

BAB V

KESIMPULAN

1. Nilai sinyal penginterferensi berupa selisih frekuensi penginterferensi dengan frekuensi sinyal pembawa (f_d) memiliki pengaruh terhadap sinyal pembawa yang diinginkan. Hal ini terlihat pada grafik hubungan antara e_r dan f_d , bahwa semakin besar f_d maka hasil resultan e_r semakin menurun dengan rata-rata penurunan grafik perdecade adalah -0.15 dB. Penurunan tersebut berarti gangguan pada sinyal pembawa yang diinginkan semakin sedikit.
2. Sinyal penginterferensi berupa amplitudo sinyal yang menginterferensi (ρ) berdasarkan grafik hubungan antara e_r dan ρ terlihat semakin besar nilainya maka hasil resultan (e_r) semakin bertambah dengan rata-rata kenaikan grafik per decade adalah 0.74 dB, mengakibatkan pengaruh interferensi pada sinyal pembawa yang diinginkan semakin bertambah pula.
3. Berdasarkan simulasi sinyal hasil interferensi terlihat bentuk sinyal pembawa berupa gelombang kosinus tetap dengan pengaruh interferensi berupa perubahan hasil resultan $e_r(t)$ terhadap sinyal pembawa yang diinginkan $e_1(t)$. Adapun perubahan hasil resultan yang dimaksud adalah 0.08 dB; 0.83 dB; 1.53 dB. Nilai perubahan hasil resultan ini menunjukkan adanya gangguan sinyal penginterferensi terhadap sinyal pembawa yang diinginkan.

Daftar Pustaka

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3. Kandoian, AG, *Reference Data For Radio Engineers*, Howard w. Sams & Co. Inc, Indianapolis, 1973.
4. Keisher, Bernard, *Principles Of Electromagnetic Compatibility*, Artech House Inc, Massachussets, 1983.
5. Sutrisno, *Fisika Dasar*, Penerbit ITB, Bandung, 1984.
6. Spiegel, Murray, Martono, Koko, *Matematika Lanjutan Untuk Para Insinyur & Ilmuwan*, Erlangga, Jakarta, 1992.

LAMPIRAN



About math and trigonometry functions

With math and trigonometry functions, you can perform simple and complex mathematical calculations, such as calculating the total value for a range of cells or the total value for a range of cells that meet a condition in another range of cells, or round numbers.

Which function do you want to read about?

- ABS worksheet function
- ACCOS worksheet function
- ACOSH worksheet function
- ASIN worksheet function
- ASINH worksheet function
- ATAN worksheet function
- ATAN2 worksheet function
- ATANH worksheet function
- CEILING worksheet function
- COMBIN worksheet function
- COS worksheet function
- COSH worksheet function
- COUNTIF worksheet function
- DEGREES worksheet function
- EVE worksheet function
- EXP worksheet function
- FACT worksheet function
- FACTDOUBLE worksheet function
- FLOOR worksheet function
- GCD worksheet function
- INT worksheet function
- LCM worksheet function
- LN worksheet function
- LOG worksheet function
- LOG10 worksheet function
- MDETERM worksheet function
- MINVERSE worksheet function
- MMULT worksheet function
- MOD worksheet function
- MROUND worksheet function
- MULTINOMIAL worksheet function
- ODD worksheet function
- PI worksheet function
- POWER worksheet function
- PRODUCT worksheet function
- QUOTIENT worksheet function
- RADIANS worksheet function
- RAND worksheet function
- RANDBETWEEN worksheet function
- RANDBETWEEN worksheet function
- RANDR worksheet function
- ROUND worksheet function
- ROUNDDOWN worksheet function



- 21. ROUNDUP worksheet function
- 22. SERIESSUM worksheet function
- 23. SIGN worksheet function
- 24. SIN worksheet function
- 25. SINH worksheet function
- 26. SQRT worksheet function
- 27. SQRTPI worksheet function
- 28. SUBTOTAL worksheet function
- 29. SUM worksheet function
- 30. SUMIF worksheet function
- 31. SUMPRODUCT worksheet function
- 32. SUMSQ worksheet function
- 33. SUMX2MY2 worksheet function
- 34. SUMX2P2 worksheet function
- 35. SUMXMY2 worksheet function
- 36. TAN worksheet function
- 37. TANH worksheet function
- 38. TRUNC worksheet function



ATAN

See Also

Returns the arctangent of a number. The arctangent is the angle whose tangent is number. The returned angle is given in radians in the range $-\pi/2$ to $\pi/2$.

