

CATATAN

Jisika

DENNY DEWANTA | @TERLANJURNYAMAN

Kinetik GAS

By: YO

Hukum Gay Lussac

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

P = tekanan (Pa)
V = volume (m^3)
T = suhu (K)

Teori kinetik (teori kinetik pada gas) menjelaskan sifat-sifat makroskopik gas, seperti tekanan, suhu, atau volume, dengan memperhatikan komposisi molekular & gerakannya.

Energi Kinetik

$$E_k = \frac{3}{2} RT = \frac{3}{2} kT$$

Energi Dalam

$$U = \frac{3}{2} nRT = \frac{3}{2} NkT$$

Persamaan Hukum Keadaan Gas Ideal

$$PV = nRT
= NkT$$

R = 8,314
n = jumlah mol
m = massa (kg)
Mr = massa relatif
N = jumlah partikel
 $N_A = 6,02 \cdot 10^{23}$
 $k = 1,38 \cdot 10^{-23}$

Kecepatan Efektif

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{3RT}{Mr}}$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m}}$$

ket.:
Ek = Energi kinetik (J)
U = energi dalam (J)
v = kecepatan (m/s)

Tabel Perbedaan

ISOBAR	ISOKHORIK	ISOTERMAL	ADIABATIK
P sama $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$	V sama $\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$	T sama $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$	P.V.T berubah $P_1 V_1^\gamma = P_2 V_2^\gamma$ $T_1 V_1^{\gamma-1} = T_2 V_2^{\gamma-1}$ $\gamma = \frac{5}{3}$

• Usaha (W)

$$W = P(V_2 - V_1)$$

$$W = 0$$

$$W = nR \ln \frac{V_2}{V_1}$$

• Perubahan Energi Dalam (ΔU)

$$\Delta U = \frac{3}{2} nR \Delta T$$

$$\Delta U = 0$$

$$\Delta U = -W$$

• Kalor (Q)

$$Q = W + \Delta U$$

$$Q = \Delta U$$

$$Q = W$$

$$Q = 0$$

Soal-soal PTN & UN

1] Tes ITB 1975

Rapat massa (perbandingan massa dan volume) suatu gas ideal suhu T dan tekanan P adalah $\frac{PV}{RT}$. Jika tekanan gas tersebut dijadikan $2P$ dan suhunya diturunkan menjadi $0,5T$, maka rapat massa gas menjadi sebesar ...

Jawab:

Diket

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} T_1$$

$$P_2 = 2P_1$$

$$\frac{m_1}{V_1} = P_1$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{n_1 R T_1}{n_2 R T_2}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{\frac{m_1}{M_F} T_1}{\frac{m_2}{M_F} T_2}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{2P_1 V_2} = \frac{m_1 T_1}{m_2 \frac{1}{2} T_1}$$

ditanya:

$$\frac{T_2 E}{T_1 M} = ?$$

$$\frac{T_2 E}{M} = ?$$

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{2.2 m_1}{m_2}$$

$$\frac{m_2}{V_2} = 4 \frac{m_1}{V_1}$$

$$P_2 = 4P_1$$

$$\text{mod } T$$

$$V_2 = V_1$$

Jawab:

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{P_2 V_2} = \frac{\frac{m_1}{M_F} R T_1}{\frac{m_2}{M_F} R T_2}$$

$$\frac{m_2}{m_1} = \frac{(T_1)}{(T_2)}$$

$$\frac{m_2}{m_1} = \frac{100}{400}$$

$$\frac{\Delta m}{m_1} = \frac{100}{400}$$

$$\frac{\Delta m}{m_1} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Delta m = \frac{1}{4} m_1$$

$$\Delta m = 100$$

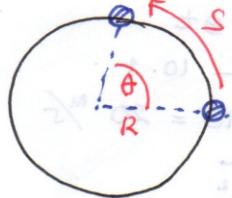
$$\Delta m = 300$$

$$\Delta m = 400 - 300$$

$$\Delta m = 100$$

$$\Delta m = 10$$

GERAK MELINGKAR



$$S = \theta \cdot R$$

$$V = \omega \cdot R$$

$$a = \alpha \cdot R$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

$$\omega = 120 \text{ rpm} = 120 \cdot \left(\frac{2\pi \text{ rad}}{60 \text{ s}} \right)$$

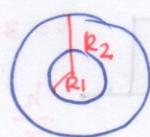
$$= 4\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

Hubungan Roda-Roda

$$\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} = \frac{1}{R_1 + R_2}$$

$$V_1 = V_2$$

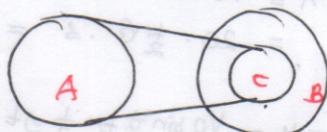
$$\omega_1 \cdot R_1 = \omega_2 \cdot R_2$$



$$\omega_1 = \omega_2$$

$$\frac{V_1}{R_1} = \frac{V_2}{R_2}$$

[132]



$$R_A = R_B = R$$

$$R_C = \frac{1}{2} R$$

$$V_A = 10 \text{ m/s} \quad V_B = ?$$

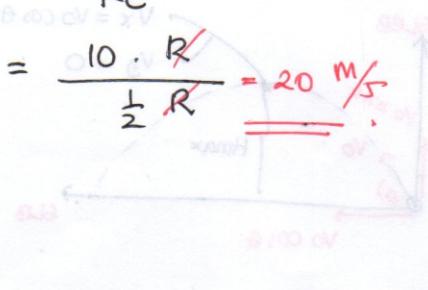
$$\Rightarrow V_A = V_C \quad \Rightarrow \omega_B = \omega_C$$

$$\frac{V_B}{R_B} = \frac{V_C}{R_C}$$

$$\frac{V_B}{R_B} = \frac{V_A}{R_C}$$

$$V_B = \frac{V_A \cdot R_B}{R_C}$$

$$= \frac{10 \cdot R}{\frac{1}{2} R} = 20 \text{ m/s}$$



$$d_0 - R \sin \theta = d$$

$$d_0 \frac{1}{2} - R \sin \theta = d$$

$$d_0 \frac{1}{2} - R^2 \cos^2 \theta = d^2$$

$$d = R \sqrt{1 - 2 \cos \theta}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \sin \theta}{d^2} = \frac{\text{luas}}{d^2}$$

$$\frac{\theta^2 \sin^2 \theta}{d^2} = \frac{\text{luas}}{d^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2 \cos \theta}$$

$$d \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2 \cos \theta} = x$$

$$d \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2 \cos \theta} \cdot d \cdot \sin \theta = x^2 d \sin \theta$$

$$d^2 \sin \theta - d^2 \cos^2 \theta = x^2 d \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{d^2 \sin \theta - d^2 \cos^2 \theta}{d^2} = \frac{x^2 d \sin \theta}{d^2}$$

$$\frac{\theta^2 \sin^2 \theta - \theta^2 \cos^2 \theta}{d^2} = \frac{x^2 d \sin \theta}{d^2}$$

$$2 \sin \theta = \frac{d^2}{R} = \frac{d^2}{R}$$

$$2 \cos \theta = \frac{d^2}{R}$$

$$2 \sin \theta = d$$

$$\frac{d^2 \sin \theta}{d^2} = \frac{d^2}{R^2}$$

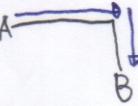
Gerak lurus

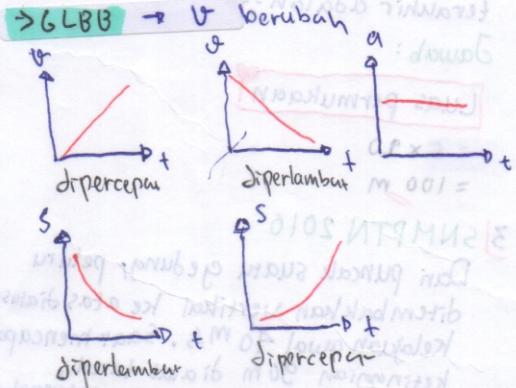
by. yo

→ GLB → v tetap

$$S = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

S = jarak (m)
 v_0 = kecepatan (m/s)
 t = Waktu (s elan)

Kecepatan	Kelajuan
	
$\frac{\text{perpindahan}}{t}$	$\frac{\text{jarak}}{t}$



$$S = \text{luas grafik}$$

$$v_t = v_0 + at$$

$$v_t^2 = v_0^2 + 2as$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

v_t = kecepatan akhir (m/s)

v_0 = Kecepatan awal

a = percepatan (m/s^2)

t = Waktu (s)

⊖ diperlambat

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2a} = x - x_0$$

$$\frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2a} = t - t_0$$

$$x - x_0 = \frac{v_2^2 - v_1^2}{2a} t$$

→ Gerak Vertikal ke Atas

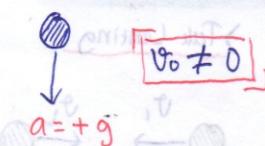


$$v_t = v_0 - gt$$

$$v_t^2 = v_0^2 - 2gs$$

$$s = v_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

g = gravitasi ($10 m/s^2$)



$$v_t = v_0 + gt$$

$$v_t^2 = v_0^2 + 2gs$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

→ Gerak Jatuh Bebas

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= 0 \\ a &= +g \\ v_t &= gt \\ v_t^2 &= 2gs \\ s &= \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \end{aligned}$$

→ Energi & Usaha

$$\begin{aligned} W &= F \cdot S \\ &= \Delta EP = m g \Delta h \\ &= \Delta EK = \frac{1}{2} m (v_2^2 - v_1^2) \end{aligned}$$

→ Momentum

$$P = m v$$

P = momentum ($kg \cdot m/s$)

m = massa (kg)

v = kecepatan benda (m/s)

→ Impuls (I)

$$I = F \Delta t$$

$$I = \Delta P = m(v_2 - v_1)$$

$$F \Delta t = m(v_2 - v_1)$$

ket:

$I = \text{Impuls}$

$F = \text{gaya (Newton)}$

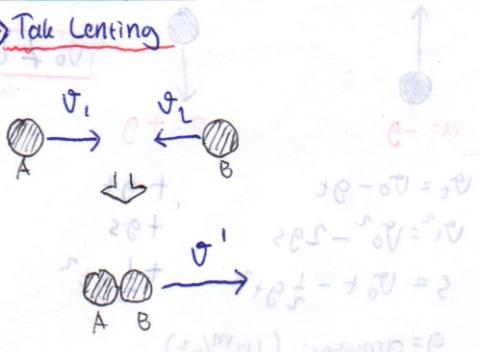
$\Delta t = \text{selisih waktu (s)}$

$m = \text{massa (kg)}$

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

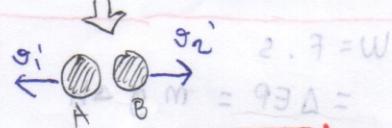
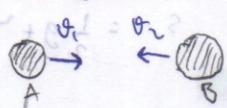
> Tumbukan

> Tanpa Lenting



$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = (m_1 + m_2) v'$$

> Lenting Sempurna $\epsilon = 1$



$$m_1 v_1 + m_2 v_2 = m_1 v'_1 + m_2 v'_2$$

$$\epsilon = - \left(\frac{v'_1 - v'_2}{v_1 - v_2} \right)$$

$\epsilon = \text{koeffisien restitusi}$

> Lenting Sebagian

$$0 < \epsilon < 1$$

Soal 2:

1) UN 2013 (B Hasan UN hal 131)

Seorang siswa terjun dari papan bolam renang setinggi 8 meter dari permukaan air tanpa kelepasan awal. Jika massa siswa 50 kg dan $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$, maka kelepasan siswa tersebut saat membentur permukaan air adalah;

Jawab:

$$v_0 = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

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

$$8 \text{ m} \quad \downarrow$$

$$v_t = ?$$

$$\text{air}$$

$$v_t = ?$$

$$+ \text{karena arah jatuh searah dgn gravitasi}$$

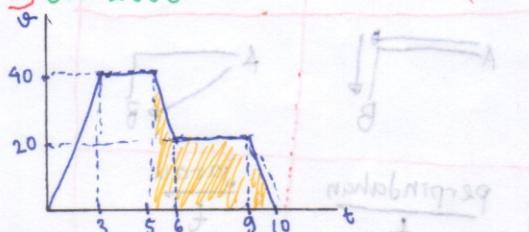
$$v_t^2 = v_0^2 + 2 g S$$

$$v_t^2 = 0^2 + 2 \cdot 10 \cdot 8$$

$$v_t^2 = 16 \cdot 10$$

$$v_t = 4 \sqrt{10} \text{ m/s}$$

2) UN 2008



Jarak tempuh benda dalam 5 detik terakhir adalah ...

Jawab:

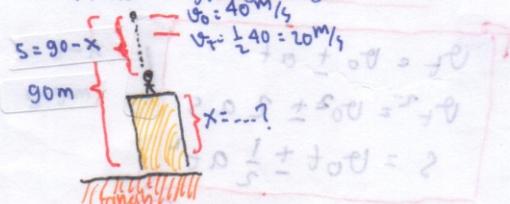
Luas permukaan

$$= 5 \times 20$$

$$= 100 \text{ m}$$

3) SNMPTN 2010

Dari puncak suatu gedung, peluru ditembakkan vertikal ke atas diatas gedung. Kelajuan awal 40 m/s . Saat mencapai ketinggian 90 m di atas tanah, kelajuan peluru menjadi setengahnya. Maka tinggi gedung ... m?



$$v_t^2 = v_0^2 - 2gS$$

$$(20)^2 = (40)^2 - 2 \cdot 10 \cdot (90 - x)$$

$$400 = 1600 - 20(90 - x)$$

$$20(90 - x) = 1200$$

$$90 - x = 60$$

$$x = 30 \text{ m}$$

4] SPMB 2003

Besar kecepatan suatu partikel yg mengalami perlambatan konstan ternyata kecepatannya berubah dari 30 m/s menjadi 15 m/s setelah menempuh jarak sejauh 75 m . Partikel itu akan berhenti setelah menempuh lagi jarak ...

Jawab:

$$V_0 = 30 \text{ m/s} \quad V_{t1} = 15 \text{ m/s} \quad V_{t2} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$S_1 = 75 \text{ m} \quad S_2 = ?$$

$$V_{t1}^2 = V_0^2 - 2as_1$$

$$(15)^2 = (30)^2 - 2a \cdot 75$$

$$75 \cdot 2a = 30 \cdot 30 - 15 \cdot 15$$

$$75 \cdot 2a = 18 \cdot 15 (4-1)$$

$$2a = 9$$

$$a = 4,5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$V_{t2}^2 = V_0^2 - 2as_2$$

$$0 = (15)^2 - 2 \cdot 4,5 \cdot s_2$$

$$15 \cdot 15 = 9 \cdot s_2$$

$$s_2 = 25 \text{ m}$$

5] SBMPTN 2013

Sebuah batu dilempar vertikal ke atas dengan laju awal 30 m/s dari puncak gedung yang tingginya 80 m . Jika besar percepatan gravitasi 10 m/s^2 , maka waktu yang diperlukan batu untuk mencapai dasar gedung adalah

$$V_0 = 0 \quad V_t = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_0 = 30 \text{ m/s}$$

$$S = 80 \text{ m}$$

Jawab:

• ke atas

$$V_t = V_0 - gt$$

$$0 = 30 - 10t$$

$$10t = 30$$

$$t = 3 \text{ s} \quad \text{--- ke atas}$$

• ke bawah

• Jarak ke atas gedung

$$V_t^2 = V_0^2 - 2gs$$

$$0 = 30^2 - 20s$$

$$20s = 900$$

$$s = 45 \text{ m}$$

$$S_{\text{kebawah}} = \text{tinggi gedung} + 95$$

$$= 125 \text{ m}$$

• nyari t ke bawah

$$s = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$125 = 0t + \frac{1}{2} 10t^2$$

$$125 = 5t^2$$

$$25 = t^2$$

$$t = 5 \text{ s} \quad \text{--- ke bawah}$$

• t total

$$t_{\text{total}} = t_{\text{ke atas}} + t_{\text{ke bawah}}$$

$$= 3 + 5$$

$$= 8 \text{ s}$$

6] Buku The Master hal 240

Seorang anak menjatuhkan batu dari ketinggian 20 meter . Satu detik kemudian ia melemparkan batu lain ke bawah dan kedua batu mencapai tanah pada waktu yang bersamaan. Jika tidak ada gesekan udara dan percepatan gravitasi 10 m/s^2 , maka kelejalan awal batu kedua adalah ...

Jawab:

$$V_{01} = 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t_2 = t_1 - 1 \text{ s}$$

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

$$S = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{ditanya: } t = ?$$

$$V_{02} = ?$$

$$s_1 = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$s_2 = ?$$

$$s_2 = ?$$

Jawab:

$$\bullet S = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$20 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} 10 \cdot t^2$$

$$4 = t^2$$

$$t = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\bullet t_2 = t_1 - 1$$

$$= 2 - 1$$

$$= 1 s$$

$$\bullet S = V_{02} t_2 + \frac{1}{2} g t_2^2$$

$$20 = V_{02} + \frac{1}{2} 10 \cdot (1)^2$$

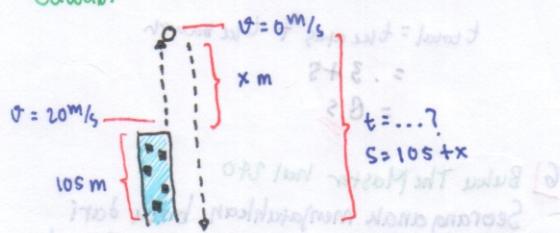
$$20 - 5 = V_{02}$$

$$V_{02} = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

7) TO GMJ 2019

Sebuah bola dilempar vertikal ke atas dari puncak sebuah gedung yang memiliki ketinggian 105 m dengan laju awal 20 m/s. Jika besar percepatan gravitasi 10 m/s², waktu yang diperlukan benda dari titik tertingginya hingga mencapai dasar gedung adalah...

Jawab:



$$\bullet V_t^2 = V_0^2 - 2gx$$

$$0 = 400 - 20x$$

$$20x = 400$$

$$x = 20 \text{ m}$$

$$\bullet S = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$125 = 0t + \frac{1}{2} 10t^2$$

$$125 = 5t^2$$

$$25 = t^2$$

$$t = 5 \text{ s}$$

8) UM UGM 2013

Sebuah bola dijatuhkan bebas dari ketinggian 6,4 m diatas lantai.

Pada pantulan pertama oleh lantai bola mencapai ketinggian maksimum 4,8 m di atas lantai. Berapa ketinggian maksimum yang dicapai bola dari pantulan yang ketiga?

Jawab:

$$\frac{h_2}{h_1} = \frac{h_3}{h_2}$$

$$\frac{h_2}{h_1} \cdot h_2 = h_3$$

$$h_3 = \frac{4,8 \cdot 4,8}{6,4} = 3,6 \text{ m}$$

$$h_3 = \frac{0,136}{0,1} = 1,36 \text{ m}$$

$$h_3 = 3,6 \text{ m}$$

$$(1-p)(21-p) = p$$

$$p = 0,2$$

$$1-p = 0,8$$

$$2 \cdot 21 \cdot 0,8 - 3(21) = 0$$

$$2 \cdot 0,8 = 21 \cdot 3$$

$$16 = 63$$

$$16 = 63$$

Rotasi x

Kesetimbangan Benda Tegar
By: YO

Benda Tegar \rightarrow Benda yang tidak mengalami perubahan bentuk dan volume selama bergerak.

Benda tegar dapat mengalami 2 macam gerakan, yaitu:

Gerak Translasi / Gerak Lurus

- Gerak yang disebabkan oleh gaya (Hukum Newton II)

Gerak Rotasi

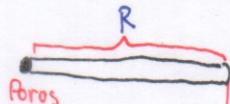
- Gerak yang disebabkan momen gaya / torsi dan menimbulkan percepatan sudut.

Hubungan Gerak Lurus & Gerak Rotasi

Gerak Lurus	Gerak Rotasi
F	$T = F \cdot R$
m	$I = k m R^2$
a	$\alpha = \frac{a}{R}$
v	$\omega = \frac{v}{R}$
$F = m \cdot a$	$T = I \alpha$

Momen Gaya / Torsi

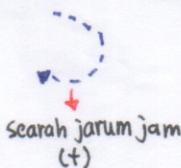
$$T = F \cdot R$$



T = torsi atau momen gaya (Nm)

F = gaya (N)

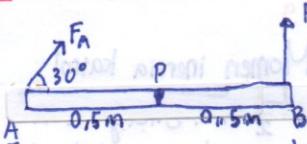
R = jarak gaya ke poros (m)



$T = 0$ \rightarrow Jika benda dalam keadaan diam / setimbang / tepat akan bergerak.

contoh soal:

1) KODING hal 155



Jika F_A sebesar 100 N dan F_B 50 N. Momen gaya dengan titik poros pada P adalah ...

Jawab:

$$F_A = 100 \text{ N} \quad F_B = 50 \text{ N}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

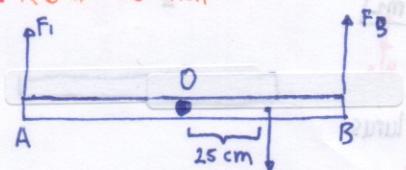
$$F_A' = F_A \sin \theta \\ = 100 \sin 30^\circ \\ = 50 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum \tau_p = F_A \cdot r_{AP} - F_B \cdot r_{PB} \quad (F_A \text{ searah jarum jam})$$

$$= (50 \cdot 0,5) - (50 \cdot 0,5)$$

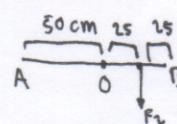
$$= 0 \quad (\text{benda diam})$$

2) KODING hal 157



Sebuah papan seperti gambar yang panjangnya satu meter ditarik oleh 3 gaya. F_1 , F_2 , dan F_3 berturut-turut adalah sebesar 40 N, 20 N, dan 30 N. Maka torsi terhadap pusat massa adalah ... Nm.

Jawab:



$$\begin{aligned} T_o &= F_1 \cdot 50 - F_3 \cdot 50 + F_2 \cdot 25 \\ &= 40 \cdot 50 - 30 \cdot 50 + 20 \cdot 25 \\ &= 2000 - 1500 + 500 \\ &= 1000 \text{ Ncm} \\ &= 10 \text{ Nm} \end{aligned}$$

+ karena \oplus maka geraknya searah jarum jam.

