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Lampiran 1. Pemeriksaan Massa Tablet

1. Waktu alir

Formula 1	Formula 2	Formula 3
9,00 detik	10,00 detik	9,46 detik
9,67 detik	8,57 detik	10,00 detik
9,67 detik	9,15 detik	9,00 detik

2. Sudut diam

	Formula 1			Formula 2			Formula 3		
	D	h	Sudut diam	D	H	Sudut diam	D	h	Sudut diam
Replikasi 1	7,9 cm	2,0 cm	28,83°	8,2 cm	2,2 cm	28,21°	7,9 cm	2,0 cm	26,83°
Replikasi 2	7,5 cm	2,2 cm	30,39°	8,1 cm	2,0 cm	26,28°	8,3 cm	2,0 cm	25,73°
Replikasi 3	7,7 cm	2,0 cm	27,45°	8,8 cm	2,5 cm	29,60°	8,7 cm	2,2 cm	26,82°

3. Keseragaman bobot

Formula 1	Formula 2	Formula 3
289,0 mg	289,3 mg	288,6 mg
287,9 mg	289,7 mg	288,6 mg
292,7 mg	294,9 mg	297,6 mg
291,6 mg	292,3 mg	291,6 mg
289,3 mg	285,4 mg	290,3 mg
299,8 mg	300,2 mg	298,7 mg
289,4 mg	292,8 mg	290,4 mg
298,7 mg	300,3 mg	299,8 mg
288,1 mg	291,5 mg	293,6 mg
286,1 mg	285,7 mg	289,6 mg
283,5 mg	287,5 mg	286,5 mg
289,1 mg	295,7 mg	288,4 mg
303,7 mg	299,2 mg	298,1 mg
286,2 mg	289,7 mg	289,0 mg
295,7 mg	298,6 mg	299,5 mg
296,9 mg	300,0 mg	296,3 mg
296,7 mg	297,5 mg	301,2 mg
292,0 mg	291,1 mg	289,3 mg
292,9 mg	294,6 mg	292,3 mg
289,2 mg	293,6 mg	284,8 mg

4. Keseragaman kandungan

Formula 1	Formula 2	Formula 3
0,608	0,628	0,620
0,628	0,623	0,622
0,607	0,622	0,619
0,615	0,618	0,615
0,616	0,628	0,629
0,620	0,614	0,624
0,627	0,612	0,617
0,623	0,615	0,622
0,614	0,617	0,614
0,612	0,613	0,625

Formula 1	Formula 2	Formula 3	
97,9%	101,7%	100,2%	
101,7%	100,7%	100,5%	
97,7%	100,5%	100%	
99,2%	99,8%	99,2%	
99,4%	101,7%	101,9%	
100,2%	99,0%	101%	
101,5%	98,7%	99,6%	
100,7%	99,2%	100,5%	
99,0%	99,6%	99,0%	
98,7%	98,8%	101,1%	
99,6%	99,9%	100,3%	rata-rata
1,4	1,1	0,9	SD
0,01	0,01	0,01	RSD

Lampiran 2. Formula 1

$$1. \quad y = ax + b$$

$$0,0911 + 0,09x = 0,608$$

$$0,09x = 0,608 - 0,0911$$

$$X = 5,7433 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x faktor pengenceran x vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,7433 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,3583 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,3583 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,6325\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 32,6325\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 97,8975 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,8975 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,8975\%$$

$$2. \quad y = ax + b$$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,628$$

$$0,09x = 0,628 - 0,0911$$

$$X = 5,9656 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x faktor pengenceran x vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,9656 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,91389 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,91389 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,8952\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,8952\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 101,6856 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 300 mg tablet = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= 101,6856 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 101,6856 \%$$

3. $y = ax + b$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,607$$

$$0,09x = 0,607 - 0,0911$$

$$X = 5,732 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x faktor pengenceran x vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,732 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,33 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar sampel (%) = $\frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 4,33 \text{ mg}/44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,568\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 32,568\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 97,704 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 300 mg tablet = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= 97,704 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,704\%$$

4. $y = ax + b$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,615$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,615$$

$$X = 5,821 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x faktor pengenceran x vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,821 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,5525 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,5525 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,073\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,073\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 99,219 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,219 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,219 \%$$

