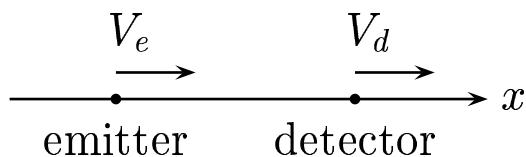


Consider the case, where both the emitter and the detector are moving along the positive x direction. See sketch. The frequency emitted by the emitter is f_0 . The speeds of the detector and the emitter are respectively, $v_d = 0.4 v_s$, and $v_e = 0.2 v_s$.



Determine $v_{detected}$, the speed which wave fronts of sound waves cross the detector and $\lambda_{detected}$, the wavelength of sound waves as detected by the detector.

- A) $v_{detected} = v_s + v_d$ and $\lambda_{detected} = \frac{v_s + v_e}{f_0}$.
- B) $v_{detected} = v_s + v_d$ and $\lambda_{detected} = \frac{v_s - v_e}{f_0}$.
- C) $v_{detected} = v_s - v_d$ and $\lambda_{detected} = \frac{v_s + v_e}{f_0}$.
- D) $v_{detected} = v_s - v_d$ and $\lambda_{detected} = \frac{v_s - v_e}{f_0}$.

The detector is moving away from the sound waves.

So $v_{detected} = v_s - v_d$.

The emitter is moving toward the detector.

So the detected wavelength is shortened, *i.e.*,

$$\lambda_{detected} = \lambda_0 - v_e T = \frac{v_s - v_e}{f_0}.$$

Answer A

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