Momen Inersia

$$I = K m R^2$$

I = momen inersia
 m = massa
 R = jari-jari

Silinder berongga $\rightarrow K = 1$

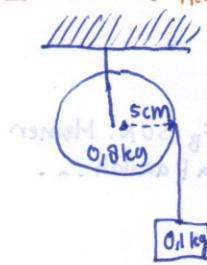
Silinder pejal $\rightarrow K = \frac{1}{2}$

bola pejal $\rightarrow K = \frac{2}{5}$

bola berongga $\rightarrow K = \frac{2}{3}$

contoh soal:

1 KODING hal 149



Momen inersia katrol
 $I = \frac{1}{2}MR^2$. Jika $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$, dan pada saat beban dilepaskan, maka tepi katrol akan berputar dengan percepatan linier sebesar m/s^2

Jawab:



katrol \rightarrow gerak rotasi

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

$$T \cdot R = \left(\frac{1}{2}m_1R^2\right) \alpha / R$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2}m_1a$$

$$M_1 = 0.8 \text{ kg}$$

$$M_2 = 0.1 \text{ kg}$$

beban \rightarrow gerak lurus

$$\sum F = m_2 a$$

$$W_2 - T = m_2 \cdot a$$

$$M_2 g - \frac{1}{2}m_1 a = m_2 a$$

$$\frac{1}{10}10 - \frac{1}{2}0.8 \cdot a = 0.1 a$$

$$1 - 0.4 a = 0.1 a$$

$$1 = 0.5 a$$

$$a = \frac{1}{0.5}$$

$$a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Energi Kinetik

Translasi

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}m v^2$$

Rotasi

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}I(\omega)^2$$

$$I = k \cdot I \quad = \frac{1}{2}kMR^2 \cdot \frac{v^2}{R^2} = I$$

$$I = k \cdot I \quad = I$$

$$E_k = k \frac{1}{2}Mv^2$$

contoh soal:

1 KODING hal 149

Silinder pejal homogen bermassa m menggelinding pada lantai datar dengan laju translasi v . Energi kinetik silinder pejal tersebut sebesar ...

Jawab:

meluncur \rightarrow gerak translasi/lurus
 menggelinding \rightarrow gerak rotasi + translasi

maka, ketika benda menggelinding berlaku

$$E_k \text{ total} = E_k \text{ translasi} + E_k \text{ rotasi}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + k \frac{1}{2}m v^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2(1+k)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}mv^2(1+\frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$R \cdot \dot{\theta} = \frac{3}{4}mv^2$$

$$R \cdot m \cdot k = 1$$

$$\dot{\theta} = \frac{v}{R}$$

$$\ddot{\theta} = \omega$$

$$J \cdot \ddot{\theta} = J$$

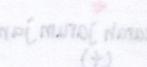
$$J \cdot m = J$$



$$F \cdot (mN) \cdot \text{jarak gerak jalan} = J$$

$$F = \text{debu} (N)$$

$$(m) = \text{jarak dijauhi} \text{ (m)}$$



$$\text{masa} \cdot \text{periode} \cdot \text{periode} = 0 = J$$

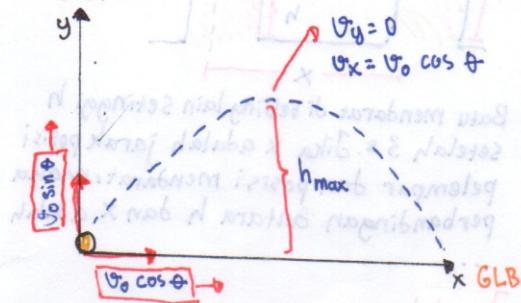
$$0 = J$$

Bg: SI

Gerak PARABOLA

Merupakan gerak dua dimensi suatu benda yang bergerak membentuk sudut elevasi dengan sumbu x atau sumbu y.

GLBB



> GLBB

$$V_t = V_0 \sin \theta - gt$$

$$h = V_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$V_t^2 = V_0^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta - 2 g h$$

$$\text{Dipuncak} \rightarrow V_t = V_y = 0$$

$$t_{\text{puncak}} = \frac{V_0 \sin \theta}{g}$$

$$H_{\text{max}} = \frac{V_0^2 \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

V_t = kecepatan akhir (m/s)

V_0 = kecepatan awal (m/s)

θ = sudut elevasi

g = percepatan gravitasi (m/s²)

t = waktu (s)

h = ketinggian (m)

> GLB

$$S = Vt$$

$$X = V_0 \cos \theta \cdot t$$

$$X_{\text{max}} = V_0 \cos \theta \cdot 2 \cdot t_{\text{puncak}}$$

$$X_{\text{max}} = V_0 \cos \theta \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{V_0 \sin \theta}{g}$$

$$X_{\text{max}} = \frac{V_0^2 \cdot 2 \sin \theta \cdot \cos \theta}{g}$$

$$X_{\text{max}} = \frac{V_0^2 \cdot \sin 2\theta}{g}$$

Soal 3:

1) KODING hal 145 no. 5

Sebuah peluru ditembakkan dengan kecepatan awal 120 m/s dan sudut elevasi $\theta = 30^\circ$. Jika $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$, maka tinggi maksimum yang dapat dicapai peluru adalah ...

Jawab:

Diketahui:

$$V_0 = 120 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

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

Jawab:

$$H_{\text{max}} = \frac{V_0^2 \cdot \sin^2 \theta}{2g}$$

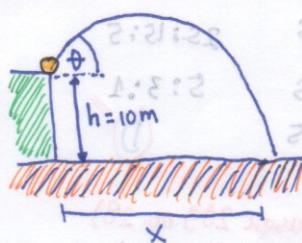
$$= \frac{120 \cdot 120 \cdot \sin^2(30)}{2 \cdot 10}$$

$$= 60 \cdot 12 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 180 \text{ m}$$

$$(I) + -2\varepsilon = (\pm) \mu$$

2) KODING hal 145 no. 6



Sebuah bola dilempar dari gedung $h = 10 \text{ m}$. Kejauhan awal 10 m/s . Jika $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$. Sudut yang terbentuk dengan bidang horizontal adalah 30° , maka

waktu yang diperlukan bola untuk sampai ke tanah adalah ...

Jawab:

Diket:

$$\theta = 30^\circ$$

$$V_0 = 10 \text{ m/s}$$

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

$$h = 10 \text{ m}$$

Jawab:

$$-y = V_0 \sin \theta t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$-10 = 10 \cdot \frac{1}{2} t - \frac{1}{2} 10 t^2$$

$$0 = 5t^2 - 5t - 10$$

$$0 = t^2 - t - 2$$

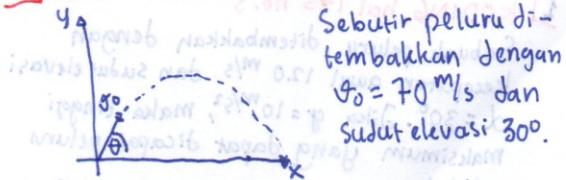
$$0 = (t+1)(t-2)$$

$$t = -1 \text{ s} \quad t = 2 \text{ s}$$

$t = -1 \text{ s}$ tidak memenuhi karena $(-)$

$t = 2 \text{ s}$ min karena finishnya ada di bawah start.

3) UN 2017 (Busak UN no. 79)



Perbandingan kecepatan terhadap y pada saat $t=1$, $t=2$, dan $t=3$ sekron adalah.

Jawab:

Diketahui: $V_0 = 70 \text{ m/s}$
 $\theta = 30^\circ$

Ditanya: $V_y(1s)$; $V_y(2s)$; $V_y(3s)$

Jawab:

$$V_y = V_0 \sin \theta - gt$$

$$= 70 \cdot \sin 30^\circ - 10t$$

$$= 70 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 10t$$

$$V_y(t) = 35 - 10t \quad (\text{I})$$

Substitusikan $t=1$, $t=2$, $t=3$

$$V_y(1s) = 25$$

$$25 : 15 : 5$$

$$V_y(2s) = 15$$

$$5 : 3 : 1$$

$$V_y(3s) = 5$$

(D)

4) UMB 2008 (Busak 209 no. 28)

Peluru dengan Massa 20 gram ditembakkan miring ke atas membentuk sudut 37° terhadap arah mendatar dengan $V_0 = 50 \text{ m/s}$. Energi kinetik peluru setelah satu detik adalah ...

Jawab:

$$m = 20 \text{ g}$$

$$\theta = 37^\circ$$

$$V_0 = 50 \text{ m/s}$$

$$t = 1 \text{ s}$$

Ditanya: $E_k = \dots ?$

$$V_x = V_0 \cos 37^\circ$$

$$= 50 \cdot 0.8$$

$$= 40 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_y = V_0 \sin 37^\circ - gt$$

$$= 50 \cdot 0.6 - 10 \cdot 1$$

$$= 30 - 10$$

$$= 20 \text{ m/s}$$

$$V_R = \sqrt{V_x^2 + V_y^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{40^2 + 20^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{2000}$$

$$= 20\sqrt{2} \text{ m/s}$$

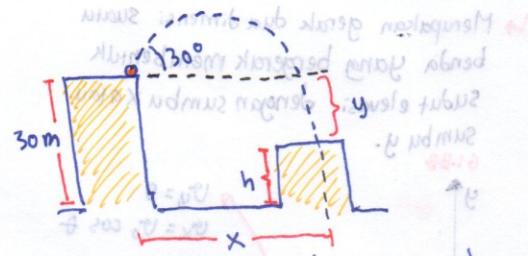
$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m V_R^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot 2000$$

$$= 20 \text{ J}$$

5) SBMPTN 2014 (Busak 209, no. 29)

Batu dilempar dari atas tebing setinggi 30 m, dengan $V_0 = 20 \text{ m/s}$ berarah 30° terhadap horizontal



Batu mendarat di tebing lain setinggi h setelah 3 s. Jika x adalah jarak posisi pelempar dan posisi mendarat, maka perbandingan antara h dan x adalah

Jawab:

Diket:
 $V_0 = 20 \text{ m/s}$
 $\theta = 30^\circ$

$h = 30 - y$
 $t = 3 \text{ s}$

Ditanya:
 $h : x = \dots ?$

$$x = V_x \cdot t$$

$$= V_0 \cdot \cos \theta \cdot t$$

$$= 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \cdot 3$$

$$= 30\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$$

Jawab:

$y = V_0 \sin \theta \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$

$= 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 10 \cdot 3^2$

$= 30 - 45$

$= -15$

$y = 15 \text{ m}$

$h = 30 - y$

$= 30 - 15$

$= 15 \text{ m}$

$x = V_x \cdot t$

$= 20 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \cdot 3$

$= 30\sqrt{3} \text{ m}$

$h : x = 15 : 30\sqrt{3}$

$= 1 : 2\sqrt{3}$

Usaha Energi

By: YO

> Energi

$$\text{Energi Potensial} \rightarrow EP = mgh$$

$$EP = \frac{1}{2} kx^2 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Pegas} \\ k = \text{konstanta pegas} \\ x = \text{pertambahan panjang} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Energi Kinetik} \rightarrow Ek = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$\text{Energi Mekanik} \rightarrow Em = Ek + Ep$$

$$\text{kekali} \quad Em_1 = Em_2$$

keterangan:

$$EP = \text{energi potensial (J)}$$

$$Ek = \text{energi kinetik (J)}$$

$$Em = \text{energi Mekanik (J)}$$

$$m = \text{massa benda (kg)}$$

$$g = \text{gravitasi (10 m/s²)}$$

$$v = \text{kecepatan benda (m/s)}$$

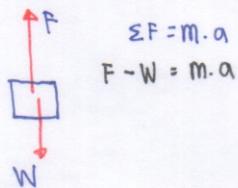
$$h = \text{ketinggian benda (m)}$$

> Usaha

$$W = \sum F \cdot s$$

$$= \Delta EP = m \cdot g \cdot \Delta h$$

$$= \Delta Ek = \frac{1}{2} m (v_i^2 - v_f^2)$$



Energi Potensial = kalor

$$Ep = Q$$

Konversi Joule \rightleftharpoons kalori

$$1 \text{ kalori} = 4,2 \text{ joule}$$

$$1 \text{ joule} = 0,24 \text{ kalori}$$

contoh soal:

1 JUMPTN 1990

Benda bermassa 2 kg di tanah, ditarik vertikal ke atas dengan $F = 25 \text{ N}$ selama 2 s. Lalu dilepaskan dengan $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$, berapa Energi kinetik benda ketika menyentuh tanah?

Jawab:

$$F = 25 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F = m \cdot a$$

$$F - W = m \cdot a$$

$$25 - 20 = 2 \cdot a$$

$$5 = 2a$$

$$a = 2,5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

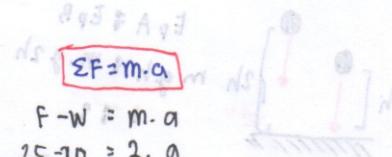
$$W = m \cdot g$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10$$

$$= 20 \text{ N}$$

$$S = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2,5 \cdot (2)^2$$



2 Busak no. 154

Benda bobot = 40 N diangkat dari tanah sampai $h = 10 \text{ m}$ dilepaskan. Ek saat 6 meter dari tanah adalah ...

Jawab:

$$Ep_{\text{max}} = m \cdot g \cdot h_{\text{max}}$$

$$= 40 \cdot 10 \cdot 10$$

$$= 4000 \text{ J}$$

$$Em_{10 \text{ meter}} = Em_{6 \text{ meter}}$$

$$Ep_{\text{max}} + Ek_1 = Ep_6 + Ek_2$$

$$4000 \text{ J} + 0 = m \cdot g \cdot h + Ek_2$$

$$4000 = 40 \cdot 10 \cdot 6 + Ek_2$$

$$Ek_2 = 4000 - 2400$$

$$Ek_2 = 1600 \text{ J}$$

3 Busak no. 142

Bahan bakar sebuah mobil dari diam menjadi v adalah Q_1 , apabila dinaikkan menjadi $2v$ perlu berapa bensin?

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} m v^2}{\frac{1}{2} m (2v)^2}$$

$$Q_2 = 4 Q_1$$

(E)

4] UMPN 1989 (Banyak 148)

Benda A dan B masing-masing m jatuh bebas dari ketinggian h meter dan $2h$ meter, maka benda B menyentuh tanah dengan Ek sebesar

$$\begin{aligned} E_p A &= E_p B \\ mgh &= mg \cdot 2h \\ m \cdot 1 &= 2 \cdot 2 \\ m \cdot 2 &= 2 \cdot 2 \\ 2E_p A &= E_p B \\ 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}mv^2 &= E_p B \\ \textcircled{B} \quad m v^2 &= 2 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$$

5] UMPN 98

Peluru $m = 200$ gr, ditembak vertikal ke atas dari permukaan tanah dengan $v = 60$ m/s, jika $g = 10$ m/s², maka

- 1) $h_{\max} = 180$ m
- 2) $h_{\max}, E_p = 360$ J
- 3) $h = 90$ m, $E_k = 280$ J
- 4) $h_{\max}, E_k = 0$

Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned} E_p &= E_k \\ mgh &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \\ 10h &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3600 \\ h &= 180 \text{ m} \\ \frac{1}{2}mv^2 + mgh &= 360 + 3600 \text{ benar} \\ \frac{1}{2}E_k + 0.2 \cdot 10 \cdot 90 &= 360 \quad \textcircled{B} \\ E_k &= 280 \text{ J} \end{aligned}$$

Soalnya C : Diketahui massa m dan jarak turun h . Tentukan energi kinetik pada titik awal turunannya.

$$\begin{aligned} E_k &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \\ E_k &= \frac{1}{2}m(\frac{2gh}{m})^2 \\ E_k &= \frac{1}{2}m \cdot 2g^2h \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{C} \quad E_k = \frac{1}{2}m \cdot 2g^2h$$

Waktu

OK

$$\begin{aligned} E_k &= \frac{1}{2}mv^2 \\ E_k &= \frac{1}{2}m \cdot 2g^2h \\ E_k &= mgh \\ E_k &= E_p \\ E_k &= E_k + E_p \\ E_k &= E_k + E_k \\ E_k &= 2E_k \end{aligned}$$

$$E_k = E_k$$

- Kesimpulan:
- (a) $E_k = \text{energi potensial}$
 - (b) $E_k = \text{energi kinerjai}$
 - (c) $E_k = \text{energi mekanik}$
 - (d) $E_k = \text{massa} \times \text{garis sentral}$
 - (e) $E_k = \text{garis sentral}$
 - (f) $E_k = \text{pesektorial perny}$
 - (g) $E_k = \text{pesektorial perny}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cdot 72 &= \\ 14 \cdot g \cdot m &= g \Delta = \\ (14 \cdot 10) m \frac{1}{2} &= g \Delta = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m \cdot g &= 72 \\ m \cdot g &= W - E \end{aligned}$$



Energi potensial = W

$$E_k = G$$

Konsepsi : $\text{garis} \rightarrow \text{garis}$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\text{garis}} &= F \cdot s \cdot \cos 90^\circ \\ F \cdot s &= 0.3 \cdot 1 \end{aligned}$$

OPTIK

By: YO

$$\frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} = \frac{1}{f}$$

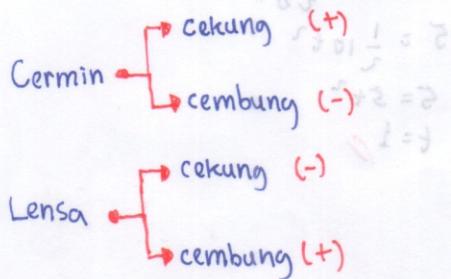
$$f = \frac{1}{2} R$$

s : titik fokus atau titik api

s : jarak benda

s' : jarak bayangan

R : jari-jari



Sifat-Sifat

- s' → nyata, terbalik
di depan cermin
di belakang
- s' → maya, tegak
di belakang cermin
di depan lensa

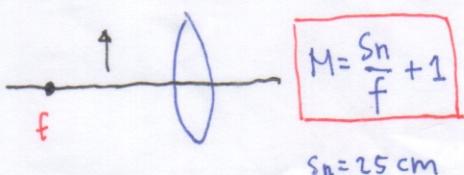
Perbesaran

$$M = \left| \frac{s'}{s} \right| = \frac{h'}{h}$$

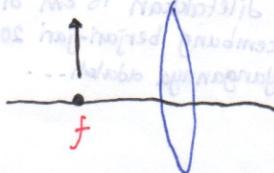
M = perbesaran.

Lup

- Berakomodasi $s' = -25$



Tak Berakomodasi $s' = \infty$



$$M = \frac{s_n}{f}$$

Kacamata

- Miopi → Lensa cekung

$$P = -\frac{100}{TD}$$

P = dioptri

- Hipermetropi → Lensa cembung

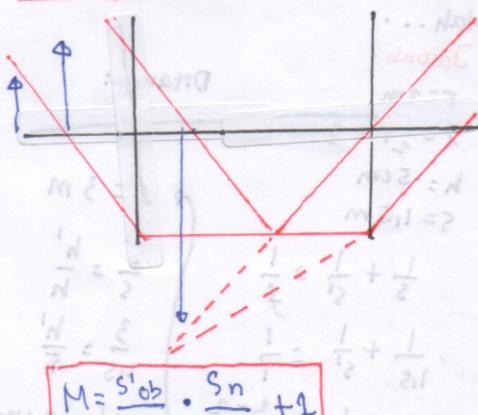
$$P = \frac{100}{S_n} - \frac{100}{TD}$$

$$P = \frac{100}{f}$$

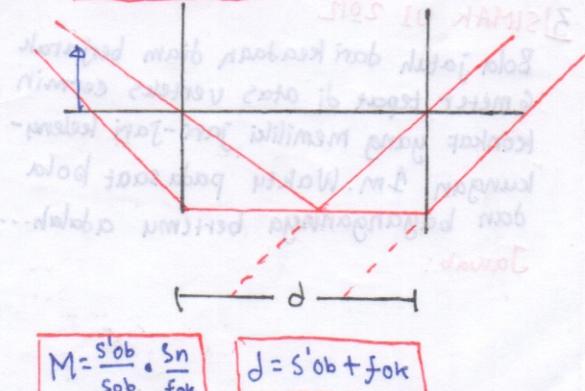
f = titik fokus

Mikroskop

Berakomodasi



Tak akomodasi



1] SNMPTN 2012

Sebuah benda diletakkan 15 cm di depan sebuah cermin cembung berjari-jari 20 cm. Jarak dan sifat bayangannya adalah...

Jawab:

$$s = 15 \text{ cm}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2}R = \frac{1}{2}20 = -10 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} &= \frac{1}{f} \\ \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{s'} &= \frac{1}{-10} \\ -\frac{3}{30} &= \frac{1}{s'} \end{aligned}$$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{s'} = -\frac{30}{3} \\ s' = -6 \text{ cm} \end{array} \right.$

tegak
6 cm, tegak C

2] SNMPTN 2012

Sebuah cermin cekung mempunyai jari-jari kelengkungan 2 m. Sebuah benda sejati diletakkan pada jarak 1,5 m dari cermin tersebut. Jika tinggi benda tersebut 5 cm, maka tinggi bayangannya adalah...

Jawab:

$$r = 2 \text{ m}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2}r = 1 \text{ m}$$

$$h = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$s = 1,5 \text{ m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} &= \frac{1}{f} \\ \frac{1}{1,5} + \frac{1}{s'} &= \frac{1}{1} \\ \frac{1}{s'} &= \frac{3-2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$\left| \begin{array}{l} \frac{s'}{s} = \frac{h'}{h} \\ \frac{3}{1,5} = \frac{h'}{5} \\ h' = 10 \text{ cm} \end{array} \right.$

terbalik //

3] SIMAK UI 2012

Bola jatuh dari keadaan diam berjarak 6 meter tepat di atas vertex cermin konkav yang memiliki jari-jari kelengkungan 1 m. Waktu pada saat bola dan bayangannya bertemu adalah...