5. $y = ax + b$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,616$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,616$$

$$X = 5,832 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x faktor pengenceran x vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,832 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,58 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,58 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,136\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,136\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 99,408 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,408 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,408 \%$$

$$6. \ y = ax + b$$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,620$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,620$$

$$X = 5,8767 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = \text{Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L)} \times \text{Faktor Pengenceran} \times$$

$$\text{Vol. labu (L)}$$

$$= 5,8767 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,6916 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,6916 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,39\%$$

$$\text{Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 33,39\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 100,17 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100,17 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100,17 \%$$

$$7. \ y = ax + b$$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,627$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,627$$

$$X = 5,9544 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,9544 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,886 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar sampel (%) = $\frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 14,886 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,8318\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,8318\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 101,4954 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 300 mg tablet = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= 101,4954 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 101,4954 \%$$

8. $y = ax + b$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,623$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,623$$

$$X = 5,91 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,91 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,775 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar sampel (%) = $\frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 14,775 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 35,579\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 35,579\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 100,737 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= 100,737 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% \\ &= 100,737 \% \end{aligned}$$

9. $y = ax + b$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,614$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,614$$

$$X = 5,81 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,81 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,525 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,525 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,011\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,011\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 99,033 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,033 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,033\%$$

10. $y = ax + b$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,612$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,612$$

$$X = 5,7878 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,7878 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,4695 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,4695 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,885\%$$

$$\text{Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 32,885\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 98,655 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98,655 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98,655 \%$$

Formula 2

$$1. y = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,628$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,628$$

$$X = 5,9656 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = \text{Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L)} \times \text{Faktor Pengenceran} \times$$

$$\text{Vol. labu (L)}$$

$$= 5,9656 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,91389 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,91389 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,8952\%$$

$$\text{Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 33,8952\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 101,6856 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 101,6856 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

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$$= 101,6856 \%$$

2. $y = 0,09x + 0,0911$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,623$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,623$$

$$X = 5,91 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x

Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,91 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,775 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,775 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 35,579\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 35,579\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 100,737 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100,737 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100,737 \%$$

3. $y = 0,09x + 0,0911$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,622$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,622$$

$$X = 5,8989 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x

Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,8989 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,74725 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,74725 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,516\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,516\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 100,548 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 300 mg tablet = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= 100,548 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100,548 \%$$

4. $y = 0,09x + 0,0911$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,618$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,618$$

$$X = 5,8544 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x

Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,8544 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,636 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar sampel (%) = $\frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 14,636 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,26\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,26\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 99,78 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 300 mg tablet = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= 99,78 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,78 \%$$

5. $y = 0,09x + 0,0911$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,618$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,618$$

$$X = 5,8544 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x

Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,8544 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,636 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,636 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,26\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,26\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 99,78 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,78 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,78 \%$$

$$6. y = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,614 = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,614$$

$$X = 5,81 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x

Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,81 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,525 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,525 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,01\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg} &= \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 300 \text{ mg} \\ &= 33,01\% \times 300 \text{ mg} \\ &= 99,03 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= 99,03 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% \\ &= 99,03 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7. \quad y &= 0,09x + 0,0911 \\ 0,612 &= 0,09x + 0,0911 \\ 0,612 - 0,0911 &= 0,09x \\ X &= 5,7878 \text{ mg/L} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= \text{Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L)} \times \text{Faktor Pengenceran} \times \\ \text{Vol. labu (L)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 5,7878 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)} \\ &= 14,4695 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar sampel (\%)} &= \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 14,4695 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\% \\ &= 32,885\% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg} &= \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 300 \text{ mg} \\ &= 32,885\% \times 300 \text{ mg} \\ &= 98,655 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= 98,655 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% \\ &= 98,655 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \quad y &= 0,09x + 0,0911 \\ 0,615 &= 0,09x + 0,0911 \\ 0,615 - 0,0911 &= 0,09x \\ X &= 5,821 \text{ mg/L} \end{aligned}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,821 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,5525 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar sampel (%) = $\frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 14,5525 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,073\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,073\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 99,219 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 300 mg tablet = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= 99,219 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,219 \%$$

