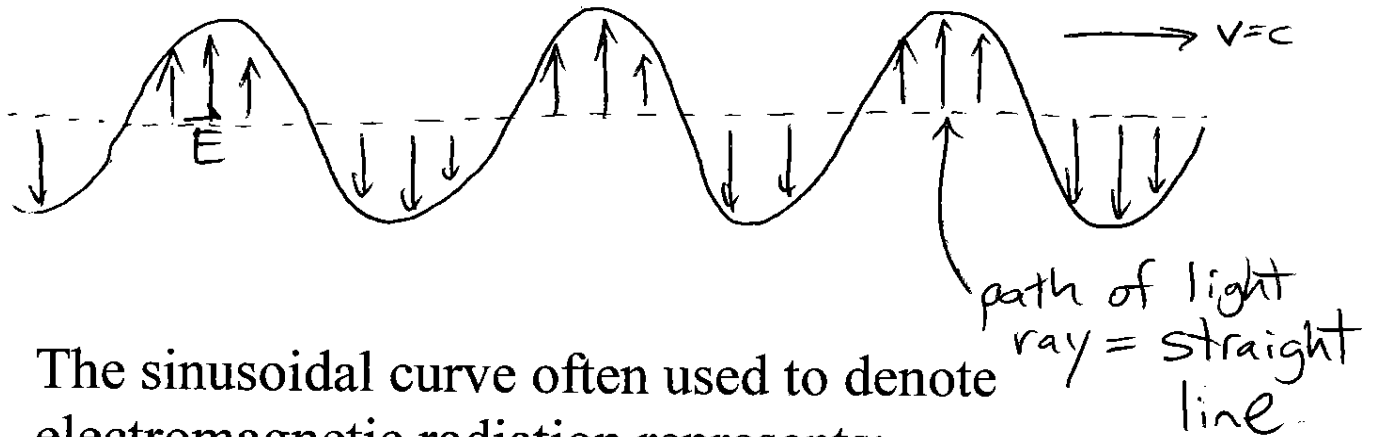
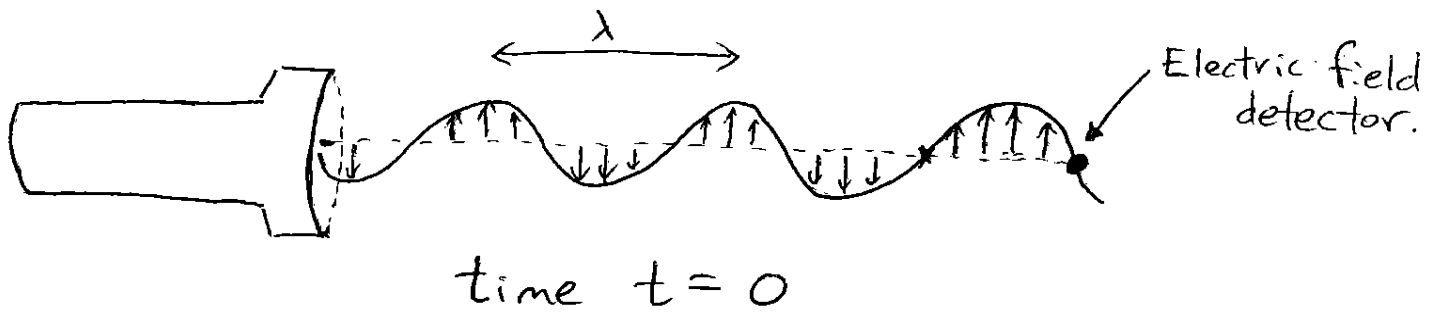


The sinusoidal curve often used to denote electromagnetic radiation represents:

- A) The path of a light ray
- B) The boundary of the region in which the electric and magnetic fields are nonzero
- C) The strength and direction of the electric field along a line in the direction of the wave
- D) Photons which oscillate up and down in the presence of a light beam
- E) A snake



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At what time will the electric field detector next read $\vec{E} = 0$?

