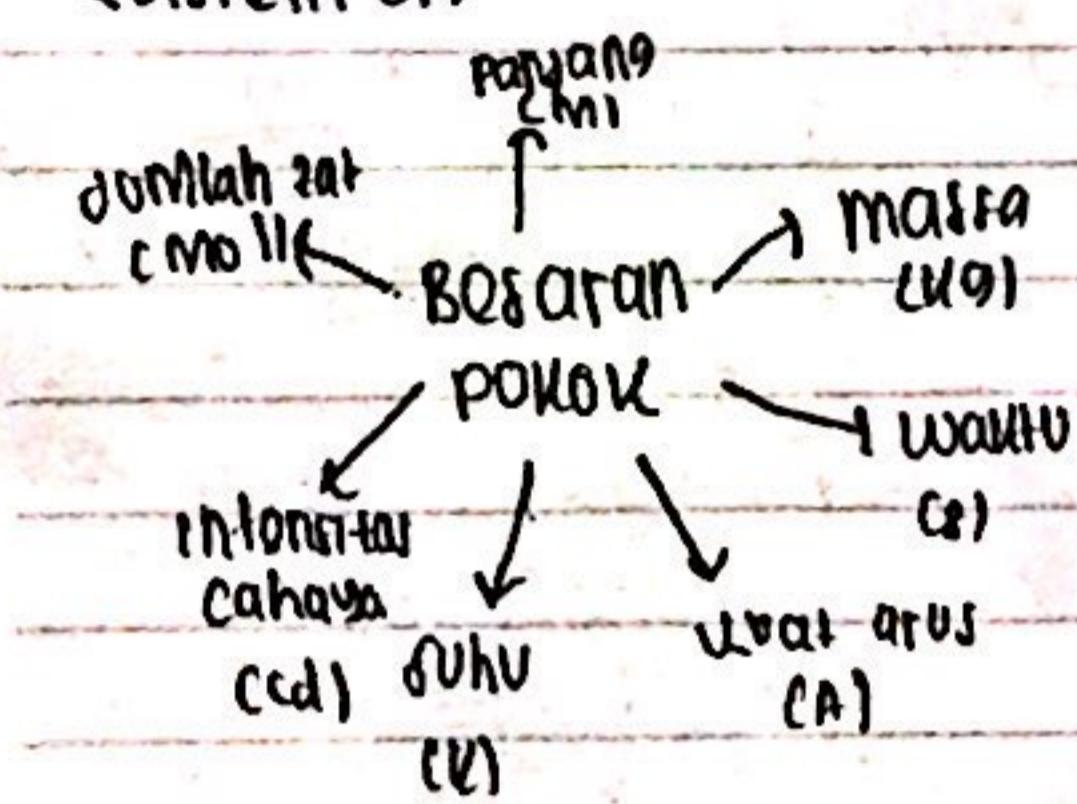


Besararan & satuan

Pengukuran
Besararan & satuan

<Sistem SI>



satuan satuan

$$\rightarrow 1 \text{ hp} = 745,7 \text{ WATT}$$

putaran mesin (rppm)

$$\rightarrow 1 \text{ rppm} = 2\pi / 60 \text{ rad/s}$$

Ketinggian di pabrik (dB)

$$I = \frac{P}{A} \left(\frac{W}{m^2} \right) \rightarrow \text{Taraf intensitas bunyi}$$

$$Tl = 10 \log \left(\frac{I}{I_0} \right) \text{ (dB)}$$

Notasi ilmiah & prefiks

$$\textcircled{1} 221 \times 10^6 \text{ W} \rightarrow \text{notasi ilmiah}$$

$$221000000$$

$$221 \text{ MW} \rightarrow \text{prefiks}$$

$$\textcircled{2} 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ W} \rightarrow \text{notasi ilmiah}$$

$$0,00001 \text{ W}$$

$$100 \text{ NM} \rightarrow \text{prefiks}$$

Notasi ilmiah

$$a \times 10^b$$

$\leftrightarrow a$: bil. rill

b : bil. bulat

$$10000 = 1 \times 10^4$$

$$\leftrightarrow 7500000 = 7,5 \times 10^6$$

Operasi

$$(a \times 10^b) \times (c \times 10^d) = \underline{\underline{(a \times c) \times 10^{b+d}}}$$

$$\frac{12 \times 10^6}{4 \times 10^{-3}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{12}{4} \times 10^{6-(-3)}}}$$

