Guiding Question: How do we measure the wavelength and amplitude of a wave?

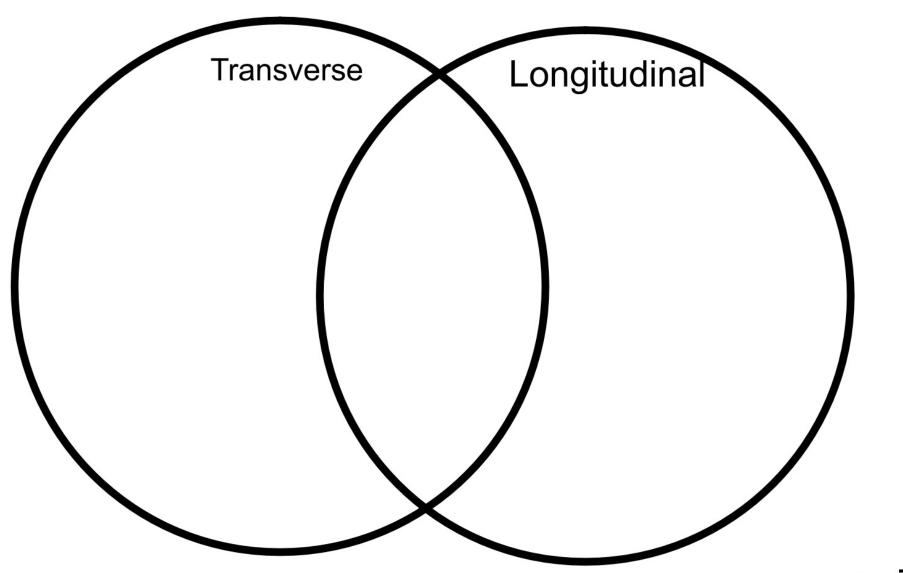
Learning Goal: Measure the wavelength and amplitude of a wave.

## Agenda

- 1) DSR-Wave parts
- 2) Words of the day-Venn Diagram
- 3) Data collection of Waves Lab
- 4) Practice Wavelength and amplitude

Words of the day Transverse wave Longitudinal Wave

# Types of Waves



Draw to take up ALL of the paper

p. 72

## **Measuring Waves Lab**

#### **Transverse Waves**

| Describe what you changed | Quick Sketch | Wavelength | Amplitude |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
|                           |              |            |           |
|                           |              |            |           |
|                           |              |            |           |
|                           |              |            |           |

Describe how your changes to the waves you made affected the amplitude and wavelength of the wave.

## **Compressional Waves**

| Describe what you changed | Quick Sketch | Wavelength | Amplitude<br>(describe) NO<br>NUMBERS |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
|                           |              |            |                                       |
|                           |              |            |                                       |
|                           |              |            |                                       |
|                           |              |            |                                       |

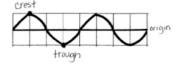
# Practice Identifying Wavelength and Amplitude

#### Wave Measurement Worksheet

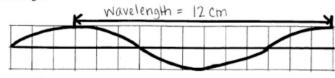
The **rest position** (orgin) of the wave is the line where the wave would be at rest.

The **crest** is the highest point of the wave.

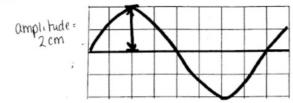
The **trough** is the lowest point of the wave.



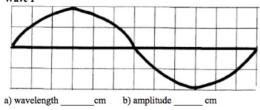
The **wavelength** of a wave can be measured from one crest to the next crest or from one trough to the next trough.

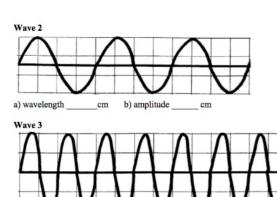


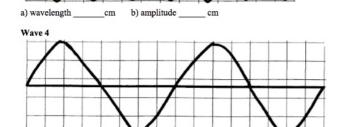
The **amplitude** of a wave can be measured from the origin to the crest or from the origin to the trough.

