

①

Dinamika Rotasi Lanjut

Hubungan gerak translasi dan Rotasi:

Translasi	Rotasi	Hubungan
s	θ	$s = r \cdot \theta$
v	w	$v = w \cdot r$
a	α	$a = \alpha r$
m	I	$I = m r^2$
F	T	$T = F \cdot r$
P	L	$L = P r$

+ rumus kinematik (percepatan konstan)

$$v = v_0 + at \rightarrow \omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\varphi = \theta_0 + \omega_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 \rightarrow \theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2 \alpha s \rightarrow \omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2 \alpha \Delta \theta$$

+ Hukum Newton

$$\sum F = m a \rightarrow \sum T = I \cdot \alpha$$

- Energi Kinetik

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2 \rightarrow E_k = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2$$

Untuk:

$$\omega = F \cdot \alpha \rightarrow \omega = T \cdot \alpha$$

g

bil

Ti

mi

(a)

Tentukan jarak horizontal yang ditempuh silinder ketika jatuh ke bawah

titik miring

(b) Tentukan jarak horizontal yang ditempuh silinder ketika jatuh ke bawah

(7)

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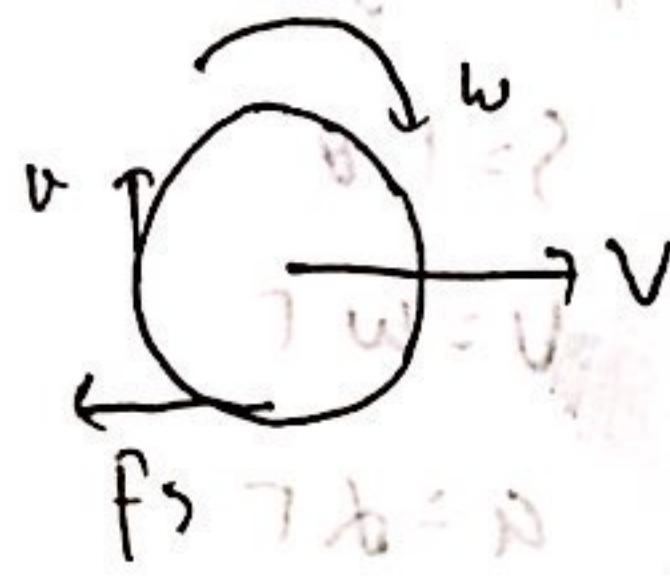
Q

 $L \rightarrow L'$

(2)

Dinamika Rotasi Lanjut

Gerak Mengelilingi

mengelilingi \rightarrow translasi + rotasi (tanpa slip, dengan slip)Energi
energi
EK +tanpa slip \rightarrow translasi selaras dengan rotasi

$$V = \omega R, \quad a = \omega^2 R$$

$$V = \omega R$$

$$\text{dengan slip} \rightarrow V \neq \omega R$$

tanpa slip \rightarrow gerak statis, dengan slip \rightarrow gerak kinetik,
gerak statis \rightarrow menyumbang turki supaya benda muler.

bola pejali

$$f_s \leq R_s N$$

$$\sum F = ma \quad f_b + f_{\text{rot}} + f_{\text{stat}} = ma \quad f_b + f_{\text{rot}} + R\omega^2 = ma$$

$$P - F = ma$$

$$\sum T = I \cdot \alpha$$

$$F \cdot R = \left(\frac{2}{5} MR^2\right) \alpha$$

$$f \cdot R = \left(\frac{2}{5} MR^2\right) \frac{a}{R}$$

$$f = \frac{2}{5} M \cdot a$$

$$P - \frac{2}{5} Ma = Ma$$

$$a = \frac{5P}{7M}$$

(contoh nulis) dituliskan rumus

$$f_b + R\omega^2 = ma \quad P - f = ma$$



$$F \cdot N$$

$$f = \frac{2}{5} MR^2$$



$$\sum F = ma$$

$$P - f = ma \quad (1)$$

$$\sum T = I \cdot \alpha$$

$$F \cdot R + P \cdot R = I \cdot \alpha$$

$$R(F + P) = \frac{2}{5} MR^2 \cdot \frac{a}{R}$$

$$F + P = \frac{2}{5} Ma \quad (2)$$

dituliskan persamaan

$$2P = \frac{7}{5} Ma$$

$$a = \frac{10P}{7M}$$

$$F = -\frac{3}{7} P \quad (\text{f tangs})$$

(7)

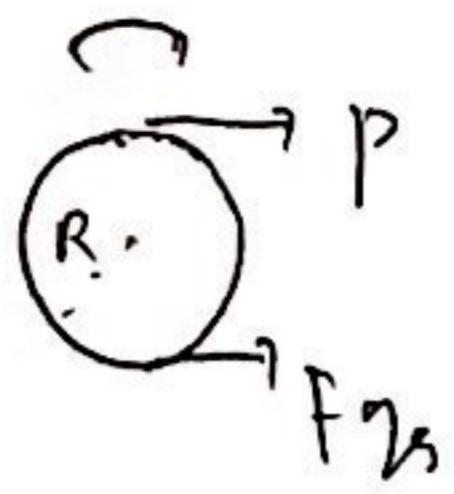
Q-

Q

L, L'

(3)

Hubur

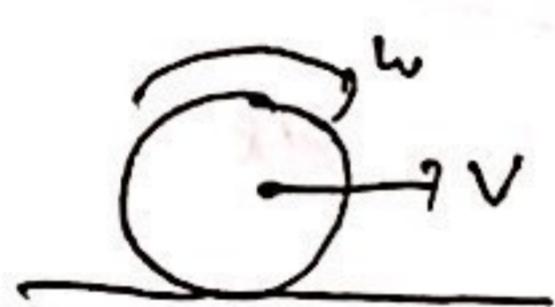


Energi Gerak Menggantung

energi kinetik benda menggantung :

$$EK_{trans} + EK_{rot}$$

bola pejal



+ Ruh

V =

$$I = \frac{2}{5}MR^2$$

W =

$$EK = \frac{1}{2}MV^2 + \frac{1}{2}Iw^2$$

V^2

$$EK = \frac{1}{2}MV^2 + \frac{1}{5}MR^2 \cdot \frac{V^2}{R^2}$$

+ Hu

$$EK = \frac{7}{10}MV^2$$

SI

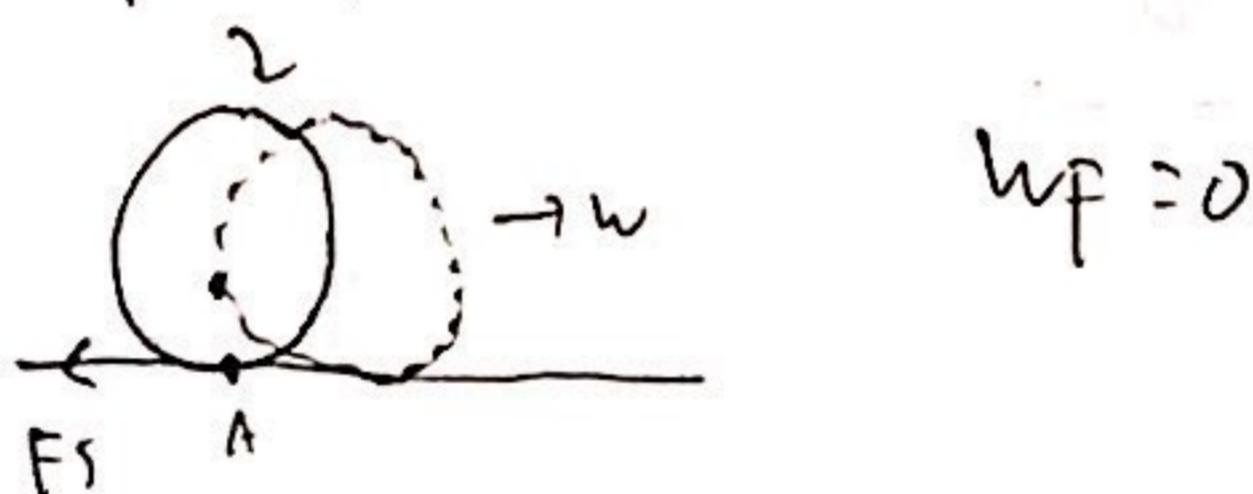
+ menggantung tanpa slip \rightarrow berlaku hukum konservasi energi mekanik

