

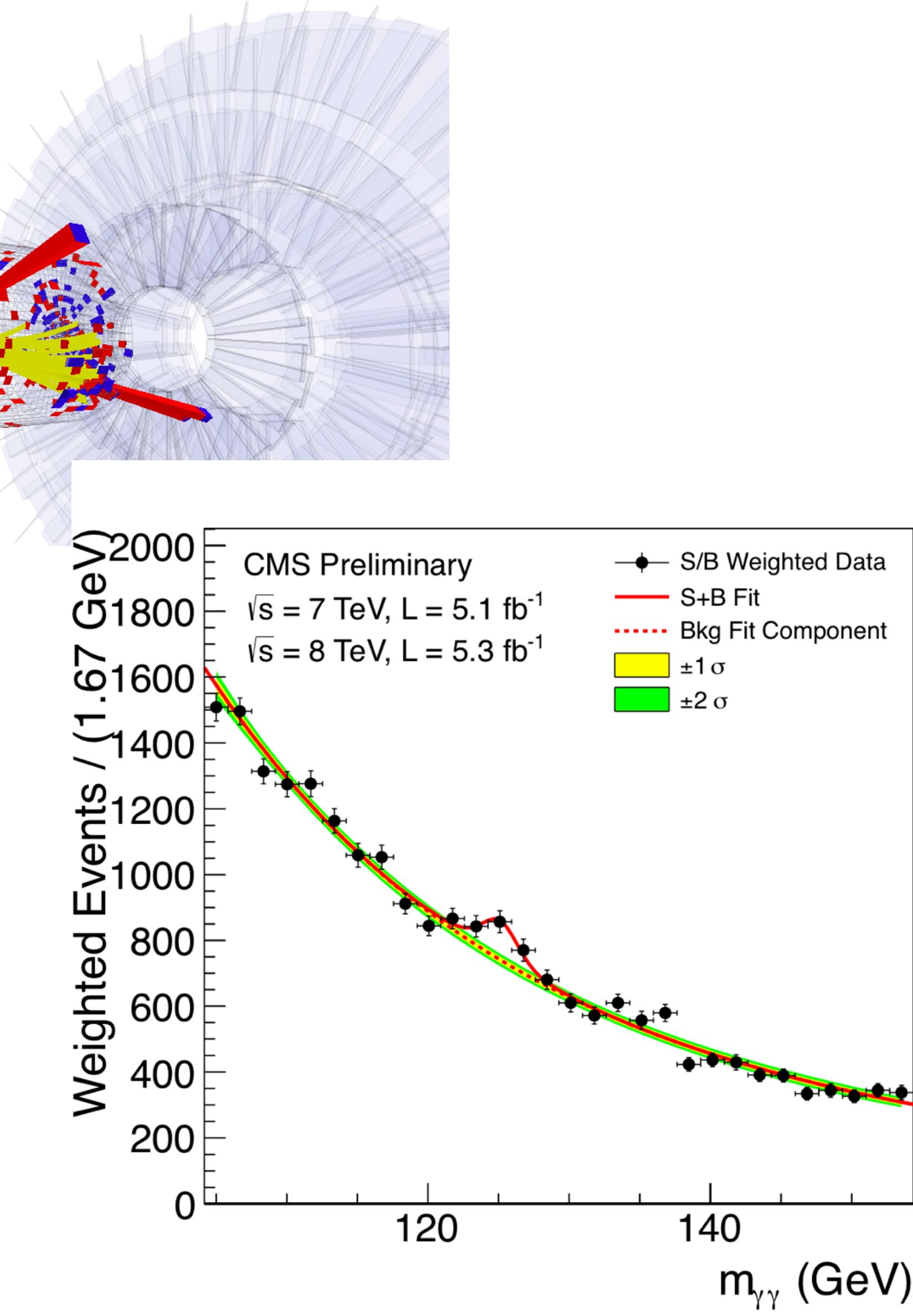
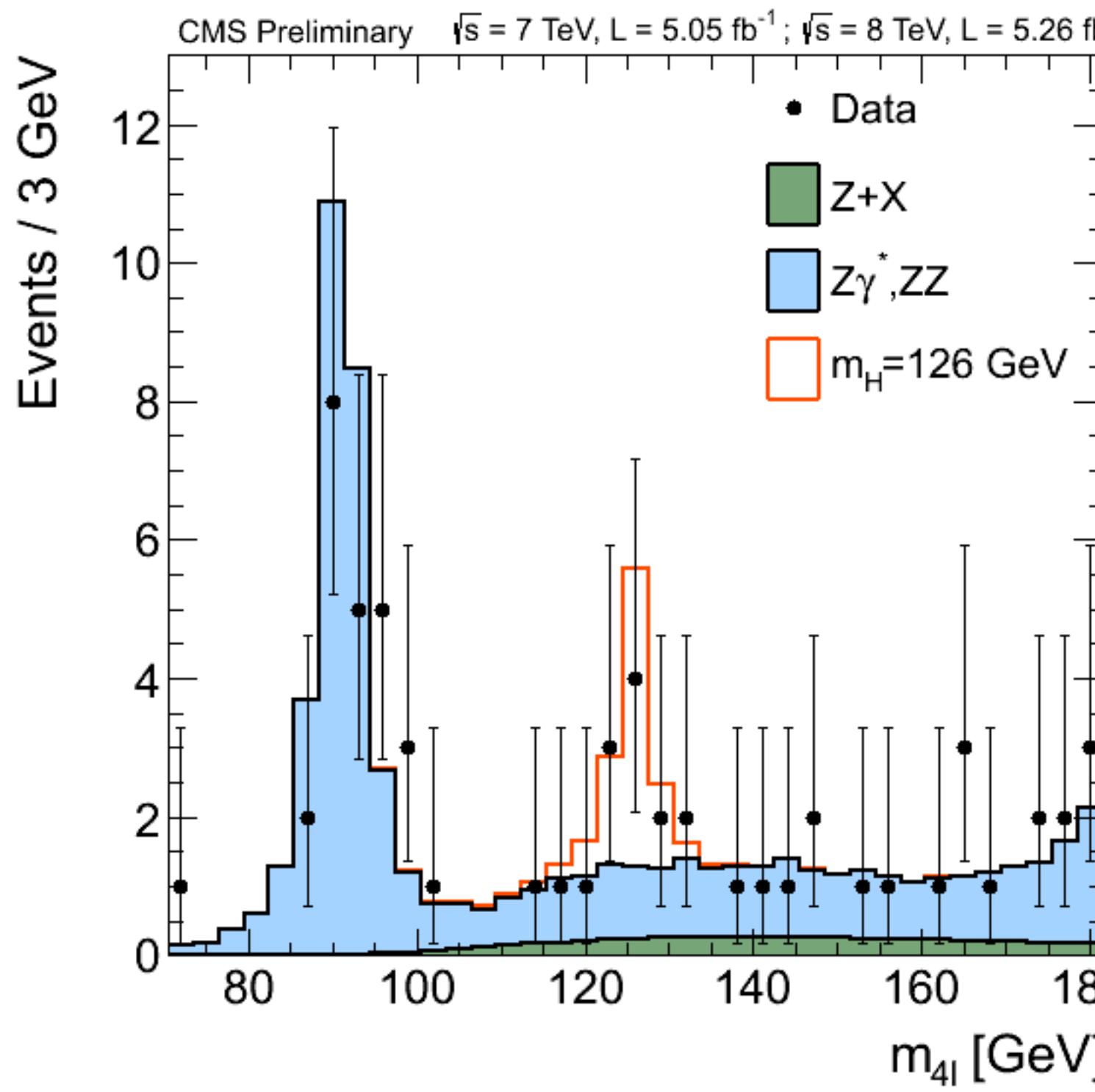
# Dalla musica ai buchi neri: la fisica delle onde

