

A. Pertanyaan

① a) percepatan tangensial

$$a_{\text{tan}} = \alpha R, \quad \alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \text{gradien kurva}$$

karena besarnya  $a_{\text{tan}}$ , maka kita cari  $|\alpha| = \left| \frac{d\omega}{dt} \right|$

Dari grafik kita lihat,  $a \rightarrow |\alpha| = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\Delta t}$

$b \rightarrow |\alpha| = 0 \rightarrow \text{mendatar}$

$c \rightarrow |\alpha| = \left| \frac{\Delta\omega}{\Delta t} \right|$

$d \rightarrow |\alpha| = 0 \rightarrow \text{mendatar}$

Sehingga urutan besar percepatan tangensial adalah, c, a, b dan d sama (0)

b) Percepatan radial

percepatan radial tidak lain adalah percepatan sentripetal

$$a_{\text{sp}} = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{(\omega R)^2}{R} = \omega^2 R$$

kita ketahui  $\omega_a = \omega_c$

$\omega_b > \omega_a = \omega_c$        $\omega_d = 0$

Sehingga urutan besar percepatan radial adalah : b, a dan c, d

②  $\vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$  atau  $\tau = |\vec{r}| |\vec{F}| \sin \theta$

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

untuk  $|\tau_1| = \left(\frac{d}{2}\right) F_1 \sin \theta_1$

$\sin \theta_2 > \sin \theta_1 < 90^\circ$   $F_1 = F_2 = F_3 = F_4 = F_5 = F$

$$|\tau_2| = \left(\frac{d}{2}\right) F_2 \sin \theta_2$$

$$|\tau_3| = \left(\frac{d}{2}\right) F_3 \sin 0 = 0$$

$$|\tau_4| = \left(\frac{d}{2}\right) F_4 \sin 90^\circ = \left(\frac{d}{2}\right) F_4$$

$$|\tau_5| = (d) F_5 \sin 90^\circ = d F$$

Jadi, urutan besarnya torka adalah

$$F_5, F_4, F_2, F_1 \text{ dan } F_3 (0)$$

③ • untuk benda (a)  $\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 = \frac{1}{2} (26)(1)^2 = 13 \text{ kg m}^2$

• Untuk benda (b)  $\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 = \frac{1}{2} (7)(2)^2 = 14 \text{ kg m}^2$

• Untuk benda (c)  $\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} MR^2 = \frac{1}{2} (3)(3)^2 = 13,5 \text{ kg m}^2$

Jadi, urutan besar momen Inersianya: (b), (c) dan (a)

④ a)  $\tau = r F \sin \theta$

$$0 = 3 \cdot 4 \sin \theta$$

maka  $\theta = 0$  atau  $180^\circ$

b)  $\tau = r F \sin \alpha$

$$12 = 3 \cdot 4 \sin \alpha \rightarrow \alpha = 90^\circ$$

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Torka :  $\tau = \frac{dL}{dt}$  = gradien / kemiringan garis dari grafik

$$\text{gradien A} = 0$$

$$\text{gradien B} = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t}$$

$$\text{gradien D} > \text{gradien B}$$

$$\text{gradien C} = 0$$

$$\text{gradien D} = \frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t}$$

Jadi, urutan besar torka adalah :

$$\boxed{D, B, \text{ dan } C = 0}$$

## B. SoAL

oleh: Wawan K

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \theta = 2 \text{ rad} + (4 \text{ rad/s}^2)t^2 + (2 \text{ rad/s}^3)t^3$$

$$a) \quad \theta(t) = 2 + 4t^2 + 2t^3$$

$$\theta(0) = 2 + 4(0)^2 + 2(0)^3 = 2 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{jadi } \theta_0 = 2 \text{ rad}$$

