

wave velocity (v) :-> The distance travelled by wave in one second is called wave velocity.

i.e. wave velocity (v) = $\frac{\text{distance travelled by wave}}{\text{time taken}}$

For one complete oscillation,

distance = λ

time = T

$\therefore v = \frac{\lambda}{T}$

$\therefore \boxed{v = \lambda f}$

($\because f = \frac{1}{T}$)

Types of wave :->

There are two types of wave.

i) Transverse wave

ii) Longitudinal wave.

1) Transverse wave :-> The wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate perpendicularly to the direction of propagation of the wave is called transverse wave.

EX:- waves in plucked string, waves on the surface of water etc.

It travels producing crests and troughs in medium.

It can propagate only in solids and at the surface of liquids.

2) Longitudinal wave :-> The wave in which the particles of the medium vibrate parallelly to the direction of propagation of wave is called longitudinal wave.

ex:- sound waves, waves in compressed string etc.

It travels producing compressions and rarefactions in medium.

It can propagate in all type of media i.e. solid, liquid and gas.

(3)

Progressive wave \Rightarrow A wave that travels from one region of medium to another is called progressive wave.

Both transverse and longitudinal waves are progressive waves.

principle of superposition \Rightarrow

when two or more waves are passing through a medium at the same time, the resultant displacement at any point is equal to the vector sum of their individual displacements at that point.

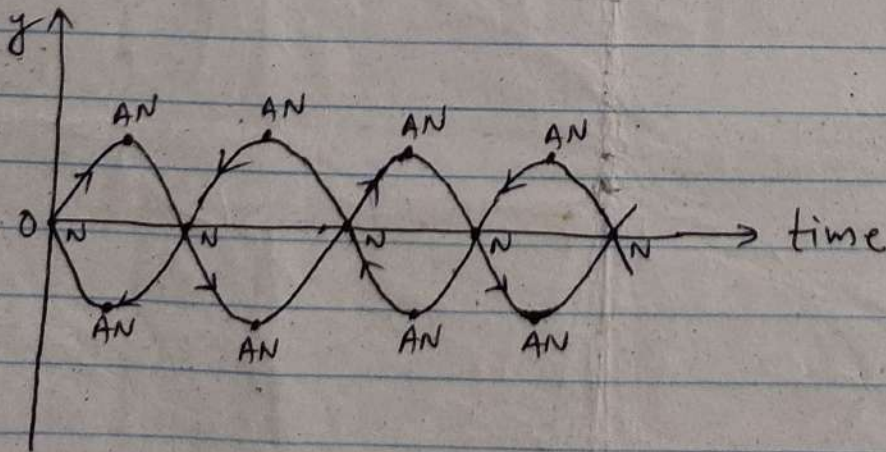
Let, y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots be the displacements at a point due to individual waves then,

$$\text{Resultant wave } (y) = y_1 + y_2 + y_3 + \dots$$

Stationary or standing wave \Rightarrow

when two waves of same amplitude and frequency travel with same speed in opposite direction to each other in a medium then they superimpose producing a stationary wave.

In stationary wave, there are some points which have zero displacements called nodes and the points which have maximum displacements called antinodes.



✓ 201

Newton's formula for velocity of sound in gas :->

Newton assumed that the process of compressions and rarefactions is very slow and the temperature of the medium remains constant. Hence, sound waves propagate through isothermal process.

For isothermal process,

$$pv = \text{constant} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Differentiating both sides, we get,

$$p dv + v dp = 0$$

$$\therefore p dv = -v dp$$

$$\therefore p = -\frac{v dp}{dv}$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{dp}{-\frac{dv}{v}} = B$$

where, B is Bulk modulus of air.

so, velocity of sound (v) = $\sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{p}{\rho}} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

The velocity of sound at NTP is calculated as,

$$p = 1.013 \times 10^5 \text{ N/m}^2$$

$$\text{density } (\rho) = 1.293 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$\therefore \text{velocity } (v) = \sqrt{\frac{p}{\rho}} = \sqrt{\frac{1.013 \times 10^5}{1.293}} = 280 \text{ m/s}$$

This value does not agree with the experimental value which is 332 m/s.

Laplace correction :->

Laplace corrected Newton's formula and assumed that the process of compression and rarefaction is very rapid and temperature of the medium ^{does not} remains constant. Hence, sound waves propagate through adiabatic process.

For adiabatic process,

$$pV^\gamma = \text{constant} \quad ; \text{ where, } \gamma = 1.4$$

Differentiating both sides, we get,

$$V^\gamma dp + \gamma p V^{\gamma-1} dV = 0$$

Dividing both sides by $V^{\gamma-1}$, we get,

$$V dp + \gamma p dV = 0$$

$$\gamma p dV = -V dp$$

$$\gamma p = -\frac{V dp}{dV}$$

$$\therefore \gamma p = \frac{dp}{-\frac{dV}{V}} = B$$

So, velocity of sound in air is calculated as,

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma p}{\rho}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1.4 \times 1.013 \times 10^5}{1.293}}$$

$$= 331.2 \text{ m/s}$$

This value agrees with the experimental value.