Giovanni Organtini

DIPARTIMENTO DI FISICA



SAPIENZA  
UNIVERSITÀ DI ROMA



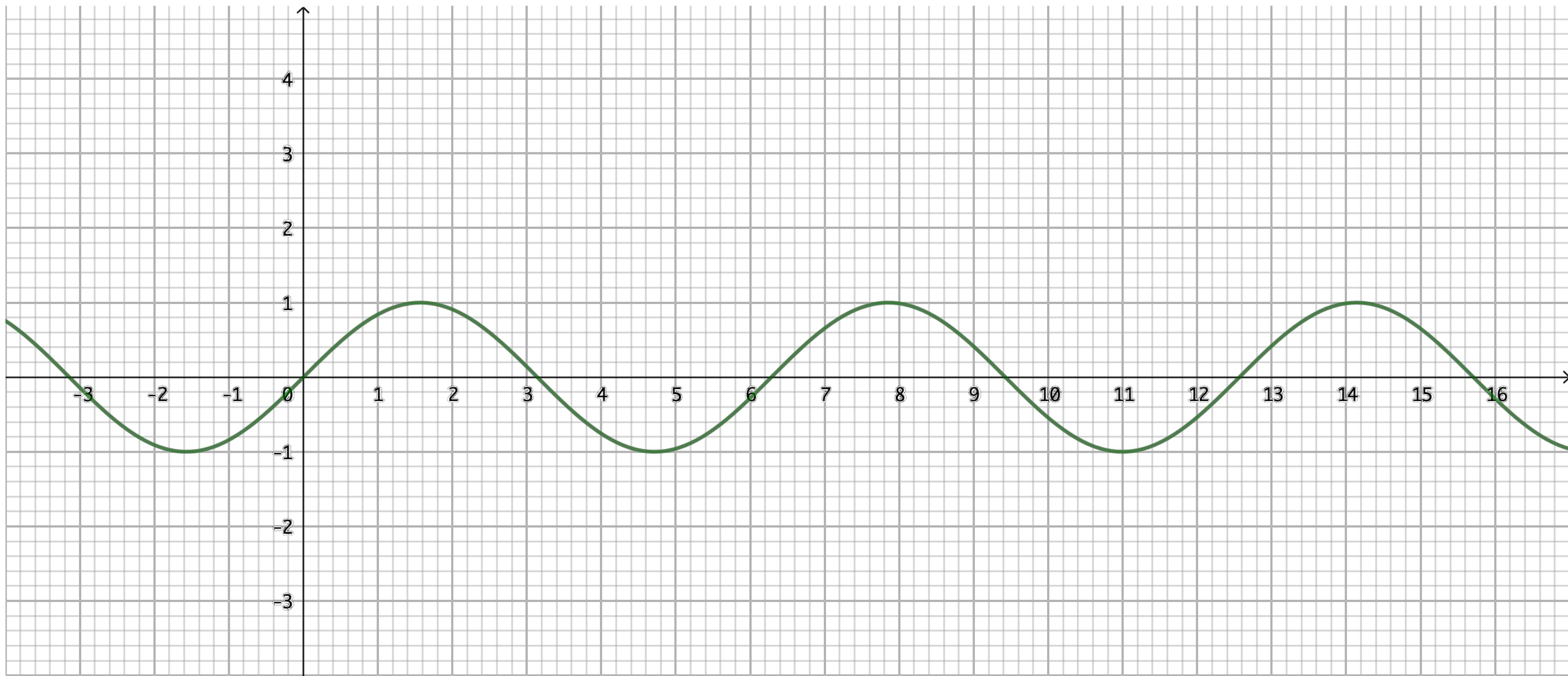


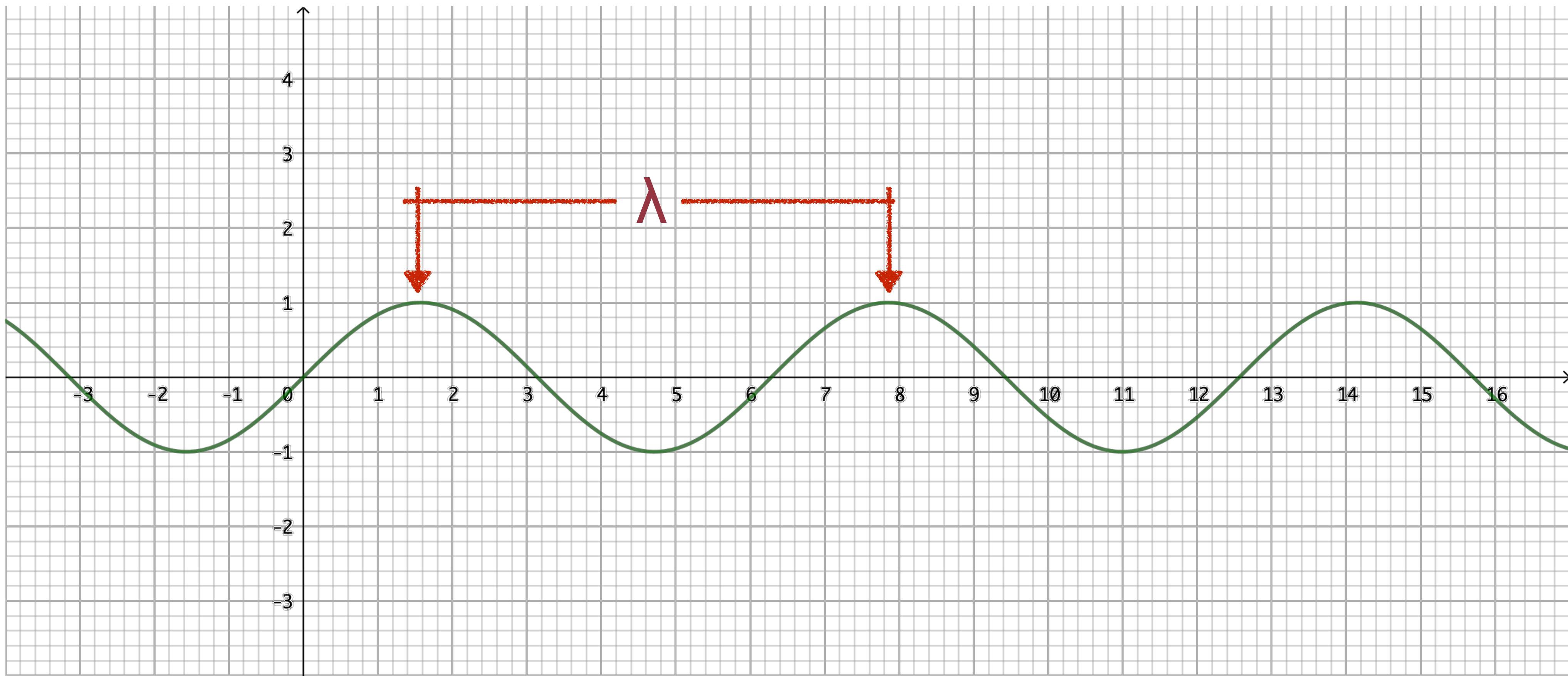
# Suono

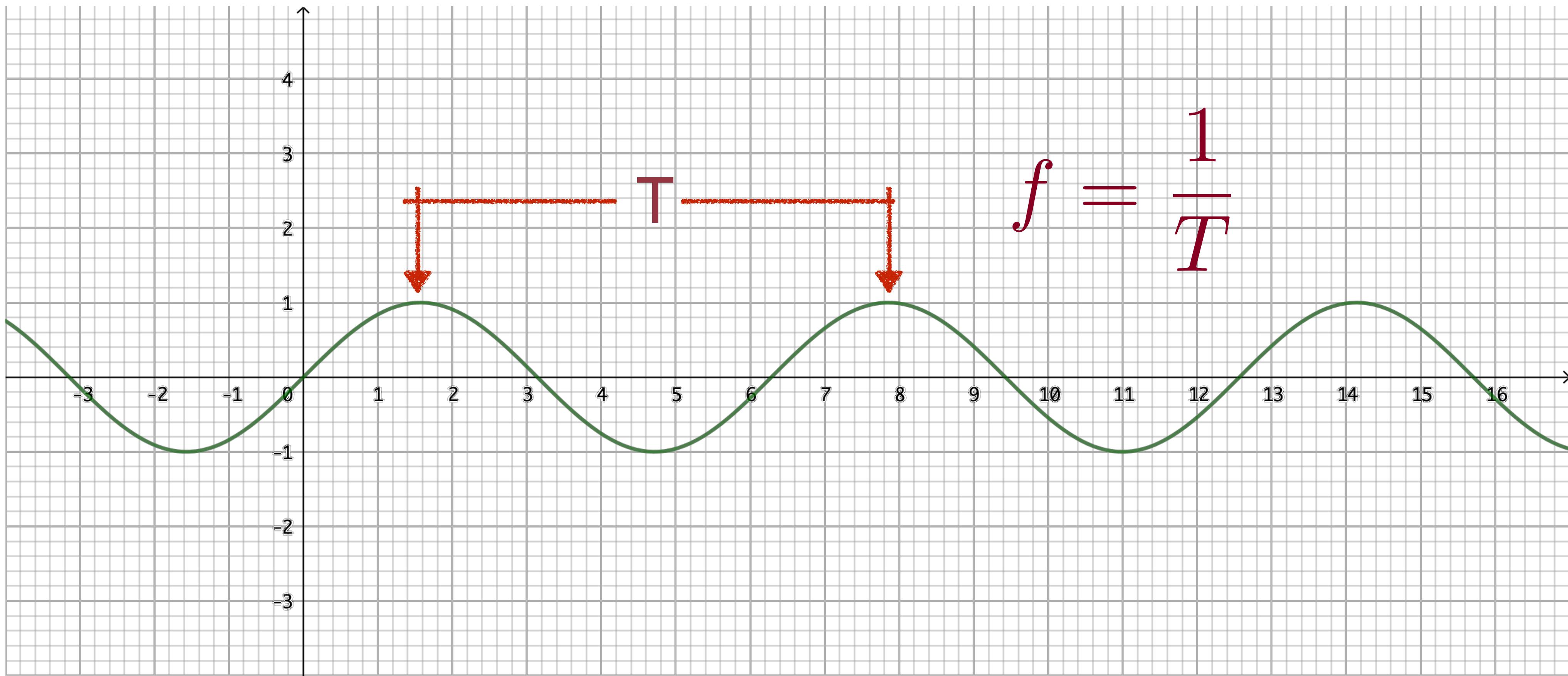
Suono  
→ onda

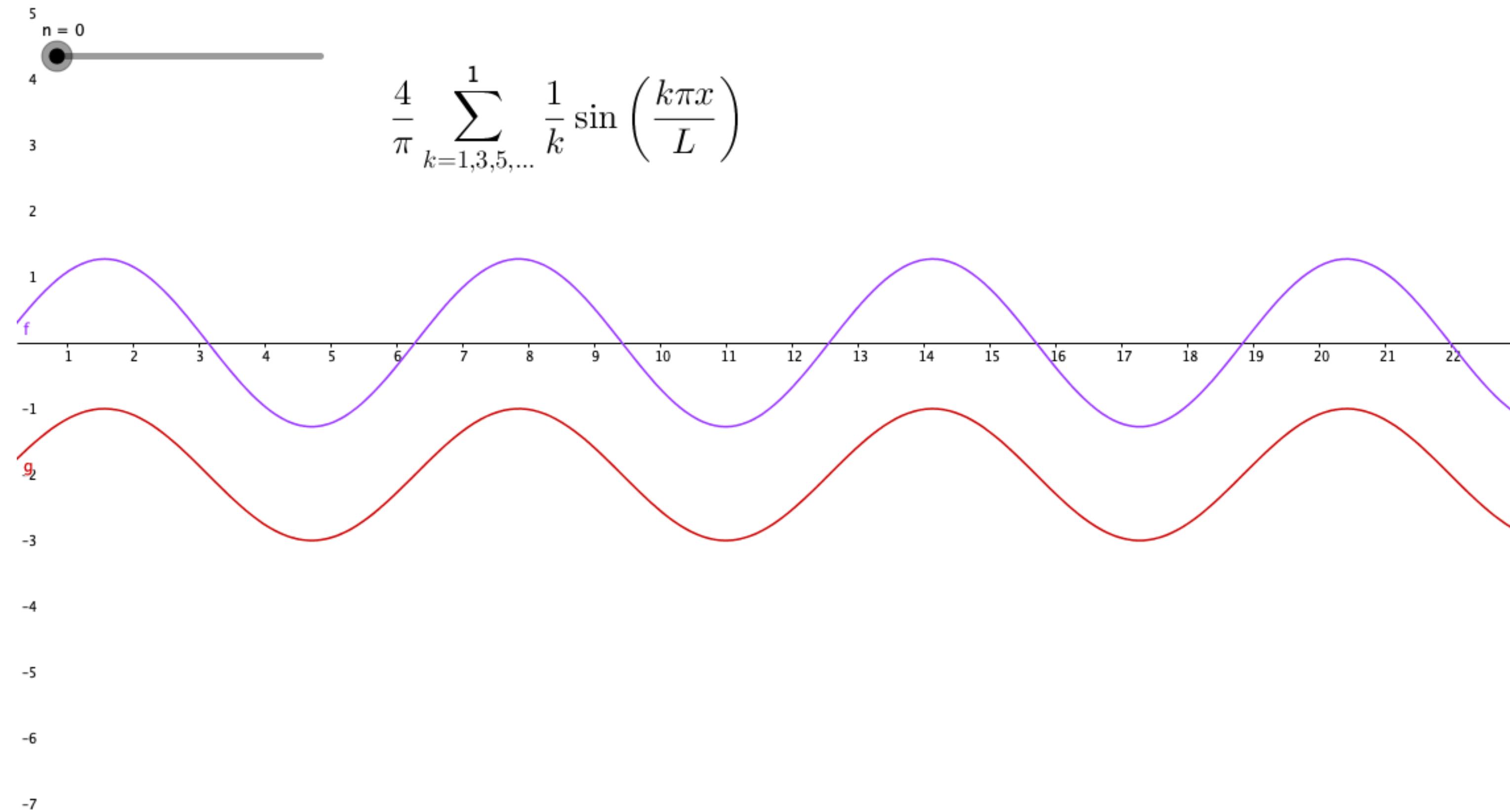


*Il diffondersi poi ampiamente l'increspamento del mezzo intorno al corpo risonante, apertamente si vede nel far sonare il bicchiere, dentro 'l quale sia dell'acqua, fregando il polpastrello del dito sopra l'orlo; imperò che l'acqua contenuta con regolatissimo ordine si vede andar ondeggiando: e meglio ancora si vedrà l'istesso effetto fermando il piede del bicchiere nel fondo di qualche vaso assai largo, nel quale sia dell'acqua sin presso all'orlo del bicchiere; che parimente, facendolo risonare con la confricazione del dito, si vedranno gl'increspamenti nell'acqua regolatissimi, e con gran velocità spargersi in gran distanza intorno al bicchiere*



