

# besaran gerak

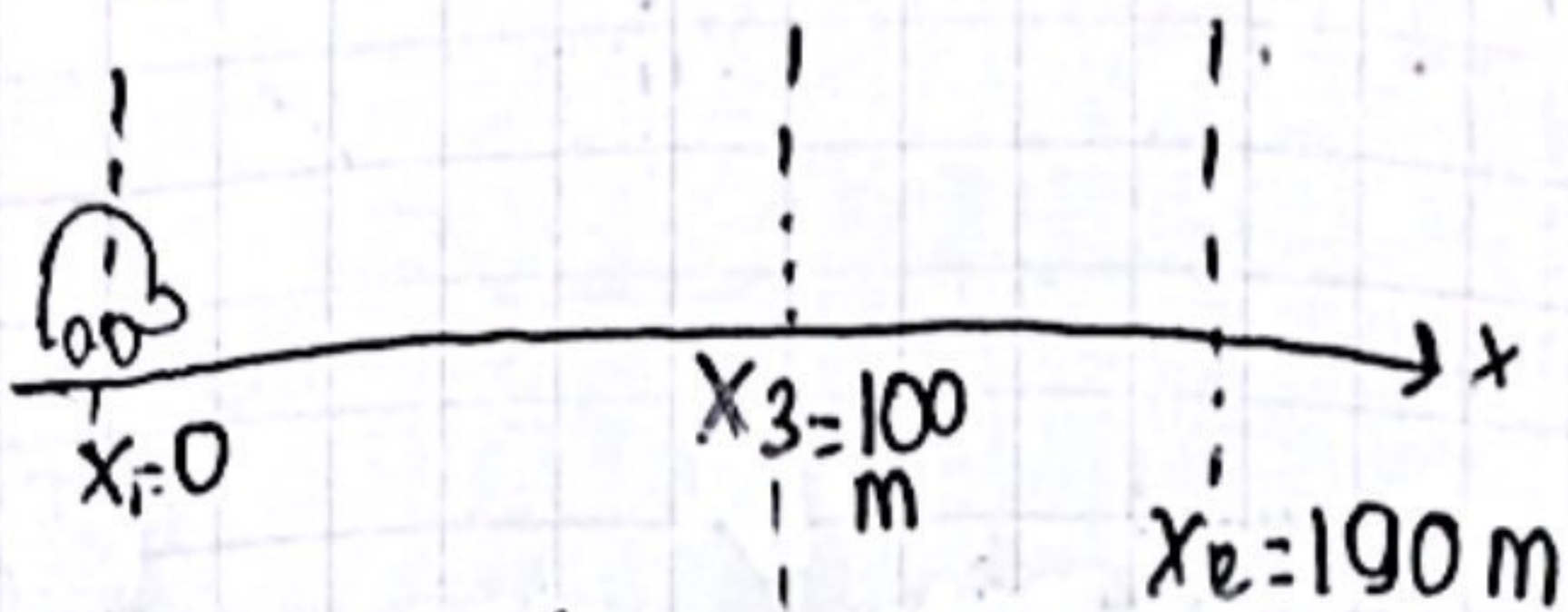
gerak benda

Bagaimana

→ kinematika

Mengapa

→ Dinamika



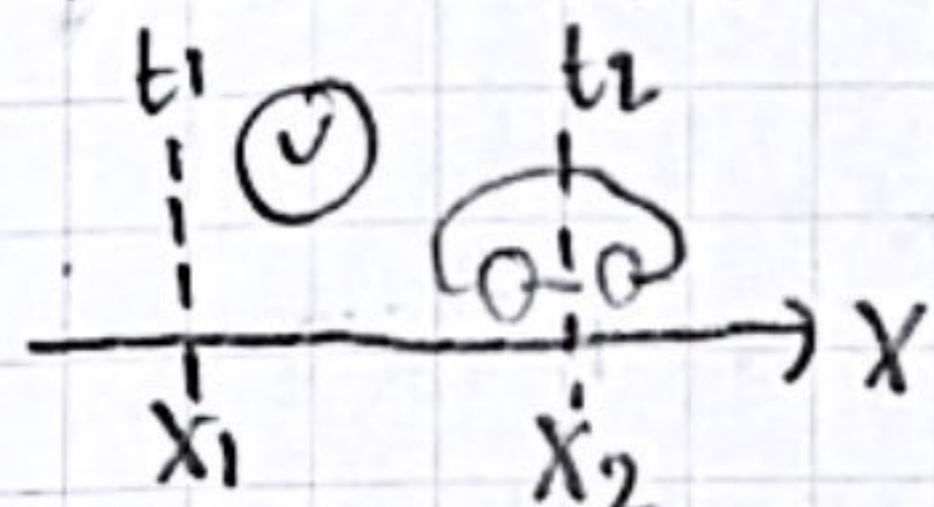
skalar

Jarak → seluruh jarak lintasan gerak tanpa arah.

