

A. Pertanyaan

① Mereka mempunyai energi kinetik yang sama, tapi momentum berbeda

② A dan C (sama) kemudian B

$$|I| = |\Delta P|$$

•) Darah A :  $P_f - P_i = |P|$

•) Darah B :  $P_f - P_i = \text{konstan} - \text{konstan} = 0$

•) Darah C :  $P_f - P_i = |P|$       Impuls A = Impuls B

③ (A), Gaya eksternal yang bekerja pada bola adalah nol, gaya gravitasi antara bola dan bumi adalah gaya internal. karena tidak ada  $F_{\text{eksternal}}$ , maka sistem terisolasi

④ (C)  $F_{\text{eksternal}}$  pada sistem adalah nol, maka total momentum adalah kekal.

Dalam arah y,

$$P_{iy} = P_{fy}$$

$$0 = -5 + P_{yf}$$

maka  $P_{yf} = +5 \text{ kg m/s}$

⑤

$$V_{pm} = \frac{m(v) - 8(m) + 2m(6)}{m+m+(+2m)} = \frac{8}{4} = 2 \text{ m/s}$$

arah +x

### B. Soal

- (1) a) Asumsikan arah lajunya positif, maka

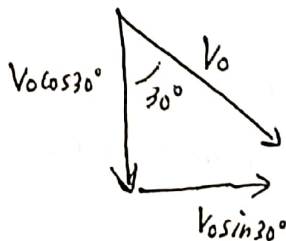
$$\vec{J} = \Delta \vec{P}$$

$$\Sigma \vec{F} \Delta t = \Delta \vec{P}$$

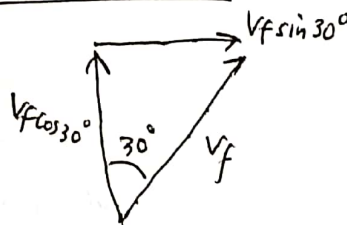
$$\Sigma \vec{F} = \frac{mv_f - mv_0}{\Delta t} = \frac{(75)(0) - (75)(-6,4)}{2 \times 10^{-3}} = +2,4 \times 10^5 \text{ N}$$

b)  $\Sigma \vec{F} = \frac{mv_f - mv_0}{\Delta t} = \frac{75(0) - (75)(-6,4)}{0,10} = +4,8 \times 10^3 \text{ N}$

(2) Sebelum tumbukan:



Setelah tumbukan:



$$V_{0y} = -V_0 \cos 30^\circ$$

$$V_{fy} + V_f \cos 30^\circ$$

$$\text{Impuls} = \Delta \vec{P}$$

$$\vec{F} \Delta t = m(v_{fy} - v_{0y}) = m[(+v_f \cos 30^\circ) - (-V_0 \cos 30^\circ)]$$

karena  $v_0 = v_f = 45 \text{ m/s}$

maka impuls pada bola oleh lantai

$$\vec{F} \Delta t = 2mV_0 \cos 30^\circ = 20(0,47)(45) \cos 30^\circ = 3,7 \text{ N.s}$$

3) a)  $P_f = m_1 v_{f1} + m_2 v_{f2}$

$$P_f = (2,3)(+4,5) + (1,5)(-1,9) = +7,5 \text{ kg m/s}$$

b)  $P_o = m_1 v_{o1} + m_2 v_{o2}$   $v_{o2} = 0 \text{ m/s}$

$$P_o = P_f = m_1 v_{o1}$$

maka :  $v_{o1} = \frac{P_f}{m_1} = \frac{+7,5 \text{ kg m/s}}{2,3 \text{ kg}} = +3,3 \text{ m/s}$

4) a)  $\underbrace{m_1 v_{f1} + m_2 v_{f2}}_{\text{momentum total sebelum lompat}} = \underbrace{0}_{\text{momentum awal}}$

tanda 1 → balok pertama

tanda 2 → penebang kayu

$$v_{f1} = \frac{-m_2 v_{f2}}{m_1} = \frac{-(98)(+3,6)}{230} = -1,5 \text{ m/s}$$

b)  $\underbrace{m_1 v_{f1} + m_2 v_{f2}}_{\text{total momentum setelah penebang mendarat}} = \underbrace{m_1 v_{o1} + m_2 v_{o2}}_{\text{momentum awal}}$

tanda 1 → balok kedua

tanda 2 → penebang pohon

sebelum penebang mendarat

Karena balok kedua awal diam,  $v_{o1} = 0$

$$v_{f1} = v_{f2} = v_f, \text{ maka}$$

$$m_1 v_f + m_2 v_f = m_2 v_{o2}$$

$$v_f = \frac{m_2 v_{o2}}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{(98)(+3,6)}{230 + 98} = +1,1 \text{ m/s}$$

5) untuk menemukan tinggi  $h_E$  naik setelah saling dorong, maka gunakan kekekalan EM.

pada akhir,

$$V_{di} = 0,$$

$$\underbrace{m_E g h_E}_{\text{Potensial akhir adqsk sebelum potensial}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} m_E V_E^2}_{\text{energi kinetik akhir adalah sebelum kinetik}}$$

$$\text{atau } h_E = \frac{V_E^2}{2g} \dots\dots 1)$$

kekekalan momentum :

$$P_E + P_A = 0$$

$$\underbrace{m_E V_E + m_A V_A}_{\text{setelah dorong}} = \underbrace{0}_{\text{sebelum dorong}} \rightarrow V_E = -\frac{m_A V_A}{V_E} \dots\dots 2)$$

