

Course Goals: Waves, Sound (3 weeks)

Electricity (7 weeks)

Midterm - Oct. 28

Problem Sets - due Mondays

Free vibrations of a stretched string...



string, length  $L$   
stretched between  
"walls"

Music-like guitar string

Musical note  $\rightarrow$  time dependence

pitch  $\rightarrow$  frequency  $\nu$

middle C  $\simeq 262$  Hz

$= 262$  cycles/second

A above C  $\simeq 440$  cycles/second

Functional Dependence in Time

for a "pure tone" .. "sinusoidal" (how? why?)

$\propto \sin(2\pi ft)$  or  $\sin(2\pi ft + \phi)$  later

$\cos(2\pi ft)$  or  $\cos(2\pi ft + \phi)$  ideally

Most sounds (voice, instrument...) are not pure tones -- They sound much more "natural"

recall...  $\omega \equiv 2\pi f$

$$\text{Real "Tone"} \approx A_1 \sin(\omega_1 t + \delta_1)$$

$$+ A_2 \sin(\omega_2 t + \delta_2)$$

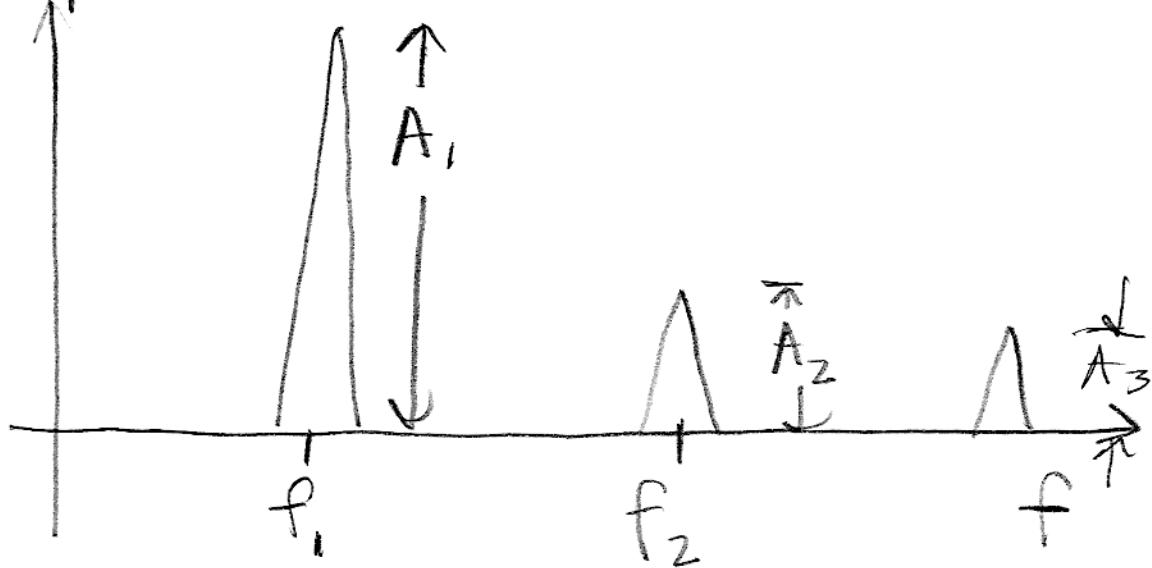
$$+ A_3 \sin(\omega_3 t + \delta_3) + \dots$$

Analysis of a tone to extract

$A_1, A_2, A_3, \dots$  and  $\omega_1, \omega_2, \omega_3, \dots, \delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3$   
is called... "Fourier Analysis!"