vektor

perpindahan → perubahan posisi benda ( $\Delta x$ )

kelajuan & kecepatan ( $\text{m/s}$ )



kelajuan rata-rata,  $v_{avg}$ ,  $\langle v \rangle$

↳ Jarak tempuh  
selang waktu

$$\frac{d}{t_2 - t_1} = \frac{d}{\Delta t}$$

( $\hat{e}$ /skalar)

percepatan

kecepatan rata-rata ( $v_{avg}$ ),  $\langle v \rangle$

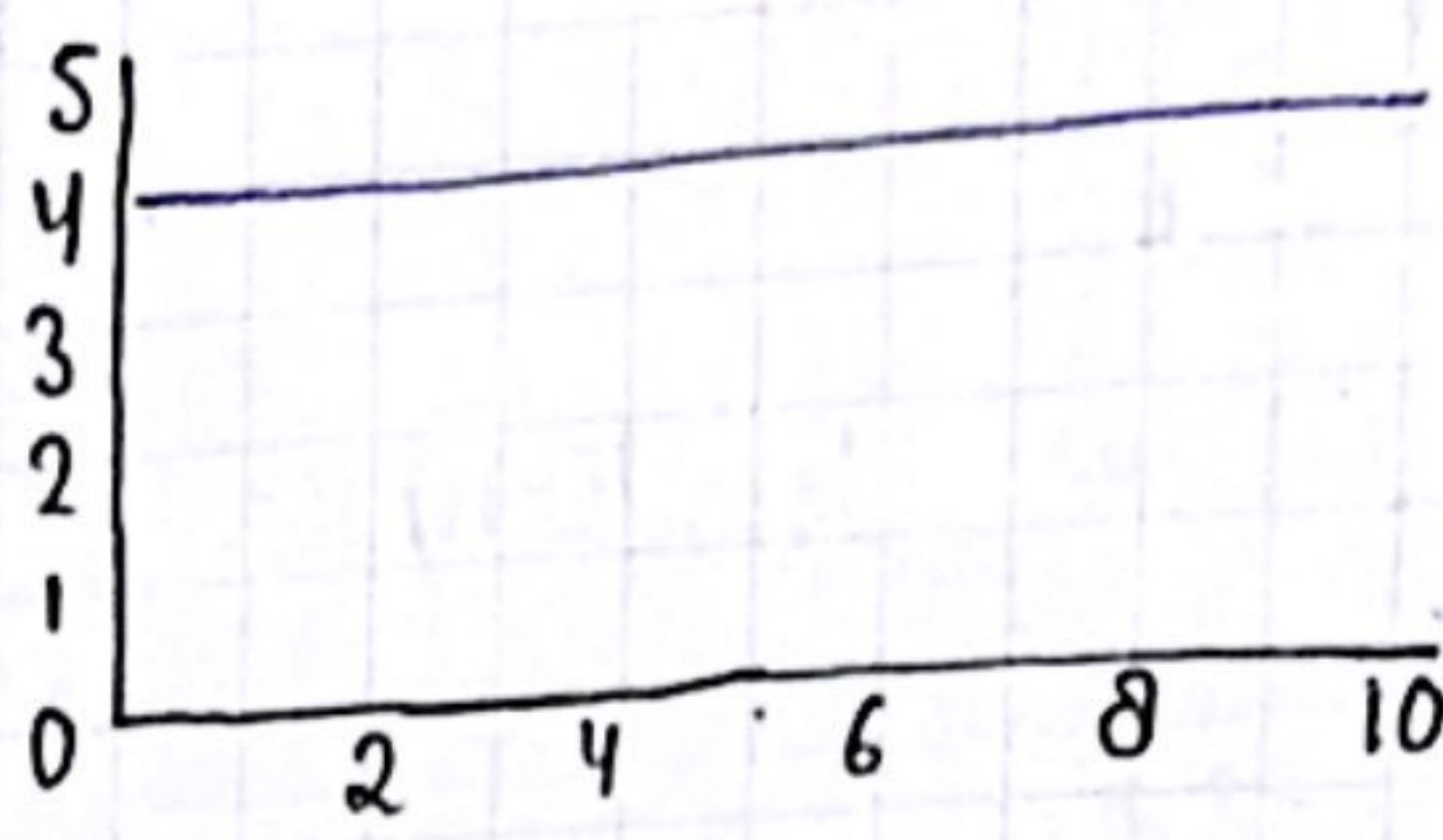
↳ perpindahan  
selang waktu

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

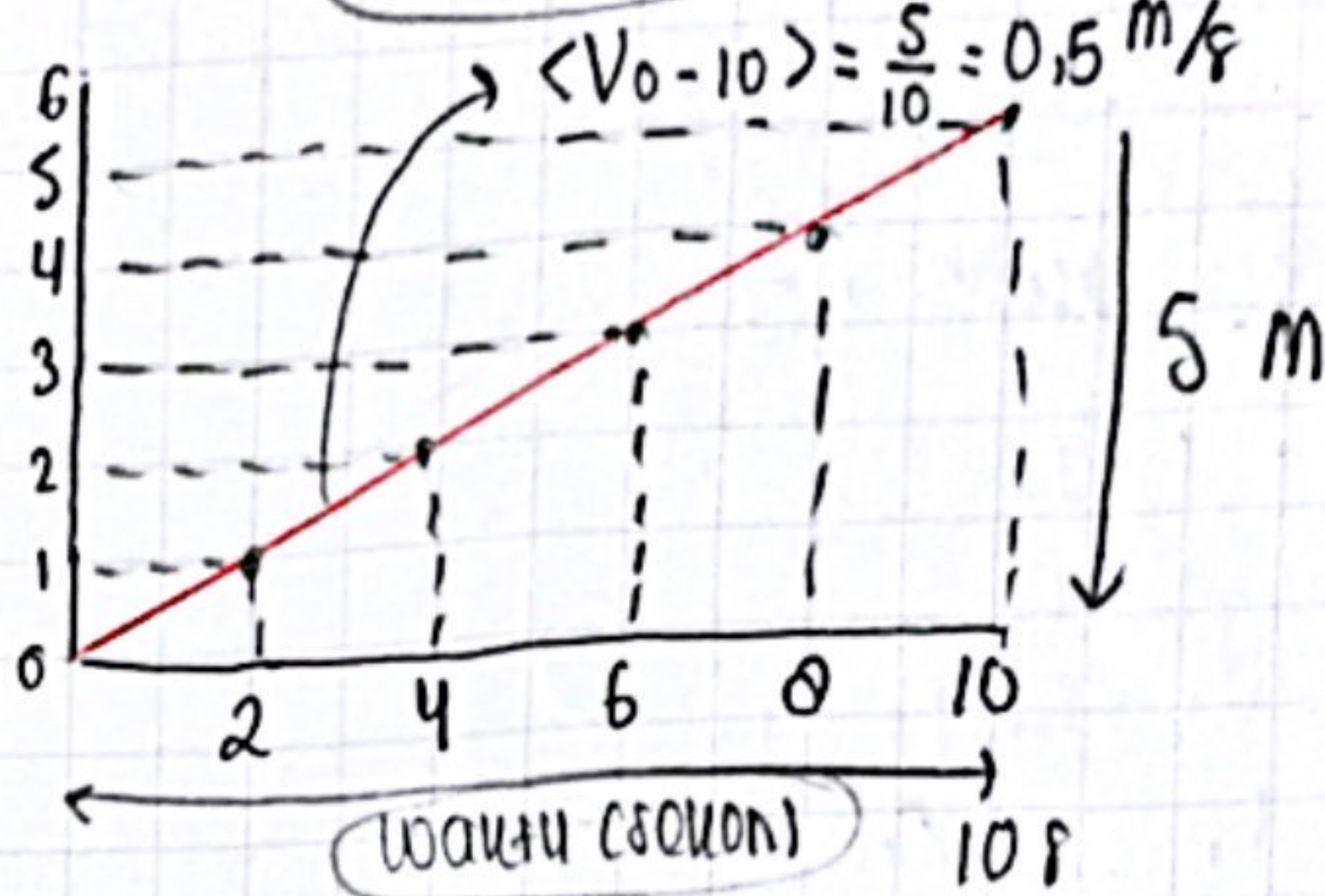
(vektor)

$$= \frac{\Delta \vec{x}}{\Delta t}$$

Analisis grafik x-t



Waktu (sekon)



kecepatan & kelajuan (vektor)