Jawab:

$$s = 6 \text{ m}$$

$$s' = -6 \text{ m}$$

$$\frac{m^2}{s} + \frac{m'^2}{s'} = M$$

$$s = s'$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} &= \frac{1}{f} \\ \frac{2}{s} &= \frac{1}{0,5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s'} &= \frac{1}{f} \\ \frac{1}{s} + \frac{1}{s} &= \frac{1}{0,5} \\ \frac{2}{s} &= \frac{1}{0,5} \\ s &= 1 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$s = 0 + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$5 = \frac{1}{2} 10 t^2$$

$$5 = 5 t^2$$

$$t = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} s &= v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ s &= 0 + \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \\ s &= 5 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

$$s = v_0 t + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

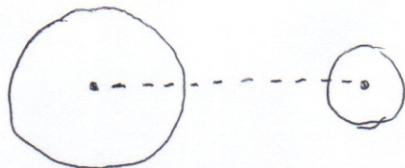
$$s = 0 + \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$s = 5 \text{ m}$$

HUKUM Newton & Keppler

By : YO

→ Hukum Newton Tentang Gravitasi



$$F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{R^2}$$

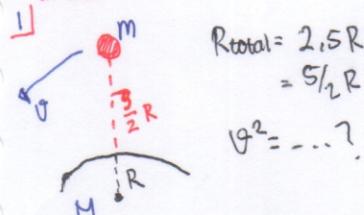
F = gaya (N)

m = massa (kg)

R = jarak antar planet

$G = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11}$

ex soal:



Jawab:

terjadi gaya sentripetal. Sehingga,

$$\sum F = m \cdot a_s$$

$$G \frac{M m}{R_{\text{tot}}^2} = m \cdot \frac{v^2}{R_{\text{tot}}}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{GM}{R_{\text{tot}}}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{GM}{\frac{3}{2}R}$$

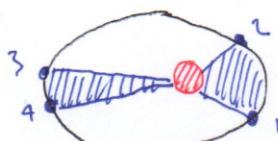
$$v^2 = \frac{2GM}{5R}$$

→ Hukum Keppler

1. Orbit planet → ellips

matihari ada di salah satu fokusnya.

2.



ketika $A_1 = A_2$, maka
 $t_1 = t_2$

3. Periode planet:

$$\frac{T^2}{R^3} = k$$

T = periode

R = jari-jari

$$\frac{T_1^2}{R_1^3} = \frac{T_2^2}{R_2^3}$$

$$\left(\frac{T_1}{T_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)^3$$

contoh soal:

1) KODING hal 149

Jika perbandingan R_1 dengan R_2 adalah $g:16$. Dan T_1 adalah 108 hari, maka periode planet 2 adalah ...

Jawab:

$$\left(\frac{T_1}{T_2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{g}{16}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{108}{T_2} = \left(\sqrt{\frac{g}{16}}\right)^3$$

$$\frac{108^4}{T_2} = \frac{27}{64}$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_2} = \frac{64 \cdot 4}{256} \text{ hari}$$

Gelombang Bunyi

By:
YO +
Materi 7B

- ↳ tergolong gelombang mekanik karena memerlukan medium untuk merambat.

Klasifikasi

Infrasonik

↳ frekuensi < 20 Hz

ex: jangkrik, laba-laba, gorila, anjing, lumba-lumba, dll

Audiosonik

↳ 20 - 20.000 Hz

ex: manusia & sebagian besar hewan

Ultrasonik

↳ frekuensi > 20.000 Hz

ex: kelelawar & lumba-lumba

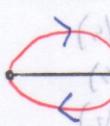
Syarat Bunyi

- ada sumber bunyi
- ada medium
- bunyi merupakan audiosonik

Sumber Bunyi: Dawai

Frekuensi → tinggi rendahnya nada.

Frekuensi nada dasar

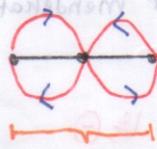


$$f = \frac{V}{\lambda}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2}\lambda$$

$$f_0 = \frac{V}{2L}$$

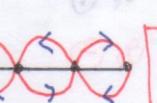
Frekuensi nada atas 1



$$f_1 = \frac{2V}{2L}$$

$$L = 2\lambda$$

Frekuensi nada atas 2



$$f_2 = \frac{3V}{2L}$$

Frekuensi nada ke-n

$$f_n = \frac{(n+1)V}{2L}$$

$$f_1 : f_2 : f_3 = 1 : 2 : 3$$

Cepat Rambat Bunyi: Dawai

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{F}{M}}$$

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{FL}{m}}$$

$$M = \frac{m}{L}$$

F = gaya tegangan (N)

M = massa / panjang

L = panjang dawai (m)

m = massa dawai (kg)

Intensitas Bunyi (I)

$$I = \frac{P}{A}$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1}\right)^2$$

I = intensitas (W/m^2)

P = daya (watt)

A = luas jangkauan (m^2)

Taraf Intensitas Bunyi (TI)

$$TI = 10 \log \frac{I}{I_0}$$

I_0 = intensitas ambang (10^{-12})

Jika jarak sumber bunyi berubah

$$TI_2 = TI_1 - 20 \log \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

Jika jumlah sumber bunyi berubah

$$TI_2 = TI_1 + 10 \log \frac{n_2}{n_1}$$

Keterangan:

TI = taraf intensitas (dB)

I = intensitas (W/m^2)

I_0 = intensitas ambang (10^{-12})

R = jarak sumber bunyi (m)

n = jumlah sumber bunyi

Aplikasi Bunyi

SONAR → bunyi pantul ultrasonik

Mengukur kedalaman laut

↳ menggunakan

Fathometer

$$\Delta d = \frac{V \cdot \Delta t}{2}$$

Mendeteksi keretakan logam

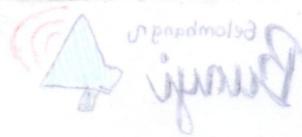
↳ bunyi ultrasonik

USG (ultrasonografi)

Mengukur kelajuan darah

↳ menggunakan efek doppler

⇒ Sumber Bunyi: Pipa Organai



PO Terbuka (tawa)

frek. nada dasar

$$f_0 = \frac{v}{2L}$$

frek. nada atas 1

$$f_1 = \frac{3v}{4L}$$

frek. nada atas kedu

$$f_n = \frac{(n+1)v}{2L}$$

$$f_0 : f_1 : f_2$$

$$1 : 2 : 3$$

PO ter tutup (protuber)

$$L = \frac{1}{4}\lambda$$

$$f_0 = \frac{v}{4L}$$

$$f_1 = \frac{3v}{4L}$$

$$f_n = \frac{(2n+1)v}{4L}$$

$$1 : 3 : 5$$

⇒ Gejala 3 Gelombang Bunyi

• Releksi → pemantulan

ex: Saat berteriak di dalam ruang ter tutup, terjadi gacung/kerdam.

Karena bunyi pantul dan bunyi asli datang bersamaan.

• Refraksi → pembiasaan

ex: Petir di malam hari jauh lebih keras. Karena terjadi refraksi dari kurang rapat ke rapat.

• Difraksi → pelenturan

↳ mudah mengalami difraksi akibat memiliki panjang gelombang yg besar.

• Interferensi → perpaduan

• konstruktif

$$\Delta s = n\lambda$$

• destruktif

$$\Delta s = (n + \frac{1}{2})\lambda$$

Δs = beda lintasan

• Pelayangan Gelombang

↳ 1 layangan → 2 bunyi yang saling berurutan

$$f_L = |f_1 - f_2|$$

$$f_1 > f_2$$

f_L = frekuensi layangan

• Efeck Doppler

↳ terjadi jika sumber/pendengar bergerak.

$$f_p = \frac{v \pm v_p}{v \pm v_s} f_s$$

v_p = kecepatan pendengar (m/s)

v_s = kecepatan sumber (m/s)

f_p = frekuensi pendengar (Hz)

f_s = frekuensi sumber (Hz)

v = kecepatan bunyi di udara (340 m/s)

Su Kat Min

Sumber mendekat min.

v_s Sumber Mendekat $v_s (-)$
Menjauh $v_s (+)$

v_p Pendengar Mendekat $v_p (+)$
Menjauh $v_p (-)$

$$\frac{v(v+n)}{v(n-1)} = n$$

Soal 2:

1) UTUL UGM 2018

Gelombang bunyi dengan frekuensi 256 Hz merambat di udara dengan kecepatan 330 m/s. Cepat rambat bunyi dengan frekuensi 512 Hz di udara adalah

Jawab:

$$f_1 = 256 \text{ Hz} \quad f_2 = 512 \text{ Hz}$$
$$v_1 = 330 \text{ m/s} \quad v_2 = \dots ?$$

$$v = \lambda f$$

$$\frac{v_1}{v_2} = \frac{\lambda f_1}{\lambda f_2}$$

$$\frac{v_1 f_2}{f_1} = v_2$$

$$\frac{330 \cdot 512}{256} = v_2$$

$$v_2 = 330 \cdot 2$$

$$v_2 = 660 \text{ m/s}$$

2) SIMAK UI 2013

Jika kebisingan sebuah mesin pada jarak 1 m dari detektor adalah 60 dB, kebisingan 100 mesin pada jarak 100 m dari detektor sama dengan ... dB

Jawab:

$$TI_1 = 60 \text{ dB} \quad R_2 = 1 \quad TI_2 = \dots ?$$
$$R_1 = 1 \quad R_3 = 100$$

$$TI_2 = TI_1 + 10 \log \frac{R_2}{R_1}$$

Jumlah berubah

$$= 60 + 10 \log \frac{100}{1}$$

$$= 60 + 10 \cdot 2$$

$$= 80 \text{ dB} \rightarrow \text{Jumlah 100 tapi jaraknya masih } 1 \text{ m}$$

$$TI_3 = TI_2 - 20 \log \frac{R_3}{R_2}$$

Jarak berubah

$$= 80 - 20 \log \frac{100}{1}$$

$$= 80 - 40$$

$$= 40 \text{ dB}$$

3) SNMPTN 2008

Tingkat intensitas bunyi sebuah pesawat jet pada jarak 30 m adalah 140 dB. Maka tingkat intensitasnya pada jarak 300 m adalah ...

Jawab:

$$TI_1 = 140 \text{ dB} \quad TI_2 = \dots ?$$

$$r_1 = 30 \text{ m}$$

$$r_2 = 300 \text{ m}$$

$$TI_2 = TI_1 - 20 \log \frac{r_2}{r_1}$$

$$= 140 - 20 \log \frac{300}{30}$$

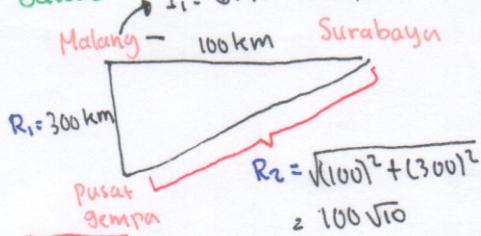
$$= 140 - 20$$

$$= 120 \text{ dB}$$

4) UMPTN 2001

Suatu gelombang gempa terasa di Malang dengan intensitas $6 \cdot 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2$. Sumber gempa berasal dari suatu tempat yang berjarak 300 km dari Malang. Jika jarak antara Malang dan Surabaya sebesar 100 km dan ketiga tempat itu membentuk segitiga siku-siku dengan sudut α ada di Malang, maka intensitas gempa yang terasa di Surabaya adalah ...

Jawab: $I_1 = 6 \cdot 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2$



$$I = \frac{P}{A} \rightarrow A = 2\pi r^2$$

$$\frac{I_1}{I_2} = \frac{\frac{P}{2\pi r_1^2}}{\frac{P}{2\pi r_2^2}}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{I_1 \cdot r_1^2}{r_2^2}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{6 \cdot 10^5 \cdot 300 \cdot 300}{100 \cdot 100}$$

$$I_2 = 5,4 \cdot 10^5 \text{ W/m}^2$$

FLUIDA statis

BY: Yo + Materi 78

- Fluida adalah zat yang dapat mengalir.
- Fluida statis adalah ilmu yang mempelajari fluida dalam keadaan diam.

Tekanan

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

P = tekanan (Pa atau N/m^2)
 F = gaya tekan (N)
 A = luas permukaan (m^2)

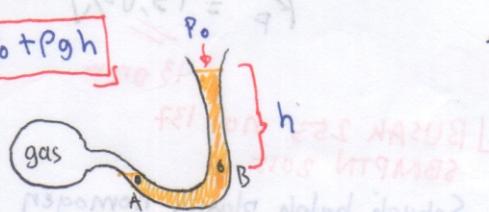
Tekanan hidrostatis

$$P = P_0 g h$$

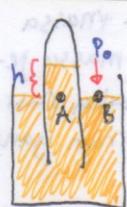
P = tekanan hidrostatis (Pa)
 ρ = massa jenis zat cair (kg/m^3)
 g = percepatan gravitasi (m/s^2)
 h = kedalaman zat cair dari permukaan (m)

Manometer Terbalik

$$P = P_0 + \rho g h$$



Barometer



$$P_0 = P_0 g h$$

Berat U



$$P_1 h_1 = P_2 h_2$$

Archimedes

Gaya apung yang bekerja pada suatu benda yang dicelupkan sebagian atau seluruhnya ke dalam suatu fluida sama dengan berat fluida yang dipindahkan benda tersebut.



Gaya Archimedes

$$F_A = P_F \cdot V_{bf} \cdot g$$

keterangan:

F_A = gaya archimedes (N)

P_F = massa jenis fluida (kg/m^3)

V_{bf} = Volume benda di fluida (m^3)

g = Percepatan gravitasi (m/s^2)

Gaya Apung

$$F_A = W_u - W_f$$

$W = mg$

\Downarrow

$$F_A = m_u \cdot g - m_f \cdot g$$

$$= g (m_u - m_f)$$

$$W = A$$

W_u = berat benda di udara (N)

W_f = ——— di fluida (N)

m_u = massa benda di udara (kg)

m_f = ——— di fluida (kg)

ex: BUSAK halaman 253 (no. 140)

Benda yang volumenya 100 cm^3 , ketika ditimbang di dalam air murni menunjukkan massa semuanya sebesar 120 gram. Jika rata-rata massa air murni 1 g/cm^3 , maka rata-rata massa benda tersebut adalah ...

Jawab:

Diket:

$$V_b = 100 \text{ cm}^3 = 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$$

$$M_f = 120 \text{ gr} = 0,12 \text{ kg}$$

$$\rho_f = 1 \text{ g/cm}^3 = 100 \text{ kg/m}^3$$



Ditanya:

$$P_b = \dots? \rightarrow \text{nyari } M_u \text{ dulu}$$

Jawab:

$$dV = dV$$



$$F_A = W_u - W_f$$

$$\rho_f \cdot V_{bf} \cdot g = m_u \cdot g - m_f \cdot g$$

$$\rho_f \cdot V_{bf} \cdot g = g (m_u - m_f)$$

$$10^3 \cdot 10^{-4} = m_u - 0,112$$

$$0,112 = m_u - 0,112$$

$$0,112 + 0,112 = m_u$$

$$0,22 \text{ kgf } m_u$$

$$\rho = \frac{m_u}{V_b} = \frac{0,22}{10^{-4}} = 0,22 \cdot 10^4 = 2200 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

• Terapung

Jenis \Rightarrow Melayang

Tenggelam

• Terapung



$$F_A = W$$

$$\rho_f \cdot V_{bf} \cdot g = m_u \cdot g \quad W = m_u \cdot g$$

$$\rho_f \cdot V_{bf} \cdot g = \rho_b \cdot V_b \cdot g$$

$$\rho_f \cdot V_{bf} = \rho_b \cdot V_b$$

Keterangan:

ρ_f = massa jenis fluida (kg/m^3)

V_{bf} = Volume benda di dalam fluida (m^3)

ρ_b = massa jenis benda (kg/m^3)

V_b = Volume benda (m^3)

• Melayang



$$F_A = W_b$$

$$\rho_b = \rho_f$$

• Tenggelam



$$F_A = W_u - W_f$$

$$V_{bf} = V_b$$

$$\rho_b > \rho_f$$

$$F_A < W$$

Contoh soal

1) BUSAK hal 253 no. 135
(SBMPTN 2015)

Sebuah balok plastik homogen

mengapung di sebuah bejana air.

1/5 bagian balok ada di atas

permukaan air. Jika massa

balok itu $10,4 \text{ g}$ dan volumenya

V , maka massa air sebanyak

V tersebut adalah...

Diket:

$$m_b = 10,4 \text{ g} = 10,4 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$V_{bf} = \frac{4}{5} V$$

$$\text{mengapung} \rightarrow F_A = W_b$$

Ditanyai: massa air sebanyak V

$$\rho_f = \dots ?$$

Jawab:

$$F_A = W_b$$

$$\rho_f \cdot V_{bf} \cdot g = m_b \cdot g$$

$$\rho_f \cdot \frac{4}{5} V \cdot g = 10,4 \text{ N}$$

$$\rho_f = 10,4 \cdot \frac{5}{4} \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$\rho_f = 13,0 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

13 gram

2) BUSAK 253 no. 137

SBMPTN 2015

Sebuah balok plastik homogen dimasukkan ke sebuah bejana yang penuh berisi catran. Jika massa jenis balok $0,96 \text{ g/cc}$ dan massa jenis catran $1,2 \text{ g/cc}$, maka rasio volume balok terhadap rasio catran yang tumpah ...

Jawab:

Diket:

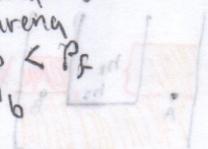
$$\rho_b = 0,96 \text{ g/cc}$$

$$\rho_f = 1,2 \text{ g/cc}$$

$$\text{massa air tumpah} = m_b$$

Terapung karena

$$\rho_b < \rho_f$$



Jawab:

$$F_a = W_b$$

$$V_{bf} \cdot P_F \cdot g = V_b \cdot P_b \cdot g$$

$$\frac{V_b}{V_{bf}} = \frac{P_F}{P_b}$$

$$\frac{V_b}{V_{bf}} = \frac{1,2 \text{ g/cm}^3}{0,96 \text{ g/cm}^3}$$

$$\frac{V_b}{V_{bf}} = \frac{5}{4} \quad \textcircled{C}$$

3] BUSAK hal 254 no. 144

SIMAK UI 2010

Suatu benda terapung di atas permukaan air yang berlapisan minyak dengan 60% volume benda berada di dalam air, 30% di dalam minyak dan sisanya berada di atas permukaan minyak. Jika massa jenis minyak $0,8 \text{ g/cm}^3$, maka massa jenis benda tersebut ... g/cm^3

Diket:

$$V = \text{misal } 100$$

$$V_{bf1} = 60\% \cdot 100 = 60$$

$$V_{bf2} = 30\% \cdot 100 = 30$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= 0,8 \text{ g/cm}^3 \\ p_2 &= 1 \text{ g/cm}^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Dit: } P_b = \dots ?$$



Jawab:

$$p_1 \cdot V_{bf1} \cdot g + p_2 \cdot V_{bf2} \cdot g = P_b \cdot V_b \cdot g$$

$$1 \cdot 60 + \frac{4}{5} \cdot 30 = P_b \cdot 100$$

$$\frac{60 + 24}{100} = P_b$$

$$P_b = 0,84 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

FLUIDA Dinamis

By: Yo + materi 78

- mempelajari fluida dalam keadaan bergerak

Fluida

- Fluida ideal
- Fluida sejati

Klasifikasi

	F. Sejati	F. Ideal
Kompresibel	✓	✗
Tunak	✗	✓
Kental	✓	✗
Aliran	turbulen	garis lurus

Keterangan:

Kompresibel \rightarrow terjadi perubahan

VOLUME atau
MASA JENIS ketika ditekan

Tunak (Steady) \rightarrow kelajuan konstan.

Kental (Viscous) \rightarrow terjadi gesekan ketika mengalir.

Turbulen \rightarrow aliran berputar-putar

Garis lurus \rightarrow garis lurus yg jelas ujungnya & pangkalnya.

Debit

$$Q = \frac{V}{t}$$

$$Q = A \cdot V$$

Q = debit aliran (m^3/s)

V = volume fluida (m^3)

t = waktu (s)

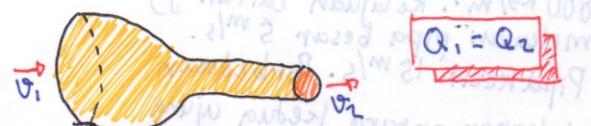
A = luas penampang (m^2)

V = kecepatan aliran (m/s)

Aras Kontinuitas

massa fluida masuk = massa fluida keluar

debit fluida diseluruh penampang sama.



$$Q_1 = Q_2$$

Perbandingan

$$\frac{V_1}{V_2} = \frac{A_2}{A_1} = \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{D_2}{D_1}\right)^2$$

Daya

Debit dapat membangkitkan daya oleh energi potensial fluida dari ketinggian.

$$P = Q P g h$$

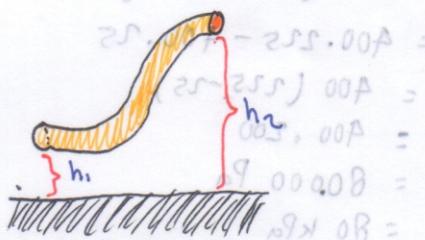
P = daya (watt)

p = massa jenis fluida (kg/m^3)

Q = debit fluida (m^3/s)

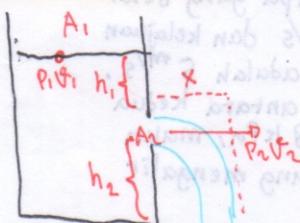
h = ketinggian aliran fluida (m)

Aras Bernoulli



$$P_1 + \rho g h_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_1^2 = P_2 + \rho g h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho V_2^2$$

Teorema Torricelli



$$V_2 = \sqrt{2gh_1}$$

$$\frac{Q}{A_2} = \sqrt{2gh_1}$$

$$X_{\max} = V \cdot t$$

$$X_{\max} = 2\sqrt{h_1 \cdot h_2}$$

$$t_{\max} = \sqrt{\frac{2h_1}{g}}$$

$$A < A$$

$$0.0085 = 0.008 = 0.008$$

Soal 3 PTN:

1) SBMPTN 2016 (Busak 257)

Kerapatan cairan yang melewati pipa mendatar dengan salah satu ujungnya mengecil adalah 800 kg/m^3 . Kelajuan cairan yg melewati pipa besar 5 m/s . Pipa kecil 15 m/s . Perbedaan tekanan antara kedua ujung pipa adalah ...

