

DEFINITIONS:

Drive Unit	A moving coil/moving piston transducer designed to cover a specific portion of the audio frequency band with the minimum number of acoustic, mechanical and electrical compromises.
Loudspeaker	A collection of drive units arranged to optimally cover the whole audio frequency band. Each drive unit is fed from an electrical filter network designed to complement the acoustic response of the unit.
Crossover	A collection of electrical filter networks designed to split the whole audio band into frequency bands suitable for feeding to individual drive units.
Amplitude	The acoustic sound pressure generated by a drive unit or loudspeaker system at any particular frequency. Constant amplitude infers constant sound pressure. Amplitude response refers to a plot of amplitude with increasing frequency - the frequency usually shown on a logarithmic scale because of the nature of music and natural sounds and the response of the human ear.
Phase	A measure in periodic or oscillating waveforms of the movement of one particular portion of a waveform with respect to another portion or a fixed reference. One complete cycle of a wave corresponds to $360^\circ$ phase shift with reference to the fixed starting point of the wave. (Note $360^\circ = 2\pi$ radians)
Frequency	The number of complete oscillations contained within a time of one second, for a periodic or oscillating waveform. Usually the units are Hz or cycles per second (CPS). Note that since one cycle is also $2\pi$ radians as above, frequency is also referred to as radians per second designated $\omega$ (omega) in electrical formulae. $\omega = 2\pi f$ where $f$ is cycles per second or Hz.