

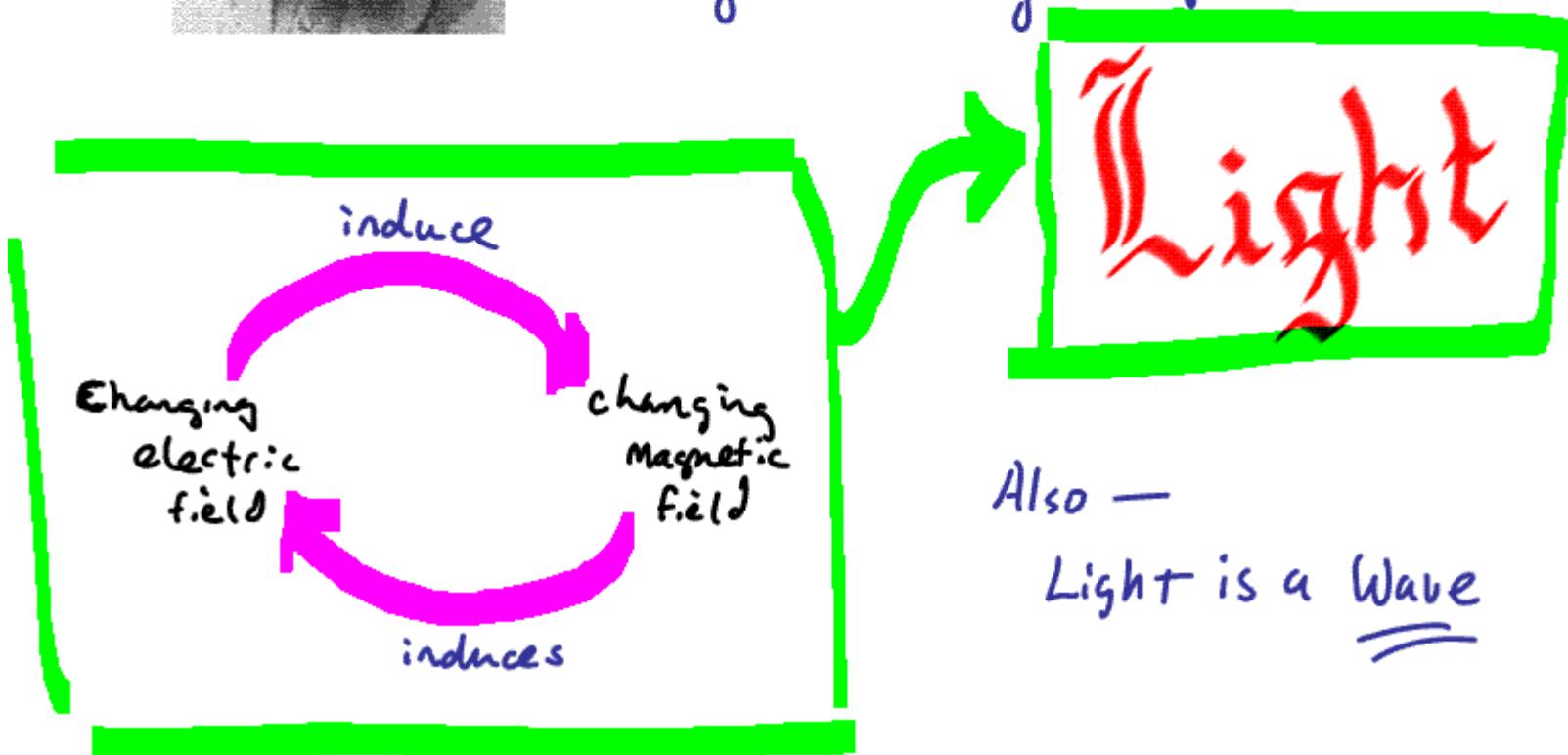
Physics 100 - September 26, 2007



James Clark Maxwell - 1873

4 equations

"unify" electricity + Magnetism



Waves



Length w/ which
Wave repeats
Wavelength = λ

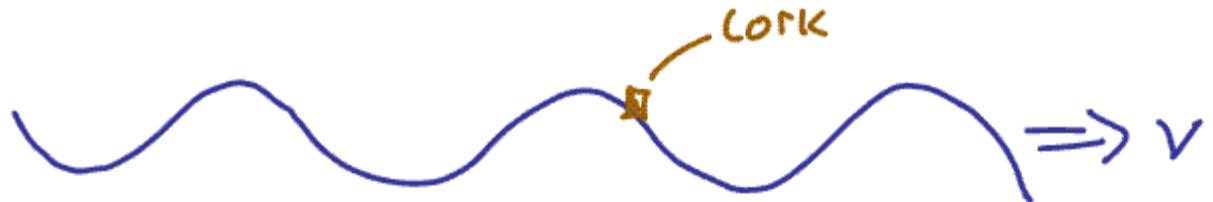
Amplitude
"A"
Meas. of
energy
and
intensity

