

Match the words below to the definitions in the table

Wave Speed, v	Mechanical Wave	Infrasound	Medium
Ultrasound	Electromagnetic Wave	Amplitude	Longitudinal Wave
Rarefaction	Infrared	Propagate	Peak
Frequency, f	Wavelength, λ	Hertz, Hz	Trough
Compression	Transverse Wave	Oscillation	Equilibrium Position
Time Period, T	Displacement	Ultraviolet	

	A wave that oscillates parallel to the direction of propagation.
	The time taken in s, for one wave to pass a fixed point. $T = 1/\text{frequency}$
	The region in a longitudinal wave where the particles are closest together.
	Sound waves with frequencies lower than the human audible range.
	The number of waves that pass a fixed point in one second. Measured in Hertz (Hz, or s^{-1}).
	The highest point above the equilibrium position, also called a crest.
	The region in a longitudinal wave where the particles are farthest apart.
	The lowest point below the equilibrium position, also called a valley.
	Light radiation with wavelengths just shorter than the violet end of the visible range.
	Sound waves with frequencies higher than the human audible range.

	The length of a wave, measured between a point on one wave and the same point on the next.
	The unit of measurement of frequency. Equal to one oscillation per second. Given the symbol Hz, or s^{-1} .
	A regular periodic motion or vibration.
	A wave that travels as a disturbance in a material medium.
	The maximum displacement from the equilibrium (resting) position.
	The distance travelled by a wave per unit time. $v = f\lambda$
	The distance of a particle in a wave from the equilibrium position.
	<i>(of a wave)</i> to travel.
	The undisturbed (resting) position of a particle in a wave.
	A wave that oscillates at right angles to the direction of propagation.
	Light radiation with wavelengths just longer than the red end of the visible range.
	The substance through which a mechanical wave travels.
	Waves that result from oscillations in electric and magnetic fields. These waves can travel in a vacuum.