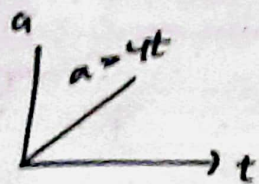
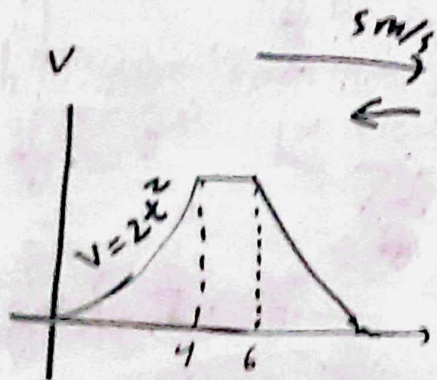


$$\frac{7+1}{2} \times 1$$



$$\begin{aligned} v(t) &= \int a(t) dt = \int 4t dt \\ &= \int a dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(4)t^2 = 2t^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

A. Vektor kecepatan partikel sbg fungsi waktu pada 0-2 s & 4-7 s

$$V_{0-2} = 1 \hat{i} \text{ m/s.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} V_{4-7} &= V_0 + at \hat{i} \text{ m/s.} \\ &= 5 + at \hat{i} \text{ m/s.} \end{aligned}$$

$$a_{4-7} = \frac{V_7 - V_4}{t_7 - t_4} = \frac{-1 - 5}{7 - 4} = -2 \text{ m/s}^2.$$

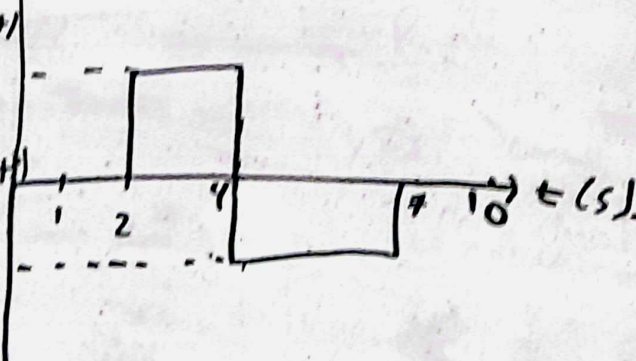
$$V_{4-7} = (5 - 2t) \hat{i} \text{ m/s.}$$

B.

$$a \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)}$$

$$a_{2-4} = \frac{V_4 - V_2}{t_4 - t_2} = \frac{5 - 1}{4 - 2} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{7-10} &= \frac{-1 - 1}{10 - 7} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$



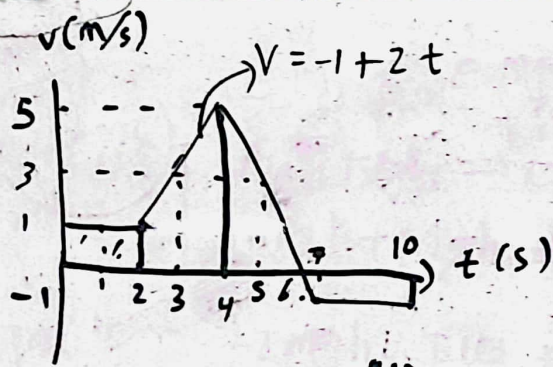
$$x(t=0) = x(0) = 5 \text{ m.}$$

$$x(t) = x(0) + Vt$$

$$x(10) = 5 + (2 + 6 + 5 - 3.5)$$

$$x(10) = 14.5 \text{ m}$$

$$D. \bar{a}_{rt} = \frac{V(t) - V(0)}{t - t_0} = \frac{V(10) - V(0)}{10}$$



A. Vektor kecepatan partikel sbg fungsi waktu pada 0-2 s & 4-7 s

$$V_{0-2} = 1 \hat{i} \text{ m/s.}$$

$$V_{4-7} = V_0 + at \hat{i} \text{ m/s.}$$

$$= 5 + at \hat{i} \text{ m/s.}$$

$$a_{4-7} = \frac{V_7 - V_4}{t_7 - t_4} = \frac{-1 - 5}{7 - 4} = -2 \text{ m/s}^2.$$

