

* Beats & Interference :-

Consider two sound waves of slightly different frequencies but moving with the same speed in air.

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f_1 \lambda_1 = v \\ f_2 \lambda_2 = v \end{array} \right\} f_1 \neq f_2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Equivalently} \\ \omega_1/k_1 = v \\ \omega_2/k_2 = v \end{array} \right\} \therefore \omega = 2\pi f \quad k = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

we can ask what happens when both sources are on. The total wave is given by

$$S(x, t) = A \cos(k_1 x - \omega_1 t) + A \cos(k_2 x - \omega_2 t)$$

where A is the amplitude which is assumed same for both. Now, we can add these using

$$\cos \theta + \cos \varphi = \cos \left[\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2} \right] + \cos \left[\frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} \right]$$

$$\therefore \cos \theta + \cos \varphi = 2 \cos \left(\frac{\theta + \varphi}{2} \right) \cos \left(\frac{\theta - \varphi}{2} \right)$$

$$\therefore S(x, t) = 2A \cos \left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{2} x - \frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t \right) \cdot \cos \left(\frac{k_1 - k_2}{2} x - \frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t \right)$$

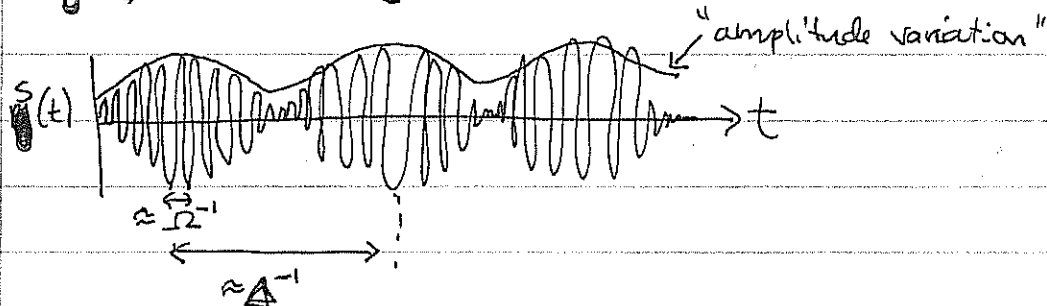
If we sit at a given point, say $x=0$, & receive this signal, we will find

$$S(0, t) = 2A \cos \left(\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} t \right) \cos \left(\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} t \right)$$

If $\frac{\omega_1 + \omega_2}{2} = \Omega$ & $\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2}{2} = \Delta$;

$$S(0, t) = 2A \cos(\Delta t) \cos(\Omega t)$$

The intensity of sound heard is proportional to $S^2(t) = 4A^2 \cos^2(\Delta t) \cos^2(\Omega t)$



If $\Delta \ll \Omega$, the intensity we hear will actually be the short time average of $S^2(t)$ which is just $4A^2 \cos^2(\Delta t) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 2A^2 \cos^2 \Delta t = A^2 (1 + \cos 2\Delta t)$

Will appear as sound of Frequency $\approx \Omega$
 whose amplitude is varying with frequency $\approx \Delta$
 & intensity varies with freq. $2\Delta \equiv |\omega_1 - \omega_2|$