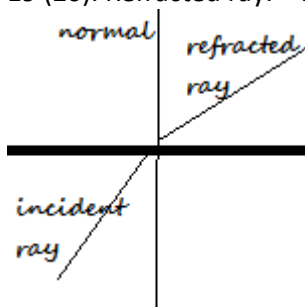


1. wavelength
2. crest
3. trough
4. normal
5. amplitude
6. transverse
7. longitudinal
8. In transverse waves, the direction of oscillation is perpendicular to the direction of motion while in longitudinal waves, the direction of oscillation is parallel to the direction of motion.
9. $f=1/p$
 $f=1/1.8$
 $f=5/9$ or .55
10. standing
11. N/A
12. constructive
13. diffraction
14. the closer
15. Gamma Waves
16. yellow, magenta, and cyan
17. They are the secondary colors of light; the primary colors of light add up to the primary colors of pigments.
18. Radio, Infrared, Visible, Ultraviolet, X-rays, Gamma
- 18 (19). P-waves, S-waves, Rayleigh waves, and Love waves
- 19 (20). Refracted ray: ~42 degrees



- 20 (21). P-waves and S-waves, They do not go through the shadow zone because the liquid outer core stops the s-waves and refracts the p-waves.