9. $y = 0,09x + 0,0911$

$$0,617 = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,617 - 0,0911 = 0,09x$$

$$X = 5,8433 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,8433 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,60825 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar sampel (%) = $\frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 14,60825 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,2\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,2\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 99,6 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,6 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,6 \%$$

$$10. y = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,613 = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,613 - 0,0911 = 0,09x = 5,7989 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x

Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,7989 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,49725 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,49725 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,948\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 32,948\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 98,844 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98,844 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98,844 \%$$

Formula 3

$$1. y = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,602 = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,602 - 0,0911 = 0,09x$$

$$X = 5,6767 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x

Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,6767 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,191 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,191 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,252\%$$

$$\text{Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 32,252\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 96,756 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 96,756 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 96,756 \%$$

$$2. y = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,602 = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,602 - 0,0911 = 0,09x$$

$$X = 5,6767 \text{ mg/L}$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = \text{Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L)} \times \text{Faktor Pengenceran} \times$$

$$\text{Vol. labu (L)}$$

$$= 5,6767 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,191 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,191 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,252\%$$

$$\text{Jml zat aktif (300mg)} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 32,252\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 96,756 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 96,756 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 96,756 \%$$

$$3. y = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,604 = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,604 - 0,0911 = 0,09x$$

$$X = 5,6989 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,6989 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,24725 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,24725 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,38\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 32,38\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 97,14 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,14 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,14 \%$$

$$4. y = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,605 = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,605 - 0,0911 = 0,09x$$

$$X = 5,71 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,71 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,275 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,275 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,44\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 32,44\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 97,32 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 300 mg tablet = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= 97,32 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,32 \%$$

5. $y = 0,09x + 0,0911$

$$0,609 = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,609 - 0,0911 = 0,09x$$

$$X = 5,7544 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x

Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,7544 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,386 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar sampel (%) = $\frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$

$$= 14,386 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,695\%$$

Jml zat aktif (300mg) = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 32,695\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 98,085 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 300 mg tablet = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= 98,085 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98,085 \%$$

6. $y = 0,09x + 0,0911$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,604$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,604$$

$$X = 5,6989 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,6989 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,24725 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,24725 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,38\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 32,38\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 97,14 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,14 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,14 \%$$

$$7. y = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,607$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,607$$

$$X = 5,732 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,732 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,33 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,33 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,568\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 32,568\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 97,704 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,704 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97,704\%$$

$$8. \quad y = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,612 = 0,09x + 0,0911$$

$$0,612 - 0,0911 = 0,09x$$

$$X = 5,7878 \text{ mg/L}$$

Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x Vol. labu (L)

$$= 5,7878 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,4695 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,4695 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 32,885\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 32,885\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 98,655 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98,655 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98,655 \%$$

$$9. \quad y = ax + b$$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,614$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,614$$

$$X = 5,81 \text{ mg/L}$$

**Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x
Vol. labu (L)**

$$= 5,81 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,525 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,525 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,01\%$$

Jml zat aktif dalam 300 mg = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,01\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 99,03 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 300 mg tablet = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= 99,03 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99,03 \%$$

10. $y = ax + b$

$$0,09x + 0,0911 = 0,615$$

$$0,09x = 0,0911 - 0,615$$

$$X = 5,821 \text{ mg/L}$$

**Kadar (mg) = Konsentrasi sampel (mg/L) x Faktor Pengenceran x
Vol. labu (L)**

$$= 5,821 \text{ mg/L} \times 50 \times 0,05 \text{ (L)}$$

$$= 14,5525 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} = \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 14,5525 \text{ mg} / 44 \text{ mg} \times 100\%$$

$$= 33,073\%$$

Jml zat aktif (300mg) = kadar sampel (%) x 300 mg

$$= 33,073\% \times 300 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 99,219 \text{ mg}$$

60

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar 300 mg tablet} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= 99,219 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% \\ &= 99,219 \%\end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 3. Kekerasan tablet

Formula 1 (kg)	Formula 2 (kg)	Formula 3 (kg)
4,0	6,5	7,2
4,1	5,1	7,7
4,2	5,0	6,5
5,0	4,0	5,3
4,7	6,2	6,7
4,3	6,3	6,5
4,3	7,4	6,2
4,1	6,0	6,1
4,3	5,3	7,1
5,0	5,1	5,1