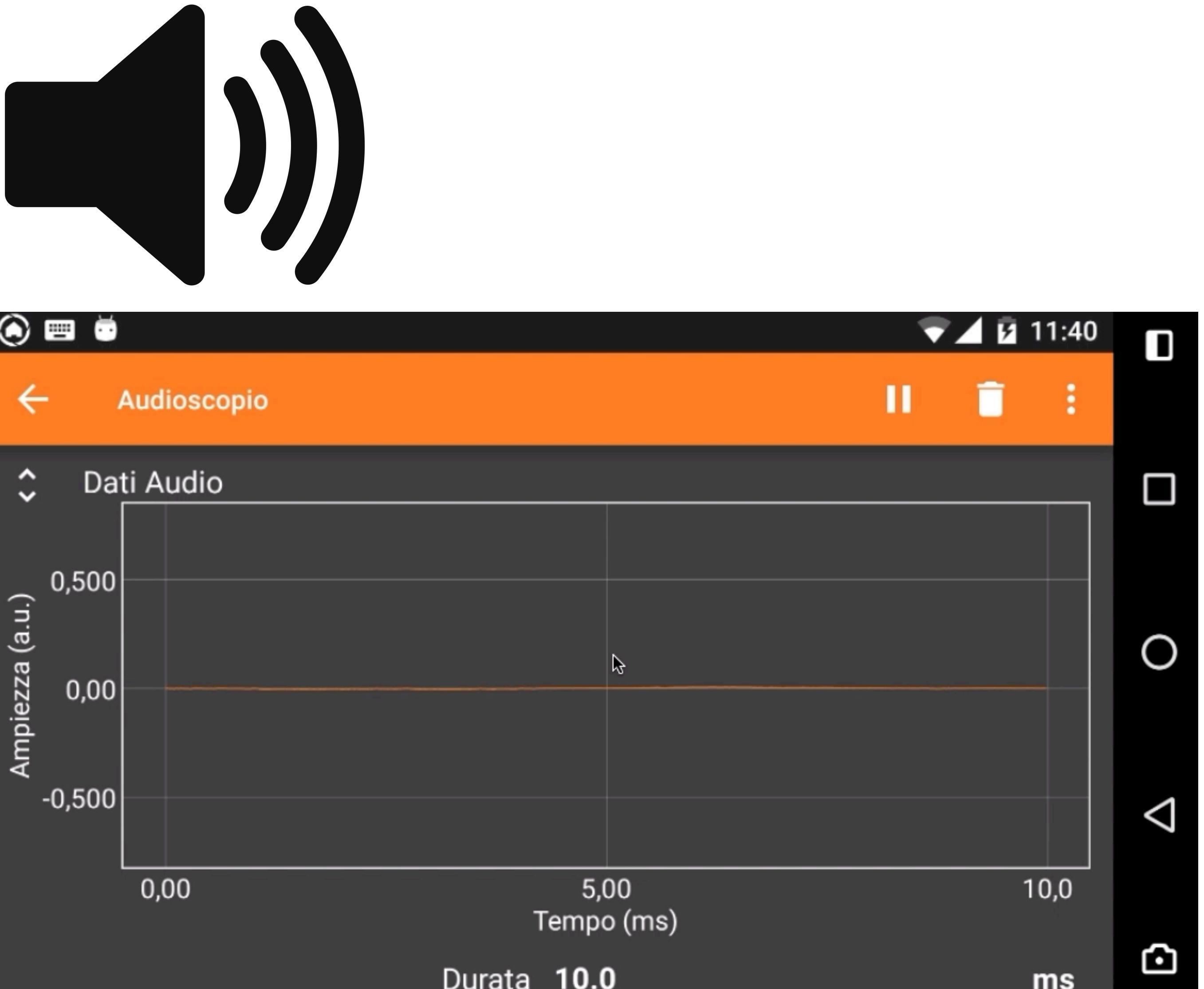


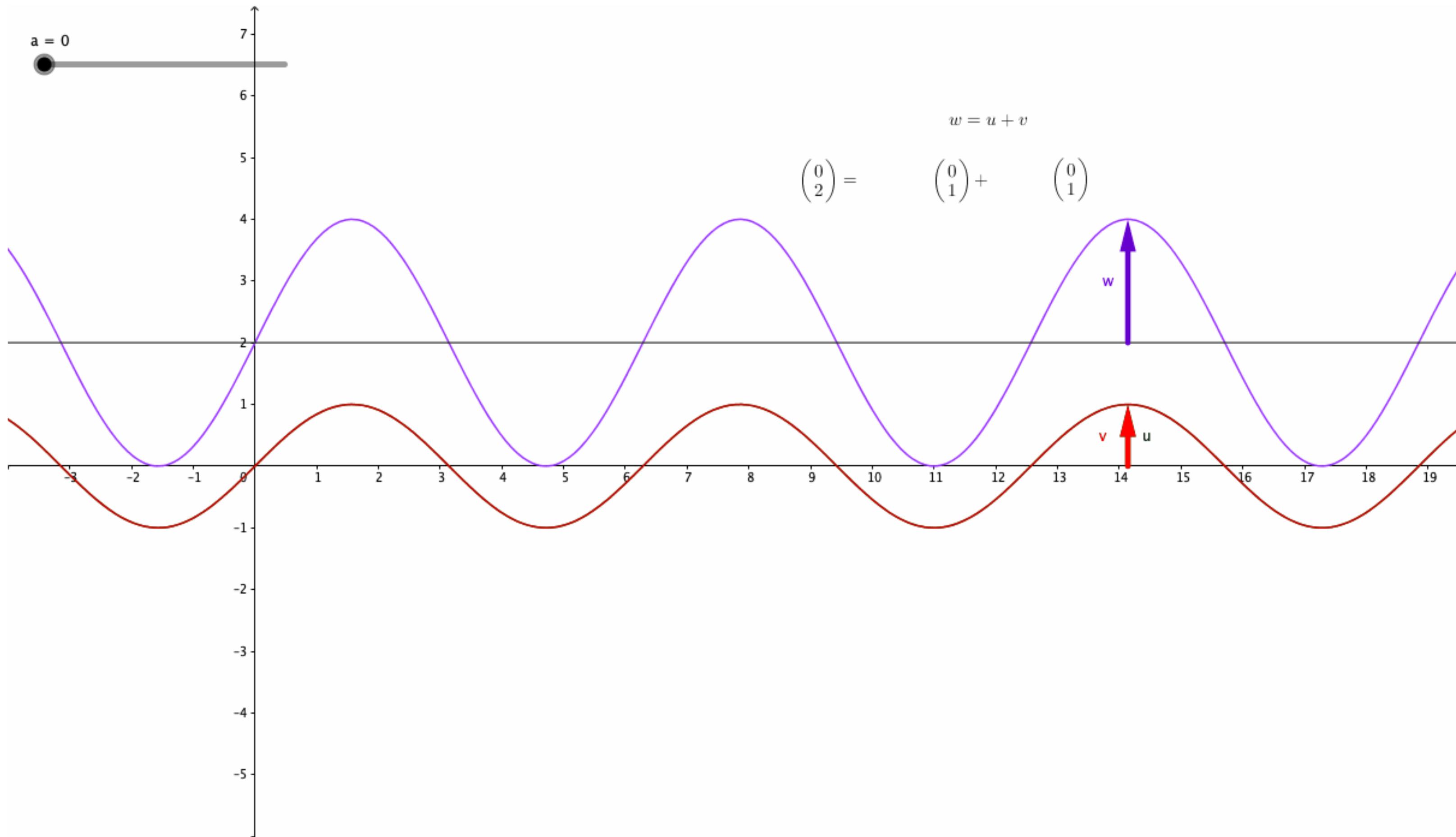




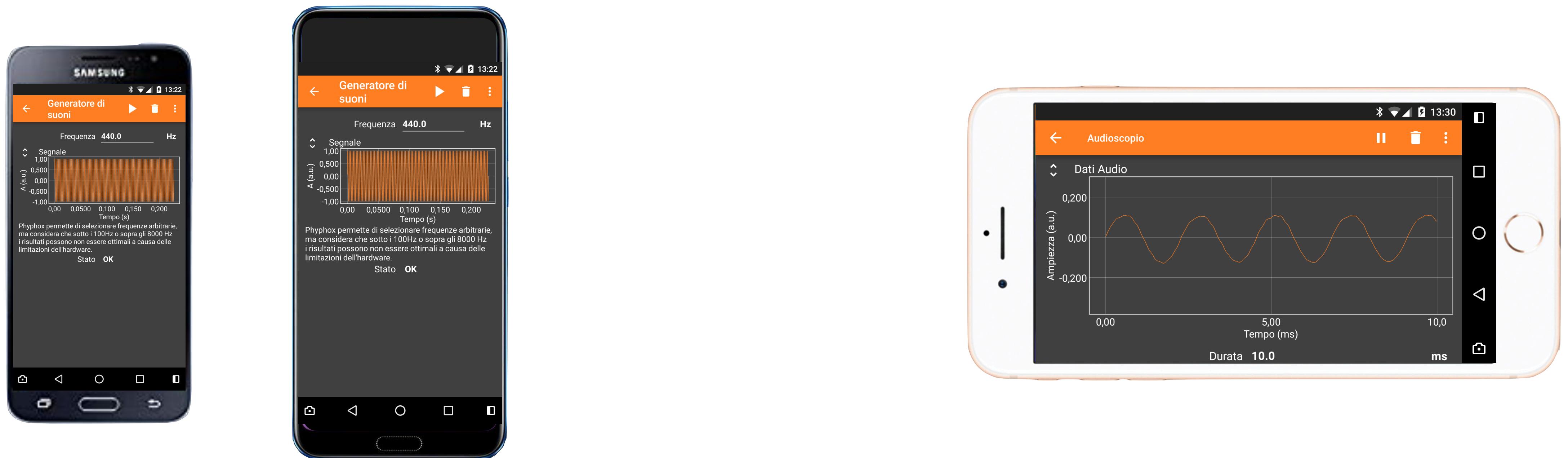


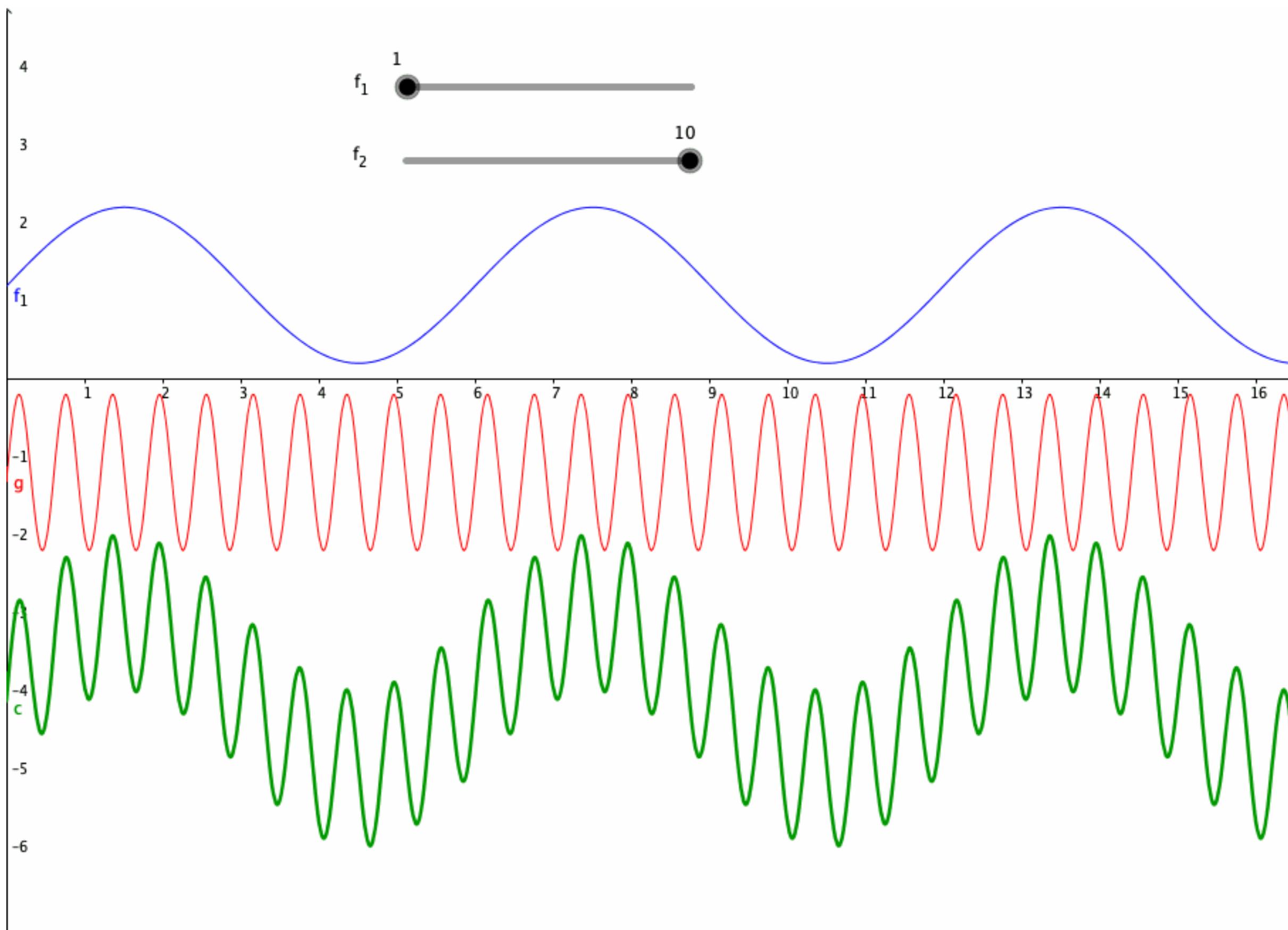
The screenshot shows the homepage of the Online Tone Generator. The main title is "Online Tone Generator" with the subtitle "Free, Simple and Easy to Use.". A central control panel displays "440 Hertz" with three buttons: "Play" (green), "Stop" (red), and "Save" (blue). Below this are controls for "Volume" (a slider) and waveform selection ("Sine" is selected). To the left is a vertical sidebar with various options: Home, Pitch Shifter, Time Stretcher (marked as NEW), Voice Generator, Sweep Generator, Instrument Tuning, Subwoofer Testing, Hearing Test, Noise Generator, Binaural Beats, 432Hz Frequency, DTMF Signals, and others partially visible.

