Ques 9: What is polarisation of light?

The process of transforming unpolarised light into polarised light is known as polarisation of light.

Common examples of surfaces that reflect polarised light are undisturbed water, glass, shut plastics and highways.

Ques 10:- Explain:-

(a) interferences,

(b) Beats,

(c) stationary waves.

Ans:- (a) Interference:- The net effect of the combination of two or more wave trains moving on interesting or coincident paths. The effect is that of the addition of the amplitudes of the individuals waves at each point affected by more than one wave.

(b.) Beats :- When two sound waves of different frequency appr
-Each your ear, the alternating constructive and destructive interference causes the sound to be alternatively soft and loud - a phenomena is c/d beats.

(c.) stationary waves :-

It's combination waves moving in opposite directions, each having the same amplitude and frequency. The phenomena is the result of interference. when wave are super imposed their engines are eighter added together or cancelled out.