ANEXOS

TABELA 1: Valores de frequência (em Hz), comprimento de onda λ (em m) e velocidade de propagação (em m/s) para cada onda.

Tabela corrigida na folha extra

Frequência (Hz)	comprimento de onda (m)	Velocidade (m/s)
10	0,0431	0,431
20	0,0227	0,454
30	0,0180	0,540

FIGURA 1: Representação dos fenômenos ondulatórios.

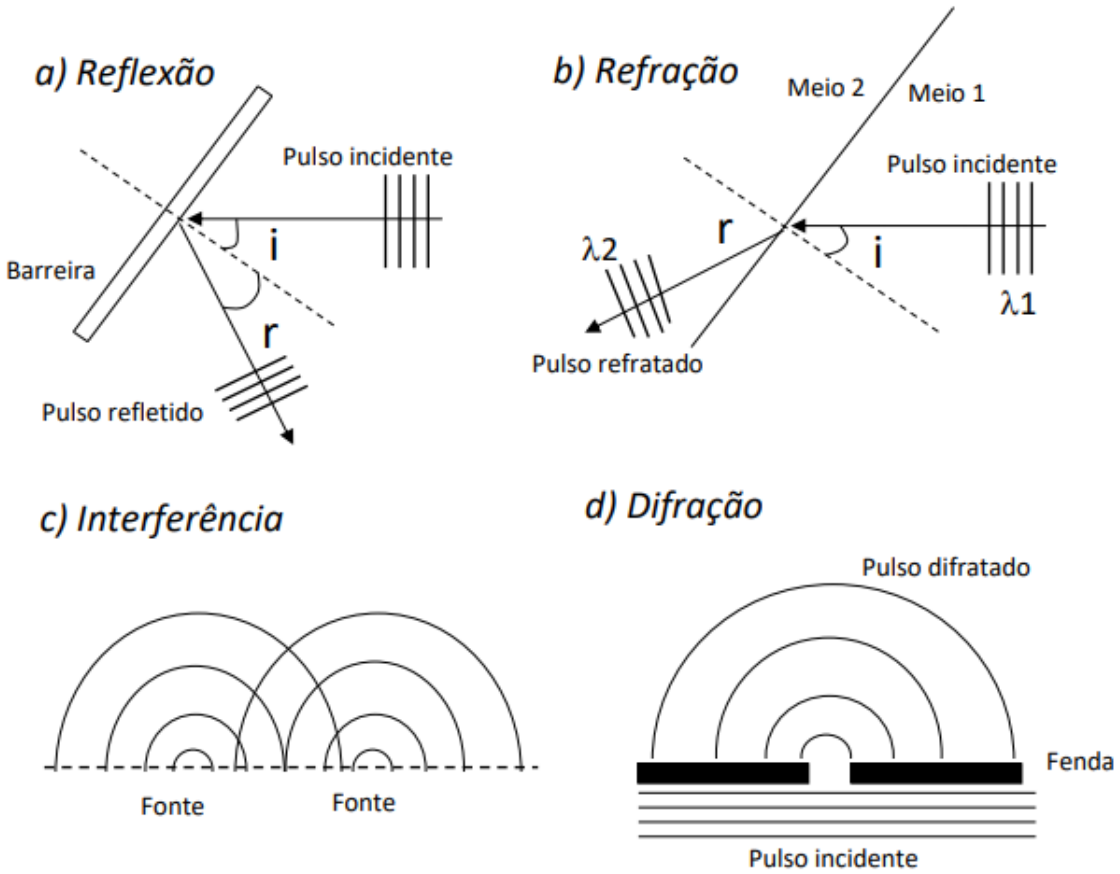
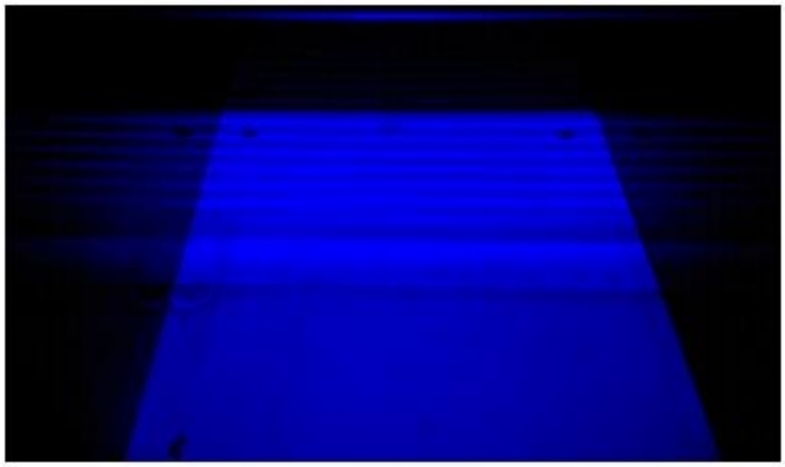


