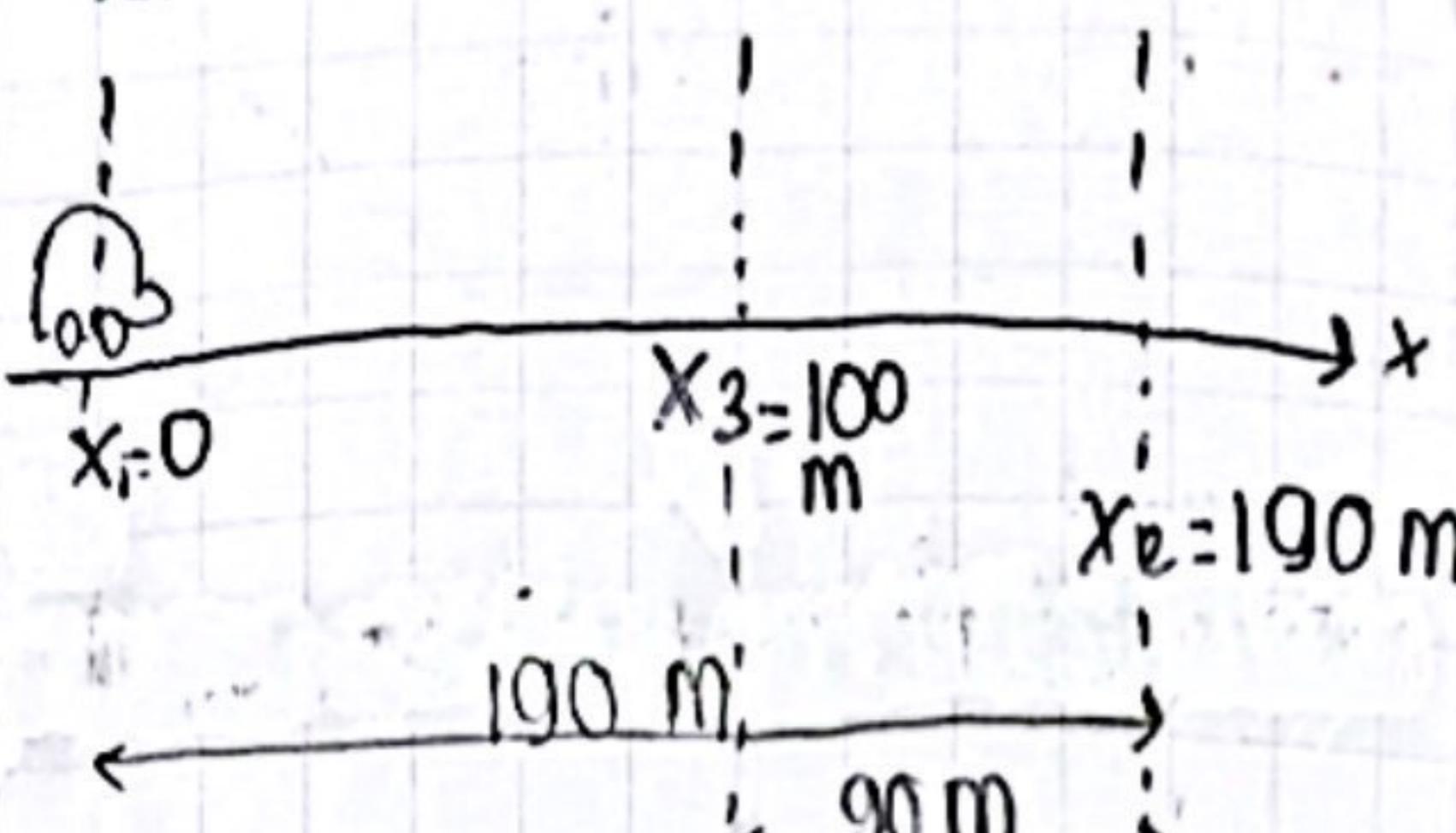


besarannya gerak

gerak benda

Bagaimana
→ kinematika

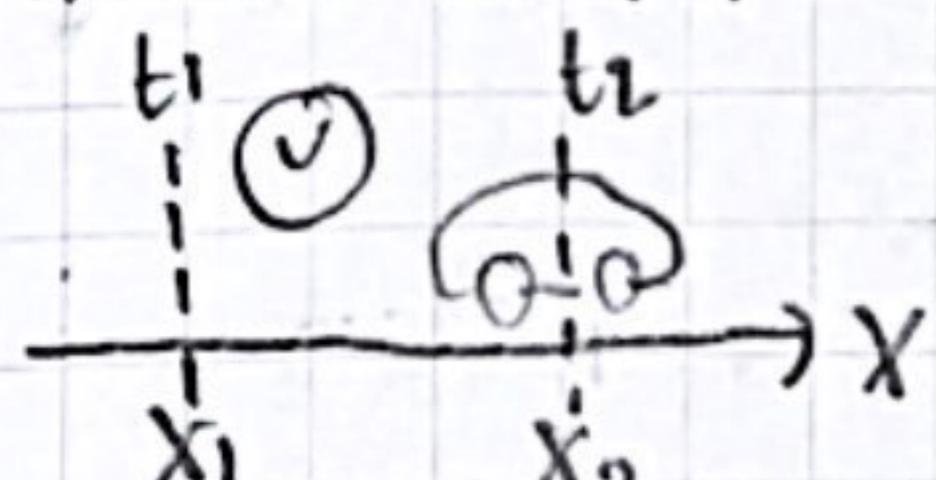
Mengapa
→ dinamika



skalar
Jarak \Rightarrow seluruh jarak lintasan
(d) gerak tanpa arah.

vektor
perpindahan \Rightarrow perubahan posisi
(Δx) benda

Kelajuan & Kecepatan ($rata-rata$)



Kelajuan rata-rata, V_{avg} , $\langle V \rangle$

by jarak tembus selang waktu $\frac{d}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{d}{\Delta t}$ (skalar)