b) Kecepatan sudut sebagai fungsi waktu,

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (2 + 4t^2 + 2t^3)$$

$$\omega(t) = 8t + 6t^2$$

$$\text{saat } t=0, \quad \omega(0) = 8(0) + 6(0) = 0$$

$$\text{jadi, } \omega_0 = 0$$

$$c) \quad \text{pada } t=4s, \quad \omega(4) = 8(4) + 6(4)^2 = 128 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$d) \quad \alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (8t + 6t^2) = 8 + 12t$$

$$\text{saat } t=2s, \quad \alpha(2) = 8 + 12(2) = 32 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

$$e) \quad \text{Kita ketahui } \alpha(t) = 8 + 12t,$$

$\alpha$  merupakan fungsi waktu sehingga percepatan sudutnya tidak konstan.

② a)  $\theta = \theta_0 + \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$  pada saat  $t = 5s$ .

$$25 = 0 + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha (5)^2$$

$$\alpha = 2 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

b)  $\omega_{\text{rata-rata}} = \frac{\Delta \theta}{\Delta t} = \frac{\theta(5) - \theta(0)}{5 - 0} = \frac{25 \text{ rad} - 0}{5 - 0} = 5 \text{ rad/s}$

c)  $\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$  (pada saat  $t = 5s$ )

$$\omega = 0 + 2(5) = 10 \text{ rad/s}$$

d) waktu berikutnya  $t = 10s$

maka posisi sudutnya:

$$\theta(10) = \omega_0 + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2$$

$$\theta(10) = 0 + \frac{1}{2} (2) (10)^2$$

$$\theta(10) = 100 \text{ rad}$$

Perpindahan sudut / penambahan sudut antara  $t = 5s$  dan  $t = 10s$ ,

$$\text{adalah } \Delta \theta = 100 \text{ rad} - 25 \text{ rad} = 75 \text{ rad}$$

③ a) percepatan sudut adalah:

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta \omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{0 - 150 \text{ putaran/menit}}{(2,2 \text{ jam}) \left( \frac{60 \text{ menit}}{\text{jam}} \right)} = -1,14 \text{ putaran/menit}^2$$



3) b)  $t = (2,2)(60) = 132 \text{ menit},$

$$\theta = \omega_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \alpha t^2 = (150 \text{ putaran/menit}) (132 \text{ menit}) + \frac{1}{2} (-1,14 \text{ putaran/menit}^2) (132 \text{ menit})^2$$

$$\theta = 9,9 \times 10^3 \text{ putaran}$$

c) dengan  $r = 500 \text{ mm}$ , maka percepatan tangensial,

$$a_{\text{tan}} = \alpha r = (-1,14 \text{ putaran/menit}^2) \left( \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ putaran}} \right) \left( \frac{1 \text{ menit}}{60 \text{ s}} \right)^2 (500 \text{ mm})$$

$$a_{\text{tan}} = -0,99 \text{ mm/s}^2$$

d) Laju Sudut dari gigi,

$$\omega = (75 \text{ putaran/menit}) \left( \frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{1 \text{ putaran}} \right) \left( \frac{1 \text{ menit}}{60 \text{ s}} \right) = 7,85 \text{ rad/s}$$

dengan  $r = 0,50 \text{ m}$ ,

percepatan radial (sentripetal),

$$a_r = \omega^2 r = (7,85 \text{ rad/s})^2 (0,50 \text{ m}) \approx 31 \text{ m/s}^2$$

maka  $\vec{a}_r \gg \vec{a}_t$

besar dari percepatannya adalah

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{a_r^2 + a_t^2} = a_r = 31 \text{ m/s}^2$$

4) a)  $\alpha = \frac{d\omega}{dt}$ ,  $\alpha = \text{kemiringan garis dari kurva},$

$$\text{maka } \alpha = \frac{\Delta\omega}{\Delta t} = \frac{9}{6} = 1,5 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

