

1. Besaran Turunan: Besaran yang diturunkan dari besaran Pokok

Contoh: Luas (m^2), Volume (m^3), Kecepatan (m/s), percepatan (m/s^2)

2. a. Alat ukur panjang
- Mistar (ketelitian $0,1 \text{ cm} / 1 \text{ mm}$)
 - Jangka sorong ($0,01 \text{ cm} / 0,1 \text{ mm}$)
 - Mikrometer skrup ($0,0001 \text{ cm} / 0,001 \text{ mm}$)

- b. Alat ukur massa
- Neraca digital ($0,001 \text{ g}$)
 - Neraca O'haus ($0,01 \text{ g}$)
 - neraca sama lengan ($0,001 \text{ g} / 1 \text{ mg}$)

c. Alat ukur waktu

- Arloji
- Stopwatch

3. Dimensi

20 Penggambaran / penulisan suatu besaran dengan menggunakan simbol lambang

$$\text{Panjang} = [L]$$

$$\text{Massa} = [M]$$

$$\text{Waktu} = [T]$$

$$\text{Kuat arus} = [I]$$

$$\text{Suhu} = [\theta]$$

$$\text{Intensitas cahaya} = [J]$$

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = [N]$$

$$\text{Luas} = [L]^2$$

$$\text{Volume} = [L]^3$$

$$\text{Kecepatan} = [L] \cdot [T]^{-1}$$

$$\text{Percepatan} = [L] \cdot [T]^{-2}$$

$$\text{Massa jenis} = [M] \cdot [L]^{-3}$$

$$\text{Gaya} = [M] [L] \cdot [T]^{-2}$$

$$\text{Tekanan} = [M] [L]^{-1} [T]^{-2}$$

$$\text{Usaha} = [M] [L]^2 [T]^{-2}$$

$$\text{daya} = [M] \cdot [L]^2 [T]^{-3}$$

$$4. M_2 \cdot \ell \cdot \Delta T = M_1 \cdot \ell \cdot \Delta T$$

$$M_2 \cdot \Delta T = M_1 \cdot \Delta T$$

$$3 \times 60 - T_C = 5 \times (T_C - 20)$$

$$180 - 3T_C = 5T_C - 100$$

$$180 + 100 = 8T_C$$

$$\frac{280}{8} = \frac{8T_C}{8}$$

$$T_C = 35^\circ C$$

$$M_1 = 5 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_2 = 3 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Suhu}_1 = 20^\circ C$$

$$\text{Suhu}_2 = 60^\circ C$$

$$5. V_t^2 = V_0^2 + 2 \cdot a \cdot s$$

$$V_t^2 = 0^2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 6$$

$$V_t^2 = 0^2 + 36$$

$$\sqrt{V_t^2} = \sqrt{36}$$

$$V_t = 6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$6. m = 2 \text{ kg}$$

$$Q = 1800 \text{ J}$$

$$C = 450 \text{ J/kg}$$

$$\Delta T = [T_2 - 10^\circ C]$$

$$Q = m \cdot C \cdot \Delta T$$

$$1800 \text{ J} = 2 \cdot 450 \cdot \Delta T$$

$$1800 \text{ J} = 900 \cdot (T_2 - 10^\circ C)$$

$$1800 \text{ J} = 900 T_2 - 9000$$

$$10.800 = 900 T_2$$

$$T_2 = 12^\circ C$$

$$7. \omega = 20 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$r = 0,6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{berat} = 52 \text{ kg}$$

$$a_{sp} = \omega^2 \cdot r$$

$$= 20^2 \cdot 0,6$$

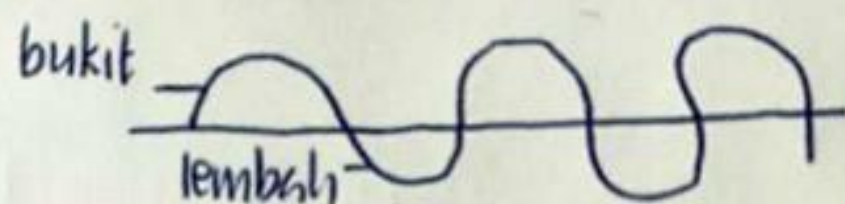
$$= 400 \cdot \frac{6}{10} = 240 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 8. \quad P &= \frac{F \times s}{t \text{ (dalam detik)}} \\
 &= \frac{1200 \text{ N} \times 25}{60} \\
 &= 500 \text{ W}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 9. \quad f &= \frac{v}{\lambda} \\
 &= \frac{2 \cdot 10^{10}}{10^2} = 2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ (Hz)}
 \end{aligned}$$

10. Gelombang transversal adalah sebuah gelombang yang memiliki arah rambat tegak lurus terhadap arah getarannya contoh: cahaya