FIGURA 2: Fotos dos fenômenos ondulatórios

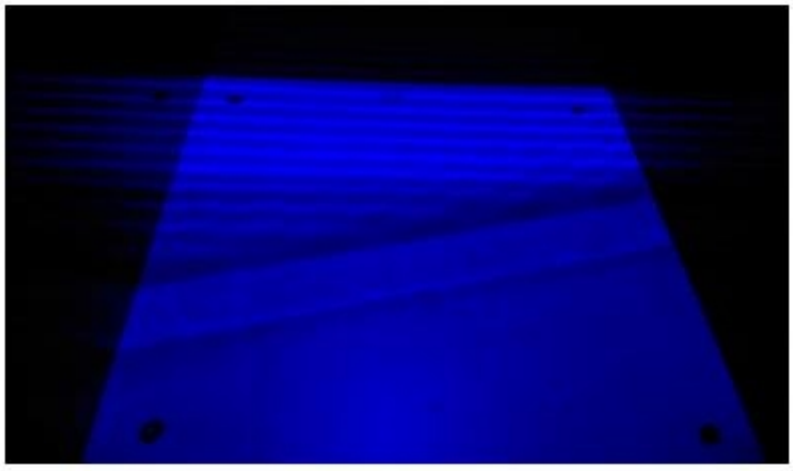
A – REFLEXÃO

- Frequência fixa de 30 Hz

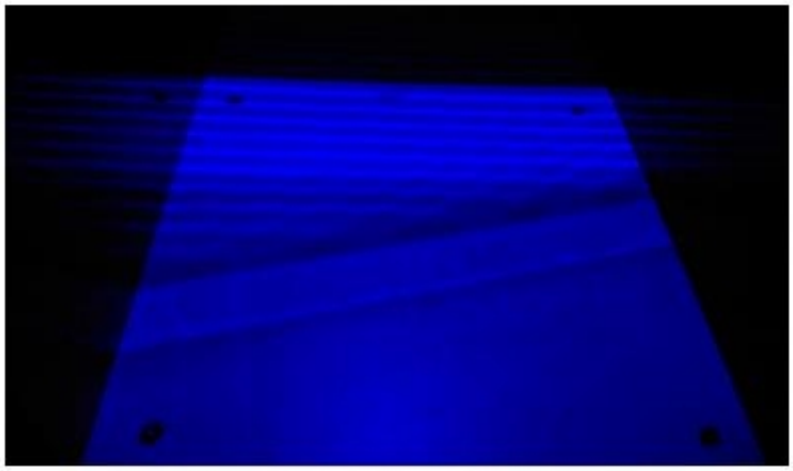
- Ângulo de 0°



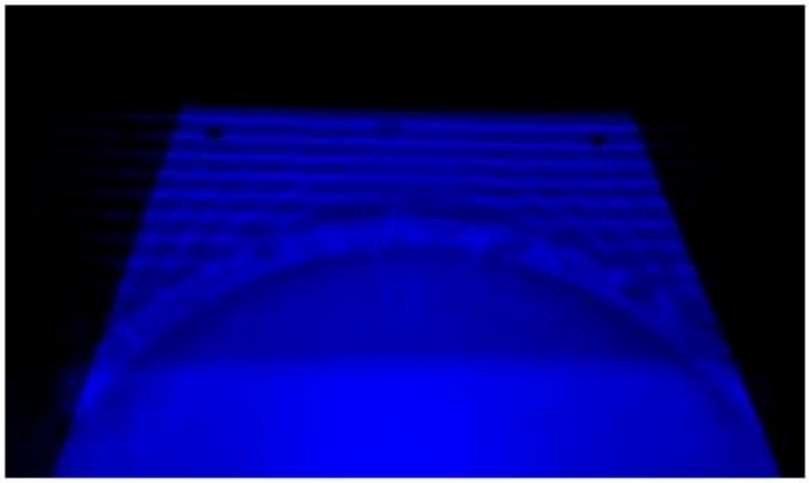