Lampiran 4. Kerapuhan

Formula 1 (%)	Formula 2 (%)	Formula 3 (%)	
0,77	0,73	0,65	
0,79	0,70	0,69	
0,83	0,70	0,66	
0,80	0,71	0,67	rata-rata
0,03	0,02	0,02	SD
0,04	0,02	0,03	RSD

Lampiran 5. Uji waktu hancur

Formula 1 (detik)	Formula 2 (detik)	Formula 3 (detik)
4	8	10
4	12	10
6	10	18
7	11	33
9	15	27
12	31	31

Lampiran 6. Uji disolusi

Replikasi 1

Menit	F1	F2	F3
5	0,754	0,745	0,741
15	0,760	0,751	0,747
30	0,765	0,761	0,750
45	0,770	0,767	0,761
60	0,771	0,771	0,770

Replikasi 2

Menit	F1	F2	F3
5	0,760	0,749	0,740
15	0,762	0,757	0,743
30	0,765	0,769	0,748
45	0,769	0,769	0,758
60	0,770	0,770	0,761

Replikasi 3

Menit	F1	F2	F3
5	0,758	0,746	0,741
15	0,761	0,762	0,747
30	0,767	0,762	0,750
45	0,770	0,765	0,761
60	0,771	0,770	0,770

Perhitungan Q Disolusi**Replikasi 1**

Menit	F1	F2	F3
5	80,32%	79,28%	78,83%
15	81,90%	80,85%	80,38%
30	83,37%	82,88%	80,72%
45	84,83%	84,45%	83,75%
60	85,75%	85,80%	85,11%

Replikasi 2

Menit	F1	F2	F3
5	81,02%	79,75%	78,76%
15	82,13%	80,73%	80,50%
30	83,37%	83,79%	81,37%
45	84,71%	84,70%	83,41%
60	85,74%	85,75%	84,65%

Replikasi 3

Menit	F1	F2	F3
5	80,79%	79,40%	78,83%
15	82,02%	82,12%	80,16%
30	83,59%	83,01%	81,95%
45	84,84%	84,24%	84,45%
60	85,85%	85,75%	85,13%

$$Y = 0,0079x + 0,0567$$

Formula 1**Replikasi 1**

$$5' = (0,754 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 88,27$$

$$\text{Kadar } 5' = 88,27 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 79,44$$

$$\text{Faktor Koreksi } 5' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 79,44) + 0 = 0,883$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 79,44 + 0,883 = 80,32 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 80,32 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 80,32\%$$

$$15' = (0,760 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,03$$

$$\text{Kadar } 15' = 89,03 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,13$$

$$\text{Faktor Koreksi } 15' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,13) + 0,883 = 1,77$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,13 + 1,77 = 81,9 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 81,9 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 81,9\%$$

$$30' = (0,765 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,66$$

$$\text{Kadar } 30' = 89,66 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,7$$

$$\text{Faktor koreksi } 30' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,7) + 1,77 = 2,67$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,7 + 2,67 = 83,37 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 83,37 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 83,37\%$$

$$45' = (0,770 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,3$$

$$\text{Kadar } 45' = 90,3 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,26$$

$$\text{Faktor koreksi } 45' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 81,26) + 2,67 = 3,57$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,26 + 3,57 = 84,83 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 84,83 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 84,83\%$$

$$60' = (0,771 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,41$$

$$\text{Kadar } 60' = 90,41 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,37$$

$$\text{Faktor koreksi } 60' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 81,37) + 3,57 = 4,48$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,37 + 4,48 = 85,85 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 85,85 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 85,85\%$$

