

Observed frequency of wave when source or observer is moving (f')	Lines of constructive interference where crest meets crest	Part of standing wave with maximum amplitude	Regular pulsing in loudness of sound when two similar frequencies are played together
Apparent frequency	Antinodal lines	Antinode	Beating
Difference between the frequencies of two similar waves	Area of constructive interference	A pipe with one end open and the other end blocked up	To be in the same place at the same time
Beat frequency	Bright fringe	Closed Pipe	Coincides
When two waves add up to produce a larger amplitude	Area of destructive interference	When two waves cancel each other out to produce no amplitude	Wave changes direction
Constructive Interference	Dark fringe	Destructive Interference	Deviates
Bending of waves around a barrier/gap (provided barrier/gap is about same as wavelength of wave)	Series of fine slits or lines used to deviate waves (e.g. light)	Refraction in e.g. a prism causes white light to split up into colours	Change in observed frequency caused by relative movement of source and observer
Diffraction	Diffraction grating	Dispersion	Doppler effect

Family of waves (e.g. light) don't require medium, are transverse and travel at $3 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$	Atomic line spectra given off from low pressure gas excited by heat or electricity	The number of waves passing a point per second	Band of light/dark
Electromagnetic wave	Emission spectra	Frequency	Fringe
Lowest possible frequency that can form	Standing wave formed in string or air column	Waves about to collide with boundary / interface	Boundary between two different media
Fundamental	Harmonic	Incoming waves	Interface
Effect occurring when waves meet	Part of standing wave with zero amplitude	Line of destructive interference	Wave that oscillates parallel to direction the wave is travelling
Interference	Node	Nodal lines	Longitudinal Wave
A pipe with both ends open	When wave collides with a boundary / interface the reflected wave has same speed/amplitude as incident wave but opposite polarity (upside down).	Frequency of sound (low pitch = low frequency, high pitch = high frequency)	The mass an object would have if you could measure it while it is moving
Open Pipe	Phase change	Pitch	Relativistic mass

Oscillation when frequency of forced vibration is same as natural frequency	Natural frequency of an oscillating system	Shift in spectral lines from stars due to their relative motion	Gap / Aperture
Resonance	Resonant frequency	Red shift	Slit
The dispersion of white light into its component colours	Longitudinal wave that requires a medium (travels at 340ms^{-1} in air)	Stationary wave pattern formed by two waves of same frequency moving in opposite directions	Addition of wave pulses
Spectrum	Sound waves	Standing Wave	Superposition of pulses
Wave that oscillates at 90° to direction the wave is travelling	Top of the wave	Direction which wave is travelling (wave front will be at 90° to this)	Point on wave where waves have the same path length from the source
Transverse Wave	Wave crest	Wave direction	Wave front
Distance between any two corresponding positions on a wave			
Wavelength			