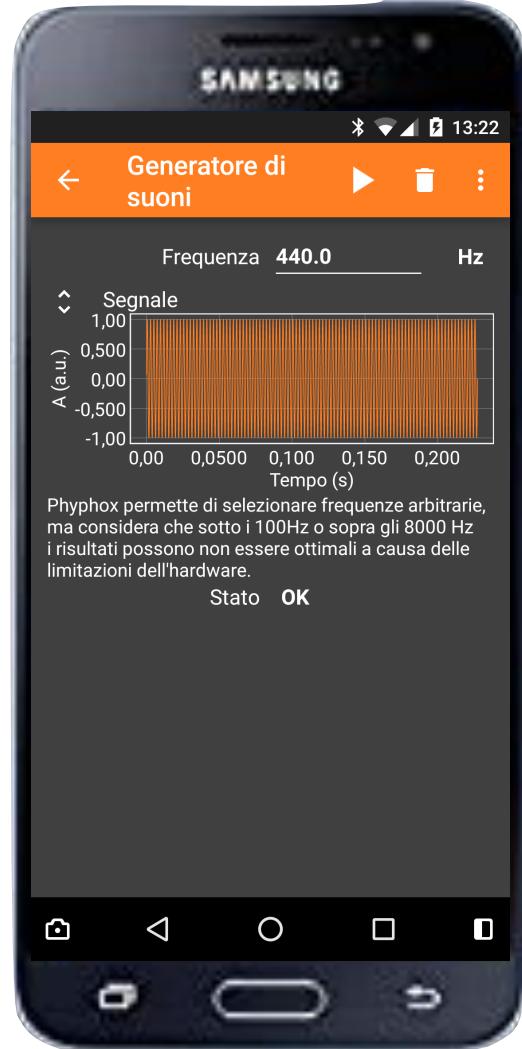




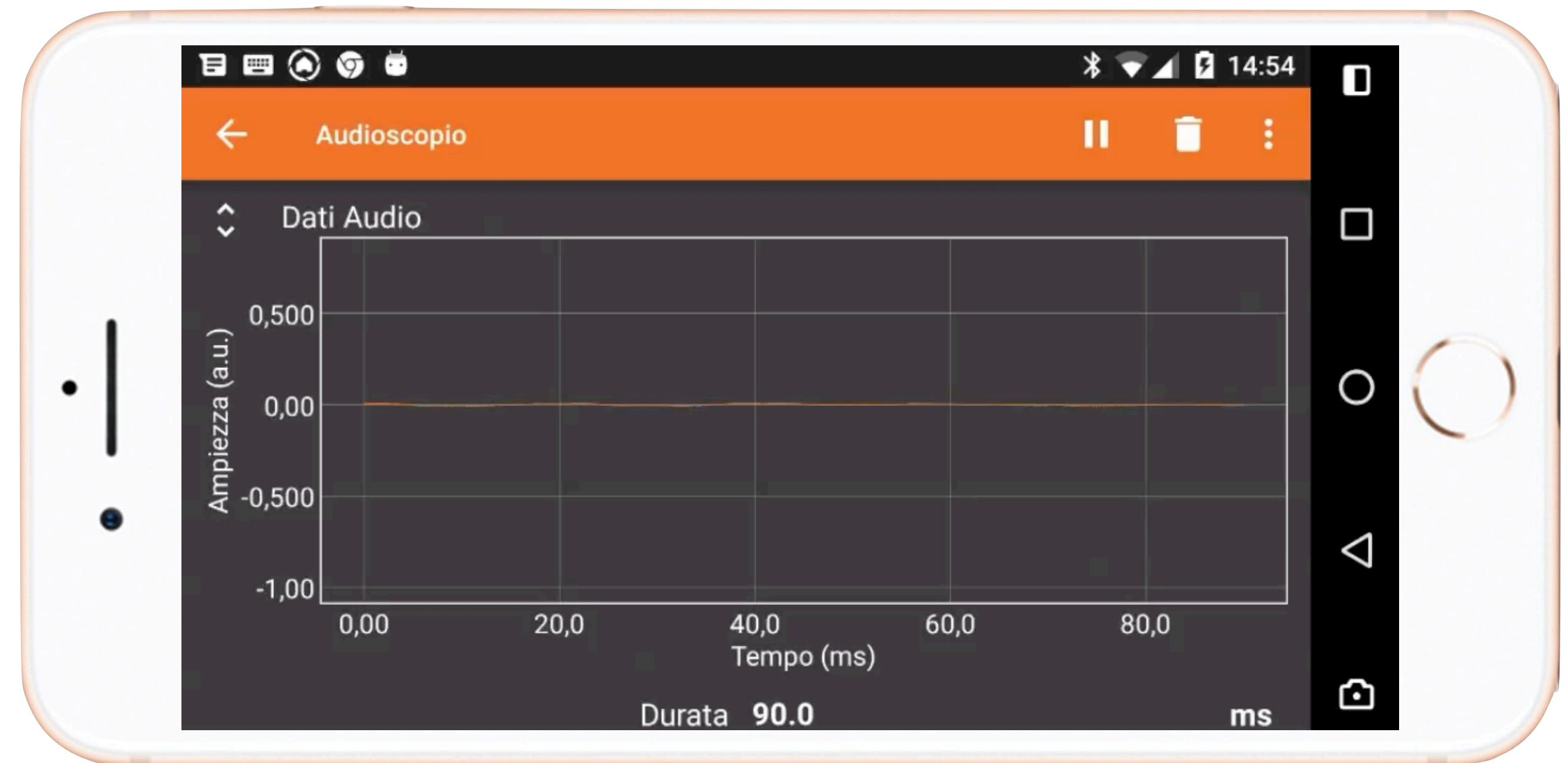
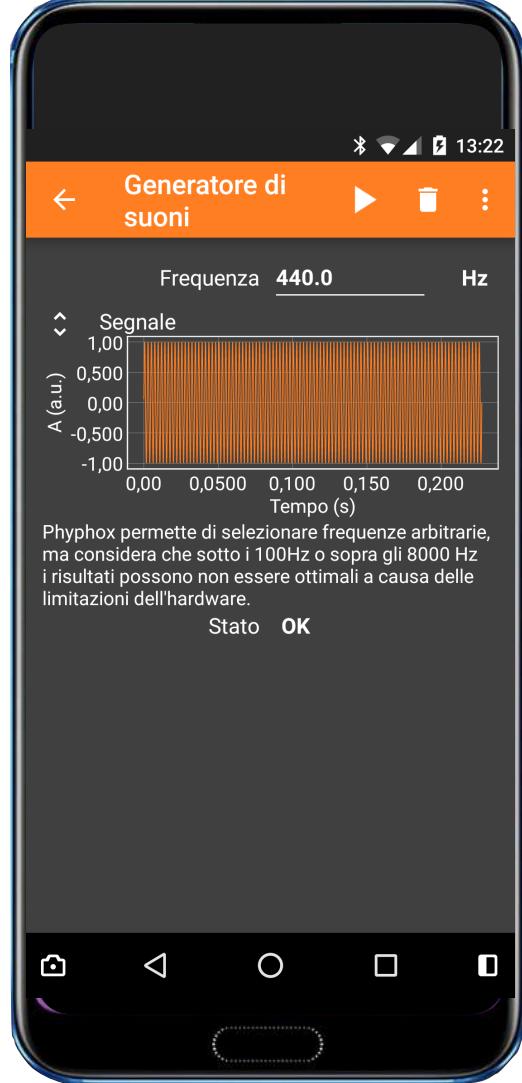
$$f = 440 \text{ Hz} \rightarrow \lambda = 77 \text{ cm}$$





