

## 3.2 Particle vs. Wave Motion

### PRE-LECTURE READING 3.2

- *Astronomy Today*, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition (Chaisson & McMillan)
- *Astronomy Today*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition (Chaisson & McMillan)
- *Astronomy Today*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition (Chaisson & McMillan)

### VIDEO LECTURE

- Particle vs. Wave Motion<sup>1</sup> (13:34)

### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

#### Particles

- See Particles<sup>2</sup>.
- Carry energy and information
- Do not require a medium

#### Waves

- See Waves<sup>3</sup>.
- Carry energy and information
- **Do** require a medium

#### Wave Properties

##### Wavelength ( $\lambda$ —Greek letter “lambda”)

- Distance from wave crest to wave crest (or from wave trough to wave trough)
- MKS unit: meter (m)

##### Period ( $P$ )

- Time for wave to cycle once (or for wave pattern to move one wavelength)
- MKS unit: second (s)

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<sup>1</sup><http://youtu.be/45Ys5-1jFcI>

<sup>2</sup><http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Particles>

<sup>3</sup><http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waves>

**Frequency ( $\nu$ —Greek letter “nu”)**

- Number of wave cycles per unit time

$$\nu = \frac{1}{P} \tag{1}$$

- MKS unit: Hertz ( $\text{Hz} = \text{s}^{-1}$ )

**Energy ( $E$ )**

$$E \propto \nu \tag{2}$$

**EXAMPLE:**

If you double a wave’s frequency, you double its energy.

**Wave Speed ( $v$ )**

$$v = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}} \tag{3}$$

$$v = \frac{\lambda}{P} \tag{4}$$

$$v = \lambda \times \nu \tag{5}$$