Eh

G

U

V

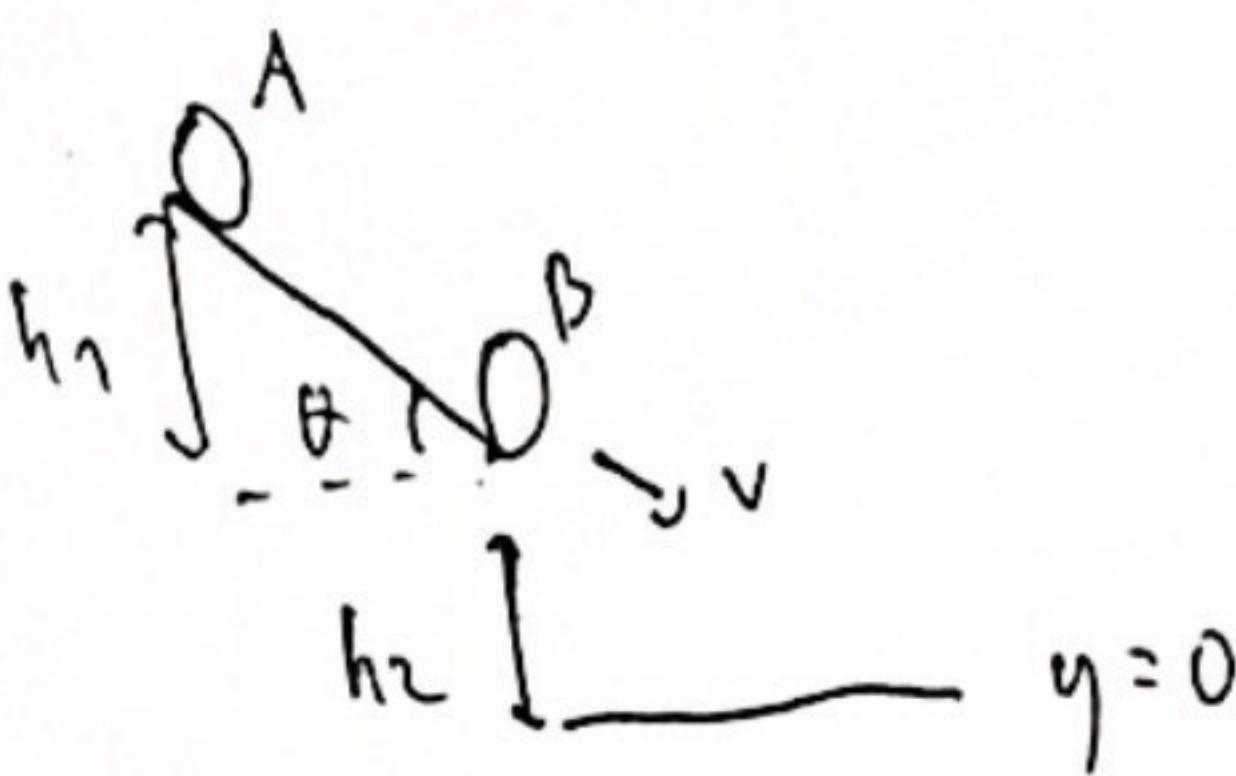


- * sebuah silinder pejal bermassa 2 kg menggantung tanpa slip menuruni bidang miring dengan sudut kemiringan θ ($\sin \theta = \frac{3}{5}$). seperti pada gambar. Tinggi bidang miring $h_1 = 30$ cm dan jarak dari alas bidang miring ke bantalan $h_2 = 30$ cm. ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

(a) Tentukan kelajuan silinder tetapi ketika akan meninggalkan bidang miring

- (b) Tentukan jarak horizontal yang ditempuh silinder ketika jatuh ke bantalan

(9)



① tinjau titik A dan B

$$EPA + EKA = EPB + EKB$$

$$mg(h_1 + h_2 + R) + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mg(h_2 + R) + \frac{1}{2}mv'^2 + \frac{1}{2}Iw^2$$

$$mg(h_1 + R) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}(I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2)w^2$$

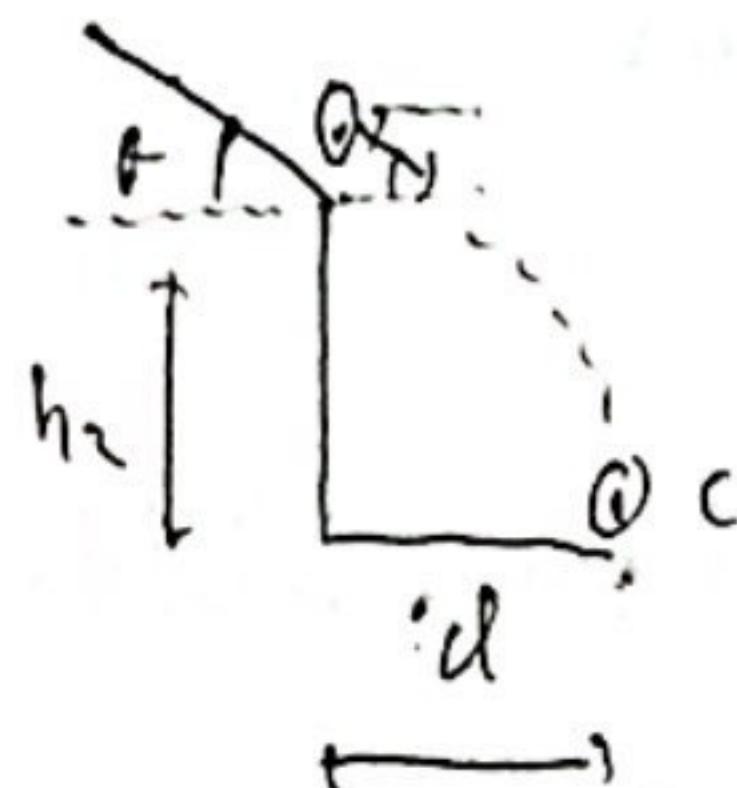
$$mg(h_1 + R) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}MR^2) \cdot \frac{v^2}{R^2}$$

$$mg(h_1 + R) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{4}mv^2$$

$$mg(h_1 + R) = \frac{3}{4}mv^2$$

$$g(h_1 + R) = \frac{3}{4}v^2$$

② gerak parabola



$$R = h_2 + R$$

$$+ v = v_0 + V_x t$$

$$d = v \cos \theta \cdot t$$

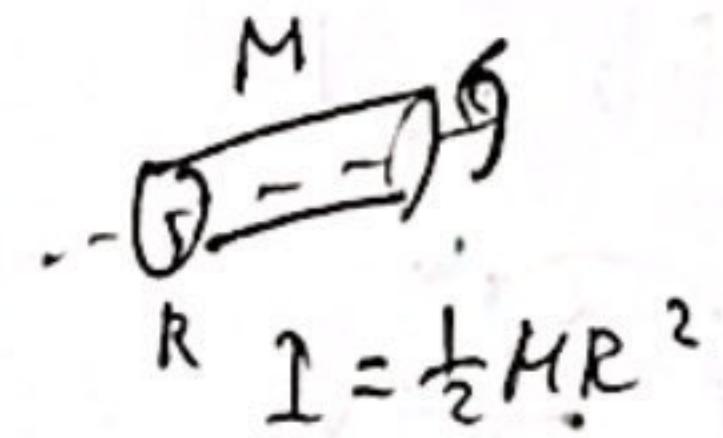
$$+ y = y_0 + V_y t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$0 = h_2 - V \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + V \sin \theta \cdot t - h_2 = 0$$

$$gt^2 + 2V \sin \theta \cdot t - 2h_2 = 0$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}}$$



$$V = UR$$

(1)

(2)

(7)

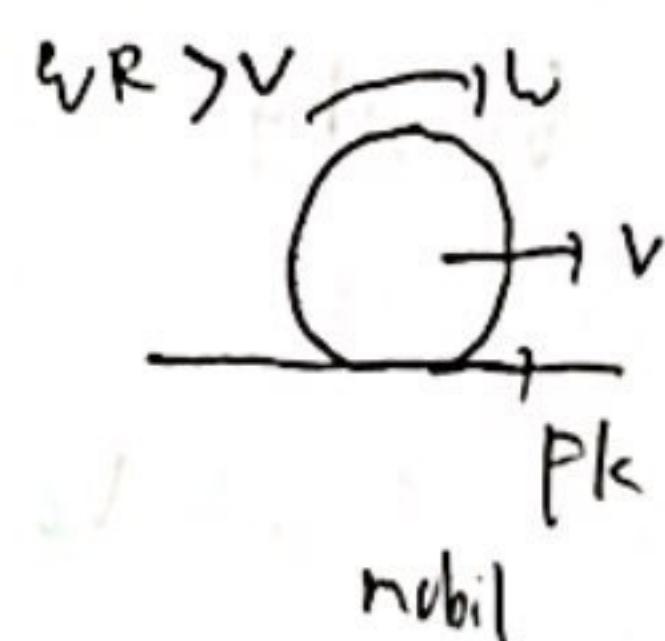
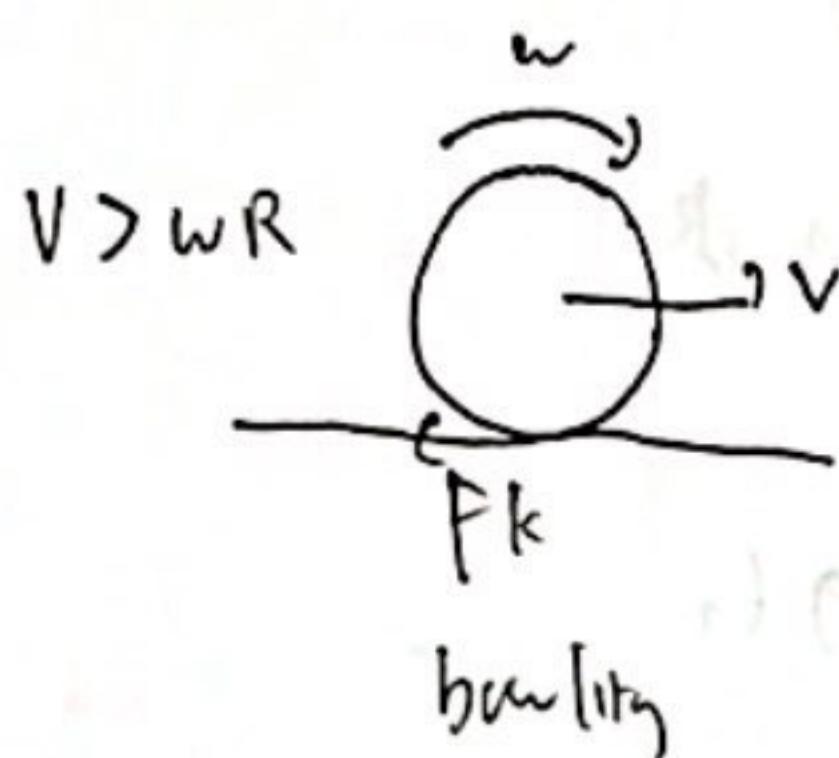
$L = L'$