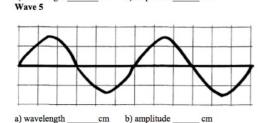


In each of the following, the gridlines are 1 cm apart so that a ruler is not necessary.









cm

b) amplitude

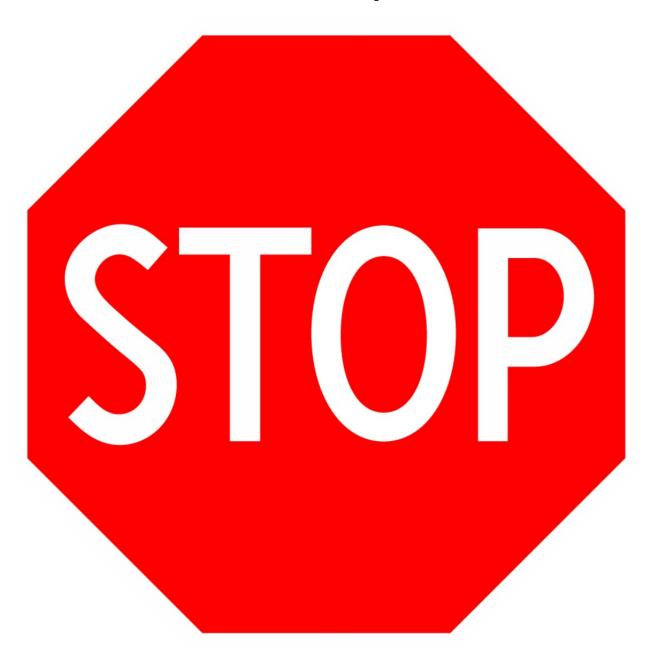
a) wavelength

WOD

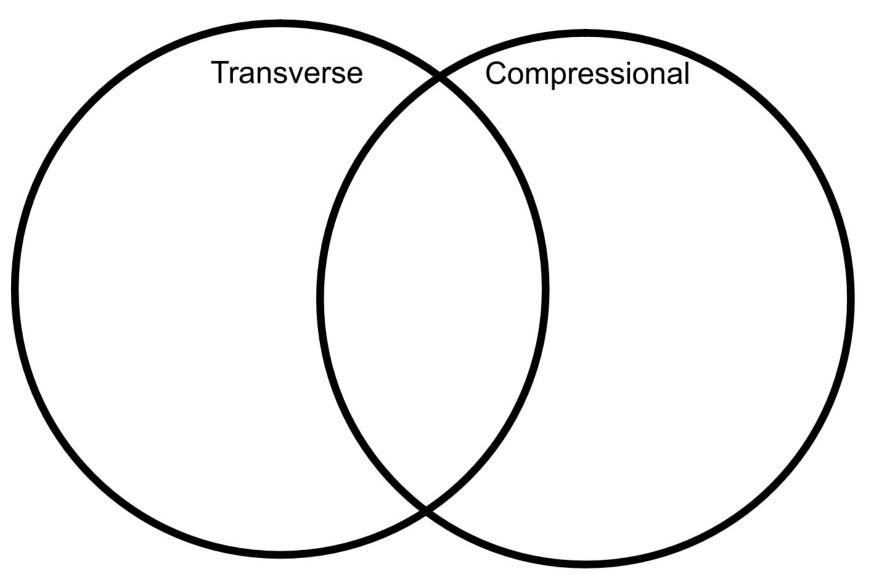
Waves

# Carry energy from one place to another

**DSR Today** 

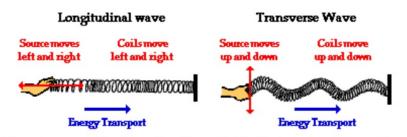


# Types of Waves



# Types of Waves Venn Diagram

- 1. Draw a picture of each wave type (p. 294)
- 2. Write a definition of each wave type including the direction of the matter (p. 290)
- 3. For a transverse wave label:
  - -Wavelength (p. 294)
  - -Amplitude (p.299)

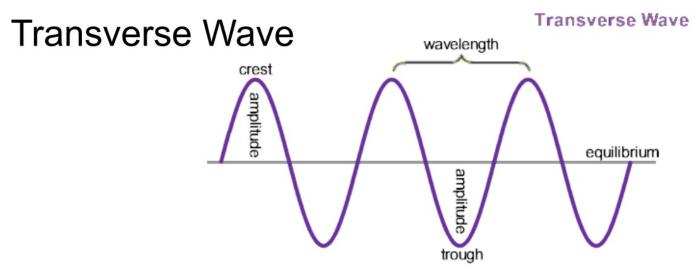


The subsequent direction of motion of individual particles of a medium is the same as the direction of vibration of the source of the disturbance.

