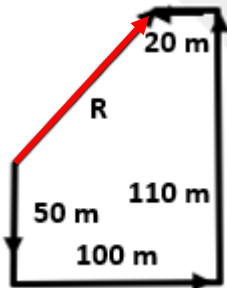


## Pembahasan Tes Simulasi TKA 2025 FISIKA

1. **Kunci : D**

panjang = 5,29 cm ( 3 angka penting)  
lebar = 10,97 mm = 1,097 cm (4 angka penting)  
Luas = 5,29 cm x 1,097 cm = 5,80313 cm<sup>2</sup> . Harus dituliskan dengan 3 angka penting, sehingga  
Luas = 5,80 cm<sup>2</sup>

2. **Kunci : C**



3. **Kunci : B**

$h = v_0 \cdot t - \frac{1}{2} g t^2$  ;  $t_A = t_B + 3$   
 $h_A = h_B$   
 $30 (t_B + 3) - \frac{1}{2} 10 (t_B + 3)^2 = 30 t_B - \frac{1}{2} 10 t_B^2$   
 $t_B = 1,5$  detik  
 $h_A = h_B = 30 \cdot 1,5 - \frac{1}{2} 10 1,5^2 = 33,75$  m

4. **Kunci : D**

$$a_A = \frac{16-8}{8-0} = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$a_B = \frac{16-0}{8-0} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Saat bertemu  $s_A = s_B \rightarrow s = v_0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} a t^2$

$$8 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} 1 \cdot t^2 = 0 \cdot t + \frac{1}{2} 2 t^2 \rightarrow t = 16 \text{ s}$$

$$s_A = s_B = 0 \cdot 8 + \frac{1}{2} 2 16^2 = 256 \text{ m}$$

A dan B bertemu saat  $t = 16$  s pada jarak 256 m

Saat  $t = 10$  s  $\rightarrow s_A = 130$  m dan  $s_B = 100$  m

5. **Kunci : A**

Pada gerak melingkar beraturan (GMB)  
- kecepatan sudut tetap  
- kecepatan linier berubah, karena arahnya berubah, tetapi besarnya tetap ( laju linier tetap)

6. **Kunci : D**

$$t = \frac{v_0 \sin \alpha}{g} = \frac{30 \sin 45^\circ}{10} = 1,5 \sqrt{2} \text{ detik}$$

$$h_{\max} = \frac{(v_0 \sin \alpha)^2}{2g} = \frac{(30 \sin 45^\circ)^2}{2 \cdot 10} = 22,5 \text{ m}$$

$$R = \frac{v_0^2 \sin 2\alpha}{g} = \frac{30^2 \sin 90^\circ}{10} = 90 \text{ m}$$

v di titik tertinggi =  $v_0 \cos \alpha = 30 \cos 45^\circ = 15\sqrt{2}$  m/s

$$\frac{h_{\max}}{R} = \frac{22,5}{90} = \frac{1}{4}$$

7. **Kunci : E**

$$f = f_k = \mu_k \cdot N = 0,3 \cdot 80 = 24 \text{ N}$$

$$\Sigma F = m \cdot a \text{ ( tinjau sistem)}$$

$$W_B - f = (m_A + m_B)$$

$$50 - 24 = (8 + 5) \cdot a \rightarrow a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\Sigma F = m \cdot a \text{ ( tinjau A)}$$

$$T - f = m_A \cdot a$$

$$T - 24 = 8 \cdot 2 \rightarrow T = 40 \text{ N}$$

Setelah C ditambahkan ke atas A

$$N = 120 \text{ N}$$

$$f = 0,3 \cdot 120 = 36 \text{ N (bertambah)}$$

$W_B > f \rightarrow$  sistem masih bergerak

$$\Sigma F = m \cdot a \text{ ( tinjau sistem)}$$

$$W_B - f = (m_A + m_B + m_C)$$

$$50 - 36 = (8 + 5 + 4) \cdot a \rightarrow a = 14/17 \text{ m/s}^2 \text{ (berkurang)}$$

$$\Sigma F = m \cdot a \text{ ( tinjau A + C)}$$

$$T - f = m_{A+C} \cdot a$$

$$T - 36 = 12 \cdot 14/17 \rightarrow T = 45,5 \text{ N (bertambah)}$$

8. **Kunci : A**

$$a = \frac{0-15}{40-10} = -0,5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$$