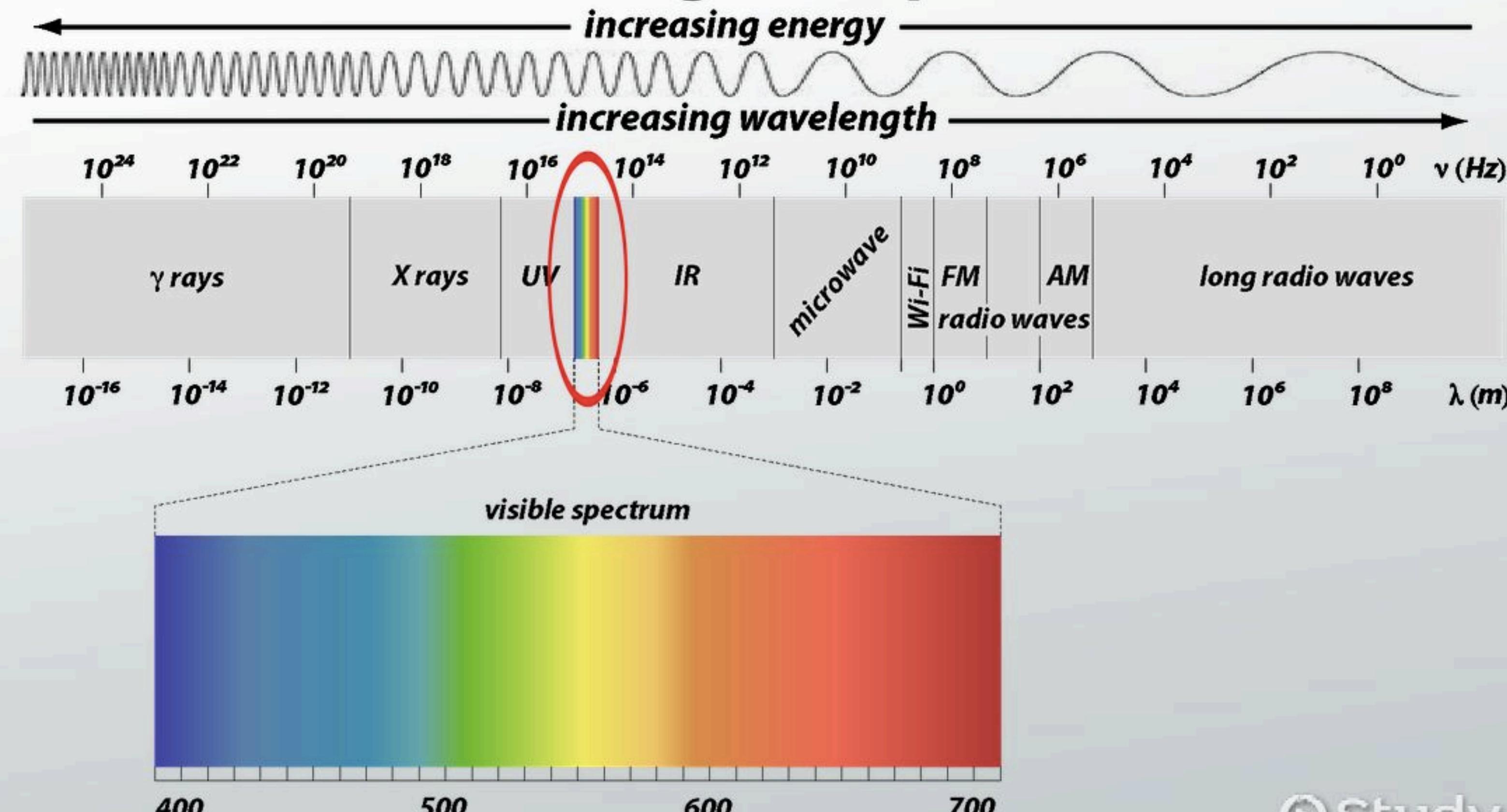


$$\lambda_1 = 440 \text{ Hz}$$
$$\lambda_2 = 390 \text{ Hz}$$

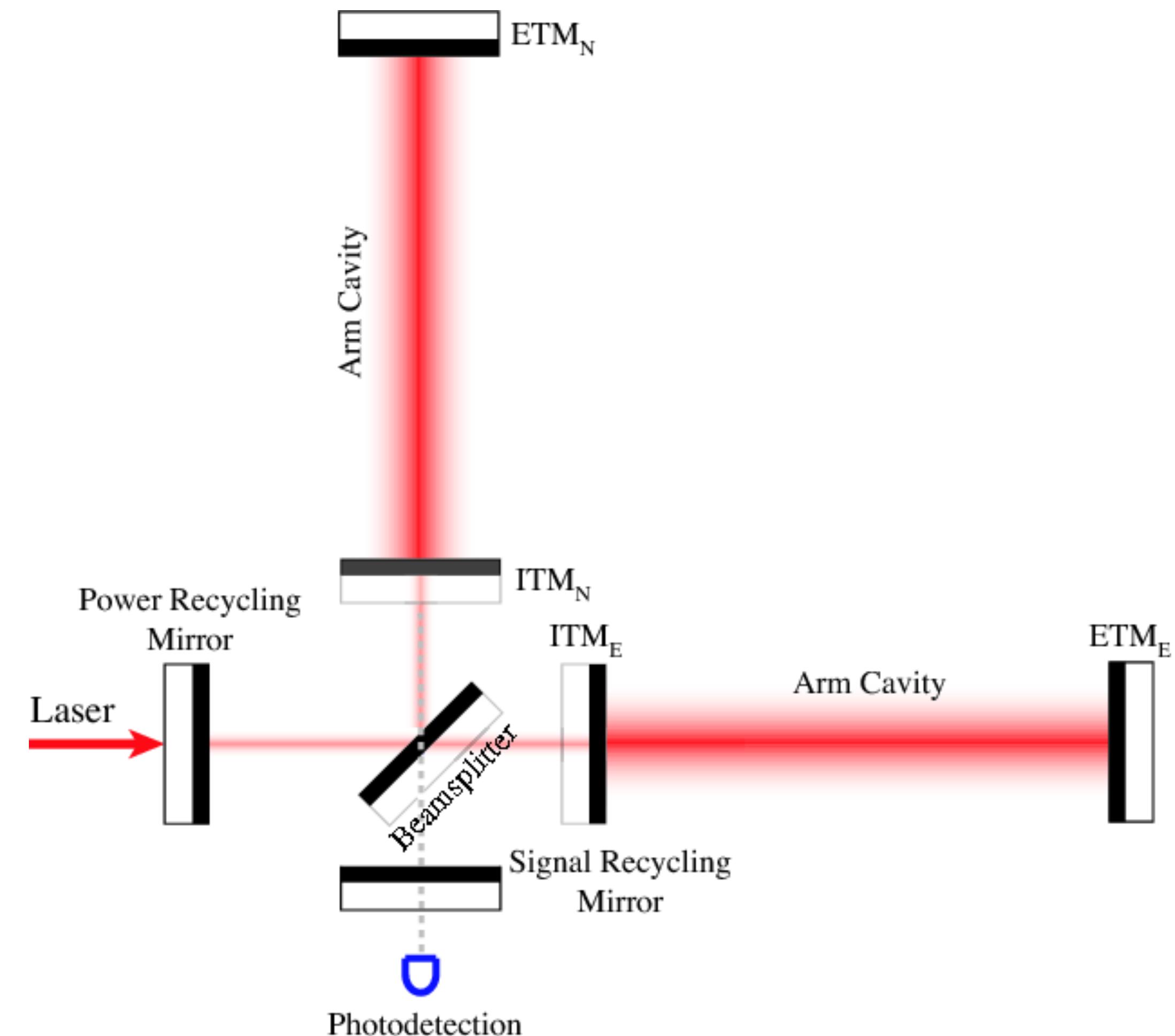