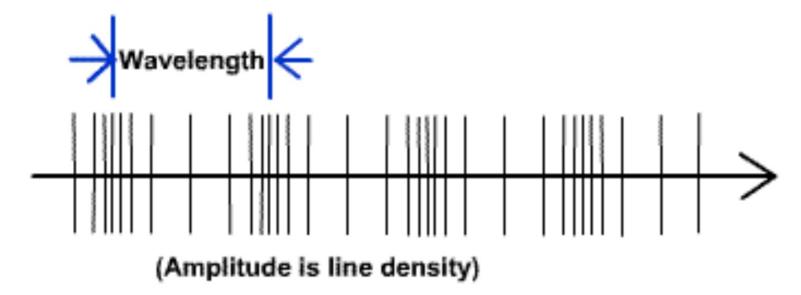
- 4. For a Compression Wave label
  - -Wavelength (p. 295)
  - -Draw 2 different amplitudes (p. 298)
  - Compression and Refraction
- 5. What type of wave? (google search)
  - -Sound wave

-P-waves

How can we Measure the Wavelength and Amplitude of our waves

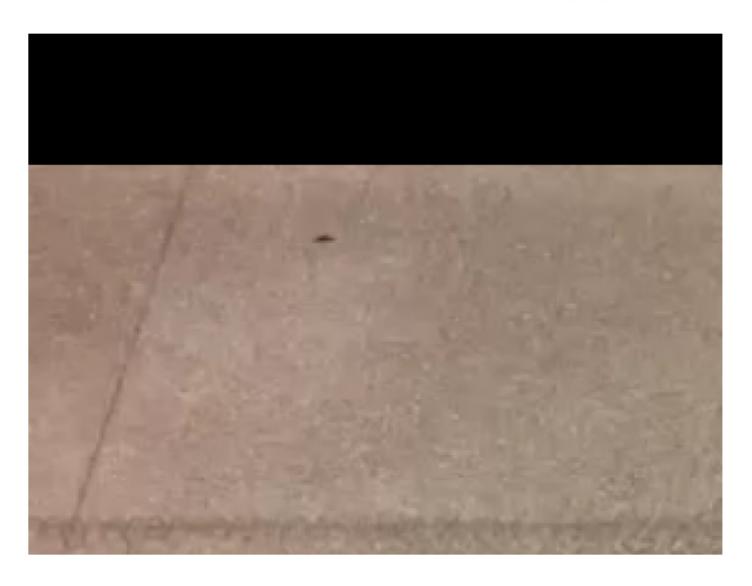


**Compressional Wave** 



# Making Waves on a slinky





#### weasuring waves Lab

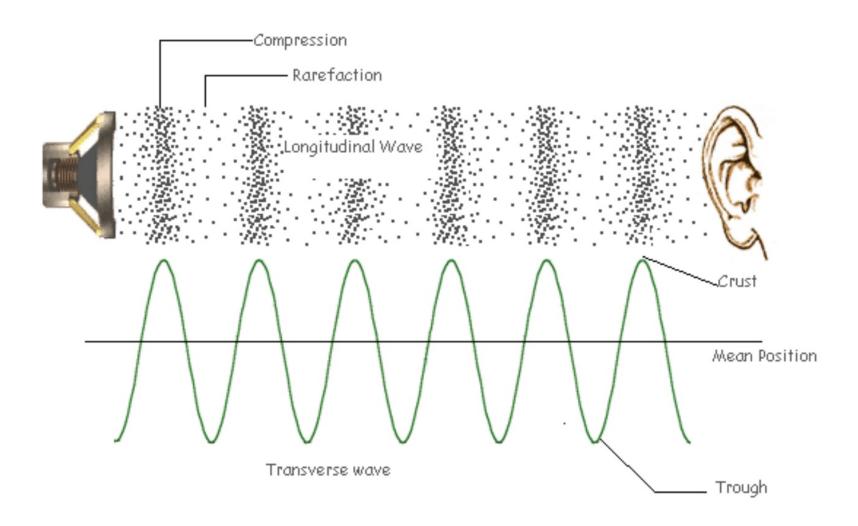
#### **Transverse Waves**

| Describe what you changed | Quick Sketch | Wavelength | Amplitude |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------|
|                           |              |            |           |
|                           |              |            |           |
|                           |              |            |           |
|                           |              |            |           |

Describe how your changes to the waves you made affected the amplitude and wavelength of the wave.

