

## ☰ Latihan Soal Akhir Bab 1

- **Nama:** Zafran Prayata Wiza
- **Kelas:** X.8

### Catatan

- $[Q]$  melambangkan dimensi dari  $Q$ . Contoh,  $[F] = T^{-2} \cdot L \cdot M$ .
- $\{Q\}$  melambangkan satuan dari  $Q$ . Contoh,  $\{v\} = m/s$ .

1. A. hukum.
2. B. konsep.
3. A. proses.
4. D. jujur.
5. C. (2) dan (4).
6. A. (1)–(2)–(4)–(6).
7. B. (1) dan (3).
8. C. massa.
9. D. ketinggian.
10. A. energi potensial.
11. D. (2), (3), dan (5).
12. D. menjauhkan zat kimia tersebut dari nyala api.
13. D.  $2100 \text{ J} / \text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 0,5 \frac{\text{kal}}{\text{g} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} &= 0,5 \frac{4184 \text{ J}}{0,001 \text{ kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \\ &= 0,5 \frac{4184 \text{ J}}{\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \\ &= 2094 \frac{\text{J}}{\text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}} \\ &\approx \boxed{2100 \text{ J} / \text{kg} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}}. \end{aligned}$$

14. D.  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}^6$ .

$$\begin{aligned} Y(t) &= At^2 \cos(\omega t) + Bt + Ct^3 \sin(\omega t) \\ [Y(t)] &= [A]T^2[\cos(\omega t)] + [B]T + [C]T^3[\sin(\omega t)] \\ L &= [A]T^2 + [B]T + [C]T^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$L = [A]T^2$$

$$[A] = \frac{L}{T^2}$$

$$\boxed{[A] = T^{-2} \cdot L}$$

$$L = [B]T$$

$$[B] = \frac{L}{T}$$

$$\boxed{[B] = T^{-1} \cdot L}$$

$$L = [C]T^3$$

$$[C] = \frac{L}{T^3}$$

$$\boxed{[C] = T^{-3} \cdot L}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [ABC] &= (T^{-2} \cdot L)(T^{-1} \cdot L)(T^{-3} \cdot L) \\ &= T^{-6} \cdot L^3 \end{aligned}$$

15. A. m/s.

$$x = A + Bt + Ct^2$$

$$L = [A] + [B]T + [C]T^2$$

$$\Rightarrow L = [B]T$$

$$[B] = L/T.$$

16. D. tekanan.

$$p = \sqrt{\frac{q}{r}}$$

$$[p] = \left[ \sqrt{\frac{q}{r}} \right]$$

$$[p] = \sqrt{\frac{[q]}{[r]}}$$

$$T^{-1} \cdot L = \sqrt{\frac{[q]}{L^{-3} \cdot M}}$$

$$T^{-2} \cdot L^2 = \frac{[q]}{L^{-3} \cdot M}$$

$$[q] = (T^{-2} \cdot L^2)(L^{-3} \cdot M)$$

$$\boxed{[q] = T^{-2} \cdot L^{-1} \cdot M}$$

- A. momentum ❌

$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= mv \\
 [p] &= [m][v] \\
 &= (\text{M})(\text{T}^{-1} \cdot \text{L}) \\
 &= \text{T}^{-1} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{M} \\
 [p] &\neq [q].
 \end{aligned}$$

- B. usaha ✗

$$\begin{aligned}
 W &= Fs \\
 [W] &= [F][s] \\
 &= [m][a][s] \\
 &= (\text{M})(\text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L})(\text{L}) \\
 &= \text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L}^2 \cdot \text{M} \\
 [W] &\neq [q].
 \end{aligned}$$

- C. momen inersia ✗

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= mr^2 \\
 [I] &= [m][r]^2 \\
 &= (\text{M})(\text{L}^2) \\
 &= \text{L}^2 \cdot \text{M} \\
 [I] &\neq [q].
 \end{aligned}$$

- D. tekanan ✓

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= \frac{F}{A} \\
 [P] &= [F][A]^{-1} \\
 &= [m][a](\text{L}^2)^{-1} \\
 &= (\text{M})(\text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L})(\text{L}^{-2}) \\
 &= \text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{M} \\
 \boxed{[P] = [q]}.
 \end{aligned}$$

17. B.  $\text{kg} / \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^2$ .

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{B}{\rho}}$$

$$[v] = \sqrt{\frac{[B]}{[\rho]}}$$

$$\text{T}^{-1} \cdot \text{L} = \sqrt{\frac{[B]}{\text{L}^{-3} \cdot \text{M}}}$$

$$\text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L}^2 = \frac{[B]}{\text{L}^{-3} \cdot \text{M}}$$

$$[B] = (\text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L}^2)(\text{L}^{-3} \cdot \text{M})$$

$$= \text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{M}$$

$$\{B\} = \text{s}^{-2} \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{kg}$$

$$\boxed{\{B\} = \text{kg} / \text{m} \cdot \text{s}^2}.$$

18. A. cm/s.

$$x = At + \frac{1}{2}Bt^2$$

$$[x] = [A]\text{T} + [B]\text{T}^2$$

$$\text{L} = [A]\text{T} + [B]\text{T}^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{L} = [A]\text{T}$$