$$= 3 \times 10^9$$

$$(a \times 10^b)^k = (a^k) \cdot (10^b)^k$$

$$= (12 \times 10^5)^2$$

$$= (2^2) \times 10^{5 \times 2}$$

$$= 4 \times 10^{10}$$

Alfabet Yunani

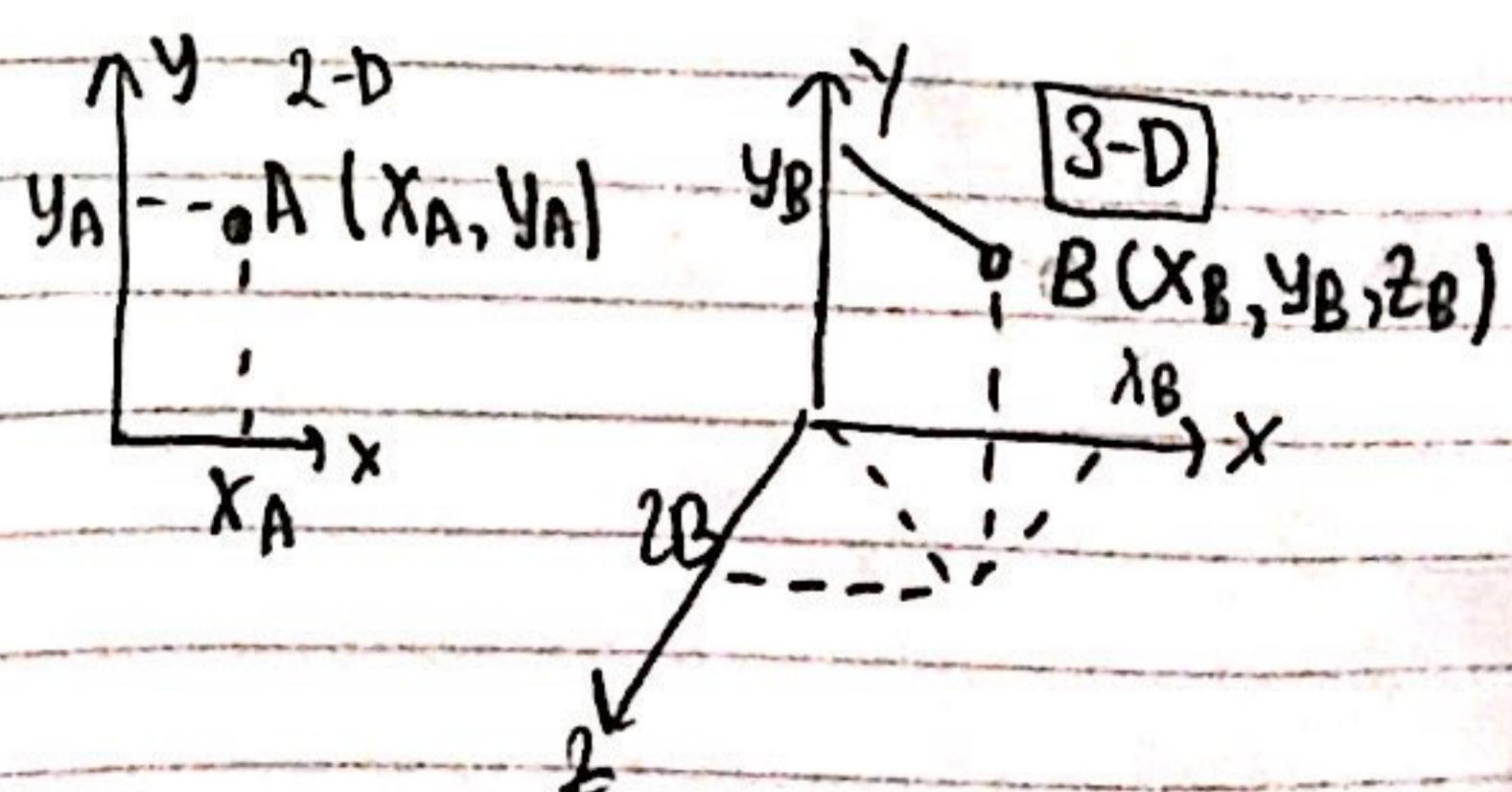
Aα Bβ Tγ Δδ Eε Zζ

Hη θθ Iι Kκ Μμ Μμ

Nν Σσ Οο Ππ Pρ Σσ

Tτ Yυ Φφ Xχ Ψψ Σω

Sistem koordinat: Cartesian



Pengali & awalan:

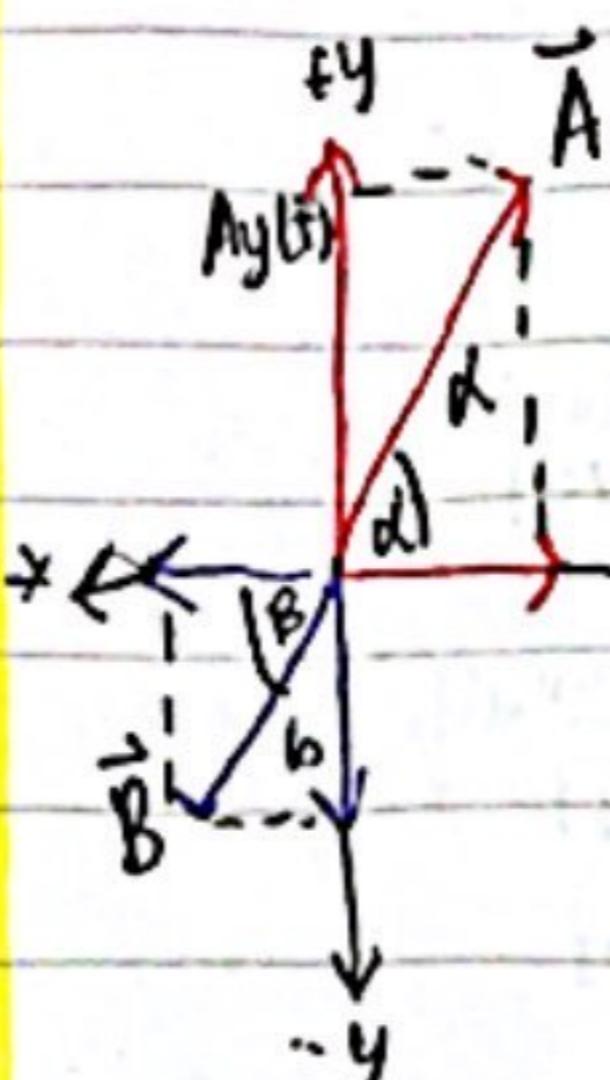
FAKTOR	AWALAN	SIMBOL	FAKTOR	AWALAN
10^{24}	yotta-	Y	10^{-24}	yotta-
10^{21}	zetta-	Z	10^{-21}	zetta-
10^{18}	exa-	E	10^{-18}	atto-
10^{15}	peta-	P	10^{-15}	femto-
10^{12}	tera-	T	10^{-12}	petro-
10^9	giga-	G	10^{-9}	nano-
10^6	mega-	M	10^{-6}	micro-
10^3	kilo-	K	10^{-3}	milli-
10^2	hecta-	H	10^{-2}	semen-
10^1	deka-	d	10^{-1}	desi-