Nama lainnya: berbentuk bukit lembah



$$\begin{aligned}
 11. \quad I_1 &= 8,0 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 I_2 &= 1 \text{ kg/m}^2 \\
 \omega_1 &= 2 \\
 \omega_2 &= \dots ? \\
 I_1 \omega_1 &= I_2 \omega_2 \\
 8 \cdot 2 &= 1 \cdot \omega_2 \\
 \omega_2 &= \underline{16} \text{ rad/s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 12. \quad \text{Frekuensi} &= n/t \\
 n &= \text{jumlah getaran} \\
 t &= \text{Waktu (sekon)} \\
 T &= 1/f \\
 &\hookrightarrow \text{periode}
 \end{aligned}$$

Contoh: sebuah bandul digetarkan sehingga selama 1 menit menghasilkan 40 getaran tentukan frekuensinya

$$f = \frac{n}{t} = \frac{40}{60} = \frac{2}{3} \text{ Hz}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \quad m &= 75 \text{ kg} \\
 g &= 10 \text{ m/s}^2 \\
 h &= 6 - 2 = 4 \\
 W &= m \cdot g \cdot h \\
 &= 75 \cdot 10 \cdot 4 \\
 &= 3000 \text{ N}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 25$$

14. Contoh benda elastis

1. Pegas

2. Karet

3. Rotan

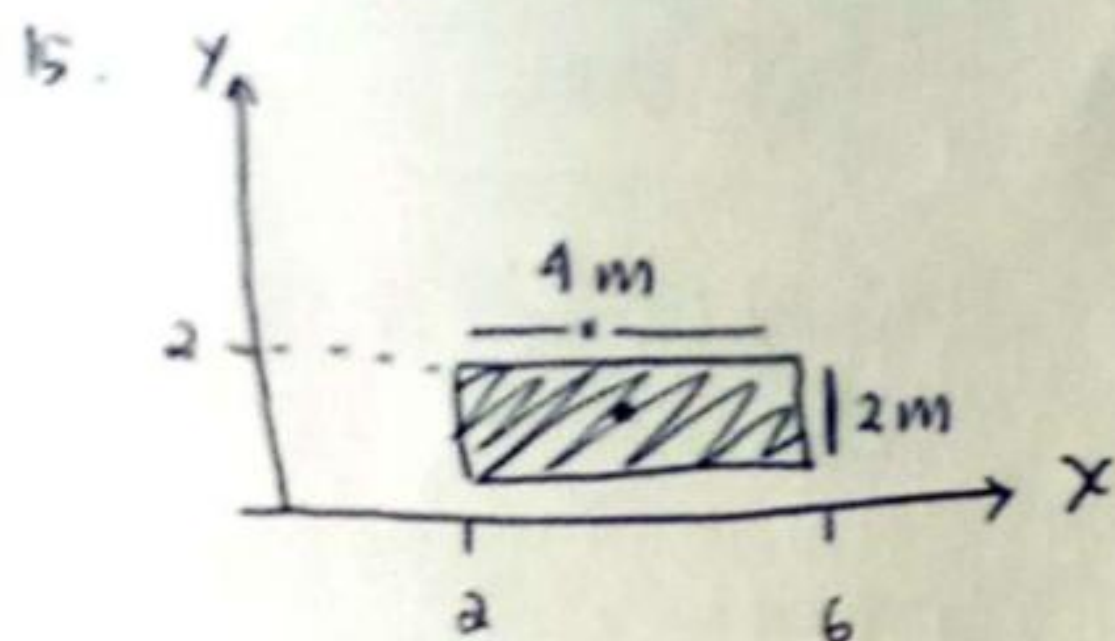
4. Plastik

6. Beton

7. lasan pada kondisi tertentu

8. Semen

9. Tanah liat



$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 = 2$$

$$y_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$(x, y) = (2, 1)$$

16. $I = m \cdot v$

$$= 2,5 \cdot 80$$

$$= \frac{25}{10} \times 80 = 200 \text{ Ns}$$

17. $\Delta L = \frac{F \cdot L_0}{y \cdot A}$

$$F = 50 \text{ N}$$

$$L_0 = 30 \text{ m}$$

$$y = 2 \times 10^{10}$$

$$A = 6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$$

$$= \frac{50 \cdot 30}{2 \cdot 10^{10} \times 6 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= \frac{50 \cdot 30}{2 \cdot 10^2 \cdot 6}$$

$$= \frac{15}{12 \cdot 10^2} = 1,25 \times 10^{-2}$$

18. $C_0 = 0$

$$C = 20^\circ \text{C}$$

$$C_t = 80^\circ \text{C}$$

$$X_0 = 10^\circ \text{X}$$

$$X_t = 80^\circ \text{X}$$

$$X \dots ?$$

$$\frac{C - C_0}{C_t - C_0} = \frac{X - X_0}{X_t - X_0}$$

$$\frac{20 - 0}{80 - 0} = \frac{X - 10}{80 - 10}$$

$$\frac{20}{80} = \frac{X - 10}{70}$$

$$1400 = 80X - 800$$

$$1400 + 800 = 80X$$

$$2200 = 80X$$

$$80$$

$$X = 27,5^\circ \text{X}$$

$$19. \begin{aligned} Q_1 &= 300 \text{ kJ} \\ Q_2 &= 100 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