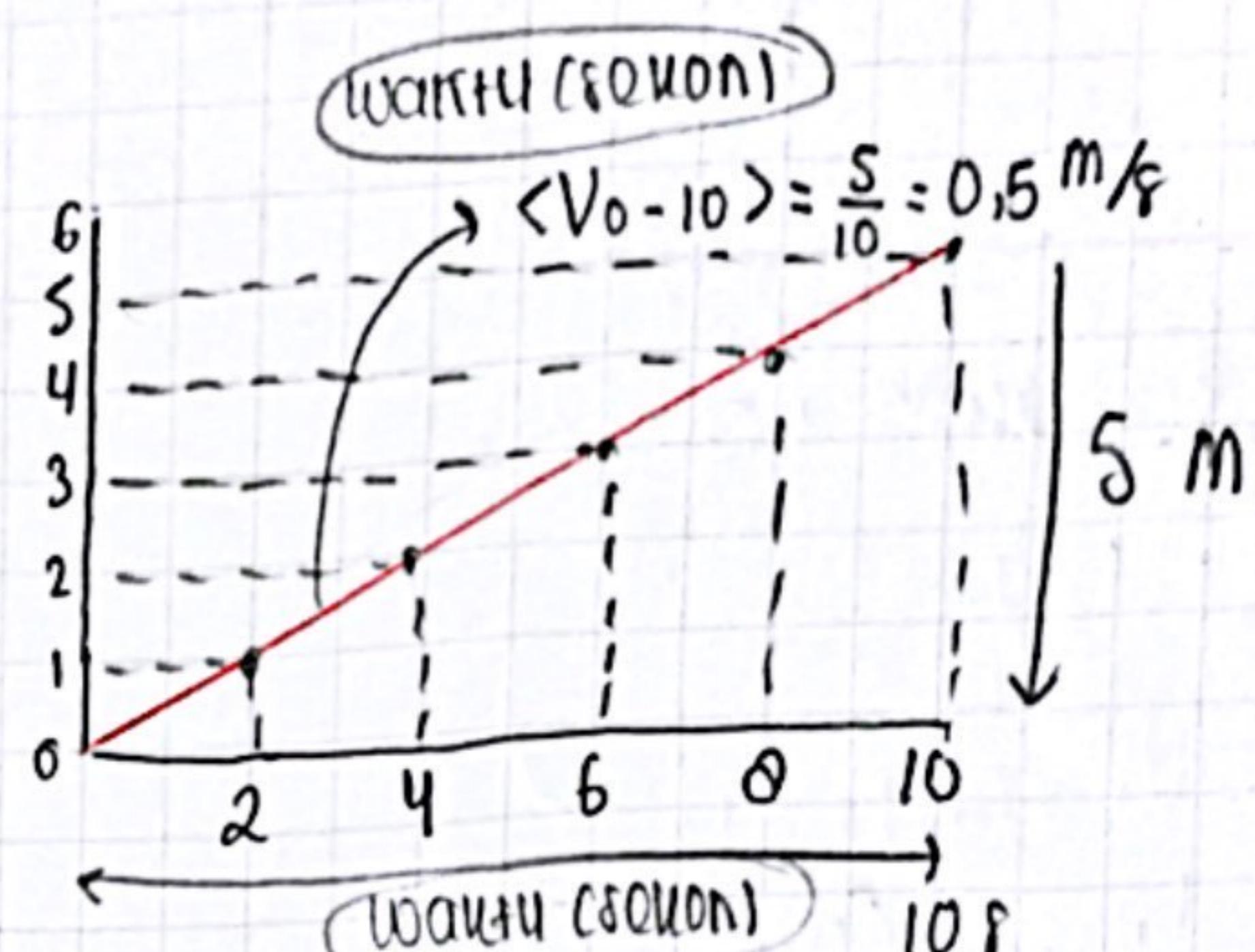
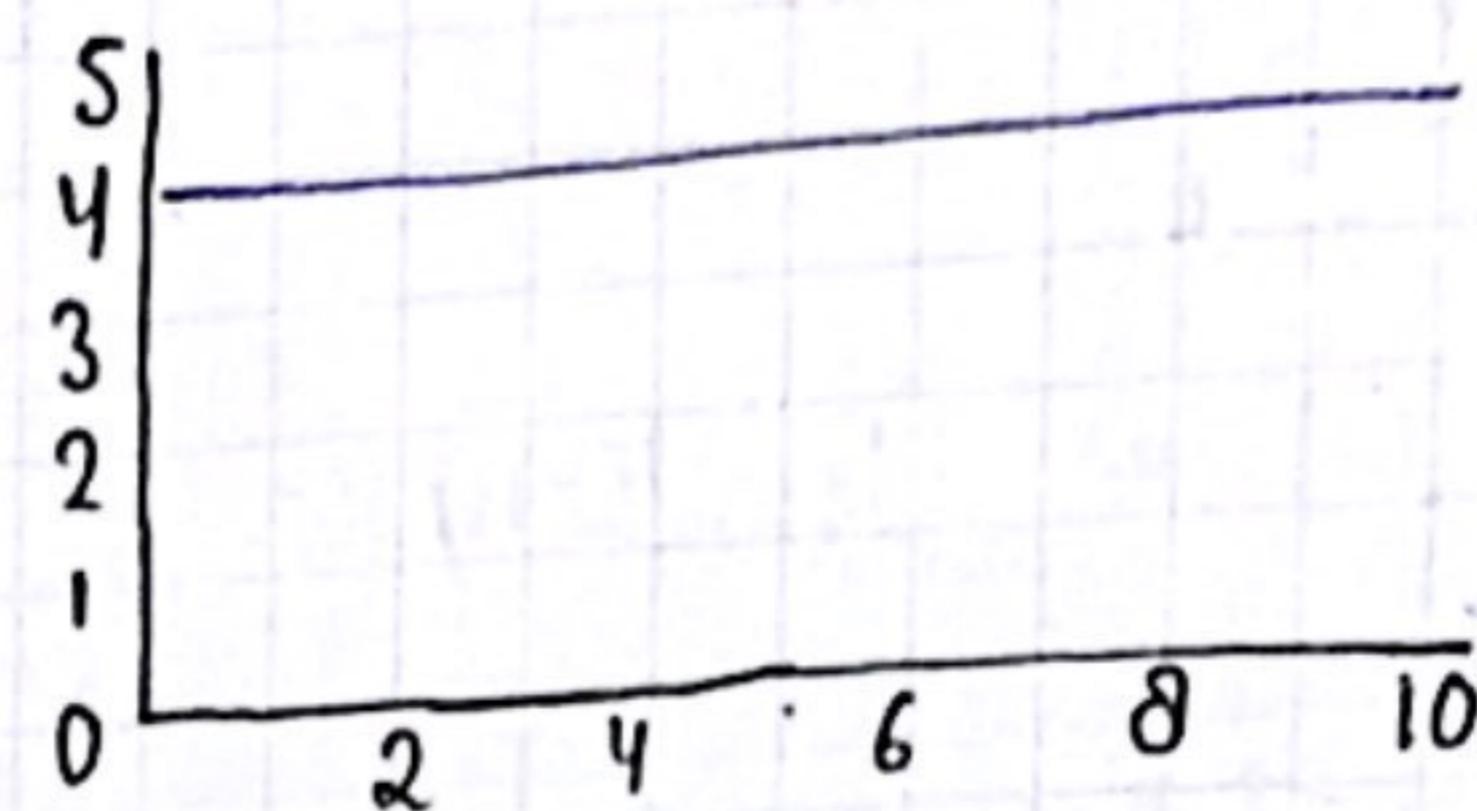
Kecepatan rata-rata (V_{avg}), (V)

perpindahan selang waktu

(vektor)

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \vec{v} \rangle &= \frac{\vec{x}_2 - \vec{x}_1}{t_2 - t_1} \\ &= \frac{\Delta \vec{x}}{\Delta t} \end{aligned}$$