Contoh:

$$\vec{G} = \vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - 6\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{H} = 2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{G} + \vec{H} &= (\vec{i} + 5\vec{j} - 6\vec{k}) + (2\vec{i} - 3\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}) \\ &= (1\vec{i} + 2\vec{i}) (5\vec{j} - 3\vec{j}) (-6\vec{k} + 4\vec{k}) \\ &= (3\vec{i}) (2\vec{j}) (-2\vec{k})\end{aligned}$$



$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = \text{Resultan vektor}$

$$\vec{A} \& \vec{B} = \vec{R}$$

$$(A_x \vec{i} + A_y \vec{j}) + (B_x \vec{i} + B_y \vec{j})$$

Lakukan penjumlahan u/komponen arah:

$$R_x = A_x + B_x$$

$$= A \cos \theta + (-B \cos \theta)$$

$$R_y = A_y + B_y$$

$$= A \sin \theta + (-B \sin \theta)$$

$$\therefore \vec{R} = R_x \vec{i} + R_y \vec{j}$$

③ PERKALIAN VEKTOR =

VEKTOR
X
VEKTOR → Hasilnya
VEKTOR

VEKTOR
X
VEKTOR → Skalar
dot product
VEKTOR
Product → Vektor

② PENJUMLAHAN VEKTOR = ANALITIS

$$\text{Misal: } \vec{V} = 2\vec{i}, \\ \vec{W} = 7\vec{j}$$

$$\text{Tentukan: } \vec{V} + \vec{W}$$

Jawaban:

$$\text{salah: } \vec{V} + \vec{W} = 9$$

$$\vec{V} + \vec{W} = 9(\vec{i} + \vec{j})$$

$$\vec{V} + \vec{W} = 9\vec{i} + 9\vec{j}$$

$$\boxed{\vec{V} + \vec{W} = 9\vec{i} + 9\vec{j}}$$

a. Perkalian vektor dengan skalar

$$\text{co: } P = 2\vec{i} + 10\vec{j} - 6\vec{k}$$

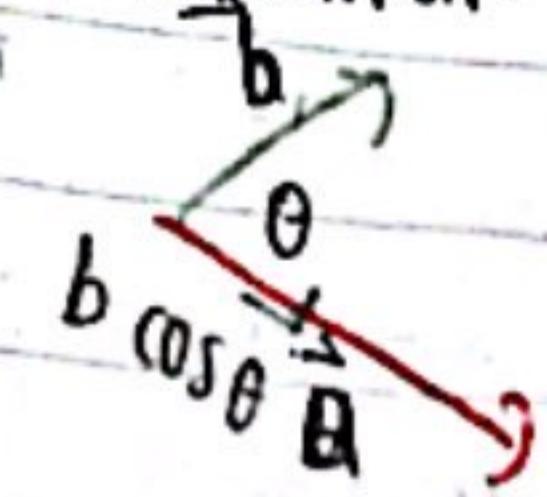
Hitung $(-\frac{1}{2})P$?

$$\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)P = 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\vec{i} + 10\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\vec{j} - 6\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\vec{k}$$

$$= -\vec{i} + (-5)\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$$

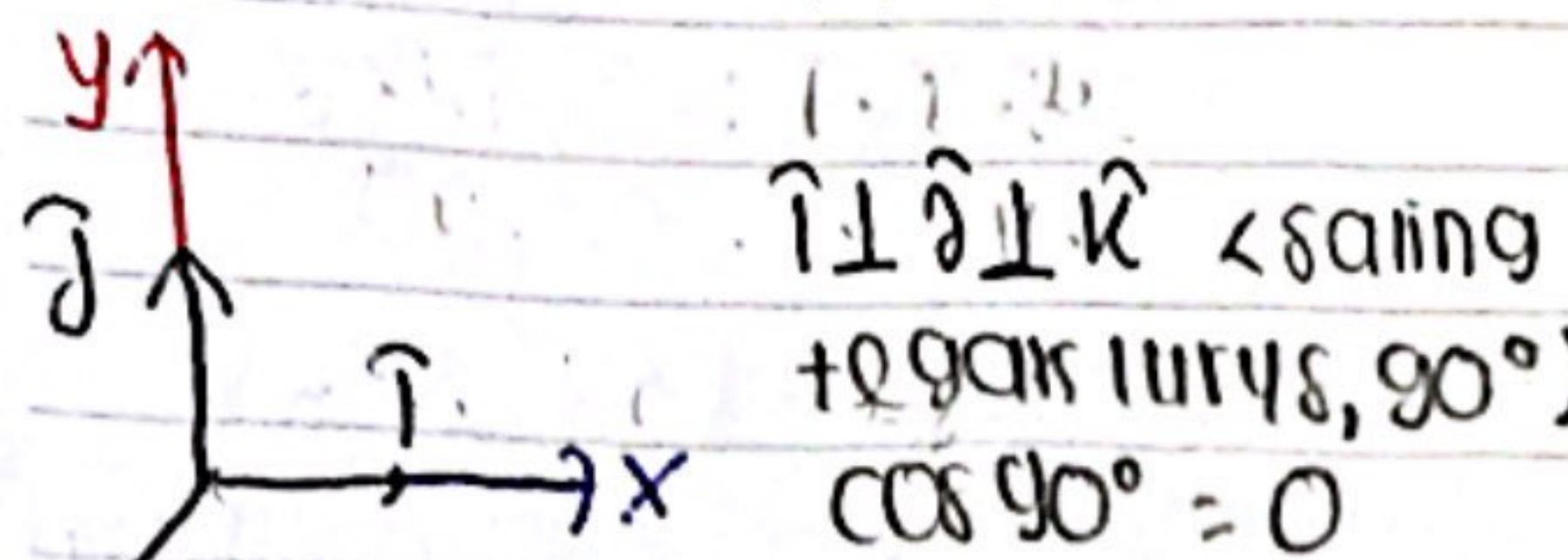
$$= -\vec{i} - 5\vec{j} + 3\vec{k}$$

b. perkalian titik (dot product) "



