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Crash Course Physics #17: Traveling Waves

Name: _____ Date: _____

You can access the video here → <https://youtu.be/TfYCaOnNaFU?si=AFa8QdEewesGAIT>

1. A wave forms whenever there is a _____ in the physical world.
2. The top parts of a wave are called _____, and the bottom parts are called _____.
3. The _____ of a wave is the distance from the middle to the top or bottom of the wave.
4. The distance between two consecutive crests (or troughs) is called the _____.
5. The number of wave cycles that pass a point per second is the wave's _____.
6. The speed of a wave is equal to its _____ multiplied by its _____.
7. A wave that results from a single disturbance is called a _____ wave.
8. A wave formed by repeated vibration or oscillation is called a _____ wave.
9. In a _____ wave, the oscillation is perpendicular to the direction of wave travel.
10. In a _____ wave, the oscillation is in the same direction as the wave's motion.
11. The energy of a wave caused by simple harmonic motion is proportional to the square of its _____.
12. The _____ of a wave is the power it carries divided by the area over which it spreads.
13. As a spherical wave travels farther from its source, its intensity decreases with the square of the _____.
14. When two waves combine to produce a larger amplitude, it is called _____ interference.
15. When two waves cancel each other out, it is called _____ interference.

Crash Course Physics #17: Traveling Waves KEY

1. A wave forms whenever there is a **disturbance** in the physical world.
2. The top parts of a wave are called **crests**, and the bottom parts are called **troughs**.
3. The **amplitude** of a wave is the distance from the middle to the top or bottom of the wave.
4. The distance between two consecutive crests (or troughs) is called the **wavelength**.
5. The number of wave cycles that pass a point per second is the wave's **frequency**.
6. The speed of a wave is equal to its **wavelength** multiplied by its **frequency**.
7. A wave that results from a single disturbance is called a **pulse** wave.
8. A wave formed by repeated vibration or oscillation is called a **continuous** wave.
9. In a **transverse** wave, the oscillation is perpendicular to the direction of wave travel.
10. In a **longitudinal** wave, the oscillation is in the same direction as the wave's motion.
11. The energy of a wave caused by simple harmonic motion is proportional to the square of its **amplitude**.
12. The **intensity** of a wave is the power it carries divided by the area over which it spreads.
13. As a spherical wave travels farther from its source, its intensity decreases with the square of the **distance**.
14. When two waves combine to produce a larger amplitude, it is called **constructive** interference.
15. When two waves cancel each other out, it is called **destructive** interference.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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