- Ângulo de 30°



- Ângulo de 45°



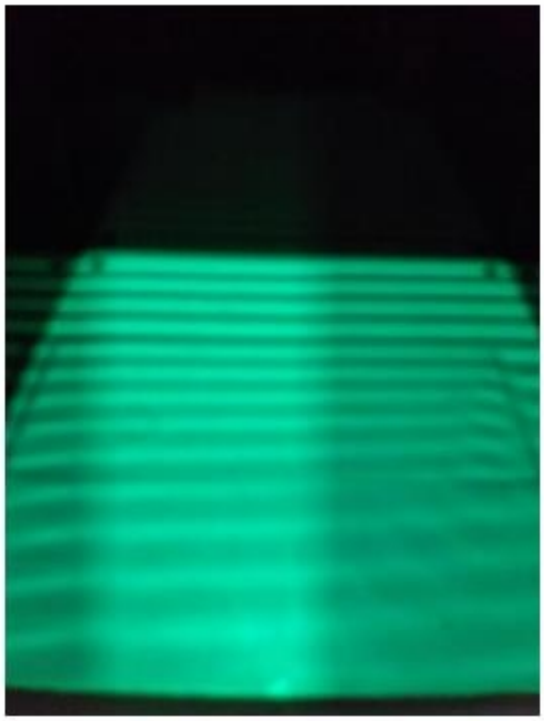
- Anteparo Curvilíneo



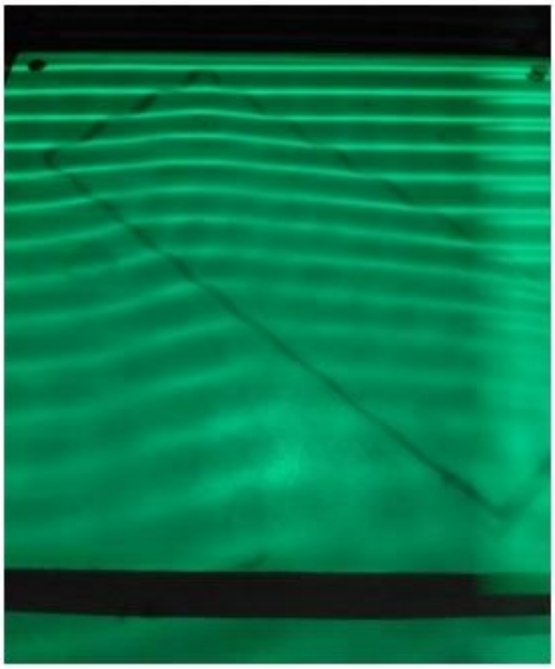
B – REFRAÇÃO

- Frequência de 20 Hz

- Ângulo de 0°

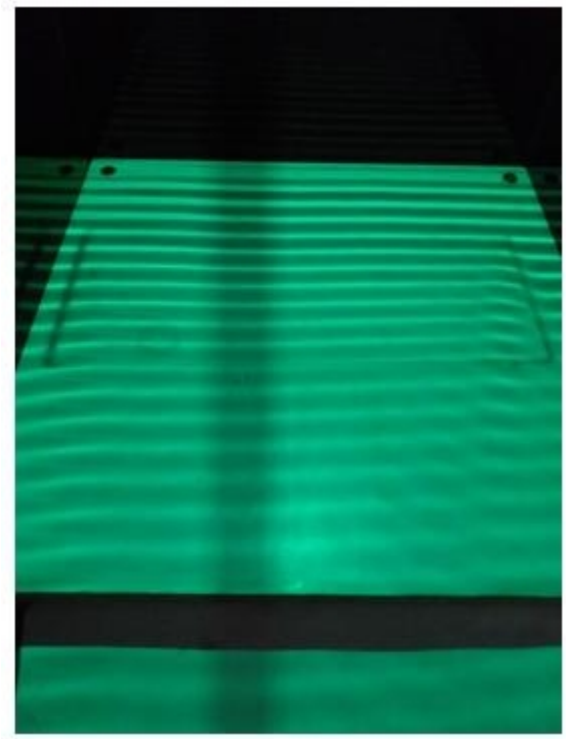


