

## Chapter 12

### SOUND

#### Problems

1. **Strategy** Use Eqs. (11-6) and (12-3).

**Solution** Find the wavelength of the ultrasonic waves.

$$\lambda = \frac{v}{f} \text{ and } v = v_0 \sqrt{\frac{T}{T_0}}, \text{ so } \lambda = \frac{v}{f} = \frac{v_0}{f} \sqrt{\frac{T}{T_0}} = \frac{331 \text{ m/s}}{1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ Hz}} \sqrt{\frac{273.15 \text{ K} + 15 \text{ K}}{273.15}} = \boxed{3.4 \text{ mm}}.$$

9. **Strategy** Replace each quantity with its SI units and simplify. In (a), use Eq. (12-1). In (b), analyze each combination of  $\rho$  and  $B$ .

**Solution**

- (a) Show that Eq. (12-1) gives the speed of sound in m/s.

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}, \text{ so } \sqrt{\frac{\text{N/m}^2}{\text{kg/m}^3}} = \sqrt{\frac{(\text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2)/\text{m}^2}{\text{kg/m}^3}} = \sqrt{\frac{1/(\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^2)}{1/\text{m}^3}} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{m}^2}{\text{s}^2}} = \text{m/s}.$$

- (b) Show that no other combination of  $B$  and  $\rho$  other than  $\sqrt{B/\rho}$  can give dimensions of speed.

$$\frac{\rho}{B} \text{ has units } \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{N}} = \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m} \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2} = \frac{\text{s}^2}{\text{m}^2}; \quad \rho B \text{ has units } \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^3} \cdot \frac{\text{N}}{\text{m}^2} = \frac{\text{kg}^2 \cdot \text{m/s}^2}{\text{m}^5} = \frac{\text{kg}^2}{\text{m}^4 \cdot \text{s}^2}; \text{ and}$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho B} \text{ has units } \frac{\text{m}^4 \cdot \text{s}^2}{\text{kg}^2}.$$

No power of the above three combinations (other than  $-1/2$ , which gives  $\sqrt{B/\rho}$ ) will give the dimensions of speed; therefore, Eq. (12-1) must be correct except for the possibility of a dimensionless constant.

23. **Strategy**  $f_n = nv/(2L)$  for a pipe open at both ends.

**Solution** Find the length of the organ pipe.

$$f_1 = \frac{v}{2L}, \text{ so } L = \frac{v}{2f_1} = \frac{331 \text{ m/s}}{2(382 \text{ Hz})} = \boxed{43.3 \text{ cm}}.$$

37. **Strategy** Since the observer is moving and the source is stationary, use Eq. (12-13).

**Solution** As Mandy walks toward one siren (1),  $v_o < 0$ . As she recedes from the other siren (2),  $v_o > 0$ .

Find the beat frequency heard by Mandy.

$$f_1 - f_2 = \left(1 + \frac{|v_o|}{v}\right) f_s - \left(1 - \frac{|v_o|}{v}\right) f_s = \frac{2|v_o|f_s}{v} = \frac{2(1.56 \text{ m/s})(698 \text{ Hz})}{343 \text{ m/s}} = \boxed{6.35 \text{ Hz}}$$

47. **Strategy** The distance traveled (round trip) by the sound wave in time  $\Delta t$  is  $v\Delta t$ . The depth  $d$  of the lake is half this distance.

**Solution** Find the depth of the lake.

$$d = \frac{1}{2}v\Delta t = \frac{1}{2}(0.540 \text{ s})(1493 \text{ m/s}) = \boxed{403 \text{ m}}$$

- 61. Strategy** The distance traveled (round trip) by the sound pulse in time  $\Delta t$  is  $v\Delta t$ . The distance to the ocean floor is half this distance.

**Solution** Find the elapsed time between an emitted pulse and the return of its echo at the correct depth  $d$ .

$$2d = v\Delta t, \text{ so } \Delta t = \frac{2d}{v} = \frac{2(40.0 \text{ fathoms})\left(1.83 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{fathom}}\right)}{1533 \text{ m/s}} = \boxed{0.0955 \text{ s}}.$$