(5)

Menggiring dengan slip

dengan slip \rightarrow translasi tidak selaras dengan rotasi $\Rightarrow V \neq wR$

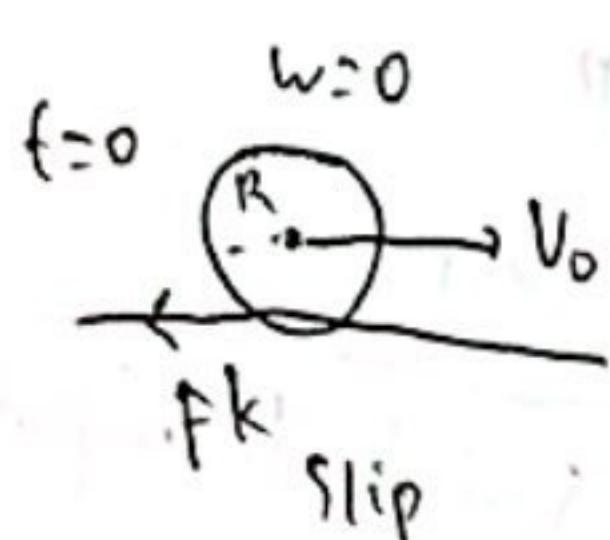
gaya gesek yang bekerja: kiretilik $\text{if } F_k = \mu_k \cdot N$



* Sebuah bola bowling (disinggip sebagian bola pjo) bermassa 7 kg dan berjari-jari 10 cm dilemparkan ke lintasan datar dengan koefisien gesek $\mu_s = 0,5$ dan $\mu_k = 0,2$. Bila dilempar dengan kecepatan awal 3,5 m/s tanpa putaran seiringnya bola akan slip ($\gamma = 10 \text{ rad/s}^2$)

(a) Tentukan waktu yang diperlukan bola untuk mencapai kondisi tidak slip.

(b) Hitung kecepatan putar massa dan jari-jari sudut bola agar mencapai kondisi tidak slip.



(c) Hukum Newton

$$\sum F = ma$$

$$-F_k = ma$$

$$-\mu_k m g = m a$$

$$a = -\mu_k g$$

$$\sum \tau : I \cdot \alpha$$

$$F_k \cdot R = \frac{\epsilon}{2} M R^2 \alpha$$

$$F_k = \frac{\epsilon}{2} M R \alpha$$

$$\mu_k g = \frac{\epsilon}{2} M R \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\mu_k g}{2R}$$

translasi

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$v_1 = v_0 + at_1$$

$$= v_0 (-\mu_k g) t_1$$

$$\text{rotasi} \rightarrow \omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$$

$$\omega_0 = \alpha t$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{\pi \nu k \cdot g}{2R} t_1$$

$$\text{ketika ujung tidak slip} \rightarrow V_1 = \omega_1 R$$

$$V_0 - \nu k g t_1 = \frac{\pi \nu k \cdot g}{2R} t_1 \cdot R$$

$$V_0 = \frac{7}{2} \nu k \cdot g t_1$$

$$t_1 = \frac{2V_0}{7\nu k \cdot g}$$

$$= 0,5 \text{ s}$$

$$(b) V_1 = V_0 - \nu k g t_1$$

$$V_1 = 2,5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{V_1}{R}$$

$$= 25 \text{ rad/s}$$

Momentum sudut



momentum linear $p = m \cdot v$

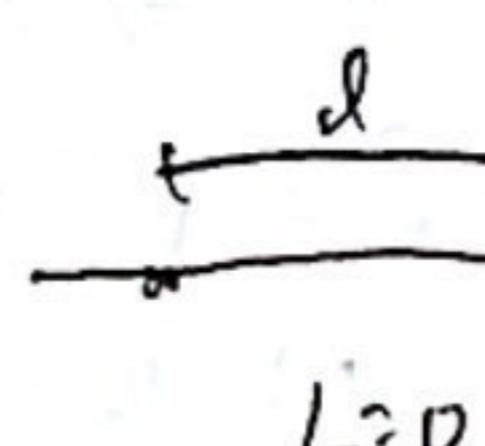
momentum sudut $L = rp$

$$= m \cdot v \cdot r$$

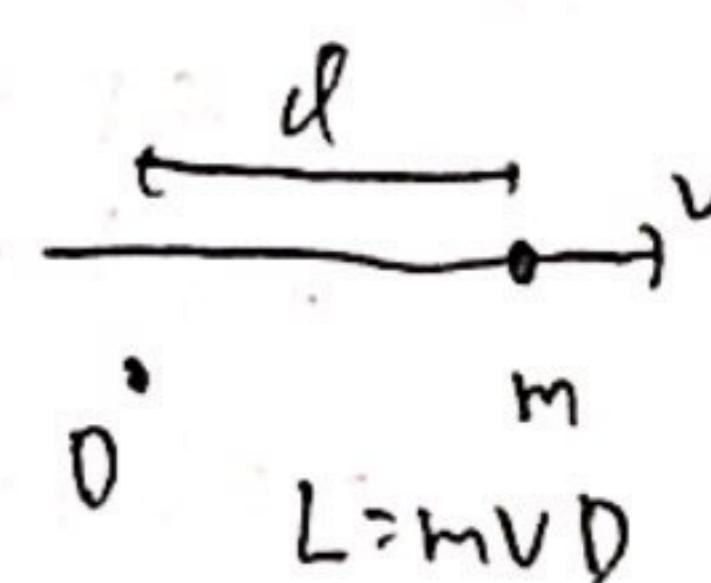
$$L = I \cdot \omega$$



* momentum sudut - kesi definisi untuk keadaan gerak

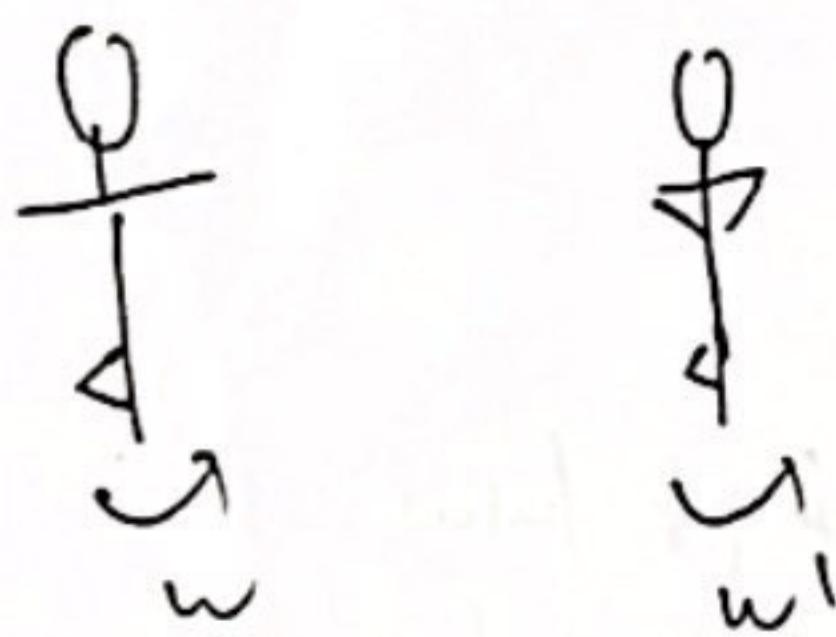


$$L = 0$$



$$L = mVd$$

(7)



$$L = L'$$

$$I \cdot w = I' \cdot w'$$

$$I = 2,5 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$I' = 4,5 \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$w = 0,9 \text{ putaran/s}$$

$$w' = ? \text{ putaran/s}$$

- * sebuah piringan hitam (dianalogi cekung silinder pejal) berputar dengan kelebihan sudut konstan 30 rpm . Piringan memiliki massa 100 g dan jari-jari 15 cm. Sama ketika sebuah permen karet ber massa 5 g dijatuhkan pada piringan tersebut pada jarak 10 cm dari pusar putar. jika ukuran permen karet diabaikan terhadap ukuran piringan, berapa kelebihan sudut piringan sekarang?



$$I \cdot w = I' \cdot w'$$

$$\begin{matrix} M & - \\ R & \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} m & - \\ d & \end{matrix}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$$

$$I \cdot w = I' \cdot w'$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$$

$$= 1,125 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$I' = \frac{1}{2}MR^2 + md^2$$

