58. We use Eq. 17-2, Eq. 17-5, Eq. 17-9, Eq. 17-12, and take the derivative to obtain the transverse speed u.

(a) The amplitude is $y_m = 2.0$ mm.

(b) Since $\omega = 600$ rad/s, the frequency is found to be $f = 600/2\pi \approx 95$ Hz.

(c) Since $k = 20$ rad/m, the velocity of the wave is $v = \omega/k = 600/20 = 30$ m/s in the $+x$ direction.

(d) The wavelength is $\lambda = 2\pi/k \approx 0.31$ m, or 31 cm.

(e) We obtain

$$u = \frac{dy}{dt} = -\omega y_m \cos(kx - \omega t) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad u_m = \omega y_m$$

so that the maximum transverse speed is $u_m = (600)(2.0) = 1200$ mm/s, or 1.2 m/s.