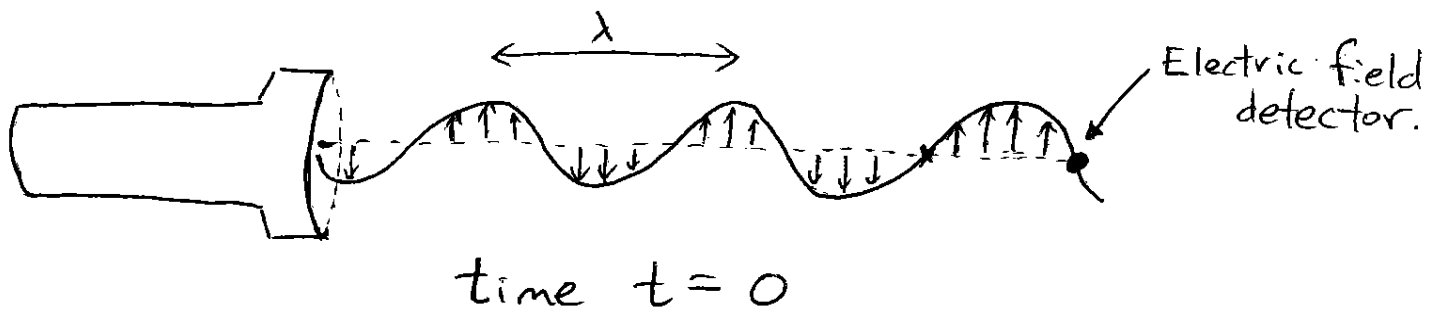
A) $\frac{1}{2} \lambda \cdot c$

B) λ / c

C) $\frac{\lambda}{2c}$

D) $\frac{2c}{\lambda}$

E) $\cos(2\pi \lambda)$



At what time will the electric field detector next read $\vec{E} = 0$?

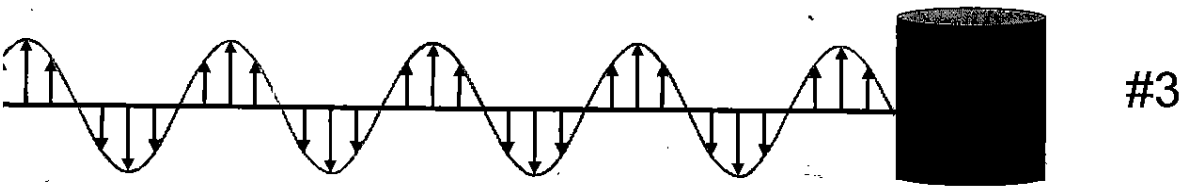
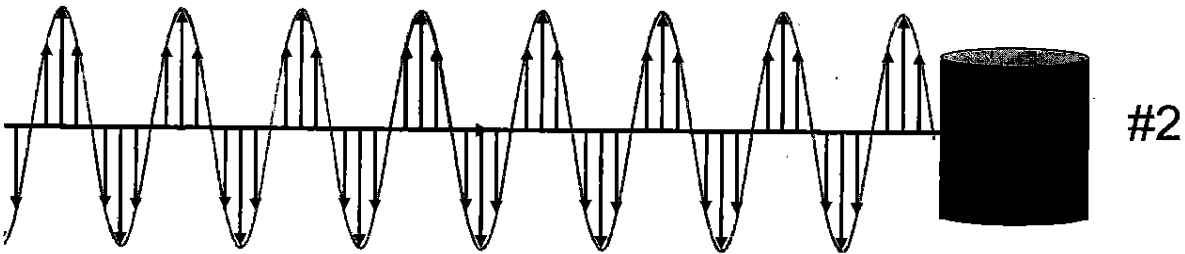
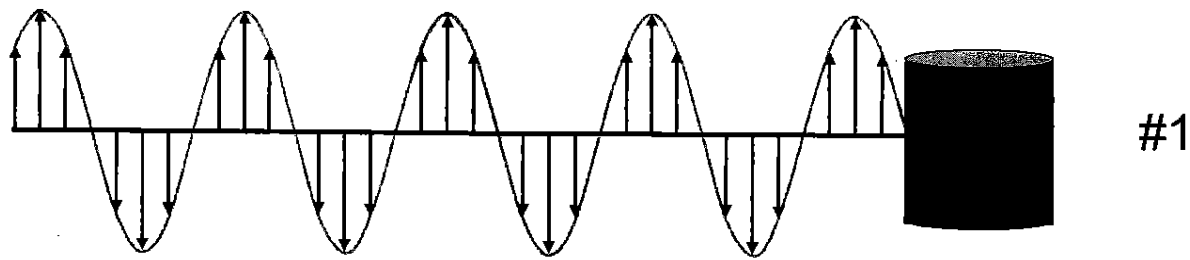
A) $\frac{1}{2} \lambda \cdot c$