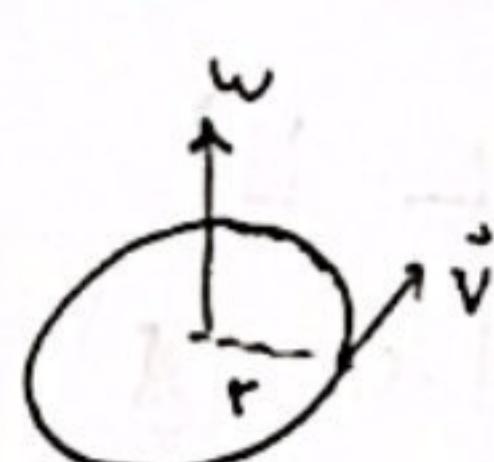
$$= 1,175 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$w' = \frac{Iw}{I'}$$

$$= 20,72 \text{ rpm}$$

(8)

Vektor dalam Rotasi

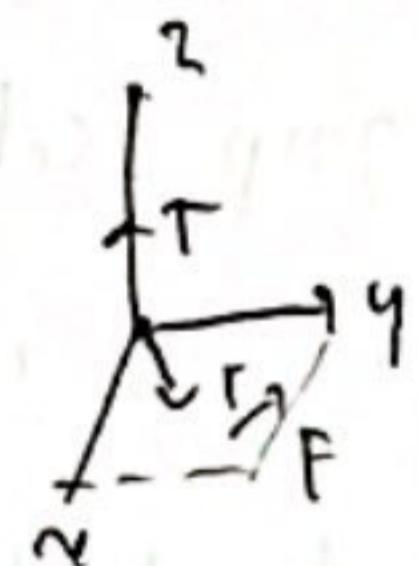


kecepatan sudut: $\nu = \omega r$

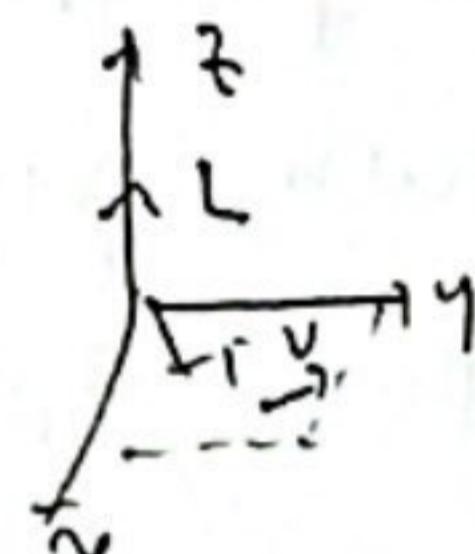
$$\nu = \omega \times r$$

ω sebuh tegak lurus dengan bilang lingkaran

+ torri sejara ukum $\tau = r \times F$



+ momenmum sudut cecara umum $L = I \vec{F} \times \vec{v}$



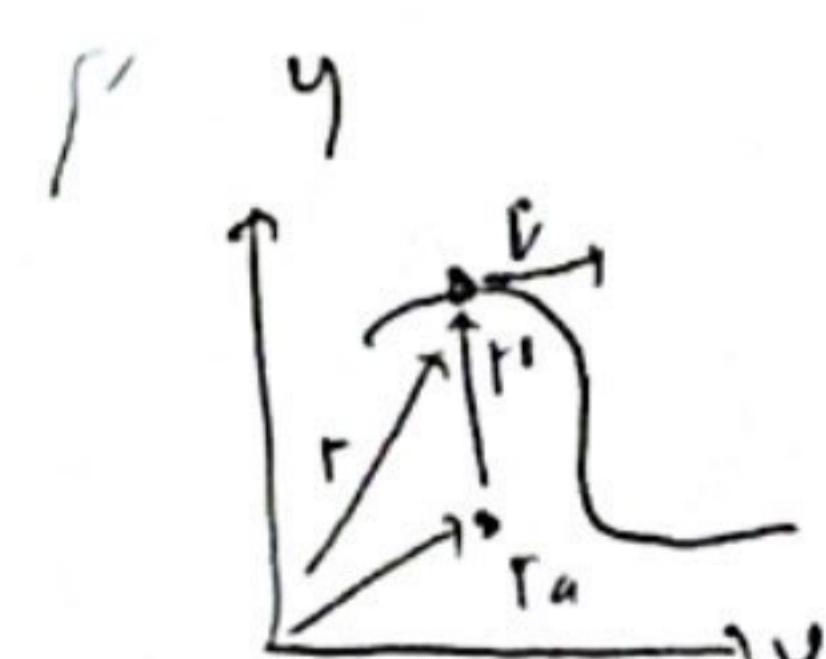
+ sebuah partikel bermassa 2 kg bergerak dalam ruang 3D dengan fungsi posisi $r(t) = 3t^2 \hat{i} - 2t \hat{k}$. Pada saat $t=2$, partikel diketahui gaya luar $F = (-i + j + 2k) N$. cari momen diriyalskan dalam sf.

Tentukan momen sudut partikel dan torri deh gaya F pada partikel saat $t=2$ jika dipilih titik acuan di $(1, 2, 0)$.

jawab

$$L = I \vec{F} \times \vec{v}$$

$$\tau = I' \times F$$



$$r = r_a + r'$$

$$t=2 \rightarrow r = 12\hat{i} - 4\hat{k}$$

$$r_a = \hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$$

$$r' = 11\hat{i} - 2\hat{j} - 4\hat{k}$$

$$v = \frac{dr}{dt}$$

$$= 6\hat{t}\hat{i} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$t=2 \rightarrow v = 12\hat{i} - 2\hat{k}$$

$$L = m r^2 \times v$$

$$= 2 \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ 1 & -2 & -4 \\ 12 & 0 & -2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2(i(4) - j(26) + k(24))$$

$$L = 8i - 52j + 48k \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$$

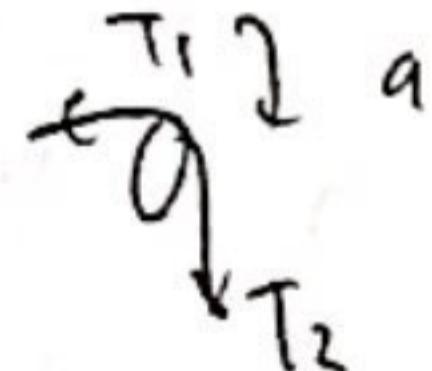
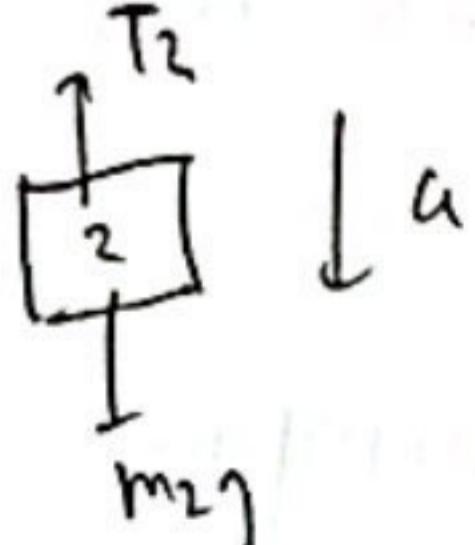
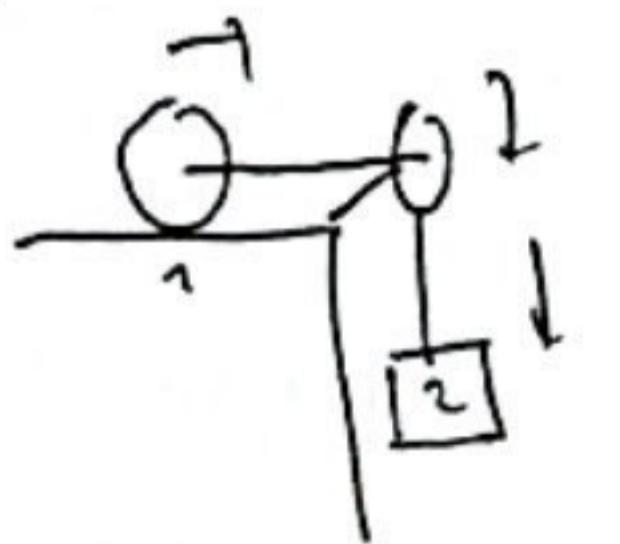
$$T = r' \times F$$

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

$$= i(0) - j(18) + k(9)$$

$$= -18j + 9k \text{ Nm}$$

+ Sistem benda-kotrol tersusun atas bolok bermassa 3 kg, silinder pejal bermassa 2 kg (jari-jari 10 cm) dan kotrol bermassa 4 kg dengan jari-jari 15 cm (dianggap sebagai silinder pejal). Kotrol dalam kondisi tidak slip. Besit pulu dengan silinder di permukaan datar ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$). Tentukan percepatan diri sistem ini



$$\text{benda } 2 : \Sigma F = ma$$

$$m_2 g - T_2 = m_2 a \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{kotrol } \Sigma T = F \cdot R \\ T_2 R - T_1 R = \frac{1}{2} I k R^2 \cdot \frac{a}{R} \\ R(T_2 - T_1) = \frac{1}{2} I k R^2 a \end{array} \right.$$