$$\boxed{[A] = \text{T}^{-1} \cdot \text{L}}$$

$$\{A\} = \text{cm/s}.$$

19. B. m.

20. D. m/s<sup>4</sup> dan m/s<sup>2</sup>.

$$v = At^3 + Bt$$

$$[v] = [A]\text{T}^3 + [B]\text{T}$$

$$\text{T}^{-1} \cdot \text{L} = [A]\text{T}^3 + [B]\text{T}$$

$$\text{T}^{-1} \cdot \text{L} = \text{T}([A]\text{T}^2 + [B])$$

$$\text{T}^{-1} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{T}^{-1} = [A]\text{T}^2 + [B]$$

$$\text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L} = [A]\text{T}^2 + [B].$$

$$\text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L} = [A]\text{T}^2$$

$$[A] = \text{T}^{-2} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{T}^{-2}$$

$$[A] = \text{T}^{-4} \cdot \text{L}$$

$$\boxed{\{A\} = \text{m/s}^4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{T}^{-2} \cdot \mathsf{L} &= [B] \\ [B] &= \mathsf{T}^{-2} \cdot \mathsf{L} \\ \boxed{\{B\} = \text{m/s}^2}.\end{aligned}$$

21. E. massa.

$$\begin{aligned}A &= \frac{B}{C} \\ \{A\} &= \frac{\text{dyne}}{\text{cm/s}^2} \\ [A] &= \frac{\mathsf{T}^{-2} \cdot \mathsf{L} \cdot \mathsf{M}}{\mathsf{T}^{-2} \cdot \mathsf{L}} \\ \boxed{[A] = \mathsf{M}}.\end{aligned}$$

22. —

23. B. 7,55 mm.

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{SU} &= 7,5 \text{ mm} \\ \mathsf{SN} &= 5 \times 0,01 \text{ mm} \\ &= 0,05 \text{ mm}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathsf{SU} + \mathsf{SN} &= 7,5 \text{ mm} + 0,05 \text{ mm} \\ &= \boxed{7,55 \text{ mm}}.\end{aligned}$$

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32. C. panjang.

$$\begin{aligned}Y(t) &= A \sin(\omega t) \\ [Y] &= [A][\sin(\omega t)] \\ \mathsf{L} &= [A] \cdot 1 \\ \boxed{[A] = \mathsf{L}}.\end{aligned}$$

33. C. T.

34. B.  $\mathsf{M} \cdot \mathsf{L} \cdot \mathsf{T}^{-2}$ .

35. A.  $\mathsf{M} \cdot \mathsf{T}^{-1}$

$$A = \sqrt{\frac{B}{C}}$$

$$\{A\} = \sqrt{\frac{N}{m/s}}$$

$$[A] = \sqrt{\frac{T^{-2} \cdot L \cdot M}{T^{-1} \cdot L}}$$

$$= \sqrt{T^{-1} \cdot M}$$

$$\boxed{[A^2] = T^{-1} \cdot M}.$$

$$36. C. M \cdot L^{-2} \cdot T^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

$$[v] = \sqrt{\frac{[E]}{[\rho]}}$$

$$T^{-1} \cdot L = \sqrt{\frac{[E]}{L^{-3} \cdot M}}$$

$$(T^{-1} \cdot L)^2 = [E] \frac{L^3}{M}$$

$$(T^{-2} \cdot L^2) \frac{M}{L^3} = [E]$$

$$[E] = T^{-2} \cdot L^{-1} \cdot M$$

$$37. E. \text{tekanan.}$$

$$38. A. M \cdot L \cdot T^{-4}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= \sqrt{\frac{E}{P}} \\
 [v] &= \sqrt{\frac{[E]}{[P]}} \\
 \text{L} \cdot \text{T}^{-1} &= \sqrt{\frac{[E]}{[F]/[A]}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{[E]}{(\text{M} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{T}^{-2})(\text{L}^2)^{-1}}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{[E]}{\text{M} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{T}^{-2}}} \\
 (\text{L} \cdot \text{T}^{-1})^2 &= \frac{[E]}{\text{M} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{T}^{-2}} \\
 (\text{L}^2 \cdot \text{T}^{-2})(\text{M} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{T}^{-2}) &= [E] \\
 \boxed{[E] = \text{M} \cdot \text{L} \cdot \text{T}^{-4}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

39. C.  $\text{L} \cdot \text{T}^{-2}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= kt^2 \\
 [x] &= [k][t]^2 \\
 \text{L} &= [k]\text{T}^2 \\
 \boxed{[k] = \text{L} \cdot \text{T}^{-2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

40. B.  $\text{M} \cdot \text{L}^2 \cdot \text{T}^{-2} \cdot \Theta^{-1}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{PV}{T} &= k \\
 \frac{[P][V]}{[T]} &= [k] \\
 [k] &= \frac{(\text{M} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{T}^{-2})(\text{L}^3)}{\Theta} \\
 \boxed{[k] = \text{M} \cdot \text{L}^2 \cdot \text{T}^{-2} \cdot \Theta^{-1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

41. E.  $\text{M} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{T}^{-1}$ .

$$f_k = \mu r v$$

$$[f_k] = [\mu][r][v]$$

$$\text{M}\cdot\text{L}\cdot\text{T}^{-2} = [\mu]\text{L}(\text{L}\cdot\text{T}^{-1})$$

$$\text{M}\cdot\text{T}^{-2} = [\mu]\text{L}\cdot\text{T}^{-1}$$

$$[\mu] = \frac{\text{M}\cdot\text{T}^{-2}}{\text{L}\cdot\text{T}^{-1}}$$

$$\boxed{[\mu] = \text{M}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\cdot\text{T}^{-1}}.$$