Substitusi pers (2) ke pers (1), maka

$$h_E = \frac{V_E^2}{2g} = \frac{(-m_A V_A / m_E)^2}{2g}$$

$$h_E = \frac{m_A^2 V_A^2}{m_E^2 2g} \dots\dots 3)$$

untuk menggunakan pers (3) kita membutuhkan kecepatan Adolf  $V_A$  setelah dorong,

$$m_A g h_A = \frac{1}{2} m_A V_A^2 \rightarrow V_A = \sqrt{2g h_A}$$

Sehingga :

$$h_E = \frac{m_A V_A^2}{m_E^2 2g} = \frac{m_A^2 (\sqrt{2g h_A})^2}{m_E^2 2g} = \frac{m_A^2 h_A}{m_E^2} = \frac{120^2 (0.65)}{(78)^2}$$

$$\boxed{h_E = 1.5 \text{ m}}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \text{ a) } \underbrace{(m_p + m_b)}_{\text{Setelah tumbukan}} V_f = \underbrace{m_p V_{op} + m_b V_{ob}}_{\text{sebelum tumbukan}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_f &= \frac{m_p V_{op} + m_b V_{ob}}{m_p + m_b} \\ &= \frac{(0,00250)(425) + (0,215)(0)}{0,00250 + 0,215} \\ \boxed{V_f &= 4,89 \text{ m/s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{b) } EM_1 = EM_2$$

$$(m_p + m_b) g h_f = \frac{1}{2} (m_p + m_b) V_f^2$$

$$h_f = \frac{\frac{1}{2} V_f^2}{g} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (4,89)^2}{9,8} = 1,22 \text{ m}$$

$\textcircled{7} \text{ a) tumbukan bersifat elastis,}$

$$\text{maka : } V_{f1} = \left( \frac{m_1 - m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \right) V_{i1} \quad \text{dan} \quad V_{f2} = \left( \frac{2m_1}{m_1 + m_2} \right) V_{i1}$$

$$V_{f1} = \left( \frac{5 - 7,5}{5 + 7,5} \right) (2)$$

$$V_{f1} = -4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_{f2} = \left( \frac{2(5)}{5 + 7,5} \right) (2)$$

$$V_{f2} = +1,6 \text{ m/s}$$

b) Tumbukan tidak elastis sempurna,

$$\underbrace{(m_1 + m_2) V_f}_{\text{Setelah tumbukan}} = \underbrace{m_1 V_{01}}_{\text{Sebelum tumbukan}} + 0$$

Sehingga  $V_f = \frac{m_1 V_{01}}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{5(2)}{5 + 7,5} = +0,800 \text{ m/s}$

momentum arah x :

⑧  $m_A V_{0A} = m_A V_{fA} \cos 65^\circ + m_B V_{fB} \cos 37^\circ \quad \dots \dots \dots 1)$

momentum arah y :

$$0 = m_A V_{fA} \sin 65^\circ - m_B V_{fB} \sin 37^\circ \quad \dots \dots \dots 2)$$

Sehingga :  $V_{fB} = \frac{m_A V_{fA} \sin 65^\circ}{m_B \sin 37^\circ} \quad \dots \dots \dots 3)$

Substitusikan pers (3) ke pers (1),

$$m_A V_{0A} = m_A V_{fA} \cos 65^\circ + \left[ \frac{m_A V_{fA} \sin 65^\circ}{\sin 37^\circ} \right] \cos 37^\circ$$

$$a) V_{fA} = \frac{V_{0A}}{\cos 65^\circ + \left( \frac{\sin 65^\circ}{\tan 37^\circ} \right)} = \frac{+5,5}{\cos 65^\circ + \left( \frac{\sin 65^\circ}{\tan 37^\circ} \right)} = +3,4 \text{ m/s}$$

b) Dari pers (3) kita dapatkan,

$$V_{fB} = \frac{(0,025)(3,4) \sin 65^\circ}{(0,050)(\sin 37^\circ)} = 2,6 \text{ m/s}$$



(9)

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

$$V_1 = +4,6 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_2 = -6,1 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{dan } V_{pm} = 0$$

maka :

$$0 = \frac{m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$0 = m_1 V_1 + m_2 V_2$$

$$\frac{m_1}{m_2} = -\frac{V_2}{V_1} \rightarrow \frac{m_1}{m_2} = -\frac{(-6,1)}{+4,6} = 1,3$$

(10)

$$x_{pm} = \frac{m_J x_J + m_B x_B}{m_J + m_B}$$

$$\text{Sebelum: } x_{pm} = \frac{m_J x_J + m_B x_B}{m_J + m_B} = \frac{86(9) + (55)(2)}{86 + 55} = 6,3 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Setelah: } x'_{pm} = \frac{m_J x_J + m_B x_B}{m_J + m_B} = \frac{86(2) + (55)(9)}{86 + 55} = 4,7 \text{ m}$$

pusat massa bergerak sejauh  $6,3 \text{ m} - 4,7 \text{ m} = 1,6 \text{ m}$   
 karena bergerak dari titik  $6,3 \text{ m}$  ke titik  $4,7 \text{ m}$ , pusat massa  
 bergerak menuju titik asal koordinat  $(0,0)$