- Ângulo de 45°

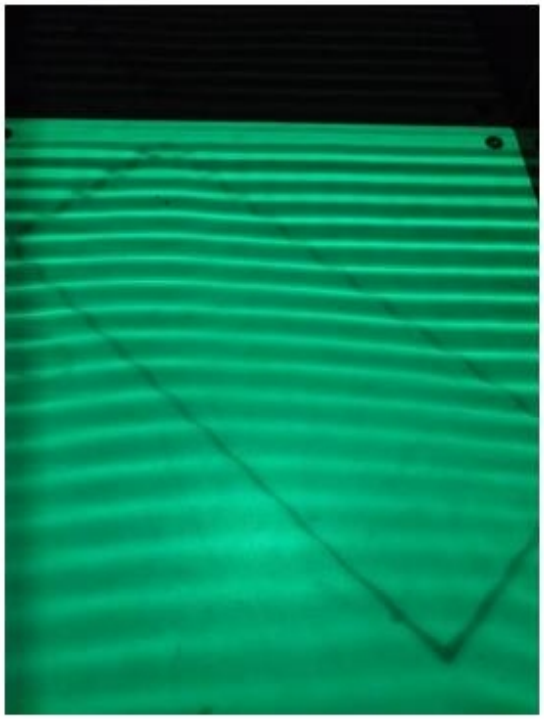


- Frequência de 30 Hz

- Ângulo de 0°



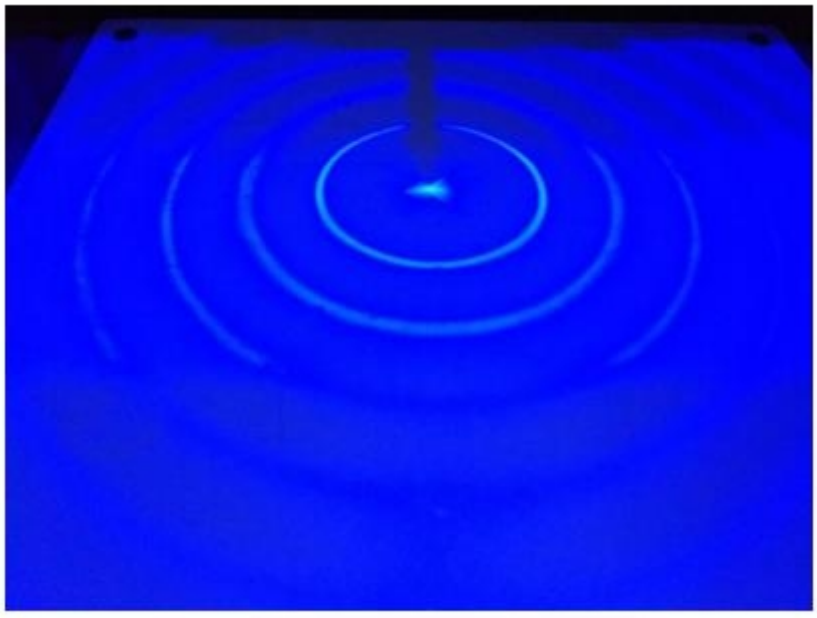
- Ângulo de 45°



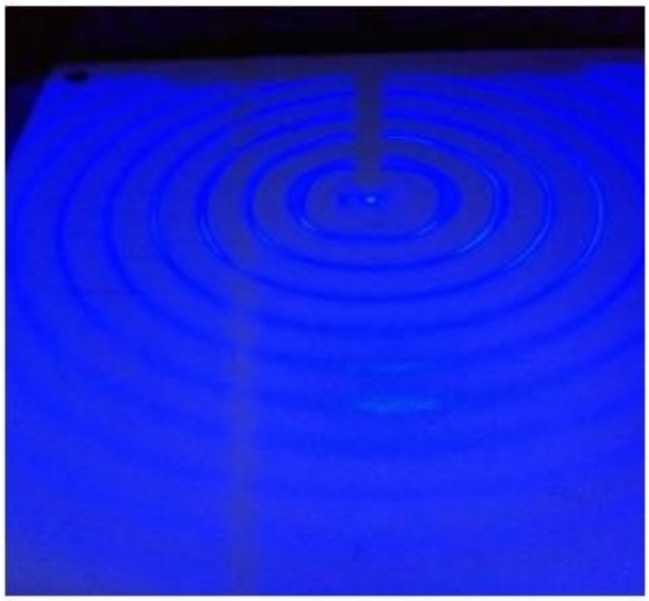
C – INTERFERÊNCIA

