

# LATIHAN SOAL ILMU UKUR TANAH

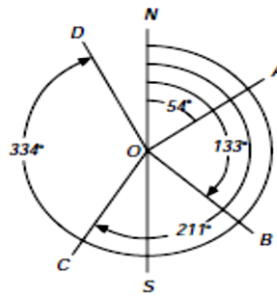
---

Oleh:

**YULI KUSUMAWATI, S.T., M.T.**

Contoh 1.  
Hitunglah back azimuth dari azimuth berikut ini:

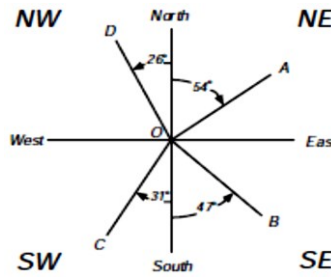
Azimuth:	Back azimuth:
OA = 54°	AO = 54° + 180° = 234°
OB = 133°	BO = 133° + 180° = 313°
OC = 211°	CO = 211° - 180° = 31°
OD = 334°	DO = 334° - 180° = 154°



Gambar 1. Azimut

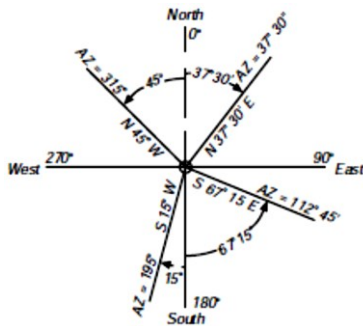
Contoh 2.  
Hitunglah back bearing dari bearing berikut ini:

Bearing:	Back bearing:
OA = N 54° E	AO = S 54° W
OB = S 47° E	BO = N 47° W
OC = S 31° W	CO = N 31° E
OD = N 26° W	DO = S 26° E



Gambar 2. Bearing

Contoh 3.



Hitunglah bearing dari azimuth berikut ini:

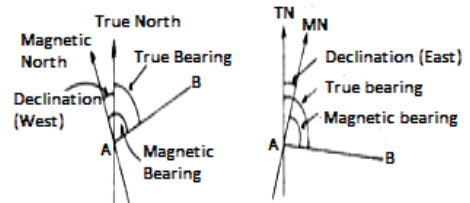
Azimuth	Bearing
37°30'	= N 37°30' E
112°45'	= (180° - 112°45') = N 67°15' E
195°	= (195° - 180°) = S 15° W
315°	= (360° - 315°) = N 45° W

Gambar 3. Hubungan azimuth dan bearing

Contoh 4.

Hitunglah true bearing jika diketahui magnetik bearing dan deklinasi magnetik sebagai berikut:

Magnetik Bearing	Deklinasi	True Bearing
N 135°45' E	5°15' W	= 135°45' - 5°15' = N 130°30' E
N 135°45' E	5°15' E	= 135°45' + 5°15' = N 141°00' E



Gambar 4. Deklinasi magnetik

Contoh 5.

Hitunglah azimuth kaki-kaki poligon berikut ini:

Jawab:

$\alpha_{n,n+1} = \alpha_n + \beta_n - 180^\circ$  karena  $\beta_n$  adalah sudut kanan  
 Jika  $\alpha_{n,n+1} > 360^\circ$  maka  $\alpha_{n,n+1} - 360^\circ$   
 Jika  $\alpha_{n,n+1} < 0^\circ$  maka  $\alpha_{n,n+1} + 360^\circ$ .



$\alpha_{12} = 120^\circ 00' 00''$  (diketahui)  
 $\alpha_{23} = \alpha_{12} + \beta_2 - 180^\circ = 120^\circ 00' 00'' + 100^\circ 00' 00'' - 180^\circ = 40^\circ 00' 00''$   
 $\alpha_{34} = \alpha_{23} + \beta_3 - 180^\circ = 40^\circ 00' 00'' + 210^\circ 00' 00'' - 180^\circ = 70^\circ 00' 00''$   
 $\alpha_{45} = \alpha_{34} + \beta_4 - 180^\circ = 70^\circ 00' 00'' + 190^\circ 00' 00'' - 180^\circ = 80^\circ 00' 00''$

Contoh 6.

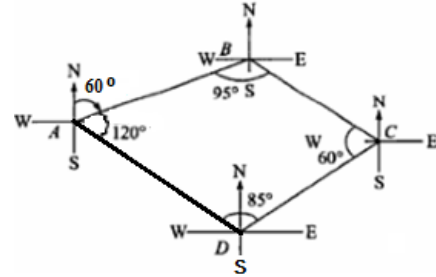
Hitunglah azimut kaki-kaki poligon berikut ini:

