Answers

Longitudinal Wave	A wave that oscillates parallel to the direction of propagation.
Time Period, T	The time taken in s, for one wave to pass a fixed point. $T = 1/frequency$
Compression	The region in a longitudinal wave where the particles are closest together.
Infrasound	Sound waves with frequencies lower than the human audible range.
Frequency, f	The number of waves that pass a fixed point in one second. Measured in Hertz (Hz, or s^{-1}).
Peak	The highest point above the equilibrium position, also called a crest.
Rarefaction	The region in a longitudinal wave where the particles are farthest apart.
Trough	The lowest point below the equilibrium position, also called a valley.
Ultraviolet	Light radiation with wavelengths just shorter than the violet end of the visible range.
Ultrasound	Sound waves with frequencies higher than the human audible range.
Wavelength, λ	The length of a wave, measured between a point on one wave and the same point on the next.
Hertz, Hz	The unit of measurement of frequency. Equal to one oscillation per second. Given the symbol Hz, or s^{-1}.
Oscillation	A regular periodic motion or vibration.
Mechanical Wave	A wave that travels as a disturbance in a material medium.
Amplitude	The maximum displacement from the equilibrium (resting) position.
Wave Speed, v	The distance travelled by a wave per unit time. $v = f\lambda$
Displacement	The distance of a particle in a wave from the equilibrium position.
Propagate	*(of a wave)* to travel.
Equilibrium Position	The undisturbed (resting) position of a particle in a wave.

Transverse Wave	A wave that oscillates at right angles to the direction of propagation.
Infrared	Light radiation with wavelengths just longer than the red end of the visible range.
Medium	The substance through which a mechanical wave travels.
Electromagnetic Wave	Waves that result from oscillations in electric and magnetic fields. These waves can travel in a vacuum.