String
Shape
frozen
in
time

Waves "g" us

Water waves
Earthquakes
Waves on strings
Sound

* JUST STAY
Tuned



$$\text{frequency of wave} = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{\text{seconds}} \equiv \text{Hertz}$$

Sound waves at high frequency \rightarrow you perceive as having high pitch

frequency corresponds to pitch in sound waves.

low frequency \rightarrow low pitch

light waves \sim high frequency more blue

frequency corresponds to color in light waves

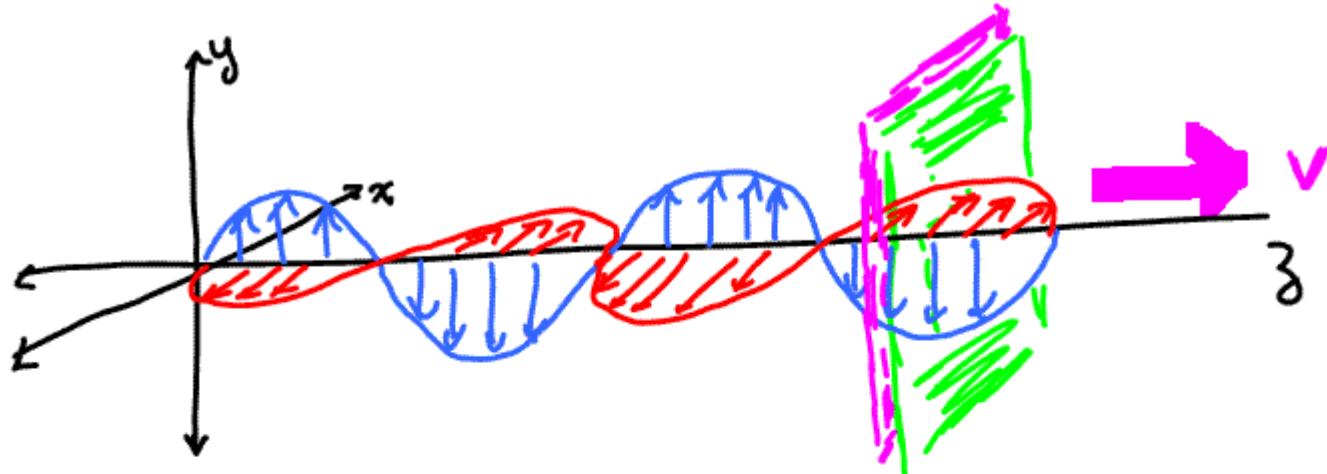
low frequency more red

$$\text{frequency} = \frac{1}{T} = f \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{sound} \\ (\text{music}) \end{matrix}$$