$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ab \cos \theta$$

Hasilnya hanya bentuk angka



$$\vec{i} \cdot \vec{i} = \vec{j} \cdot \vec{j} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k} = 1$$

selain itu hasilnya 0

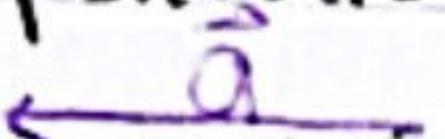
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a_x \vec{i} + a_y \vec{j} + a_z \vec{k}) \cdot$$

$$(b_x \vec{i} + b_y \vec{j} + b_z \vec{k})$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = (a_x \vec{i} \cdot b_x \vec{i}) + (a_y \vec{j} \cdot b_y \vec{j}) + (a_z \vec{k} \cdot b_z \vec{k})$$

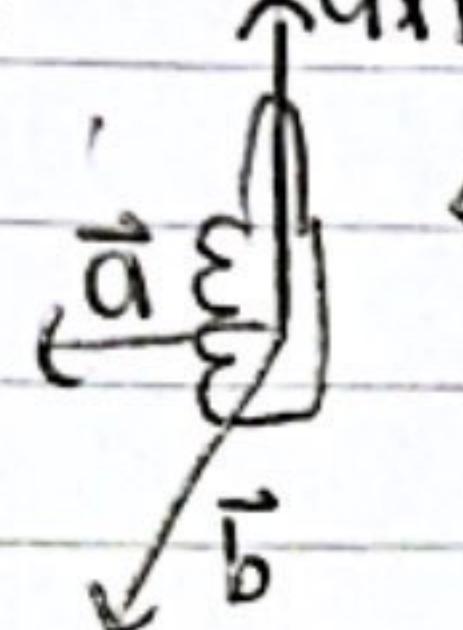
$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = a_x \cdot b_x + a_y \cdot b_y + a_z \cdot b_z$$

c. perkalian silang (cross product) "X"



$$\vec{a} \times \vec{b} = ab \sin \theta (\vec{a} \times \vec{b})$$

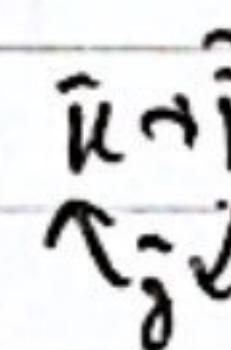
arah



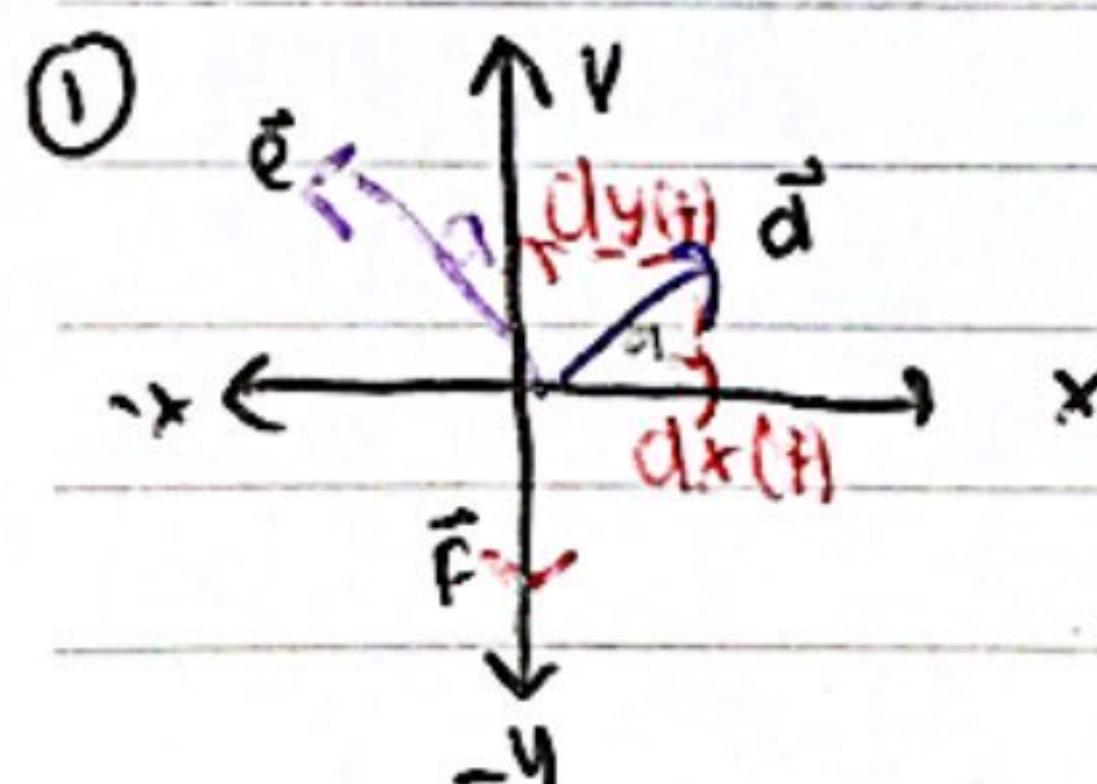
$\Leftrightarrow \vec{i} \perp \vec{j} \perp \vec{k}$ (silang tegak lurus)

