

### Model questions on chapter 9 kinematics

1. It is mechanical wave transmitted as compression or strain wave through a medium which are the object cause of hearing	<b>Sound</b>
2. Light wave is	<b>Transverse wave</b>
3. Sound wave is	<b>Longitudinal wave</b>
4. It consists of molecules with two area compression and rarefaction	<b>Longitudinal wave</b>
5. it is it is the area at which the molecules are closer together.	<b>Compression</b>
6. it is the area at which the molecules are more spare	<b>Rarefaction</b>
7. Equation of speed of wave sound	$c_{\text{sound}} = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}$
8. As the density of the medium increases ..... increases	<b>The speed of sound</b>
9. Speed of sound depends on the	<b>Materials through which it travels</b>
10. The bulk modulus of water is $2.2 \times 10^9$ and its density $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ . The speed of sound in water is	<b>1483</b>
11. Calculate the proportion of a sound wave's energy transmitted as an air/water boundary $z_1 = 413 \text{ kgm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ , $z_2 = 1.44 \times 10^6 \text{ kgm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$ ,	<b>R=2.87x10-4</b> <b>T= 1- (1-r)²/(1+r)² =0.001</b>
12. A property of a medium which determines many of acoustic properties	<b>A caustic impedance</b>
13. The relation between the acoustic impedance and the speed of sound	<b>Z=ρ x c<sub>sound</sub></b>
14. the apparent highness or lowness of sound which is determine by frequency.	<b>Pitch</b>
15. the magnitude of the auditory sensation produces by sound wave determine by amplitude and frequency	<b>Loudness</b>
16. logarithmic unit used to compare ratios (sound pressure, power, intensity).	<b>Decibel</b>
17. The apparent shift in frequency ( and hence pitch) of a sound when the source and observer are in relative motion	<b>Doppler effect</b>
18. Moving source fixed observer (towards each other)	$f' = f \frac{c}{c - v_s}$
19. The hooter of an approaching taxi has a frequency of 500 Hz. If the taxi is travelling at $30 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and the speed of sound is $340 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ , calculate the frequency of sound that you hear when the taxi is approaching you.	<b>548.4HZ</b>
20. Moving source fixed observer (away from each other)	$f' = f \frac{c}{c + v_s}$

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21. The hooter of an approaching taxi has a frequency of 500 Hz. If the taxi is travelling at $30 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and the speed of sound is $340 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ , calculate the frequency of sound that you hear when the taxi is away from you?	<b>459.46 HZ</b>
22. When an automobile moves towards a listener, the sound of its horn seems relatively	<b>High Pitched (high frequency)</b>
23. When the automobile moves away from the listener, its horn seems	<b>Low pitched (low frequency)</b>
24. The changed pitch of the Doppler effect is due to changes in	<b>wave frequency</b>
25. Fixed source moving observer (towards each other)	$f' = f \frac{c + v_d}{c}$
26. Fixed source moving observer (away from each other)	$f' = f \frac{c - v_d}{c}$
27. The hooter of taxi has a frequency of 500 Hz. If the taxi is travelling at $30 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and you are travelling with speed $10 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and the speed of sound is $340 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ , calculate the frequency of sound that you hear when the taxi is away from you	<b>548.4 Hz</b>