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

$$-f = m \cdot a$$

$$-\mu_k mg = m \cdot a \rightarrow a = -\mu_k g$$

$$\mu_k = 0,05$$

9. **Kunci : B**

$$\frac{1}{k} = \frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{20} \rightarrow k = \frac{40}{3} \text{ N/m}$$

$$x = \frac{F}{k} = \frac{mg}{k} = 0,9 \text{ m} = 90 \text{ cm}$$

$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{m}{k}} = 0,6\pi \text{ detik}$$

$$f = 1/T = \frac{1,67}{\pi} \text{ Hz}$$

10. **Kunci : C**

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

$$520 - N = 52 (4)$$

$$N = 312 \text{ N}$$

11. **Kunci : D**

Yang paling cocok untuk Jakarta: energi Air, Energi Surya, dan energi pasang surut air laut

12. **Kunci : E**

$$E_{kA} + E_{kB} = E_{kC} + E_{kD}$$

$$0 + 0,2 \cdot 10 \cdot 2 = E_{kC} + 0,2 \cdot 10 \cdot 0,75$$

$$E_{kC} = 2,5 \text{ J}$$

13. **Kunci : A**

1 : Pompa air pascal ( Hukum Pascal)

2 : Kapal laut / galangan kapal ( Hukum Archimedes)

3 : Dongkrak Hidrolik ( Hukum Pascal)

4 : Bak Air (Hukum Bernoulli)

14. **Kunci : A**

$$F_A = \frac{1}{2} \rho (v_A^2 - v_B^2) \cdot A \text{ ( gaya angkat)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} 1,3 (40^2 - 30^2) \cdot 60 = 27 \cdot 300 \text{ N}$$

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

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

$$27 \cdot 300 - 25 \cdot 000 = 2500 a$$

$$a = 0,92 \text{ ms}^{-2} \text{ ke atas}$$

15. **Kunci : C**

$$h = \frac{1}{2} g t^2 \rightarrow 0,5 = \frac{1}{2} 10 t^2$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}} \text{ detik}$$

$$v = \frac{x}{t} = \sqrt{10} \text{ m/s}$$

16. **Kunci : D**

Gel 1 : Sinar X dapat menyebabkan kemandulan dan kerusakan sel/jaringan hidup manusia

Gel 2 : Sinar X dapat menyebabkan kerusakan sel/jaringan hidup manusia

Gel 3 : Sinar UV dapat menyebabkan katarak mata, kanker kulit, menghitamkan kulit, dan melemahkan sistem kekebalan tubuh

17. **Kunci : C**  
Urutan yang benar: 3,2,1

18. **Kunci : C**  
 $I = 0,2 (0)^2 + 0,4 (0,25)^2 = 2,5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ kgm}^2$

19. **Kunci : D**  
 $\Delta\phi = \frac{\Delta x}{\lambda} = \frac{7}{5} = \frac{2}{5}$   
 $\Delta\theta = 2\pi\Delta\theta = 4\pi/5 \text{ rad}$

20. **Kunci : C**  
 $L = \frac{3}{4} \lambda$  (resonansi kedua)  
 $50 \text{ cm} = \frac{3}{4} \lambda \rightarrow \lambda = 200/3 \text{ cm} = 2/3 \text{ m}$   
 $f = \frac{v}{\lambda} = \frac{340}{2/3} = 510 \text{ Hz}$