Jawab:

Diket:

$$\rho = 800 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$v_1 = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = 15 \text{ m/s}$$

Ditanya:

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2$$

$$= \dots ?$$

Jawab:

$$P_1 + \rho g h_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \rho g h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \rho g h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 - \rho g h_1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \rho (gh_2 + \frac{1}{2} v_2^2 - gh_1 - \frac{1}{2} v_1^2)$$

$$2800 = \rho (\frac{1}{2} (0 + 25 - 0 - 25))$$

$$2800 = \rho \frac{1}{2} \cancel{16}$$

$$\rho = \frac{2800}{8}$$

$$\rho = 350 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

2) SBMPTN 2016 (Busak)

Air ($\rho_{air} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$) mengalir melewati pipa mendatar yang luas penampangnya mengecil. Kelajuan air pada ujung pipa yang besar adalah 4 m/s . Perbedaan tekanan antara kedua ujung pipa adalah $4,5 \text{ kPa}$. Kelajuan air di ujung pipa yang kecil adalah ...

Jawab:

$$P = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$h = 0 \rightarrow \text{Mendatar}$$

$$v_1 = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\Delta P = P_2 - P_1 = 4,5 \text{ kPa} = 4500 \text{ Pa}$$

$$v_2 = \dots ?$$

$$P_1 + \rho g h_1 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2 = P_2 + \rho g h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2$$

$$P_1 - P_2 = \rho g h_2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho v_2^2 - \rho g h_1 - \frac{1}{2} \rho v_1^2$$

$$4500 = \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_2^2 - v_1^2)$$

$$4500 = 500 (v_2^2 - 16)$$

$$16 + 9 = v_2^2 = 25$$

$$25 = v_2^2$$

$$v_2 = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

2) SBMPTN 2016 (Busak 257)

Sebuah cairan mengalir melewati pipa mendatar yang luas penampangnya mengecil. Pada ujung pipa yang besar memiliki kelajuan 3 m/s dan kelajuan air di ujung pipa kecil adalah 5 m/s . Jika beda tekanan antara kedua ujung pipa adalah $2,8 \text{ kPa}$, maka kerapatan cairan yang mengalir adalah ...

Jawab:

Diket:

$$v_1 = 3 \text{ m/s}$$

$$v_2 = 5 \text{ m/s}$$

$$A_1 > A_2$$

$$\Delta P = P_1 - P_2 = 2,8 \text{ kPa}$$

$$= 2800 \text{ Pa}$$

$$\text{Ditanya: } V = 200 \text{ m}^3$$

$$P = \dots ?$$

$$(2) \text{ Diket: } V = 200 \text{ m}^3$$

$$(2) \text{ Diket: } A = A$$

$$(2) \text{ Diket: } P = \dots ?$$

Kalor

by: YO & Materi 78

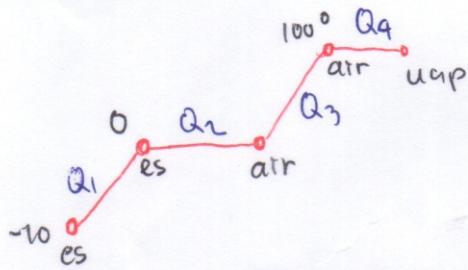
↳ Kalor adalah energi yang berpindah/mengalir dari benda bersuhu lebih tinggi ke benda yang bersuhu lebih rendah untuk mencapai kesetimbangan termal.

Satuan Kalor

$$1 \text{ Joule} = 0,24 \text{ kalori}$$

$$1 \text{ kalori} = 4,2 \text{ J}$$

Kalor



$$Q_1 = m C_{es} \cdot \Delta T$$

$$Q_2 = m L$$

$$Q_3 = m C_{air} \Delta T$$

$$Q_4 = m U$$

Keterangan

m = massa (kg)

ΔT = Selisih suhu ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

$$C_{es} = 2100 \text{ J/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} = 0,5 \text{ kcal/g}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$C_{air} = 4200 \text{ J/kg}^{\circ}\text{C} = 1 \text{ kcal/g}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$L = 336.000 \text{ J/kg} = 80 \text{ kcal/g}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

→ Awas Black

$$Q_{\text{lepas}} = Q_{\text{terima}}$$

Kondusi

↳ perpindahan kalor dengan perantara tanpa disertai perpindahan \geq partikel sat.

$$Q = \frac{k \cdot A \cdot t \cdot \Delta T}{L}$$

$$H = \frac{Q}{t}$$

ket:

Q = kalor (J)

H = laju perpindahan kalor (J/s)

t = Waktu perpindahan kalor (s)

k = koefisien induksi termal (W/mK)

A = luas penampang (m^2)

L = panjang batang (m)

ΔT = selisih suhu (K)

Konveksi

↳ perpindahan kalor disertai perpindahan partikel \geq nya.

$$Q = \frac{h \cdot A \cdot t \cdot \Delta T}{L}$$

$$H = \frac{Q}{t}$$

h = koefisien konveksi termal (W/mK)

Radiasi

↳ melalui gelombang elektromagnetik

$$Q = e \sigma A t T^4$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{A t}$$

e = koefisien emisivitas

σ = Stefan-Boltzmann ($5,67 \cdot 10^{-8}$)

T = suhu benda (K)

Gerak Harmonik Sederhana

> Hukum Hooke

↳ Elastisitas benda hanya berlaku sampai suatu batas yaitu batas elastisitas.

> Elastisitas

↳ kemampuan benda untuk kembali ke keadaan awal.
Elastisitas menyebabkan tegangan dan regangan.

> Tegangan

$$\sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

σ = tegangan (Pa)
 F = gaya tarik (N)
 A = luas penampang (m^2)

> Regangan

$$e = \frac{\Delta L}{L_0}$$

e = regangan
 ΔL = pertambahan panjang (m)
 L_0 = panjang mula-mula (m)

> Modulus Elastis (Modulus Young)

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{e}$$

E = modulus young (Pa)
 σ = tegangan (Pa)
 e = regangan.

> Gaya Pegas

↳ Berlawanan dengan gaya berat

$$F_p = \text{gaya pegas (N)}$$

$$\Delta x = \text{pertambahan panjang (m)}$$

$$L_0 = \text{panjang mula-mula (m)}$$

$$k = \text{tetapan pegas (N/m)}$$

→ Seri

$$\frac{1}{k_s} = \frac{1}{k_1} + \frac{1}{k_2}$$

$$F_s = F_1 = F_2$$

> Paralel

$$k_p = k_1 + k_2$$

$$F_p = F_1 + F_2$$

> Gerak Harmonik

↳ gerak bolak-balik benda

> Titik Seimbang

↳ posisi awal benda, dan benda dalam keadaan diam.

> Simpangan

$$y = A \cdot \sin(\theta + \theta_0)$$

$$\theta = 2\pi f t = \frac{2\pi t}{T} = \omega t$$

ω = frekuensi sudut (rad/s)
 f = frekuensi (Hz)
 T = periode

→ Amplitudo → simpangan maksimum.

$$\sin \theta = 1$$

> Kecepatan GH/S

$$v' = v$$

$$v = \omega \cdot A \cdot \cos(\omega \cdot t)$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{A^2 \cdot \frac{F}{m}}$$

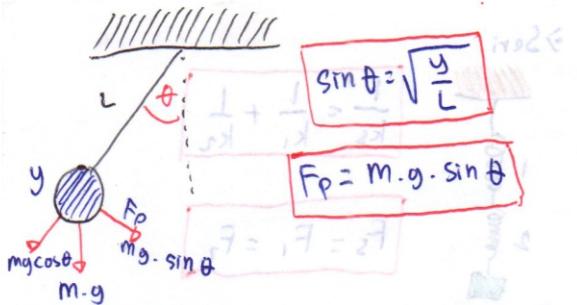
$$v_{max} = \omega A$$

> Percepatan GH/S

$$a' = a$$

$$a = \omega \cdot A \cdot (-\omega \cdot \sin \omega \cdot t)$$

$a_{max} \rightarrow a_{max} = -\omega^2 \cdot A$



⇒ Periode JI

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{L}{g}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

⇒ Energi Potensial (Ep)

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} F \cdot y$$

$$E_p = \frac{1}{2} k (A \sin \omega t)^2$$

⇒ Energi Kinetik (Ek)

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} k (A \cos \omega t)^2$$

⇒ Energi Mekanik (Em)

$$Em = \frac{1}{2} k \cdot A^2$$

$$Em = Ep$$

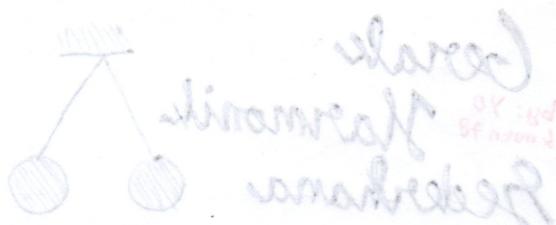
$$Em = Ep + Ek$$

$$Em = Bk$$

- 1) Energi gerakan bermakna sama dengan E_p , ketika berada pada simpangan terjauh (amplitudo).
- 2) Energi gerakan = Bk ketika berada pada titik setimbang.

$$A \cdot \omega - = B \cdot \omega \quad \omega = \theta$$

$$A \cdot \omega = B \cdot \omega \quad \omega = \theta$$



inggris untuk pendekatan sederhana
antara period yang cukup besar

hadir dalam pendekatan sederhana
ke pendekatan sederhana
mengalihmakaan energi

$$\frac{\theta}{A} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{A} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{A} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

$$x \cdot A = \theta$$

$$\frac{x \cdot A}{A} = \frac{\theta}{A}$$

$$x = \frac{\theta}{A}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{A} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{A} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

$$\frac{\theta}{A} = \frac{\omega}{\omega_0}$$

$$\omega_0 = \sqrt{\frac{g}{L}}$$

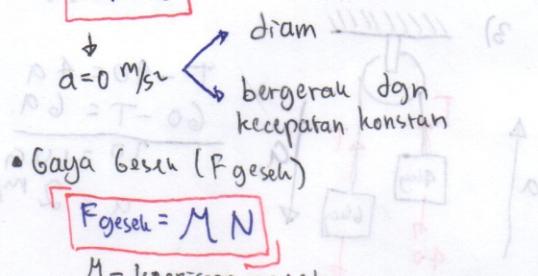
Dinamika Gerak

by Ms

Hukum I Newton

- ↳ kelembaman
- ↳ kecenderungan benda untuk mempertahankan keadaan diam atau keadaan geraknya

$$\sum F = 0$$



$$\mu \cdot M_s > M_k$$

$$M_s \rightarrow f_s = M_s \cdot N \rightarrow \text{utk ngecoh benda bergerak atau tiuh.}$$

$$1. f_s > F_{gerak} \rightarrow a = 0 \text{ (diam)}$$

$$F_{gesek} = F_{gerak}$$

$$2. f_s = F_{gerak} \rightarrow a = 0 \text{ (diam atau tetap akan bergerak)}$$

$$F_{gesek} = F_{statik}$$

$$3. f_s < F_{gerak} \rightarrow a \neq 0 \text{ Bergerak}$$

$$F_{gesek} = F_{kinetik}$$

$$f_k = M_k \cdot N$$

Hukum 2 Newton

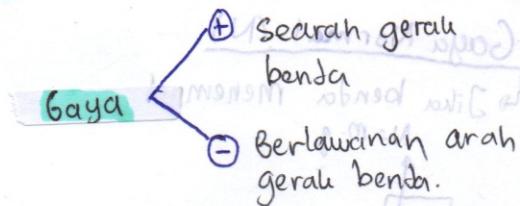
Gerak \rightarrow dipercepat / diperlambat

$$\sum F = m \cdot a$$

$\sum F = \text{jumlah gaya (N)}$

$m = \text{massa benda (kg)}$

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



Gambar Arah Gaya

Gaya Berat

$$W = m \cdot g$$

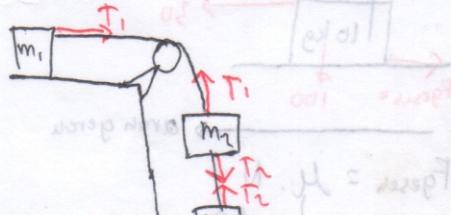


Jika ada $W = m \cdot g$ di bidang miring, maka

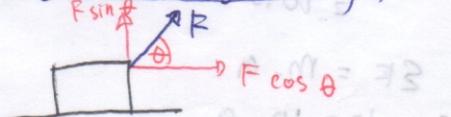
$$W \begin{cases} \xrightarrow{\text{sejajar bidang}} m \cdot g \cdot \sin \theta \\ \perp \text{bidang} \xrightarrow{} m \cdot g \cdot \cos \theta \end{cases}$$

Gaya Tegangan Tali (T)

↳ digambar keluar dari benda



Gaya Luar (F) Mirinay



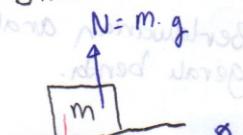
diuraikan komponen dekat sudut

$$F \xrightarrow{\text{komponen lain}} F \cos \theta$$

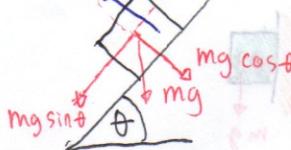
$$F \xrightarrow{\text{komponen lain}} F \sin \theta$$

Gaya Normal (N)

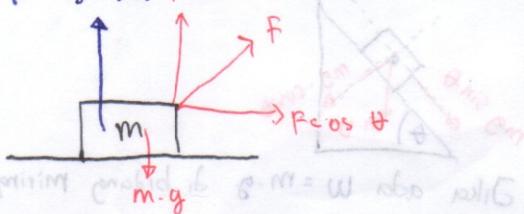
↳ Jika benda melempar
 $N = m \cdot g$



$$N = mg - F_{\text{sin} \theta}$$



$$N = mg - F_{\text{sin} \theta}$$

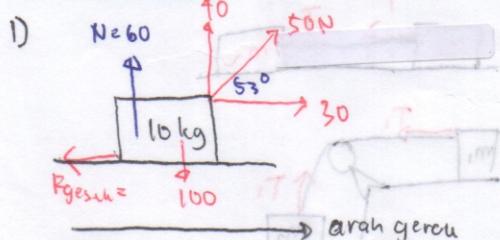


$$N = mg - F_{\text{sin} \theta}$$

Karena $F_{\text{kebawah}} = F_{\text{keatas}}$

$$\sum F_y = 0$$

Contoh Soal



$$F_{\text{gesek}} = \mu \cdot N$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 60$$

$$= 10 \text{ N}$$

$$\sum F = m \cdot a$$

$$30 - 10 = 10 \cdot a$$

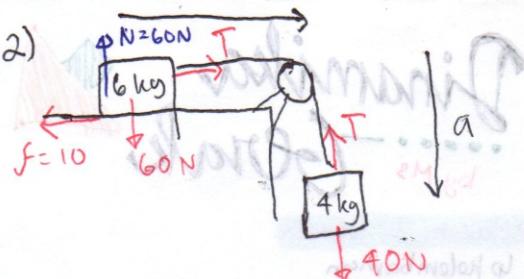
$$a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow 7$$

misalnya

misalnya

2)



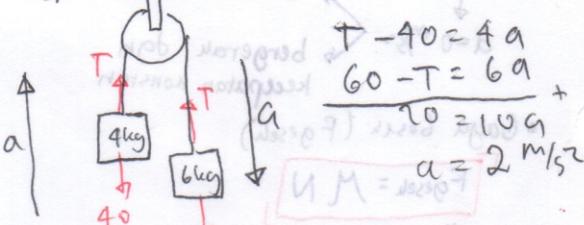
$$\sum F_1 = m \cdot a \rightarrow T - 10 = 6 \cdot a$$

$$\sum F_2 = M_2 \cdot a \rightarrow 40 - T = 4 \cdot a$$

$$30 = 10a$$

$$a = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$$

3)

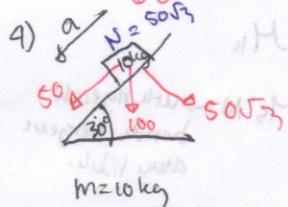


$$T - 40 = 4a$$

$$60 - T = 6a$$

$$20 = 10a$$

$$a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

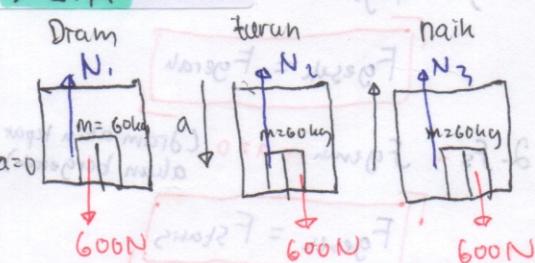


$$\sum F = m \cdot a$$

$$50 = 10 \cdot a$$

$$a = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Lift



$$\sum F = 0$$

$$N - 600 = 0 \quad ; \quad \sum F = m \cdot a$$

$$N = 600 \quad ; \quad 600 - N = 60 \cdot 2$$

$$N = 480 \quad ; \quad N - 600 = 60 \cdot 2$$

$$N = 720 \quad ; \quad N = 600 + 120$$

$$N = 720 \quad ; \quad N = 720 \text{ N}$$

$$0 \cdot M = 73$$

$$(M) \text{ massa hidrolik} = 73$$

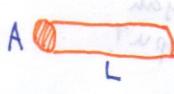
$$(M) \text{ massa hidrolik} = m$$

$$(M) \text{ massa hidrolik} = 73$$

DISTRIBSI SEARAH

Listrik
Statis (DC)
Dinamis (AC)
Searah (DC)
balik-balik (AC)

Hambatan / Resistor

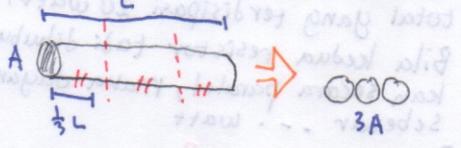


$$R = \rho \frac{L}{A}$$

Keterangan:
 R = hambatan (Ω)
 ρ = hambat jenis
 L = panjang (m)
 A = luas penampang (m^2)

Ex: SBMPTN

Sebuah kawat dipotong menjadi 3 bagian sama panjang. Lalu dibuat sejajar. Berapakah hambatannya?



$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{\rho \frac{L_2}{A_2}}{\rho \frac{L_1}{A_1}}$$

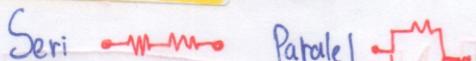
$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{L_2}{A_1} \cdot \frac{A_1}{L_1}$$

$$\frac{R_2}{R_1} = \frac{1/3}{3} \frac{A_1}{A_1}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{1}{9} R_1$$

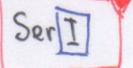
Rangkaian Resistor

Seri



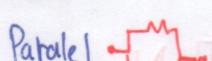
$$I_1 = I_2 = I_{\text{total}}$$

$$V_1 + V_2 = V_{\text{total}}$$



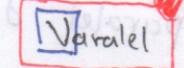
$$R_1 + R_2 = R_{\text{tot}}$$

Paralel



$$I_1 + I_2 = I_{\text{total}}$$

$$V_1 = V_2 = V_{\text{total}}$$



$$\frac{1}{R_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$$

Hukum Ohm

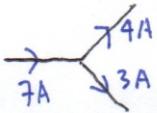
$$V = IR$$

V = tegangan (Volt)

I = arus listrik (A)

R = hambatan (Ω)

H-I Kirchoff



$I_{\text{masuk}} = I_{\text{keluar}}$

H-II Kirchoff

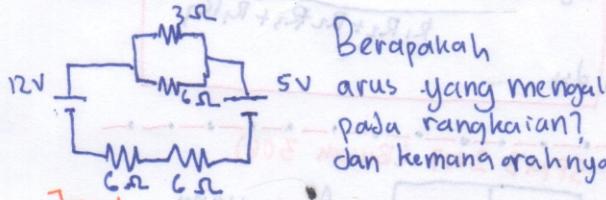
$$\sum E + \sum IR = 0$$

E = ggl, gaya gerak listrik (Volt)

ex:

KODING

Diketahui:



Berapakah

arus yang mengalir pada rangkaian? dan kemana arahnya?

Jawab:

* misal ambil berlawanan arah jarum jam

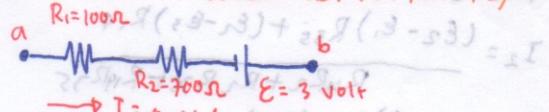
$$\sum E + \sum IR = 0$$

$$12 - 5 + I(6+6+2) = 0$$

$$7 + 14I = 0$$

$I = -\frac{1}{2} A$ berarti arah arus searah jarum jam.

2) SBMPTN 2014 (Besar hal 309, no. 72)



Besar tegangan antara a dan b adalah ...

$$\sum E + \sum IR = 0$$

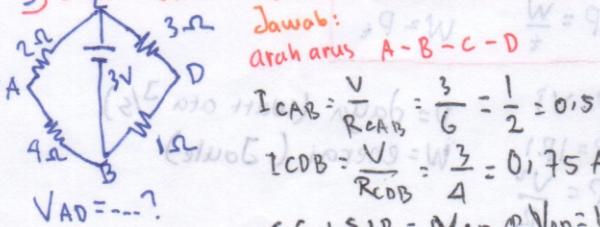
$$-3 + 0,01(800) = V$$

$$-3 + 8 = V$$

D

$$5V = V$$

3) SIMAK VI 2009 (Besar hal 306, no. 92)



Jawab:

arah arus A-B-C-D

$$I_{CAB} = \frac{V}{R_{CAB}} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} = 0,5 A$$

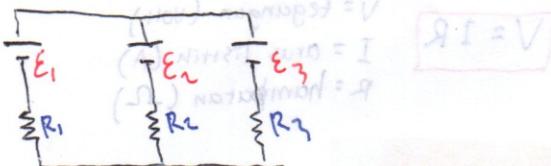
$$I_{CDB} = \frac{V}{R_{CDB}} = \frac{3}{4} = 0,75 A$$

$$\sum E + \sum IR = 0$$

$$-3 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} = V_{AD}$$

$$-3 + 2,25 = V_{AD}$$

> Rangkaian 2 Loop



Cara manual:

Pakai $\sum E + EIR = 0$
biasanya arah arus



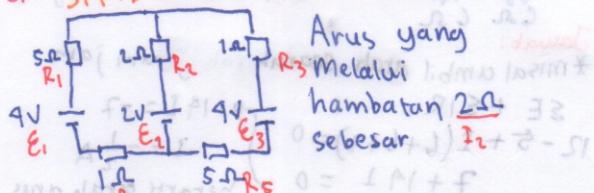
The King

$$I_1 = \frac{(E_1 - E_2)R_3 + (E_1 - E_3)R_2}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_1R_3}$$

$$I_2 = \frac{(E_2 - E_1)R_3 + (E_2 - E_3)R_1}{R_1R_2 + R_2R_3 + R_1R_3}$$

dst.