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{i} : \vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{k} \times \vec{k} = 0$$



latihan soal vektor



$$d=80, \theta=100, F=60$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin 31, \cos 53 = 0,6$$

$$\cos 31, \sin 53 = 0,8$$

$$\theta = 31^\circ$$

VEKTOR	KOMP X	KOMP Y
\vec{a}	$dx = d \cos \theta$ $= 80 \cos 31$ $= 64$	$dy = d \sin \theta$ $= 80 \sin 31$ $= 80(0,6)$ $= 48$
\vec{e}	$ex = e \cos \theta$ $= 100 \cos 53$ $= 100(0,6)$ $= 60$	$ey = e \sin \theta$ $= 100 \sin 53$ $= 100(0,8)$ $= 80$
\vec{F}	$F_x = F \cos 90^\circ$ $= 0$	$F_y = F \sin 90^\circ$ $= 60(1)$ $= 60$
\vec{R}	$R_x = dx + ex$ $= 64 + 60 + 0$ $= 4i$	$R_y = dy + ey + F_y$ $= 48 + 80 - 60$ $= 120 - 60$ $= 68\hat{j}$

$$\therefore 4i + 68\hat{j}$$

② dua buah vektor gab:

$$\vec{a} = 4\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{b} = -\vec{i} + 3\vec{k}$$

Tentukan:

(a) $\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}$

$$(4\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}) \cdot (-\vec{i} + 3\vec{k})$$

$$= 4\vec{i} \cdot -\vec{i} + 2\vec{k} \cdot 3\vec{k}$$

$$= -4i + 6k = -4i + 6 = 2$$

(b) $\vec{a} \times \vec{b}$

$$(4\vec{i} - \vec{j} + 2\vec{k}) \times (-\vec{i} + 3\vec{k})$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ 4 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$(4\vec{i} - \vec{j}) + (4\vec{i}, 3\vec{k}) + (-\vec{i}, 2\vec{k}) + (-\vec{i}, 3\vec{k}) + (2\vec{k}, -\vec{i}) + (-\vec{i}, 3\vec{k})$$

$$= 0 + (-12\hat{j}) + (4\hat{i}) + (-3\hat{i}) + (-2\hat{j}) + 0$$

$$= -12\hat{j} + 4\hat{i} - 3\hat{i} - 2\hat{j}$$

$$= -12\hat{j} - 2\hat{j} + 4\hat{i} - 3\hat{i}$$

$$= -14\hat{j} + 1\hat{i} = -14\hat{j} + \hat{i}$$

c. suatu vektor c yg memenuhi

$$\vec{a} - \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$$

$$\vec{a} - \vec{c} - \vec{b} = -\vec{a} + \vec{b}$$

$$= -(4\hat{i} - \hat{j} + 2\hat{k}) + (-\hat{i} + 3\hat{k})$$

$$= -4\hat{i} + \hat{j} - 2\hat{k} - \hat{i} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$= -5\hat{i} + \hat{j} + \hat{k}$$

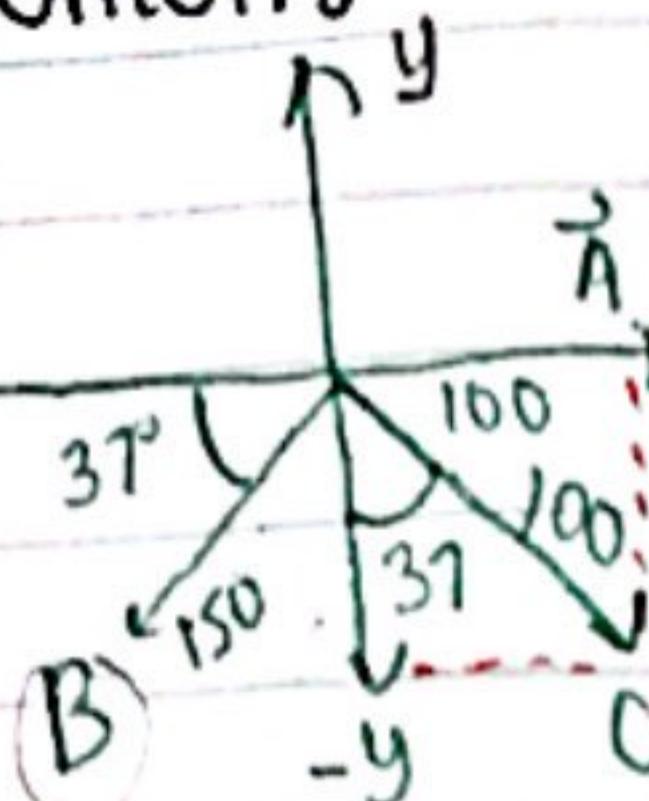
$$= -5\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$$

Vektor

Besaran vektor:

- > Besar } dideskripsikan melalui
 > arah Panah

contoh:



$$A_x = A \cos \theta$$

$$A_y = A \sin \theta$$

$$-B_x = -B \sin \theta$$

$$B_y = B \cos \theta$$

Panduanlah vektor

$$\vec{A} = 5\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{B} = -2\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{C} = 3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{D} = -\hat{j}$$