- Uma fonte pontual

- 20 Hz

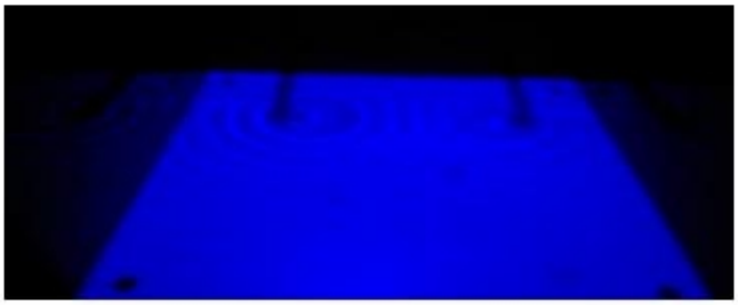


- 30 Hz

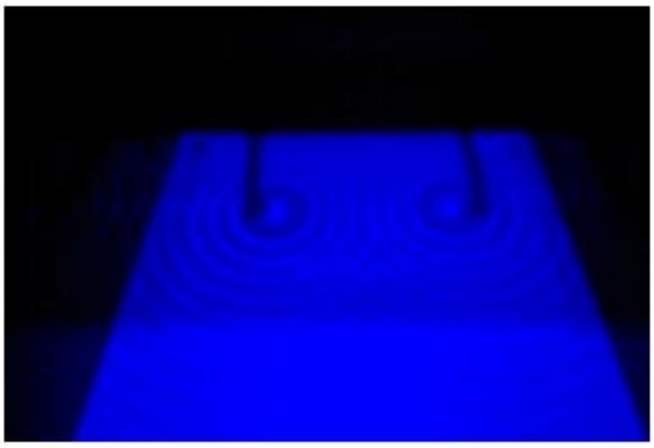


- Duas fontes pontuais com distâncias de 5 cm

  - 20 Hz

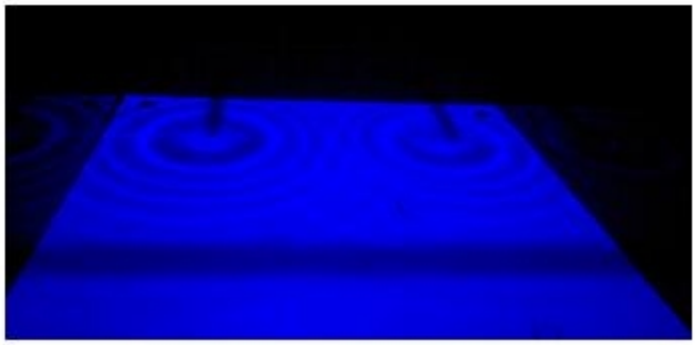


  - 30 Hz