> SPMB 2007 (Busah 306)



Jawab:

$$R_{14} = 6\Omega \quad R_{35} = 6\Omega$$

$$I_2 = \frac{(E_2 - E_1)R_{35} + (E_2 - E_3)R_{14}}{R_4R_2 + R_2R_{35} + R_4R_{35}}$$

$$= \frac{(2-4)6 + (2-1)6}{12 + 12 + 36}$$

$$= \frac{-24}{60} = -0.4A$$

> Daya & Energi

$$\text{hub. daya & energi}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t} \quad W = Pt$$

$$P = VI$$

$P = \text{daya}$ (watt atau J/s)

$$P = IR$$

$W = \text{energi}$ (Joule)

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$V = IR$

$$1 \text{ kWh} = 36 \cdot 10^5 \text{ Joule}$$

ex:

1) SBMPTN 2014 (Busah 309 no 119)

Instalasi listrik di rumah memiliki tegangan sambungan 220V dan arus maksimum 1A.

Banyaknya lampu 20W yang dapat dipasang di dalam rumah itu adalah ...

Diket:

$$V = 220V$$

$$I = 1A$$

$$P_{\text{lampu}} = 20W$$

Dit:

Banyak lampu?

Jawab:

$$P = VI$$

$$P = 220 \cdot 1$$

$$= 220 \text{ Watt}$$

$$\frac{P}{P_{\text{lampu}}} = \frac{220}{20}$$

$$= 11 \text{ lampu}$$

2) UGM-UGM 2006 (Busah 308, 119)

Dua buah resistor sama besar terhubung secara seri dengan sebuah baterai sehingga daya total yang terdistribusi 20 watt. Bila kedua resistor tadi dihubungkan secara paralel, maka dayanya sebesar ... watt

Diket:

$$P_1 = P_2 = P$$

Jawab:

Seri

$$\frac{1}{P_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2}$$

$$\frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{P} + \frac{1}{P}$$

$$P = 40 \text{ Watt}$$

Paralel

$$P_{\text{tot}} = P_1 + P_2$$

$$= 40 + 40$$

$$= 80 \text{ Watt}$$

Note:

Semuanya kecuali hambatan

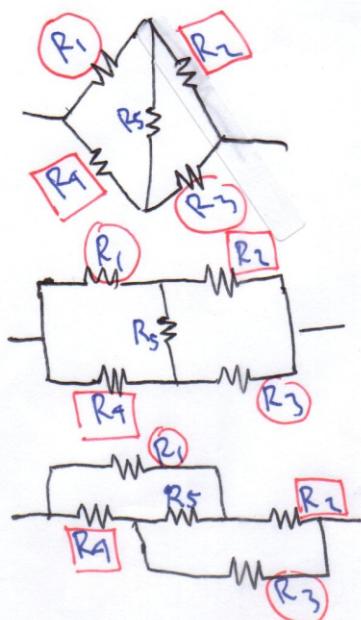
Seri diseper

Paralel di \oplus

$\frac{1}{P_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2}$

$\frac{1}{P_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1}{P_1} + \frac{1}{P_2}$

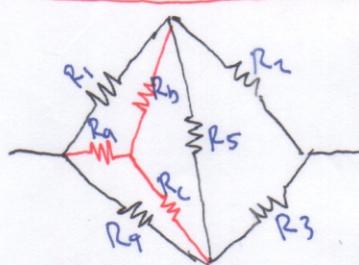
→ Jemb. Westone



Jika,

$$R_1 \cdot R_3 = R_2 \cdot R_4 \rightarrow R_5 \text{ diabaikan}$$

$$R_1 \cdot R_3 \neq R_2 \cdot R_4 \rightarrow \text{lihat gambar di bawah}$$



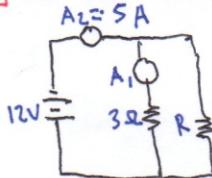
$$R_a = \frac{R_1 R_4}{R_1 + R_4 + R_5}$$

$$R_b = \frac{R_1 R_5}{R_1 + R_4 + R_5}$$

$$R_c = \frac{R_4 R_5}{R_1 + R_4 + R_5}$$

Soal-Soal PTN:

1] SIMAK UI 2010 (BUSAHK 307, 97)



Besar hambatan R dan arus yang terbaca pada amperemeter A_1 pada rangkaian adalah ...

Jawab:

$V_{\text{parallel}} \rightarrow V_{\text{sama}}$

$$I_1 = \frac{V}{R_1} = \frac{12}{3} = 4 \text{ A}$$

$$I_{\text{masuk}} = I_{\text{keluar}}$$

$$4 + I_2 = 5 \text{ A}$$

$$I_2 = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$R_2 = \frac{V}{I_2} = \frac{12}{1} = 12 \Omega$$

12Ω dan 4 A D

2] SBMPTN 2016 (BUSAHK 324, 246)



Jika saklar di buka, yang terjadi pada amperemeter adalah

A. Pembacaan ampermeter mengecil

karena, saat saklar ditutup semua arus akan melewati saklar dan tidak melewati R_2 .

$$\text{maka berlaku } I = \frac{V}{R_1}$$

$$\text{Jika saklar dibuka } R_p = R_1 + R_2$$

$$\text{maka berlaku } I = \frac{V}{(R_1 + R_2)}$$

STATIS

Distrilu

By: YO

- Coulomb
- Kapasitor
- Bola konduktor

> Gaya Coulomb

$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

di udara

$$F = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$$

ka qiau remuk remuk

di medium

$$F = \frac{F_{\text{vakum}}}{\epsilon_r}$$

$k = 9 \cdot 10^9 \text{ Nm}^2/\text{C}^2$

$\epsilon_0 = \text{permittivitas ruang hampa } (8,85 \cdot 10^{-12})$

$\epsilon_r = \text{permittivitas relatif medium.}$

> Hub. F & r

$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \left(\frac{r_2}{r_1} \right)^2$$

> Resultan Gaya

$$F_{\text{total}} = F_{21} + F_{23}$$

$$F_r = \sqrt{(F_{21})^2 + (F_{23})^2}$$

$$F_r = \sqrt{(F_{AB})^2 + (F_{BC})^2 + 2 F_{BA} \cdot F_{BC} \cos \theta}$$

Jika $F_{AB} = F_{BC}$
maka berlaku

$$\begin{aligned} \theta = 60^\circ &\rightarrow F_r = F \sqrt{3} \\ \theta = 90^\circ &\rightarrow F_r = F \sqrt{2} \\ \theta = 120^\circ &\rightarrow (F_r = F \sqrt{3}) = W \end{aligned}$$

> Potensial Listrik

$$V = k \cdot \frac{q}{r}$$

$$V = \frac{Ep}{q}$$

$$k = 9 \cdot 10^9$$

$$q = \text{muatan (C)}$$

$$r = \text{jarak (m)}$$

$$V = \text{potensial (volt)}$$

> Potensial di Banyak Muatan

$$Q_1 \quad Q_2 \quad Q_3$$

$$r_1 \quad r_2 \quad r_3$$

$$V = \sum V_i = V_1 + V_2 + \dots + V_n$$

Note:

Gaya & Medan \rightarrow Besaran Vektor
 \oplus/\ominus menentukan arah

Potensial & EP \rightarrow Besaran skalar
 \oplus/\ominus dihitung

> Medan Listrik

$$E = k \frac{q}{r^2}$$

E = medan listrik (N/C)

Jika ditanyakan medan listrik

$$E_r = \sqrt{E_1^2 + E_2^2 + 2 E_1 E_2 \cos \theta}$$

> Energi Potensial

$$Ep = k \frac{q_1 q_2}{R}$$

$$Ep = V q$$

Ep = energi potensial (Joule)

V = beda potensial (Volt)

q = muatan (C)

> Usaha (W)

$$W = -\Delta EP$$

$$W = -(EP_{\text{akhir}} - EP_{\text{awal}}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$W = -(V_{\text{akhir}} - V_{\text{awal}}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$W = -q(V' - V)$$

ex: KODING

$$5 \text{ Mc} \quad r = 20 \text{ cm} \quad 8 \text{ Mc}$$

$$0 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } r_1 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 0 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } r_2 \text{ } \text{---} \text{ } 0$$

$$\text{Ditanya: } W = \dots ?$$

$$W = -\Delta EP$$

$$= - (EP' - EP)$$

$$= - \left(\frac{k \cdot q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_1^2} + \frac{k \cdot q_1 \cdot q_2}{r_2^2} \right)$$

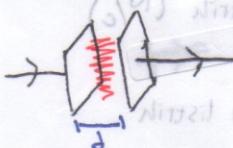
$$= -k \cdot q_1 \cdot q_2 \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$$

$$= -9 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot 10^{-12} \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \right) 10$$

$$= -13,5 \text{ J}$$

Kapasitor

↳ Komponen yang berfungsi untuk menyimpan muatan sementara



Kapasitas Kapasitor

$$C = k \cdot \frac{\epsilon_0 \cdot A}{d}$$

C = kapasitas / kapasitansi (Farad)

k = konstanta dielektrik
(udara = 1)

$$\epsilon_0 = 8,85 \cdot 10^{-12}$$

A = luas keping (m²)

d = jarak antar keping (m)

contoh soal:

$$(10 \mu F) \text{ } (10 \text{ V}) \text{ } (10 \text{ m}) = 10 \mu C$$



$$\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d_1}$$

$$\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{k_1}{k_2} \cdot \frac{\epsilon_0 A}{d_1}$$

$$\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1,5 d}{d_1}$$

$$\frac{C_1}{C_2} = \frac{1,5}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

Besar Muatan Tersimpan

$$q = CV$$

q = muatan (C)

C = kapasitas (Farad)

V = tegangan (Volt)

Energi Tersimpan

$$W = \frac{1}{2} qV$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C}$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{C}$$

W = energi tersimpan (Joule)

Rangkaian Kapasitor

Seri

$$\frac{1}{C_{\text{tot}}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \dots$$

$$q_1 = q_2 = q_{\text{tot}}$$

$$V_1 + V_2 = V_{\text{tot}}$$

Parallel

$$C_{\text{tot}} = C_1 + C_2 + \dots$$

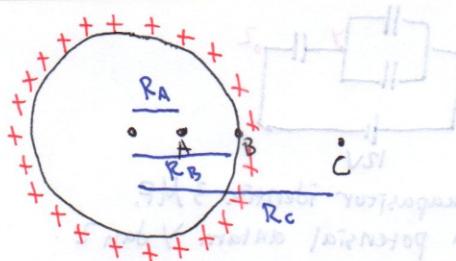
$$q_1 + q_2 = q_{\text{tot}}$$

$$V_1 = V_2 = V_{\text{tot}}$$

Paralel

$$0,005 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 10^2 \cdot 5 + 0,005 \cdot 10^{-9} \cdot 10^2 \cdot 10 = 7$$

⇒ Bola Induktor



Medan Potensial

$$E_A = 0$$

$$E_B = \frac{k q}{R_B^2}$$

$$E_C = \frac{k q}{R_C^2}$$

$$V_A = \frac{V_B}{1} = \frac{1}{70 \cdot 10^9}$$

$$V_B = \frac{k q}{R_B^2} = \frac{1}{70 \cdot 10^9}$$

$$V_C = \frac{k q}{R_C^2} = \frac{1}{70 \cdot 10^9}$$

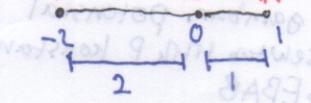
Soal = PTN:

II UM-UGM 2013 (Busan 297, 3) SP

Partikel A (muatan Q_A) dan partikel B (muatan Q_B) keduanya diletakkan pada sumbu X dengan partikel A di $x=a$ dan partikel B di $x=-2a$. Partikel C (muatan Q_C) yang di letakkan di $x=0$ tidak akan mengalami gaya listrik bila Q_B sebesar

Diket:

Q_B Q_C Q_A



$$F_{AC} - F_{BC} = 0$$

$$F_{AC} = F_{BC}$$

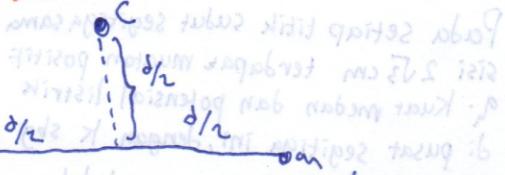
$$\frac{k q_A q_C}{(r_{AC})^2} = \frac{k q_B q_C}{(r_{BC})^2}$$

$$(r_{BC})^2 q_A = (r_{AC})^2 q_B$$

$$2^2 q_A = 1 q_B$$

$$0 = 1 q_B - 2 q_A$$

2] UM-UGM 2017 (Busan 299, 29) 8M98

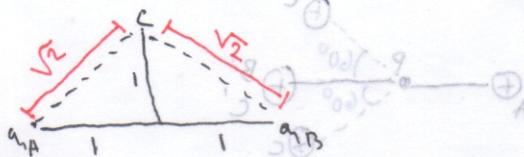


Dua buah muatan $q_1 (+2 \cdot 10^{-6} C)$ terpisah sejauh $d = 2 \text{ cm}$ sebagaimana gambar. Hitunglah potensial listrik di titik C!

Diket:

$$d = 2 \text{ cm}$$

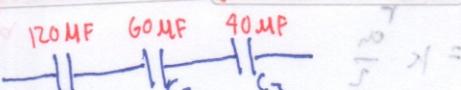
$$d/2 = 1 \text{ cm} = 10^{-2} \text{ m}$$



Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned} V_C &= V_{q_1} + V_{q_2} \\ &= \frac{k q_1}{r} + \frac{k q_2}{r} \\ &= 2 \frac{k q_1}{r} \\ &= 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 10^9 \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 10^{-6}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 10^{-2}} \\ &= 36 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 10^{-6} \cdot 10^2 \\ &= \frac{36 \sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot 10^5 \\ &= 18 \sqrt{2} \cdot 10^5 \\ &= 25,7 \cdot 10^5 \\ &= 2,57 \cdot 10^6 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

3] SBMPTN 2019 (BUSAK 300, 33)



Kapasitansi dari susunan tersebut adalah

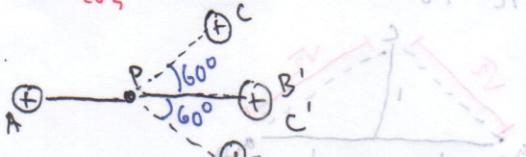
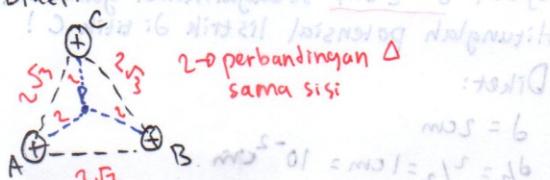
Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{C_{tot}} &= \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} \\ \frac{1}{C_{tot}} &= \frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{40} \\ \frac{1}{C_{tot}} &= \frac{1+2+3}{120} \\ \frac{1}{C_{tot}} &= \frac{6}{120} \\ C_{tot} &= 20 \text{ MF} \end{aligned}$$

4] SPMB 2004 (Busak 299, 23)

Pada setiap titik sudut segitiga sama sisi $2\sqrt{3}$ cm terdapat muatan positif q . Kuar medan dan potensial listrik di pusat segitiga ini, dengan k sebagai konstanta tetap, berturut-turut adalah

Diket:



$$q_{AB} = q_B \cos 60^\circ, q_{AC} = q_C \cos 60^\circ \\ = \frac{1}{2} q_B, = \frac{1}{2} q_C \\ = \frac{1}{2} q$$

$$q_A = q_B + q_C$$

$$q_A = \frac{1}{2} q + \frac{1}{2} q$$

$$q_A = q$$

Maka jika r , q sama,

$$E_A - E_{B'C} = E_{tot}$$

$$k \frac{q_A}{r^2} - k \frac{q}{r^2} = E_{tot}$$

$$E_{tot} = 0$$

*

$$V = k \frac{q_A}{r}$$

$$= k \frac{q}{2}$$

$$V_{tot} = V_A + V_B + V_C$$

$$= 3 \left(k \frac{q}{2} \right)$$

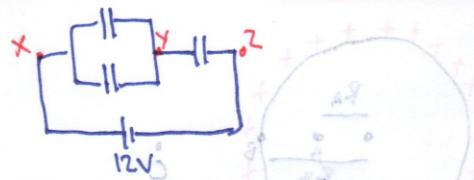
$$= \frac{3}{2} k q + \frac{1}{2} q + \frac{1}{2} q = \frac{1}{2} q$$

$$\text{Maka, } E = 0 \text{ dan } V = \frac{3}{2} k q$$

$$\frac{q+q+q}{0.5r} = \frac{1}{0.5r} \\ \frac{3}{0.5r} = \frac{1}{0.5r}$$

$$7.5 = 1$$

5] SIMAK VI 2013 (BUSAK 302, 47)



Tiga kapasitor identik 3 MF.

Beda potensial antara Y dan Z.

yaitu ...

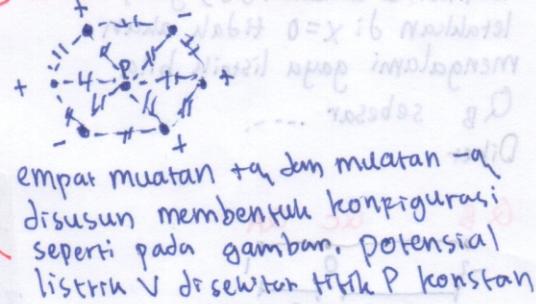
Jawab:

$$\frac{1}{q_{tot}} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{3} \quad q_{tot} = C \cdot V = 3 \cdot 12 \\ = 2 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ C} \\ \frac{1}{q_{tot}} = \frac{3}{6} \\ q_{tot} = 2 \text{ MF}$$

$$V_{YZ} = \frac{q_{tot}}{C_{YZ}}$$

$$= \frac{24}{3} \text{ M} \\ = 8 \text{ V}$$

6] SBMPTN 2017 (BUSAK 327, 273)



empat muatan $+q$ dan $-q$ disusun membentuk konfigurasi seperti pada gambar. Potensial listrik V di sekitar titik P konstan

SEBAB

X Setiap muatan menghasilkan medan listrik yang sama.

Pembahasan:

Pernyataan: Salah, karena terdapat dua muatan bermuatan negatif sehingga $V_{tot} = V + V + V - V = V$

sedangkan V konstan $\rightarrow V_{tot} = 0$

Sebab:

Salah. Karena terdapat muatan positif dan negatif. Jika semua muatan positif / negatif maka sebab ini benar.

Induksi Magnet

by: YO

→ Induksi Magnet Pada Kawat Lurus

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$$

B = Induksi magnet (Tesla)
 I = arus listrik (A)
 a = jarak titik thd kuat (m)
 $\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$

→ Kaidah Tangan Kanan

I = ibu jari

B = banyak jari



contoh:



- ① keluar bidang
- ② masuk bidang

→ Resultan Medan

$$B_p = B_1 + B_2$$

• arahnya masuk ke bidang.

$$B_p = B_1 - B_2$$

• arahnya mengikuti yang nilainya besar.