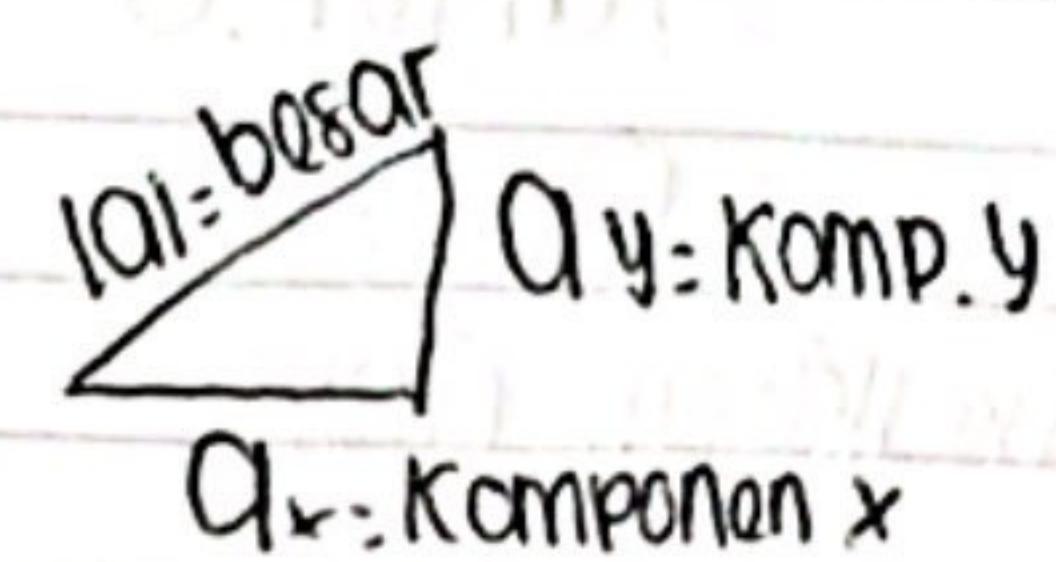
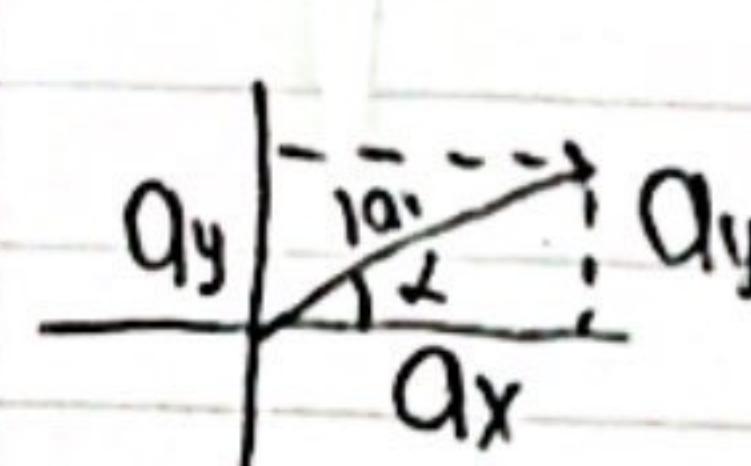
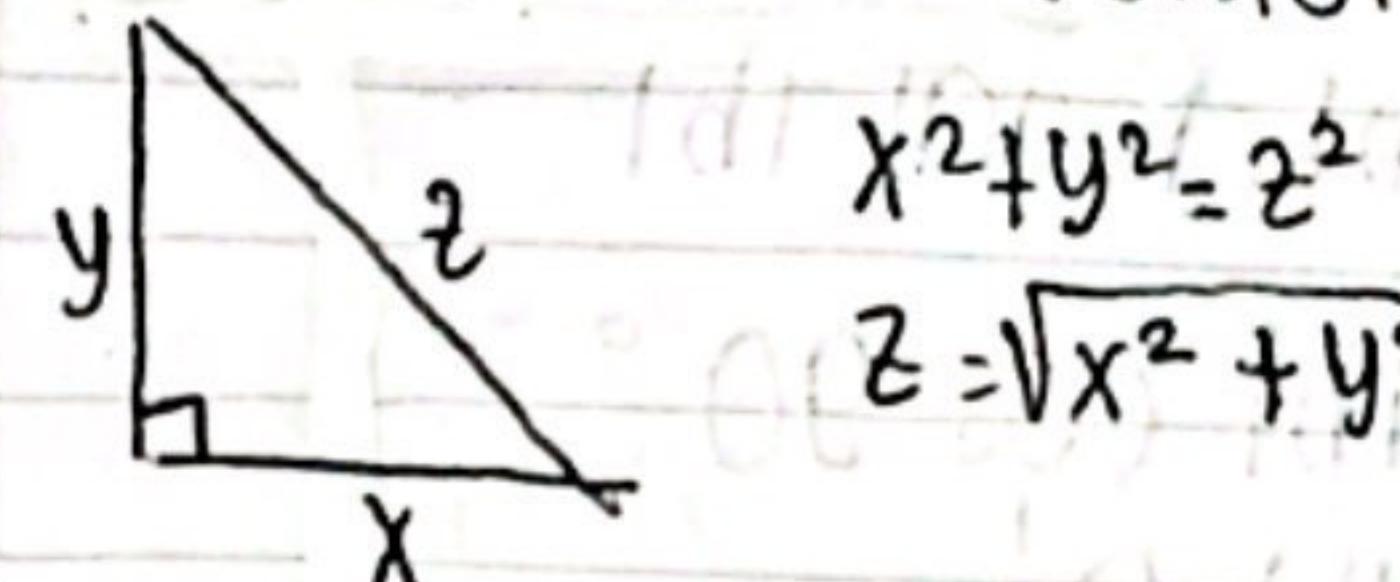
$$\vec{A} + \vec{B} = 5\hat{i} + (-2\hat{i}) = 3\hat{i}$$

$$\vec{E} = \vec{A} + \vec{C} = 5\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}$$

