

# Physics 101: The Science of Sound

## MiniTest 4a, 12/1/06

Name \_\_\_\_\_

For questions with numerical answers, draw a box around your final answer.

Except as noted, correct answers get full credit. Incorrect answers get partial credit based on the work shown.

If any problem relies on a previous answer, scoring on that problem will be based on YOUR previous answer, whether or not it is correct.

Scoring:

Raw Total: \_\_\_\_\_/100 pts

Adjusted Score: \_\_\_\_\_%

## Potentially useful equations

$$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\pi = 3.1415$$

$$\Delta x = A \cos(\phi)$$

$$\Delta x = A \cos\left(-\frac{360^\circ}{T}t + \phi_0\right)$$

$$v_{\text{avg,pp}} = 4 \frac{A}{T}$$

$$v_{\text{max}} = \frac{\pi}{2} v_{\text{avg,pp}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$PE = \frac{1}{2} k(\Delta x)^2$$

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} k A^2$$

$$\text{whole tone ratio} = 1.12246$$

$$\text{semitone ratio} = 1.05946$$

$$L_I = (10 \text{ dB}) \log\left(\frac{I}{I_0}\right)$$

$$I = I_0 10^{(L_I/10 \text{ dB})}$$

$$\Delta L_I = L_{I1} - L_{I2} = (10 \text{ dB}) \log\left(\frac{I_1}{I_2}\right)$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = 10^{(\Delta L_I/10 \text{ dB})}$$

$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$A = 4\pi r^2$$

$$g[\text{dB}] = (10 \text{ dB}) \log\left(\frac{W_{\text{out}}}{W_{\text{in}}}\right) = (10 \text{ dB}) \log(g)$$

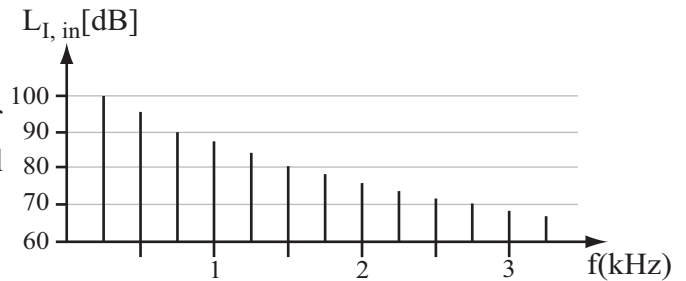
$$v = \sqrt{\frac{F_T}{\mu}}$$

$$I = \frac{\Delta p^2}{400 \text{ kg/m}^2\text{s}}$$

1) [15 pts] When a certain microphone collects  $3.0 \times 10^{-7} \text{W}$  of sound power, the microphone sends a  $8.00 \times 10^{-9} \text{W}$  electrical signal to a recording device. Which of the following would be an accurate description of the microphone's gain? (Circle one)

- (A)  $-2.92 \times 10^{-7} \text{W}$       (B) 37.5      (C) -15.7dB      (D) 0.0267dB      (E) 15.7dB      (F) 54.7dB

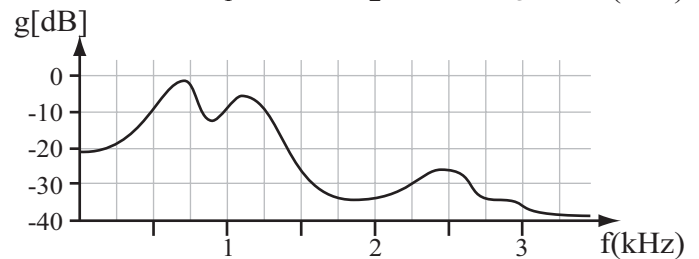
2a) [10 pts] To the right are elements of someone speaking the vowel sound "ah." Specifically, there's a spectrum of the sound at the beginning of the vocal tract, and the response curve of the vocal tract. In the output spectrum, give the SIL for the following partials:



