1. How does changing the frequency of the electron’s vibration in the transmitter affect the motion of the electron in the receiver? 





1. How does changing the amplitude of the electron in the transmitter affect the motion of the electron in the receiver?



1. Holding everything else the same, which frequency in the transmitter produces the largest change in the receiver? Propose an explanation.
2. Consider the range of motion of the electron in the receiver. What does this motion correspond to in real life?
3. Consider the lag between the electron position of the transmitter and the electron position of the receiver. Predict how that lag would change if the receiver were farther away.