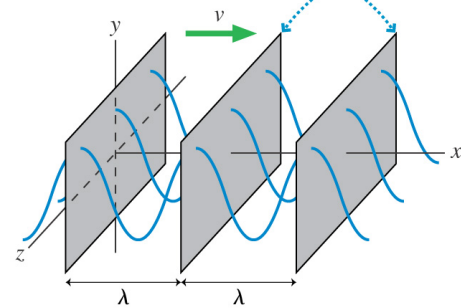
- A. 0.1 Hz
- B. 0.2 Hz
- C. 2 Hz
- D. 5 Hz
- E. 10 Hz

Wave fronts are the crests of the wave. They are spaced one wavelength apart.



The circular wave fronts move outward from the source at speed  $v$ .

Very far from the source, small segments of spherical wave fronts appear to be planes. The wave is cresting at every point in these planes.

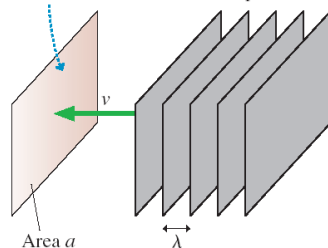


## Power and Intensity

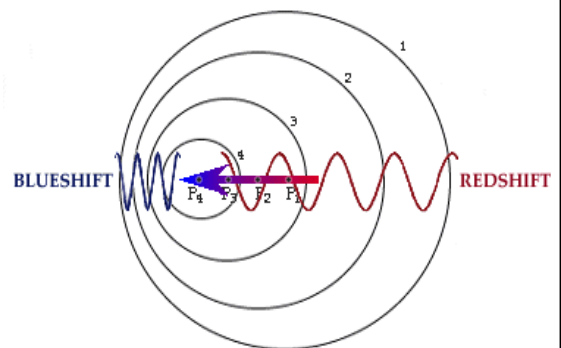
**FIGURE 20.24** Plane waves of power  $P$  impinge on area  $a$  with intensity  $I = P/a$ .

The wave intensity at this surface is  $I = P/a$ .

Plane waves of power  $P$



## Doppler Effect



### The Doppler Effect

The frequencies heard by a stationary observer when the sound source is moving at speed  $v_0$  are

$$f_+ = \frac{f_0}{1 - v_0/v} \quad (\text{Doppler effect for an approaching source})$$

$$f_- = \frac{f_0}{1 + v_0/v} \quad (\text{Doppler effect for a receding source})$$

The frequencies heard by an observer moving at speed  $v_0$  relative to a stationary sound source emitting frequency  $f_0$  are

$$f_+ = (1 + v_0/v)f_0 \quad (\text{observer approaching a source})$$

$$f_- = (1 - v_0/v)f_0 \quad (\text{observer receding from a source})$$

### Which statement is true?

Valerie is standing in the middle of the road, as a police car approaches her at a constant speed,  $v$ . The siren on the police car emits a “rest frequency” of  $f_0$ .

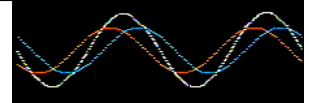
- A. The frequency she hears rises steadily as the police car gets closer and closer.
- B. The frequency she hears steadily decreases as the police car gets closer and closer.
- C. The frequency she hears does not change as the police car gets closer.

### Which statement is true?

Valerie is standing still as a police car approaches her at a constant speed,  $v$ . Daniel is in his car moving at the same constant speed,  $v$ , toward an identical police car which is standing still. Both hear a siren.

- A. The frequency Daniel hears is lower than the frequency Valerie hears.
- B. The frequency Daniel hears is higher than the frequency Valerie hears.
- C. The frequencies that Daniel and Valerie hear are exactly the same.

### Before Next Class:



- Try the Suggested End Of Chapter Problems that I assigned from Chapter 20 (they are posted under “Materials” on the course web site).
- Read Chapter 21 on Interference and Standing Waves

*Have a great weekend!*