

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

**(Part 1) Verifying Interference Concepts**

Load '**Sound**' simulation at <https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/sound>

Use the 'Measure' tab

- 1) Create a situation where you can measure waves that measure 0.5m long
  - a) What setting(s) did you use?

Use the 'Two Source Interference' tab

- 1) Describe clearly where you place the person so he hears:
  - a) constructive interference
  
  
  - b) destructive interference
  
  
  - c) Write an equation for case b) and provide a very simple (no sine waves necessary) sketch to support your equation.

**(Part 2) Transverse Standing Waves**

Load '**Wave on a String**' simulation at <https://phet.colorado.edu/en/simulation/wave-on-a-string>

- 1) What boundary condition(s) cause the reflected wave to flip over?
  
  
- 2) What does **increasing the Tension** do to the **wave speed** as it travels across?
  - a) What does **increasing the Tension** do to  $\lambda$ ? and what equation made this predictable?
  
- 3) Does the **Amplitude** affect the  $\lambda$ , or **wave speed**?
  
- 4) Create standing wave situations (so bumps appear to not drift over time)  
(Use ruler(s) and/or timer/play/pause/step to help you figure this out.)  
Remember:  $f = n \frac{v}{2L}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

a) for n=4

v =

L =

f =

$\lambda$  =

n = 4

b) for n=6

v =

L =

f =

$\lambda$  =

n = 6

Attach a screen shot of an n=4 case to this sheet. (There are many solutions!)