→ Kuat Medan Nol

- Arus I searah $B=0$ di tengah
- Arus I berlawanan $B=0$ diluar mendekati yg yg I kecil

$$0 = B_1 - B_2$$

$$\frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi a_1} = \frac{\mu_0 I_2}{2\pi a_2}$$

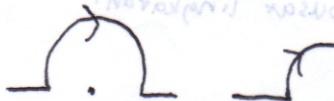
$$\frac{I_1}{a_1} = \frac{I_2}{a_2}$$

→ Kawat Melingkar



$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2a}$$

a = jari-jari lingkaran

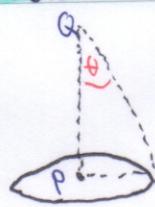


$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2a} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

Maka, dapat disimpulkan:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2a} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3.14}$$

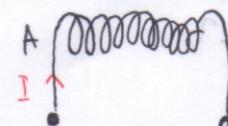
→ Jlh Titik Tidak Dr Pusat



$$B_p = \frac{\mu_0 I}{2\pi a}$$

$$B_Q = \frac{\mu_0 I \sin^3 \theta}{2a}$$

→ Solenoid



• Di tengah (B):

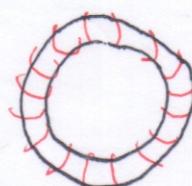
$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{L}$$

N = jumlah lilitan
 L = panjang solenoid (m)

• Di ujung A atau C = B

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 N I}{2L}$$

→ Toroid



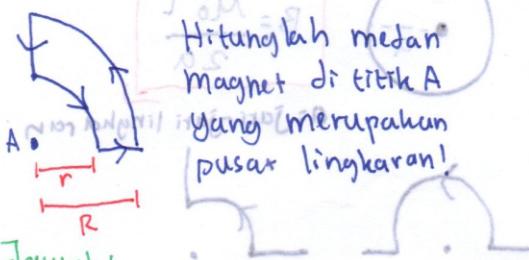
$$L = \text{keliling} O \\ = 2\pi r$$

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot N \cdot I}{2\pi r}$$

r = jari-jari toroid

Soal 3 PTN:

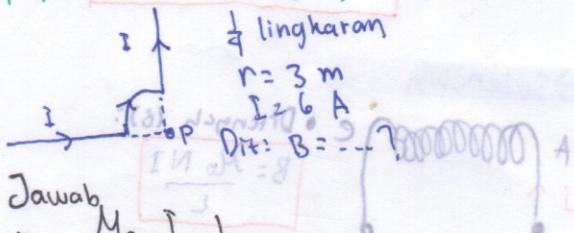
1) UGM-UGM 2014(BUSAk 310, 131)



Jawab :

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{\text{tot}} &= B_1 - B_2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{M_0 I}{2r} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{M_0 I}{2R} \\
 &= \frac{M_0 I}{8} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{R} \right) \\
 &= \frac{M_0 I}{8} \left(\frac{R-r}{Rr} \right) \\
 &= \frac{M_0 I (R-r)}{8 R r}
 \end{aligned}$$

2] UMPTN 1996 (Busah 311, 136)



Jawa

$$B = \frac{M_0 \cdot I}{2r} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{4M \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 6}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = \pi \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ Tesla}$$

لـ نـكـسـة

2153

Microtome 5 mm = 7



ischemia
tempo III OK:

(125T) ~~1300W~~ 1200W = 8

(A) $\sin x \approx 0$

(m) ~~maximum~~ ~~minimum~~ ~~function~~ ~~value~~ = p

$$f \sim 0.1 \cdot RPA = M$$

$$H_0 \approx 100 \text{ km/s/Mpc}$$

CONNO

Museum Reference
MAM 670-14

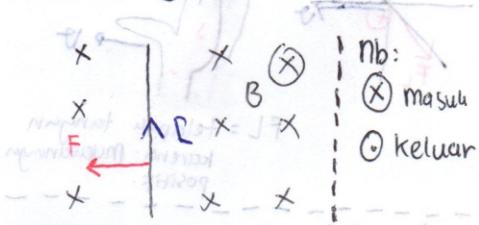
organization generally
is needed

$$g\delta - \partial = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \pi} = \frac{\partial M}{\partial \kappa}$$

Gaya Magnetik

by: MS



Arah Gaya Lorentz

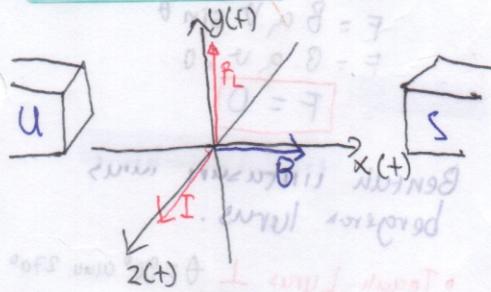


$I \rightarrow$ ibu jari
 $B \rightarrow$ arah banyak jari
 $F \rightarrow$ telapak tangan (putih)

apabila diketahui kutub utara & kutub selatan:

ARAH MEDAN MAGNET
U \rightarrow S

Tiga Dimensi



Medan magnet (B) mengarah dari kutub utara ke kutub selatan.

$$V \times B = J$$

Rumus Gaya Lorentz

$$F_L = B I l \sin \theta_{(0,1)}$$

F_L = Gaya Lorentz (N)

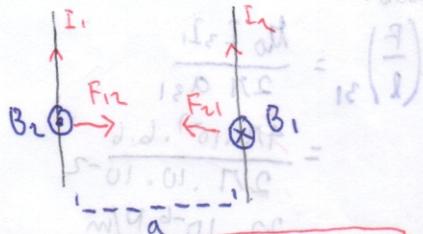
B = Induksi magnet (T)

I = Arus listrik (A)

l = Panjang kawat (m)

θ = Sudut yang terbentuk dr B & I

Kawat Sejajar dialiri I



Jika arus listrik pada kedua kawat

* Searah \rightarrow F_L tarik menarik

* Berlawanan \rightarrow F_L tolak menolak

$$F_{21} = B_1 I_2 l$$

$$F_{21} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1}{2\pi a} I_2 l$$

$$F_{12} = -F_{21} = F = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi a} l$$

$$\frac{F}{l} = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi a}$$

keterangan:

$\frac{F}{l}$ = Gaya persatuan panjang (N/m)

$$\mu_0 = 4\pi \cdot 10^{-7}$$

I = arus listrik (A)

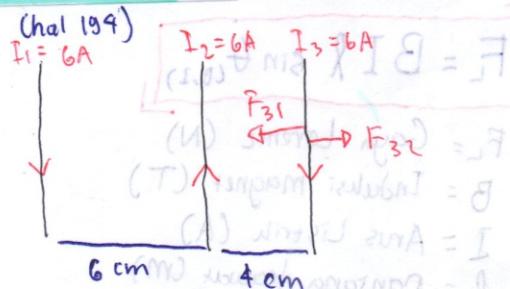
a = jarak antar kawat (m)

$$(v, \theta) + niz - V \rho \theta = J$$

$$(v, \theta) + niz - V \rho \theta = J$$

Contoh Soal

(hal 194)



$$\text{Ditanya: } \left(\frac{F}{l}\right)_3 = ?$$

Jawab:

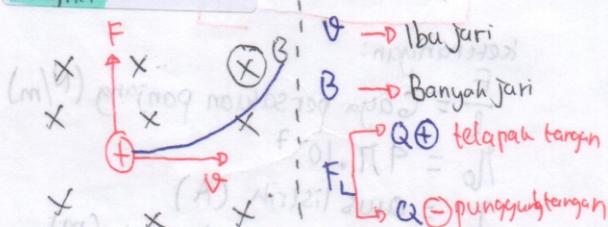
$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{F}{l}\right)_{31} &= \frac{\mu_0 I_3 I_1}{2\pi a_{31}} \\ &= \frac{4\pi \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 6 \cdot 6}{2\pi \cdot 10 \cdot 10^{-2}} \\ &= 72 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ N/m} \\ &= 72 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{F}{l}\right)_{32} &= \frac{\mu_0 I_3 I_2}{2\pi a_{32}} \\ &= \frac{9 \cdot 10^{-7} \cdot 6 \cdot 6}{2\pi \cdot 4 \cdot 10^{-2}} \\ &= 18 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{F}{l}\right)_3 &= \left(\frac{F}{l}\right)_{32} - \left(\frac{F}{l}\right)_{31} \\ &= (18 - 72) \cdot 10^{-5} \\ &\approx -10,8 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ N/m} \end{aligned}$$

Muatan Bergerak di daerah Medan Magnet

Magnet



Muatan akan bergerak pada garis biru — karena dipengaruhi gaya F .

$$F_L = B q v \sin \theta (B, v)$$

F_L = Gaya lorentz (N)

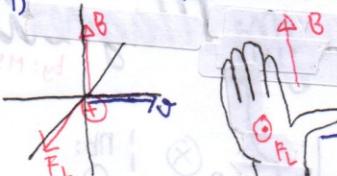
v = kecepatan muatan (m/s)

q = muatan (C)

θ = Sudut B & v

Contoh Soal

menentukan arah



F_L = telapak tangan karena muatannya positif

2) hal 199

$$I = 2A$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 0 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ m} \\ F_L &= B q v \\ &= 2 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ N} \end{aligned}$$

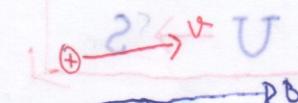
$$F_L = B a v \rightarrow (\sin 90^\circ = 1)$$

$$= 2 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ N}$$

arah F_L menuju kawat karena muatannya negatif.

Bentuk Lintasan

• Sejajar $\theta = 0$



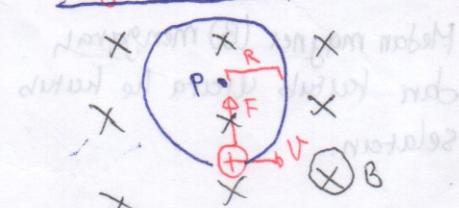
$$F = B a_v v \sin \theta$$

$$F = B \cdot a_v v \cdot 0$$

$$F = 0$$

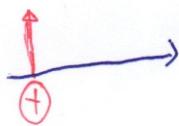
Bentuk lintasan lurus bergerak lurus.

• Tegak Lurus \perp $\theta = 90^\circ$ atau 270°



$$F_L = B q v$$

bentuk lintasan melingkar



$$F_L = F_{sp}$$

$$B q_v v = m \frac{v^2}{R}$$

$$R = \frac{mv}{Bq} \quad p = mv$$

$$R = \frac{p}{Bq}$$

$$p = BqR$$

$$v = \frac{BqR}{m}$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{B^2 q^2 R^2}{m}$$

$$l = \frac{BqR}{m}$$

$$\omega_R = \frac{BqR}{m}$$

$$\omega = \frac{Bq}{m}$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi m}{Bq}$$

Ket:

R = jari-jari lintasan (m)

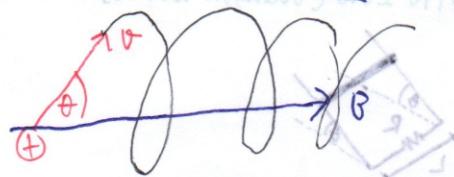
p = momentum linear ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{m/s}$)

T = periode (s)

$a_e = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

$m_e = 9.1 \cdot 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$
= massa e^-

Membentuk Sudut $\theta(B, v)$ UTS Eko 2022 / 11

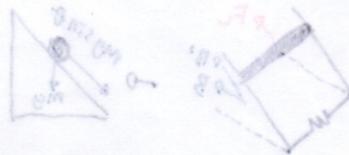


$$F_L = Bq v \sin \theta$$

Bentuk lintasannya spiral (helix)

$F_L = F_{sp}$

$$R = \frac{mv}{Bq \sin \theta}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\theta}{\frac{\pi}{2}} &= \frac{l}{R} & 0^\circ \leq \theta \leq 90^\circ \\ \frac{v}{\frac{\pi}{2}} &= \frac{l}{R} & \frac{F}{F} \cdot S = \\ \frac{v}{\pi} &= \frac{l}{R} & T = \\ \frac{v}{\pi} \cdot l &= \frac{l}{R} & \\ A &= \frac{l}{R} & \end{aligned}$$

$$1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 =$$

$$1 \cdot 1 =$$

$$0 = 93$$

$$0 = 97 - 0^\circ \text{ untuk } 0 \text{ m/s}$$

$$0 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \cdot m$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = m$$

$$0.5 = m$$

Soal 3 PTN:

1) SBMPTN 2018 (Wangsit 108.50)

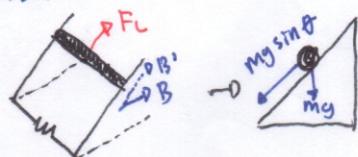


$$L = 1 \text{ m} \quad R = 3 \text{ cm} \quad B \text{ horizontal}$$

$$\theta = 30^\circ \quad V = 3 \text{ m/s} \quad B = 2 \text{ T}$$

Batang konduktor dengan massa m bergeser turun di sepanjang rel, tanpa kehilangan kontak dengan rel sehingga membentuk rangkaian tertutup.

massa $m = \dots ?$



$$B' = B \sin 30^\circ = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 1 \text{ T}$$

$$I = \frac{E}{R} = \frac{B' L^2 V}{R} = \frac{1 \cdot 1^2 \cdot 3}{3} = 1 \text{ A}$$

$$F_L = B I L$$

$$= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1$$

$$= 1 \text{ N}$$

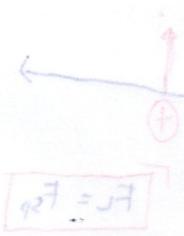
$$\sum F = 0$$

$$m g \sin 30^\circ - F_L = 0$$

$$m \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$m = 0.2 \text{ kg}$$



$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \mu_0 \delta$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta} = \varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \omega$$

$$\varphi \omega \delta = \theta$$

$$\varphi \omega \delta = \vartheta$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{\partial \vartheta}{\partial \theta} = \omega$$

$$\varphi \omega \delta = \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \theta} = \omega$$

$$\omega \delta = \vartheta$$

$$\frac{\partial \vartheta}{\partial \theta} = \omega$$

$$(1) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(2) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(3) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(4) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(5) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(6) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(7) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(8) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(9) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(10) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(11) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(12) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(13) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(14) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

$$(15) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

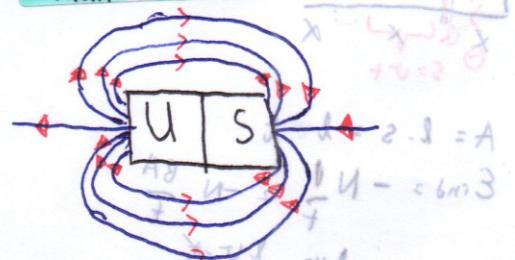
$$(16) \text{ muarabat } \vartheta = \omega \theta = \theta$$

Induksi Elektromagnet

by: MS

Kaidah Tanyon kanan

→ Arah Magnet

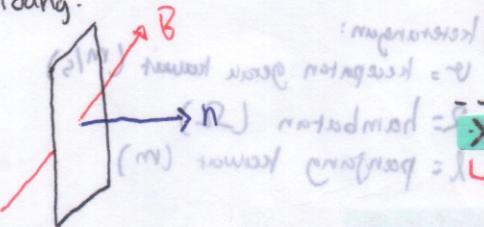


→ Induksi Elektromagnet

- ↳ Gejala yang timbul akibat perubahan fluxus magnet.

→ Flukus Magnet (Φ)

- ↳ Banyak garis-garis gaya magnet yang menembus tegak lurus bidang.



$$\Phi = B \cdot A \cdot \cos \theta \quad (n \perp B)$$

keterangan:

Φ = flukus magnet (Weber)

B = induksi magnet (T)

A = luas penampang (m^2)

θ = Sudut antara n dgn. B.

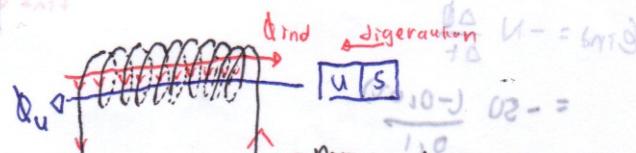
→ Hukum Lenz

"Arah arus listrik (I_{ind}) menimbulkan fluxus magnet induksi (Φ_{ind}) yang menghentangi fluxus magnet utama (Φ_u) dengan tujuan fluxus magnet dalam kumparan."

$$E_{ind} = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt}$$



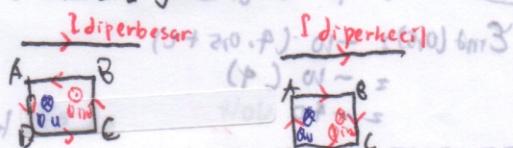
KTK 1 pemakaian 2
 $\Phi_{ind} \rightarrow$ ibu jari
 $I_{ind} \rightarrow$ banyak jari
 Jumlah = 6



- Magnet digerakkan masuk
- timbul listrik Φ_u
- Φ_u karena Utara keluar.
- magnet digerakkan
- Φ_{ind} menjadi ke kiri
- arah arus menjadi berubah

Contoh soal: (SBMPTN):

Diketahui 2 gambar



→ Hukum Faraday

- ↳ E_{ind} sebanding dengan laju perubahan fluxus magnet.

$$E_{ind} = -N \frac{d\Phi}{dt} \quad \rightarrow \text{persamaan}$$

$$E_{ind} = -N \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} \quad \rightarrow \text{Ringka}$$

ket:

E_{ind} = GGL Induksi (Volt)

Δt = perubahan waktu (s)

$\Delta \Phi$ = perubahan fluxus magnet (Wb)

N = jumlah lilitan

$\frac{d\Phi}{dt}$ = turunan.

$\frac{6}{76} \cdot 6m^2 = 6m^2$

$\frac{16V \cdot 10}{76} =$

$\frac{160}{76} = 2.1m^2$

$\frac{160}{76} \cdot 10 =$

$\frac{1600}{76} = 21m^2$

$\frac{1600}{76} = 21m^2$

$\frac{1600}{76} = 21m^2$

**Contoh soal
(218, no. 5)**

$N = 50$

$\Delta \Phi = -0,02 \text{ Wb}$

$\Delta t = 0,15 \text{ s}$

Ditanya:

$E_{\text{ind}} = ?$

Jawab:

$$E_{\text{ind}} = -N \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$= -50 \frac{(-0,02)}{0,15}$$

= 10 Volt

$E_{\text{ind}} = ?$

$E_{\text{ind}} = ?$

Contoh soal (218, no. 6)

Diket:

$N = 10$ lilitan

$t = 0,5 \text{ s}$

$\Phi = 2t^2 + 2t + 5$

Ditanya:

$E_{\text{ind}} = ?$

Jawab:

$$E_{\text{ind}} = -N \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$= -10 \cdot \frac{\Delta(2t^2 + 2t + 5)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= -10 (4t + 2)$$

$$E_{\text{ind}}(0,5) = -10 (4 \cdot 0,5 + 2)$$

$$= -10 (4)$$

$$= -40 \text{ Volt}$$

Arus Listrik Induksi (I_{ind})

$$I = \frac{V}{R} \quad (\text{Volt})$$

$$I_{\text{ind}} = \frac{E_{\text{ind}}}{R}$$

Ket: $R = \text{hambatan} (\Omega)$

$I_{\text{ind}} = \text{Arus listrik induksi (A)}$

Contoh soal hal 223 (no. 3)

Diket: $A = 100 \text{ cm}^2 = 100 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$

$R = 4 \Omega$

$N = 4$ ou lilitan

$B = 10^{-4} \sin 2000t \text{ T}$

Jawab (d/w)

$$E_{\text{ind}} = -N \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$= -N \cdot \frac{\Delta(BA)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= -NA \cdot \frac{\Delta B}{\Delta t}$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = -4 \cdot 10^{-4} \frac{\Delta(\sin 2000t)}{\Delta t}$$

$$= -4 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot 2000 \cos 2000t$$

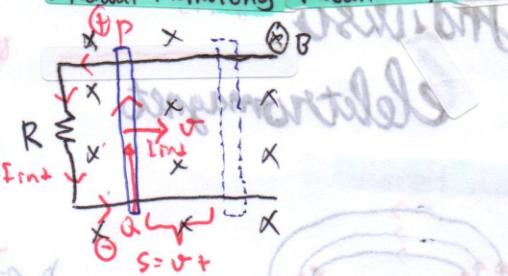
$$= -0,8 \cdot \cos 2000t$$

$$= -0,8 \text{ Volt}$$

$$I_{\text{ind max}} = \frac{E_{\text{ind max}}}{R}$$

$$= 200 \text{ mA}$$

Kawat Memotong Medan Magnet



$$A = l \cdot s = l \cdot v \cdot t$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = -N \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t} = -N \frac{BA}{t}$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = -NB \cdot \frac{lv \cdot t}{t}$$

$$E_{\text{ind}} = B \cdot l \cdot v \sin \theta \quad (6.1.v)$$

Arus Listrik Induksi

$$I_{\text{ind}} = \frac{E_{\text{ind}}}{R}$$

$$I_{\text{ind}} = \frac{Blv}{R}$$

Keterangan:

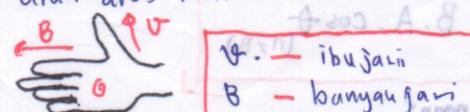
v = kecepatan gerak kawat (m/s)

R = hambatan (Ω)

l = panjang kawat (m)

kTK 3

Arah arus listrik induksi



Contoh: pada gambar diatas arah I_{ind} = A

• di kawat PQ $\rightarrow Q \rightarrow P$

• di hambatan R $\rightarrow P \rightarrow Q$

• Potensial di P \oplus di Q \ominus

Gaya Lorentz (F)

$$F = BIl$$

$$= B \left(\frac{Blv}{R} \right) l$$

$$= \frac{B^2 l^2 v}{R}$$

⇒ Daya Listrik (P)

$$P = I^2 R$$

$$P = \left(\frac{B I V}{R}\right)^2 R$$

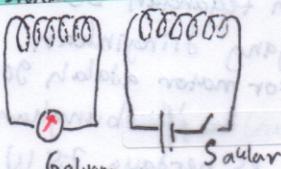
$$P = \left(\frac{B^2 I^2 \cdot V^2}{R \cdot R}\right) R$$

$$P = \frac{B^2 I^2 \cdot V^2}{R}$$

$$P = F \cdot v$$

P = daya (watt)

⇒ Induktansi Diri (L)



kumparan yang memiliki N dan L,
E_{ind} - timbul akibat laju perubahan
arus listrik

$$E_{ind} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

Persamaan

$$E_{ind} = -L \frac{dI}{dt}$$

Aturan

L = induktansi diri (Henry)

$$E_{ind} = -N \frac{\Delta \Phi}{\Delta t}$$

$$-N \frac{\Phi}{t} = -L \frac{I}{t}$$

$$L = \frac{N \Phi}{I}$$

$$L = \frac{NBA}{I}$$

Solenoid:

$$B = \frac{\mu_0 \cdot N \cdot I}{l}$$

$$L = N \left(\frac{\mu_0 N^2}{l} \right) A$$

$$L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{l}$$

$l = \text{panjang solenoid}$

Toroida



$$L = \frac{\mu_0 N^2 A}{2\pi r} \cdot V = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{N^2 A \cdot V}{r} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{N^2 A \cdot 1}{r} = \frac{\mu_0}{2\pi} \frac{N^2 A}{r}$$

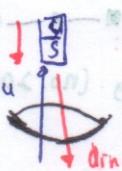
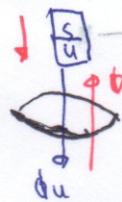
r = jari-jari toroida (cm)

⇒ Energi Induktor

$$W = \frac{1}{2} L I^2$$

W = energi induktor (joule)

⇒ Kelewatiran

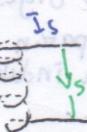
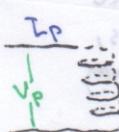


⇒ Trafo

↳ Transformator berfungsi untuk
menaikkan atau menurunkan
tegangan listrik.

• Trafo Step-up

• Trafo Step-down



Kumparan primer

↳ kumparan yang dihubungkan ke
sumber tegangan.