Jawab:

$$\alpha_{n;n+1} = \alpha_n - \beta_n + 180^\circ \quad \text{karena } \beta_n \text{ adalah sudut kiri}$$

$$\text{Jika } \alpha_{n;n+1} > 360^\circ \text{ maka } \alpha_{n;n+1} - 360^\circ$$

$$\text{Jika } \alpha_{n;n+1} < 0^\circ \text{ maka } \alpha_{n;n+1} + 360^\circ$$



$$\alpha_{AB} = 60^\circ 00' 00'' \quad (\text{diketahui})$$

$$\alpha_{BC} = \alpha_{AB} - \beta_B + 180^\circ = 60^\circ 00' 00'' - 95^\circ 00' 00'' + 180^\circ = 145^\circ 00' 00''$$

$$\alpha_{CD} = \alpha_{BC} - \beta_C + 180^\circ = 145^\circ 00' 00'' - 60^\circ 00' 00'' + 180^\circ = 265^\circ 00' 00''$$

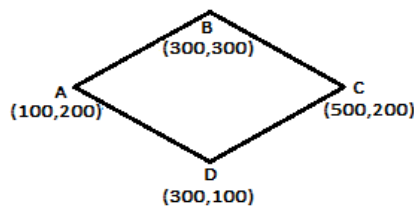
$$\alpha_{DA} = \alpha_{CD} - \beta_D + 180^\circ = 265^\circ 00' 00'' - 85^\circ 00' 00'' + 180^\circ = 360^\circ 00' 00''$$

$$\alpha_{AB} = \alpha_{DA} - \beta_A + 180^\circ = 360^\circ 00' 00'' - 120^\circ 00' 00'' + 180^\circ = 420^\circ 00' 00'' - 360^\circ 00' 00'' = 60^\circ 00' 00''$$

(Hasil hitungan benar, karena  $\alpha_{AB}$  hitungan =  $\alpha_{AB}$  diketahui. Dengan kata lain azimut awal = azimut akhir).

Contoh 7.

Hitunglah jarak, azimut, dan sudut dalam dari poligon berikut ini:



Jawab:

a. Jarak kaki-kaki poligon:

$$D_{AB} = \sqrt{(X_b - X_a)^2 + (Y_b - Y_a)^2} = \sqrt{(300 - 100)^2 + (300 - 200)^2} = \sqrt{200^2 + 100^2} = \sqrt{50000} = 223,61$$

$$D_{BC} = \sqrt{(X_c - X_b)^2 + (Y_c - Y_b)^2} = \sqrt{(500 - 300)^2 + (200 - 300)^2} = \sqrt{200^2 + (-100)^2} = \sqrt{50000} = 223,61$$

$$D_{CD} = \sqrt{(X_d - X_c)^2 + (Y_d - Y_c)^2} = \sqrt{(300 - 500)^2 + (100 - 200)^2} = \sqrt{(-200)^2 + (-100)^2} = \sqrt{50000} = 223,61$$

$$D_{DA} = \sqrt{(X_a - X_d)^2 + (Y_a - Y_d)^2} = \sqrt{(100 - 300)^2 + (200 - 100)^2} = \sqrt{(-200)^2 + 100^2} = \sqrt{50000} = 223,61$$

b. Azimut kaki-kaki poligon: (perhatikan letak kuadran)

$$\alpha_{AB} = \text{tg}^{-1} (X_b - X_a) / (Y_b - Y_a) = \text{tg}^{-1} (300 - 100) / (300 - 200) = \text{tg}^{-1} (200) / (100) = 63^\circ 26' 06'' \quad (\text{kwd } 1)$$

$$\alpha_{BC} = \text{tg}^{-1} (X_c - X_b) / (Y_c - Y_b) = \text{tg}^{-1} (500 - 300) / (200 - 300) = \text{tg}^{-1} (200) / (-100) = 180^\circ - 63^\circ 26' 06'' = 116^\circ 33' 54'' \quad (\text{kwd } 2)$$

$$\alpha_{CD} = \text{tg}^{-1} (X_d - X_c) / (Y_d - Y_c) = \text{tg}^{-1} (300 - 500) / (100 - 200) = \text{tg}^{-1} (-200) / (-100) = 180^\circ + 63^\circ 26' 06'' = 243^\circ 26' 06'' \quad (\text{kwd } 3)$$

$$\alpha_{DA} = \text{tg}^{-1} (X_a - X_d) / (Y_a - Y_d) = \text{tg}^{-1} (100 - 300) / (200 - 100) = \text{tg}^{-1} (-200) / (100) = 360^\circ - 63^\circ 26' 06'' = 296^\circ 33' 54'' \quad (\text{kwd } 4)$$

Angka-angka yang berlatar kuning adalah dasar untuk menentukan letak kuadran azimut:

Jika  $\Delta X^+ / \Delta Y^+$ , maka azimut ( $\alpha$ ) terletak di kuadran 1.

Jika  $\Delta X^+ / \Delta Y^-$ , maka azimut ( $\alpha$ ) terletak di kuadran 2.

Jika  $\Delta X^- / \Delta Y^-$ , maka azimut ( $\alpha$ ) terletak di kuadran 3.