Replikasi 2

$$5' = (0,760 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,03$$

$$\text{Kadar } 5' = 89,03 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,13$$

$$\text{Faktor koreksi } 5' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,13) + 0 = 0,89$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,13 + 0,89 = 81,02 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 81,02 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 81,02\%$$

$$15' = (0,762 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,28$$

$$\text{Kadar } 15' = 89,28 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,35$$

$$\text{Faktor koreksi } 15' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 80,35) + 0,89 = 1,78$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,35 + 1,78 = 82,13 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 82,13 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 82,13\%$$

$$\mathbf{30' = (0,765 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,66}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Kadar } 30' = 89,66 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,7}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Faktor koreksi } 30' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 80,7) + 1,78 = 2,67}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,7 + 2,67 = 83,37 \text{ mg}}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 83,37 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 83,37\%}$$

$$45' = (0,769 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,16$$

$$\text{Kadar } 45' = 90,16 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,14$$

$$\text{Faktor koreksi } 45' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 81,14) + 2,67 = 3,57$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,14 + 3,57 = 84,71 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 84,71 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 84,71\%$$

$$60' = (0,770 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,3$$

$$\text{Kadar } 60' = 90,3 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,27$$

$$\text{Faktor koreksi } 60' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 81,27) + 3,57 = 4,47$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,27 + 4,47 = 85,74 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 85,74 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 85,74\%$$

Replikasi 3

$$5' = (0,758 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 88,77$$

$$\text{Kadar } 5' = 88,77 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 79,9$$

$$\text{Faktor koreksi } 5' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 79,9) + 0 = 0,89$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 79,9 + 0,89 = 80,79 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 80,79 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 80,79\%$$

$$15' = (0,761 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 89,15$$

$$\text{Kadar } 15' = 89,15 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,24$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 15' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,24) + 0,89 = 1,78$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,24 + 1,78 = 82,02 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 82,02 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 82,02\%$$

$$30' = (0,767 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 89,9$$

$$\text{Kadar } 30' = 89,9 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,91$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 30' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,91) + 1,78 = 2,68$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,91 + 2,68 = 83,59 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 83,59 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 83,59\%$$

$$45' = (0,770 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 90,3$$

$$\text{Kadar } 45' = 90,3 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,26$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 45' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 81,26) + 2,68 = 3,58$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,26 + 3,58 = 84,84 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 84,84 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 84,84\%$$

$$60' = (0,771 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 90,41$$

$$\text{Kadar } 60' = 90,41 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,37$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 60' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 81,37) + 3,58 = 4,48$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,37 + 4,48 = 85,85 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 85,85 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 85,85\%$$

F2**Replikasi 1**

$$5' = (0,745 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 87,13$$

$$\text{Kadar } 5' = 87,13 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 78,41$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 5' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 78,41) + 0 = 0,871$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 78,41 + 0,871 = 79,28 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 79,28 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 79,28\%$$

$$15' = (0,751 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 87,89$$

$$\text{Kadar } 15' = 87,89 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 79,1$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 15' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 79,1) + 0,871 = 1,75$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 79,1 + 1,75 = 80,85 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 80,85 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 80,85\%$$

$$30' = (0,761 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,15$$

$$\text{Kadar } 30' = 89,15 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,24$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 30' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 80,24) + 1,75 = 2,64$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,24 + 2,64 = 82,88 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 82,88 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 82,88 \%$$

$$45' = (0,767 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,91$$

$$\text{Kadar } 45' = 89,91 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,91$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 45' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 80,91) + 2,64 = 3,54$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,91 + 3,54 = 84,45 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 84,45 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 84,45 \%$$

$$60' = (0,771 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,41$$

$$\text{Kadar } 60' = 90,16 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,38$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 60' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 81,38) + 3,56 = 4,46$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,38 + 4,46 = 85,8 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 85,8 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 85,8\%$$

Replikasi 2

$$5' = (0,749 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 87,63$$

$$\text{Kadar } 5' = 87,63 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 78,87$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 5' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 78,87) + 0 = 0,876$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 78,87 + 0,876 = 79,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 79,75 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 79,75\%$$

$$15' = (0,757 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 88,65$$

$$\text{Kadar } 15' = 88,65 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 78,98$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 15' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 78,98) + 0,876 = 1,75$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 78,98 + 1,75 = 80,73 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 80,73 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 80,73\%$$

$$30' = (0,769 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,16$$

$$\text{Kadar } 30' = 90,16 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,14$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 30' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 81,14) + 1,75 = 2,65$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,14 + 2,65 = 83,79 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 83,79 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 83,79\%$$

$$45' = (0,769 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,16$$

$$\text{Kadar } 45' = 90,16 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,14$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 45' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 81,14) + 2,65 = 3,55$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,14 + 3,55 = 84,7 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 84,7 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 84,7\%$$

$$60' = (0,770 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,3$$

$$\text{Kadar } 60' = 90,3 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,3$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 60' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 81,3) + 3,55 = 4,45$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,3 + 4,45 = 85,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 85,75 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 85,75\%$$

