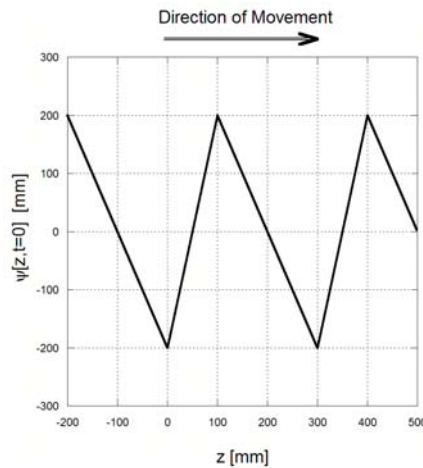


Read Notes §1 *Wave Motion* and §7 *Superposition of waves*. Read §3.1-3.3 *Electromagnetic Theory* and start on §4 *Propagation of Light*

Warmup Problems

- The speed of light in vacuum is approximately $3 \times 10^8 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}}$. Find the wavelength of red light having a frequency of 5×10^{14} Hz. Compare this to the wavelength of a 60 Hz electromagnetic wave.
- The figure shows the profile of a transverse wave on a string traveling in the positive z -direction at a speed of $1 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$.
 - Determine its spatial period.
 - Notice that as the wave passes any fixed point on the z -axis, the string at that location oscillates in time. Draw a graph of $\psi [t]$ showing how a point on the rope at $z = 0$ oscillates.
 - Determine the temporal frequency of the wave.



- (P³ 4-5) A harmonic traveling wave is moving in the negative z -direction with an amplitude of 2 arbitrary units, a wavelength of 5 m, and a period of 3 s. Its displacement at $z = 0$ and $t = 0$ is zero. Write a wave equation for this wave under the following conditions:
 - explicitly in terms of both wavelength and period
 - exhibits both propagation constant and velocity
 - in complex form

MORE → → → →

4. (P³ 4-5)

- (a) Write the equation of a harmonic wave traveling along the x -direction at $t = 0$ if it has an amplitude of 5 m and a wavelength of 50 m.
- (b) Write an expression for the disturbance at $t = 4$ s if it is moving in the negative x -direction at $2\frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}}$.

5. (variant of P³ 4-14) Two waves of the same amplitude, speed, and frequency travel together in the same region of space. The resultant wave may be written as a sum of the individual waves:

$$\psi [z, t] = A \sin [k_0 z + \omega_0 t] + A \sin [k_0 z - \omega_0 t + \phi_0]$$

Use complex exponentials to find an expression as the product of two sinusoidal functions:

6. Determine which of the following describe traveling waves. Where appropriate, draw the profile and find the speed and direction of motion.

(a) $\psi [y, t] = \exp[-(a^2 y^2 + b^2 t^2 - 2abty)]$

(b) $\psi [z, t] = A \sin [az^2 - bt^2]$

(c) $\psi [x, t] = A \sin \left[2\pi \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{t}{b} \right)^2 \right]$

(d) $\psi [x, t] = A \cos^2 [2\pi (t - x)]$

7. The time average of some function $f [t]$ over the time interval T may be defined:

$$\langle f [t] \rangle \equiv \frac{1}{T} \int_t^{t+T} f [t'] dt'$$

where t' is the dummy variable of integration. If $\tau = \frac{2\pi}{\omega_0}$ is the period of a harmonic function and $T = \tau$ or $T \gg \tau$, show that:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \sin^2 [\mathbf{k}_0 \bullet \mathbf{r} - \omega_0 t + \phi_0] \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \langle \cos^2 [\mathbf{k}_0 \bullet \mathbf{r} - \omega_0 t + \phi_0] \rangle &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \langle \sin [\mathbf{k}_0 \bullet \mathbf{r} - \omega_0 t + \phi_0] \cos [\mathbf{k}_0 \bullet \mathbf{r} - \omega_0 t + \phi_0] \rangle &= 0 \end{aligned}$$