Waves Worksheet #2

A:__Crest___

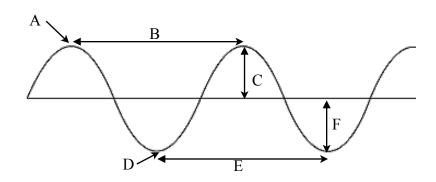
B: Wavelength____

C: Amplitude

D:___Trough____

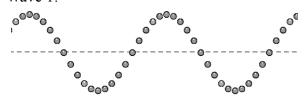
E:___Wavelength_____

F:___Amplitude_____

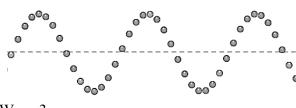


Frequency

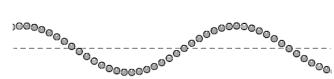
Wave 1:



Wave 2:



Wave 3:



- 1. How many wavelengths long is Wave 1?
 - 2 wavelengths
- 2. How many wavelengths long is Wave 2?
 - 2.5 wavelengths
- 3. How many wavelengths long is Wave 3?
 - 1.5 wavelengths
- 4. Which wave has the highest frequency?

Wave 2

5. Which wave has the lowest frequency?

Wave 3

6. What is the definition of frequency?

The number of waves in a given time.

7. How can you tell by looking at it if a wave has high or low frequency?

How close or spread out the waves are

Frequency Connection

There are three members of a family. The dad has a deep, low voice. The mom has a medium-high voice, and the baby has the highest voice.

- 8. Which wave belongs to the dad's voice? <u>Wave 3</u>
- 9. Which wave belongs to the mom's voice? <u>Wave 1</u>
- 10. Which wave belongs to the baby's voice? <u>Wave 2</u>

Wave 4: Wave 5: Wave 6:

Amplitude

1. Which wave has the highest amplitude?

Wave 5

2. Which wave has the lowest amplitude?

Wave 4

3. Use a ruler and measure the amplitude of Wave 5:

 ~ 0.5 inches

4. What is the definition of amplitude?

The distance from the center/resting point to the crest/trough

5. How can you tell by looking at it if a wave has high or low amplitude?

By how tall the wave is (or varied responses)

Standard Wave

Amplitude Connection

Juan is playing the piano. The music starts of at *meso-forte* (medium high volume). It then *crescendos* into *forte* (loud) and Juan plays dramatically. The music ends at *piano* (quietly) with a sweet melody.

6. Which wave represents the music at the beginning? Wave 6

7. Which wave represents the music in the middle? Wave 5

8. Which wave represents the music at the end? Wave 4

Final Waves Goodbye

Compare waves A-D by both amplitude and frequency to the Standard Wave. (Higher/Lower/Same)