Jika  $\Delta X^- / \Delta Y^+$ , maka azimut ( $\alpha$ ) terletak di kuadran 4.

c. Sudut dalam (interior angle) titik-titik poligon: (jika hasilnya negatif tambahkan  $360^\circ$ )

$$\beta_A = \alpha_{AD} - \alpha_{AB} = (\alpha_{DA} - 180^\circ) - \alpha_{AB} = (296^\circ 33' 54'' - 180^\circ) - 63^\circ 26' 06'' = 53^\circ 07' 48''$$

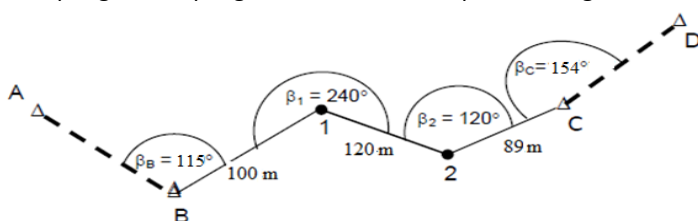
$$\beta_B = \alpha_{BA} - \alpha_{BC} = (\alpha_{AB} - 180^\circ) - \alpha_{BC} = (63^\circ 26' 06'' - 180^\circ) - 116^\circ 33' 54'' = -233^\circ 07' 48'' + 360^\circ = 126^\circ 52' 12''$$

$$\beta_C = \alpha_{CB} - \alpha_{CD} = (\alpha_{BC} - 180^\circ) - \alpha_{CD} = (116^\circ 33' 54'' - 180^\circ) - 243^\circ 26' 06'' = -306^\circ 52' 12'' + 360^\circ = 53^\circ 07' 48''$$

$$\beta_D = \alpha_{DC} - \alpha_{DA} = (\alpha_{CD} - 180^\circ) - \alpha_{DA} = (243^\circ 26' 06'' - 180^\circ) - 296^\circ 33' 54'' = -233^\circ 07' 48'' + 360^\circ = 126^\circ 52' 12''$$

Contoh 8.

Hasil pengukuran poligon buka terikat sempurna sebagai berikut:



Koordinat titik A (1000;1000), B (1200;800), C (1700;700), dan D (1900;900).

Hitunglah: koordinat titik 1 dan 2

Jawab:

Langkah perhitungan poligon terbuka terikat sempurna sebagai berikut:

- a. Hitung azimuth awal ( $\alpha_{awal}$ ) dan azimuth akhir ( $\alpha_{akhir}$ ) dari dua koordinat titik ikat awal (titik A dan titik B) dan dua koordinat titik ikat akhir (titik P dan titik Q) dengan rumus:

$$\alpha_{AB} = \text{arc tg } (X_B - X_A) / (Y_B - Y_A)$$

$$= \text{arc tg } (1200 - 1000) / (800 - 1000) = \text{arc tg } (200 / -200) \quad (\text{perhatikan } \Delta X^+ / \Delta Y^-, \text{ sehingga } \alpha_{AB} \text{ di kuadran II})$$

$$= 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ$$

$$\alpha_{CD} = \text{arc tg } (X_D - X_C) / (Y_D - Y_C)$$

$$= \text{arc tg } (1900 - 1700) / (900 - 700) = \text{arc tg } (200 / 200) \quad (\text{perhatikan } \Delta X^+ / \Delta Y^+, \text{ sehingga } \alpha_{PQ} \text{ di kuadran I})$$

$$= 45^\circ$$

- b. Jumlahkan sudut hasil ukuran ( $\Sigma\beta_u$ ), hitung koreksinya, dan hitung sudut terkoreksi:

$$\Sigma\beta_u = 629^\circ 00'$$

$$\text{syarat jumlah sudut: } \Sigma\beta_u = \alpha_{akhir} - \alpha_{awal} + (n \times 180^\circ) = (45^\circ - 135^\circ) + (4 \times 180^\circ) = 630^\circ$$

$$f\beta = 630^\circ - 629^\circ 00' = 1' = 60''$$

$$k\beta = 60'' / 4 = +15'' \text{ per sudut}$$

Titik	Sudut horisontal ( $\beta$ )		
	Ukuran	Koreksi	Terkoreksi
B	115 <sup>0</sup> 00'	+15''	115 <sup>0</sup> 00'15''
1	240 <sup>0</sup> 00'	+15''	240 <sup>0</sup> 00'15''
2	120 <sup>0</sup> 00'	+15''	120 <sup>0</sup> 00'15''
C	154 <sup>0</sup> 00'	+15''	154 <sup>0</sup> 00'15''
Total	629 <sup>0</sup> 00'	+60''	630 <sup>0</sup> 00'00''

- c. Hitung azimuth sisi poligon berdasarkan azimuth awal dan sudut terkoreksi:

$$\alpha_{n;n+1} = \alpha_n + \beta_n - 180^\circ \quad \text{karena } \beta_u \text{ adalah sudut kanan}$$

Jika  $\alpha_{n;n+1} > 360^\circ$  maka  $\alpha_{n;n+1} - 360^\circ$ , sebaliknya jika  $\alpha_{n;n+1} < 0^\circ$  maka  $\alpha_{n;n+1} + 360^\circ$ .

