

1. Define wavemotion.
2. Define transverse wavemotion.
3. Define longitudinal wavemotion.
4. Define progressive wave.
5. Define amplitude of a wave.
6. Define wavelength of a wave.
7. Define period of wavemotion.
8. Define frequency of a wave.
9. Define velocity of sound wave.
10. Define stationary wave.
11. Define free vibrations.
12. Define forced vibrations.
13. Define Resonance.
14. State any one of the laws of transverse vibrations in stretched strings.

15. What is the use of a sonometer?
16. What is an echo?
17. What is reverberation?
18. What is reverberation time?
19. Write Sabine's formula.
20. Define coefficient of absorption of sound energy.
21. Define Pole Strength.
22. Define magnetic induction.
23. Define intensity of magnetic field.
24. Define permeability.
25. Define magnetic moment of a magnet.
26. Define intensity of magnetisation.
27. Define Hysteresis.
28. Define Retentivity
29. Define coercivity
30. Define magnetic saturation.
31. Explain transverse wave motion.
32. Explain longitudinal wave motion.
33. Explain stationary wave
34. Explain the laws of transverse vibration of stretched string
35. What are the important factors of good acoustics
36. Explain noise pollution
37. Explain resonance
38. Explain Hysteresis
39. Write the uses of hysteresis loop.

Part – C

1. Explain transverse wave motion and longitudinal wave motion.
2. Distinguish between transverse and longitudinal wave motion.
3. Explain the laws of transverse vibrations in a stretched string and obtain the expression for the frequency of vibration.
4. Describe how the frequency of a tuning fork is determined using a sonometer.
5. Write a note on acoustics of buildings.
6. Explain noise pollution and the methods of controlling industrial noise.
7. Describe the method of drawing hysteresis loop of a specimen using a solenoid.
8. Explain the uses of hysteresis loop.

1. A sonometer wire of 0.5 m long gives vibrations of 256 Hz when stretched with a load of 5 kg. Find the linear density of the material of the wire.
2. Find the frequency of sound produced by a string 25 cm long stretched by a load of 5 kg. The linear density of the wire is $4.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$
3. A string 75 cm long and weighing 15 g produces a note of frequency 100 cycles per second on plucking. What is the tension in the string?

Ans: 450 N

4. A wire of 50 cm long and of mass $6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$ is stretched so that it makes 60 vibrations per second. Find the tension in the wire.

Ans: 43.20 N

5. The vibrating length of 0.75 m of a sonometer wire is in unison with a tuning fork when stretched by a weight of 5 kg. The linear density of the wire is $0.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^{-1}$. Calculate the frequency of the tuning fork.

Ans: 209 Hz

6. A wire 50 cm long and of mass $0.6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$ is stretched by a tension of 4 kg. wt. When sounded, it is found to vibrate in 2 loops. Calculate the frequency of the note emitted by the wire.

Ans: 361 Hz

7. A wire 0.5 m long vibrates 100 times a second. If the length of the wire is shortened to 0.4 m and the stretching force is increased to 4 times its original value, what will be the new frequency?