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0$$

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

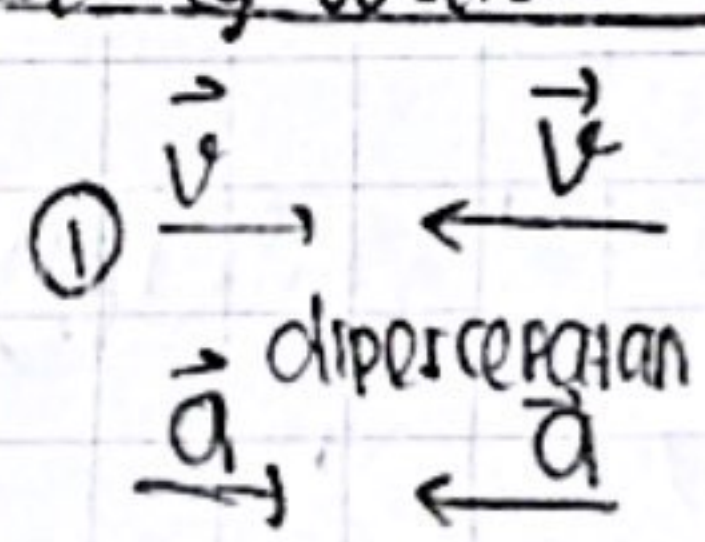
kelajuan sesaat, "kelajuan",  $|v|$

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

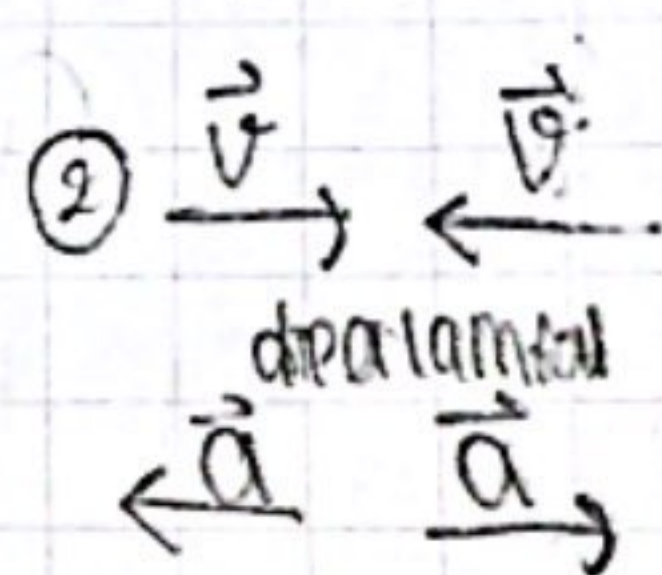
percepatan rata-rata ( $\vec{a}_{avg}$ ),  $\langle \vec{a} \rangle$

percepatan rata-rata: perubahan kec.  
selang waktu

$$\vec{a}_{avg} = \langle \vec{a} \rangle = \frac{\Delta \vec{v}}{\Delta t}$$



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





## Kejumlah besaran gerak

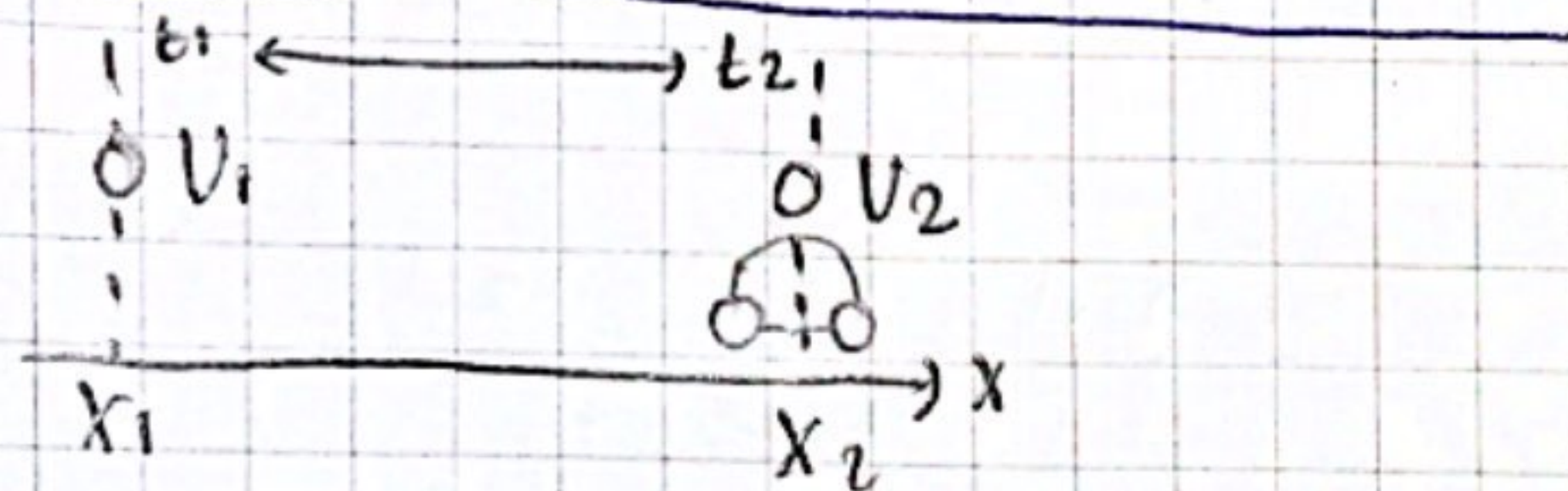
posisi  $(x(t))$   
 $\frac{dx}{dt} \downarrow \uparrow \int v dt$

kecepatan  $(v(t))$

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

percepatan  $(a(t))$

Persamaan gerak id dengan  $a = \text{konstan}$



percepatan rata-rata  $a =$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{v_2 = v_1 + a \Delta t}$$

