



National
Qualifications
2018

X757/77/11

Physics
Relationships Sheet

TUESDAY, 8 MAY

9:00 AM – 11:30 AM



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Relationships required for Physics Advanced Higher

$$v = \frac{ds}{dt}$$

$$L = I\omega$$

$$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$F = G \frac{Mm}{r^2}$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$V = -\frac{GM}{r}$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}$$

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\text{apparent brightness, } b = \frac{L}{4\pi r^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

$$\text{Power per unit area} = \sigma T^4$$

$$\omega = \omega_o + at$$

$$L = 4\pi r^2 \sigma T^4$$

$$\theta = \omega_o t + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$r_{\text{Schwarzschild}} = \frac{2GM}{c^2}$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_o^2 + 2\alpha\theta$$

$$E = hf$$

$$s = r\theta$$

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$v = r\omega$$

$$a_t = r\alpha$$

$$mv_r = \frac{nh}{2\pi}$$

$$a_r = \frac{v^2}{r} = r\omega^2$$

$$\Delta x \Delta p_x \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$F = \frac{mv^2}{r} = mr\omega^2$$

$$\Delta E \Delta t \geq \frac{h}{4\pi}$$

$$T = Fr$$

$$F = qvB$$

$$T = I\alpha$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

$$L = mv_r = mr^2\omega$$

$$\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$a = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 y$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_o I}{2\pi r}$$

$$y = A \cos \omega t \quad \text{or} \quad y = A \sin \omega t$$

$$v = \pm \omega \sqrt{(A^2 - y^2)}$$

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\epsilon_o \mu_o}}$$

$$E_K = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 (A^2 - y^2)$$

$$t = RC$$

$$E_P = \frac{1}{2} m \omega^2 y^2$$

$$X_C = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$y = A \sin 2\pi(f t - \frac{x}{\lambda})$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi f C}$$

$$E = kA^2$$

$$\mathcal{E} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

$$\phi = \frac{2\pi x}{\lambda}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

$$\text{optical path difference} = m\lambda \quad \text{or} \quad \left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda$$

$$\text{where } m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$X_L = \frac{V}{I}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\lambda l}{2d}$$

$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$

$$d = \frac{\lambda}{4n}$$

$$\frac{\Delta W}{W} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\Delta X}{X}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta Y}{Y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\Delta Z}{Z}\right)^2}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{\lambda D}{d}$$

$$\Delta W = \sqrt{\Delta X^2 + \Delta Y^2 + \Delta Z^2}$$

$$n = \tan i_p$$

$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi \epsilon_o r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_o r^2}$$

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi \epsilon_o r}$$

$$F = QE$$

$$V = Ed$$

$$F = IlB \sin \theta$$

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| $d = \bar{v}t$ | $W = QV$ | $V_{peak} = \sqrt{2}V_{rms}$ |
| $s = \bar{v}t$ | $E = mc^2$ | $I_{peak} = \sqrt{2}I_{rms}$ |
| $v = u + at$ | $E = hf$ | $Q = It$ |
| $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$ | $E_K = hf - hf_0$ | $V = IR$ |
| $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$ | $E_2 - E_1 = hf$ | $P = IV = I^2R = \frac{V^2}{R}$ |
| $s = \frac{1}{2}(u+v)t$ | $T = \frac{1}{f}$ | $R_T = R_1 + R_2 + \dots$ |
| $W = mg$ | $v = f\lambda$ | $\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \dots$ |
| $F = ma$ | $d \sin \theta = m\lambda$ | $E = V + Ir$ |
| $E_w = Fd$ | $n = \frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2}$ | $V_1 = \left(\frac{R_1}{R_1 + R_2} \right) V_s$ |
| $E_p = mgh$ | $\frac{\sin \theta_1}{\sin \theta_2} = \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_2} = \frac{v_1}{v_2}$ | $\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{R_1}{R_2}$ |
| $E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ | $\sin \theta_c = \frac{1}{n}$ | $C = \frac{Q}{V}$ |
| $P = \frac{E}{t}$ | $I = \frac{k}{d^2}$ | $E = \frac{1}{2}QV = \frac{1}{2}CV^2 = \frac{1}{2}\frac{Q^2}{C}$ |
| $p = mv$ | $I = \frac{P}{A}$ | path difference = $m\lambda$ or $\left(m + \frac{1}{2}\right)\lambda$ where $m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ |
| $Ft = mv - mu$ | random uncertainty = $\frac{\text{max. value} - \text{min. value}}{\text{number of values}}$ | |
| $F = G \frac{Mm}{r^2}$ | | |
| $t' = \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}}$ | | |
| $l' = l\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v}{c}\right)^2}$ | | |
| $f_o = f_s \left(\frac{v}{v \pm v_s} \right)$ | | |
| $z = \frac{\lambda_{observed} - \lambda_{rest}}{\lambda_{rest}}$ | | |
| $z = \frac{v}{c}$ | | |
| $v = H_0 d$ | | |

Additional Relationships

Circle

$$\text{circumference} = 2\pi r$$

$$\text{area} = \pi r^2$$

Sphere

$$\text{area} = 4\pi r^2$$

$$\text{volume} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$$

Table of standard derivatives

| $f(x)$ | $f'(x)$ |
|-----------|--------------|
| $\sin ax$ | $a \cos ax$ |
| $\cos ax$ | $-a \sin ax$ |

Trigonometry

$$\sin \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\text{adjacent}}{\text{hypotenuse}}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\text{opposite}}{\text{adjacent}}$$

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

Table of standard integrals

| $f(x)$ | $\int f(x)dx$ |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| $\sin ax$ | $-\frac{1}{a} \cos ax + C$ |
| $\cos ax$ | $\frac{1}{a} \sin ax + C$ |

Moment of inertia

point mass

$$I = mr^2$$

rod about centre

$$I = \frac{1}{12}ml^2$$

rod about end

$$I = \frac{1}{3}ml^2$$

disc about centre

$$I = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$$

sphere about centre

$$I = \frac{2}{5}mr^2$$

Electron Arrangements of Elements

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