| | Drum 1 | Drum 2 | Drum 3 | Drum 4 |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Group 1 | | | | |
| Group 2 | | | | |
| Group 3 | | | | |
| Group 4 | | | | |
| Average | | | | |

Table 1: Dominant Frequency (Hz) for Each Drum

Box 1: Frequency drawings

| Drum 1 | Drum 2 |
|--------|--------|
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| Drum 3 | Drum 4 |
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Box 2. Transverse Slinky Wave Drawings

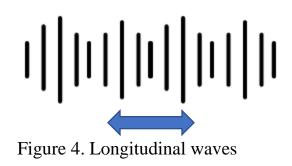
Transverse waves

Transverse waves move upwards as they move forward. You can easily see this kind of wave when you toss a rock into the lake and watch the ripples move across the top of the water. This is also the type of wave that you see when you watch the tide come in or go out.

Box 3. Longitudinal Slinky Wave Drawings

Longitudinal waves (pressure)

Longitudinal waves move forward or backwards but do not move up and down. Sound waves are the most common kind of longitudinal wave. We looked at sound waves when we recorded the voice of the drum.



Box 4. Drawing of Chladni figures

| Dox 1. Drawing of Cinaan figures | |
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