Replikasi 3

$$5' = (0,746 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 87,25$$

$$\text{Kadar } 5' = 87,25 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 78,53$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 5' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 78,53) + 0 = 0,873$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 78,53 + 0,873 = 79,4 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 79,4 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 79,4\%$$

$$15' = (0,762 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 89,28$$

$$\text{Kadar } 15' = 89,28 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,35$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 15' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,35) + 0,873 = 1,77$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,35 + 1,77 = 82,12 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 82,12 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 82,12\%$$

$$\mathbf{30' = (0,762 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 89,28}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Kadar } 30' = 89,28 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,35}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 30' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,35) + 1,77 = 2,66}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,35 + 2,66 = 83,01 \text{ mg}}$$

$$\mathbf{\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 83,01 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 83,01\%}$$

$$45' = (0,765 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 89,66$$

$$\text{Kadar } 45' = 89,66 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,69$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 45' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,69) + 2,66 = 3,55$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,69 + 3,55 = 84,24 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 84,24 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 84,24\%$$

$$60' = (0,770 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,3$$

$$\text{Kadar } 60' = 90,3 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,3$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 60' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 81,3) + 3,55 = 4,45$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 81,3 + 4,45 = 85,75 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 85,75 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 85,75\%$$

F3

Replikasi 1

$$5' = (0,741 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 86,62$$

$$\text{Kadar } 5' = 86,62 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 77,96$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 5' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 77,96) + 0 = 0,8662$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 77,96 + 0,8662 = 78,83 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 78,83 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 78,83\%$$

$$15' = (0,747 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 87,38$$

$$\text{Kadar } 15' = 87,38 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 78,64$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 15' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 78,64) + 0,8662 = 1,74$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 78,64 + 1,74 = 80,38 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 80,38 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 80,38\%$$

$$30' = (0,750 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 87,76$$

$$\text{Kadar } 30' = 87,76 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 78,98$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 30' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 79,98) + 1,74 = 2,62$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 78,98 + 2,62 = 81,6 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 81,6 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 81,6\%$$

$$45' = (0,761 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,15$$

$$\text{Kadar } 45' = 89,15 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,24$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 45' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,24) + 2,62 = 3,51$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,24 + 3,51 = 83,75 \text{ mg}$$

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Kadar terdisolusi = $83,75 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 83,75\%$

$60' = (0,770 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 90,29$

Kadar $60' = 90,29 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 81,26$

FAKTOR KOREKSI $60' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 81,26) + 3,51 = 4,41$

Jumlah obat terkoreksi = $81,26 + 4,41 = 85,67 \text{ mg}$

Kadar terdisolusi = $85,67 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 85,67\%$

Replikasi 2

F1

$5' = (0,740 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 86,50$

Kadar $5' = 86,50 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 77,85$

FAKTOR KOREKSI $5' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 77,85) + 0 = 0,865$

Jumlah obat terkoreksi = $77,85 + 0,865 = 78,76 \text{ mg}$

Kadar terdisolusi = $78,76 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 78,76\%$

$15' = (0,743 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 86,87$

Kadar $15' = 86,87 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 78,18$

FAKTOR KOREKSI $15' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 78,18) + 0,865 = 1,73$

Jumlah obat terkoreksi = $78,18 + 1,73 = 79,91 \text{ mg}$

Kadar terdisolusi = $79,91 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 79,91\%$

$30' = (0,748 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 87,51$

Kadar $30' = 87,51 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 78,76$

FAKTOR KOREKSI $30' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 78,76) + 1,73 = 2,61$

Jumlah obat terkoreksi = $78,76 + 2,61 = 81,37 \text{ mg}$

Kadar terdisolusi = $81,37 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 81,37\%$