$$\alpha_{AB} = 135^\circ 00' 00'' \quad (\text{dihitung dari koordinat A dan B})$$

$$\alpha_{B1} = \alpha_{AB} + \beta_B - 180^\circ = 135^\circ 00' 00'' + 115^\circ 00' 15'' - 180^\circ = 70^\circ 00' 15''$$

$$\alpha_{12} = \alpha_{B1} + \beta_1 - 180^\circ = 70^\circ 00' 15'' + 240^\circ 00' 15'' - 180^\circ = 130^\circ 00' 30''$$

$$\alpha_{2C} = \alpha_{12} + \beta_2 - 180^\circ = 130^\circ 00' 30'' + 120^\circ 00' 15'' - 180^\circ = 70^\circ 00' 45''$$

$$\alpha_{CD} = \alpha_{2C} + \beta_C - 180^\circ = 70^\circ 00' 45'' + 154^\circ 00' 15'' - 180^\circ = 45^\circ 00' 00''$$

(benar!)

(Hasil hitungan azimuth akhir harus sama dengan azimuth akhir yang dihitung dari koordinat C dan D).

- d. Hitung selisih absis dan selisih ordinat masing-masing kaki berdasarkan jarak datar dan azimuth, kemudian hitung total kesalahan selisih absis dan total kesalahan selisih ordinat:

$$\Delta X = D \sin \alpha \quad \text{dan} \quad \Delta Y = D \cos \alpha$$

$$f_x = (X_{akhir} - X_{awal}) - \Sigma d \sin \alpha = (1.700 - 1.200) - 269,53 = 230,47$$

$$f_y = (Y_{akhir} - Y_{awal}) - \Sigma d \cos \alpha = (700 - 800) - (-12,53) = -87,47$$

(Koordinat acuan awal adalah B dan koordinat acuan akhir adalah C).

Kaki	Azimut ( $\alpha$ )	Jarak (D)	$\Delta X = D \sin \alpha$	$\Delta Y = D \cos \alpha$
B1	70 <sup>0</sup> 00'15''	100,00	93,97	34,20
12	130 <sup>0</sup> 00'30''	120,00	91,91	-77,15
2C	70 <sup>0</sup> 00'45''	89,00	83,64	30,42
Total		309,00	269,53	-12,53

- e. Hitung koreksi  $\Delta X$  dan koreksi  $\Delta Y$  serta hitung  $\Delta X$  terkoreksi dan  $\Delta Y$  terkoreksi masing-masing kaki:

$$kx_i = \frac{d_i}{\Sigma d} \cdot f_x \quad \text{dan} \quad ky_i = \frac{d_i}{\Sigma d} \cdot f_y$$

Kaki	$\Delta X$	$\Delta Y$	Kx	Ky	Adj. $\Delta X$	Adj. $\Delta Y$
B1	93,97	34,20	74,59	-28,31	168,56	5,89
12	91,91	-77,15	89,50	-33,97	181,42	-111,12
2C	83,64	30,42	66,38	-25,19	150,02	5,23
Total	269,53	-12,53	230,47	-87,47	500,00	-100,00

f. Hitung koordinat titik-titik poligon:

$$X_{n+1} = X_n + \text{Adj.}\Delta X_{n;n+1} \quad \text{dan} \quad Y_{n+1} = Y_n + \text{Adj.}\Delta Y_{n;n+1}$$

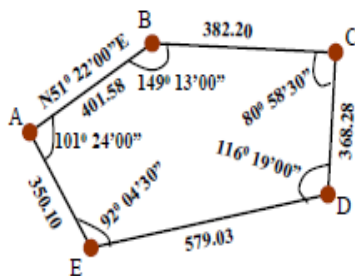
Titik	Adj.ΔX	Adj.ΔY	X	Y
A			1000	1000
B			1200	800
	168,56	5,89		
1			1368,56	805,89
	181,42	-111,12		
2			1549,98	694,77
	150,02	5,23		
C			1700	700
D			1900	900

g. Hitung kesalahan penutup jarak (linier) poligon:

$$f_l = \sqrt{fx^2 + fy^2} = \sqrt{230,47^2 + (-87,47)^2} = 246,51$$

$$\text{Ketelitian} = f_l / \Sigma D = 246,51 / 309,00 = 1/1,25$$

Contoh 9.



Hasil pengukuran poligon tertutup sebagai berikut:

Jika koordinat titik A (1000;1000), hitunglah koordinat titik-titik poligon yang lain.