"Sigview" on web can do Fourier analysis in real time --

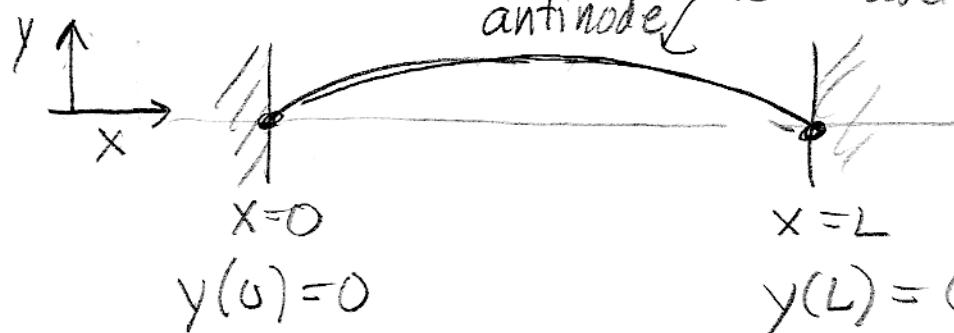
Amplitude



The spatial pattern that produces one frequency is called a "normal mode".

For a string between walls, the normal modes are also (ideally) sinusoidal....

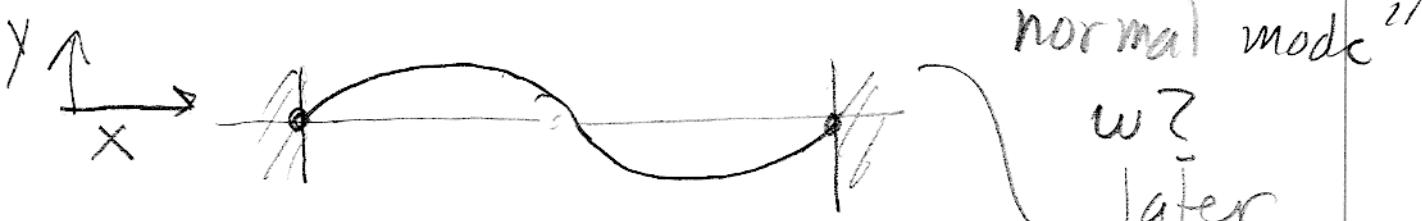
1/2 wavelength.



$$y(x) \propto \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda=2L} \cdot x\right)$$

$$\propto \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{L} x\right)$$

"fundamental  
normal mode"



$$y(x) \propto \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{\lambda=L} x\right)$$

$$\propto \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{L} x\right)$$

"first  
overtone"

"Normal Modes"

$$y_n(x) \propto \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L} x\right)$$

What frequency  $\omega_n$  goes with  $y_n(x)$ ? Derive this.

→ describe stretched string.

$T$  = tension in it (Force).

$N = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{length}}$  of string.

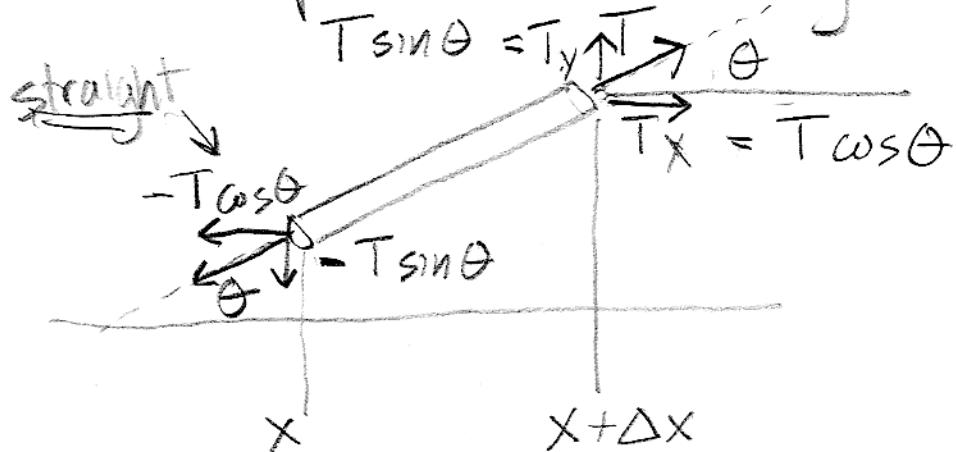
Now it's just Newton's 2<sup>nd</sup> law... subtleties are:

①  $t, x, y$  ... 3 variables.

②  $y(x)$  must have curvature for interesting physics...

$$\frac{\partial^2 y(x)}{\partial x^2} \neq 0$$

Consider piece of string:



Net force on element of string is ZERO! Because string straight