A. Pertanyaan

(b) Ada satu gaya yang bekerja pada benda.

Alasan: benda bergerak dengan keapalan klap, maka a = 0

$$a = \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\text{houston} \right) = 0$$

maka hukum perlama Newton dapat di lerapkan dalam si hasi ini,

kalo hanya I gaya - fidak munghin nol.

Alasan:

NATO NATIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

$$-N+Fsin\theta=0$$

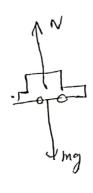
N = Fsin 0

míai sind e nilai sudut O.

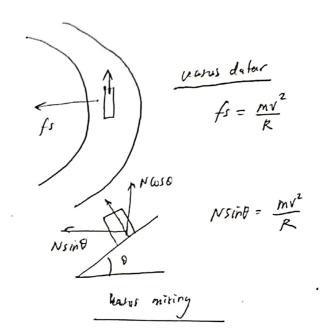
(5) a) Gaya Sentripetal di bumi dan di bulan adalah sama.

Rarena
$$F_{sentripetal} = \frac{m V^2}{R}$$

- .) Sagt dibumi, Kecepalon V, Jan-jon lintaran R, dan massa tenda adalah m
- ·) begilupun Saot di bulan Sama, V, K, dan m.



Narcha d'un hal fini tidak diketahui koefisien gesek atau budut keminingan; dan hanya di tanyakan Fsentripetal,



maks Frentipetal luclua benda di bumi dela di bulan adalah sama.

$$a = \frac{\sum F}{m}$$

$$a = \underbrace{f - W}_{m}$$

maka percepatan penerjun adalah:
$$a = \frac{1027N - 915N}{93.4 \text{ kg}} = +120 \text{ m/s} 2$$

Tanda positif berarti arahaya le atas

$$N = mg + ma$$

N-mg = ma

$$N = mg + ma$$

$$N = m (g + a)$$

=
$$4k m (g-a) = 0,36 (6) [(g,8-1,2)]$$

(5)

Bergerau bonston artinga

maka: FR- = 0

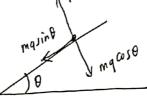
Besar gaya lefiga adalah:

$$F_3 = \sqrt{(80N)^2 + (60N)^2}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} \left(\frac{80N}{60N} \right)$$

arah
$$\vec{F}_3 \Rightarrow \theta = ta\vec{n}' \left(\frac{80N}{60N} \right) = 53,1^{\circ}$$
 We selatan dari timur.

(6)



BON

Persamaan becepator : V2= V02+2ax

$$V^2 = V_0^2 + 2a\lambda$$

hum Newson Ledua:
$$a = \frac{\sum F}{m} = \frac{mq \sin \theta}{m} = g \sin \theta$$

mqha:
$$V = \sqrt{V_0^2 + 2ax}$$

$$= \sqrt{V_0^2 + 2g2 \sin \theta}$$

$$V = \sqrt{(2,6)^2 + 2(9,8)(6)}$$
 Sin 18°

7

Diagram belos bolok 7

unth balon 7:

$$-P = m_1(-a)$$

$$P - f_k = M_2(-a) - - - 2$$

$$a = \frac{P}{m_l}$$
 Substitusi lupers (2)

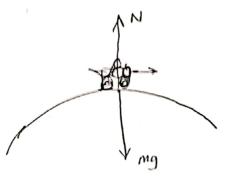
maka
$$P - f_k = m_2 \left(\frac{-P}{m_1} \right)$$
 alou $P = \frac{m_1}{m_1 + m_2}$

don
$$a = \frac{P}{m_l} = \frac{m_l f_k}{m_l (m_l + m_z)} = \frac{f_k}{m_l + m_z}$$

a)
$$p = \frac{m_1 f k}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{3(5.8)}{3+3} = 2.9N$$

b)
$$a = \frac{-f_k}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{-5.8}{3+3} = -0.97 \frac{m_{/5}^2}{3}$$





a) Gaya Sentripetal:

$$F_{sp} = \frac{mv^2}{r} = \frac{(342 \text{ kg})(25 \text{ m/s})^2}{126 \text{ m}} = \frac{1.70 \times 10^8 \text{ N}}{1}$$

$$T_{sp} = mg - N$$
 $maka N = mg - F_{sp} = (342 kg) (918 m/s^2) - (1.70 \times 10^3 N)$

$$N = 1,66 \times 10^3 N$$

$$alp = \frac{V_{planet}^2}{V_{planet}} = \frac{V_{saklite}^2}{V_{saklite}} \quad \text{atau} \quad V_{planet} = \left(\frac{V_{planet}}{V_{saklite}} \right) \quad V_{saklite}$$

$$F_{sp} = F_{qravitati} = G \frac{mMe}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{mv^2}{r} = G \frac{mMe}{r}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{G M_E}{r}}$$

hata:

$$V_{planet} = \left(\frac{r_{planet}}{r_{saket}} \right) V_{saket}$$

$$= \left(\frac{r_{planet}}{r_{saket}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{GME}{r_{saket}}} = \frac{\sqrt{r_{planet}} GME}{r_{saket}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(15)(6,67\times10^{-11})(5,98\times10^{24} \text{ kg})}}{6,7\times10^{6}}$$

$$V_{plant} = 12 \, m/s$$

(10)

Frank titik terendah = 2mg Logaya dorang keates

$$f_{sp} = +2mg - mg = mg$$

$$\overline{t_{sp}} = \frac{mv^2}{r} \rightarrow V = \sqrt{\frac{\overline{t_{sp}}r}{m}} = \sqrt{\frac{(mg)^r}{m}} = \sqrt{gr}$$