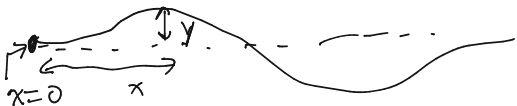


PHYS 2170
General Physics 3 for Majors
Fall 2021

Lecture 17
Reflection of waves

October 4

1 Review the wave equation on a string.



$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = v^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\text{wave speed } v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

T = tension
 μ = mass/unit length

Solution #1: plane waves ("building blocks")

$$y(x,t) = e^{i(kx - \omega t)} \quad \omega = vk \text{ or } -vk$$

ordinary
frequency
 \downarrow (Hz)

superimpose multiple:
 \downarrow (s⁻¹)

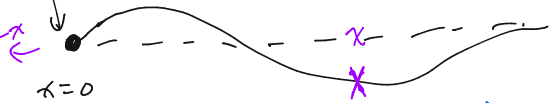
$$\text{Re} \left[e^{ik_1(x-vt)} + e^{ik_2(x-vt)} + \dots \right]$$

$2\pi f = \omega =$ angular frequency; $k =$ wave number

$$\text{Solution \#2: } y(x,t) = \underbrace{f(x-vt)}_{\text{right-moving}} + \underbrace{g(x+vt)}_{\text{left-moving}}$$

2 Suppose that we tie the end of a string (that exists for $x \geq 0$) down at $x = 0$. What is the boundary condition on y ? What happens to an incoming wave?

tied down



$$y(x,t) = f(x-vt) + g(x+vt)$$

Since $y(0,t) = 0$:

$$y(0,t) = f(0-vt) + g(0+vt) = f(-vt) + g(vt) = 0$$

$$g(vt) = -f(-vt)$$

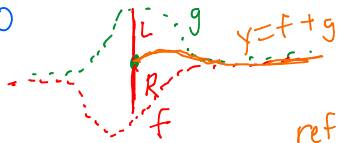
replace \rightarrow $g(x) = -f(-x)$

destructive interference \rightarrow

$$\begin{matrix} \uparrow f \\ \downarrow g \end{matrix} \text{ sum } |f+g| < |f|$$

means that $y(x=0, t) = 0$.

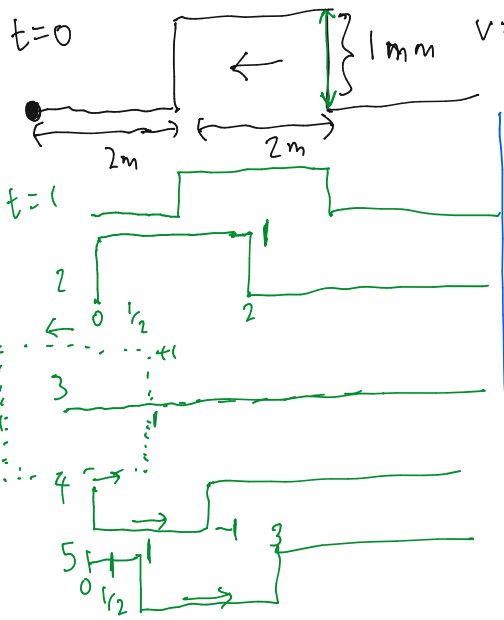
(boundary condition)



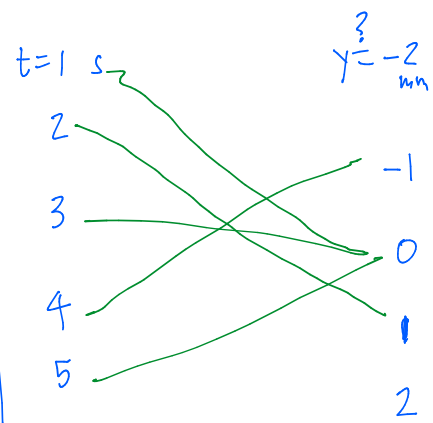
reflected wave (packet)



3 Consider an incoming "square wave" on a string tied down at one end. Describe how the wave reflects at the boundary.

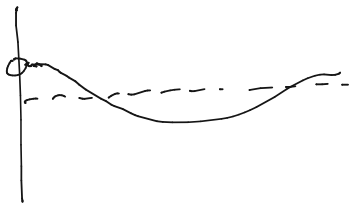


$y(x = \frac{1}{2}, t) = ?$



4

What are the boundary conditions on a string with a free end? How do waves reflect off of this?



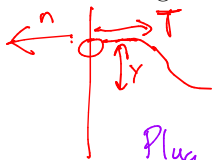
- ring has negligible mass

$$F_{\text{net}} = m \cdot a = 0$$



$$F_x = F_y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow T_y = 0$$



$$\left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0$$

Plug in: $f(x-vt) + g(x+vt)$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = f'(x-vt) + g'(x+vt) = 0$$

$$g'(vt) = -f'(-vt) \quad \text{at } x=0$$

$$\int g'(vt) \cdot v dt = g(vt)$$

$$\int -f'(-vt) \cdot v dt = f(-vt)$$

$$g(vt) = f(-vt)$$

same sign

- constructive interference