Analisis grafik $x-t$



Kecepatan \Leftrightarrow Kelajuan (rata-rata)

$\Delta t \rightarrow 0$

$$\vec{v} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{r}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d \vec{r}}{dt}$$



Kelajuan sejakt, "kelajuan", (V)

$$V = |\vec{v}|$$

percepatan

percepatan rata-rata (\vec{a}_{avg}), (\vec{a})

percepatan rata-rata: perubahan kec. selang waktu

$$\vec{a}_{avg} = \langle \vec{a} \rangle = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} \quad \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}, \vec{v} \\ \text{diperlakukan} \end{array}$$

$$\vec{a} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t} = \frac{d \vec{v}}{dt} \quad \begin{array}{l} \vec{v}, \vec{v} \\ \text{diambil} \end{array}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{d \vec{v}}{dt}$$

2.2 gerak berakselerasi bebas

Posisi ($x(t)$)

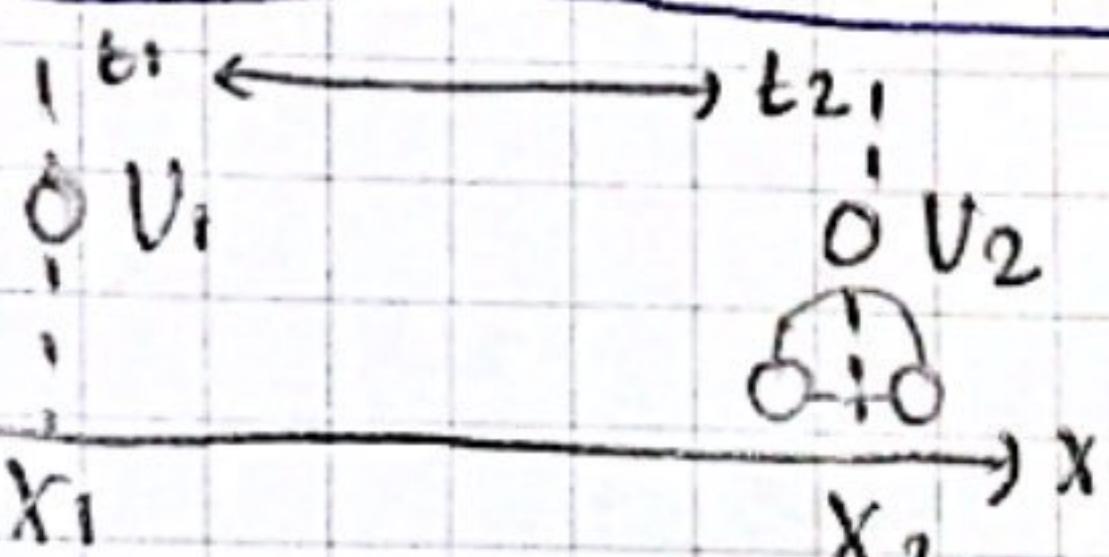
$$\frac{dx}{dt} \downarrow \uparrow \delta v dt$$

Kelajuan ($v(t)$)

$$\frac{dv}{dt} \downarrow \uparrow \delta a dt$$

Percepatan ($a(t)$)