21. **Kunci : C**  
Sifat Cahaya:  
merambat lurus dalam medium homogen  
membelok dalam medium berbeda (pembiasan)  
Dapat merambat dalam ruang vakum ( tak butuh medium)  
Dapat terdifraksi  
Dapat mengalami polarisasi ( gel transversal)

22. **Kunci : B**  
 $d = S'_{ob} + S_{ok}$   
Untuk teleskop Sob =  $\infty \rightarrow S'_{ob} = f_{ob}$   
 $d = f_{ob} + S_{ok} = 200 \text{ cm} + S_{ok}$   
untuk mata tak akomodasi  $S'_{ok} = -\infty \rightarrow S_{ok} = f_{ok}$   
 $d = 200 + f_{ok} = 200 + 5 \text{ cm} = 205 \text{ cm}$   
 $S'_{ok} = 10 \text{ cm}$  (nyata karena ditangkap layar)  
 $\frac{1}{S_{ok}} = \frac{1}{f_{ok}} - \frac{1}{S'_{ok}} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \rightarrow S_{ok} = 10 \text{ cm}$   
 $d = 200 + f_{ok} = 210 \text{ cm}$   
Lensa harus digeser  $210 \text{ cm} - 205 \text{ cm} = 5 \text{ cm}$  menjauhi

23. **Kunci : C**  
Sifat gas ideal antara lain:  
- terdiri dari partikel kecil yang identik  
- berlaku hukum newton  
- gerakan partikel random  
- tumbukan yang terjadi baik antara partikel, maupun partikel dengan dinding lenting sempurna  
- tiada interaksi antar partikel, kecuali saat bertumbukan

24. **Kunci : E**  
 $\eta = 1 - \frac{T_2}{T_1} \rightarrow 40\% = 1 - \frac{T_2}{600} \rightarrow T_2 = 360 \text{ K}$   
 $75\% = 1 - \frac{360}{T_1} \rightarrow T_1 = 1440 \text{ K} = 1167 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

25. **Kunci : C**  
 $\frac{k_x A \Delta T_x}{L_x} = \frac{k_y A \Delta T_y}{L_y}$   
 $\frac{k_x (120-60)}{L_x} = \frac{k_y (60-40)}{L_y}$   
 $\frac{k_x}{L_x} = \frac{2 k_y}{6 L_y}$ . Data yang mungkin: data C

26. **Kunci : E**  
 $y_0 = \frac{18 \cdot 1,5 + 4,5 \cdot 4}{18 + 4,5} = 2,0 \text{ cm}$

27. **Kunci : A**  
Keunggulan Tehnologi Digital:  
- memungkinkan pengenalan layanan baru  
- menyediakan kapasitas transmisi yang lebih besar

Kelemahan Tehnologi Digital:  
- memerlukan bandwith yang lebih besar  
- harus tersedia sinkronisasi

28. **Kunci : C**  
 $V = \frac{2,5}{5} \times 10V = 5V$   
 $I = \frac{2,5}{5} \times 5A = 2,5A$   
 $R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{5V}{2,5A} = 2,0 \Omega$

29. **Kunci : C**  
 $\frac{PV}{T} = \frac{4PV_2}{3T} \rightarrow V_2 = 9/8 V$

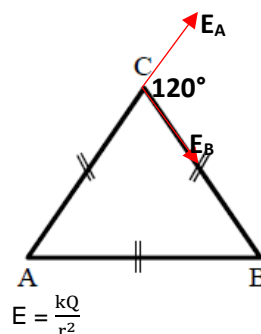
30. **Kunci : B**  
Isokhorik = Volume tetap

31. **Kunci : B**  
 $Q_{serap} = Q_{lepas}$   
 $200 \cdot 1 \cdot (T_a - 30) = 100 \cdot 1 \cdot (90 - T_a)$   
 $T_a = 50 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

32. **Kunci : C**  
 $T_{l1} = 45 + 10 \log 10 = 55$   
 $T_{l2} = 45 + 10 \log 100 = 65$   
 $T_{l1} : T_{l2} = 55 : 65 = 11 : 13$