ν ← light

$$V = \frac{\lambda}{T} = \lambda f$$

light in vacuum $c = \lambda \nu$



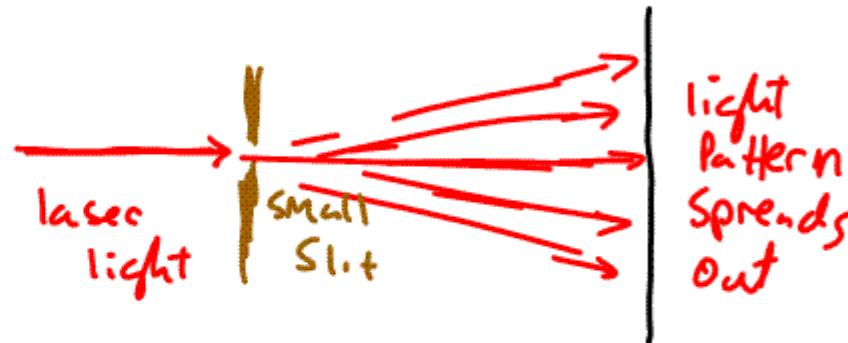
Wave propagates in z direction

↑ represents direction and magnitude of E field in
plane transverse to motion

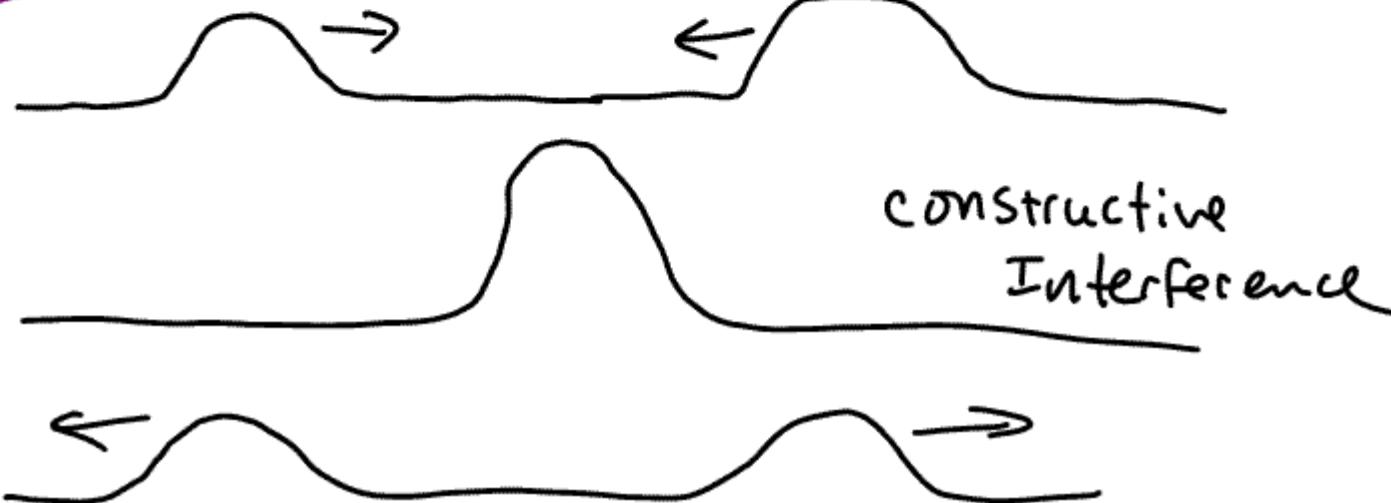
↑ represents direction and magnitude of B field
in plane transverse to direction of motion