Jawab:

Langkah perhitungan poligon tertutup sebagai berikut:

a. Jumlahkan sudut hasil ukuran ( $\Sigma\beta_u$ ), hitung koreksinya, dan hitung sudut terkoreksi:

$$\Sigma\beta_u = 539^{\circ}59'00'' \quad \text{syarat jumlah sudut dalam: } \Sigma\beta = (n-2) \times 180^{\circ}$$

$$f\beta = (n-2) \times 180^{\circ} - \Sigma\beta_u = ((5-2) \times 180^{\circ}) - 539^{\circ}59'00'' = 1' = 60''$$

$$k\beta = 60'' / 5 = +12'' \text{ per sudut}$$

Titik	Sudut horisontal ( $\beta$ )		
	Ukuran	Koreksi	Terkoreksi
A	101°24'00"	+12"	101°24'12"
B	149°13'00"	+12"	149°13'12"
C	80°58'30"	+12"	80°58'42"
D	116°19'00"	+12"	116°19'12"
E	92°04'30"	+12"	92°04'42"
Total	539°59'00"	+60"	540°00'00"

b. Hitung azimut sisi poligon berdasarkan azimut awal dan sudut terkoreksi:

$$\alpha_{n;n+1} = \alpha_n - \beta_n + 180^{\circ} \quad (\text{karena } \beta_u \text{ adalah sudut kiri})$$

Jika  $\alpha_{n;n+1} > 360^{\circ}$  maka  $\alpha_{n;n+1} - 360^{\circ}$ , sebaliknya jika  $\alpha_{n;n+1} < 0^{\circ}$  maka  $\alpha_{n;n+1} + 360^{\circ}$ .

$$\alpha_{AB} = 51^{\circ}22'00'' \quad (\text{diketahui})$$

$$\alpha_{BC} = \alpha_{AB} - \beta_B + 180^{\circ} = 51^{\circ}22'00'' - 149^{\circ}13'12'' + 180^{\circ} = 82^{\circ}08'48''$$

$$\alpha_{CD} = \alpha_{BC} - \beta_C + 180^{\circ} = 82^{\circ}08'48'' - 80^{\circ}58'42'' + 180^{\circ} = 181^{\circ}10'06''$$

$$\alpha_{DE} = \alpha_{CD} - \beta_D + 180^{\circ} = 181^{\circ}10'06'' - 116^{\circ}19'12'' + 180^{\circ} = 244^{\circ}50'54''$$

$$\alpha_{EA} = \alpha_{DE} - \beta_E + 180^{\circ} = 244^{\circ}50'54'' - 92^{\circ}04'42'' + 180^{\circ} = 332^{\circ}46'12''$$

$$\alpha_{AB} = \alpha_{EA} - \beta_A + 180^{\circ} = 332^{\circ}46'12'' - 101^{\circ}24'12'' + 180^{\circ} = 411^{\circ}22'00'' - 360^{\circ} = 51^{\circ}22'00'' \quad (\text{benar!})$$

(Hasil hitungan azimut awal harus sama dengan azimut akhir).

- c. Hitung selisih absis dan selisih ordinat masing-masing kaki berdasarkan jarak datar dan azimut, kemudian hitung total kesalahan selisih absis dan total kesalahan selisih ordinat:

$$\Delta X_{n;n+1} = D_{n;n+1} \sin \alpha_{n;n+1} \quad \text{dan} \quad \Delta Y_{n;n+1} = D_{n;n+1} \cos \alpha_{n;n+1}$$

$$f_x = 0 - \sum d \sin \alpha \quad \text{dan} \quad f_y = 0 - \sum d \cos \alpha$$

Kaki	Azimut ( $\alpha$ )	Jarak (D)	$\Delta X = D \sin \alpha$	$\Delta Y = D \cos \alpha$
AB	51°22'00"	401,58	313,697	250,720
BC	82°08'48"	382,20	378,615	52,222
CD	181°10'06"	368,28	-7,509	-368,203
DE	244°50'54"	579,03	-524,130	-246,097
EA	332°46'12"	350,10	-160,193	311,301
Total		2.081,19	0,480	-0,057

- d. Hitung koreksi  $\Delta X$  dan koreksi  $\Delta Y$  serta hitung  $\Delta X$  terkoreksi dan  $\Delta Y$  terkoreksi masing-masing kaki:

$$k_{x_i} = \frac{d_i}{\sum d} \cdot f_x \quad \text{dan} \quad k_{y_i} = \frac{d_i}{\sum d} \cdot f_y$$

Kaki	$\Delta X$	$\Delta Y$	$K_x$	$K_y$	Adj. $\Delta X$	Adj. $\Delta Y$
AB	313,697	250,720	-0,093	0,011	313,604	250,731
BC	378,615	52,222	-0,088	0,010	378,527	52,233
CD	-7,509	-368,203	-0,085	0,010	-7,594	-368,193
DE	-524,130	-246,097	-0,134	0,016	-524,264	-246,081
EA	-160,193	311,301	-0,081	0,010	-160,274	311,311
Total	0,480	-0,057	-0,480	0,057	0,00	0,00

- e. Hitung koordinat titik-titik poligon:

$$X_{n+1} = X_n + \text{Adj.}\Delta X_{n;n+1} \quad \text{dan} \quad Y_{n+1} = Y_n + \text{Adj.}\Delta Y_{n;n+1}$$

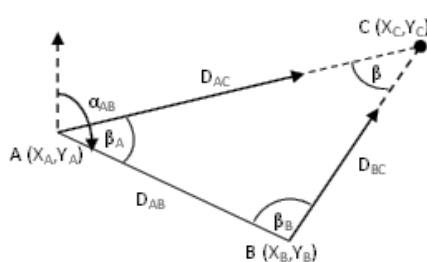
Titik	Adj. $\Delta X$	Adj. $\Delta Y$	X	Y
A			1000,00	1000,00
	313,604	250,731		
B			1.313,604	1.250,731
	378,527	52,233		
C			1.692,131	1.302,964
	-7,594	-368,193		
D			1.684,537	934,771
	-524,264	-246,081		
E			1.160,273	688,690
	-160,274	311,311		
A			1000,00	1000,00