(10)

kotrol

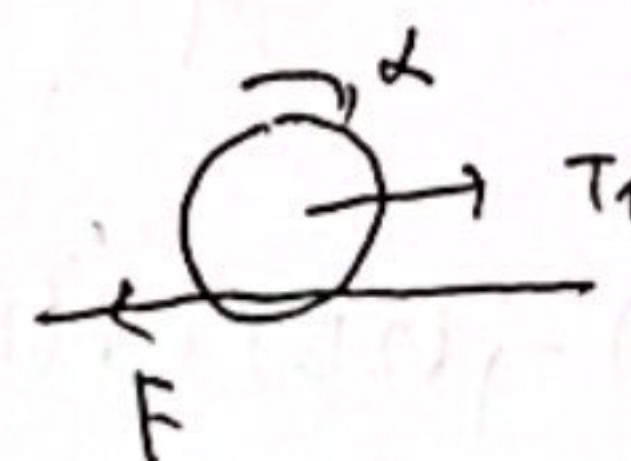
$$T_2 - T_1 = \frac{1}{2} m k \cdot a \quad \dots (1)$$

benda 1 : $\Sigma F = m a$

$$T_1 - F = m_1 a \quad \dots (2)$$

$$\Sigma F = F \cdot d$$

$$F \cdot R_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \cdot R_1^2$$



$$I = \frac{1}{2} M R^2$$

$$F \cdot R_1 = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \cdot R_1^2 \cdot \frac{a}{R_1}$$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} m_1 \cdot a \quad \dots (3)$$

(4) lu (3)

$$T_1 - F = m_1 a$$

$$T_1 - \frac{1}{2} m_1 a = m_1 a$$

$$T_1 = \frac{3}{2} m_1 a \quad \dots (5)$$

• substitusi (5) dan (1) ke (2) :

$$T_2 - T_1 = \frac{1}{2} m k a$$

$$(1) T_2 = m_2 a + m_2 g$$

$$m_2 g - m_2 a - \frac{3}{2} m_1 a = \frac{1}{2} m k a$$

$$m_2 g = (m_2 + \frac{3}{2} m_1 + \frac{1}{2} m k) a$$

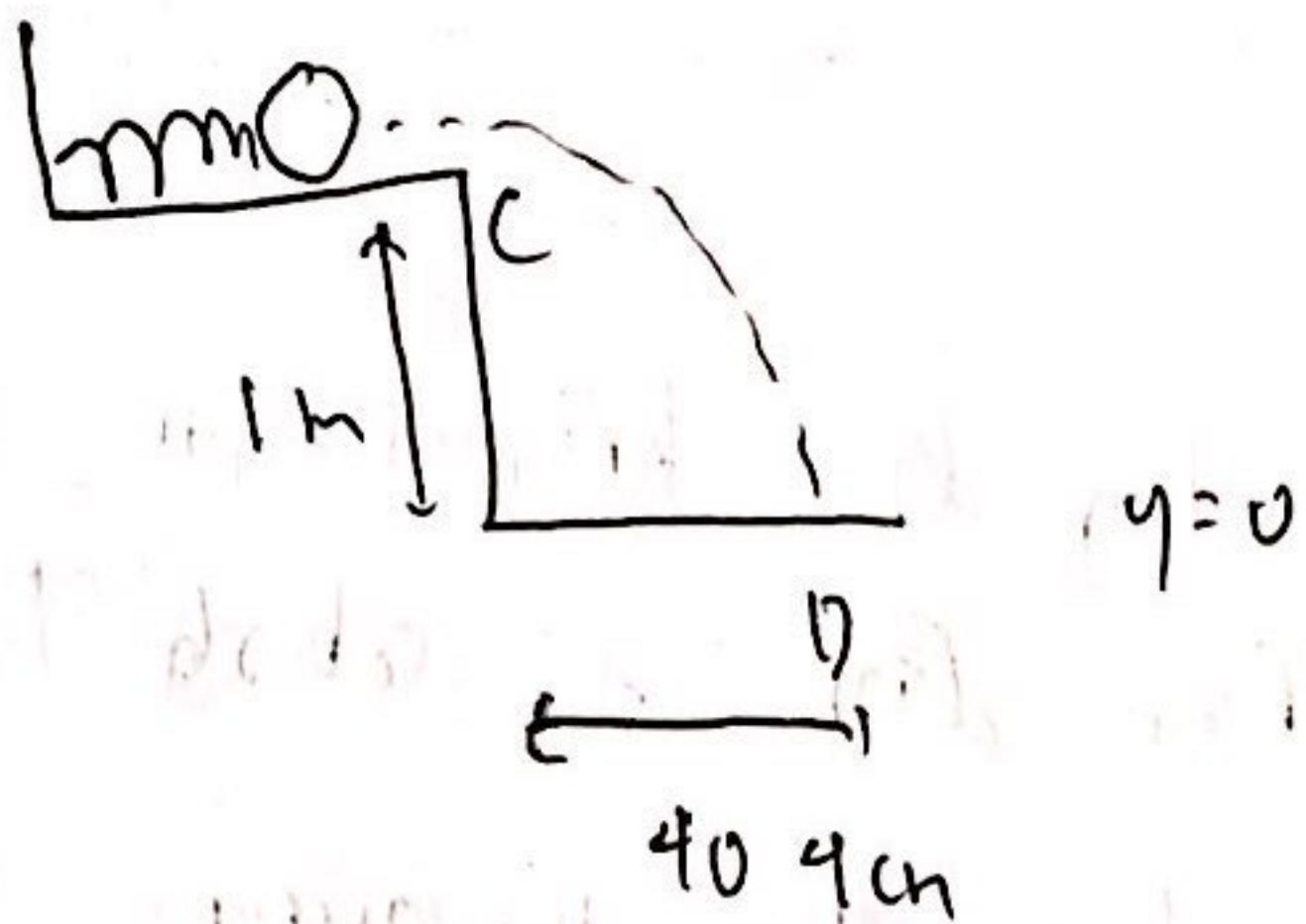
$$a = 9,75 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Merumalkan + pegas

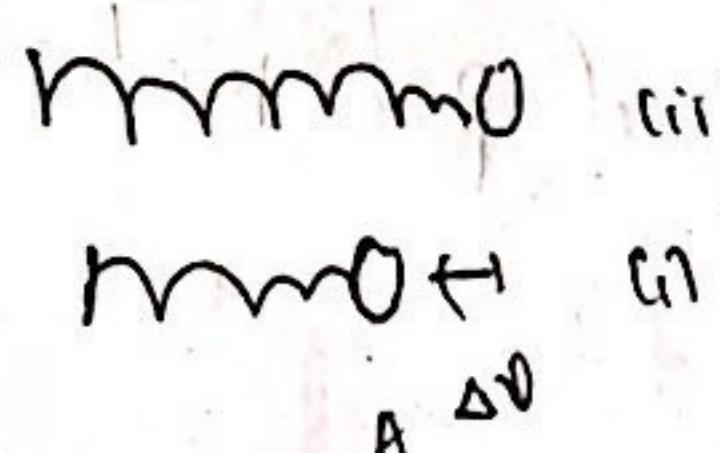
Sebuah benda dengan penampang lingkaran bermassa 3 kg dan berjari-jari R memiliki momen inersia yang dituliskan sebagai $I = \gamma m R^2$ dengan γ adalah suatu konstanta. Berikan diketahui pegas ($k = 400 \text{ N/m}$) di meja sejauh 10 cm. Setelah terlepas

(11) Ori pegas, benda menggantung tanpa slip menuju tepi meja bolu terjatuh ke bantai seperti pada gambar ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$).

Hitung nilai konstanta γ



tinggi titik A dan B:



$$EP_A + EK_A = EP_B + EK_B$$

$$\frac{1}{2}k\Delta v^2 + 0 = 0 + \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}Iw^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}k\Delta v^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\gamma mR^2) \cdot w^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}k\Delta v^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma mR^2 \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$k\Delta v^2 = mv^2 + \gamma mv^2$$

$$k\Delta v^2 = mv^2(1+\gamma)$$

$$v = \Delta v \sqrt{\frac{k}{m(1+\gamma)}}$$

tinggi titik C dan D:

$$\text{sumbu } y \rightarrow y = y_0 + V_0 y \cdot t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$0 = h + 0 - \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}gt^2 = h$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$\text{sumbu } x \rightarrow x = x_0 + V_0 x \cdot t$$

$$d = vt$$

$$d = v \cdot t$$

$$= \Delta v \sqrt{\frac{k}{m(1+\gamma)}} \sqrt{\frac{2h}{g}}$$

$$d = \Delta v \sqrt{\frac{2kh}{mg(1+\gamma)}}$$

$$d^2 = \Delta v^2 \cdot \frac{2kh}{mg(1+\gamma)}$$

(P2)

$$\gamma = \frac{2kh\omega^2}{mgR^2} - 1$$

$$\boxed{\gamma : \frac{2}{3}}$$

bola berongga (kulit bola)

