GCE A LEVEL

1420U30-1A

S25-1420U30-1A

MONDAY, 2 JUNE 2025 – AFTERNOON

PHYSICS – A2 unit 3

Data Booklet

A clean copy of this booklet should be issued to candidates for their use during each A2 unit 3 Physics examination.

Centres are asked to issue this booklet to candidates at the start of the course to enable them to become familiar with its contents and layout.

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Values and Conversions

Avogadro constant	N_A	=	$6{\cdot}02 \times 10^{23}\ \text{mol}^{-1}$
Fundamental electronic charge	e	=	$1{\cdot}60 \times 10^{-19}\ \text{C}$
Mass of an electron	m_e	=	$9{\cdot}11 \times 10^{-31}\ \text{kg}$
Molar gas constant	R	=	$8{\cdot}31\ \text{J mol}^{-1}\ \text{K}^{-1}$
Acceleration due to gravity at sea level	g	=	$9{\cdot}81\ \text{m s}^{-2}$
Gravitational field strength at sea level	g	=	$9{\cdot}81\ \text{N kg}^{-1}$
Universal constant of gravitation	G	=	$6{\cdot}67 \times 10^{-11}\ \text{N m}^2\ \text{kg}^{-2}$
Planck constant	h	=	$6{\cdot}63 \times 10^{-34}\ \text{J s}$
Boltzmann constant	k	=	$1{\cdot}38 \times 10^{-23}\ \text{J K}^{-1}$
Speed of light in vacuo	c	=	$3{\cdot}00 \times 10^{8}\ \text{m s}^{-1}$
Permittivity of free space	ε_0	=	$8{\cdot}85 \times 10^{-12}\ \text{F m}^{-1}$
Permeability of free space	μ_0	=	$4\pi \times 10^{-7}\ \text{H m}^{-1}$
Stefan constant	σ	=	$5{\cdot}67 \times 10^{-8}\ \text{W m}^{-2}\ \text{K}^{-4}$
Wien constant	W	=	$2{\cdot}90 \times 10^{-3}\ \text{m K}$
Hubble constant	H_0	=	$2{\cdot}20 \times 10^{-18}\ \text{s}^{-1}$

$T/\text{K} = \theta/°\text{C} + 273{\cdot}15$

1 parsec = $3{\cdot}09 \times 10^{16}$ m

1 u = $1{\cdot}66 \times 10^{-27}$ kg

1 eV = $1{\cdot}60 \times 10^{-19}$ J

$$\frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0} \approx 9{\cdot}0 \times 10^{9}\ \text{F}^{-1}\text{m}$$

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AS

$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$	$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$
$v = u + at$	$I = nAve$
$x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v)t$	$R = \frac{V}{I}$
$x = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$	$P = IV = I^2R = \frac{V^2}{R}$
$v^2 = u^2 + 2ax$	$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$
$\sum F = ma$	$V = E - Ir$
$p = mv$	$\frac{V}{V_{\text{total}}}\left[\text{or } \frac{V_{\text{OUT}}}{V_{\text{IN}}}\right] = \frac{R}{R_{\text{total}}}$
$W = Fx\cos\theta$	$T = \frac{1}{f}$
$\Delta E = mg\Delta h$	$c = f\lambda$
$E = \frac{1}{2}kx^2$	$\lambda = \frac{a\Delta y}{D}$
$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	$d\sin\theta = n\lambda$
$Fx = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 - \frac{1}{2}mu^2$	$n = \frac{c}{v}$
$P = \frac{W}{t} = \frac{\Delta E}{t}$	$n_1v_1 = n_2v_2$
efficiency $= \frac{\text{useful energy transfer}}{\text{total energy input}} \times 100\%$	$n_1\sin\theta_1 = n_2\sin\theta_2$
$F = kx$	$n_1\sin\theta_C = n_2$
$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$	$E_{k\,max} = hf - \phi$
$\varepsilon = \frac{\Delta l}{l}$	$p = \frac{h}{\lambda}$
$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon}$	
$W = \frac{1}{2}Fx$	
$\lambda_{max} = \frac{W}{T}$	
$P = A\sigma T^4$	

	leptons		quarks	
particle (symbol)	electron (e^-)	electron neutrino (ν_e)	up (u)	down (d)
charge (e)	-1	0	$+\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$
lepton number	1	1	0	0

A2

$\omega = \frac{\theta}{t}$	$C = \frac{\varepsilon_0 A}{d}$
$v = \omega r$	$E = \frac{V}{d}$
$a = \omega^2 r$	$U = \frac{1}{2}QV$
$a = \frac{v^2}{r}$	$Q = Q_0\left(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}\right)$
$F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$	$Q = Q_0 e^{-\frac{t}{RC}}$
$F = m\omega^2 r$	$F = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{Q_1Q_2}{r^2}$
$a = -\omega^2 x$	$F = G\frac{M_1M_2}{r^2}$
$x = A\cos(\omega t + \varepsilon)$	$E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{Q}{r^2}$
$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$	$g = \frac{GM}{r^2}$
$v = -A\omega\sin(\omega t + \varepsilon)$	$V_E = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{Q}{r}$
$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$	$\mathrm{PE} = \frac{1}{4\pi\varepsilon_0}\frac{Q_1Q_2}{r}$
$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$	$V_g = -\frac{GM}{r}$
$pV = nRT$ and $pV = NkT$	$\mathrm{PE} = -\frac{GM_1M_2}{r}$
$p = \frac{1}{3}\rho\overline{c^2} = \frac{1}{3}\frac{N}{V}m\overline{c^2}$	$W = q\Delta V_E$
M / kg $= \frac{M_r}{1000}$	$W = m\Delta V_g$
$n = \frac{\text{total mass}}{\text{molar mass}}$	$\frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{v}{c}$
$k = \frac{R}{N_A}$	$v = H_0 D$
$U = \frac{3}{2}nRT = \frac{3}{2}NkT$	$\rho_c = \frac{3H_0^{\ 2}}{8\pi G}$
$W = p\Delta V$	$r_1 = \frac{M_2}{M_1 + M_2}d$
$\Delta U = Q - W$	$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{d^3}{G(M_1 + M_2)}}$
$Q = mc\Delta\theta$	$A = \lambda N$
$C = \frac{Q}{V}$	$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$

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$A = A_0 e^{-\lambda t}$	$F = Bqv\sin\theta$
$N = \frac{N_0}{2^x}$	$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$
$A = \frac{A_0}{2^x}$	$B = \mu_0 nI$
$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{T_{\frac{1}{2}}}$	$\Phi = AB\cos\theta$
$E = mc^2$	flux linkage $= N\Phi$
$F = BIl\sin\theta$	

Mathematical Information

SI multipliers

Multiple	Prefix	Symbol
10^{-18}	atto	a
10^{-15}	femto	f
10^{-12}	pico	p
10^{-9}	nano	n
10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{-2}	centi	c

Multiple	Prefix	Symbol
10^{3}	kilo	k
10^{6}	mega	M
10^{9}	giga	G
10^{12}	tera	T
10^{15}	peta	P
10^{18}	exa	E
10^{21}	zetta	Z

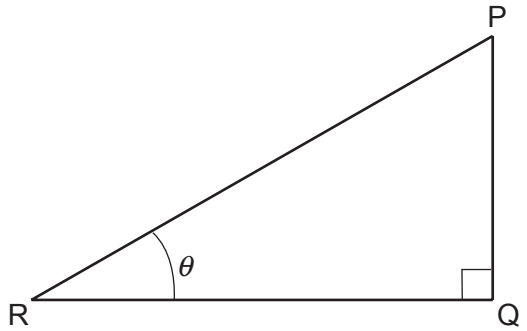
Areas and Volumes

Area of a circle = $\pi r^2 = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$

Area of a triangle = $\frac{1}{2}$ base × height

Solid	Surface area	Volume
rectangular block	$2(lh + hb + lb)$	lbh
cylinder	$2\pi r(r + h)$	$\pi r^2 h$
sphere	$4\pi r^2$	$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$

Trigonometry



$$\sin\theta = \frac{PQ}{PR}, \quad \cos\theta = \frac{QR}{PR}, \quad \tan\theta = \frac{PQ}{QR}, \quad \frac{\sin\theta}{\cos\theta} = \tan\theta$$

$$PR^2 = PQ^2 + QR^2$$

Logarithms

[Unless otherwise specified 'log' can be $\log_e$ (i.e. ln) or $\log_{10}$.]

$\log(ab) = \log a + \log b$

$\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) = \log a - \log b$

$\log x^n = n \log x$

$\log_e e^{kx} = \ln e^{kx} = kx$

$\log_e 2 = \ln 2 = 0{\cdot}693$

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