

<b>P1 - energy</b> K.E = $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$ Kinetic energy = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{mass} \times (\text{velocity})^2$ EPE = $\frac{1}{2}ke^2$ Elastic potential energy = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{spring constant} \times (\text{extension})^2$ GPE = $mgh$ Gravitational potential energy = $\text{mass} \times \text{gravity} \times \text{height}$ TE = $mC\Delta T$ Thermal energy = $\text{mass} \times \text{specific heat capacity} \times \text{change in temp.}$ C = $\frac{E}{m\Delta T}$ Specific heat capacity = $\text{energy} / \text{mass} \times \text{change in temp.}$ Efficiency = $(\text{useful energy output} / \text{total energy input}) \times 100$ WD = $Fs$ Work done = $\text{Force} \times \text{distance}$	<b>P2 - electricity (cont)</b> E = QV Energy = $\text{charge flow} \times \text{potential difference}$ E = Pt Energy transf- erred = $\text{power} \times \text{time}$ RT = Series circuit total $R1+R2+R3...$ resistance $1/RT = 1/R2 + 1/R3...$ Parallel circuit total resistance	<b>P5 - forces and motion (cont)</b> $s=ut+1/2at^2$ Distance = $(\text{initial velocity} \times \text{time}) + (1/2 \times \text{acceleration} \times \text{time}^2)$ W=mg Weight = $\text{mass} \times \text{gravitational field strength}$ F=ma Newton's 2nd: Force = $\text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$ F=ke Force = $\text{spring constant} \times \text{extension}$ EPE= $\frac{1}{2}Fe$ Elastic potential energy = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Force} \times \text{extension}$ Momentum= $mv$ Momentum = $\text{mass} \times \text{velocity}$ $F=(\Delta \text{momentum})/t$ Force = $\text{change in momentum} / \text{time}$ Momentum before = momentum after Stopping distance = $\text{thinking distance} + \text{braking distance}$ $s=1/2mv^2/F$ Braking distance = $\text{kinetic energy} / \text{Force}$ Moment= $Fs$ Moment = $\text{Force} \times \text{distance from pivot}$ $P = F/A$ Pressure = $\text{Force} / \text{Area}$ $P = h\rho g$ Pressure in a fluid = $\text{height} \times \text{density} \times \text{gravity}$	<b>P7 - magnetism and electromagnetism</b> F=BIl Force on a conductor (at right angles to a magnetic field) carrying a current = $\text{magnetic flux density} \times \text{current} \times \text{length}$ $Vp/Vs = np/ns$ PD across primary coil/ PD across secondary coil = $n^0$ of turns in primary coil/ $n^0$ of coils in secondary coil $VpIp=VsIs$ PD across primary coil $\times$ current across primary coil = PD across secondary coil $\times$ current across secondary coil
<b>P2 - electricity</b> P = $E/t$ Power = $\text{energy transferred} / \text{time}$ P = $WD/t$ Power = $\text{work done} / \text{time}$ P = $\frac{V^2}{R}$ Power = $(\text{potential difference})^2 / \text{resistance}$ P = $IV$ Power = $\text{current} \times \text{potential difference}$ P = $I^2R$ Power = $(\text{current})^2 \times \text{resistance}$ Q = $It$ Charge flow = $\text{current} \times \text{time}$ V = $IR$ Potential difference = $\text{current} \times \text{resistance}$ E = $ItV$ Energy = $\text{current} \times \text{time} \times \text{potential difference}$	<b>P3 - particle model of matter</b> $\rho=m/V$ Density = $\text{mass} / \text{Volume}$ E=mL Energy for a change of state = $\text{mass} \times \text{specific latent heat of fusion OR vaporisation}$ PV = constant For gases: $\text{pressure} \times \text{volume} = \text{constant}$ P=F/A Pressure = $\text{force} / \text{area}$	<b>P5 - forces and motion</b> $v=s/t$ Speed = $\text{distance} / \text{time}$ $v=(v+u)/2 \times t$ Average speed = $(\text{final speed} + \text{initial speed}) / 2 \times \text{time}$ $a=\Delta v / t$ Acceleration = $\text{change in velocity} / \text{time}$ $v=u+at$ Velocity = $\text{initial velocity} + (\text{acceleration} \times \text{time})$ $v^2=u^2+2as$ (Final velocity) $^2$ = (initial velocity) $^2$ + (2 $\times$ acceleration $\times$ distance)	<b>SI units and symbols</b> Acceleration $m/s^2$ a Area $m^2$ A Magnetic flux density Tesla $(Vs/m^2)$ B Specific heat capacity $J/kg^0C$ C Extension Metres (m) e Energy Joules (J) E Frequency Hertz (Hz) f Force Newtons (N) F Gravitational field strength $N/kg$ g Height Metres (m) h Current Amps (A) I
		<b>P6 - waves</b> $v=f\lambda$ Velocity = $\text{frequency} \times \text{wavelength}$ $T=1/f$ Period = $1/\text{frequency}$ Speed of light = $3 \times 10^8 m/s$	

### SI units and symbols (cont)

Spring constant      Newtons per metre (N/m OR  $\text{Nm}^{-1}$ )      k

Length      m      l

Specific latent heat      J/kg      L

Mass      Kilograms (kg)      m

Moment      Nm      Moment

Momentum      kgm/s      Momentum OR mv

Pressure       $\text{N/m}^2$       P

Power      Watts (W)      P

Charge      Coulombs (C)      Q

Resistance      Ohms ( $\Omega$ )      R

Displacement/ distance      Metres (m)      s

Time      Seconds (s)      t

Half-life            $t_{1/2}$

Period      s      T

Temperature      Degrees celcius ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ )      T

Velocity/ speed      Metres per second (m/s OR  $\text{ms}^{-1}$ )      v

Volume       $\text{m}^3$       V

Potential difference      Volts (V)      V

Work done      Nm OR J      WD

Weight      Newtons (N)      W OR mg

Change in...            $\Delta$

Wavelength      m       $\lambda$

Density       $\text{kg/m}^3$        $\rho$

### SI units and symbols (cont)

Activity      Becquerels (Bq)