- f. Hitung kesalahan penutup jarak (linier) poligon:

$$f_l = \sqrt{f_x^2 + f_y^2} = \sqrt{(-0,057)^2 + 0,480^2} = 0,483$$

$$\text{Ketelitian} = f_l / \sum D = 0,483 / 2.081,19 = 1/4.305 \approx 1/4.300$$

Contoh 10.



Diketahui : Koordinat A (100,150)  
Koordinat B (150,100)

Diukur : Sudut horisontal A ( $\beta_A$ ) = 60°  
Sudut horisontal B ( $\beta_B$ ) = 80°

Hitunglah : Koordinat C dengan cara mengikat ke muka

Jawab:

Menghitung azimut AB:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{AB} &= \text{arc tg } (X_B - X_A) / (Y_B - Y_A) \\ &= \text{arc tg } (150 - 100) / (100 - 150) \\ &= \text{arc tg } (50 / -50) \quad (\text{perhatikan } \Delta X^+ / \Delta Y^- \text{ berarti } \alpha_{AB} \text{ di kuadran II}) \\ &= 180^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung jarak AB:

$$\begin{aligned}D_{AB1} &= (X_B - X_A) / \sin \alpha_{AB} & \text{atau} & & D_{AB2} &= (Y_B - Y_A) / \cos \alpha_{AB} \\ &= (150 - 100) / \sin 135^\circ & & & &= (100 - 150) / \cos 135^\circ \\ &= 50 / 0,707 = 70,71\text{m} & & & &= -50 / -0,707 = 70,71\text{m} \\ D_{AB} &= (D_{AB1} + D_{AB2}) / 2 \\ &= (70,71 + 70,71) = 70,71\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung sudut horisontal C:

$$\begin{aligned}\beta_C &= 180^\circ - (\beta_A + \beta_B) \\ &= 180^\circ - (60^\circ + 80^\circ) = 40^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung jarak AC dan jarak BC:

$$\begin{aligned}D_{AC} &= (D_{AB} / \sin \beta_C) \sin \beta_B & \text{atau} & & D_{BC} &= (D_{AB} / \sin \beta_C) \sin \beta_A \\ &= (70,71 / \sin 40^\circ) \sin 80^\circ & & & &= (70,71 / \sin 40^\circ) \sin 60^\circ \\ &= (70,71 / 0,643) 0,985 = 108,33\text{m} & & & &= (70,71 / 0,643) 0,866 = 95,27\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung azimut AC dan azimut BC:

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha_{AC} &= \alpha_{AB} - \beta_A \\ &= 135^\circ - 60^\circ = 75^\circ \\ \alpha_{BC} &= \alpha_{AB} + \beta_B - 180^\circ \\ &= 135^\circ + 80^\circ - 180^\circ = 35^\circ\end{aligned}$$

Menghitung koordinat C:

$$\begin{aligned}X_{C1} &= X_A + D_{AC} \sin \alpha_{AC} & \text{atau} & & X_{C2} &= X_B + D_{BC} \sin \alpha_{BC} \\ &= 100 + (108,33 \sin 75^\circ) & & & &= 150 + (95,27 \sin 35^\circ) \\ &= 100 + (108,33 \times 0,966) = 204,64 & & & &= 150 + (95,27 \times 0,574) = 204,64 \\ X_C &= (X_{C1} + X_{C2}) / 2 \\ &= (204,64 + 204,64) / 2 = 204,64\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Y_{C1} &= Y_A + D_{AC} \cos \alpha_{AC} & \text{atau} & & Y_{C2} &= Y_B + D_{BC} \cos \alpha_{BC} \\ &= 150 + (108,33 \cos 75^\circ) & & & &= 100 + (95,27 \cos 35^\circ) \\ &= 150 + (108,33 \times 0,259) = 178,04 & & & &= 100 + (95,27 \times 0,819) = 178,04 \\ Y_C &= (Y_{C1} + Y_{C2}) / 2 \\ &= (178,04 + 178,04) / 2 = 178,04\end{aligned}$$

Contoh:

Teodolit di titik 1 mengarah ke rambu yang berada di titik 2.