$$\vec{F} = \vec{B} - \vec{D} = -2\hat{i} - (-\hat{j})$$

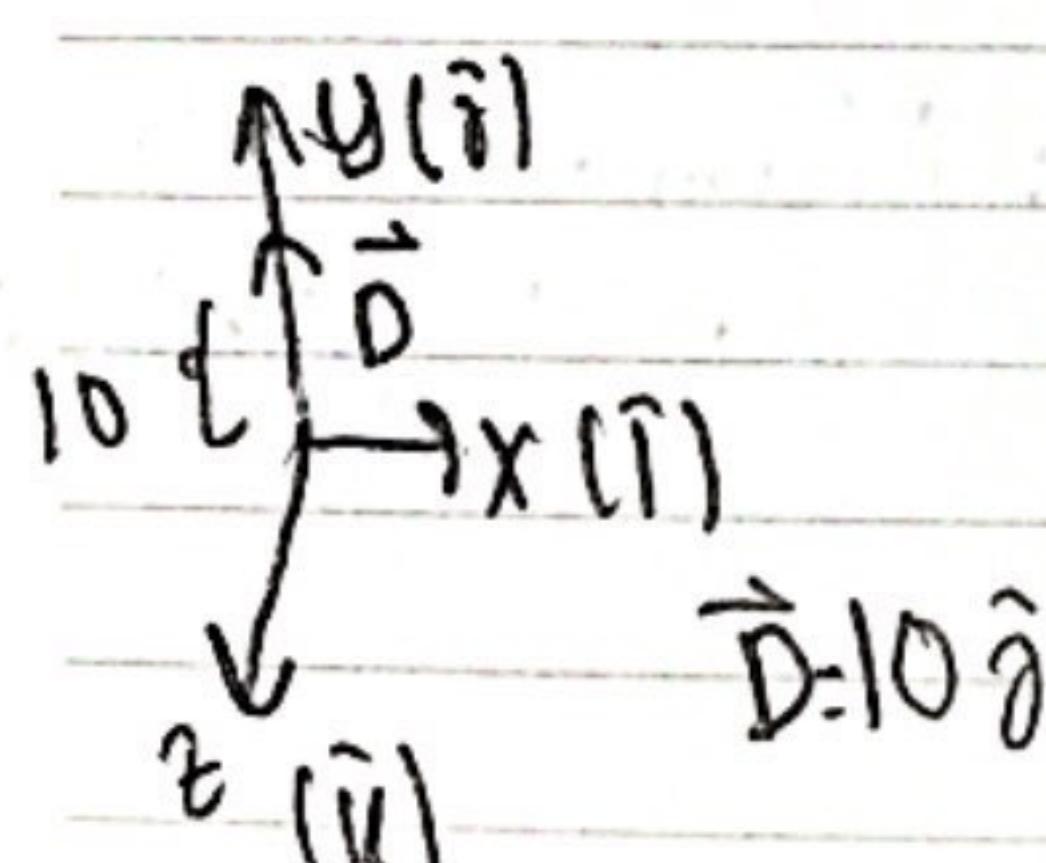
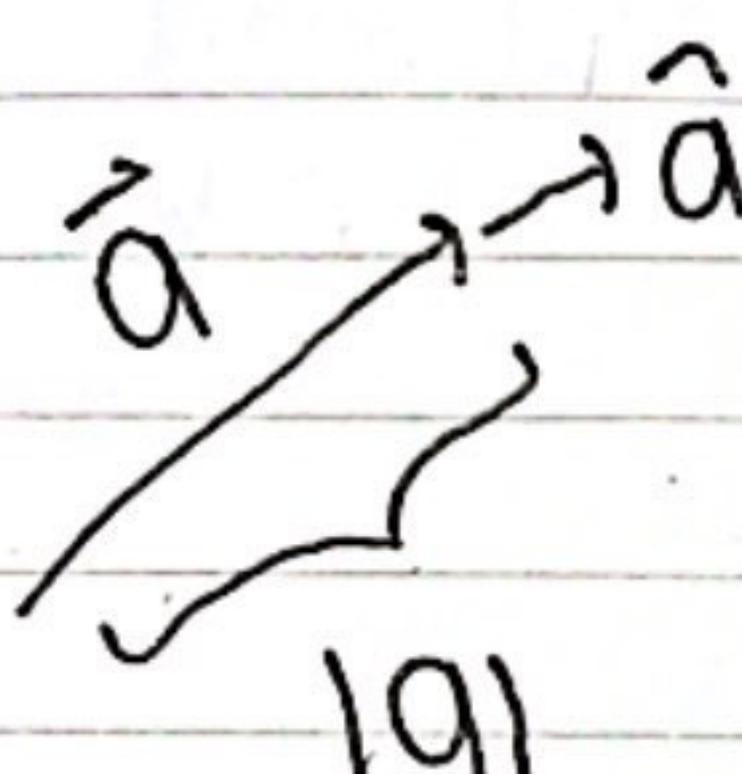
$$\vec{E} + \vec{F} = (5\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) + (-2\hat{i} + \hat{j})$$

$$\boxed{\vec{E} + \vec{F} = 3\hat{i} + 4\hat{j}}$$

Berapakah besar vektor $\vec{E} + \vec{F}$?Penulisan vektor

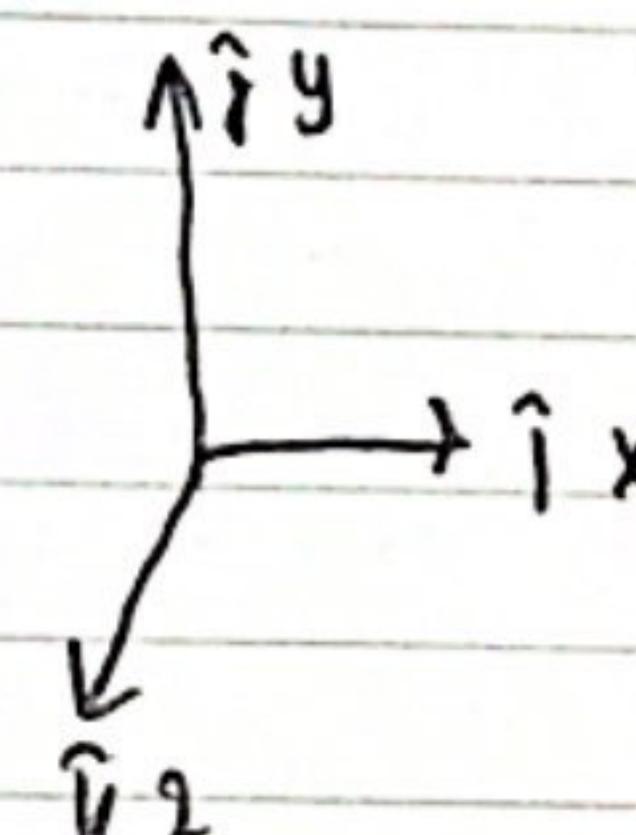
$$\vec{a} = |a| \hat{a}$$

vektor \downarrow arah
besar

Pengalilan dot

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 1 \text{ SKALAR}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = |A| |B| \cos \theta$$

