

**Paper Reference 1PH0/1H**

**Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)**

**Physics**

**PAPER 1**

**Higher Tier**

**May–June 2022 Assessment Window**

**Equation Booklet**

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH  
THE QUESTION PAPER.**

If you're taking **GCSE (9–1) Combined Science** or **GCSE (9–1) Physics**, you will need these equations:

**HT** = higher tier

distance travelled = average speed × time

acceleration = change in velocity ÷ time taken

$$a = \frac{(v - u)}{t}$$

force = mass × acceleration

$$F = m \times a$$

weight = mass × gravitational field strength

$$W = m \times g$$

**HT**

momentum = mass × velocity

$$p = m \times v$$

change in gravitational potential energy = mass × gravitational field strength × change in vertical height

$$\Delta GPE = m \times g \times \Delta h$$

kinetic energy =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{mass} \times (\text{speed})^2$

$$KE = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$$

efficiency =  $\frac{(\text{useful energy transferred by the device})}{(\text{total energy supplied to the device})}$

wave speed = frequency × wavelength

$$v = f \times \lambda$$

**wave speed = distance ÷ time**

$$v = \frac{x}{t}$$

**work done =**

**force × distance moved in the direction of the force**

$$E = F \times d$$

**power = work done ÷ time taken**

$$P = \frac{E}{t}$$

**energy transferred = charge moved × potential difference**

$$E = Q \times V$$

**charge = current × time**

$$Q = I \times t$$

**potential difference = current × resistance**

$$V = I \times R$$

**power = energy transferred ÷ time taken**

$$P = \frac{E}{t}$$

**electrical power = current × potential difference**

$$P = I \times V$$

**electrical power = (current)<sup>2</sup> × resistance**

$$P = I^2 \times R$$

**density = mass ÷ volume**

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

force exerted on a spring = spring constant  $\times$  extension  
 $F = k \times x$

$(\text{final velocity})^2 - (\text{initial velocity})^2 =$   
 $2 \times \text{acceleration} \times \text{distance}$   
 $v^2 - u^2 = 2 \times a \times x$

HT  
 force = change in momentum  $\div$  time  
 $F = \frac{(mv - mu)}{t}$

energy transferred = current  $\times$  potential difference  $\times$  time  
 $E = I \times V \times t$

HT  
 force on a conductor at right angles to a  
 magnetic field carrying a current =  
 magnetic flux density  $\times$  current  $\times$  length  
 $F = B \times I \times l$

For transformers with 100% efficiency,  
 potential difference across primary coil  $\times$   
 current in primary coil =  
 potential difference across secondary coil  $\times$   
 current in secondary coil  
 $V_P \times I_P = V_S \times I_S$

change in thermal energy =  
 mass  $\times$  specific heat capacity  $\times$  change in temperature  
 $\Delta Q = m \times c \times \Delta\theta$

**thermal energy for a change of state =  
mass × specific latent heat  
 $Q = m \times L$**

**energy transferred in stretching =  
 $0.5 \times \text{spring constant} \times (\text{extension})^2$   
 $E = \frac{1}{2} \times k \times x^2$**

If you're taking **GCSE (9–1) Physics**, you also need these extra equations:

**moment of a force =**  
**force × distance normal to the direction of the force**

**pressure = force normal to surface ÷ area of surface**

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

**HT**

**potential difference  
across primary coil** = **number of turns  
in primary coil**  
**potential difference  
across secondary coil** **number of turns  
in secondary coil**

$$\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s}$$

**to calculate pressure or volume for gases of fixed mass at  
constant temperature**

$$P_1 \times V_1 = P_2 \times V_2$$

**HT**

**pressure due to a column of liquid =**  
**height of column × density of liquid ×**  
**gravitational field strength**

$$P = h \times \rho \times g$$

**END OF EQUATION LIST**