Hasil bacaan rambu (BA, BT, BB) = 1327; 1000; 677

Bacaan lingkaran vertikal (z) = 88°20'40"

Tinggi teodolit dari titik 1 (ti) = 1,405m

Tinggi titik 1 dari msl (H<sub>1</sub>) = 100m

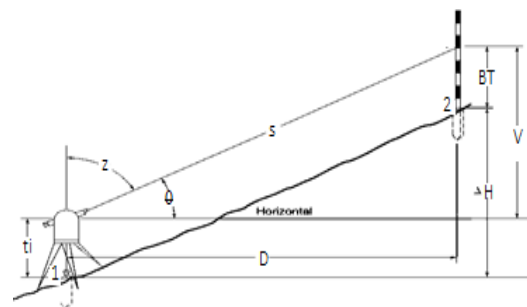
Hitunglah:

- Jarak dari titik 1 ke titik 2 (D<sub>1-2</sub>)
- Beda tinggi antara titik 1 dan titik 2 (ΔH<sub>1-2</sub>)
- Tinggi titik 2 (H<sub>2</sub>)

Jawab:

$$\text{Heling } (\theta) = 90^\circ - z = 90^\circ - 88^\circ 20' 40'' = 1^\circ 39' 20''$$

- Jarak dari titik 1 ke titik 2
$$\begin{aligned}D_{1-2} &= 100 \times (BA - BB) \times \cos^2 \theta \\ &= 100 (1,327 - 0,677) \cos^2 1^\circ 39' 20''\end{aligned}$$



$$= 64,946\text{m}$$

- b. Beda tinggi dari titik 1 ke titik 2

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{1-2} &= t_i \pm (D \operatorname{tg} \theta) - BT \\ &= 1,405 + (64,946 \operatorname{tg} 1^{\circ}39'20'') - 1,000 \quad (\text{perhatikan } z < 90^{\circ}, \text{ sehingga nilai } (D \operatorname{tg} \theta) \text{ adalah positif}) \\ &= 2,282\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

- c. Tinggi titik 1

$$\begin{aligned}H_2 &= H_1 + \Delta H_{1-2} \\ &= 100 + 2,282 \\ &= 102,282\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

Contoh 11.

Teodolit di titik 1 mengarah ke rambu yang berada di titik 2.

Hasil bacaan rambu (BA, BT, BB) = 1955; 1500; 1045

Bacaan lingkaran vertikal (z) =  $272^{\circ}50'10''$

Tinggi teodolit dari titik A ( $t_i$ ) = 1,302m

Tinggi titik A dari msl ( $H_A$ ) = 100m

Hitunglah:

- Jarak 12
- Beda tinggi 12
- Tinggi titik 2

Jawab:

$$\text{Heling } (\theta) = z - 270^{\circ} = 272^{\circ}50'10'' - 270^{\circ} = 2^{\circ}50'10''$$

- a. Jarak 12

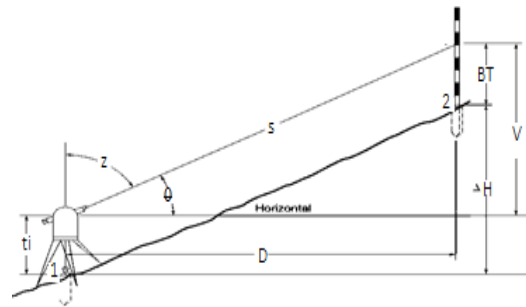
$$\begin{aligned}D_{12} &= 100 \times (BA - BB) \times \operatorname{Cos}^2 \theta \\ &= 100 (1,955 - 1,045) \operatorname{Cos}^2 2^{\circ}50'10'' \\ &= 90,777\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

- b. Beda tinggi 12

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{12} &= t_i \pm (D \operatorname{tg} \theta) - BT \\ &= 1,302 - (90,777 \operatorname{tg} 2^{\circ}50'10'') - 1,500 \quad (\text{perhatikan } z > 90^{\circ}, \text{ sehingga nilai } (D \operatorname{tg} \theta) \text{ adalah negatif}) \\ &= -4,299\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

- c. Tinggi titik 2

$$\begin{aligned}H_2 &= H_1 + \Delta H_{12} \\ &= 100 - 4,299 \\ &= 95,701\text{m}\end{aligned}$$



Contoh 12.

Dari titik 1 teodolit mengarah ke rambu di titik 2 dengan hasil bacaan sebagai berikut:

Sudut vertikal (zenit) 1 =  $82^{\circ}10'$

Benang tengah (BT) 1 = 2000

Sudut vertikal (zenit) 2 =  $84^{\circ}25'$

Benang tengah (BT) 2 = 1500

Tinggi alat di titik 1 = 1,405 m

Tinggi titik 1 = 100m di atas permukaan laut.

Hitunglah: jarak dan beda tinggi antara titik 1-2, serta tinggi titik 2.