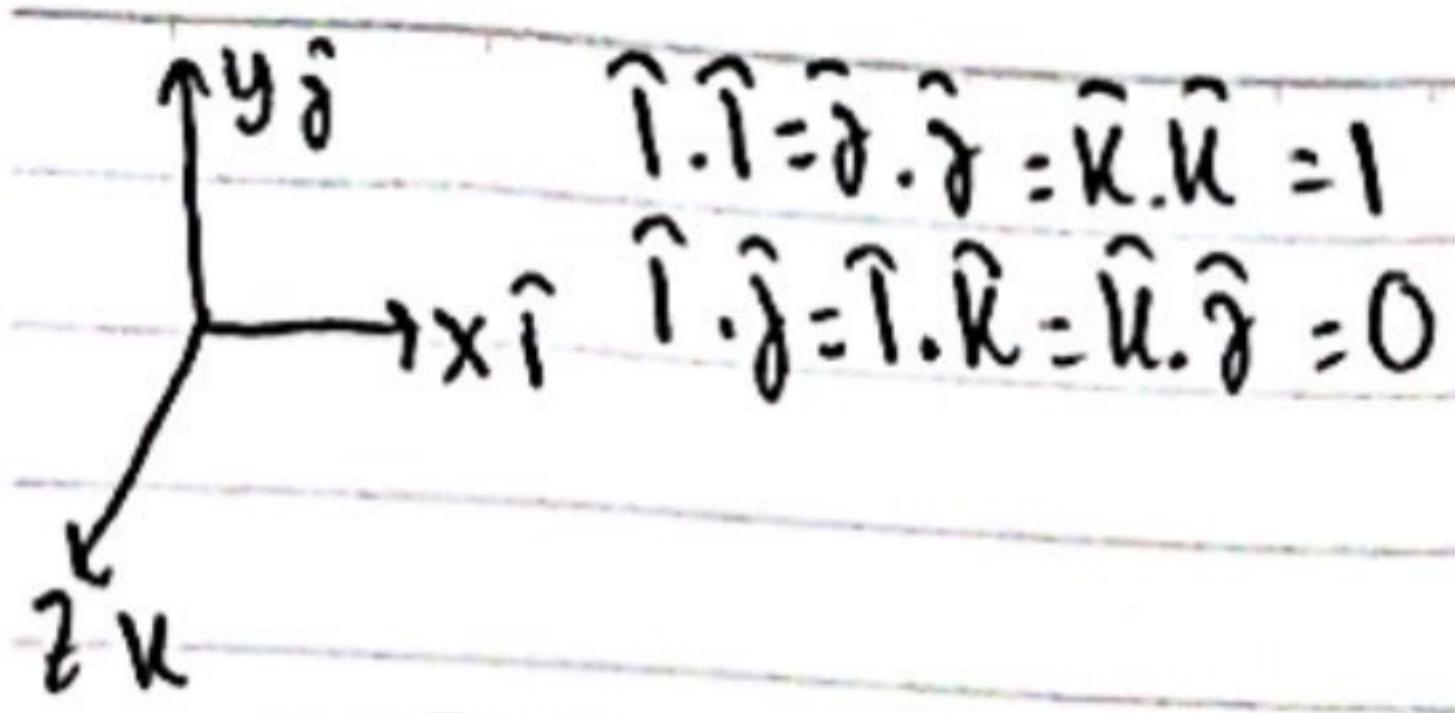


$$a_i \cdot b_i = |a| |b| \cos 0$$

$$= |a| |b| \cdot 1 = |a| |b| \cos \theta$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{i} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{k} = 1$$

$$\hat{i} \cdot \hat{j} = \hat{j} \cdot \hat{k} = \hat{k} \cdot \hat{i} = 0$$



$$(8\hat{i} + 3\hat{j}) (5\hat{i} - 2\hat{j})$$

$$= (40\hat{i} + (-6) + 0 + (-6\hat{j}))$$

$$= 40\hat{i} - 6\hat{j}$$

$$= 40, 1 - 6, 1 = 34$$

$$a\vec{i} \cdot b\vec{i} = |a| |b| \cos 0$$

$$= |a| |b| \cdot 1 = |a| |b|$$

$$a\vec{i} \cdot b\vec{j} = |a| |b| \cos 90^\circ$$

$$= |a| |b| \cdot 0$$

$$= 0$$

Pengalihan cross:

$$|A \times B| = |A| |B| \sin \theta$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = \text{VEKTOR}$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{i} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{j} \times \vec{i} = -\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{i} = \vec{j}$$

$$\vec{i} \times \vec{j} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{j} \times \vec{j} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{k} \times \vec{k} = \vec{0}$$

$$\vec{A} = (\vec{i} + 2\vec{j})$$

$$\vec{B} = (3\vec{i} - 4\vec{j})$$

$$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} = (\vec{i} + 2\vec{j}) \times (3\vec{i} - 4\vec{j})$$

$$= \vec{i} \times 3\vec{i} + (\vec{i} \times -4\vec{j}) + (2\vec{j} \times 3\vec{i}) + (2\vec{j} \times -4\vec{j})$$

$$= -4\vec{k} - 6\vec{k} = -10\vec{k}$$