## A-Level Equations

| ID | Questions | Question Image |
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| $1$ | When the mass is doubled and the velocity is halved, the kinetic energy will change by a factor of $\qquad$ <br> A. $1 / 4$ <br> B. $1 / 2$ <br> C. 2 <br> D. 4 | $E_{\mathrm{k}}=\frac{1}{2} m v^{2}$ |
| 2 | When the velocity is doubled and the mass is halved the kinetic energy will change by a factor of $\qquad$ <br> A. $1 / 4$ <br> B. $1 / 2$ <br> C. 2 <br> D. 4 | $E_{\mathrm{k}}=\frac{1}{2} m v^{2}$ |
| 3 | The potential difference is doubled and the resistance is halved. The power will change by a factor of $\qquad$ <br> A. 1 <br> B. 2 <br> C. 4 <br> D. 8 | $P=\frac{V^{2}}{R}$ |


| 4 | When the potential difference is halved and the resistance is halved, the power will change by a factor of $\qquad$ <br> A. $1 / 8$ <br> B. $1 / 4$ <br> C. $1 / 2$ <br> D. 1 | $P=\frac{V^{2}}{R}$ |
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| 5 | Two wires made from the same metal have identical lengths. Wire $X$ has half the diameter as wire $Y$. The ratio of the resistance of wire $X$ to the resistance of wire $Y$ will be $\qquad$ <br> A. $1: 4$ <br> B. $1: 2$ <br> C. $1: 1$ <br> D. $4: 1$ | $R=\frac{\rho L}{A}$ |
| $6$ | A wire $X$ has twice the cross-sectional area and twice the length as wire $Y$ made of the same metal. The ratio of the resistance of wire $X$ to the resistance of wire $Y$ $\qquad$ <br> A. $1: 4$ <br> B. $1: 2$ <br> C. $\quad 1: 1$ <br> D. $2: 1$ | $R=\frac{\rho L}{A}$ |


|  | An object is dropped from rest and falls freely under gravity. Neglecting the effect of air resistance and other forces, the final velocity will depend on <br> A. $\quad h$ and $m$ <br> B. $m$ and $g$ <br> C. $g$ and h <br> D. $\quad g, h$ and $m$ | $E_{\mathrm{k}}=\frac{1}{2} m v^{2}$ $E_{\mathrm{p}}=m g h$ |
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| 8 | The resistance is halved and the current is halved. The power will change by a factor of $\qquad$ <br> A. $1 / 8$ <br> B. $1 / 4$ <br> C. $1 / 2$ <br> D. 1 | $P=I^{2} R$ |
| 9 | A spring has its extension doubled. The energy stored in the spring will change by a factor of $\qquad$ <br> A. $1 / 4$ <br> B. $1 / 2$ <br> C. 2 <br> D. 4 | $E=\frac{1}{2} k x^{2}$ |


| 10 | The current is changed a factor of $1 / 4$ and the resistance is increased by a <br> factor of 4 . The change in the power dissipated will be a factor of | $P=I^{2} R$ |
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| A. $1 / 16$ |  |  |
| B. $1 / 8$ |  |  |
| C. $1 / 4$ |  |  |
| D. 1 |  |  |

