

## Chapter 14 Problem 65 †

### Given

$$\begin{aligned}r_1 &= 2.0 \text{ m} \\ \beta_1 &= 75 \text{ dB} \\ \beta_2 &= 65 \text{ dB}\end{aligned}$$

### Solution

Find the distance for a decibel level of 65 dB.

Assuming the sound spreads uniformly out into 3 dimensions of space, the intensity will drop off as  $1/r^2$ . This happens because the initial power of the sound source is spread out over the surface of a sphere.

$$P = 4\pi r^2 I$$

Assuming no absorption of power from the source to the observer, the intensity at any location is related to the power of the source.

$$P = 4\pi r_1^2 I_1 = 4\pi r_2^2 I_2$$

Solving for the distance to the second intensity level gives

$$r_2 = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi r_1^2 I_1}{4\pi I_2}} = \sqrt{\frac{r_1^2 I_1}{I_2}}$$

The intensity is related to the decibel level as follows.

$$\beta = 10 \log \left( \frac{I}{I_0} \right)$$

Solving for the intensity gives

$$I = I_0 10^{\beta/10}$$

The ratio of the two intensities is then

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{I_0 10^{\beta_1/10}}{I_0 10^{\beta_2/10}} = \frac{10^{\beta_1/10}}{10^{\beta_2/10}} = 10^{(\beta_1 - \beta_2)/10}$$

The distance to the second intensity level is then

$$r_2 = \sqrt{r_1^2 10^{(\beta_1 - \beta_2)/10}}$$

Substituting in the appropriate values gives

$$r_2 = \sqrt{(2.0 \text{ m})^2 10^{(75 \text{ dB} - 65 \text{ dB})/10}} = 6.32 \text{ m}$$

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†Problem from Essential University Physics, Wolfson