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ANSWER KEY

- transverse
- earthquake
- compressional
- light
- Water does not actually move with the direction of the water waves. The water moves up and down but does not travel sideways. The disturbance transfers energy to nearby water molecules, which in turn transmit energy by colliding with the molecules around them, and these transfer energy to their neighbors, and so on.
- Wind causes ripples on the ocean. As the ripples increase in size, they provide more and more surface area for the force of the wind to act upon. The highest and steepest waves break up at the top, forming white-caps. Short-wavelength waves will break up and disappear. Long-wavelength waves continue to grow. When the wind dies down, the waves lose energy and become lower and smoother until they become long swells.

Section 2

- crest
- trough
- amplitude
- wavelength
- positions are frequency, wavelength, amplitude, and speed
- The frequency is the number of waves that pass a given point in a second. The unit is hertz.
- The wavelength decreases.
- Measure the distance between two wave crests. Measure the distance between a crest and the rest position.
- Answer key

- Measure the distance between two compressions. Measure the density of the medium at a compression.
- $v = \lambda \times f = 6 \text{ Hz} \times 2 \text{ m} = 12 \text{ m/s}$

Section 3

- Reflection of sound waves produces an echo.
- The angle of incidence equals the angle of reflection.
- Both phenomena are caused by the bending of waves. Refraction is caused by waves bending because they change speed when passing from one medium to another. Diffraction is caused by waves bending around a barrier.
- The light wave is bent toward the normal to the surface.
- The wave is large compared to the wavelength of light, so the light rays are not diffracted.
- When they meet, the waves interfere to form a new wave.

- A standing wave is produced when two waves of equal wavelengths and amplitudes, traveling opposite directions, continuously interfere with each other.

Chapter 11

Section 1

- When the speaker cone moves outward, it pushes molecules of air together, and produces a compression. The compression travels outward as molecules of air collide with each other. When the speaker cone moves inward, it produces a rarefaction that travels outward. As the cone moves back and forth, it produces a series of compressions and rarefactions that travel outward, forming a sound wave.

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