

# Wave

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- Wave passes through a medium and its particles execute SHM.

Velocity of particles during their vibration is different at the different positions.

- Velocity of wave depends on its medium & does not depend on f,  $\lambda$  and Intensity

- Energy propagated along with the wave motion.

- Propagation of wave in medium.

(i) Elasticity. "

(ii) Inertia

(iii) Minimum friction amongst the particles

(iv) uniform density of medium. of the medi

## Types of wave (medium)

### I. Mechanical

Require medium for their propagation.

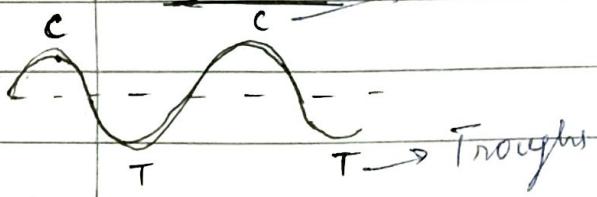
### II. Non-mechanical

Does not require med. for their prop.

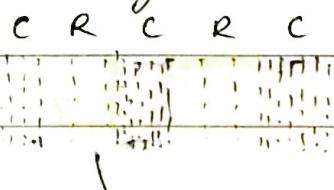
(EMW)

## On the Basis of Vibration of Particles

### 1. Transverse



### 2. Longitudinal



Max pressure and density (Compression)  min pressure and density (Rarefaction)

- its particles vibrated in dir to the dir of

## Propagation of wave

- its particles vibrated in dir of wave.

- it can be polarised

classmate

Does not polarised.

# On the Basis of Energy Propagation.

## 1. Progressive

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Stationary wave.

These waves advances in a medium with definite velocity these wave propagate energy in the med.

∴ it wave remains stationary bet "two boundaries in medium".

① Sound wave

① String

② Light wave

② Organ pipes.

## Dimension.

① 1D → energy prop. in one dir.

② 2D → energy prop. in surface

③ 3D → .. .. in 3D dir.)

sound wave, light wave.

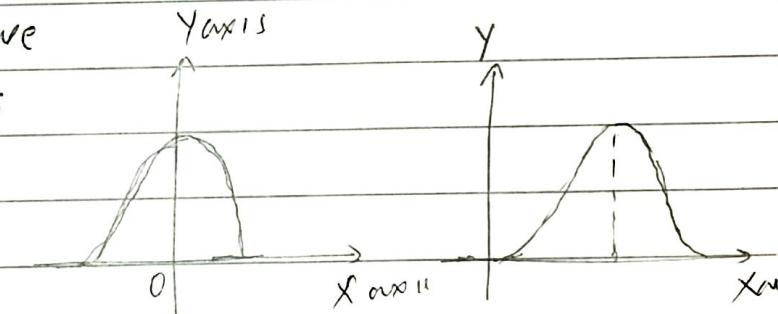
## Wave function.

Consider one Dim. wave

Y axis

Travelling along X-axis

Y



$$y = f(x, t)$$

This is called

wave function. pulse at  $t=0$  after  $t$  sec.

Speed of pulse =  $v$

after  $t$  sec. its distance =  $vt$  in  $X$  dir. of +ve.

$$y = f(x - vt)$$

If wave pulse is travelling along  $-X$  dir. ( $-v$ )

$$y = f(x + vt)$$

$$y = (x - vt)^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{x - vt}$$

$$y = A e^{-B(x-vt)^2}$$

or more form wave

=

=

## Harmonic wave

If a Travelling wave is a sin or cos function of  $(x \pm vt)$                

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \quad ] \text{ if it is wave equation.}$$

Angular wave number & propagation constant ( $k$ )

Number of wavelength in the distance  $x$   $\lambda$  is called the wave number.

$$[ k = 2\pi/\lambda ] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{SI unit:} \\ \text{rad/m} \end{array}$$

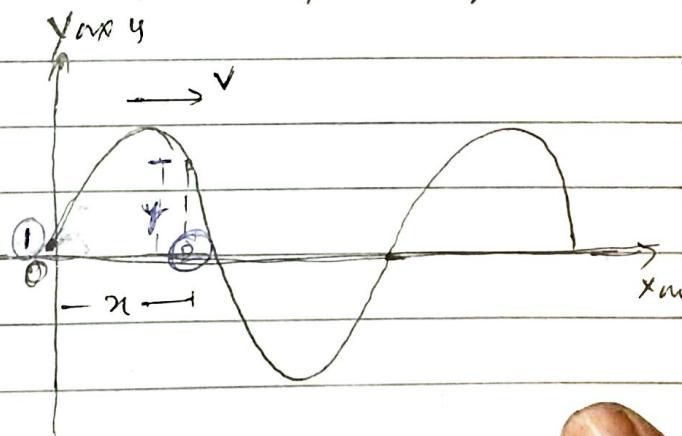
## Equation of a Plane Progressive wave

If during the propagation of a progressive wave, the particles of medium perform SHM about their mean position then wave is known as Harmonic progressive wave.

If plane simple harmonic wave travels from the origin along the positive dir of  $x$ -axis from left to right

The displ.  $y$  of a particle  $i$  from mean position for the time  $t$  sec

$$y = a \sin \omega t$$



$$\text{speed of wave} = v$$

$$t = \frac{x}{v}$$

$$\text{displacement } y = a \sin \left( t - \frac{x}{v} \right)$$

$$[ k = \frac{\omega}{v} ]$$

$$[ y = a \sin (\omega t - Kx) ]$$