Kumparan sekunder

↳ Kumparan yang dihubungkan ke
peralatan listrik (AC, lampu, dkk)
yang tegangannya ≠ tegangan sumber

$$\frac{V_p}{V_s} = \frac{N_p}{N_s}$$

V = tegangan (V)

N = jumlah lilitan

Efisiensi Trafo

$$\eta = \frac{P_s}{P_p} = \frac{V_s I_s}{V_p I_p} = \frac{N_s I_s}{N_p I_p}$$

η = efisiensi trafo (%)

P = daya (Watt)

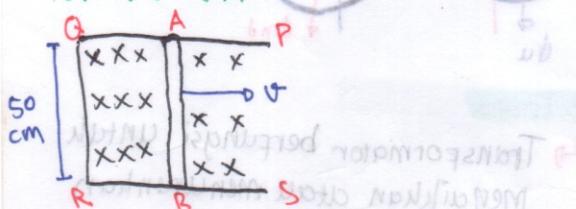
Daya yang hilang $\rightarrow \Delta P = P_p - P_s$

Trafo ideal berlaku

$$P_s = P_p$$

Contoh-contoh soal:

1) BUSAK hal 319 (no. 204)
SKAWU 1977



Rangkaian kawat PARIS terletak dalam medan magnetik yang kuat metarnya $0,5 \text{ Wb/m}^2$, dan arahnya masuk bidang kertas. Bila kawat AB digeser ke kanan dgk kecepatan 4 m/s , gaya gerak listrik induksi yang terjadi adalah ...

Jawab:

Diket:

$$B = 0,5 \text{ Wb/m}^2 \text{ (masuk)} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ wb/m}^2$$

$$v = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$l = 50 \text{ cm} = 0,5 \text{ m} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ m}$$

Ditanya: E_{ind} & arah = ...?

Jawab

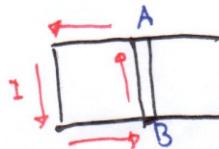
$$E_{\text{ind}} = Bl v \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \sin 90^\circ \\ &= 1 \text{ Volt} \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan arah & ketahuan
tegangan keman

$$\rightarrow v \times B \uparrow I$$

Maka, arah arusnya B ke A



Jika arus masuk
ke B, dan keluar
melalui A,

maka
A kutub +
B kutub -

2) BUSAK hal 319 (no. 207)

SIMAK UI 2013

Sebuah transformator digunakan untuk mengubah tegangan 250 V ke tegangan yang diinginkan. Efisiensi transformator adalah 90%. Kumparan sekunder dihubungkan dengan lemari es berdaya 75 W dan 100 V. Kuat arus pada kumparan primer adalah ...

Jawab:

$$V_p = 250 \text{ V} \quad 250 \text{ V ke } 100 \text{ V (step-down)}$$

$$V_s = 100 \text{ V}$$

$$\eta = 90\%$$

$$P_s = 75 \text{ W}$$

$$\text{Dit: } I_p = \dots ?$$

Jawab:

$$\eta = \frac{P_s}{P_p} \cdot 100\% \quad (100\% \text{ ini bener})$$

$$90\% = \frac{75}{P_p} \cdot 100\%$$

$$P_p = \frac{75}{0,9} = \frac{75}{0,9} \text{ W}$$

$$P_p = \frac{750}{9} = \frac{750}{9} \text{ W} \quad \text{rumus daya brasla}$$

$$P_p = V_p \cdot I_p \quad P = V \cdot I$$

$$\frac{750}{9} = 250 \cdot I_p \quad \frac{A \cdot U}{I} = J$$

$$I_p = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{A \cdot U}{I} = I_p = 0,333 \text{ A} \quad \frac{A \cdot U}{I} = J$$

3] BUSAK UN hal 257 (no. 258)

UN 2017

Sebuah trafo step-down dengan
efisiensi 80% digunakan untuk
mengubah tegangan 1000 volt
menjadi 220 volt. Trafo ini di-
hubungkan dengan lampu 220V,
40 watt. Besar daya yang hilang
akibat panas dan faktor lainnya
adalah ...

Jawab:

Diket:

$$\eta = 80\%$$

$$V_p = 1000 \text{ V}$$

$$V_s = 220 \text{ V}$$

$$P_s = 40 \text{ watt}$$

Dit:

$$\Delta P = \dots ?$$

Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= \frac{P_s}{P_p} \cdot 100\% \\ 80\% &= \frac{40}{P_p} \cdot 100\% \\ P_p &= \frac{40 \cdot 100}{80} \\ P_p &= 50 \text{ Watt} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta P &= P_p - P_s \\ &= 50 - 40 \\ &= 10 \text{ Watt} \end{aligned}$$

Arus Bolak-Balik

By: BD & SI ~

↳ Arus bolak-balik (AC / Alternating Current) adalah arus listrik dimana besar & arahnya arus berubah-ubah secara bolak-balik.

> Nilai Efektif & Nilai Maksimum

$$V_{ef} = \frac{V_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$I_{ef} = \frac{I_{max}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

• Nilai Rata-Rata:

$$V_{rata-rata} = \frac{2V_{max}}{\pi}$$

$$I_{rata-rata} = \frac{2I_{max}}{\pi}$$

ket:

V_{ef} = tegangan efektif (V)

I_{ef} = arus listrik efektif (A)

V_{max} = tegangan maksimal (V)

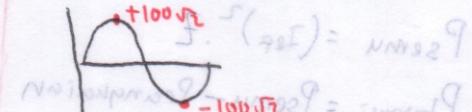
I_{max} = arus listrik maksimal (A)

• Nilai yang ditunjukkan voltmeter / amperemeter → nilai efektif.

ex: Voltmeter menunjukkan angka 100 volt

artiinya

Nilai tegangan terentang antara $-100\sqrt{2}$ dan $100\sqrt{2}$



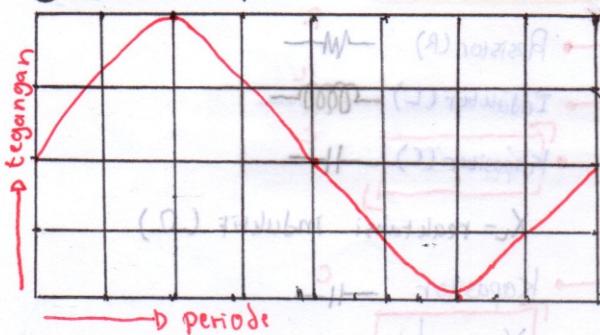
• Nilai tegangan PLN → nilai maksimum

→ Osiloskop



↳ Alat ukur elektronika yang berfungsi memproyeksikan bentuk sinyal listrik agar dapat dilihat & dipelajari.

OSILOSKOP



ex: skala vertikal = 2V/cm

skala horizontal = 10 ms/cm

millisekon

1) $V_{max} = \dots ?$

$$V_{max} = \text{amplitudo}$$

= 2 kotak

= 2 cm ($\frac{2V}{cm}$)

= $4V$

$$A \cdot I = AV$$

2) $V_{efektif} = \dots ?$

$$V_{ef} = \frac{V_{max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = 2\sqrt{2} V$$

$$X \cdot I = AV$$

3) $V_{rata-rata} = \dots ?$

$$V_{rata-rata} = \frac{2V_{max}}{\pi} = \frac{2(4)}{\pi} = \frac{8}{\pi} V$$

4) Tegangan puncak ke puncak

$$V_{pp} = 2 \cdot V_{max} = 2 \cdot (4V) = 8V$$

5) Periode (T) $T = \text{kotak mendatar}$

$$T = 8 \text{ kotak} = 8 (10 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{s}) = 8 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{s}$$

6) Frekuensi (f)

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{8 \cdot 10^{-2}} = \frac{100}{8} = 12.5 \text{ Hz}$$

7) Kecepatan sudut / frekuensi sudut

$$\omega = 2\pi f, \omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

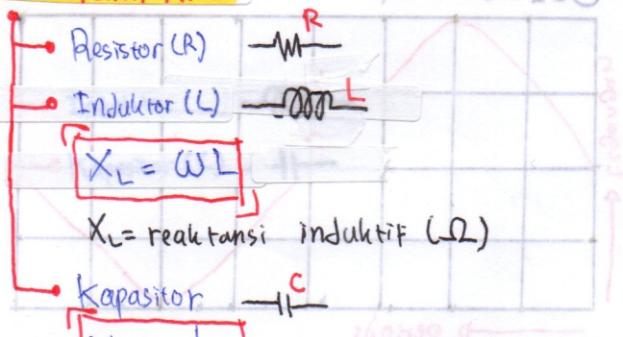
$$\omega = 2\pi (12.5) = 25\pi \text{ rad/s}$$

8) Persamaan tegangan

$$V = V_{max} \sin \omega t$$

$$V = 8 \sin 25\pi t$$

→ Komponen ABB



X_L = reaktansi induktif (Ω)

Kapasitor

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

X_C = reaktansi kapasitif (Ω)

→ Resistor

$$V_R = I \cdot R$$

arah vektor $V_R = 90^\circ$

$$U_R = V_R$$

V_R = tegangan (V)

I = kuat arus (A)

R = hambatan resistor (Ω)

→ Induktor

$$V_L = I \cdot X_L$$

arah vektor $V_L = 90^\circ$

X_L = reaktansi induktif (Ω)

→ Kapasitor

$$V_C = I \cdot X_C$$

arah vektor $V_C = 90^\circ$

X_C = reaktansi kapasitif (Ω)

→ Jenis Rangkaian

• RL



$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_L^2} \text{ (arah vektor)}$$

$$V_{RL} = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_L^2} \text{ (vektor)}$$

$$V_{RL} = I \cdot Z \quad \frac{1}{T} = f$$

Sudut Fase

$$\tan \theta = \frac{X_L}{R} = \frac{V_L}{V_R}$$

Z = impedansi / hambatan total (Ω)

θ = Sudut Fase, $P = V$

• RC

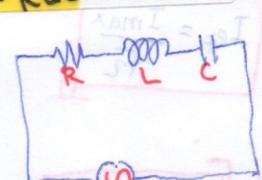


$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2}$$

$$V_{RC} = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_C^2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{X_C}{R} = \frac{V_C}{V_R}$$

• RLC



$$x_{sum} = 75^\circ$$

$$V = V_{max} \sin \omega t$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

$$V = I \cdot Z$$

$$V_{total} = \sqrt{V_R^2 + (V_L - V_C)^2}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} = \frac{V_L - V_C}{V_R}$$

Z = impedansi / hambatan total (Ω)

θ = Sudut Fase.

→ Daya (P)

$$P_{rangingan} = (I_{ef})^2 R$$

$$P_{semu} = (I_{ef})^2 \cdot Z$$

$$P_{disipasi} = P_{semu} - P_{rangingan}$$

P = daya (watt)

→ Faktor Daya

$$\cos \theta = \frac{R}{Z}$$

Jangan dicari sudutnya!

R = hambatan resistor (Ω)

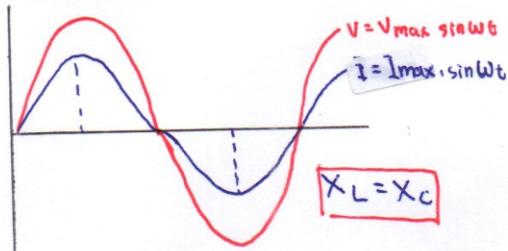
Z = impedansi (Ω)

fungsi & jadilah

> Sifat Rangkaian

- Resonansi / Resistif
- Induktif
- Kapasitif.

• Resonansi / Resistif



• frekuensi resonansi

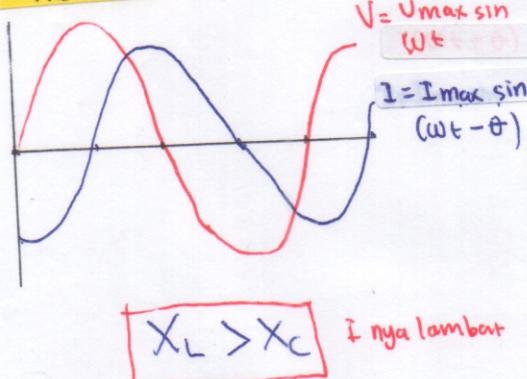
$$\begin{aligned} X_L &= X_C \\ \omega L &= \frac{1}{\omega C} \\ (\omega)^2 &= \frac{1}{LC} \\ \omega &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2\pi f = \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{1}{LC}}$$

$f = \text{frekuensi (Hz)}$

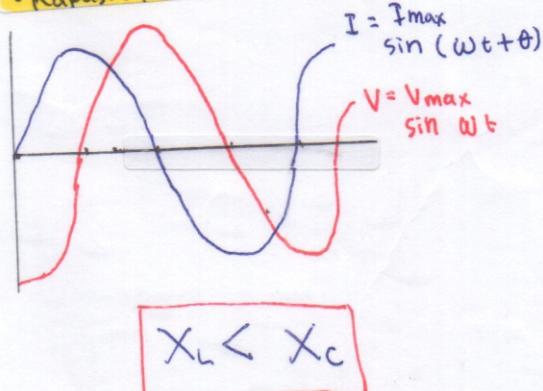
• Induktif



$$X_L > X_C$$

I nya lambat

• kapasitif



$$X_L < X_C$$

> Contoh Soal

1) Diketahui:

$$\begin{aligned} R &= 30 \Omega \\ L &= 60 \text{ mH} = 6 \cdot 10^{-2} \text{ H} \\ C &= 10 \text{ MF} = 10^{-5} \text{ F} \end{aligned}$$

Ditanya: a) $X_L = \dots$

b) $X_C = \dots$

c) $Z = \dots$

d) $I_{\max} = \dots$

e) $I_{\text{ef}} = \dots$

f) Beda fase = \dots

g) Prangkaian = \dots

h) Faktor daya = \dots

Jawab:

a) $X_L = \omega L = 1000 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-2} = 60 \Omega$

b) $X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C} = \frac{1}{10^3 \cdot 10^{-5}} = 10^2 = 100 \Omega$

c) $Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$

$$= \sqrt{30^2 + (-40)^2}$$

Triple Pythagoras
3,4,5

$$= 50 \Omega$$

d) $I_{\max} = \frac{V_{\max}}{Z} = \frac{50}{50} = 1 \text{ A}$

e) $I_{\text{ef}} = \frac{I_{\max}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \text{ A}$

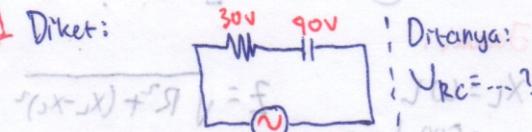
f) $\tan \theta = \frac{X_L - X_C}{R} = \frac{60 - 100}{30} = -\frac{4}{3}$

$\tan \theta = -\frac{4}{3} \rightarrow \theta = -53^\circ$

g) $P = (I_{\text{ef}})^2 R = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 \cdot 30 = 15 \text{ watt}$

h) $\cos \theta = \frac{R}{Z} = \frac{30}{50} = 0,6$

2) Diket:



Ditanya: $\text{V}_{RC} = ?$

$$\text{V}_{RC} = \sqrt{V_R^2 + V_C^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{(30)^2 + (90)^2}$$

$$= 50 \text{ volt}$$

$$= \sqrt{30^2 + 90^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{10000} = 100 \text{ volt}$$

$$= \sqrt{30^2 + 90^2} = 100 \text{ volt}$$

Soal 2 PTN

1] SBMPTN 2017 (Wangsit 110, 165)

Sumber arus bolak-balik memiliki amplitudo tegangan 200V dan frekuensi sudut 25 Hz mengalir melalui hambatan $R = 200 \Omega$ dan kapasitor $C = \frac{100}{\pi} \text{ MF}$ yang disusun seri. Kuat arus yang melalui kapasitor tersebut

Diket:

$$V = 200 \text{ V}$$

$$f = 25 \text{ Hz}$$

$$C = \frac{100}{\pi} \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ F}$$

Dit:

$$I = ?$$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned} X_C &= \frac{1}{\omega C} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi f C} \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot 25 \cdot \frac{100}{\pi} \cdot 10^{-6}} \\ &= 200 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + X_C^2} = \frac{200V}{200A} = R = I \quad (6)$$

$$= \sqrt{200^2 + 200^2}$$

$$= 200\sqrt{2} \Omega = \frac{200I}{\sqrt{2}V} = 70I \quad (7)$$

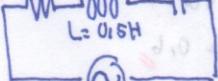
$$I = \frac{V}{Z} = \frac{200}{200\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}A \quad (8)$$

2] SBMPTN 2019 (BUSAK 321, 226)

$$R = 1000 \Omega$$

$$C = 2 \text{ MF}$$

$$\omega = 500 \text{ rad/s}$$



$$I = 10 \text{ A}$$

$$Z = ?$$

Jawab:

$$X_L = \omega L$$

$$= 500 \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= 250 \Omega$$

$$X_C = \frac{1}{\omega C}$$

$$= \frac{10^6}{500 \cdot 2}$$

$$= \frac{10^6}{1000} = 1000 \Omega$$

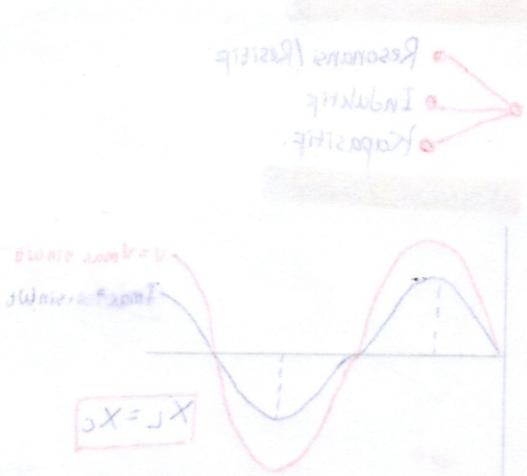
$$Z = \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{1000^2 + 750^2}$$

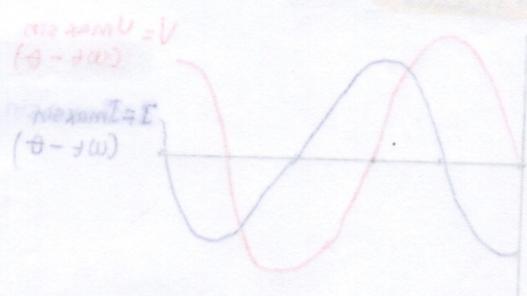
Triple phytagoras

$$= 1250 \Omega$$

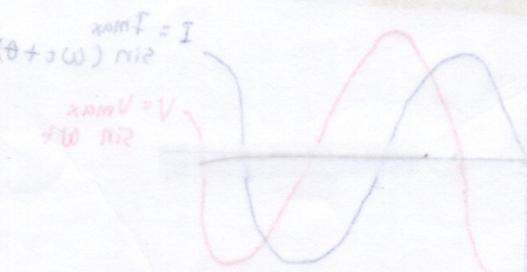
$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \sqrt{R^2 + (X_L - X_C)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{1000^2 + 750^2} \\ &= 1250 \Omega \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\omega C} &= 2\pi f \quad (1) \\ \frac{1}{\omega L} &= \frac{1}{2\pi f} \quad (2) \\ \frac{1}{\omega} &= \omega \quad (3) \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \omega C &= V \\ (\theta + \omega t) &= \omega t \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \omega L &= V \\ (\theta + \omega t) &= \omega t \end{aligned}$$

TEORI

Relativitas

KHUSUS

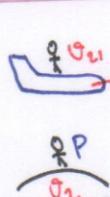
By: Sintinen

- memperkirakan adanya efek-efek ganjil ketika kecepatan suatu benda mendekati kecepatan cahaya.

Partikel Einstein

- Einstein
- 1) Hukum fisika memiliki bentuk yang sama di semua kerangka acuan inersia.
 - 2) Kecepatan cahaya sama besar menurut semua pengamat / sudut pandang.
- $$C = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

Relativitas Kecepatan

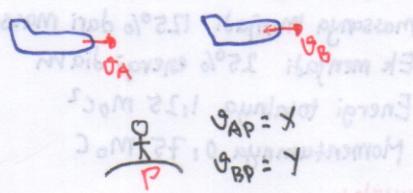


$$v_2 = \frac{v_1 + v_{21}}{1 + \frac{v_1 \cdot v_{21}}{c^2}}$$

v = kecepatan (m/s)

c = kecepatan cahaya
($3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$)

Dua Buah Pesawat Searah

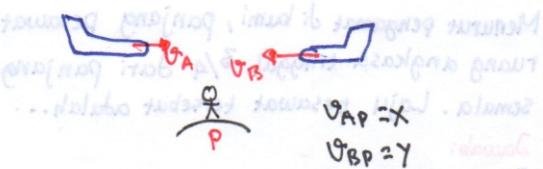


$$v_{AB} = \frac{v_{AP} + v_{BP}}{1 + \frac{v_{AP} \cdot v_{BP}}{c^2}}$$

$$v_{AB} = \frac{x - y}{1 - \frac{xy}{c^2}}$$

Searah dikurangi
Berlawanan ditambah

Dua Pesawat Berlawanan Arah



$$v_{AB} = \frac{v_{AP} + v_{BP}}{1 + \frac{v_{AP} \cdot v_{BP}}{c^2}}$$

$$v_{AB} = \frac{x + y}{1 + \frac{xy}{c^2}}$$

contoh soal:

1] Dari TST

Sebuah partikel yang bergerak dengan kelajuan $0,3c$ terhadap kerangka acuan laboratorium memancarkan sebuah elektron searah dengan kecepatan $0,3c$ relatif terhadap partikel. Laju elektron tadi menurut kerangka acuan laboratorium paling dekat nilainya dengan

Jawab:

Diket:

$$v_1 = 0,3c$$

$$v_2 = 0,3c$$

(berlawanan arah)

Ditanya:

$$v = ?$$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{v_1 + v_2}{1 + \frac{v_1 \cdot v_2}{c^2}} \\ &= \frac{0,3c + 0,3c}{1 + \frac{0,09c^2}{c^2}} \\ &= \frac{0,6c}{1,09} = 0,51c \end{aligned}$$

Relativitas Panjang

$$L = L_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \quad L < L_0$$

Keterangan:

L_0 = panjang mula-mula / panjang sejati

L = panjang benda ketika bergerak.

Contoh soal: Nama penulis buku ini adalah ...

1] SBMPTN 2014 (Buras 329)

Menurut pengamat di bumi, panjang pesawat ruang angkasa tinggal $\frac{3}{4}$ dari panjang semula. Laju pesawat tersebut adalah...