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

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

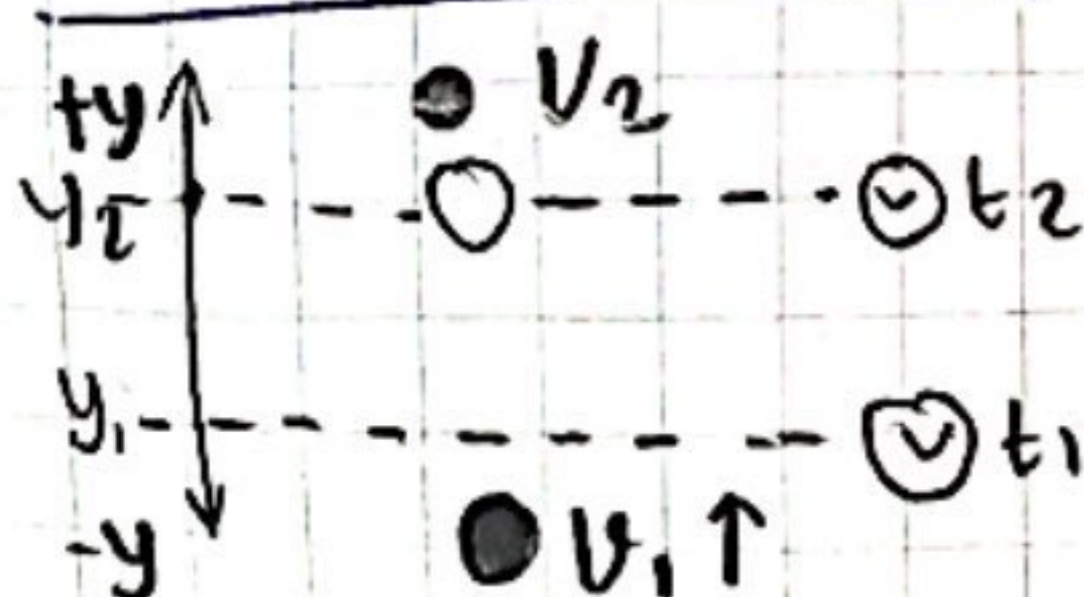
$$= v_1 \Delta t + \frac{1}{2} a \Delta t^2$$