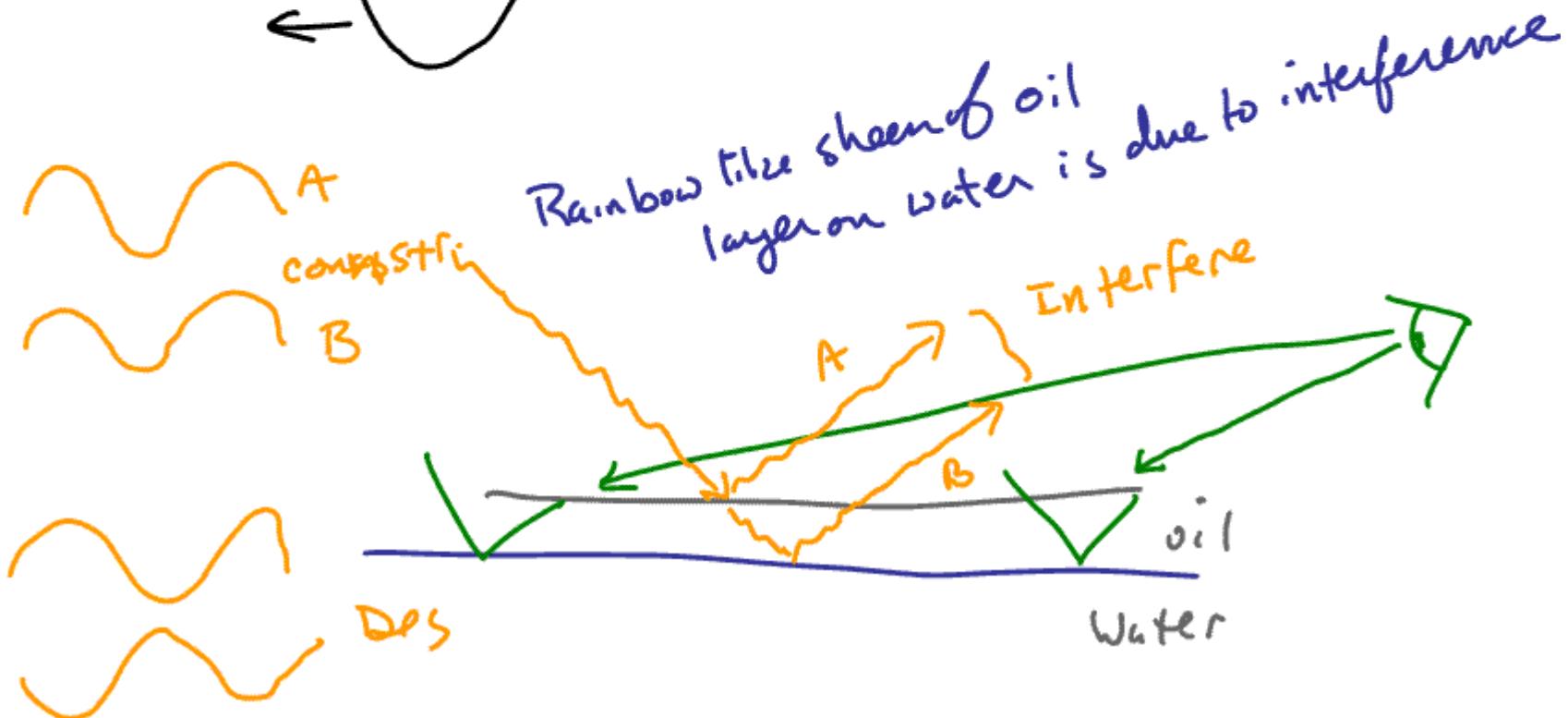
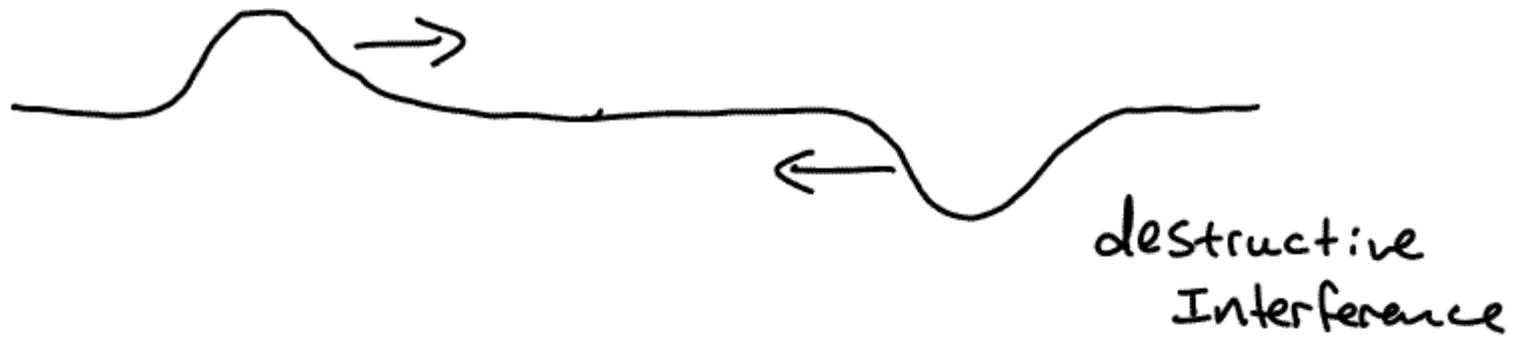
Waves (all types) exhibit Diffraction
Interference
Refraction

