$\qquad$
$\qquad$

Recall that the speed of an object is the distance it travels divided by the time it takes. ( $s=\frac{d}{t}$ ) waves are no different, they travel a certain distance in an amount of time. The terminology however is different. The velocity (aka speed) of a wave can be found by multiplying the $f$ (frequency - how many times a wave passes a given point in a second) by the $\lambda$ (wavelength - the length of one complete wave, either crest to crest or trough to trough, etc.) The $T$ is the period (the time for one complete wave cycle, and period is the inverse of the frequency.)

$$
V=f \times \lambda \quad \lambda=\frac{V}{f} \quad f=\frac{V}{\lambda} \quad T=\frac{1}{f} \quad f=\frac{1}{T}
$$

## Solve the following problems. Show your work (G.U.E.S.S.) for full credit. Make sure to include units in your answer.

1. The musical note A , above middle C , has a frequency of 440 Hz . If the speed of sound is known to be $350 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, what is the wavelength of this note?

2. A certain $F M$ radio station broadcasts electromagnetic waves at a frequency of $9.05 \times 10^{7} \mathrm{~Hz}$. These radio waves travel at a speed of $3.00 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. What is the wavelength of these radio waves?

3. A dog whistle is designed to produce a sound with a frequency beyond that which can be heard by humans (between $20,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ and $27,000 \mathrm{~Hz}$ ). If a particular whistle produces a sound with a frequency of $2.5 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~Hz}$, what is the sound's wavelength? Assume the speed of sound in air is $331 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$.

4. The lowest pitch that the average human can hear has a frequency of 20.0 Hz . If sound with this frequency travels through air with a speed of $331 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, what is its wavelength?

5. A 10.0 m wire is hung from a high ceiling and held tightly below by a large mass. Standing waves are created in the wire by air currents that pass over the wire, setting it in motion. If the speed of the standing wave is $335 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ and its frequency is 67 Hz , what is its wavelength?

6. Sonar is a device that uses reflected sound waves to measure underwater depths. If a sonar signal has a frequency of 288 Hz and the speed of sound in water is $1.45 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, what is the wavelength of the sonar signal?
7. A buoy bobs up and down in the ocean. The waves have a wavelength of 2.5 m , and they pass the buoy at a speed of $4.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. What is the frequency of the waves?
8. How much time does it take for one wave to pass under the buoy from \# 7?
$\square$
9. Cicadas produce a buzzing sound that has a wavelength in air of 2.69 m . If the speed of sound in air is $346 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, what is the frequency of the sound produced by a cicada? What is its period? $\square$
10. A drum is struck, producing a wave with a wavelength of 110 cm and a speed of $2.42 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. What is the frequency of the wave? What is the period?

11. One of the largest organ pipes is in the auditorium organ in the convention hall in Atlantic City, New Jersey. The pipe is 38.6 ft long and produces a sound with a wavelength of about 10.6 m . If the speed of sound in air is $346 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, what is the frequency of this sound?
12. A ship anchored at sea is rocked by waves that have crests 14 m apart. The waves travel at $7.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. How often do the wave crests go past the ship? (This question is asking for the period.)

13. Waves in a lake are 6 m apart and pass a person on a raft every 2 s . What is the speed of the waves? (Hint: Use period to find the frequency before solving for the velocity.) $\square$
14. A wave with a frequency of 60.0 Hz travels through vulcanized rubber with a wavelength of 0.90 m . What is the speed of this wave?

15. A wave with a frequency of 60.0 Hz travels through steel with a wavelength of 85.5 m . What is the speed of this wave?

16. Earthquakes generate shock waves that travel through Earth's interior to other parts of the world. The fastest of these waves are longitudinal waves, like sound waves, and are called primary waves, or just p-waves. A p-wave has a very low frequency, typically around 0.050 Hz . If the speed of a p-wave with this frequency is $8.0 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$, what is its wavelength? $\square$
17. Earthquakes also produce transverse waves that move more slowly than the p-waves. These waves are called secondary waves, or s-waves. If the wavelength of an s-wave is $2.0 \times 10^{4} \mathrm{~m}$, and its speed is $4.5 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{s}$, what is its frequency?

18. A dolphin can typically hear sounds with frequencies up to 150 kHz . What is the speed of sound in water if a wave with this frequency has a wavelength of 1.0 cm ?

