

(1) Two waves are described as follows:

$$y_1(x,t) = 4 (x - v*t)$$

$$y_2(x,t) = 4 (x + v*t)$$

At what position and time do these two waves cancel?

A1 At $x = 0$ and at any time t .

A2 At $x = 0$ and at $t = 0$ only.

A3 They never cancel (they always add up).

A4 At $t = 0$ and at any position x .

A5 They always cancel because v has opposite signs.

(2) A sinusoidal wave is described as:

$$y = (0.1 \text{ m}) * \sin[10*\pi*(x/5 + t - 3/2)],$$

where x is in meters and t is in seconds.

What are the values of its frequency (f), and its velocity (v)?

A1 $f=5$ Hz, $v = 5$ m/s moving in -x-direction.

A2 $f=5$ Hz, $v = 5$ m/s moving in +x-direction.

A3 $f=2$ Hz, $v = 1$ m/s moving in -x-direction.

A4 $f=2$ Hz, $v = 1$ m/s moving in +x-direction.

A5 $f=2$ Hz, $v = 5$ m/s moving in -x-direction.

(3) A transverse harmonic wave in a string is described by:

$$y(x,t) = (3.0 \text{ m}) * \sin(0.3 x - 8 t - \text{phi}),$$

where x is in meters and t is in seconds.

At $t = 0$ and $x = 0$, a point on the string has a positive displacement and has velocity of 0.

The phase constant (phi) is:

A1 270 degrees.

A2 180 degrees.

A3 135 degrees.

A4 90 degrees.

A5 45 degrees.

(4) The power transmitted by a sinusoidal wave on a string does not depend on:

A1 the length of the string.

A2 the frequency of the wave.

A3 the wavelength of the wave.

A4 the tension in the string.

A5 the amplitude of the wave.

(5) A 100-Hz oscillator is used to generate a sinusoidal wave, on a string, of wavelength 10 cm. When the tension in the string is doubled, the oscillator produces a wave with a frequency and wavelength of :

- A1 100 Hz and 14 cm.
- A2 200 Hz and 20 cm.
- A3 200 Hz and 14 cm .
- A4 100 Hz and 20 cm.
- A5 50 Hz and 14 cm.

(6) The lowest resonant frequency, in a certain string clamped at both ends, is 50 Hz. When the string is clamped at its midpoint, the lowest resonant frequency is:

- A1 100 Hz.
- A2 150 Hz.
- A3 200 Hz.
- A4 250 Hz.
- A5 50 Hz.

(7) The equation for a standing wave is given by :
 $y = 4.00 \times 10^{-3} \sin(2.09 x) \cos(60.0 t)$
(in SI units) .

What is the distance between two consecutive antinodes?

A1 1.50 m.

A2 0.56 m.

A3 2.20 m.

A4 5.00 m.

A5 3.00 m.