

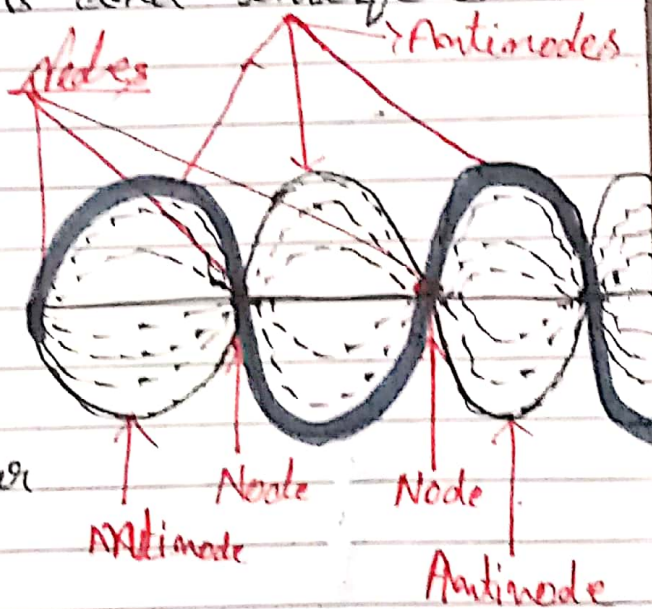
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Sem II
BSC

Nodes and Antinodes

Nodes \rightarrow A node is a ^{dedicated} point along with the standing wave, where the wave has minimum amplitude. A standing wave occurs when two waves of the same frequency and amplitude move in opposite directions and interfere with each other. Nodes are points where the wave has zero amplitude and appear to be fixed.

Antinodes \rightarrow The ~~antinode~~ ^{antinode} occur in between the nodes, which is a point where the amplitude is maximum.

Example of nodes and antinode. \rightarrow In a vibrating guitar string, the ends



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of the string are nodes. and In a standing wave on a vibrating string, the positions of the nodes can be found by finding where the sine function equals zero.