$$V_{4-7} = (5 - 2t) \hat{i} \text{ m/s.}$$

$$x(t=0) = x(0) = 5 \text{ m.}$$

$$x(t) = x(0) + vt$$

$$x(10) = 5 + (2 + 6 + 5 - 3,5)$$

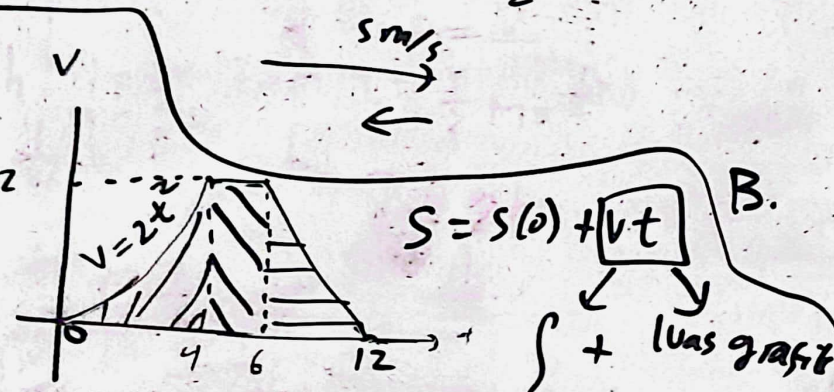
$$x(10) = 14,5 \text{ m}$$

$$D. a_{rt} = \frac{V(t) - V(0)}{t - t_0} = \frac{V(10) - V(0)}{10}$$

$$a_{2-4} = \frac{V_4 - V_2}{t_4 - t_2} = \frac{5 - 1}{4 - 2} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2.$$

$$a_{rt} = \frac{-1 - 1}{10}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \text{ m/s}^2$$

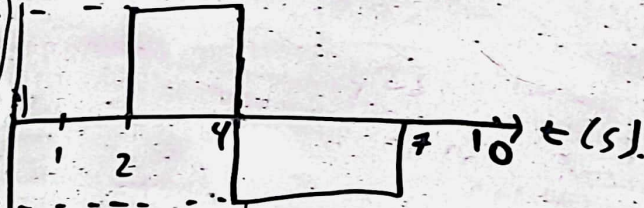


$$s = ?$$

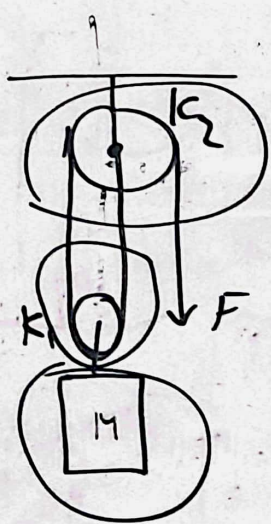
$$v(4) = 32 \text{ m/s}$$

$$S = \int_0^4 2t^2 dt + 32(6-4) + \frac{1}{2}(6)(32)$$

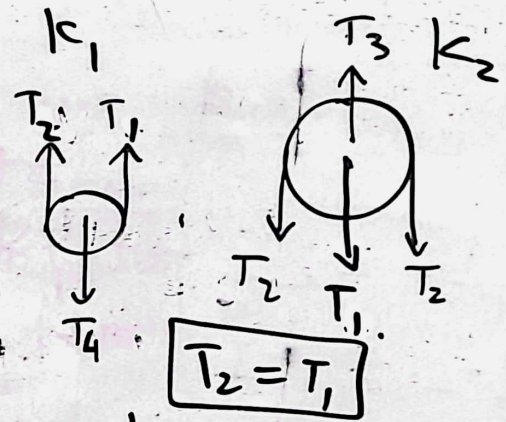
$$= \frac{2}{3} t^3 \Big|_0^4 + 64 + 96 = \frac{128}{3} + 64 + 96$$



2.