$$h = 1 - \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} \times 100\%$$

$$= 1 - \frac{100}{300} \times 100\%$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \times 100\% = 66,67\%$$

$$20. \begin{aligned} m_1 \cdot v_1 + m_2 \cdot v_2 &= (m_1 + m_2) v' \\ 1 \cdot 10 + 1 \cdot 6 &= (1 + 1) \cdot v' \\ \frac{16}{2} &= 2v' \\ v &= 8 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

$$21. \begin{aligned} T_1 &= 30^\circ \\ V_1 &= 2 \text{ L} \\ V_2 &= 3 \text{ L} \end{aligned}$$

$$T_2 = \frac{T_1 \cdot V_2}{V_1} = \frac{30 \cdot 3}{2} = 45^\circ \text{C}$$

$$22. P = \frac{t}{n} = \frac{8}{20} = 0,4 \text{ detik}$$

$$F = \frac{n}{t} = \frac{20}{8} = 2,5 \text{ Hz}$$

$$23. \begin{aligned} h &= (Q_1 - Q_2) / Q_1 \\ &= (2000 - 1750) / 2000 \\ &= \frac{250}{2000} = \frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

24. gelombang adalah getaran/usikan yang merambat pada suatu medium yang membawa energi dari satu tempat ke tempat lain

25. Getaran adalah suatu gerak bolak balik disekitar kesetimbangan.

26. $\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2}$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{2+1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{total}}} = \frac{3}{6}$$

$$C_{\text{total}} = \frac{6}{3} = 2 \mu\text{f}$$

27. $m = 9 \text{ kg}$
 $k = 64$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$= 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{9}{64}}$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{6}{8}\pi$$

28. $q = I \cdot t$
 $q = 7 \cdot 120$
 $q = 840 \text{ C}$

29. $\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$

$$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{R_p} = \frac{3+1}{6}$$

$$R_p = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ ohm}$$

$$i = V : R_p$$

$$= 24 \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

$$= \underline{16 \text{ A}}$$

30. $L = 2,5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ H}$
 $\omega = 1000 \text{ rad/s}$
 $I = 25 \text{ A}$

$$X_L = \omega \cdot L$$

$$= 1000 \times 2,5 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 25$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = I \cdot X_L$$

$$= 25 \cdot 25$$

$$= 625 \text{ V}$$

31. $\omega = 400 \text{ rad/s}$
 $C = 4 \times 10^{-6}$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega \cdot C}$$

$$= \frac{1}{400 \times 4 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{16 \times 10^{-4}} = \frac{1}{16} \times 10^4$$

32. $R_1 = 20$
 $R_2 = 40$
 $n = 1,5$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (n-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = (1,5-1) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{40} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{0,5}{40}$$

$$f = \frac{80}{1}$$

$$= 80$$

33. faktor yang mempengaruhi induksi medan magnet adalah ...

1. kuat arus
2. dan jarak titik ke kawat berarus

34. A. lensa cembung (konveks)

1. Sinar datang sejajar sumbu utama lensa, dibiaskan melalui titik fokus
2. Sinar datang melalui titik fokus, dibiaskan sejajar sumbu utama
3. Sinar datang melalui titik pusat, tidak dibiaskan melainkan diteruskan

B. lensa cekung

1. Sinar datang sejajar sumbu utama dibiaskan seolah-olah berasal dari titik fokus
2. Sinar datang seolah menuju titik fokus dibiaskan sejajar sumbu utama
3. Sinar datang melalui titik pusat lensa, tidak dibiaskan melainkan diteruskan.

35. Bunyi Hukum Faraday:
 gaya gerak listrik terinduksi pada rangkaian tertutup sama dengan negatif Rate perubahan fluks magnetik terhadap waktu di dalam Rangkaian.

36. $L = 160 \text{ cm}$
 $I = 2,5 \text{ ampere}$
 $B = 8,5 \text{ T}$
 $F = B \cdot I \cdot L$
 $= 8,5 \cdot 2,5 \cdot 160$
 $= 340 \text{ N}$

37. $PR = 60 \text{ cm}$
 $P = \frac{100}{PR}$
 $PR = \frac{100}{\frac{5}{3}} = 5/3 = +1,6 \text{ dioptri}$

38. $1/f = 1/s + 1/s'$
 $1/s = 1/f - 1/s'$
 $\frac{1}{s} = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{10}$
 $\frac{1}{s} = \frac{5-3}{30}$
 $\frac{1}{s} = \frac{2}{30}$
 $s = 15$

$M = s'/s$
 $= 10/15$
 $= 2/3$

40. $s_n = 25$ \rightarrow Jrk normal $S = 6 \text{ cm}$
 $f = 10$
 $y = \frac{25}{10} = 2,5 \text{ kali}$

5. Besarnya Induksi magnetik pada tengah sumbu solenoida
1. Berbanding lurus dgn permeabilitas ruang hampa
 2. Berbanding lurus dgn Kuat arus
 3. Berbanding lurus dengan jumlah lilitan
 4. Berbanding terbalik dengan panjang solenoida.