Diffraction - waves spread out passing thru small hole



Interference

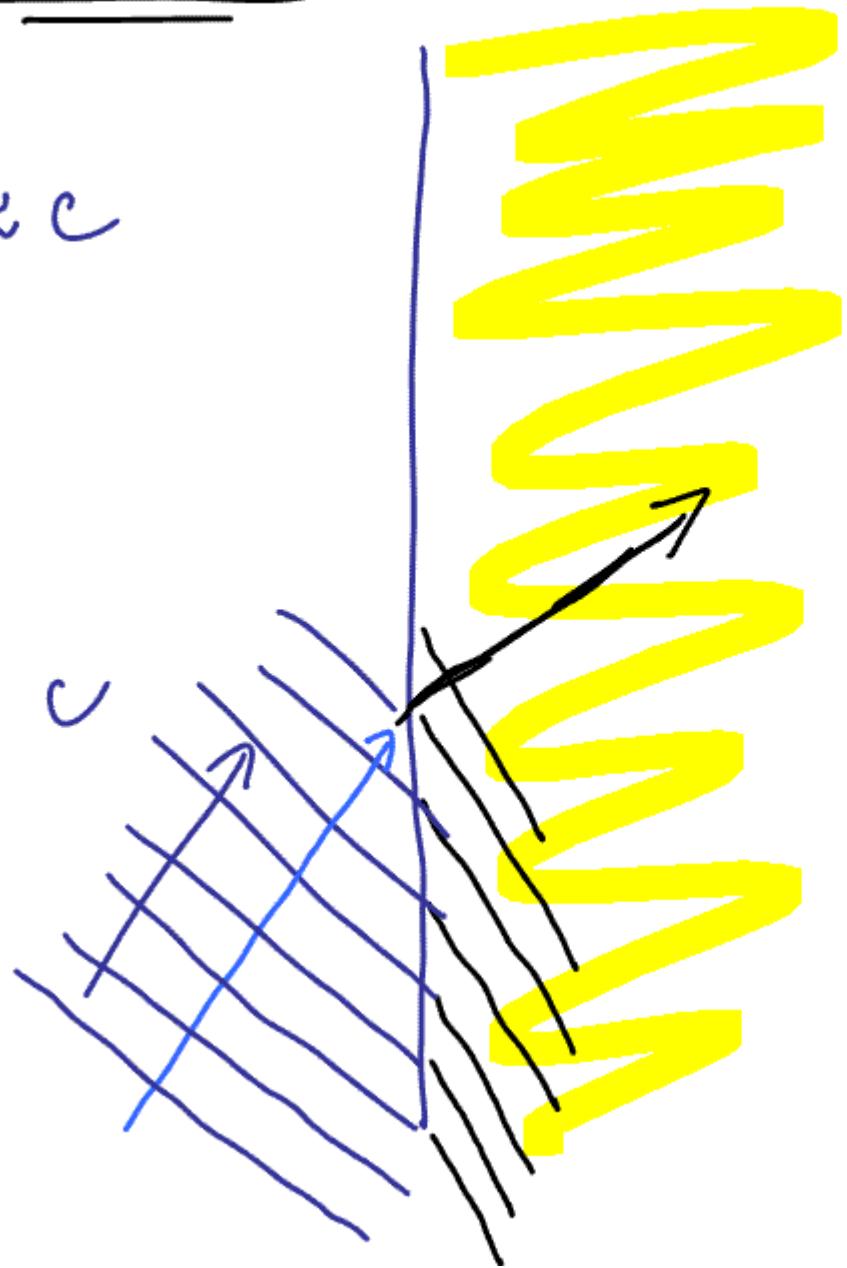




Refraction

Air

$$V_{\text{air}} \approx c$$



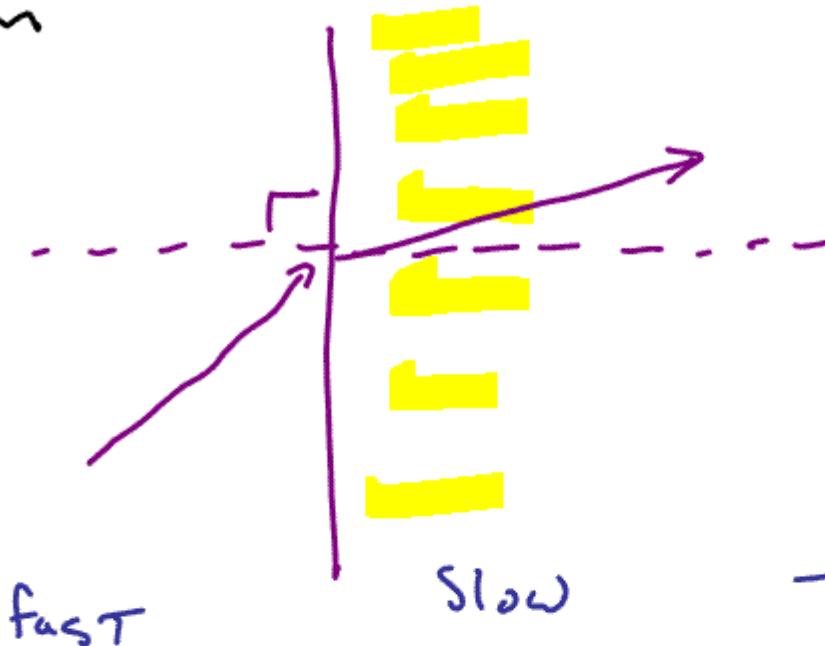
$$V_{\text{glass}} = \frac{c}{n_{\text{en}}}$$