④ b)  $k = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 \rightarrow k \propto \omega^2$   
 ↳ belending / belending lurus

$$\frac{k_0}{k_9} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} I \omega_0^2}{\frac{1}{2} I \omega_9^2} = \frac{(-2)^2}{(4)^2} = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$k_0 = \frac{1}{4} k_9$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (1,60 \text{ J})$$

$$k_0 = 0,40 \text{ J}$$

⑤ a) Dengan menggunakan persamaan GMBB,

$$\theta - \theta_0 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_1 + \omega) t$$

$$60 \text{ rad} - 0 = \frac{1}{2} (\omega_1 + 15) (6)$$

maka  $\omega_1 = 5 \text{ rad/s}$

b)  $\omega = \omega_0 + \alpha t$

$$15 = 5 + \alpha t$$

$$\alpha = \frac{15 - 5}{6} = 1,67 \text{ rad/s}^2$$

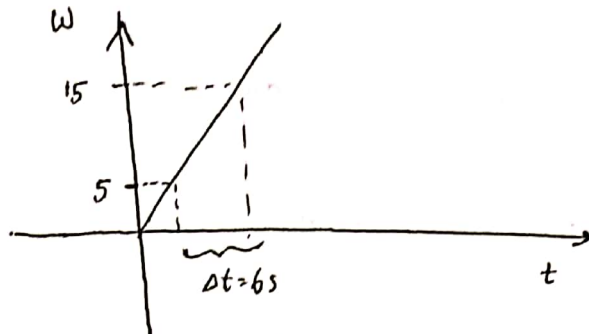
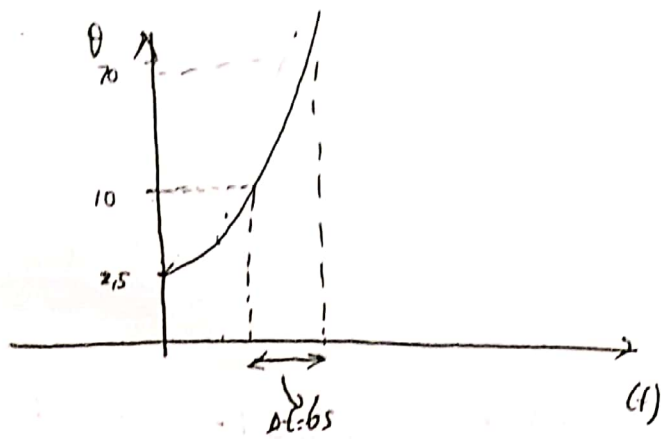
c) Kita asumsikan  $\omega \rightarrow \omega_1$  dan  $\theta$  sebagai  $\theta_1 = 10 \text{ rad}$  ( $\omega_0 = 0$ )

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

$$\frac{\omega^2}{2\alpha} = \theta - \theta_0 \Rightarrow \theta_0 = -\frac{\omega_1^2}{2\alpha} + \theta_1 = 2,5 \text{ rad}$$

5)

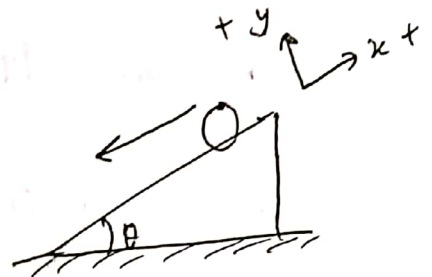
d)



6) Dari grafik, kita peroleh percepatan (gradien)

$$a = \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = 3,5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

karena menggelinding kebawah bidang miring,  $a = -3,5 \text{ m/s}^2$



translasi

$$\sum F = ma$$

$$-mg \sin \theta + f_s = -ma$$

rotasi

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

$$f_s R = I \frac{a}{R}$$

$$-mg \sin \theta + I \frac{a}{R^2} = -ma$$

$$f_s = I \frac{a}{R^2}$$

$$-(615)(9,8) \sin 30^\circ + ma = -I \frac{a}{R^2}$$

$$I = \frac{2,45 - 1,75}{3,5} (0,06)^2 = 7,2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg m}^2$$