$45' = (0,758 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 88,77$

Kadar $45' = 88,77 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 79,89$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 45' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 79,89) + 2,63 = 3,52$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 79,89 + 3,52 = 83,41 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 83,41 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 83,41\%$$

$$60' = (0,761 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 89,15$$

$$\text{Kadar } 60' = 89,15 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,24$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 60' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 80,24) + 3,52 = 4,41$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,24 + 4,41 = 84,65 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 84,65 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 84,65\%$$

Replikasi 3

F1

$$5' = (0,741 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 86,62$$

$$\text{Kadar } 5' = 86,62 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 77,96$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 5' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 77,96) + 0 = 0,8662$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 77,96 + 0,8662 = 78,83 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 78,83 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 78,83\%$$

$$15' = (0,745 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 87,13$$

$$\text{Kadar } 15' = 87,13 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 78,42$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 15' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 78,42) + 0,8662 = 1,74$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 78,42 + 1,74 = 80,16 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 80,16 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 80,16\%$$

$$30' = (0,753 - 0,0567)/0,0079 = 88,14$$

$$\text{Kadar } 30' = 88,14 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 79,33$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 30' = (10 \text{ ml}/900 \text{ ml} \times 79,33) + 1,74 = 2,62$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 79,33 + 2,62 = 81,95 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 81,95 \text{ mg}/100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 81,95\%$$

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$$45' = (0,764 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,53$$

$$\text{Kadar } 45' = 89,53 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,57$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 45' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 80,57) + 2,64 = 3,53$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,57 + 3,53 = 84,1 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 84,1 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 84,1\%$$

$$60' = (0,765 - 0,0567) / 0,0079 = 89,66$$

$$\text{Kadar } 60' = 89,66 \times 1 \times 0,9 \text{ L} = 80,7$$

$$\text{FAKTOR KOREKSI } 60' = (10 \text{ ml} / 900 \text{ ml} \times 80,7) + 3,53 = 4,43$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = 80,7 + 4,43 = 85,13 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = 85,13 \text{ mg} / 100 \text{ mg} \times 100\% = 85,13\%$$

Perhitungan AUC = (waktu ke n-menit sebelumnya) x (%disolusi + % disolusi sebelumnya)

Replikasi 1

Menit	F1	F2	F3
5	401,6	396,4	394,15
15	1622,2	1601,3	1592,1
30	3305,4	3274,6	3222
45	2523	2509,95	2467,95
60	2560,2	2553,8	2532,9
Total AUC	10412,40	10336,00	10209,10
D30	57,87	58,58	59,21

Replikasi 2

Menit	F1	F2	F3
5	405,1	398,75	393,8
15	1631,5	1604,8	1592,6
30	3310	3290,4	3277,4
45	2521,2	2517,35	2471,7
60	2556,75	2556,75	2520,9
Total AUC	10424,6	10378,1	10256,4
D30	59,41	58,82	58,49

Replikasi 3

Menit	F1	F2	F3
5	403,95	397	394,25
15	1628,1	1615,2	1589,9
30	3312,2	3302,6	3242,2
45	2526,45	2508,75	2490,75
60	2560,35	2549,85	2538
Total AUC	10431,1	10373,4	10255,1
D30	59,38	59,05	58,07

