

GCSE Sciences: Physics Equations to Learn

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

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	$W = m \times g$
efficiency = \frac{\text{(useful energy transferred by the device)}}{\text{(total energy supplied to the device)}}	
HT momentum = mass × velocity	$p = m \times v$
wave speed = frequency × wavelength	$v = f \times \lambda$
wave speed = distance ÷ time	$v = \frac{x}{t}$
density = mass ÷ volume	$ \rho = \frac{m}{V} $
work done = force × distance moved in direction of force	$E = F \times d$
change in gravitational potential energy = mass × gravitational field strength × change in vertical height	$\Delta GPE = m \times g \times \Delta h$
kinetic energy = ½ × mass × (speed)²	$KE = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$
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 squared × resistance	$P = I^2 \times R$
force exerted on a spring = spring constant × extension	$F = k \times x$

If you're taking GCSE (9-1) Physics, you also need to learn these extra equations:

moment of a force = force × distance normal to the direction of t	the force
pressure = force normal to surface ÷ area of that surface	$P = \frac{F}{A}$