Factors affecting velocity of sound in gas :-

1) Effect of temperature :-

For one mole of gas,

$$pV = RT \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

Let, M is the molecular mass and ρ is the density of gas,

then, density (ρ) = $\frac{M}{V}$

$$\therefore V = \frac{M}{\rho}$$

so, eqn (1) becomes,

$$\frac{pM}{\rho} = RT$$

(6)

$$\therefore \frac{P}{S} = \frac{RT}{M} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Then, velocity of sound in gas (v) = $\sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{S}}$

$$\therefore v = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma RT}{M}}$$

since, γ , M and R are constants for a gas,

$$\therefore \boxed{v \propto \sqrt{T}}$$

Hence, velocity of sound in gas is directly proportional to the square root of absolute temperature.

Let, v_1 and v_2 be the velocities of sound at the temperatures T_1 and T_2 respectively.

Then,
$$\boxed{\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \sqrt{\frac{T_1}{T_2}}}$$

2) Effect of pressure \Rightarrow

From eqn (2),
$$\frac{P}{S} = \frac{RT}{M}$$

If temperature of gas remains constant then,

$$\frac{P}{S} = \text{constant}$$

so, velocity of sound (v) = $\sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{S}} = \text{constant}$

Hence, velocity of sound in gas is independent of pressure if temperature remains constant.

3) Effect of density \Rightarrow

Let, v_1 and v_2 be the velocities of sound in gases of densities S_1 and S_2 respectively then,

$$v_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{S_1}}$$

$$v_2 = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma P}{S_2}}$$

Dividing,

$$\therefore \frac{v_1}{v_2} = \sqrt{\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1}}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \boxed{v \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}}}$$

Hence, velocity of sound in gas is inversely proportional to the square root of the density of gas.

4) Effect of humidity :->

The density of humid air or moist air is less than the density of dry air.

$$\text{Since, } v \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{\rho}}$$

Hence, velocity of sound is ~~increased~~ greater in moist air than in dry air.

5) Effect of wind :->

If the wind blows in the direction of sound then velocity of sound increases and if wind blows in the direction opposite to the sound then velocity of sound decreases.

~~6) Effect of frequency~~

Alternating current

(1)

Magnetic flux (ϕ) :- Magnetic flux is defined as the number of magnetic lines of force passing normally through an area. It is denoted by ϕ .

Flux linkage :- The product of number of turns of a coil and magnetic flux linking the coil is known as flux linkage.

$$\therefore \text{Flux linkage} = N\phi$$

where, N = no. of turns of coil

& ϕ = magnetic flux.

V.I.M.P

Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction :-
It states that.

- 1) Whenever there is change in magnetic flux, an emf is induced in the circuit.
- 2) The induced emf exists so long as the magnetic flux changes.
- 3) The magnitude of the induced emf is directly proportional to the rate of change of flux linkages.

i.e. Induced emf \propto rate of change in flux linkages

Let, $N\phi_1$ and $N\phi_2$ are the initial and final flux linkages linking with a coil having N number of turns.

Then, from Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction,

$$\therefore \text{emf (E)} \propto \frac{N\phi_1 - N\phi_2}{t}$$

$$\therefore E = -K \frac{N(\phi_1 - \phi_2)}{t}$$

where, K is proportionality constant and -ve sign shows that the induced emf always opposes the change in the magnetic flux.

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If, $\epsilon = 1$ then

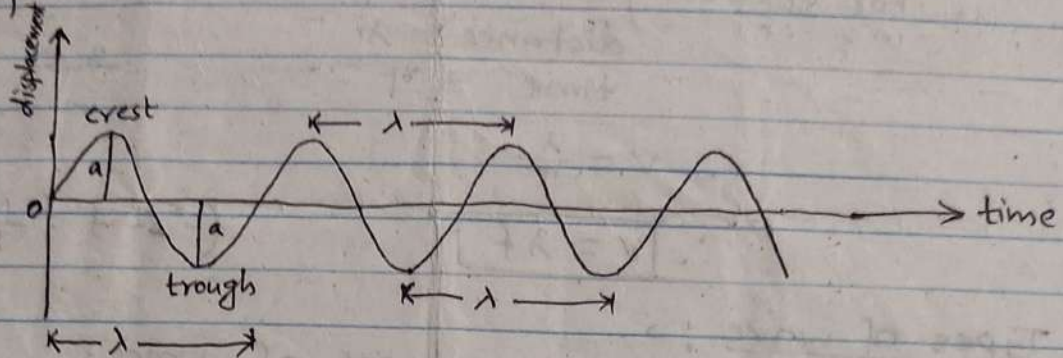
$$E = - \frac{N(\Phi_2 - \Phi_1)}{t}$$

In differential form,

$$E = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

This is the equation of Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction.

wave \Rightarrow A wave is a form of disturbance which travels from one part of medium to another due to the repeated periodic motion of the particles of the medium about their mean positions.



Some important terms \Rightarrow

- 1) crest \Rightarrow The maximum displacement of the particles of medium above the equilibrium position is called crest.
- 2) Trough \Rightarrow The maximum displacement of the particles of medium below the equilibrium position is called trough.
- 3) Amplitude (a) \Rightarrow The maximum displacement of the particles of medium from the equilibrium position is called amplitude.
- 4) wavelength (λ) \Rightarrow The distance travelled wave in one complete oscillation is called wavelength. It is denoted by λ .
It is also the distance between any two nearest crests or troughs.
- 5) Frequency (f) \Rightarrow The number of oscillations completed by the particles of the medium in one second is called frequency. It is denoted by f .
- 6) Time period (T) \Rightarrow The time taken by the particles of the medium to complete one oscillation is called time period.

$$\text{Time period (T)} = \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{f = \frac{1}{T}}$$