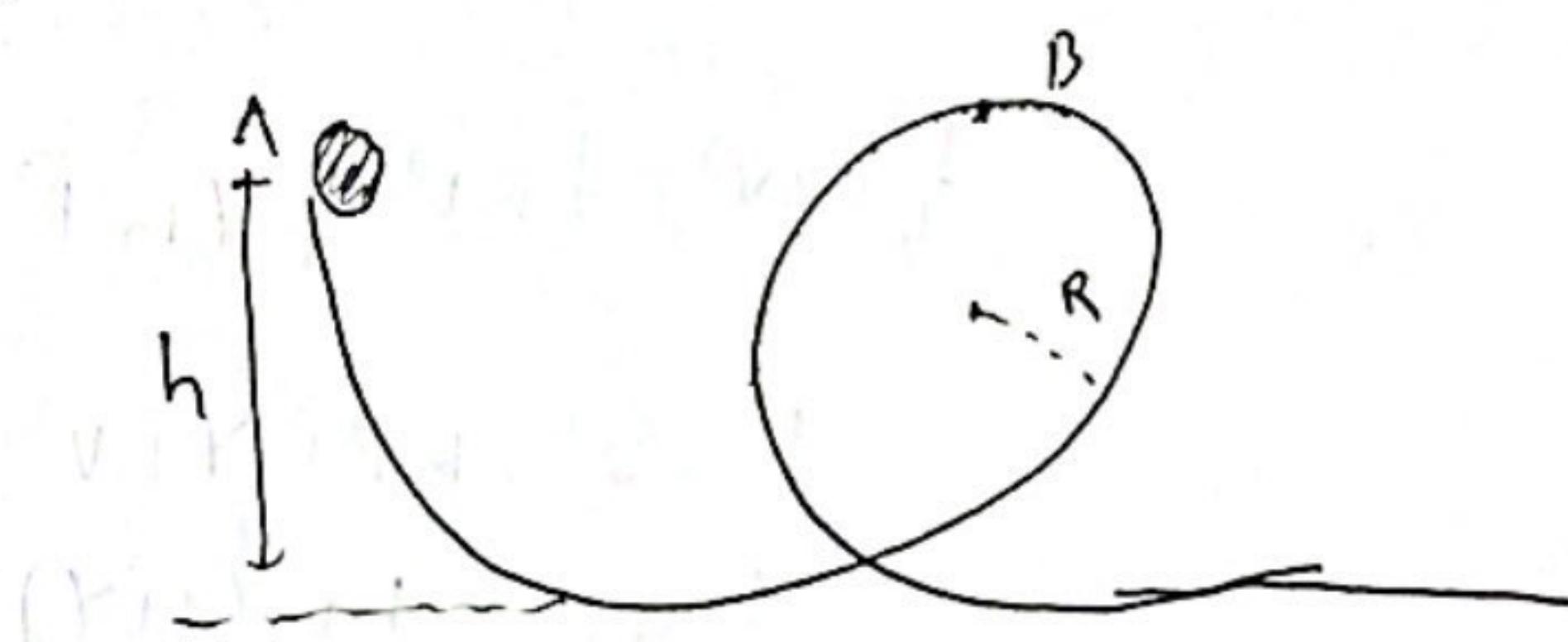
Menggantung pada loop.

Sebuah bola pejal memiliki 5 kg dan berjari-jari 25 cm berada di bawah bola pejal bermassa 5 kg dan berjari-jari 25 cm berada di atasnya. Jika bola pejal tersebut dilepaskan di sebuah lintasan. Bola tersebut menggantung tanpa slip menuruni lintasan

bermula menuju loop berjari-jari 1 m ($g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$)

(a) Tentukan nilai minimum h agar bola dapat melintasi loop secara keseluruhan

(b) jika nilai $h = 3 \text{ m}$, cari laju bola di titik tertinggi lintasan loop.



(a) Cari keadaan minimum di B

$$\sum F = ma_s \rightarrow N + mg = \frac{mv^2}{R-r}$$

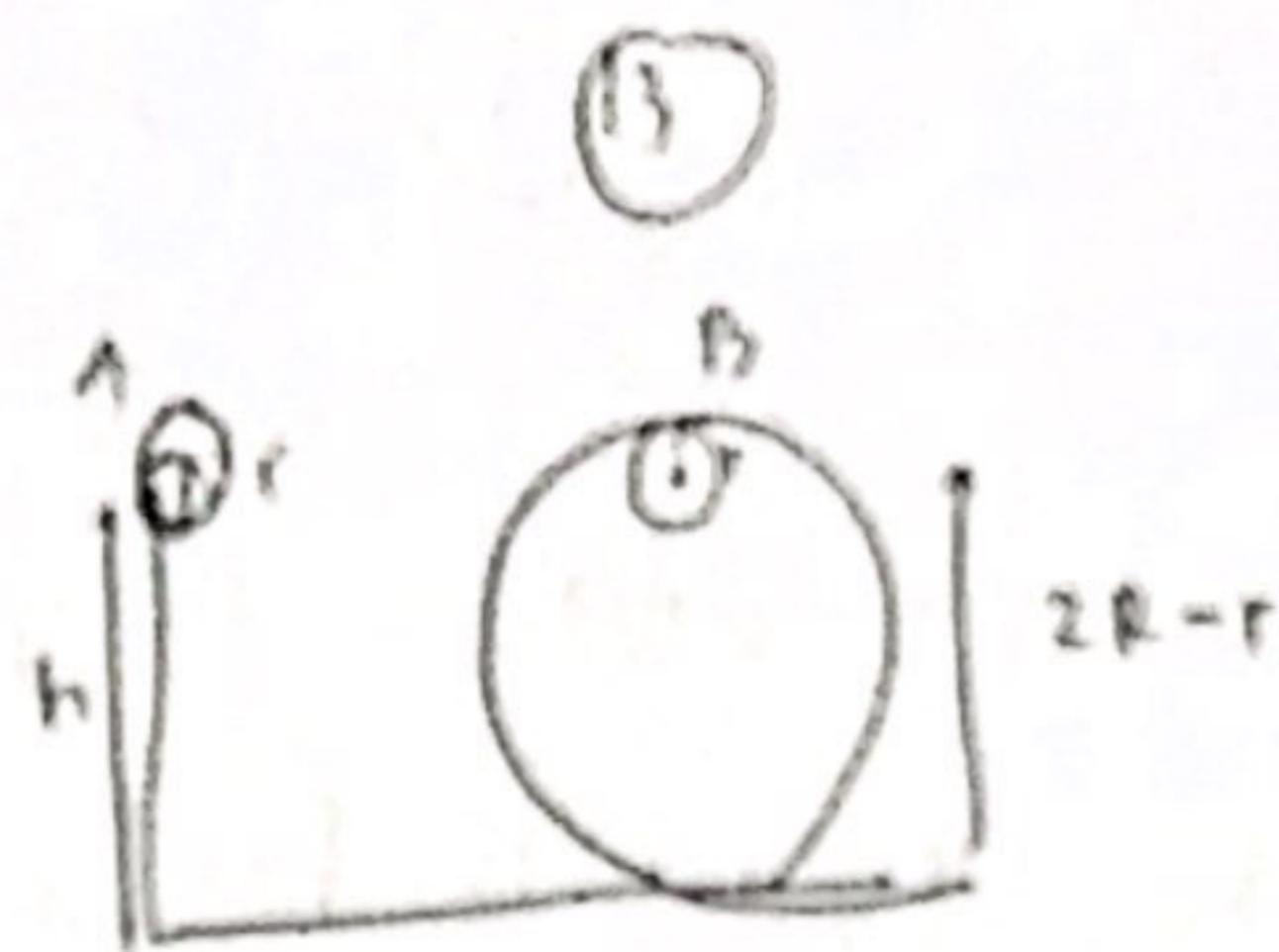


karena minimum $N = 0$

$$mg = \frac{mv^2 \min}{R-r}$$

$$\boxed{v^2 \min = g(R-r)}$$

dimana titik A dan B



$$EP_A + EKA \rightarrow EP_B + EKB$$

$$mg(h+r)v_0 = mg(2R-r) + \frac{1}{2}mv^2_{min} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{2}{3}mr^2$$

$$\frac{2}{3}mr^2$$

(bola putar)

$$\therefore M \quad L = \frac{2}{3}MR^2$$

$$mg(h+r) = mg(2R-r) + \frac{1}{2}mv^2_{min} + \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{2}{3}mr^2$$

$$w^2 = \frac{v^2}{r^2}$$

$$mg(h+r) = mg(2R-r) + \frac{1}{2}mv^2_{min} + \frac{2}{3}\pi R^2 \cdot \frac{V^2_{min}}{r^2}$$

$$g(h+r) = g(2R-r) + \frac{1}{2}V^2_{min} + \frac{2}{3}\pi g \cdot V^2_{min}$$

$$q_h + q_r = 2gR - gr + \frac{7}{10}V^2_{min}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad q_h + q_r = 2gR - gr + \frac{3}{10}V^2$$

$$q_h + q_r = 2gR - gr + \frac{3}{10}g(R-r)$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{10}{7}g(h+2r-2R)}$$

