Wave Lab

PROBLEM: How do waves travel in a spring?



Procedure:

- 1. On a clear tabletop, stretch the spring. Hold one end while your partner holds the other end. DO NOT OVERSTRETCH THE SLINKY!!
- 2. Pull a few coils of the spring to one side near one end of the spring.
- 3. Release the coils and observe the motion of the spring.
- 4. Describe what happens in words: _____
- 5. The arrows below show the direction of the waves.



- 6. What type of wave have you created in #3?_
- 7. Have your partner <u>SLOWLY</u> move one end of the spring to the left and then to the right, while keeping the slinky on the tabletop. Be certain that both ends are held tightly.
- 8. Describe what happens in words: _____
- 9. What type of wave have you created in #7_
- 10. Draw a diagram of what you observed; include arrows to show the direction of the wave. *Label the crest, trough, wavelength, & amplitude.* Diagram 1

- 11. Repeat step #6, increasing the rate at which you move the slinky left and right.
- 12. Describe what happens in words: _____

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13. Squeeze together several of the coils, making a compression.

 14. Based on #13, draw a diagram of the slinky. Label the compression and the rarefaction.

 Diagram 2

- 15. Release the compression section of the spring and observe the energy as it moves down the spring.
- 16. What type of wave have you created in #15?_____

Conclusion Questions:

17. What was the medium for today's lab? _____

18. What is another word for volume? _____

19. If these were sound waves, how did you increase the volume in today's lab?

20.As volume increases, amplitude _____(inceases/decreases).

21. If these were sound waves, how could we have increased the pitch in today's lab?_____

22.As pitch increases, frequency _____(inceases/decreases).

- 23.If we were measuring the volume of the sound created, what unit of measurement would we use?
- 24.If we were measuring the pitch of the sound created, what unit of measurement would we use?