Persamaan gerak 1D dengan $a = \text{konstan}$



$$\text{percepatan rata-rata} =$$

$$\rightarrow a = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

$$v_2 - v_1 = a(t_2 - t_1)$$

$$v_2 - v_1 = a \Delta t$$

$$v_2 = v_1 + a \Delta t$$

$$\rightarrow x_2 - x_1 = \int_{t_1}^{t_2} v dt$$

$$= \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (v_1 + a t) dt$$

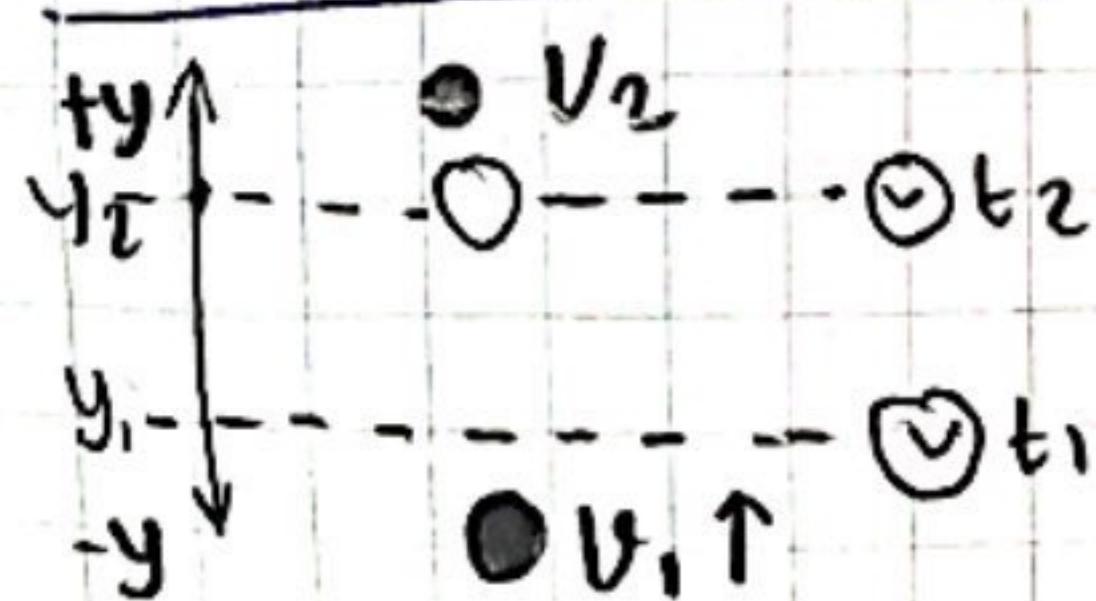
$$= v_1 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \Delta t^2$$

$$x_2 = x_1 + v_1 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

\therefore dari kedua persamaan =

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 + 2 a \Delta x$$

gerak vertikal



$$g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v_2 = v_1 - g t$$

$$y_2 = y_1 + v_1 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2 g \Delta y$$

Gerak jatuh bebas

$$v_2 = 0 - g t$$

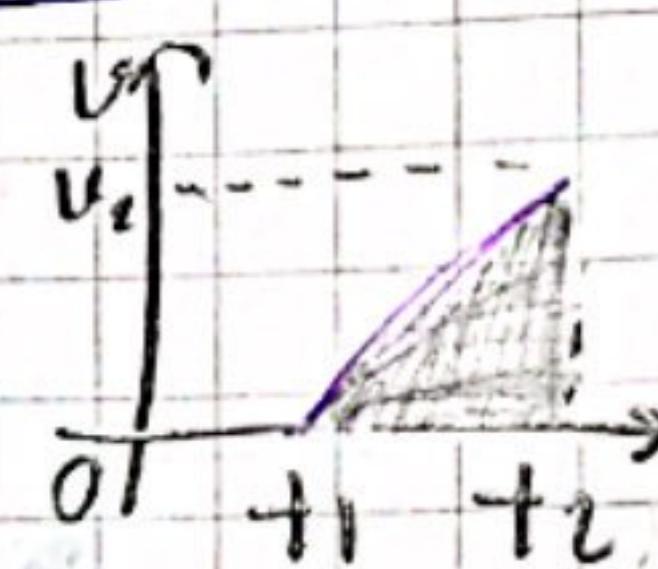
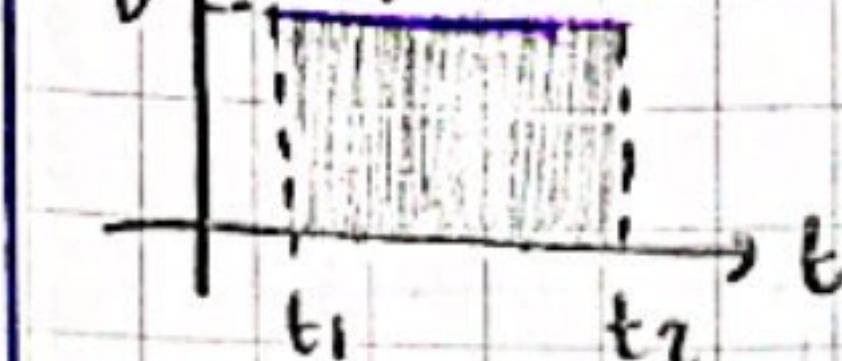
$$y_2 = y_1 + 0 - \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \rightarrow t = \sqrt{\frac{2 \Delta y}{g}}$$