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

$\therefore$  dari kedua persamaan =

$$\boxed{v_2^2 = v_1^2 + 2 a \Delta x}$$

## Gerak vertikal



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

$$v_2 = v_1 - g t$$

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

$$\boxed{v_2^2 = v_1^2 - 2 g \Delta y}$$

## Gerak jatuh bebas

$$v_2 = 0 - g t$$

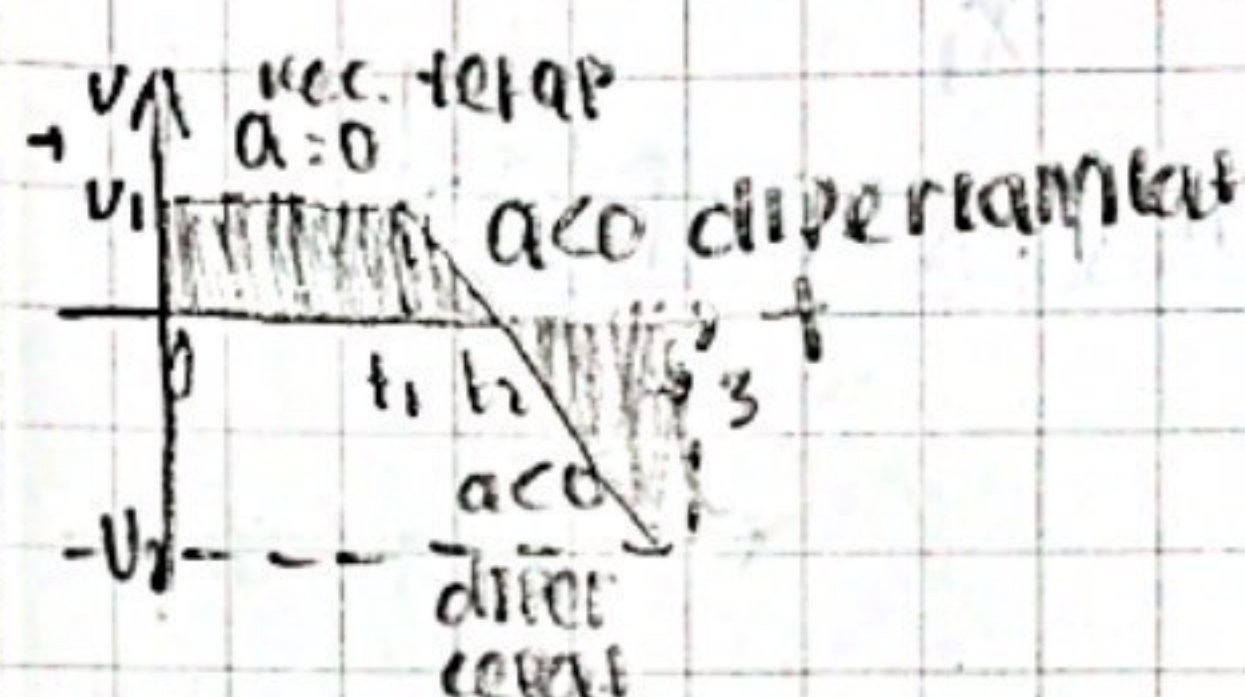
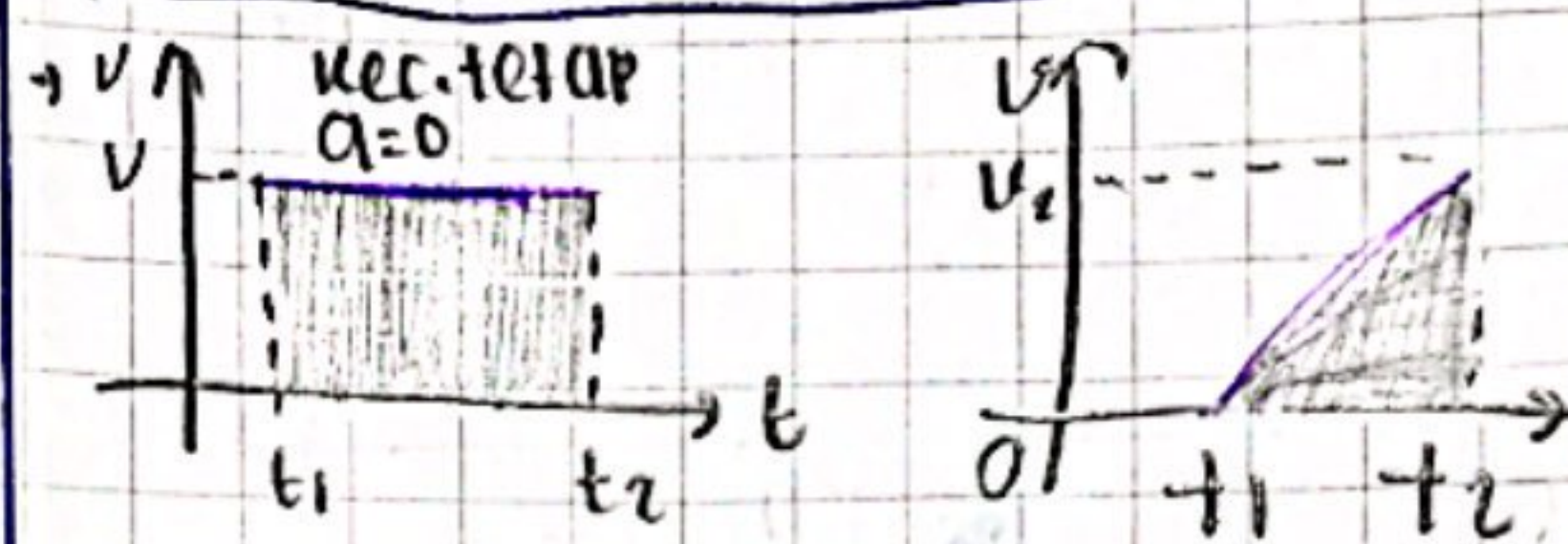
$$* v_2 = -g t$$

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

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

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

## Analisis grafik v-t



Menentukan percepatan rata-rata dari grafik.

