**Wave Encounters! (page 27 – 28C)**

**When waves meet other waves this can happen…**

**Interference**

When two or more waves come together, this can cause **interference**. Interference happens when waves meet and their **energy** is added together or their **energy** is taken away.

**Constructive Interference**

When the crests and troughs of two waves come together exactly, this can cause **constructive interference**. When this happens the **energy** of the two waves is added together.

This means that two mechanical waves with small **amplitudes**, can add together to make one larger wave with a greater a**mplitude**.

**Destructive Interference**

When the crests of one wave joins with the trough of another wave, this can cause **desstructive interference**. When this happens the **energy** of one of the waves is subtracted from the other wave.

Two identical sound waves can even cancel each other out so you cannot **hear** them.





**Frequency & Wavelength (page 18C)**

**What is the relationship?**

**Define Wavelength**.
**Wavelength is the distance from one crest to the next or one trough to the next**.

**Define Frequency**.
**Frequency is the number of waves passing a given point, in a specific amount of time**.

It is usually written as waves per second. (waves / second)

Below is a wave with a frequency of 5 Waves per second!



Below is that same wave with a decrease in wavelength!

What is the frequency of the wave below per second?



Answer: **10 waves per second!**

When you decreased the wavelength, what happened to the frequency? **The frequency increased!**

**What is the relationship between wavelength and frequency?**

 **-Increase the frequency you decrease the wavelength.**

 **-Increase the wavelength you decrease the frequency.**

 **This is an inverse relationship. Inverse means opposite!**

**Thinking about frequency and wavelength…When one gets bigger the other gets smaller and when one gets smaller the other gets bigger!!**