33. **Kunci : E**  
 $\frac{1}{s_{ob'}} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2,2} = \frac{1}{22} \rightarrow s_{ob'} = 22 \text{ cm}$   
Sinar sejajar masuk okuler  $\rightarrow$  mata tak berakomodasi  
 $M = \frac{22 \cdot 25}{2,2 \cdot 5} = 50 \times$

34. **Kunci : B**



$$E_A = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \cdot 3 \times 10^{-9}}{(3 \times 10^{-1})^2} = 300 \text{ N/C}$$

$$E_B = \frac{9 \times 10^9 \cdot 6 \times 10^{-9}}{(3 \times 10^{-1})^2} = 600 \text{ N/C}$$

$$E_C = \sqrt{300^2 + 600^2 + 2 \cdot 300 \cdot 600 \cdot \cos 120^\circ} = 300\sqrt{3} \text{ N/C}$$

35. **Kunci : E**  
 $T = 120 \text{ s} / 16 = 7,5 \text{ s}$   
 $v = \frac{2\pi \cdot 6}{7,5} = 1,6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

36. **Kunci : 10 m/s dan 350 J**  
 $v = \sqrt{\frac{2gh}{1+k}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot 10 \cdot 7}{1+2/5}} = 10 \text{ m/s}$   
 $E_k = (1+k) \frac{1}{2} mv^2 = (1+2/5) \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 10^2 = 350 \text{ J}$   
Jika yang ditanya energi kinetik dahulu  
 $E_k \text{ di dasar} = E_p \text{ di puncak} = mgh = 5 \cdot 10 \cdot 7 = 350 \text{ J}$   
 $E_k = (1+k) \frac{1}{2} mv^2$  (menggelinding)  
 $(1+2/5) \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot v^2 = 350 \rightarrow v = 10 \text{ m/s}$

37. **Kunci :  $\sqrt{0,8}$  dan 64 cm**

$$e = \sqrt{\frac{h'}{h}} = \sqrt{\frac{80}{100}} = \sqrt{0,8}$$
$$\frac{h''}{h'} = \frac{h'}{h} \rightarrow \frac{h''}{80} = \frac{80}{100}$$
$$h'' = 64 \text{ cm}$$

38. **Kunci : 9:8**

Laju ambulans ;  $v_s = 72 \text{ km/jam} = 20 \text{ m/s}$

Saat ambulance mendekat

$$fp = \frac{v}{v - v_s} fs = \frac{340}{340 - 20} fs = \frac{17}{16} fs$$

Saat ambulance menjauh

$$fp = \frac{v}{v + v_s} fs = \frac{340}{340 + 20} fs = \frac{17}{18} fs$$

$$fp1 : fp2 = \frac{17}{16} fs : \frac{17}{18} fs = 18 : 16 = 9:8$$

39. **Kunci : 33000 kalori dan 37000 kalori**

Saat es naik suhunya:

$$Q = m \cdot c_{es} \cdot \Delta T \rightarrow 1000 = m \cdot 0,5 \cdot 5 \rightarrow m = 400 \text{ gram}$$

Saat es melebur

$$Q = m \cdot L = 400 \cdot 80 = 32000 \text{ kalori}$$

$$Q_2 = 1000 + 32000 \text{ kalori} = 33000 \text{ kalori}$$

Saat air naik suhunya

$$Q = m \cdot c_{air} \cdot \Delta T = 400 \cdot 1 \cdot 10 = 4000 \text{ kalori}$$

$$Q_3 = 33000 + 4000 = 37000 \text{ kalori}$$

40. **Kunci : 16  $\Omega$**

Saat Seri:

$$R = 6 + 6 + 6 = 18 \Omega$$

Saat Paralel

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow R = 2\Omega$$

Agar menghasilkan arus yang sama, hambatan juga

harus sama. Harus dipasang hambatan secara seri

sebesar:

$$R = 18 - 2 = 16 \Omega$$