$$= 9,63 \text{ m/s}$$

$$h+r = 2R-r + \frac{7}{10}(R-r)$$

$$h_{min} = \frac{27}{10}(R-r)$$

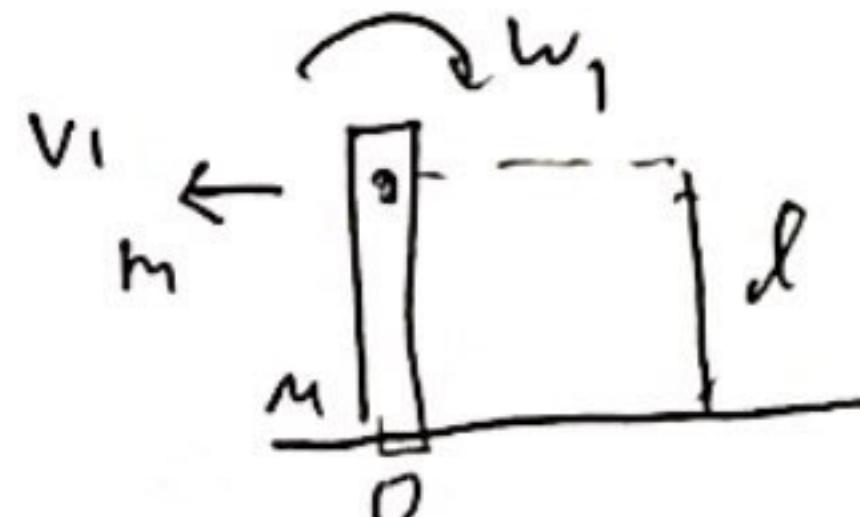
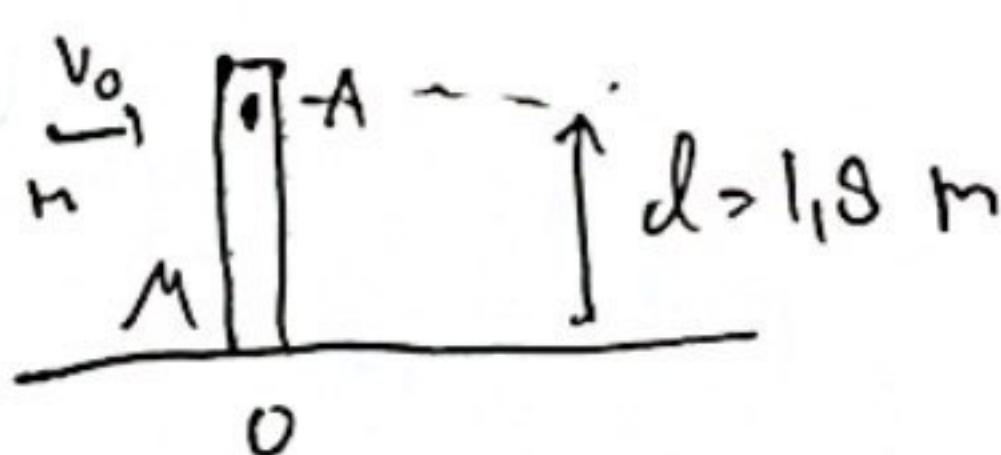
$$\approx 2,029 \text{ m}$$

(19)

Tumbukan botang

- + Bobo kecil bermassa 200 g dilempar menuju tangkat 2 m bermassa 2 kg seperti gambar. Keju bola ketika nonabrak titik A pada tangkat adalah 3 m/s . Jika setelah nonabrak, bola berhenti searah dengan keju 1 m/s ($g = 10\text{ m/s}^2$). Tangkat memiliki poros rotasi di titik O.

- (a) Tentukan kelejuran sudut tangkat setelah keterabrak bola.
 (b) Hitung kelejuran sudut tangkat ketika akan menyentuh tanah.

(a) Keketulon momenum sudut total 11 rad/s

$$mV_0 \cdot d = -mv_1 d + I\omega_1$$

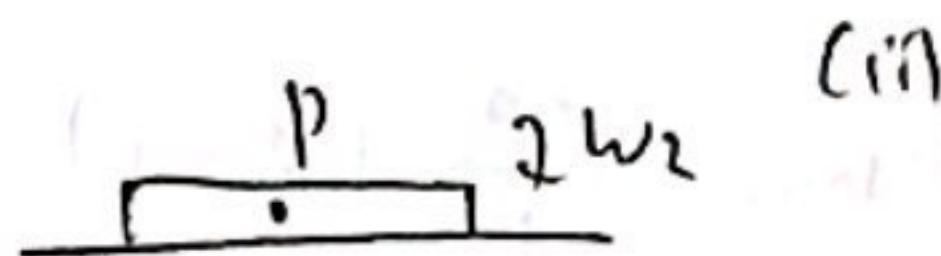
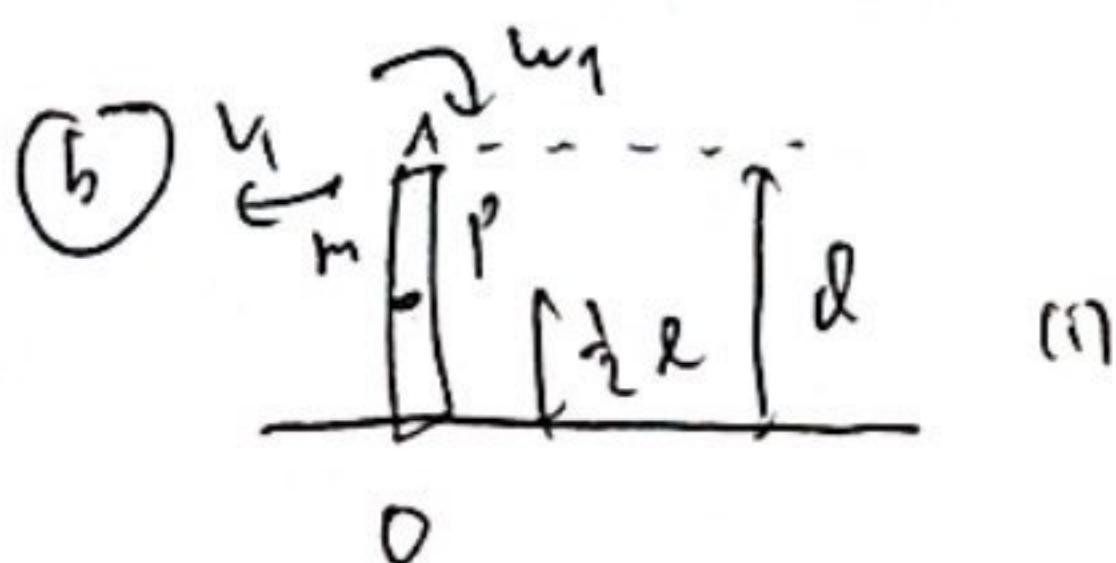
$$mV_0 \cdot d = -mv_1 d + (\frac{1}{3}Ml^2)\omega_1$$

$$\text{I} = \frac{1}{3}Ml^2$$

$$md(V_0 + v_1) = \frac{1}{3}Ml^2\omega_1$$

$$\omega_1 = \frac{3md(V_0 + v_1)}{Ml^2}$$

$$= 0,14 \text{ rad/s}$$



Hitunglah energi antara kondisi 1 dan 2

$$E_{P1} + E_{K1} = E_{P2} + E_{K2} \rightarrow \cancel{\frac{Mg}{2}d}$$

(15)

$$EJ_1 + EK_1; EJ_2 + EK_2$$

$$\frac{M_1 \ell}{2} + \frac{1}{2} J w_1^2$$

$$\frac{M_1 \ell}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} M \ell^2 \right) w_1^2 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} M \ell^2 w_2^2 \right)$$

$$\frac{g}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} J \ell \right) w_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} J \ell w_2^2 \right)$$

$$g + \frac{1}{3} J \ell w_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} J \ell w_2^2$$

$w_2 = \sqrt{\frac{3g}{J \ell} + w_1^2}$

$$= 3,91 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$g + J \ell w_1^2 = J \ell w_2^2$$

$$\frac{g}{J \ell} + w_1^2 = w_2^2$$

A. Sifat gerak melingkar

1 putaran lingkaran : 360°

1 put : 360°

1 put : 2π rad

$180^\circ = \pi$ rad

4, 8, 6.

B. Analogi Gerak lurus dan melingkar

$r(t)$

$$v(t) = \frac{dr(t)}{dt}$$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

GLB

$$V = \frac{x - x_0}{t}$$

$$x - x_0 = V \cdot t$$

GLBB

$$a = \frac{V - V_0}{t}$$

$$V - V_0 = a \cdot t$$

$$x - x_0 = V_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2a(x - x_0)$$

Gerak Lurus

$$\omega(t) = \frac{d\theta(t)}{t}$$

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{d\omega(t)}{dt}$$

GMB

$$\omega = \frac{\theta - \theta_0}{t}$$

$$\theta - \theta_0 = \omega \cdot t$$

GMBB

$$\alpha = \frac{\omega - \omega_0}{t}$$

$$\omega - \omega_0 = \alpha \cdot t$$

$$\theta - \theta_0 = \omega_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + 2\alpha(\theta - \theta_0)$$

Hubungan Gerak lurus dan melingkar

Projeksi lintasan

$$S = \theta \cdot R$$

$$V = \omega \cdot R$$

$$a = \alpha \cdot R$$

- * Pada gerak melingkar sedapat percepatan tambahan, yaitu percepatan sentripetal yang arahnya ke pusat lingkaran