Syntax

ATAN(number)

Number is the tangent of the angle you want.

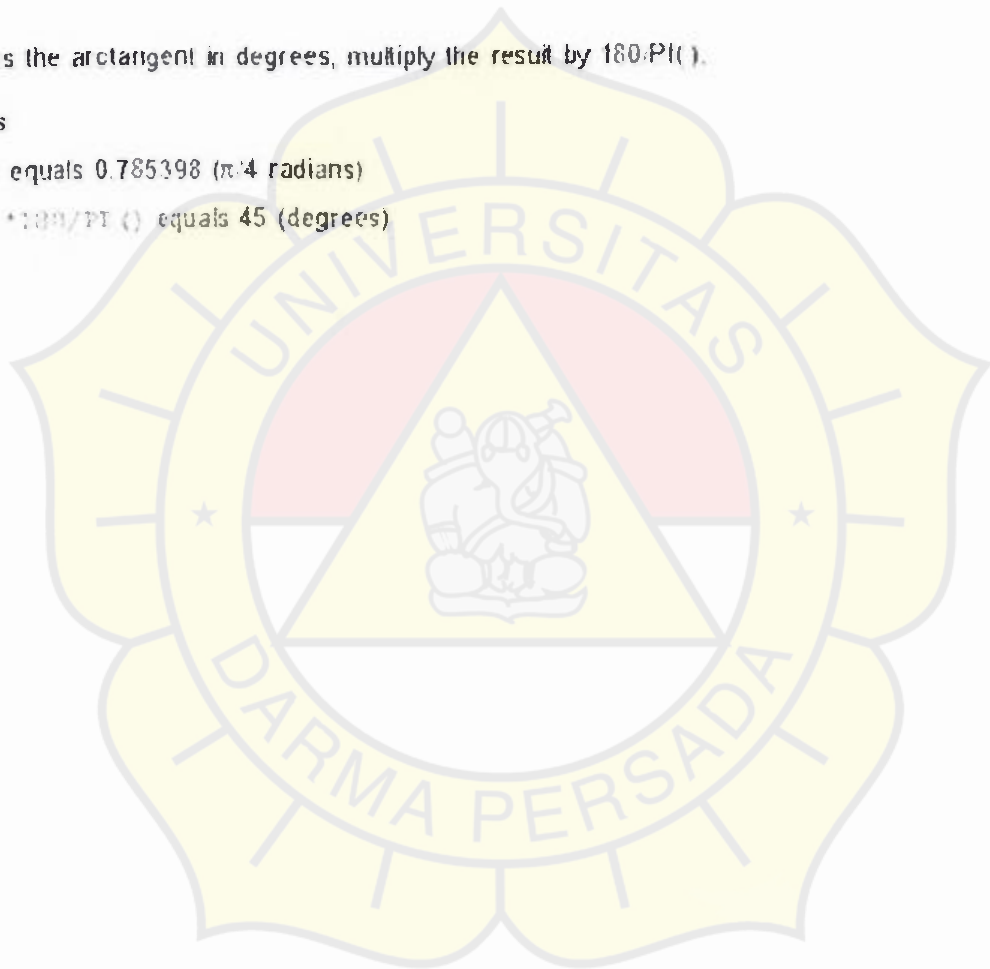
Remark

To express the arctangent in degrees, multiply the result by $180/PI()$.

Examples

ATAN(1) equals 0.785398 ($\pi/4$ radians)

ATAN(1)*180/PI() equals 45 (degrees)



COS

See Also

Returns the cosine of the given angle.