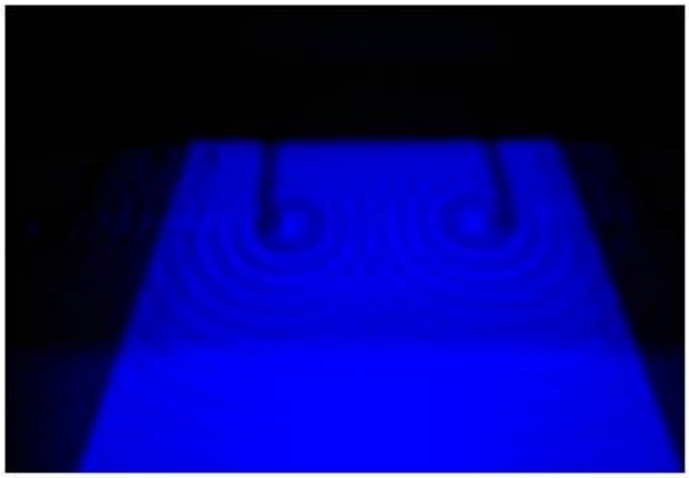


- Duas fontes pontuais com distâncias de 7,5 cm

  - 20 Hz

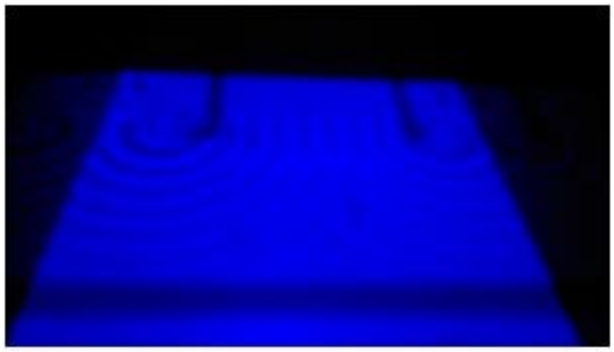


  - 30 Hz

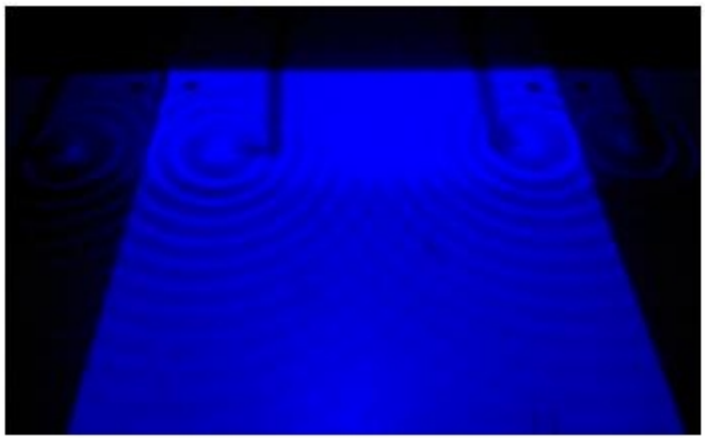


- Duas fontes pontuais com distâncias de 10 cm

