

Samuel's Advanced Accelaration Formula

by : Samuel Hasiholan Omega Purba, S. Tr. T.

Teknik Elektro

Prodi Teknik Robotika dan Kecerdasan buatan

Politeknik Negeri Batam

$$a = \left( \left\{ \frac{dx}{dt} s^2 \right\} / \left\{ \int (2 \times t) \right\} \right)$$

$$a = \left( \left\{ \frac{dx}{dt} s^2 \right\} / \left\{ \int (2 \times t) \right\} \right)$$

$$\Omega = (-2)$$

$$(-\Omega) = 2$$

$$1 = \infty^{(-\Omega)}$$

$$1 = \infty^{(-\Omega)}$$

$$\Omega = ((7 \times \pi) - 24)$$

$$(-\Omega) = (24 - (7 \times \pi))$$

$$a=\left(\left\{\frac{dx}{dt}\right. s^{(-Omega)}\right\}/\left\{\int\left((-Omega)\times t\right)\right\}\right)$$

$$a=\left(\left\{\frac{dx}{dt}\right. s^{(24-(7\times \pi))}\right\}/\left\{\int\left((24-(7\times \pi))\times t\right)\right\}\right)$$

$$v=\frac{S}{t}$$

$$t=\frac{S}{v}$$

$$t=24$$

$$t=7$$

$$s=(7\times v)$$

$$v=(7^{(-1)}\times v)$$

$$S=(24\times v)$$

$$v=(24^{(-1)}\times v)$$

$$a$$

$$=\left(\left\{\frac{dx}{dt}\right. s^{\left((s\times v^{(-1)})-\left((s\times v^{(-1)})\times \pi\right)\right)}\right\}/\left\{\int\left(\left((s\times v^{(-1)})-\left((s\times v^{(-1)})\times \pi\right)\right)\times t\right)\right\}\right)$$

$$a=\left(\left\{\frac{dx}{dt}\right. s^{\left((s\times v^{(-1)})\times (1-\pi)\right)}\right\}/\left\{\int\left(\left((s\times v^{(-1)})\times (1-\pi)\right)\times t\right)\right\}\right)$$

$$a=\left(\left\{\frac{dx}{dt}\right. s^{\left((7^{\infty}\times v^{(-1)})\times (1-\pi)\right)}\right\}/\left\{\int\left(\left((7^{\infty}\times v^{(-1)})\times (1-\pi)\right)\times t\right)\right\}\right)$$

$$a=\int\left(\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)s^2\right)^{t^2}$$

$$a=\int\left(\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right. s^{\left((7^{\infty}\times v^{(-1)})\times (1-\pi)\right)}\right)^{t^{\left((7^{\infty}\times v^{(-1)})\times (1-\pi)\right)}}$$

$$a=\int\left(\left(\left(\left(7^{\infty}\times v^{(-1)}\right)\times (1-\pi)\right)\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right. s^{\left((7^{\infty}\times v^{(-1)})\times (1-\pi)\right)}\right)^t\right)$$