A. D B B.



B. Balok.

$\Sigma F = 0.$
 $T_4 - Mg = 0$

$2T_2 - T_4 = 0$

$T_3 - 3T_2 = 0$
 $T_2 = F$

$\Rightarrow 2F - T_4 = 0 \Rightarrow T_4 = 2F$

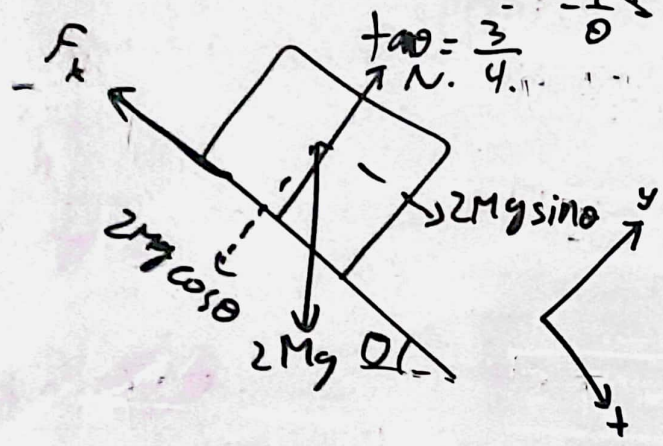
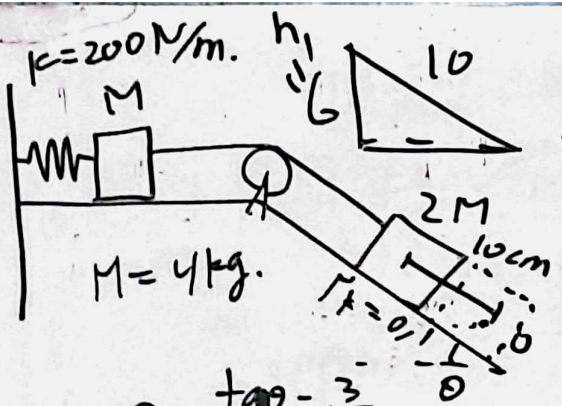
$2F = Mg.$
 $F = \frac{Mg}{2}$

$T_4 = Mg$

$T_3 = 3T_2 = 3\left(\frac{Mg}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}Mg$

$T_2 = \frac{Mg}{2} = T_1$

3.



A. Total ϵ kinetik.

$$\boxed{\epsilon M_1 = \epsilon M_2 + W_g} \quad 1$$

$$\Sigma F_y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$N - 2mg \cos \theta = 0$$

$$N = 2mg \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$\boxed{N = \frac{8}{5} Mg} \quad 2$$

$$\boxed{f_k = \mu_k N = \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg} \quad 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \epsilon P_1 + \epsilon k_1 = \epsilon P_2 + \epsilon k_2 + W_g$$

$$2Mgh = 0 + \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 + \epsilon k_2 + f_k \cdot \Delta x$$

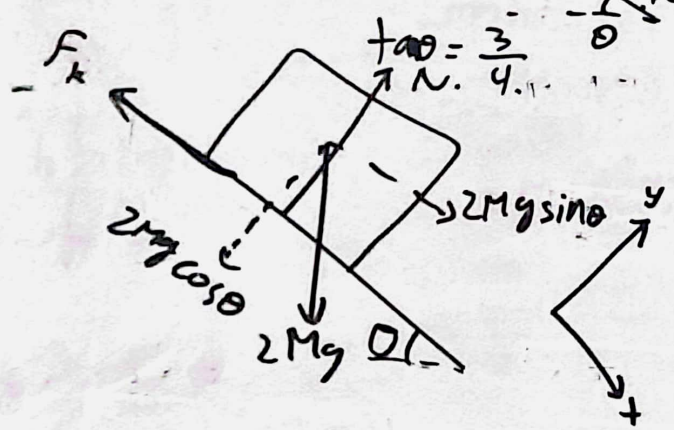
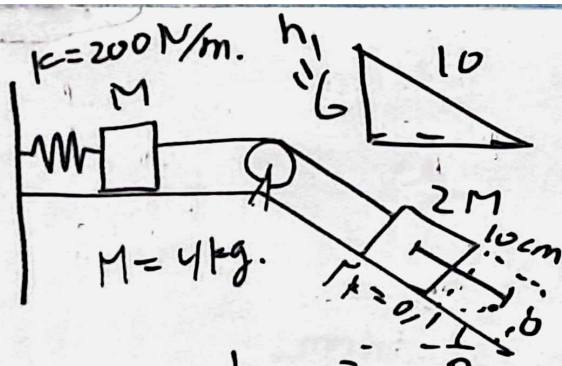
$$2Mgh = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 + \epsilon k_2 + \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg \Delta x$$

