

Paper Reference(s) 4PH1/1P 4SD0/1P
Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Physics

UNIT: 4PH1

Science (Double Award) 4SD0

PAPER: 1P

Wednesday 22 May 2024 – Morning

Time: 2 hours

Equation Booklet

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

These equations may be required for both International GCSE Physics (4PH1) and International GCSE Combined Science (4SD0) papers.

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| 1. Forces and Motion |
| average speed = $\frac{\text{distance moved}}{\text{time taken}}$ |
| acceleration = $\frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time taken}}$ $a = \frac{(v - u)}{t}$ |
| $(\text{final speed})^2 = (\text{initial speed})^2 + (2 \times \text{acceleration} \times \text{distance moved})$ $v^2 = u^2 + (2 \times a \times s)$ |
| force = mass \times acceleration $F = m \times a$ |
| weight = mass \times gravitational field strength $W = m \times g$ |
| 2. Electricity |
| power = current \times voltage $P = I \times V$ |

energy transferred = current \times voltage \times time

$$\mathbf{E = I \times V \times t}$$

voltage = current \times resistance

$$\mathbf{V = I \times R}$$

charge = current \times time

$$\mathbf{Q = I \times t}$$

energy transferred = charge \times voltage

$$\mathbf{E = Q \times V}$$

3. Waves

wave speed = frequency \times wavelength

$$\mathbf{v = f \times \lambda}$$

$$\mathbf{frequency = \frac{1}{time\ period}}$$

$$\mathbf{f = \frac{1}{T}}$$

$$\mathbf{refractive\ index = \frac{\sin(\text{angle of incidence})}{\sin(\text{angle of refraction})}}$$

$$\mathbf{n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}}$$

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Turn over

$$\sin(\text{critical angle}) = \frac{1}{\text{refractive index}}$$

$$\sin c = \frac{1}{n}$$

4. Energy resources and energy transfers

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy output}}{\text{total energy output}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{work done} = \text{force} \times \text{distance moved}$$

$$W = F \times d$$

$$\text{gravitational potential energy} = \text{mass} \times \text{gravitational field strength} \times \text{height}$$

$$\text{GPE} = m \times g \times h$$

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

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

$$\text{power} = \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time taken}}$$

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

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Turn over

5. Solids, liquids and gases

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

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

$$\text{pressure} = \frac{\text{force}}{\text{area}}$$

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

$$\text{pressure difference} = \text{height} \times \text{density} \times \text{gravitational field strength}$$

$$p = h \times \rho \times g$$

$$\frac{\text{pressure}}{\text{temperature}} = \text{constant}$$

$$\frac{p_1}{T_1} = \frac{p_2}{T_2}$$

$$\text{pressure} \times \text{volume} = \text{constant}$$

$$p_1 \times V_1 = p_2 \times V_2$$

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8. Astrophysics

$$\text{orbital speed} = \frac{2 \times \pi \times \text{orbital radius}}{\text{time period}}$$

$$v = \frac{2 \times \pi \times r}{T}$$

The equations on the following pages will only be required for International GCSE Physics.

These additional equations may be required in International GCSE Physics papers 2P and 2PR.

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| 1. Forces and Motion |
| <p>momentum = mass × velocity</p> <p>$p = m \times v$</p> |
| <p>force = $\frac{\text{change in momentum}}{\text{time taken}}$</p> <p>$F = \frac{(mv - mu)}{t}$</p> |
| moment = force × perpendicular distance from the pivot |
| 5. Solids, liquids and gases |
| <p>change in thermal energy = mass × specific heat capacity × change in temperature</p> <p>$\Delta Q = m \times c \times \Delta T$</p> |
| 6. Magnetism and electromagnetism |
| <p>relationship between input and output voltages for a transformer</p> <p>$\frac{\text{input (primary) voltage}}{\text{output (secondary) voltage}} = \frac{\text{primary turns}}{\text{secondary turns}}$</p> |

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Turn over

input power = output power

$$V_p I_p = V_s I_s$$

for 100% efficiency

8. Astrophysics

$$\frac{\text{change in wavelength}}{\text{reference wavelength}} = \frac{\text{velocity of a galaxy}}{\text{speed of light}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda - \lambda_0}{\lambda_0} = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda_0} = \frac{v}{c}$$

END OF EQUATION LIST