$$v_2^2 = 0 - 2 g \Delta y$$

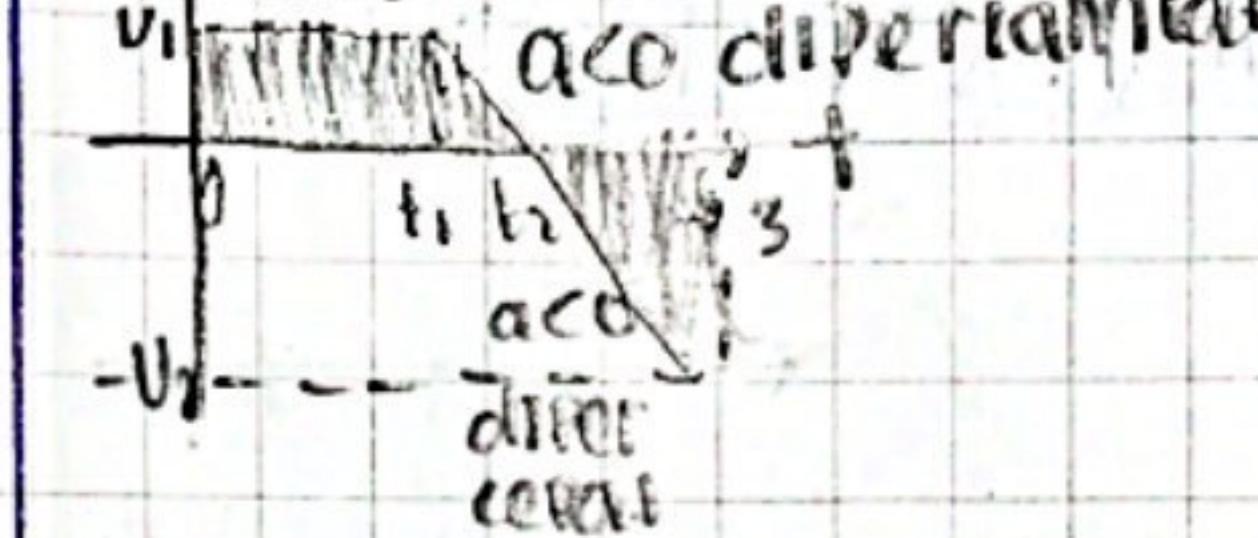
$$v_2 = \sqrt{2 g \Delta y}$$

Analisis grafik v-t

v \uparrow $a = 0$



v \uparrow $a = 0$



Menentukan percepatan rata-rata dari sebar

Kemiringan kurva menggambarkan percepatan

Menentukan jarak tempuh & perpindahan

$\int_{t_1}^{t_2} v dt$ = luas daerah yg diapit oleh kurva sumbu horizontal

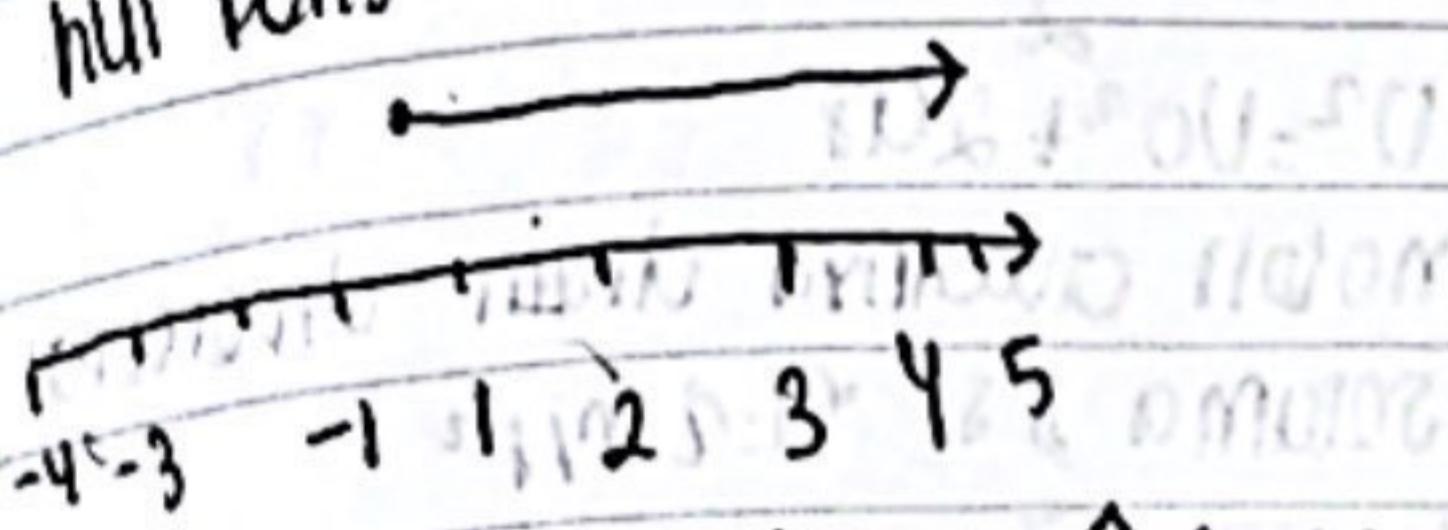
* perpindahan (-) dihitung

* jarak (-) diambilkan

gerak 1D (sumbu x) \rightarrow tidak perlu poin

kinematika:

4 mom perlu gerak tanpa mengalih
titik poin tetap



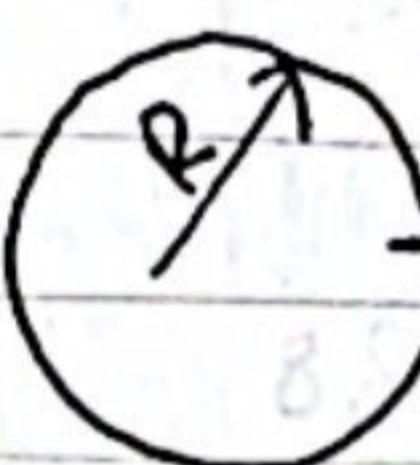
Step 1: perpindahan Δx : $x_{\text{akhir}} - x_{\text{awal}}$

$$\therefore 5 - 0 = 5 \text{ m} \quad \text{Contoh soal:}$$

Step 2: perpindahan Δx : $x_{\text{akhir}} - x_{\text{awal}}$ Benda bergerak dengan posisi $x(t) = 3t^2 - 2t$

$$\therefore 3 - 0 = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$d = 5 + 2 \text{ m.} \\ = 7 \text{ m.}$$



* Kecepatan (vektor) \rightarrow perpindahan : waktu

- keadaan fisik alih \rightarrow jarak : waktu

* Kecepatan rata-rata

$$: \text{perpindahan} \neq 0 \neq 0 \\ : \text{waktu} \neq t$$

* Kecepatan rata-rata

$$: \text{jarak} = \frac{2\pi R}{\text{waktu}} = \frac{2\pi R}{t}$$

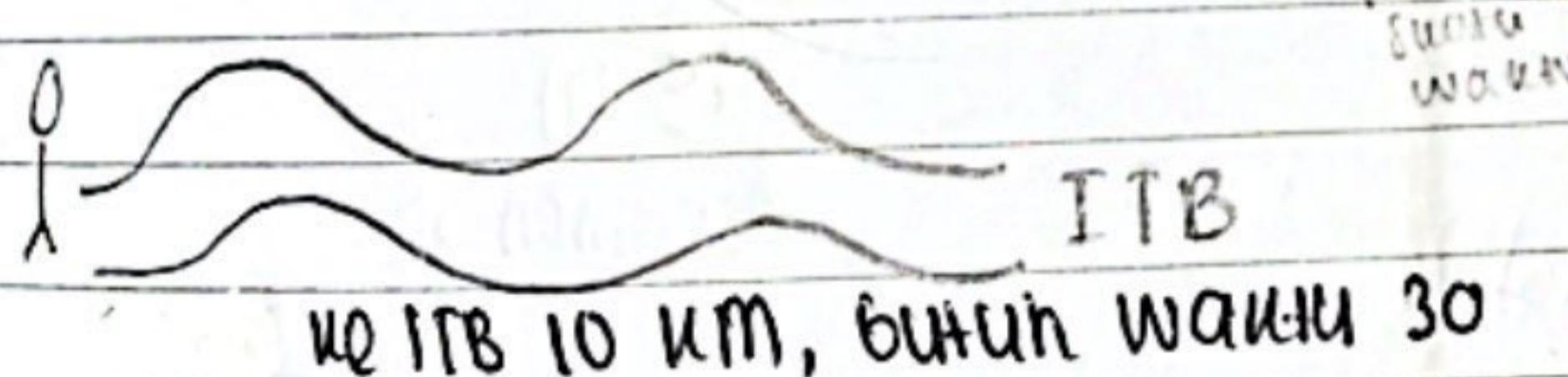
perpindahan \rightarrow vektor

\rightarrow perbedaan posisi akhir & awal

jarak \rightarrow skalar

= panjang total lintasan yang ditempuh.

Kecepatan \rightarrow rata-rata avg & soal



ke ITB 10 km, butuh waktu 30

menit = 0,5 jam

$$V_{\text{avg}} = \frac{10 \text{ km}}{0,5 \text{ jam}} = 20 \text{ km/jam}$$

V benda ditelp waktu

$V_{\text{avg}} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$ (minimum di 2 titik/waktu)