B) λ / c

C) $\frac{\lambda}{2c}$ → needs to travel distance $\frac{\lambda}{2}$
 - speed c
 time $\frac{\lambda}{2c}$

D) $\frac{2c}{\lambda}$

E) $\cos(2\pi \lambda)$



Which barrel will heat up the fastest? $E_{1\max} = E_{2\max} > E_{3\max}$

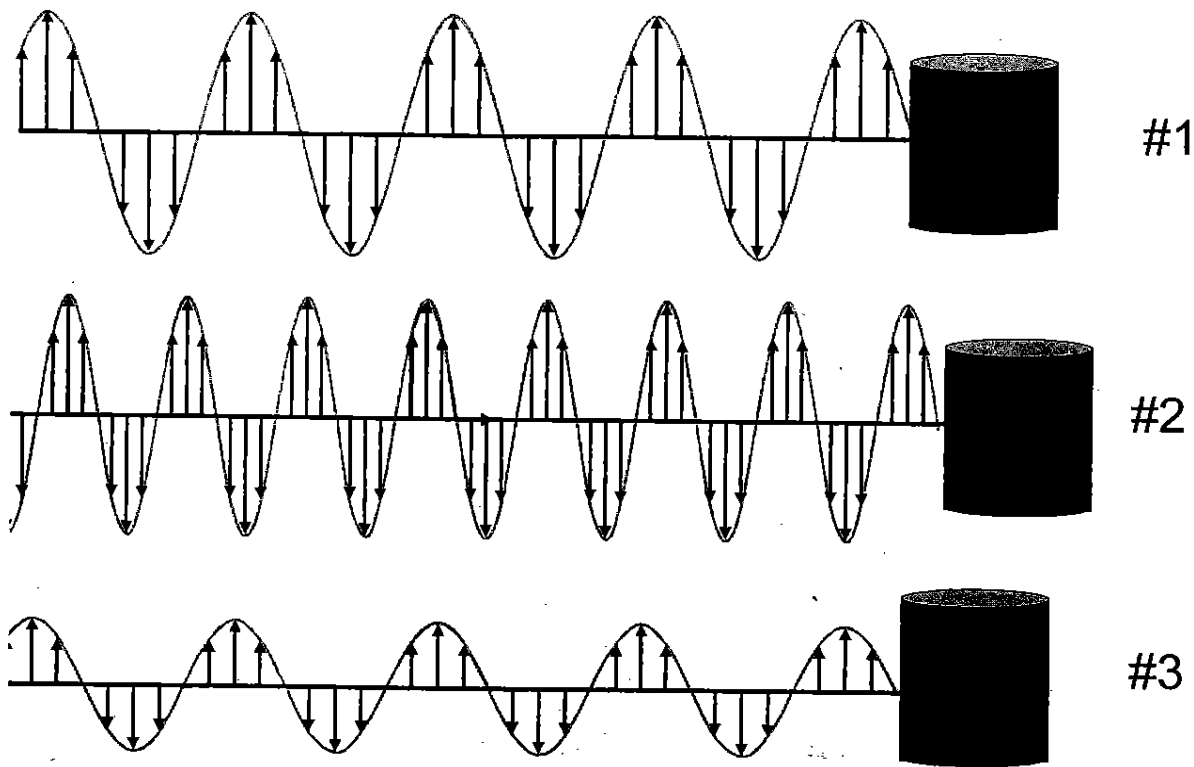
a. $2 > 1 > 3$

b. $1 > 2 > 3$

c. $1 = 2 > 3$

d. $1 = 3 > 2$

e. $2 > 1 = 3$



Which barrel will heat up the fastest? $E_{1\max} = E_{2\max} > E_{3\max}$

a. $2 > 1 > 3$ b. $1 > 2 > 3$

d. $1 = 3 > 2$ e. $2 > 1 = 3$

c. $1 = 2 > 3$

Energy density same for #1 and #2, less for #3
(prop to (amplitude)².)

Velocity same for all

∴ Amount of energy per time
greatest for #1 and #2.