## REGIONS OF WAVES

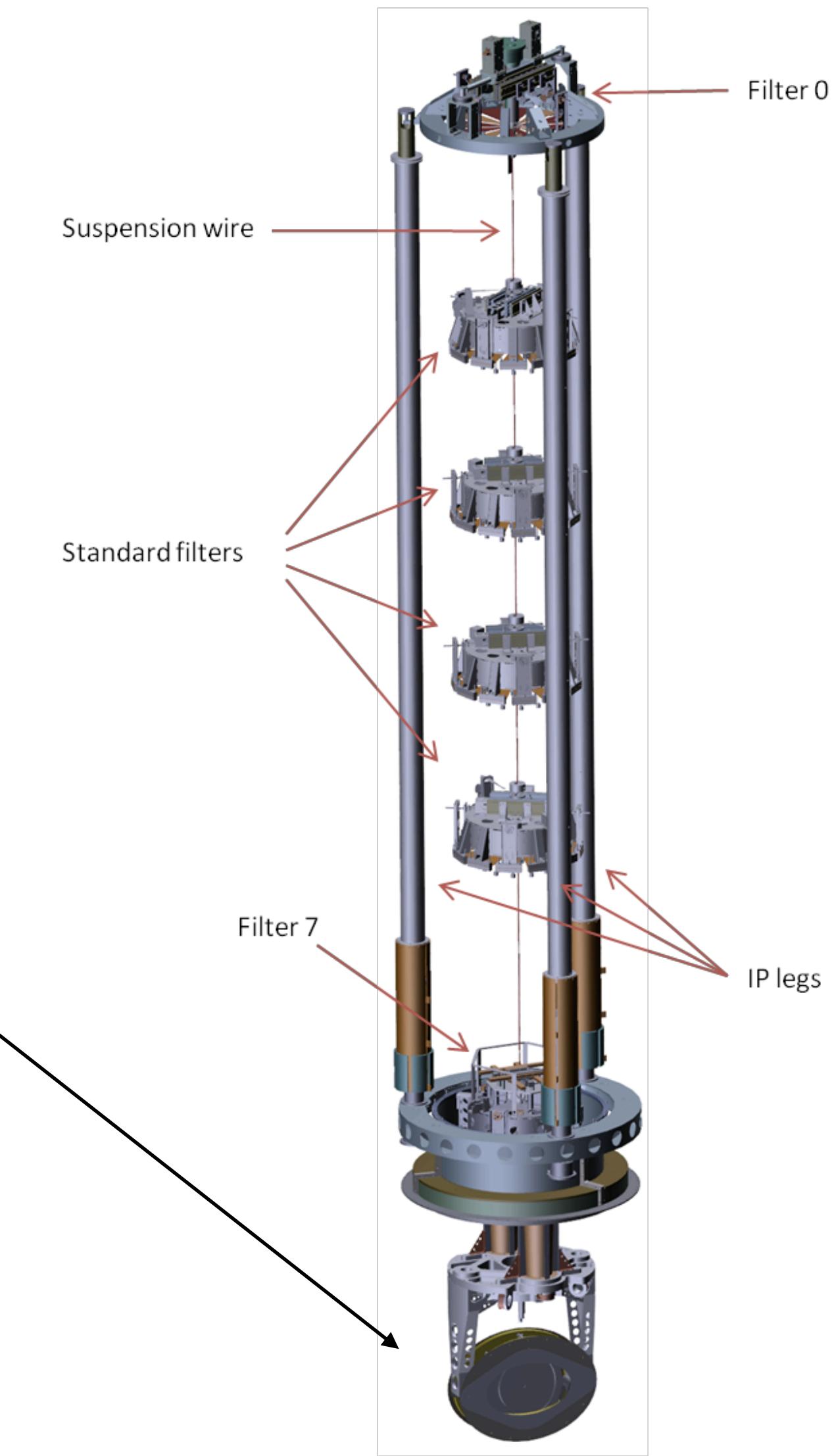
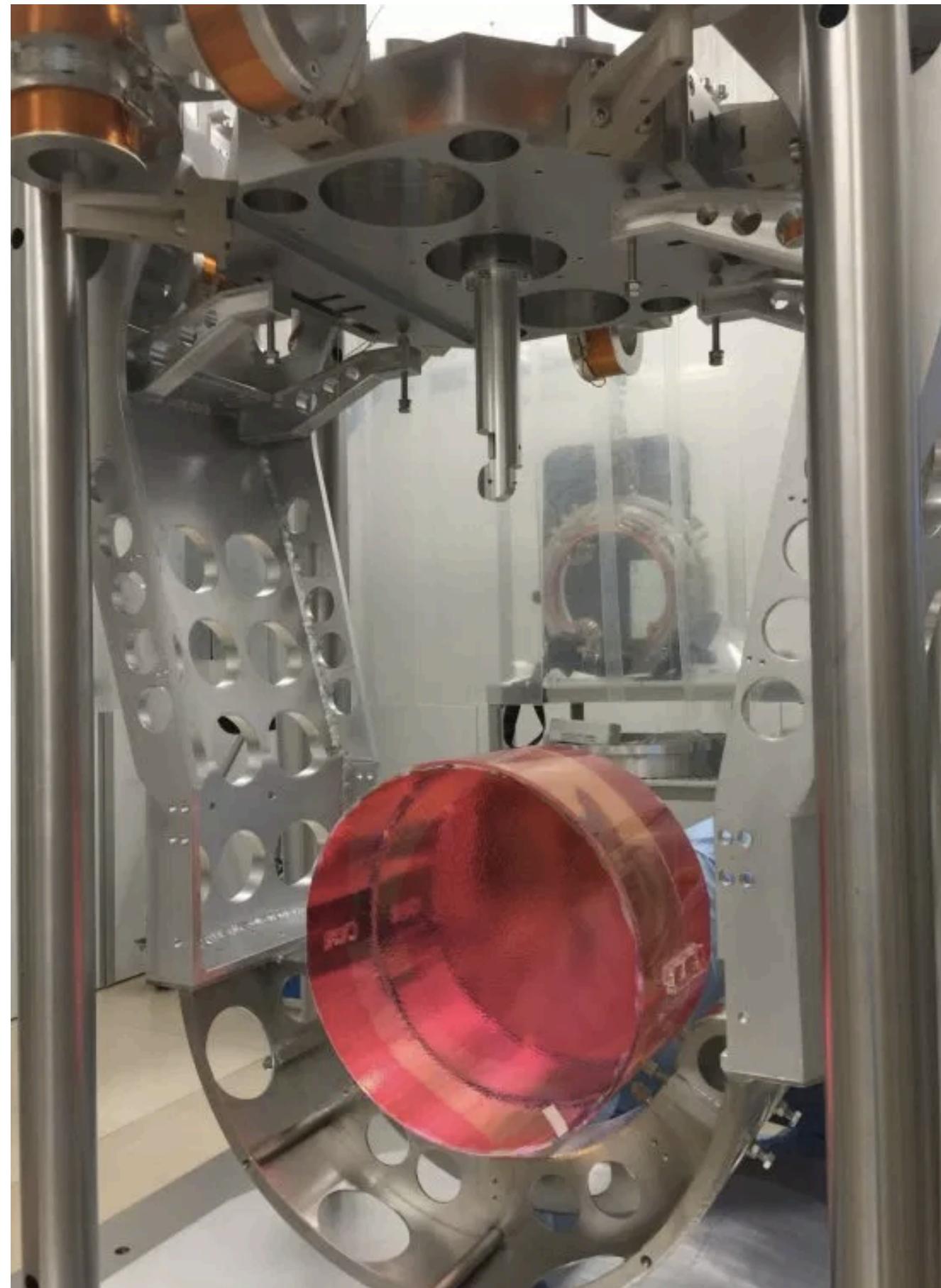
# electromagnetic spectrum