$$\epsilon k_2 = 2Mgh - \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 - \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg \Delta x$$

$$\epsilon k_2 = \underline{\underline{3,16 J}}$$

$\epsilon M_1 =$
 $\epsilon M_2 ?$
 $\epsilon M_1 - W_g = \epsilon M_2$
 $\epsilon M_1 = \epsilon M_2 + W_g$
 $W_g = f_k \cdot S$
 $= |f_k| S \cos(180^\circ)$
 $W_g = -f_k S$

3.



A. Total ϵ kinetik.

$$\boxed{\epsilon M_1 = \epsilon M_2 + W_g} \quad 1$$

$$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$N - 2mg \cos \theta = 0$$

$$N = 2mg \left(\frac{4}{5} \right)$$

$$\boxed{N = \frac{8}{5} Mg} \quad 2$$

$$\boxed{F_k = \mu_k N = \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg} \quad 3$$

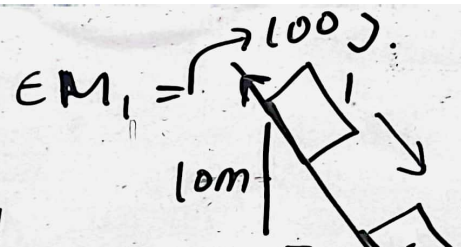
$$\Rightarrow \epsilon P_1 + \epsilon K_1 = \epsilon P_2 + \epsilon K_2 + W_g$$

$$2Mgh = 0 + \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 + \epsilon K_2 + F_k \cdot \Delta x$$

$$2Mgh = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 + \epsilon K_2 + \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg \Delta x$$

$$\epsilon K_2 = 2Mgh - \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 - \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg \Delta x$$

$$\epsilon K_2 = \underline{\underline{3,16 \text{ J}}}$$



$$\epsilon M_1 - W_g = \epsilon M_2$$

$$\epsilon M_1 = \epsilon M_2 + W_g$$

$$W_g = F_k \cdot S$$

$$= (F_k / S) \cos(180^\circ) \cdot S$$

$$W_g = -F_k S$$

$$B \Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} M V^2}_{\epsilon K_M} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} (2M) V^2}_{\epsilon K_{2M}} = 3,16$$