Kemiringan kurva menunjukkan percepatan  
 Menentukan jarak tempuh & perpindahan

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

\* perpindahan (-) dihitung  
 \* jarak (+) diabaikan



# Kinematika

**Gerak 1D (sumbu x)** → 401 K. Perlu Pahami  
Kinematika:  
4 Momen pelajari gerak tanpa mengada-  
hul penyebab



-4 -3 -1 1 2 3 4 5

Step 1: perpindahan  $\Delta x$ :  $x_{akhir} - x_{awal}$

$$5 - 0 = 5 \text{ m}$$

Step 2: perpindahan  $\Delta x$ :  $x_{akhir} - x_{awal}$

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

$$d: 5 + 2 \text{ m}$$

$$= 7 \text{ m}$$

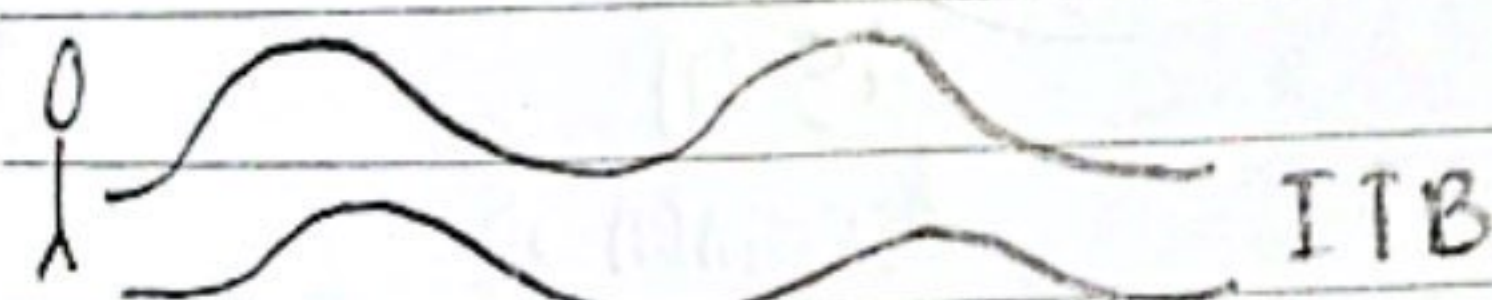
Perpindahan → vektor

= perbedaan posisi akhir & awal

Jarak → skalar

= panjang total lintasan yang ditempuh.

Kecepatan → rata-rata avg & sesaat



ke ITB 10 km, butuh waktu 30

menit = 0,5 jam

$$v_{avg} = 10 \text{ km} = 20 \text{ km/jam}$$

0,5 jam

U pada setiap waktu

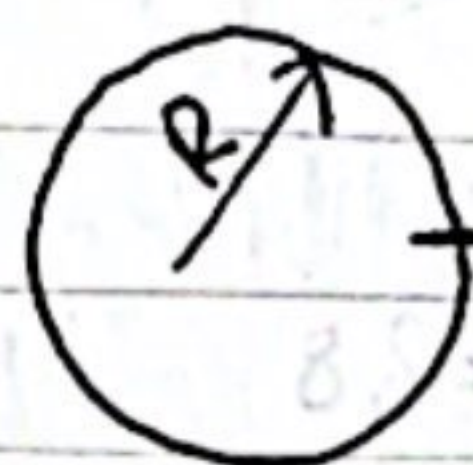
$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$  (minimasi di 2 titik/waktu)

$\Delta t$

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \text{ (pada suatu waktu tertentu)}$$

-kecepatan (vektor) → perpindahan : waktu

-kelajuan (skalar) → jarak : waktu



\* Kecepatan rata-rata

$$= \frac{\text{perpindahan}}{\text{waktu}} = \frac{0}{t} = 0$$

\* Kelajuan rata-rata

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

Contoh soal:

1. Benda bergerak dengan posisi  $x(t) = 3t^2 - 2t$

Cari kecepatan rata-rata antara  $t = 1 \text{ s}$  &  $2 \text{ s}$ !

$$x(1) = 3(1)^2 - 2(1) = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$x(2) = 3(2)^2 - 2(2) = 12 - 4 = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{8 - 1}{2 - 1} = 7 \text{ m/s}$$

Cari kecepatan sesaat di kedua t

$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} = 6t - 2$$

$$v(1) = 4$$

$$v(2) = 10$$

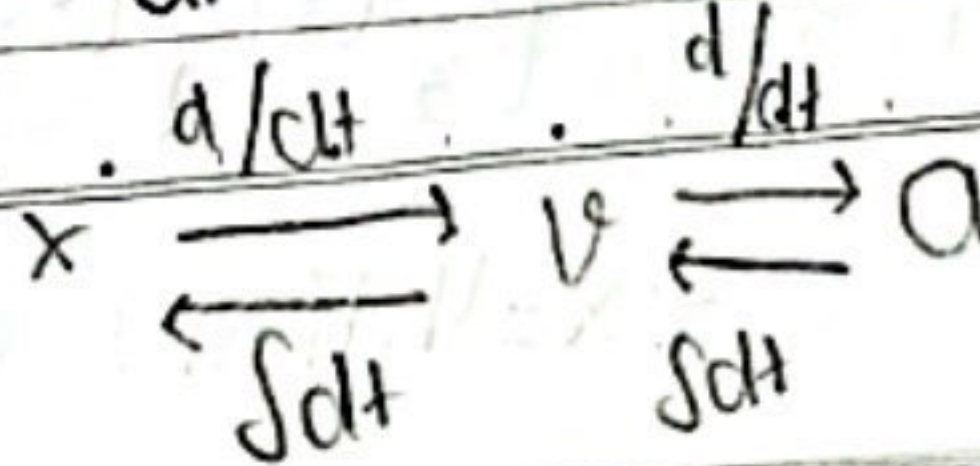
**Hubungan posisi, kecepatan & percepatan**  
Percepatan: perubahan kecepatan, nilai rata-rata  
Kecepatan: perubahan posisi, nilai sesaat

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}, v = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Percepatan:

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

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





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  $t=0$  &  $t=3$  s

$$a_{avg} = \frac{\Delta v}{\Delta t} = \frac{19 - (-2)}{3 - 0} = \frac{21}{3} = 7 \text{ m/s}^2$$

b. Percepatan pada  $t = 3$  s

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

$$a(3) = 4(3) + 1 = 12 + 1 = 13 \text{ m/s}^2$$

c. Integral tak tentu

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

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

$$C = 2$$

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

Integral tentu

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

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

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

c. Percepatan rata-rata antara  $t=0$  &  $t=3$  s

$$x_0 = 2 \text{ m}, x(3) = 10,5 \text{ m}$$

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{10,5 - 2}{3 - 0} = \frac{8,5}{3} = 2,83 \text{ m/s}$$

d. perpindahan:

$$\Delta x = x(2) - x(1)$$

$$\Delta x = \int_1^2 v dt = \left[ \frac{2}{3}t^3 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 - 2t \right]_1^2$$

$$\Delta x = 4,17 \text{ m}$$

gerak dengan percepatan konstan

→ <GIB> = gerak lurus

$v = \text{konstan}$

$$s = vt \quad (s \text{ dan } t \text{ sebanding})$$

→ <GIBB> = gerak lurus berubah beraturan

$a = \text{konstan}$

$$v = v_0 + at \quad (v \text{ dan } t \text{ sebanding})$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \quad (v_0 \text{ dan } t \text{ sebanding})$$

$$v^2 = v_0^2 + 2as \quad (v^2 \text{ dan } s \text{ sebanding})$$

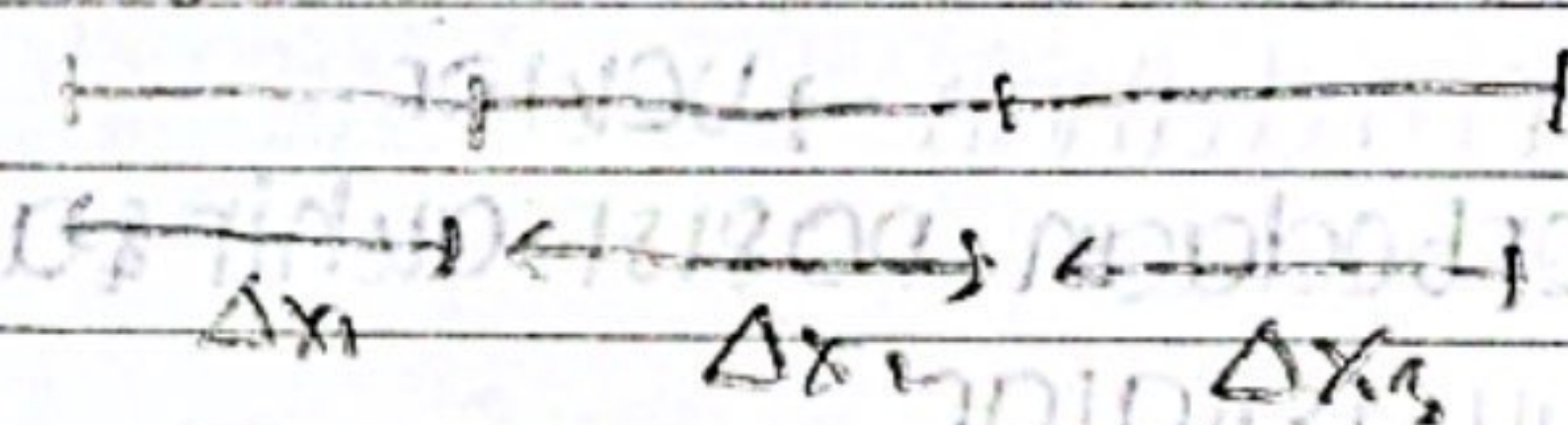
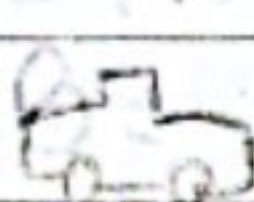
1. mobil awalnya diam dipercepat selama 5 s  $a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$

Ukuran: 3 s

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

berapa jarak yang ditempuh

mobil dari keadaan diam bergerak sampai berhenti?



$$v = v_0 + at = 0 + 2t = 2t$$

$$v = 0 + 2t = 2 \cdot 5 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$= 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v = v_0 + at \quad (\text{segment 2})$$

$$= 0 + a_2 t = 2 \cdot 5 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta x_2 = v_1 t_2$$

$$= (10)(3) = 30 \text{ m}$$

dan waktu < segment 3 >

$$v = v_0 + at$$

$$0 = v_1 - a_3 t_3$$

$$= 10 - t_3$$

$$t_3 = 10 \text{ s}$$

$$\Delta x_3 = v_1 t_3 + \frac{1}{2}a_3 t_3^2 = (10)(10) + \frac{1}{2}(-1)(10)^2 = 100 - 50 = 50 \text{ m}$$