

# GCE Physics (Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced)

## Data and Formulae Sheet

### *Values of constants*

speed of light in a vacuum	$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
permeability of a vacuum	$\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7} \text{ H m}^{-1}$
permittivity of a vacuum	$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F m}^{-1}$ $\left(\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} = 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ F}^{-1} \text{ m}\right)$
elementary charge	$e = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$
the Planck constant	$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$
unified atomic mass unit	$1 \text{ u} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
mass of electron	$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
mass of proton	$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$
molar gas constant	$R = 8.31 \text{ J K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
the Avogadro constant	$N_A = 6.02 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$
the Boltzmann constant	$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$
gravitational constant	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
acceleration of free fall on the Earth's surface	$g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$
electron volt	$1 \text{ eV} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$



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## USEFUL FORMULAE

The following equations may be useful in answering some of the questions in the examination:

### Mechanics

Momentum-impulse relation  $mv - mu = Ft$   
for a constant force

Power  $P = Fv$

Conservation of energy  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mu^2 = Fs$   
for a constant force

### Simple harmonic motion

Displacement  $x = x_0 \cos \omega t$  or  
 $x = x_0 \sin \omega t$

Velocity  $v = \pm \omega \sqrt{x_0^2 - x^2}$

Simple pendulum  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{l/g}$

Loaded helical spring  $T = 2\pi \sqrt{m/k}$

### Medical physics

Sound intensity level/dB  $= 10 \lg_{10}(I/I_0)$

Sound intensity difference/dB  $= 10 \lg_{10}(I_2/I_1)$

Resolving power  $\sin \theta = \lambda/D$

### Waves

Two-slit interference  $\lambda = ay/d$

Diffraction grating  $d \sin \theta = n\lambda$

### Light

Lens formula  $1/u + 1/v = 1/f$

### Stress and Strain

Hooke's law  $F = kx$

Strain energy  $E = \langle F \rangle x$   
 $(= \frac{1}{2}Fx = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$   
if Hooke's law is obeyed)

### Electricity

Potential divider  $V_{\text{out}} = R_1 V_{\text{in}} / (R_1 + R_2)$

### Thermal physics

Average kinetic energy of a molecule  $\frac{1}{2}m\langle c^2 \rangle = \frac{3}{2}kT$

Kinetic theory  $pV = \frac{1}{3}Nm\langle c^2 \rangle$

### Capacitors

Capacitors in series  $\frac{1}{C} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3}$

Capacitors in parallel  $C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3$

Time constant  $\tau = RC$

### Electromagnetism

Magnetic flux density due to current in

(i) long straight solenoid  $B = \frac{\mu_0 NI}{l}$

(ii) long straight conductor  $B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$

### Alternating currents

A.c. generator  $E = E_0 \sin \omega t$   
 $= BAN\omega \sin \omega t$

### Particles and photons

Radioactive decay  $A = \lambda N$   
 $A = A_0 e^{-\lambda t}$

Half life  $t_{\frac{1}{2}} = 0.693/\lambda$

Photoelectric effect  $\frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{max}}^2 = hf - hf_0$

de Broglie equation  $\lambda = h/p$

### Particle Physics

Nuclear radius  $r = r_0 A^{\frac{1}{3}}$