Jawab:

Diket:

$$L = \frac{3}{4} L_0$$

Jawab:

Ditanya:

$$v = \dots ?$$

$$L = L_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} L_0 = L_0 \sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{16}{16} - \frac{9}{16} = \frac{v^2}{c^2}$$

$$\frac{7}{16} = v^2$$

$$v = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{7} c$$

⇒ Dilatasi Waktu

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

ex: A pergi ke luar angkasa meninggalkan B di bumi.

$$\Delta t > \Delta t_0$$

Keterangan:

Δt_0 = Waktu orang yang pergi

Δt = Waktu menurut pengamat yang tinggal di bumi.

1] KODING

David dan Boby adalah saudara kembar.

David pergi ke luar angkasa dengan kecepatan $0,8c$. Menurut David, ia pergi selama 12 tahun. Tetapi menurut Boby,

David pergi selama ...

$$\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \quad \Delta t = 20 \text{ tahun}$$

$$= \frac{12}{0,8}$$

⇒ Relativitas Massa

$$E_{diam} = E_0 = m_0 c^2$$

$$E_{total} = E = m c^2$$

$$E_k = E_{total} - E_{diam}$$

$$E_k = \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - E_0$$

$$E_k = E_0 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} - 1 \right)$$

⇒ Momentum Relativistik

$$E^2 = E_0^2 + p^2 c^2$$

⇒ Hapalan

$$v = 0,6c$$

$$v = 0,8c$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2}c$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}c$$

$$\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

$$0,8$$

$$0,6$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

1] KODING

Sebuah elektron dengan massa diam m_0 bergerak dengan kecepatan $0,6c$.

(c = laju cahaya), maka ...

1) massanya menjadi 125% dari massa diam

2) E_k menjadi 25% energi diam

3) Energi totalnya $1,25 m_0 c^2$

4) Momentumnya $0,75 m_0 c$

Jawab:

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$m = \frac{m_0}{0,8}$$

$$m = \frac{5}{4} m_0$$

$$m = 125\% m_0$$

$$\bullet E = \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\bullet E^2 = E_0^2 + p^2 c^2$$

$$\bullet (\frac{5}{4} E_0)^2 - E_0^2 = p^2 c^2$$

$$\bullet \frac{9}{16} E_0^2 = p^2$$

$$\bullet E_k = E_0 \left(\frac{1}{0,8} - 1 \right)$$

$$\bullet E_k = \frac{1}{4} E_0$$

$$\bullet \frac{3}{4} m_0 c^2 = p$$

$$\bullet p = 0,75 m_0 c$$

TEORI KUANTUM

By: YO + materi 78

- ↳ Teori fisika modern yang menjelaskan semua sesuatu yang tidak dapat dijelaskan oleh teori fisika klasik.

↳ Teori Radiasi Benda Hitam

Stefan - Boltzman

$$P = \epsilon \sigma T^4 A$$

$$\frac{W}{P} = t$$

$$I = \frac{P}{A}$$

Keterangan:

P = daya radiasi (Watt)

ϵ = koefisien emisi hitam ($0 \leq \epsilon \leq 1$)

$$\sigma = 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8}$$

T = suhu benda (K)

A = luas penampang (m^2)

Nilai emisivitas

$$0 \leq \epsilon \leq 1$$

$$\text{warna hitam} \rightarrow \epsilon = 1$$

$$\text{warna putih} \rightarrow \epsilon = 0$$

Contoh soal:

1] KODING 110

Sebuah lampu hemat energi berbentuk bola dengan luas permukaannya 50 cm^2 bersuhu 127°C . Jika diketahui $\sigma = 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \text{ W} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{K}^{-4}$. Dan emisivitas permukaan lampu 0,5, maka energi radiasi persatuan waktu yang dipancarkan lampu adalah...

Jawab:

$$A = 50 \text{ cm}^2 = 50 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ m}^2$$

$$T = 127^\circ\text{C} = 400 \text{ K}$$

$$\sigma = 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8}$$



$$W = P \cdot t$$

$$P = \epsilon \sigma T^4 A$$

$$P = 0,5 \cdot 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 400^4 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$= 3,16 \text{ Watt}$$

$$P = \epsilon \sigma T^4 A$$

$$= 0,5 \cdot 5,67 \cdot 10^{-8} \cdot 256 \cdot 10^8 \cdot 50 \cdot 10^{-4}$$

$$= 5 \cdot 5,67 \cdot 256 \cdot 10^9 \cdot 5$$

$$= 3,16 \text{ Watt}$$

(C) MATERI 78

2] KODING 111

Suatu benda hitam pada suhu 27°C memancarkan energi $W \text{ J.s}^{-1}$, jika diperpanjang sampai 327°C energi radiasinya menjadi ...

Jawab:

$$T_1 = 27^\circ\text{C} = 300 \text{ K}$$

$$P_1 = W$$

$$P_2 = \dots$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \frac{\epsilon T_1^4 A}{\epsilon T_2^4 A}$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \left(\frac{T_1}{T_2}\right)^4$$

$$\frac{P_1}{P_2} = \left(\frac{300}{600}\right)^4 = \frac{1}{16}$$

$$P_2 = 16 \cdot W$$

$$W = \frac{1}{16} P_2$$

$$W = 0,0625 P_2$$

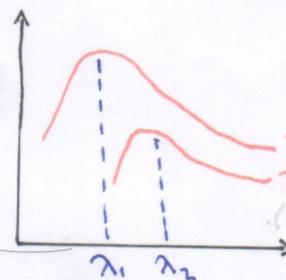
$$W = 0,0625 \cdot 16 \cdot W$$

$$W = 1,0 W$$

$$W = W$$

↳ Teori Wien

- Menjelaskan tentang hubungan intensitas dengan frekuensi atau panjang gelombang.



$$T_1 > T_2$$

$$\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$$

$$\Delta T = K$$

Keterangan: λ = panjang gelombang (m)

T = suhu (K)

$$K = 2,898 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$\text{m} \Leftrightarrow \text{Angstrom}$

$$1 \text{ Å} = 10^{-10} \text{ m}$$

$$1 \text{ m} = 10^{10} \text{ Å}$$

Contoh soal:

1] KODING 111

Suhu permukaan benda 483 K . Panjang gelombang radiasi pada intensitas maksimum yang dipancarkan oleh permukaan benda itu adalah ... Å

$$(K = 2,898 \cdot 10^{-3})$$

Jawab:

$$T = 483 \text{ K} \quad K = 2,898 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad \lambda = \dots$$

$$\lambda = \frac{K}{T} = \frac{2,898 \cdot 10^{-3}}{483} \text{ m}$$

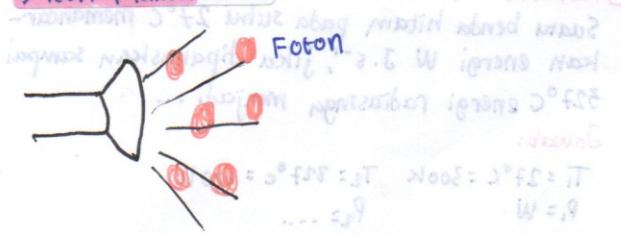
$$= 0,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$$

$$= 0,6 \cdot 10^{-5} \cdot 10^10 \text{ Å}$$

$$= 6 \cdot 10^4 \text{ Å}$$

$$= 60 \text{ Å}$$

→ Teori Planck



Foton → Partikel cahaya
(cahaya sebagai bentuk partikel)

Kuanta → energi 1 foton

$$E = hf$$

$$E = h \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

kuantum → energi n foton

$$E = nhf$$

$$E = nh \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

E = energi foton (Joule)

$$1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

n = jumlah foton

$$h = 6,6 \cdot 10^{-34}$$

f = frekuensi (Hz)

$$c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

λ = panjang gelombang (m).

contoh soal:

1) KODING III

Tentukan kuanta energi yang terkandung dalam sinar dengan $\lambda = 6600 \text{ Å}$ jika $c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$ dan tetapan Planck adalah $6,6 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$!

Jawab:

$$\lambda = 6600 \text{ Å} = 6,6 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$h = 6,6 \cdot 10^{-34}$$

$$E = \dots ?$$

$$E = h \frac{c}{\lambda} = 6,6 \cdot 10^{-34} \frac{3 \cdot 10^8}{6,6 \cdot 10^{-7}} = 3 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

2) KODING III

Sebuah molekul atom H bergetar dengan frekuensi alami $8,1 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$. Bila tetapan Planck $6,6 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$, maka tingkat energi pada level tersebut adalah ... eV

Jawab:

$$n = 1$$

$$f = 8,1 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ Hz}$$

$$h = 6,6 \cdot 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

$$E = nhf = 1 \cdot 6,6 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot 8,1 \cdot 10^{13}$$

$$= 6,6 \cdot 8,1 \cdot 10^{21}$$

↓ diubah jadi eV

$$= \frac{6,6 \cdot 8,1 \cdot 10^{21}}{1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}}$$

$$= 0,133 \text{ eV}$$

→ Dualisme Gelombang Partikel

cahaya/gelombang dapat bersifat sebagai partikel

& partikel dapat bersifat sebagai gelombang/cahaya.

Cahaya bersifat partikel

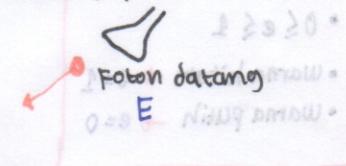
↳ Teori Planck, efek fotolistrik, dan efek Compton.

Partikel bersifat cahaya

↳ hipotesis de Broglie.

→ Efek Fotolistrik (Albert Einstein)

Peristiwa tereksitasinya elektron dari logam akibat penceran energi foton.



Logam

$$W = E_0$$

Ek

Elektron lepas
(fotoelektron)

Kekalahan E

$$E = W + E_k$$

$$E = E_0 + E_k$$

$$hf = hfo + E_k$$

$$h \frac{c}{\lambda} = h \frac{c}{\lambda_0} + E_k$$

Syarat terjadi fotolistrik:

$$E > W \text{ atau } E_0$$

$$f > f_0$$

$$\lambda < \lambda_0$$

Intensitas hanya berpengaruh ke jumlah elektron terlepas.

$$I = E_0 \cdot f_0 \cdot I_0$$

Keterangan:

$$E = \text{energi foton datang (J)}$$

$$f = \text{Frekuensi}$$

$$\lambda = \text{panjang gel.}$$

$$W = E_0 = \text{energi ambang (fungsi kerja)}$$

$$f_0 = \text{frekuensi}$$

$$\lambda_0 = \text{panjang gel.}$$

$$E_k = \text{energi kinetik (J)}$$

Contoh soal:

1) KODING 121

Suatu permukaan logam yang fungsi kerjanya $2,1 \cdot 10^{-19}$ Joule disinari cahaya yang panjang gelombangnya 600 nm. Jika tetapan Planck $= 6,6 \cdot 10^{-34}$ Js dan cepat rambat cahaya $3 \cdot 10^8$ m/s, maka E_k maksimum elektron adalah ...

Jawab:

$$W = 2,1 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ Joule}$$

$$\lambda = 600 \text{ nm} = 6 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ m}$$

$$h = 6,6 \cdot 10^{-34}$$

$$c = 3 \cdot 10^8 \text{ m/s}$$

$$Ek = \dots ?$$

$$E = W + Ek$$

$$Ek = E - W$$

$$= h \frac{c}{\lambda} - W$$

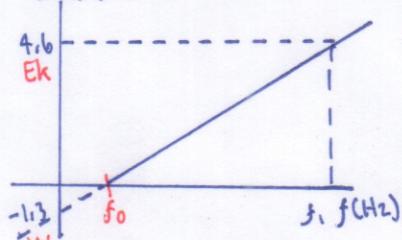
$$= \frac{6,6 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^8}{6 \cdot 10^{-7}} - 2,1 \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$= (3,3 - 2,1) \cdot 10^{-19}$$

$$= 1,2 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

2) KODING 121

Grafik efek Fotoelektron: E_{max} (eV)



Jika $h = 6,6 \cdot 10^{-34}$ Js, dan $1 \text{ eV} = 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19}$ Joule, maka nilai f_0 dari grafik di samping adalah ...

Jawab:

$$E = W + Ek$$

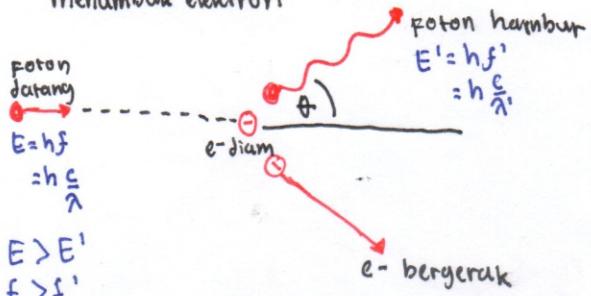
$$h \cdot f = (4,6 + 1,3) \text{ eV}$$

$$6,6 \cdot 10^{-34} \cdot f = 5,9 \cdot 1,6 \cdot 10^{-19} \text{ J}$$

$$f = 1,43 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ Hz}$$

→ Efek Compton

Peristiwa penghamburan fotoon akibat menumbuh elektron



$$E > E'$$

$$f > f'$$

$$\lambda < \lambda'$$

E = energi fotoon datang (J)

f = frekuensi — — — (Hz)

λ = panjang gel. — — — (m)

E' = energi fotoon hambur (J)

f' = frekuensi — — — (Hz)

λ' = panjang gel. — — — (m)

E_k = energi kinetik (J)

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$\Delta\lambda$ = selisih panjang gelombang (m)

θ = sudut hambur

m_e = massa elektron

Contoh soal:

1) KODING 123

Pada efek Compton, fotoon yang menumbuh elektron mengalami perubahan panjang gelombang sebesar $\frac{h}{2m_e c}$, dengan h = tetapan Planck, m_e = massa diam elektron, dan c = kecepatan fotoon. Besar sudut hamburan yang dialami fotoon tersebut sebesar ...

Jawab:

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{h}{2m_e c} \quad \theta = \dots ?$$

$$\Delta\lambda = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{h}{m_e c} = \frac{h}{m_e c} (1 - \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = 1 - \cos \theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

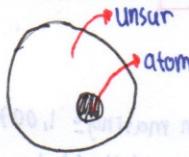
$$\theta = 60^\circ$$

TEORI ATOM, INTI ATOM, DAN Radioaktivitas

By: YO

Teori Atom

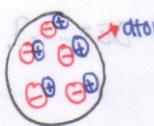
1] Teori Atom Dalton



- Bagian terkecil dari unsur adalah atom
- Atom tidak dapat terbagi lagi.
- atom suatu unsur sejenis.

2] Teori Atom Thomson

- ↳ Atom terdiri atas elektron yang tersebar merata.



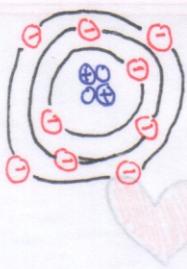
seperti "Roti kismis"

3] Teori Atom Rutherford



- inti: proton
- spektrum energi: kontinu
- ↳ elektron berputar mengelilingi inti sambil memancarkan energi.

4] Teori Atom Bohr



inti: proton + neutron
spektrum energi: diskret

$$E = -\frac{13,6}{n^2} \text{ eV}$$

$n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
= bilangan kuantum
= lintasan

- e^- pindah dari dalam ke lintasan luar
↳ menyerap energi
- e^- pindah dari luar ke lintasan dalam
↳ melepas energi
- Besar energi yang diserap / dilepas

$$\Delta E = -13,6 \left(\frac{1}{n_{\text{asal}}} - \frac{1}{n_{\text{tujuan}}} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} \oplus \Delta E \text{ melepas } E \\ \ominus \Delta E \text{ menyerap } E \end{array}$$

ex:

1] KODING

Energi elektron pada keadaan dasar di dalam atom hidrogen adalah $-13,6 \text{ eV}$. Energi elektron pada $n=4$ adalah ...

Jawab:

$$n=4, E = \dots?$$

$$E = -\frac{13,6}{n^2} \text{ eV}$$

$$= -\frac{13,6}{16} \text{ eV}$$

$$= -0,85 \text{ eV}$$

2] KODING

Pada model atom Bohr, energi hidrogen pada keadaan dasar $-13,6 \text{ eV}$. Jika e^- mengalami transisi dari kulit M ke kulit L, maka $\Delta E = \dots?$

Jawab:

$$n_{\text{asal}} = 3 \cdot \frac{36}{42} = \frac{108}{14} \text{ mg/L}$$

$$n_{\text{tujuan}} = 2$$

$$\Delta E = \dots?$$

$$\Delta E = -13,6 \left(\frac{1}{n_{\text{asal}}} - \frac{1}{n_{\text{tujuan}}} \right)$$

$$= -13,6 \left(\frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

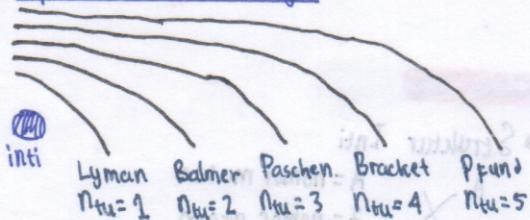
$$= -13,6 \cdot \frac{4-9}{36}$$

$$= +1,89 \text{ eV}$$

Besar panjang gelombang yang terpancar:

$$\frac{1}{\lambda} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_{\text{tujuan}}} - \frac{1}{n_{\text{asal}}} \right) \quad R = 1,097 \cdot 10^{-7}$$

5] Spektrum Atom Hidrogen



Lysa Badu Pasti Brantem Pekul Lima

3] KODING

Dalam spektrum pencerahan atom hidrogen, rasio panjang gelombang untuk radiasi Balmer ($n=3$ ke $n=2$) terhadap radiasi Lyman ($n=2$ ke $n=1$) adalah ...

Jawab:

• radiasi Balmer $n_{as} = 3, n_{tu} = 2$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{bal}} = R \left(\frac{1}{n_{tu}^2} - \frac{1}{n_{as}^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{bal}} = R \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{9} \right)$$

$$\lambda_{bal} = \frac{36}{5R}$$

• radiasi Lyman $n_{as} = 2, n_{tu} = 1$

$$\frac{1}{\lambda_{lym}} = R \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\lambda_{lym} = \frac{9}{3R}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\lambda_{bal}}{\lambda_{lym}} = \frac{36}{5R} \cdot \frac{3R}{9} = \frac{27}{5} \quad (\text{E})$$

$$\Delta E_{max} \rightarrow n_{as} = \infty$$

$$\Delta E_{min} \rightarrow n_{as} = n_{tu} + 1$$

$$\lambda_{max} \rightarrow n_{as} = n_{tu} + 1$$

$$\lambda_{min} \rightarrow n_{as} = 1 \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{e} \right) \therefore \Delta E =$$

ex:

1] KODING

Panjang gelombang pada deret Balmer akan mencapai max bila transisi e^- dari

Jawab:

$$n_{tu} = 2 \quad \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{e} \right) \therefore \frac{1}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$n_{as} = n_{tu} + 1 = 2 + 1$$

$$= 3 \quad (\text{O})$$

4] Fisika Inti

• Struktur Inti

$A = \text{nomor massa}$

$Z = \text{nomor atom}$

$X = \text{lambang unsur}$

$Z = p$

$A = p+n$

• Energi Ikat

Defek massa

$$\Delta m = M_{teori} - M_{akt} \\ = (n \cdot m_n + p \cdot m_p) - M_{akt}$$

Energi Ikat

$$\Delta E = \Delta m \cdot 931 \text{ MeV}$$

ex: ...

6] KODING

Massa proton dan neutron masing-masing $1,0078$ dan

$1,0086$ sma. 4 sma = 931 MeV. Maka

besar energi ikat ^{13}C yang massanya

$13,003$ sma adalah ...

Jawab:

$$^{13}\text{C} \rightarrow p + n \quad n=7 \\ 6 \rightarrow p \quad p=6$$

$$m_p = 1,0078 \text{ sma} \quad \Delta E = ?$$

$$m_n = 1,0086 \text{ sma}$$

$$m_c = 13,003 \text{ sma}$$

$$\Delta m = (n \cdot m_n + p \cdot m_p) - m_c$$

$$= (7 \cdot 1,0086 + 6 \cdot 1,0078) - 13,003$$

$$= 0,104$$

$$\Delta E = \Delta m \cdot 931$$

$$= 0,104 \cdot 931$$

$$= 96,824 \text{ MeV}$$

⇒ Reaksi Inti

• Reaksi Fusi → penggabungan



$$m_1, m_2 \rightarrow M$$

• Reaksi Fisi → pembelahan



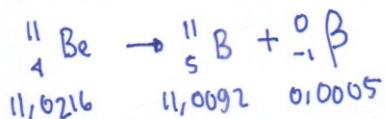
energi yang diserap/dilepas

$$\Delta E = (\text{kiri} - \text{kanan}) 931 \text{ MeV}$$

- ⊕ ΔE melepas energi
⊖ ΔE menyerap energi

ex:

1] KODING



$$\Delta E = \dots ?$$

Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta E &= (\text{kiri} - \text{kanan}) 931 \text{ MeV} \\ &= (11,0216 - 11,0692) 931 \text{ MeV} \\ &\approx 0,6119 \cdot 931 \text{ MeV} \\ &\approx 11,0789 \text{ MeV}\end{aligned}$$

2) Radioaktivitas

Peluruhan:

$$N_t = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{t/T} \cdot N_0$$



N_t = Zat tersisa

N_0 = Zat mula

T = Waktu paruh

t = Waktu peluruhan

Konstanta Peluruhan

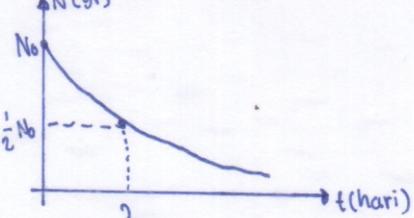
$$\lambda = \frac{0,693}{T}$$

Aktivitas Radiasi

$$A = \lambda N$$

QX:

1] KODING



$$N_0 = 128 \text{ gr}$$

$$t = 10 \text{ hari}$$

$$T = 2 \text{ hari}$$

Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned}N_t &= \frac{1}{2}^{t/T} \cdot N_0 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{10/2} \cdot 128 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^5 \cdot 128 \\ &= \frac{1}{32} \cdot 128 \\ &= 4 \text{ gram}\end{aligned}$$