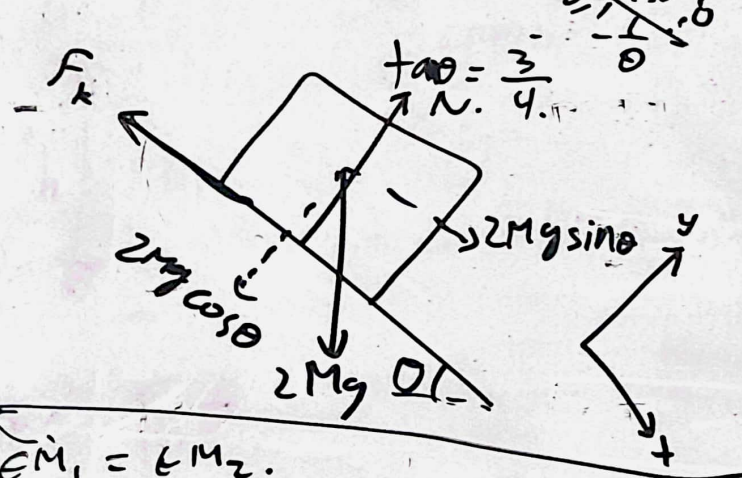
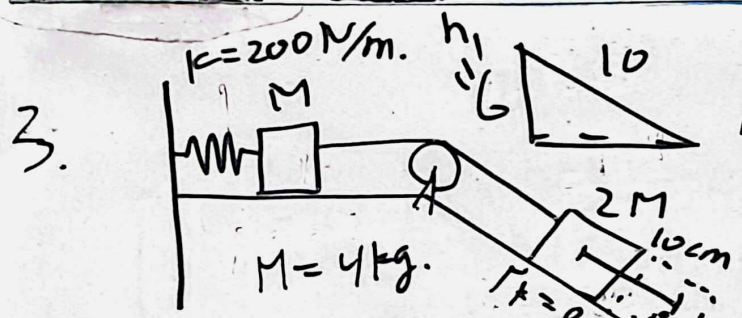
$$\epsilon K_{2M} = 2 \epsilon K_M$$

$$\epsilon K_M + \epsilon K_{2M} = 3,16$$

$$\epsilon K_M + 2 \epsilon K_M = 3,16$$

$$\epsilon K_M = \frac{3,16}{3}$$

$$\epsilon K_{2M} = 2 \left(\frac{3,16}{3} \right)$$



$\epsilon M_1 = \epsilon M_2$
 $2Mgh_1 = \epsilon P_2 + \epsilon k_2 + W_g$
 $2Mgh_1 = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x'^2 + \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg \Delta x'$
 $2Mg \frac{3}{5} \Delta x' = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x'^2 + \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg \Delta x'$
 $\Delta x' = 0,416 \text{ m}$

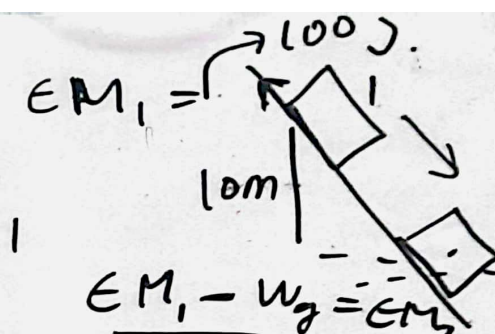
A. Total ϵ kinetik.

$\epsilon M_1 = \epsilon M_2 + W_g$

$\sum F_y = 0 \Rightarrow$
 $N - 2mg \cos \theta = 0$
 $N = 2mg (\frac{4}{5})$
 $N = \frac{8}{5} Mg$

$f_k = \mu_k N = \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg$

$\Rightarrow \epsilon P_1 + \epsilon k_1 = \epsilon P_2 + \epsilon k_2 + W_g$
 $2Mgh = 0 + \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 + \epsilon k_2 + f_k \cdot \Delta x$
 $2Mgh = \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 + \epsilon k_2 + \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg \Delta x$
 $\epsilon k_2 = 2Mgh - \frac{1}{2} k \Delta x^2 - \frac{8}{5} \mu_k Mg \Delta x$
 $\epsilon k_2 = 3,16 \text{ J}$



$\epsilon M_1 = 100 \text{ J}$
 $\epsilon M_1 - W_g = \epsilon M_2$
 $\epsilon M_1 = \epsilon M_2 + W_g$
 $W_g = f_k \cdot S$
 $W_g = |f_k S| \cos(90^\circ)$
 $W_g = -f_k S$

B. $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} M V^2 + \frac{1}{2} (2M) V^2 =$
 $\epsilon k_M \quad \epsilon k_{2M}$
 $\epsilon k_{2M} = 2 \epsilon k_M$
 $\epsilon k_M + \epsilon k_{2M} = 3,16$
 $\epsilon k_M + 2 \epsilon k_M = 3,16$
 $\epsilon k_M = \frac{3,16}{3}$
 $\epsilon k_{2M} = 2 \left(\frac{3,16}{3} \right)$