## **Compressional Waves**

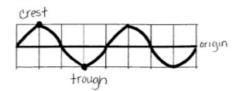
| Describe what you changed | Quick Sketch | Wavelength | Amplitude<br>(describe) NO<br>NUMBERS |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
|                           |              |            |                                       |
|                           |              |            |                                       |
|                           |              |            |                                       |
|                           |              |            |                                       |



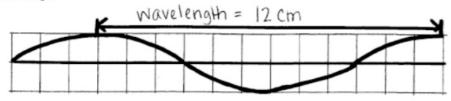
#### Wave Measurement Worksheet

The <u>rest position</u> (orgin) of the wave is the line where the wave would be at rest.

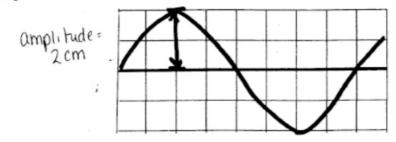
The **crest** is the highest point of the wave. The **trough** is the lowest point of the wave.



The **wavelength** of a wave can be measured from one crest to the next crest or from one trough to the next trough.

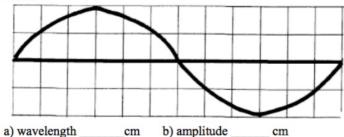


The <u>amplitude</u> of a wave can be measured from the origin to the crest or from the origin to the trough.

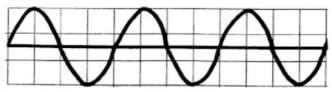


In each of the following, the gridlines are 1 cm apart so that a ruler is not necessary.

Wave 1

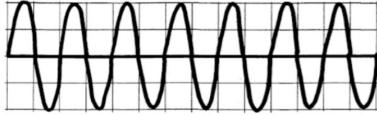


#### Wave 2



b) amplitude \_\_\_\_\_ cm a) wavelength \_\_\_\_cm

#### Wave 3

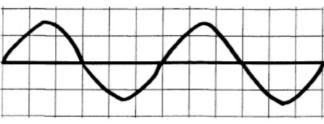


a) wavelength \_\_\_\_cm b) amplitude \_\_\_\_\_ cm

#### Wave 4

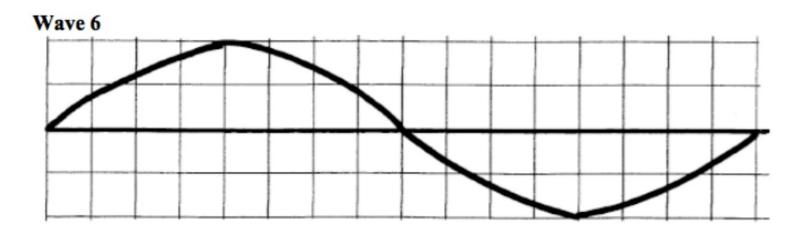


a) wavelength  $\_$  cm b) amplitude  $\_$  cm Wave 5



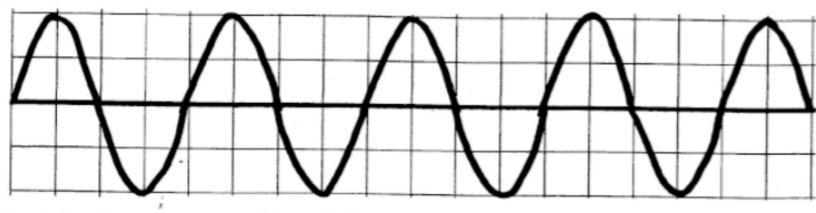
a) wavelength \_\_\_\_\_cm b) amplitude \_\_\_\_\_cm

## Exit Ticket: Wavelength and Amplitude



- a) wavelength \_\_\_\_\_cm b) amplitude \_\_\_\_cm

## Wave 7



- a) wavelength \_\_\_\_cm
- b) amplitude \_\_\_\_ cm