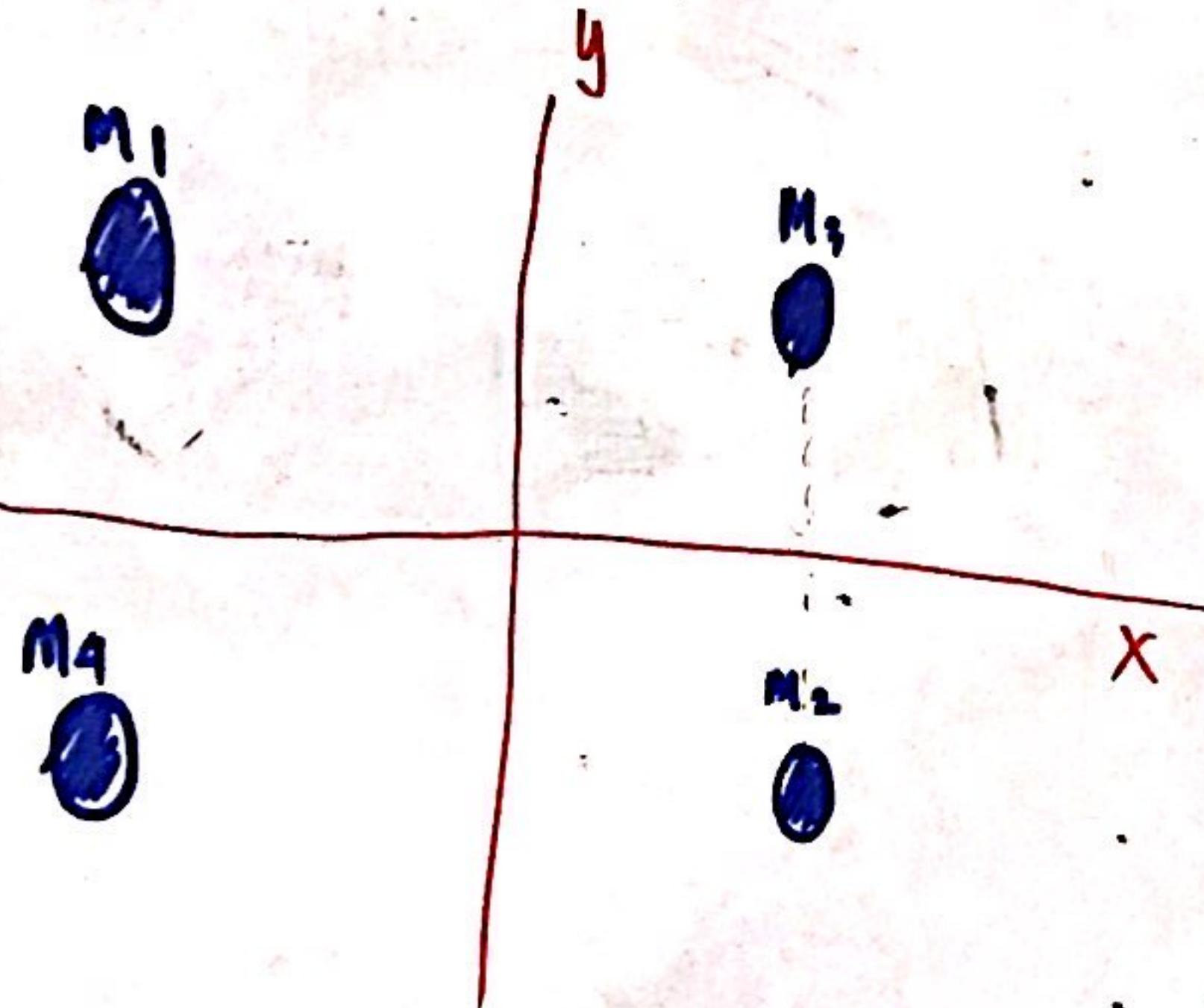
$$a_{sp} = \frac{V^2}{R} = \omega^2 \cdot R$$

Raya
ka sana



C. Inersia benda

Inersia benda rigid



Inersia benda jika diputar pada Sumbu Sumbu putar

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i r_i^2$$

$$I = M_1 r_1^2 + M_2 r_2^2 + M_3 r_3^2 + \dots$$

* jika Sumbu bergerak

$$I = I_{\text{awal}} + M d^2$$

* hubungan antar Sumbu

$$I_z = I_y + I_x$$

Inersia benda

$$I = \int r^2 dm$$

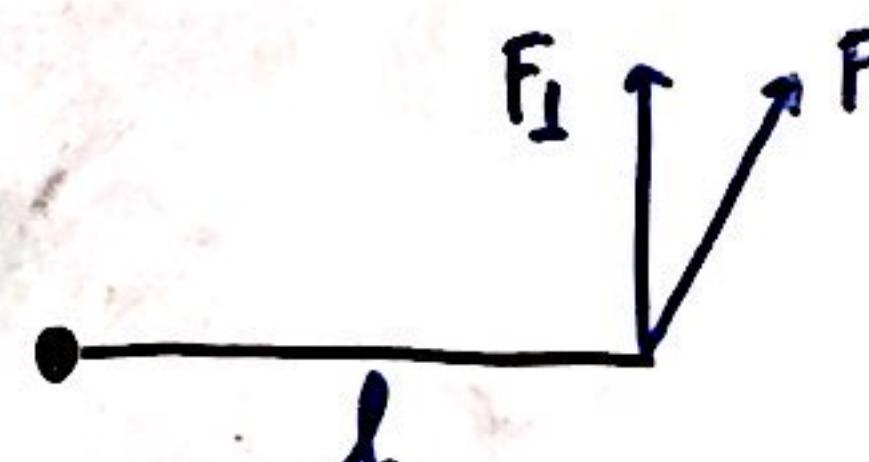


D. Torsi

$$\vec{\tau} = \vec{F} \times \vec{r}$$

$$|\vec{\tau}| = |\vec{F}| |\vec{r}| \sin \alpha$$

$$|\vec{A} \times \vec{B}| = |A| |B| \sin \alpha$$



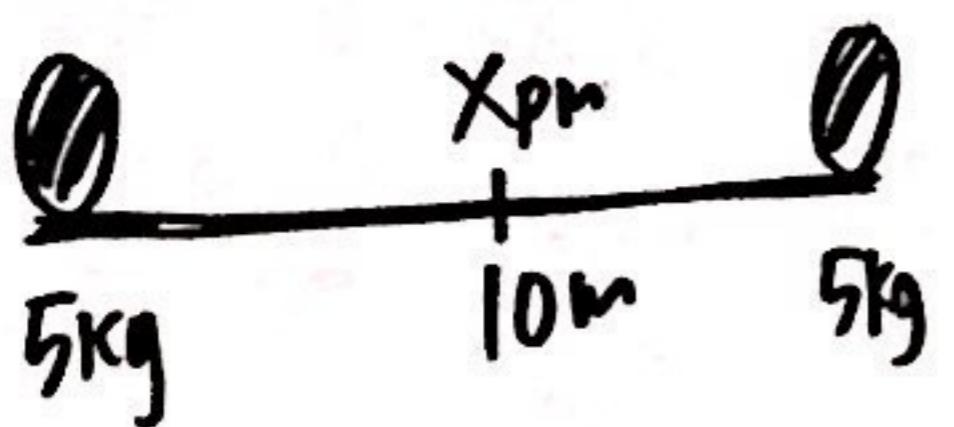
$$\tau = F_1 \cdot l$$

Hukum 1 Newton

$$\sum \tau = 0$$

Hukum 2 Newton

$$\sum \tau = I \cdot \alpha$$

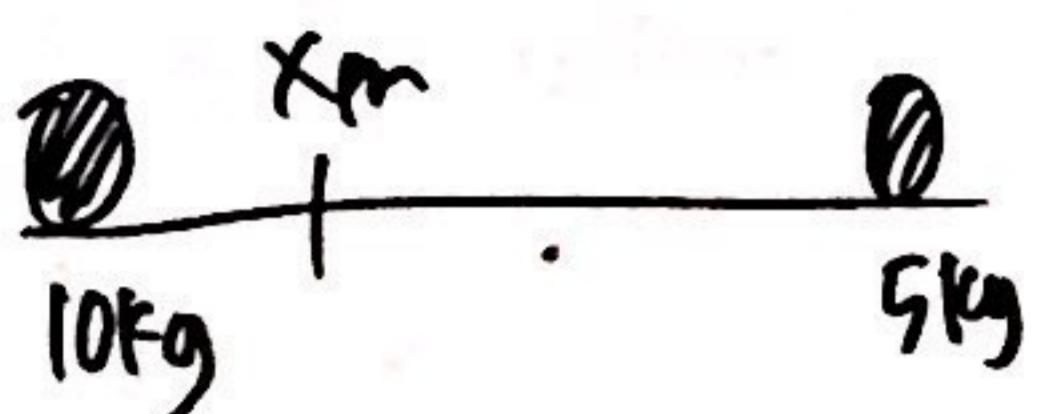


$$X_{pm} = \frac{m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_2 + m_3 x_3}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3}$$

$y_{pm} \dots$

$v_{pm} \dots$

$a_{pm} \dots$



$$X_{pm} = \frac{V_1 x_1 + V_2 x_2 + V_3 x_3}{V_1 + V_2 + V_3}$$

$$X_{pm} = \frac{A_1 x_1 + A_2 x_2 + A_3 x_3}{A_1 + A_2 + A_3}$$

a) $V_{pm} = 0$

$$V_{pm} = \frac{m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2 = 0$$

$$m_1 V_1 = -m_2 V_2$$

$V_1 = -V_2$ arah kec
berlawanan

(aC, bG, Cd)

b) $V_{pm} = 0, X_{pm} = 0, g_{pm} = 0$

$$V_1 = -V_2$$

$$x_1 = -x_2 \text{ (bc)}$$

$$y_1 = -y_2$$

c) $V_{pm} \neq 0,$

$V_1 = V_2$ (cepatan
searah)

ab, bd, ad