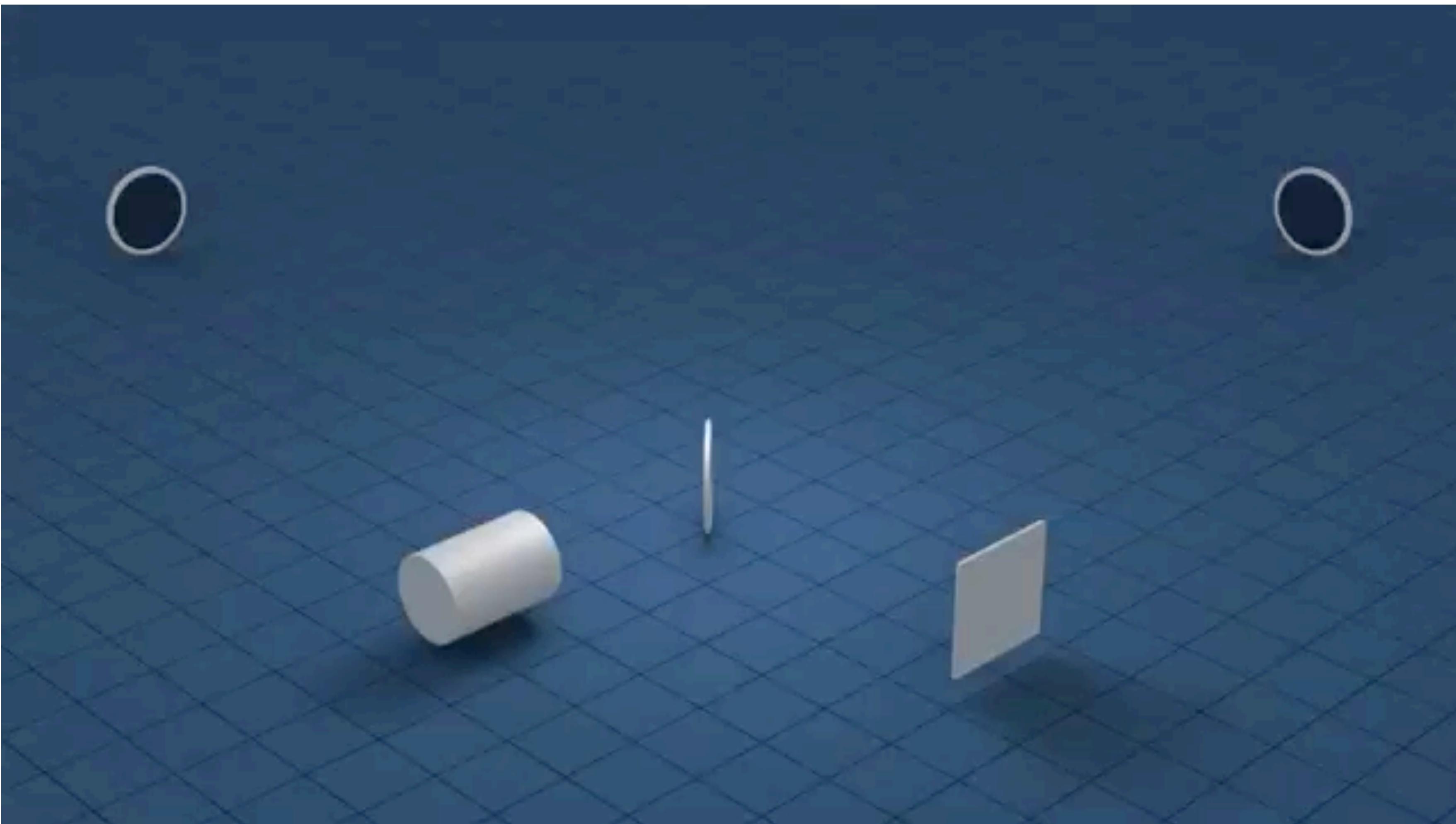


Study.com











$$F = G \frac{Mm}{r^2}$$





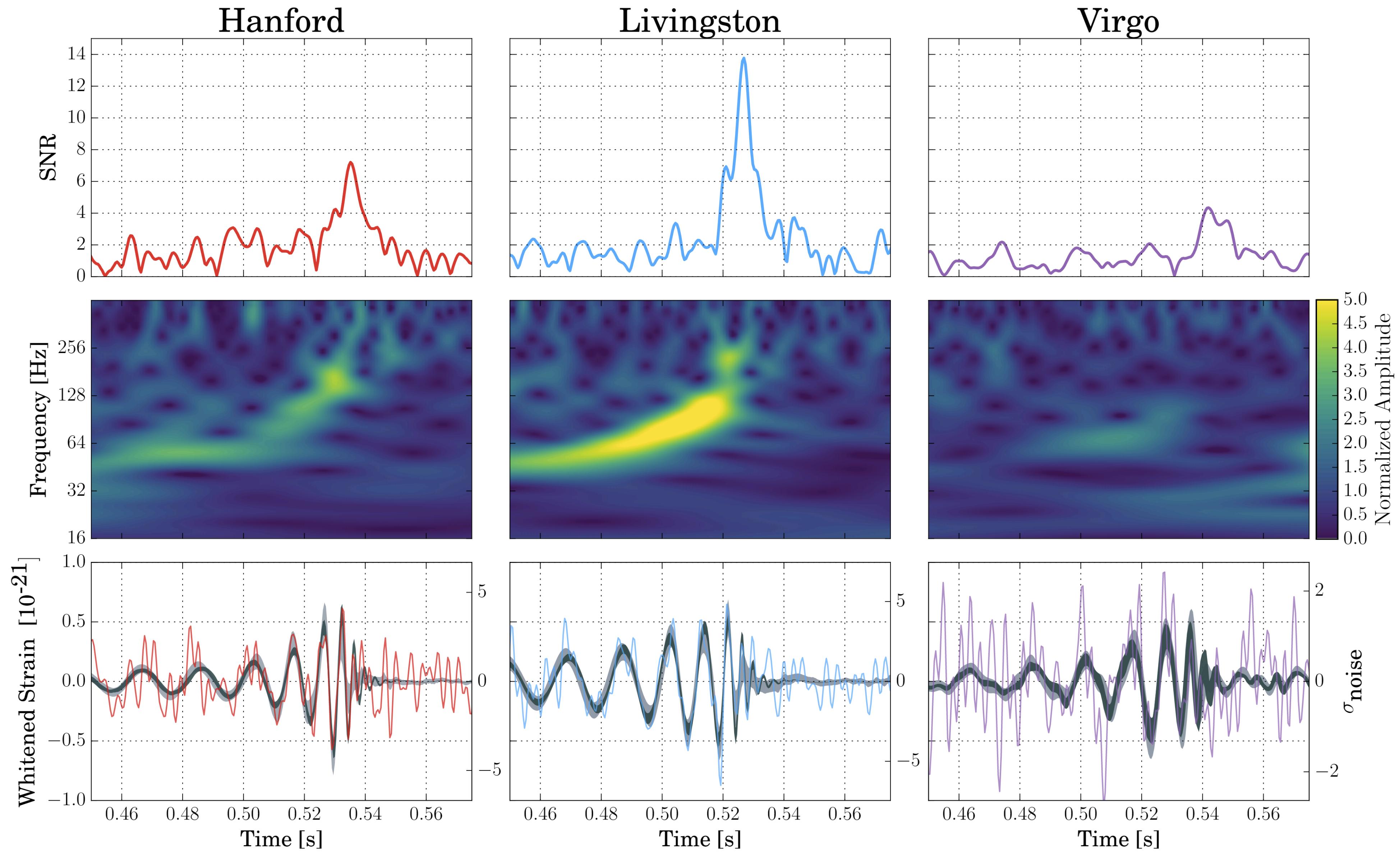
$$F = G \frac{Mm}{r^2}$$



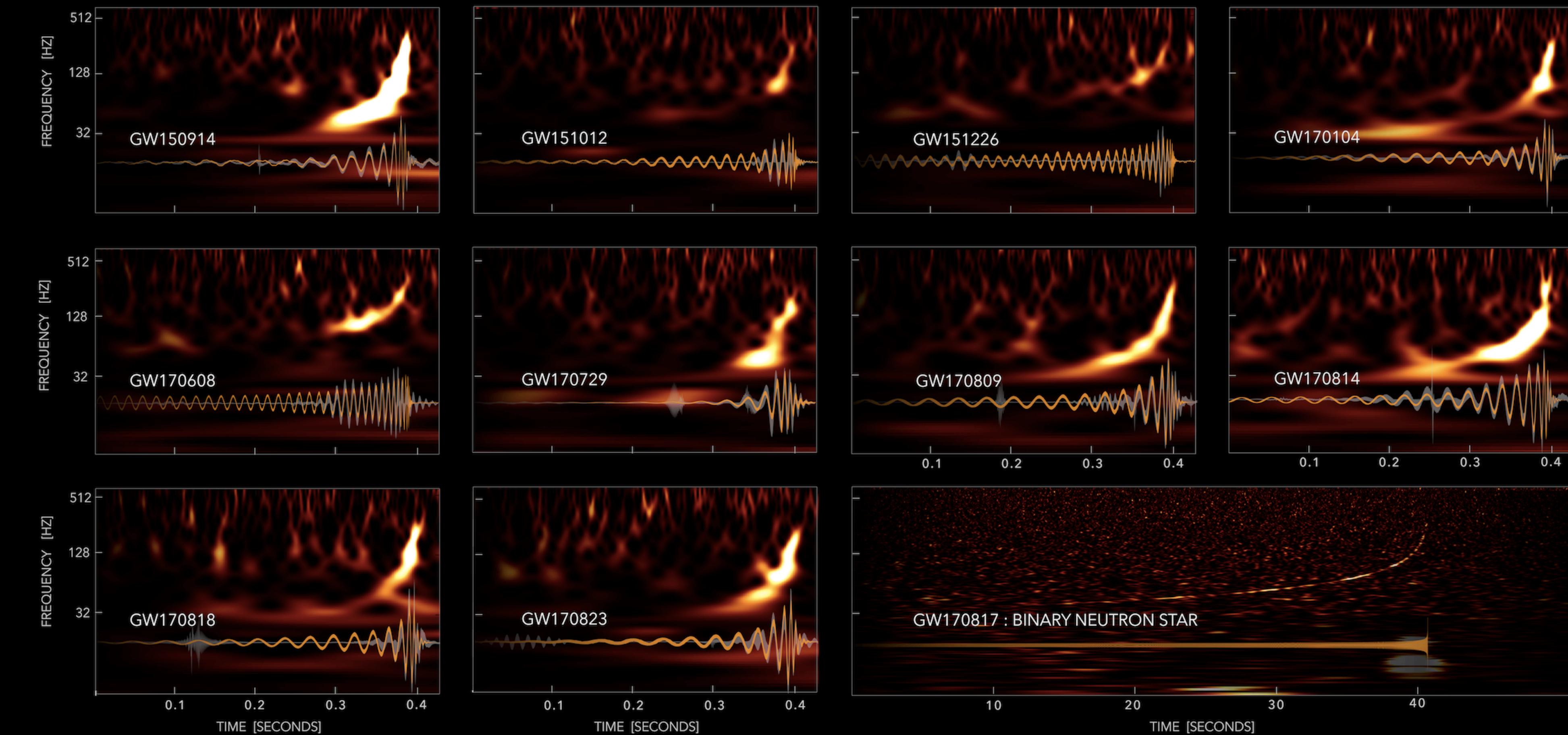