1.3

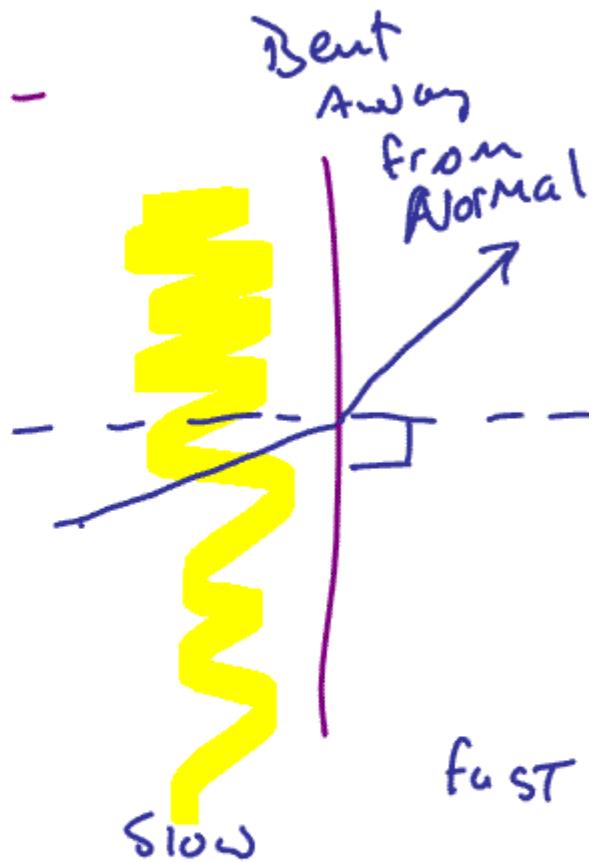
Glass

Index
of
refraction

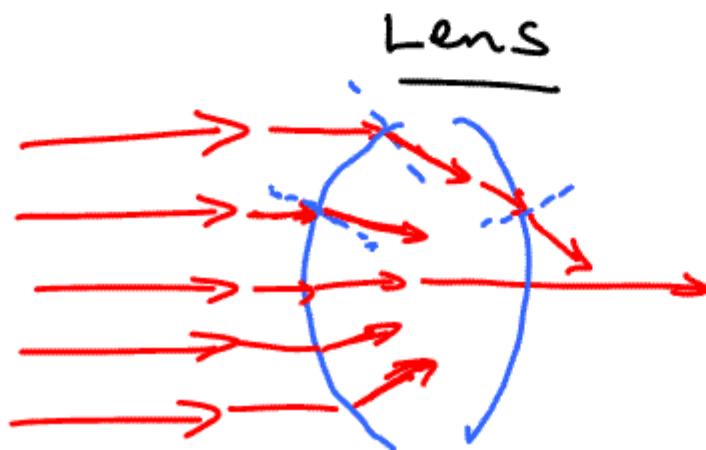
Refraction

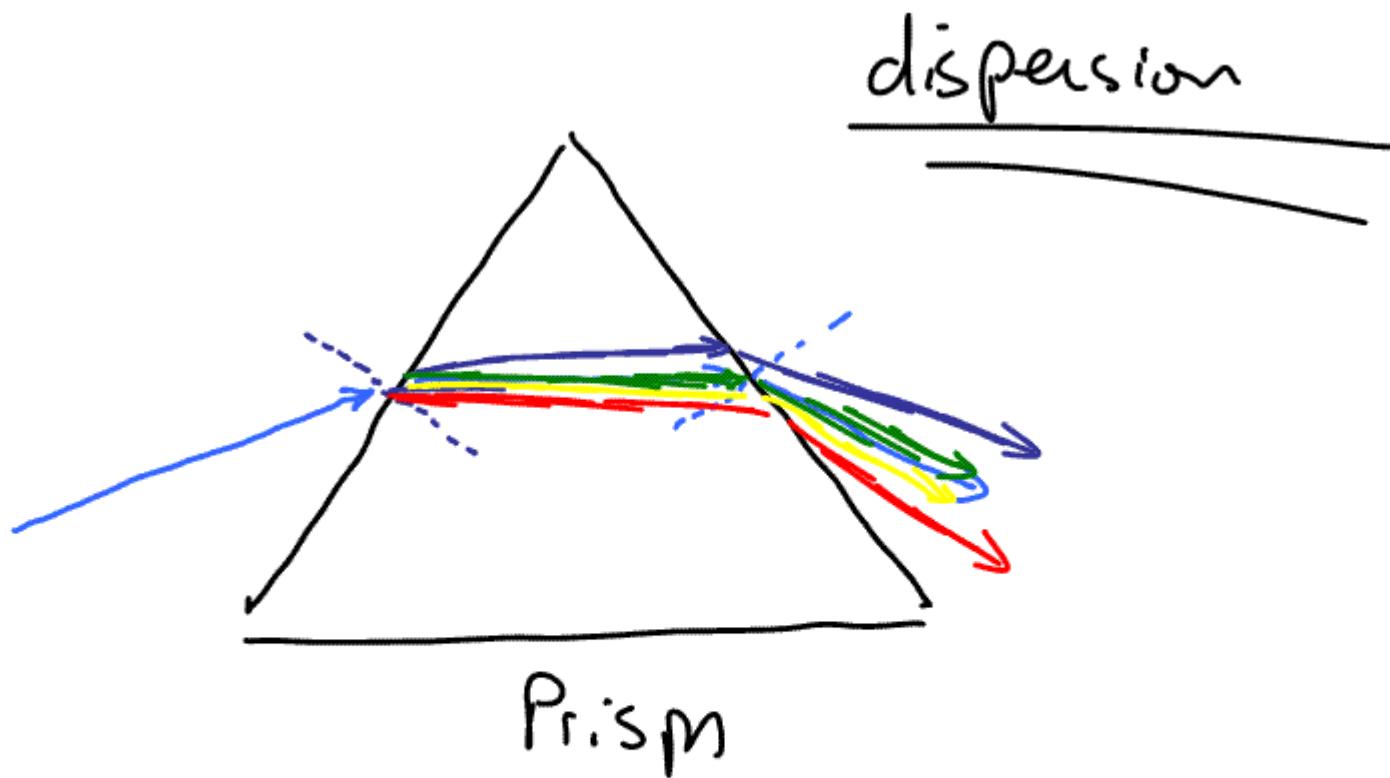


Bent
Toward
Normal



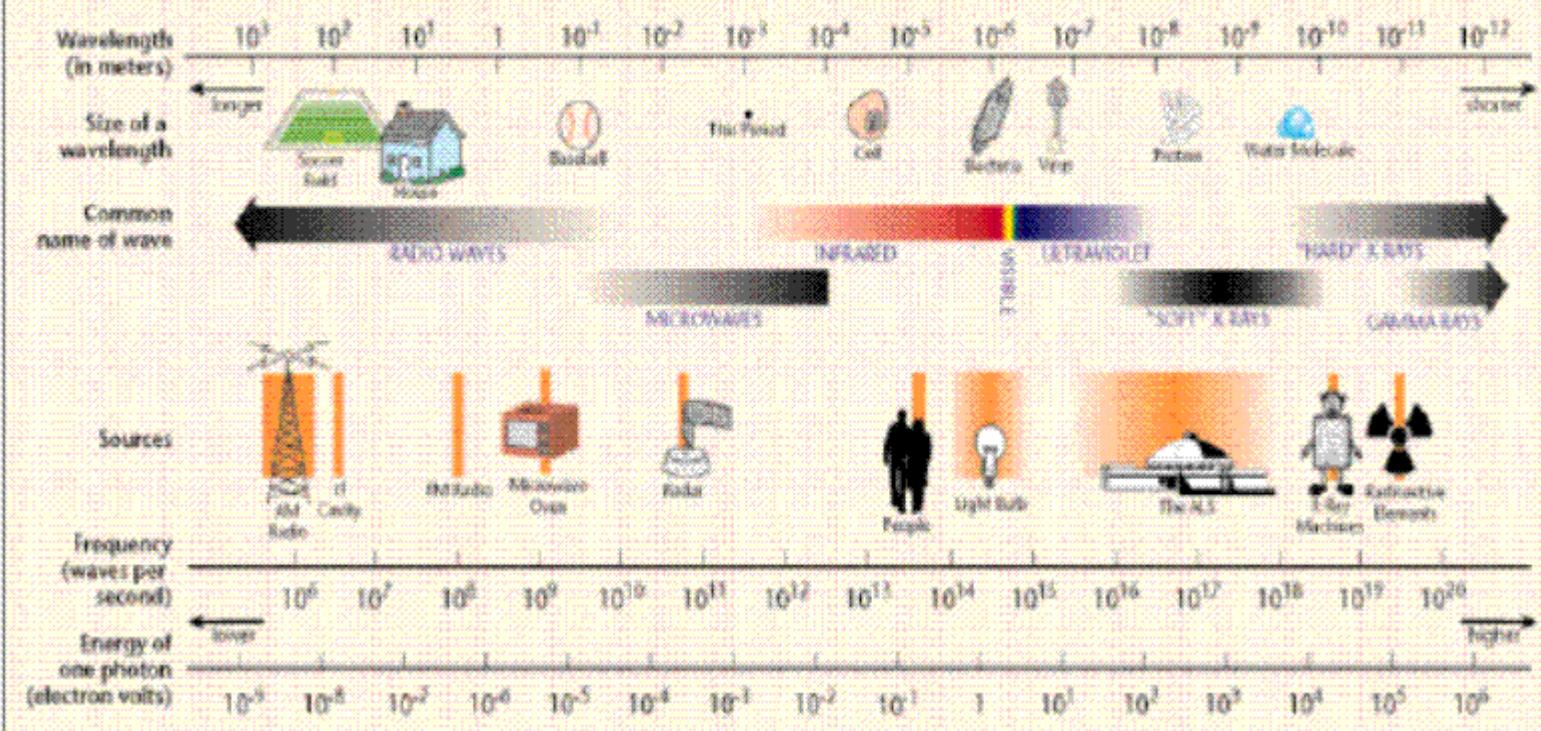