Δt

$$V = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} \quad (\text{pada suatu waktu tertentu})$$

cari kecepatan soal di kedua t

$$V = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = 6t - 2$$

$$\therefore V(1) = 4$$

$$V(2) = 10$$

hitungan posisi, kecepatan & perpindahan

perpindahan: perubahan posisi, Δx

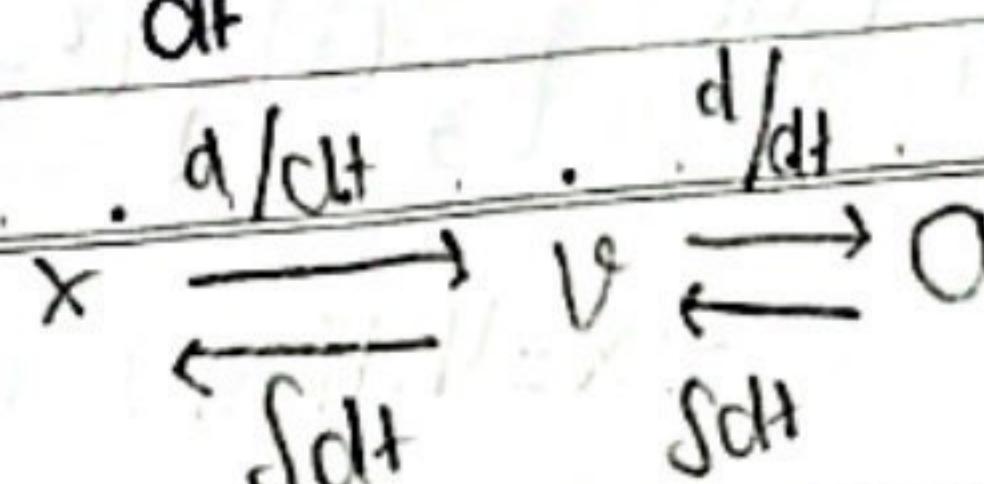
kecepatan: perubahan posisi

$$V_{\text{avg}} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}, V = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

percepatan:

$$a_{\text{avg}} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t}, a = \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$V = \frac{dx}{dt} \rightarrow x = \int v dt \quad a = \frac{dv}{dt} \rightarrow v = \int a dt$$



gerak dengan percepatan konstan

contoh soal:

① Benda bergerak dengan kecepatan $v(t)$:

$2t^2 + t - 2$ pada lintasan lurus dengan

t dalam s dan v dalam m/s. tentukan:

a. Percepatan rata-rata antara $t=0$ & $t=38$

$$a_{avg} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{19 - 2}{3} = 7 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$2(0)^2 + 0 - 2 = 0 - 2 \quad 2(38)^2 + (38) - 2 = 2.9 + 1$$

b. Percepatan pada $t = 38$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv}{dt} = 4t + 1$$

$$a(38) = 4(38) + 1$$

$$= 152 + 1 = 153 \text{ m/s}^2$$

c. Integral tontu

$$x = \int v dt \quad (1) 2t^2 + t - 2$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 - 2t + C$$

$$x_0: 2 = 0 + 0 - 0 + C$$

$$C = 2$$

$$x(t) = \frac{2}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 - 2t + 2$$

Integral tontu

$$x(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t v dt$$

$$x(t) = 2 + \left(\frac{2}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 - 2t \right) \Big|_0^t$$

$$= 2 + \frac{2}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 - 2t \Big|_0^{38}$$

c. Percepatan rata-rata antara $t=0$ & $t=38$

$$x=0 = 2 \text{ m}, x(38) = 153 \text{ m}$$

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{153 - 2}{38} = 5,5 \text{ m/s}$$

e. perpindahan:

$$\Delta x = x(38) - x(0)$$

$$\Delta x = \int_0^{38} v dt = \left[\frac{2}{3} t^3 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 - 2t \right] \Big|_0^{38}$$

$$\Delta x = 4,11 \text{ m}$$

$\rightarrow \langle gIB \rangle$ = gerak lurus

$v = \text{konstan}$

$$s = vt \quad (sa v t + 1)$$

$\rightarrow \langle gIBB \rangle$ = gerak lurus berubah beraturan

$a = \text{konstan}$

$$-v = v_0 + at \quad (v_0 a t)$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \quad (v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2)$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2as \quad (v_0^2 + 2as)$$

① mobil awalnya diam di percepat

sejauh $s = 8$ & $a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$

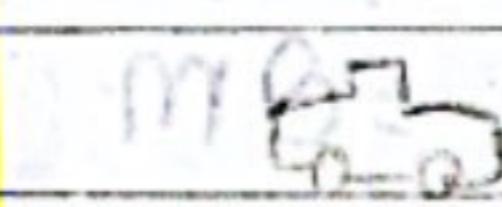
$$v_{awal} = 8 - 8$$

$$v_{diperlambat} = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Berapa jarak yang di tempuh

mobil dari keadaan diam, bergerak

rum. Sampai berhenti?



$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$x = x_0 + v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$