- 20 Hz



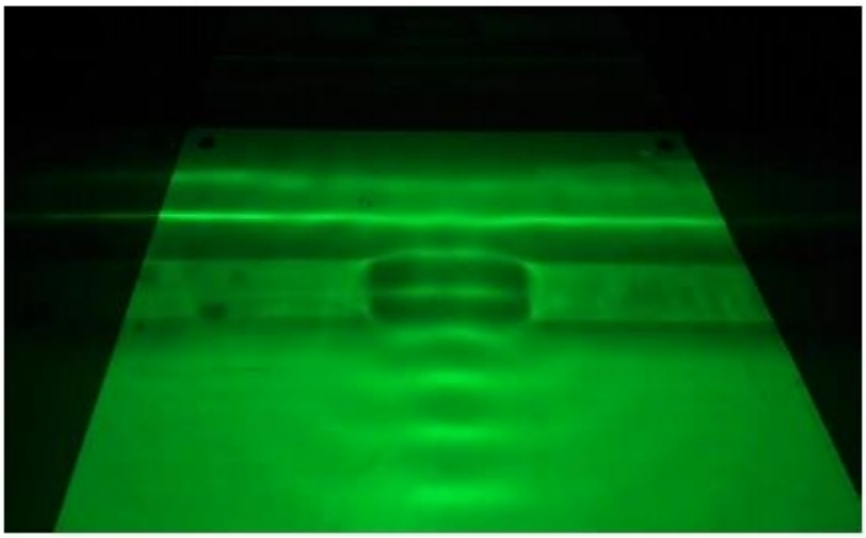
- 30 Hz



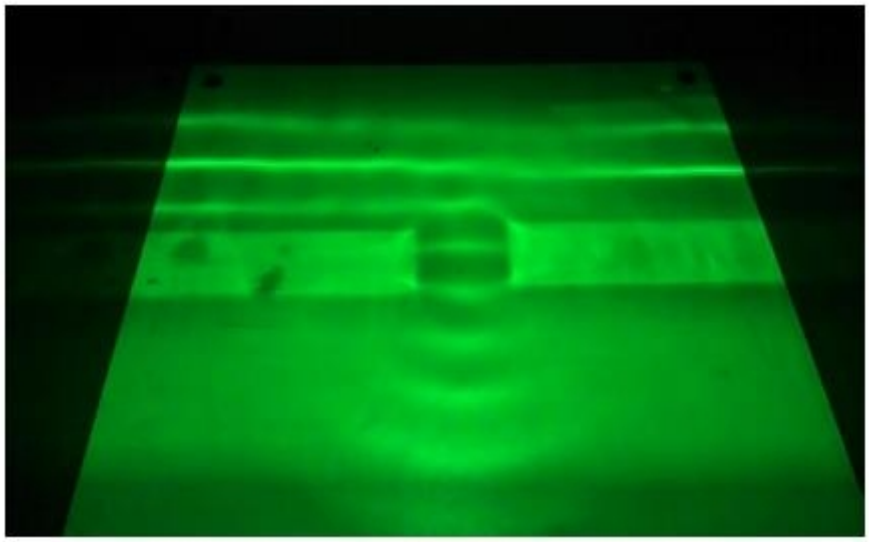
D – DIFRAÇÃO

- Frequência de 20 Hz variando a abertura do anteparo em relação ao comprimento de onda

