

Variable	Symbol	SI Unit	Symbol	Notes
Energy	E	Joules	J	
Power	W	Watts	W	
Force	F	Newton	N	
Work done	W	Joules	J	The amount of energy transferred
Moment of a force	M	Newton-meters	Nm	
Momentum	p	kilograms meter per second	kg m/s	Higher only
mass	m	kilogrammes	kg	
Weight	W	Newtons	N	Weight is a force
speed	v	meters per second	m/s	
Velocity / final velocity	v	meters per second	m/s	
Initial velocity	u	meters per second	m/s	
acceleration	a	meters per second ²	m/s ²	
extension	e	meters	m	Increase in length of an object
distance	s	meters	m	
height	h	meters	m	Distance vertically
Gravitational field strength	g	Newtons per Kilogram	N/kg	This is 9.81 on Earth
Specific heat capacity	c	Joules per kilogram degree Celsius	J/kg °C	
Specific Latent Heat	L	Joules per kilogram	J/kg	
temperature	Θ	Celsius	°C	Θ is the Greek letter “theta”
time	t	Seconds	s	60s = 1minute. 3600s = 1 hour
Charge Flow	Q	Coulombs	C	
Current	I	Amperes (amps)	A	
Potential Difference	V	Volts	V	
Resistance	R	ohms	Ω	
Density	ρ	Kilograms per meter cubed	Kg/m ³	ρ is the Greek letter “rho”
Pressure	p	Pascals	Pa	
volume	V	meters cubed	m ³	
Area	A	meters squared	m ²	
Spring Constant	k	Newtons per meter	N/m	
Period	T	seconds	S	
Frequency	f	hertz	Hz	
Wave Speed	v	metres per second	m/s	
Wavelength	λ	meters	m	λ is the Greek letter lambda
Magnification	none	Magnification is a ratio; it has no units.		
				Δ is the Greek letter delta
				When calculating a change you subtract the start value from the end value.
Change in:	Δ			
• Change in velocity	• Δv	meters per second	m/s	
• Change in time	• Δt	seconds	s	
• Change in temperature	• ΔΘ	degrees Celsius	°C	
• Change in energy	• ΔE	Joules	J	
				Example: A kettle boils water (at 100°C from room temperature (21°C)
				ΔΘ = End temp – start temp
				ΔΘ = 100 – 21
				ΔΘ = 79°C