Jawab:

$$\text{Heling } (\theta_1) = 90^{\circ} - z = 90^{\circ} - 82^{\circ}10' = 7^{\circ}50'$$

$$\text{Heling } (\theta_2) = 90^{\circ} - z = 90^{\circ} - 84^{\circ}25' = 5^{\circ}35'$$

- a. Jarak dari titik 1 ke titik 2

$$D = \frac{(BT_1 - BT_2)}{(\operatorname{Tg} \theta_1 - \operatorname{Tg} \theta_2)} = \frac{(2,000 - 1,500)}{(\operatorname{Tg} 7^{\circ}50' - \operatorname{Tg} 5^{\circ}35')} = \frac{0,5}{(0,1376 - 0,0978)} = \frac{0,5}{0,0398} = 12,556\text{m}$$

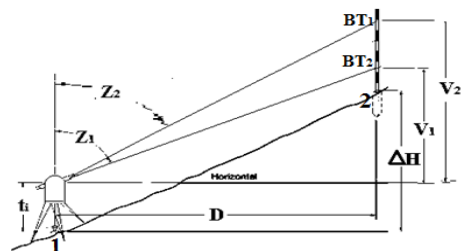
- b. Beda tinggi dari titik 1 ke titik 2

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta H_{1-2} &= t_i + (D \operatorname{tg} \theta_1) - BT_1 \\ &= 1,405 + (12,556 \operatorname{tg} 7^{\circ}50') - 2,000 \\ &= 1,132\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{atau } \Delta H_{1-2} &= t_i + (D \operatorname{tg} \theta_2) - BT_2 \\ &= 1,405 + (12,556 \operatorname{tg} 5^{\circ}35') - 1,500 \\ &= 1,132\text{m}\end{aligned}$$

- c. Tinggi titik 1

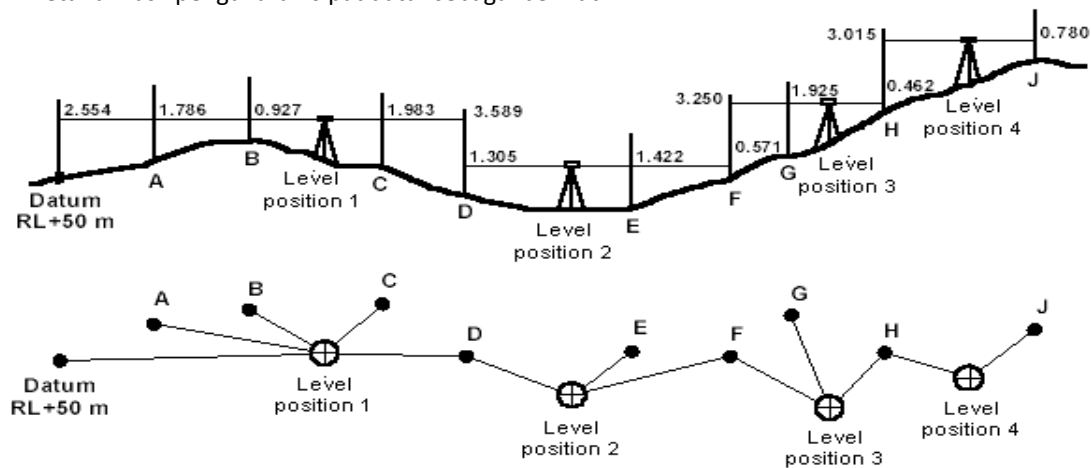
$$\begin{aligned}H_2 &= H_1 + \Delta H_{1-2} \\ &= 100 + 1,132 \\ &= 101,132\text{m}\end{aligned}$$





Contoh 13.

Diketahui hasil pengukuran sipat datar sebagai berikut:



Hitunglah beda tinggi antar titik-titik dengan metode rise and fall dan metode height of collimation.

Jawab:

a. Perhitungan sipat datar dengan metode rise and fall.

Back-sight	Inter-mediate	Fore-sight	Rise	Fall	Reduced level	Distance	Remarks
2.554					50.000	0	Datum RL+50 m
	1.786		0.768		50.768	14.990	A
	0.927		0.859		51.627	29.105	B
	1.983			1.056	50.571	48.490	C
1.305		3.589		1.606	48.965	63.540	D / change point 1
	1.422			0.117	48.848	87.665	E
3.250		0.571	0.851		49.699	102.050	F / change point 2
	1.925		1.325		51.024	113.285	G
3.015		0.462	1.463		52.487	128.345	H / change point 3
		0.780	2.235		54.722	150.460	J
<b>10.124</b>		<b>5.402</b>	<b>7.501</b>	<b>2.779</b>	<b>54.722</b>		Sum of B-sight & F-sight, Sum of Rise & Fall
-5.402			-2.779		-50.000		Take smaller from greater
<b>4.722</b>			<b>4.722</b>		<b>4.722</b>		Difference should be equal

b. Perhitungan sipat datar dengan metode height of collimation.

Back-sight	Inter-mediate	Fore-sight	Height of collimation	Reduced level	Distance	Remarks
2.554			52.554	50.000	0	Datum RL+50 m
	1.786			50.768	14.990	A
	0.927			51.627	29.105	B
	1.983			50.571	48.490	C
1.305		3.589	50.270	48.965	63.540	D / change point 1
	1.422			48.848	87.665	E
3.250		0.571	52.949	49.699	102.050	F / change point 2
	1.925			51.024	113.285	G
3.015		0.462	55.502	52.487	128.345	H / change point 3
		0.780		54.722	150.460	J
<b>10.124</b>		<b>5.402</b>		<b>54.722</b>		Sum of B-sight & F-sight, Difference between RL's
-5.402				-50.000		Take smaller from greater
<b>4.722</b>				<b>4.722</b>		Difference should be equal