

Harmonic Review 1 – Reg Only

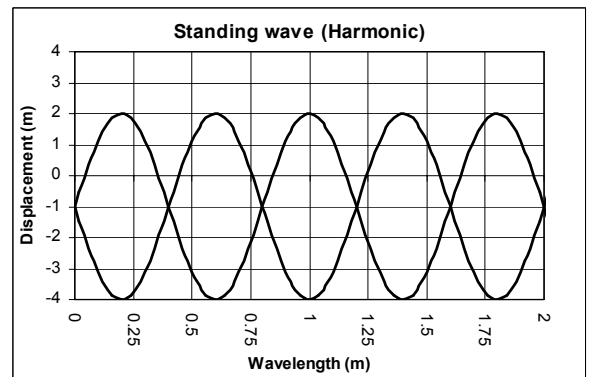
1. Use the standing wave diagram at the right to answer the following.
 - A. Find its period
 - B. Find its wavelength (if a sound wave).
 - C. What harmonic is this? ____
 - D. Draw the wave form on the harmonic.
 - E. What do we call the end that moves? (see notes on standing waves.)
 - F. What do we call the end that doesn't move?
 - G. Find the natural frequency of this harmonic.
 - H. Find the frequency of harmonic 3.
 - I. How many wavelengths long is this harmonic?
 - J. Can we hear its fundamental? _____



680 Hz

2. If a sound's natural frequency is 40 Hz find H_7 . (How many nodes does H_7 have? ____)
3. A low note for a bass (man) is a low A on the bass clef = 110 Hz. Find its wavelength (remember: it's a sound wave).
4. A medium note for a soprano (woman) is a E at the top of the treble clef. Find its wavelength.
5. So, which has a longer wavelength? Low or high notes?
6. Which will create sounds of longer wavelength: birds or elephants?
7. A wave moves forward and oscillates right to left. What kind of wave is it?
8. A 140 g mass is suspended on a string. As a result it stretches 8 cm. Find the spring constant for this spring.

9. Use the graph on the right to answer the following.
 - A. Find its amplitude.
 - B. Find the wavelength of the harmonic.
 - C. What harmonic is shown?
 - D. Draw the waveform on the graph.
 - E. If it is a sound wave, find its frequency.



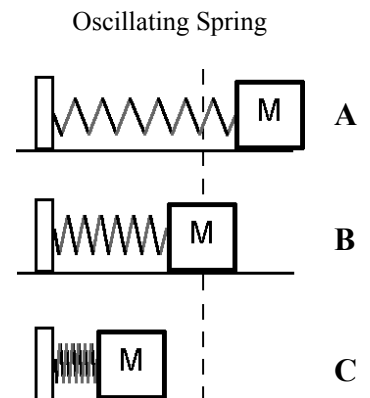
F. Find the fundamental frequency for this space. (Find H_1)

G. Using the frequency you found in E, find its period.

10. Use the graphic at the right to answer the following.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| A. ____ $E_k = \max$ | D. ____ $x = -A$ | G. ____ where it will stop |
| B. ____ $v = 0$ | E. ____ $a = 0$ | H. ____ $F = 0$ |
| C. ____ $F = +\max$ | F. ____ $E_p = 0$ | I. ____ $a = -\max$ |

11. If the spring moves 10 cm from A to C, what is its amplitude?
12. How far will it move in one period?



13. How much Potassium Bromide can 100g of H₂O hold at 90°C?

14. How much Sodium Chlorate can 250 g of H₂O hold at 40°C?

15. Unsaturated (U); Saturated (Sa); Supersaturated (SS)?

A. ___ 60g of KBr at 80°C?

B. ___ 180g of NaClO₃ at 60°C?

C. ___ 90 g of KNO₃ at 70°C?

D. ___ 40 g of table salt at 10°C?

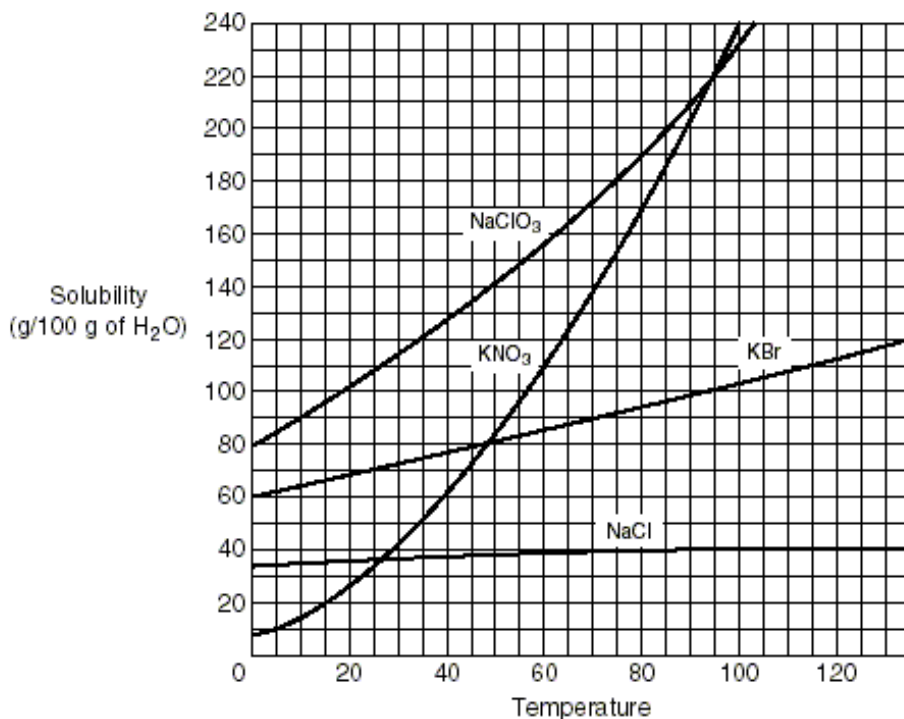
16. Meiosis makes diploid or haploid cells?

17. Gametes are diploid or haploid?

18. A cell with 70 chromosomes undergoes mitosis, the daughter cells have how many chromosomes?

19. A cell undergoes meiosis and the daughter cells have 24 chromosomes. The parent cells had how many chromosomes?

20. Absorption, Reflection, Refraction, or Diffraction?



If a wave hits a hard wall, it bounces off by:

Tile or marble makes for a loud room by:

If a wave hits a soft boundary, it dies by:

Eyeglasses magnify objects by:

A wave bends around a corner by:

Dark lines between your almost closed fingers by:

A wave bends inside a boundary by:

Light comes back from a mirror by:

Carpet can keep a room quiet by: