## FORMULA CHART <br> for Grade 11 Science Assessment

| Density $=\frac{\text { mass }}{\text { volume }}$ | $D=\frac{m}{v}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\binom{$ heat gained or }{ lost by water }$=\binom{$ mass in }{ grams }$\binom{$ change in }{ temperature }$\binom{$ specific }{ heat } | $Q=(m)(\Delta T)\left(C_{p}\right)$ |
| Speed $=\frac{\text { distance }}{\text { time }}$ | $s=\frac{d}{t}$ |
| Acceleration $=\frac{\text { final velocity }- \text { initial velocity }}{\text { change in time }}$ | $a=\frac{v_{f}-v_{\mathrm{i}}}{\Delta t}$ |
| Momentum $=$ mass $\times$ velocity | $p=m v$ |
| Force $=$ mass $\times$ acceleration | $F=m a$ |
| Work $=$ force $\times$ distance | $W=\frac{W}{t}$ |
| Power $=\frac{\text { work }}{\text { time }}$ | $\%=\frac{W_{0}}{W_{\mathrm{I}}} \times 100$ |
| $\%$ efficiency $=\frac{\text { work output }}{\text { work input } \times 100}$ | $K E=\frac{m v^{2}}{2}$ |
| Kinetic energy $=\frac{1}{2}\left(\right.$ mass $\times$ velocity $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $G P E=m g h$ |
| Gravitational potential energy $=$ mass $\times$ acceleration due to gravity $\times$ height | $E=m c^{2}$ |
| Energy $=$ mass $\times(\text { speed of light })^{2}$ | $v=f \lambda$ |
| Velocity of a wave $=$ frequency $\times$ wavelength | $I=\frac{V}{R}$ |
| Current $=\frac{\text { voltage }}{\text { resistance }}$ | $P=V I$ |
| Electrical power $=$ voltage $\times$ current | $E=P t$ |
| Electrical energy $=$ power $\times$ time | $F$ |


| Constants/Conversions |
| :---: |
| $g=$ acceleration due to gravity $=9.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |
| $c=$ speed of light $=3 \times 10^{8} \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| speed of sound $=343 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| $1 \mathrm{~cm}{ }^{3}=1 \mathrm{~mL}$ |
| 1 wave/second $=1$ hertz (Hz) |
| 1 calorie $($ cal $)=4.18$ joules |
| 1000 calories $($ cal $)=1$ Calorie $(\mathrm{Cal})=1$ kilocalorie (kcal) |
| newton $(\mathrm{N})=\mathrm{kgm} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ |
| joule $(\mathrm{J})=\mathrm{Nm}$ |
| watt $(\mathrm{W})=\mathrm{J} / \mathrm{s}=\mathrm{Nm} / \mathrm{s}$ |
| ampere (A) |
| volt $(\mathrm{V}) \quad$ ohm $(\Omega)$ |