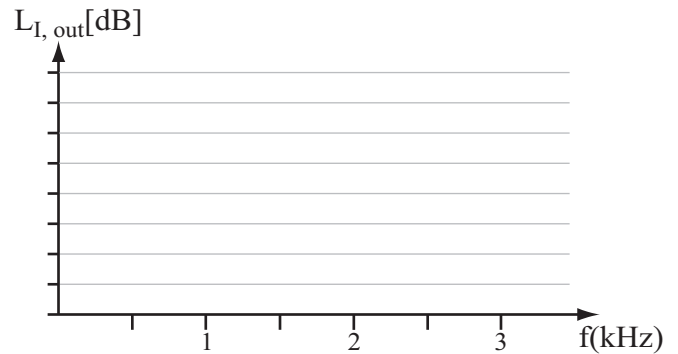
3rd partial : \_\_\_\_\_

10th partial : \_\_\_\_\_

2b) [5 pts] Sketch the complete output spectrum. Neatness counts. Suggestion: Do the rest of the MiniTest first.



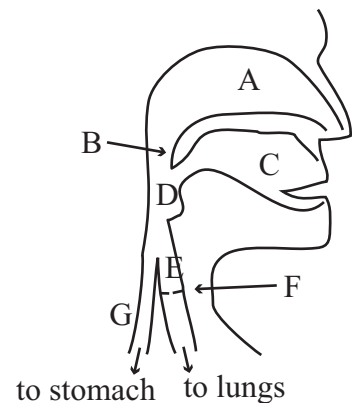
2c) [5 pts] What is the pitch or frequency of this sound?



2d) [5 pts] At what frequency is the first formant placed?

3) [10 pts] For each of the following parts of the vocal tract, give the letter which labels it on the schematic to the right.

- larynx \_\_\_\_\_      nasal cavity \_\_\_\_\_  
 oral cavity \_\_\_\_\_      pharynx \_\_\_\_\_  
 vocal folds \_\_\_\_\_

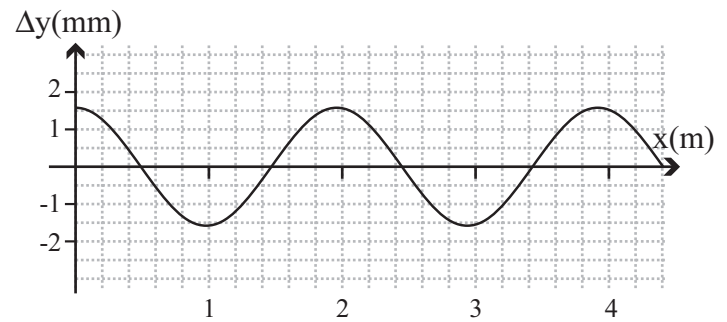


4) [15 pts] Give the following parameters of the wave graphed to the right, which is traveling down a rope at 26m/s.

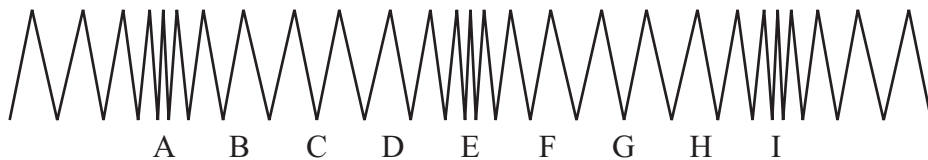
Amplitude =

Wavelength =

Period =



5) [20 pts] A rope hangs off your balcony with a bucket (weight 9N) tied to the lower end. You would like to vibrate the top with a frequency of 22Hz and create a traveling wave with a wavelength of 1.3m. What linear mass density of rope is required to achieve that?



6) [15 pts] The picture shows a snapshot of a compression wave which is traveling along a slinky to the right. Circle True or False for the following statements.

True    False    E is at a maximum rarefaction

True    False    Near G the displacement is zero

True    False    The coil near D has been displaced to the right (relative to equilibrium)

True    False    A is at a maximum compression

True    False    Near B the displacement is zero

True    False    This could also be called a longitudinal wave