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a)

$$\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{F} = F_x\hat{i} + F_y\hat{j} + F_z\hat{k}$$

$$\vec{r} \times \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ x & y & z \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \end{vmatrix} = (yF_z - zF_y)\hat{i} - (xF_z - zF_x)\hat{j} + (xF_y - yF_x)\hat{k}$$

$$\text{atau } \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = (yF_z - zF_y)\hat{i} + (zF_x - xF_z)\hat{j} + (xF_y - yF_x)\hat{k}$$

$$x=0, y=-4, z=3, F_x=2, F_y=0, \text{ dan } F_z=0$$

$$\text{maka: } \vec{\tau} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F} = (6\hat{j} + 8\hat{k}) \text{ N.m}$$

$$\text{Besarnya } |\tau| = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10 \text{ N.m sejajar bidang } yz$$

$$\text{dengan sudut } \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{8}{6}\right) = 53^\circ \text{ (diukur berlawanan jarum jam dari arah } +y)$$

8 Kita ketahui dari soal bahwa  $\vec{v}$  tegak lurus  $\vec{r}$  dengan besar  $v \sin \theta_2$  dgn  $\theta_2 = 30^\circ$ .

$$a) L = r m v_{\perp} = (3)(2)(4) \sin 30^\circ = 12 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}$$

b) dengan menggunakan aturan tangan kanan kita temukan,  $\vec{r} \times \vec{p}$  keluar bidang kertas, atau sepanjang  $z+$  tegak lurus terhadap bidang gambar.

$$c) \tau = r F \sin \theta = (3)(2) \sin 30^\circ = 3 \text{ N.m.}$$

d) dengan menggunakan aturan tangan kanan  $\vec{r} \times \vec{F}$  keluar bidang kertas, atau sepanjang sumbu  $z+$ , tegak lurus bidang kertas.

g) a)  $m_1 = m$  dan  $m_2 = 4m$

Momentum sudut awal sistem,

$$L_i = m_1 v_i r_{ii} + I_2 \omega_{2i} = m_1 \omega_0 R^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \omega_0 R^2$$

Setelah hewan kecil berjalan pada piringan maka posisinya

$$r_{if} = R/2$$

sehingga, momentum sudut akhir sistem,

$$L_f = m_1 \omega_f \left(\frac{R}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 \omega_f R^2$$

Dengan menerapkan kekekalan momentum sudut,

$$L_i = L_f$$

$$\omega_0 \left(m_1 R^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 R^2\right) = \omega_f \left(\frac{1}{4} m_1 R^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 R^2\right)$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \omega_f = \left(\frac{m_1 R^2 + m_2 R^2/2}{m_1 R^2/4 + m_2 R^2/2}\right) \omega_0 = \left(\frac{1 + (m_2/m_1)/2}{1/4 + (m_2/m_1)/2}\right) \omega_0 = \left(\frac{1+2}{1/4+2}\right) \omega_0$$

$$\boxed{\omega_f = 1,33 \omega_0}$$

dengan  $\omega_0 = 0,260 \text{ rad/s}$ , maka  $\omega_f = 0,347 \text{ rad/s}$

b)  $I = L/\omega \rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2} I \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{L}{\omega}\right) \omega^2 = \frac{1}{2} L \omega$ , karena  $L_i = L_f$

$$\text{maka: } \frac{K}{K_0} = \frac{L_f \omega_f/2}{L_i \omega_i/2} = \frac{\omega_f}{\omega_0} = 1,33 //$$

10) momentum sudut total, (terhadap pusat koordinat) sebelum tumbukan

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{L}_i &= [m_1 v_1 r_1 + m_2 v_2 r_2] \hat{k} \\ &= [(2,5)(3)(0,5) + (4)(4,5)(0,1)] \hat{k}\end{aligned}$$

$$\vec{L}_f = \vec{L}_i$$

maka:

$$\boxed{\vec{L}_f = (5,55 \text{ kg m}^2/\text{s}) \hat{k}}$$

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Good luck

