

## Waves I:

### Introduction to Waves - Traveling Waves

In these lecture notes on waves, our goal is to understand the physical behavior of waves - waves on guitar strings, sound waves in air, and also in dense media - such as vibrating guitar bodies, guitar necks, *etc.* Here we provide a brief review of the mathematics necessary to describe the behavior of such waves.

In general, a *traveling* wave is a *disturbance* that propagates in a medium (*e.g.* air, water, a guitar string, *etc.*) as a function of time, carrying with it energy,  $E$  and momentum  $p$ . As the traveling wave propagates, say along the  $x$ -axis, if the nature of the local disturbance - the displacement of atoms or molecules from their equilibrium positions - associated with the traveling wave at a given point,  $x$  at a given time,  $t$  is *transverse* (*i.e.* perpendicular) to the direction of propagation (say in the  $y$ -direction), as in the case of traveling waves on a string, we call such waves *transverse traveling waves*. In contrast to this, sound waves propagating *e.g.* in air or water (a fluid) are *longitudinal traveling waves* - the local disturbance (*i.e.* displacement from equilibrium position of air or water molecules) at a given point,  $x$  at a given time,  $t$  is *longitudinal* (*i.e.* parallel) to the direction of propagation.

In the figure shown below, we show a time sequence of the propagation of a transverse traveling wave, plotting the transverse displacement,  $y(x,t) = y_0 \exp\{-(x-v_x t)^2\}$  for a gaussian-shaped transverse traveling wave, for  $t = -5$  seconds,  $t = 0$  and  $t = +5$  seconds. Here, we have chosen the amplitude,  $y_0$  (= transverse *displacement* from the equilibrium,  $y = 0$  position) of this transverse wave, in *SI* (*i.e.* *mksa* {meters-kilograms-seconds-ampere units}) to be  $y_0 = 1.0$  m, the *longitudinal* propagation velocity of the transverse traveling wave (the  $x$ -velocity of the wave as it propagates along the  $x$ -axis) to be  $v_x = +1$  m/sec. Note that this wave propagates in the  $+x$  direction as time increases.