Syntax

`COS(number)`

`Number` is the angle in radians for which you want the cosine. If the angle is in degrees, multiply it by $\text{PI}()/180$ to convert it to radians.

Examples

`COS(1.107)` equals 0.500171

`COS(60*PI()/180)` equals 0.5, the cosine of 60 degrees



SIN

[See Also](#)

Returns the sine of the given angle.

Syntax

`SIN(number)`

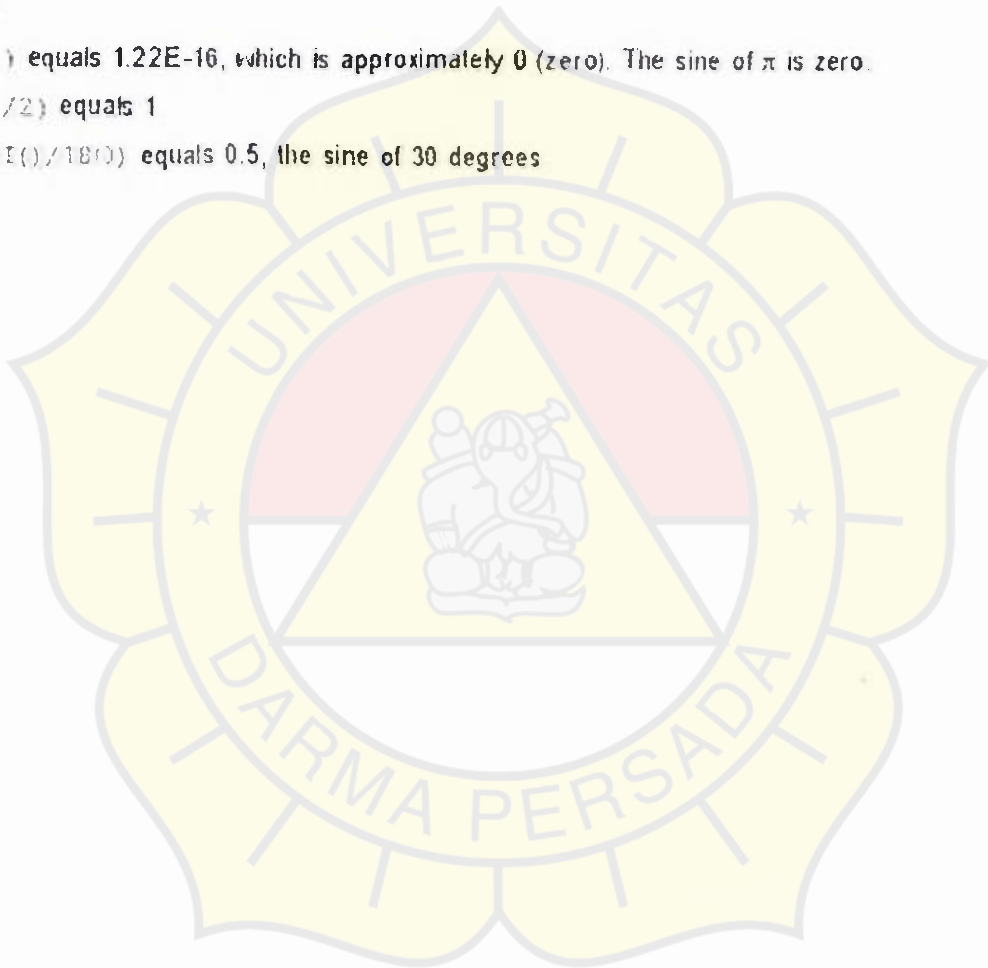
Number is the angle in radians for which you want the sine. If your argument is in degrees, multiply it by $\text{PI}()/180$ to convert it to radians.

Examples

`SIN(PI())` equals $1.22\text{E-}16$, which is approximately 0 (zero). The sine of π is zero.

`SIN(PI()/2)` equals 1

`SIN(30*PI()/180)` equals 0.5, the sine of 30 degrees



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