- $>> \lambda$

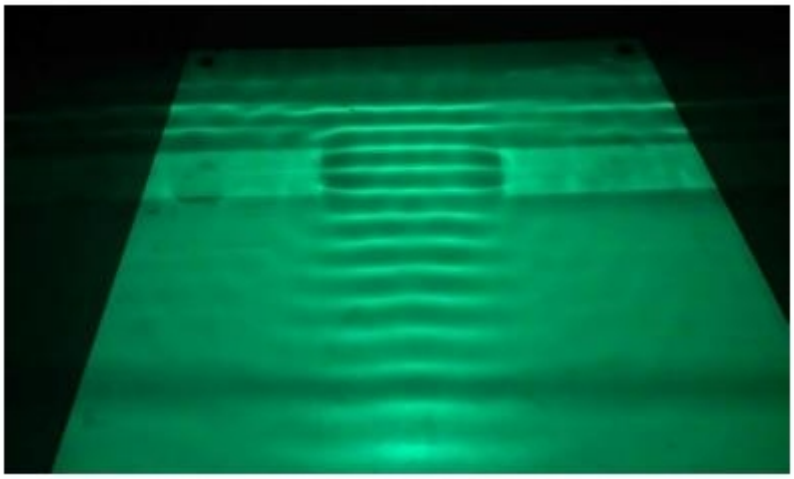


- $> \lambda$

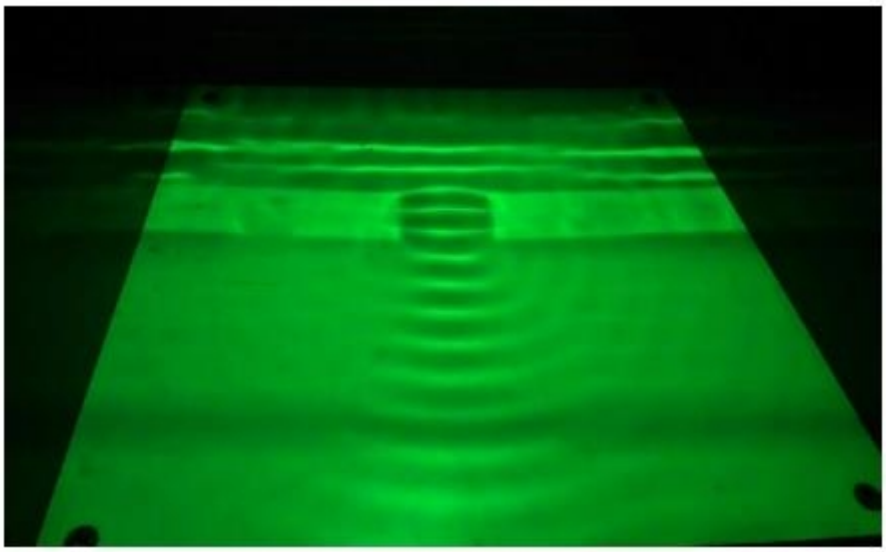


- Frequência de 20 Hz variando a abertura do anteparo em relação ao comprimento de onda

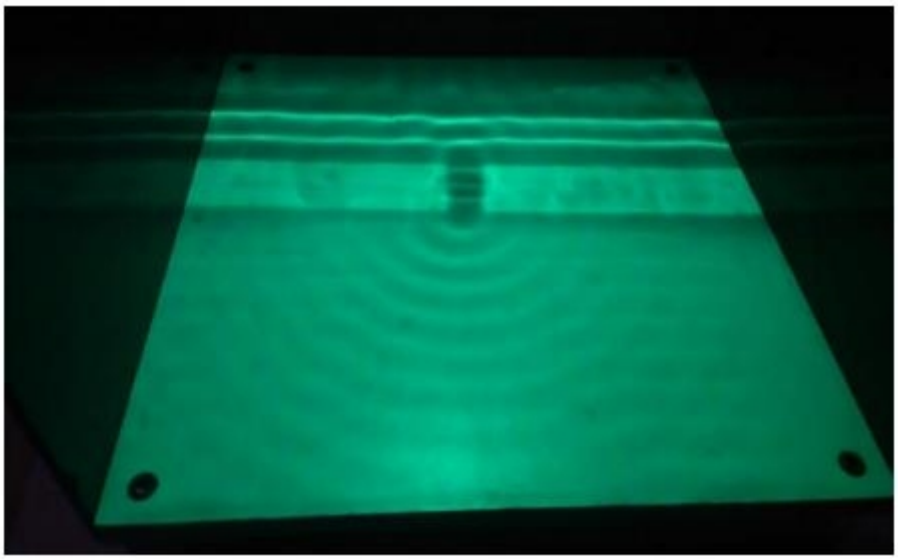
- >> λ



- > λ



- $\approx \lambda$



- Frequência de 30 Hz com duas fendas