fast





degree by which light is bent
depends on frequency

THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM



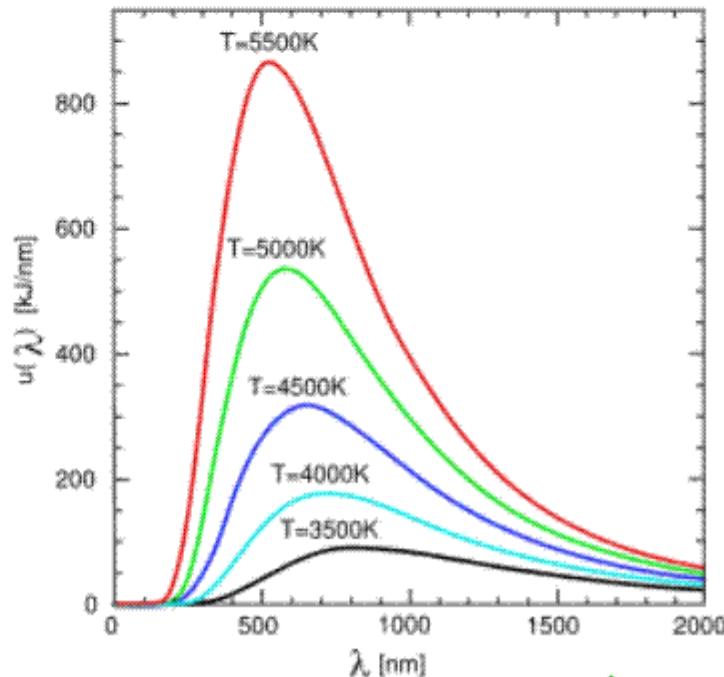


Max Planck
(1858 - 1947)

German natural

Awarded 1918 Nobel Prize in physics
for analysis of blackbody radiation
which contributed to rise of
Quantum Mechanics

<http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/Mathematicians/Planck.html>



-fig from Wikipedia - "blackbody"