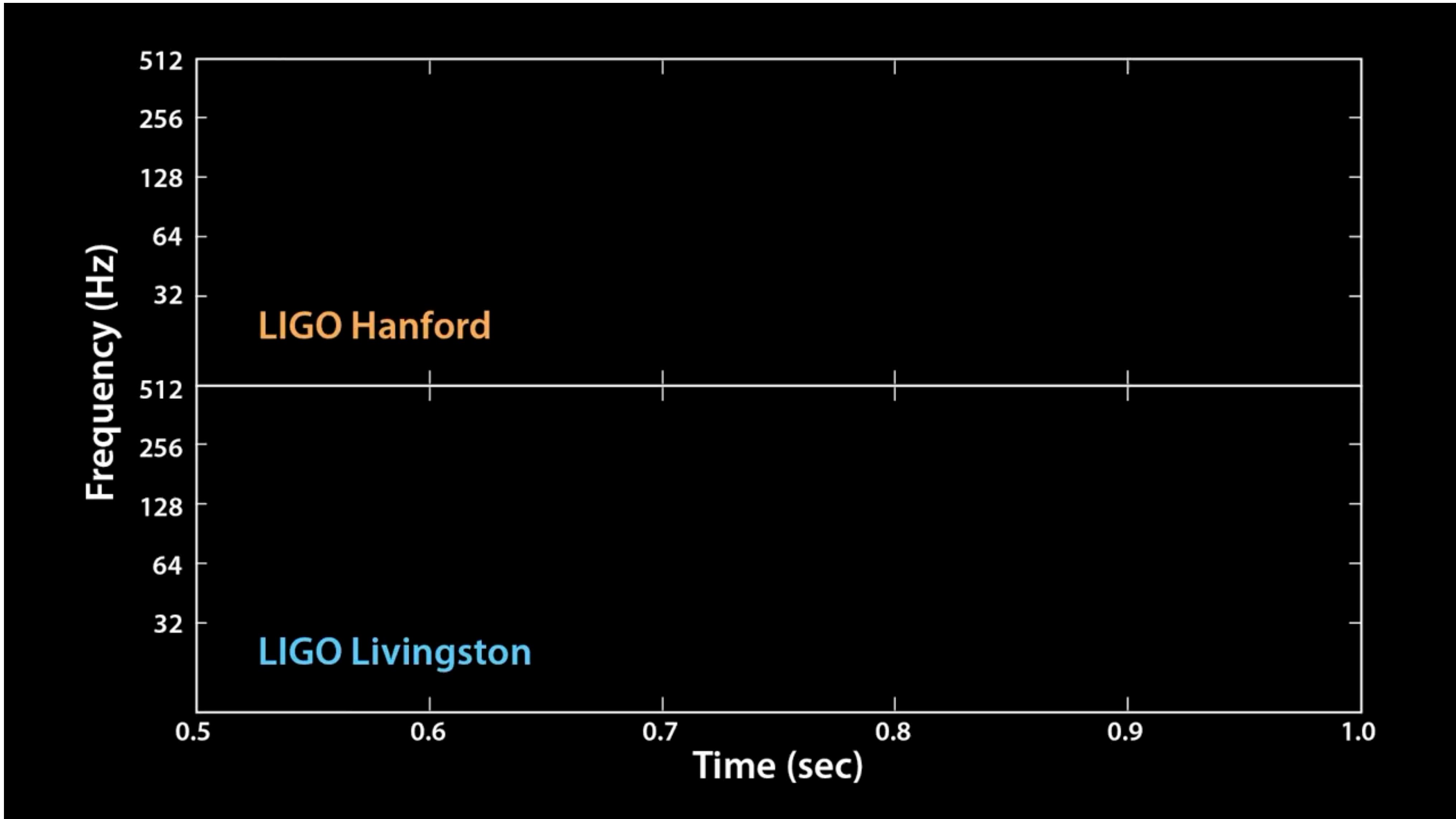
$$F = G \frac{Mm}{r^2}$$

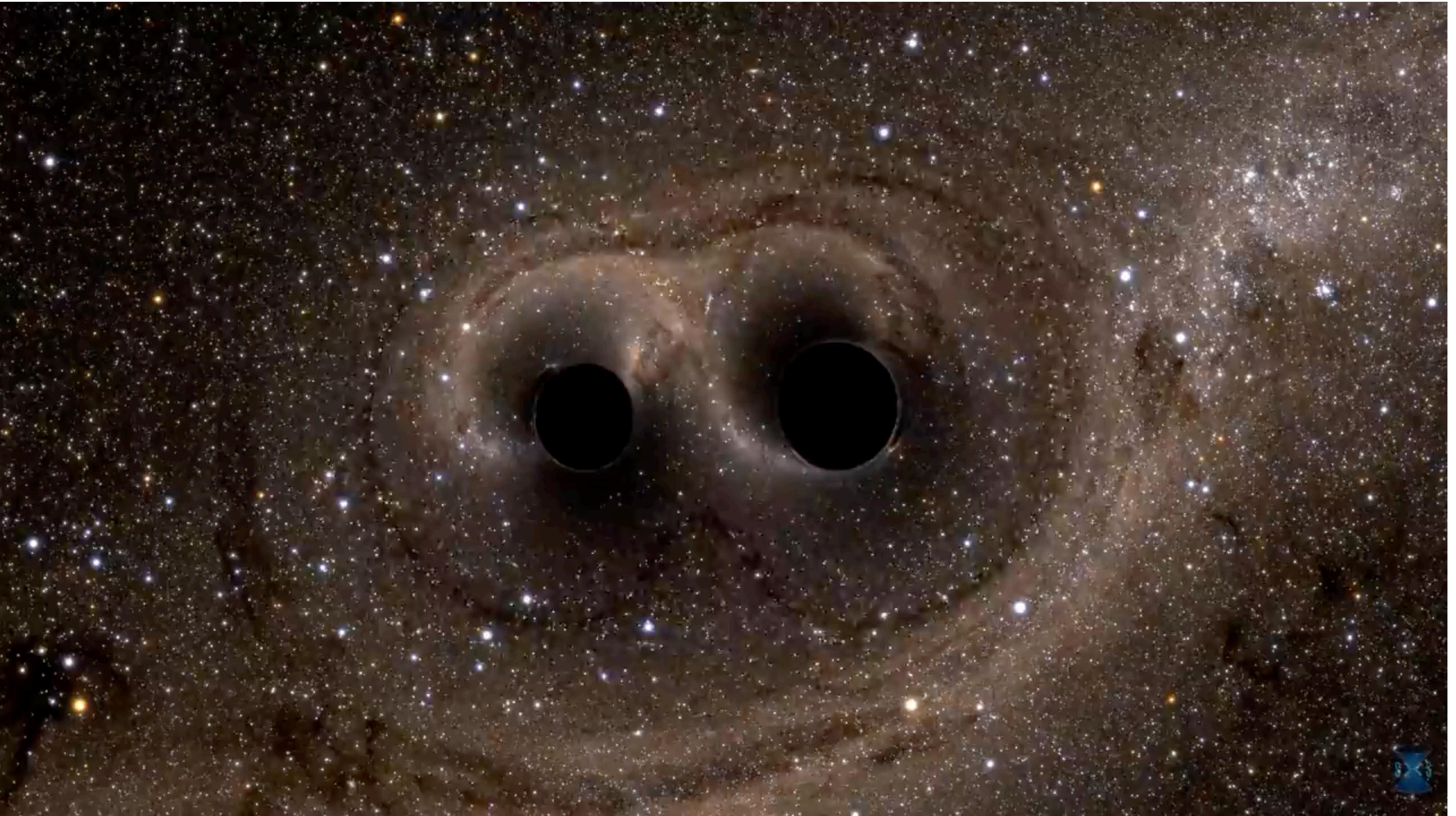




# GRAVITATIONAL-WAVE TRANSIENT CATALOG-1







Scienze  
della  
Società