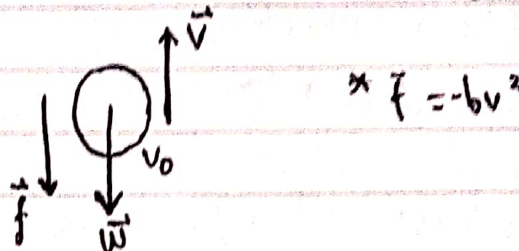


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Gerak Vertikal ke Atas + Gaya Gesek Kuadrat



Hk. 2 Newton :

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

$$-\vec{W} - \vec{f} = m \cdot a$$

$$-m \cdot g - b v^2$$

$$\int_{v_0}^{v_t} \frac{dv}{-g - \frac{b v^2}{m}} = \int_0^t dt$$

$$\int_{v_0}^{v_t} \frac{1}{v} \frac{dv}{-g - \frac{b}{m} v^2} = \int_0^t dt$$

$$\text{Misal : } -g - \frac{b v}{m} = u$$

$$-\frac{b}{m} dv = du$$

$$dv = \frac{m}{b} \cdot du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{4} \left(-\frac{m}{b} - du \right) = -\frac{m}{b} \int \frac{1}{4} du$$

$$= \frac{m}{b} \ln(u)$$

$$\int_{v_0}^{v_t} \frac{1}{-g - \frac{b v^2}{m}} dv = \int_0^t dt$$

$$-\frac{m}{b v} \ln(u) = t$$

$$-\frac{m}{b v} \ln \left(-g - \frac{b v^2}{m} \right) \Big|_{v_0}^{v_t} = t$$

$$-\frac{m}{b v} \left(\ln \left(-g - \frac{b v^2}{m} \right) \right) \Big|_{v_0}^{v_t} = t$$

$$-g - \frac{b v_t^2}{m} = e^{-\frac{b v_t^2}{m}}$$

$$-g - \frac{b}{m} v_t = \left(-g - \frac{b}{m} v_0 \right) e^{-\frac{b v_t^2}{m}}$$

$$v_t = -\frac{m g}{b v} - \left(-\frac{m g}{b v} - v_0 \right) e^{-\frac{b v_t^2}{m}}$$

$$y) f = -W, \quad b v = m g, \quad v_T = \frac{m g}{b v}$$

$$v(t) = v_T - (v_T - v_0) e^{-\frac{b v_t^2}{m}}$$

$$a(t) = \frac{dv(t)}{dt}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dt} \left(v_T - (-v_0 + v_T) e^{-\frac{b v_t^2}{m}} \right)$$

$$= 0 - (-v_0 + v_T) \left(-\frac{b v_t^2}{m} \right) e^{-\frac{b v_t^2}{m}}$$

$$= \frac{b v_t^2}{m} (-v_0 + v_T) e^{-\frac{b v_t^2}{m}}$$

$$= -\frac{b v_t^2}{m} \left(v_0 + \frac{b v_t^2}{m} v_T \right) e^{-\frac{b v_t^2}{m}}$$

$$= \frac{bv}{m} - \frac{mg}{bv} - \frac{bv}{m} V_0 \Big) e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t}$$

$$a(t) = \left(-g - \frac{b}{m} V_0 \right) e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t}$$

$$V(t) = \frac{dy(t)}{dt}$$

$$\int_{y_0}^{y} dy(t) = \int_0^t V(t) dt$$

$$y(t) = \int_0^t V_T - (-V_0 + V_T) e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} dt$$

$$y(t) = \left[V_T t - (-V_0 + V_T) \left(-\frac{m}{bv} \right) e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} \right]_0^t$$

$$y(t) = \left[V_T t - (-V_0 + V_T) \left(-\frac{m}{bv} \right) e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} \right] - \left[(-V_0 - V_T) \left(-\frac{m}{bv} \right) \right]$$

$$y(t) = V_T t - \left(\frac{m}{bv} \right) (-V_0 + V_T) \left(e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} \right)$$

$$y(t) = V_T t - \frac{m}{bv} (-V_0 + V_T) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} \right)$$

$$y(t) = V_T t - \frac{m}{bv} (-V_0 - V_T) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} \right)$$

$$V(t) = V_T - (-V_0 + V_T) e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t}$$

$$a(t) = \left(-g - \frac{bv}{m} V_0 \right) e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t}$$

Diaproksimasi

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} = 1 - \frac{bv}{m} t + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{bv}{m} t \right)^2 + \dots$$

$$y(t) = V_T t - \frac{m}{bv} (-V_0 - V_T) \left(1 - e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} \right)$$

$$y(t) = V_T t - (-V_0 + V_T) \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \frac{bv}{m} t^2 \right)$$

$$y(t) = V_0 t + \frac{1}{2} \frac{bv}{m} V_0 t^2 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{bv}{m} \left(\frac{-mg}{bv} \right) t^2$$

$$b = 0$$

$$y(t) = V_0 t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow V(t) &= V_T - (-V_0 + V_T) e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} \\ &= V_T - (-V_0 + V_T) \left(1 - \left(-\frac{bv}{m} t \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$V(t) = V_0 + \frac{bv}{m} V_0 t - g t$$

$$b = 0$$

$$V(t) = V_0 - g t$$

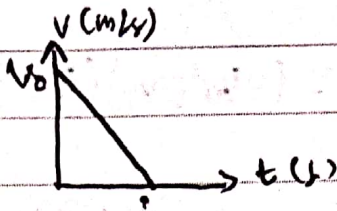
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow a(t) &= \left(-g - \frac{bv}{m} V_0 \right) e^{-\frac{bv}{m} t} \\ &= \left(-g - \frac{bv}{m} V_0 \right) \left(1 - \frac{bv}{m} t \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$a(t) = -g + g \frac{bv}{m} t - \frac{bv}{m} V_0 + \frac{b^2 v^2}{m^2} V_0 t$$

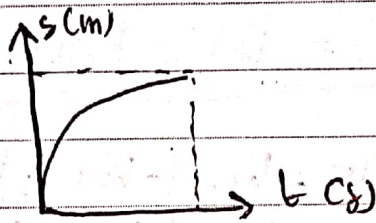
$$b = 0$$

$$V(t) = -g$$

Grafik GVA $v-t$



Grafik GVA $y-t$



Grafik GVA $a-t$