F1

Replikasi 1

$$5' = (5-0) \times (80,32\% + 0) = 401,6$$

$$15' = (15-5) \times (81,9\% + 80,32\%) = 1622,2$$

$$30' = (30-10) \times (83,37\% + 81,9\%) = 3305,4$$

$$45' = (45-30) \times (84,83\% + 83,37\%) = 2523$$

$$60' = (60-45) \times (85,85\% + 84,83\%) = 2560,2$$

Replikasi 2

$$5' = (5-0) \times (81,02\% + 0) = 405,1$$

$$15' = (15-5) \times (82,13\% + 81,02\%) = 1631,5$$

$$30' = (30-10) \times (83,37\% + 82,13\%) = 3310$$

$$45' = (45-30) \times (84,71\% + 83,37\%) = 2521,2$$

$$60' = (60-45) \times (85,74\% + 84,71\%) = 2556,75$$

Replikasi 3

$$5' = (5-0) \times (80,79\% + 0) = 403,95$$

$$15' = (15-5) \times (82,02\% + 80,79\%) = 1628,1$$

$$30' = (30-10) \times (83,59\% + 82,02\%) = 3312,2$$

$$45' = (45-30) \times (84,84\% + 83,59\%) = 2526,45$$

$$60' = (60-45) \times (85,85\% + 84,84\%) = 2560,35$$

F2**Replikasi 1**

$$5' = (5-0) \times (79,28\% + 0) = 396,4$$

$$15' = (15-5) \times (80,85\% + 79,28\%) = 1601,3$$

$$30' = (30-10) \times (82,88\% + 80,85\%) = 3274,6$$

$$45' = (45-30) \times (84,45\% + 82,88\%) = 2509,95$$

$$60' = (60-45) \times (85,80\% + 84,45\%) = 2553,75$$

Replikasi 2

$$5' = (5-0) \times (79,75\% + 0) = 398,75$$

$$15' = (15-5) \times (80,73\% + 79,75\%) = 1604,8$$

$$30' = (30-10) \times (83,79\% + 80,73\%) = 3290,4$$

$$45' = (45-30) \times (84,70\% + 83,79\%) = 2527,35$$

$$60' = (60-45) \times (85,75\% + 84,70\%) = 2556,75$$

Replikasi 3

$$5' = (5-0) \times (79,40\% + 0) = 397$$

$$15' = (15-5) \times (82,12\% + 79,40\%) = 1615,2$$

$$30' = (30-10) \times (83,01\% + 82,12\%) = 3302,6$$

$$45' = (45-30) \times (84,24\% + 83,01\%) = 2508,75$$

$$60' = (60-45) \times (85,75\% + 84,24\%) = 2549,85$$

F3**Replikasi 1**

$$5' = (5-0) \times (78,83\% + 0) = 5 \times 78,83 = 394,15$$

$$15' = (15-5) \times (80,38\% + 78,83\%) = 1592,1$$

$$30' = (30-10) \times (80,72\% + 80,38\%) = 3222$$

$$45' = (45-30) \times (83,75\% + 80,72\%) = 2467,05$$

$$60' = (60-45) \times (85,11\% + 83,75\%) = 2532,9$$

Replikasi 2

$$5' = (5-0) \times (78,76\% + 0) = 5 \times 78,83 = 393,8$$

$$15' = (15-5) \times (80,50\% + 78,76\%) = 1592,6$$

$$30' = (30-10) \times (81,37\% + 80,50\%) = 3277,4$$

$$45' = (45-30) \times (83,41\% + 81,37\%) = 2471,7$$

$$60' = (60-45) \times (84,65\% + 83,41\%) = 2520,9$$

Replikasi 3

$$5' = (5-0) \times (78,83\% + 0) = 5 \times 78,83 = 394,15$$

$$15' = (15-5) \times (80,16\% + 78,83\%) = 1589,9$$

$$30' = (30-10) \times (81,95\% + 80,16\%) = 3242,2$$

$$45' = (45-30) \times (84,10\% + 81,95\%) = 2490,75$$

$$60' = (60-45) \times (85,13\% + 84,10\%) = 2538$$

Perhitungan Rata-Rata D30

Replikasi	F1	F2	F3
1	59,21	58,58	57,87
2	59,41	58,82	58,49
3	59,38	59,05	58,07
Rata-rata	59,33	58,82	58,14
SD	0,11	0,24	0,32
RSD	0,002	0,004	0,005

Lampiran 7. Waktu alir

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
FORMUL A	.159	9	.200*	.937	9	.551
*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.						
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						
Test of Homogeneity of Variances						

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
FORMUL A	Based on Mean	.487	2	6	.637
	Based on Median	.343	2	6	.723
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.343	2	5.495	.724
	Based on trimmed mean	.479	2	6	.641

ANOVA					
FORMULA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.105	2	.053	.172	.846
Within Groups	1.835	6	.306		
Total	1.940	8			

Lampiran 8. Sudut diam

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
FORMULA	.174	9	.200*	.956	9	.751
*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.						
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						
Test of Homogeneity of Variances						

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
FORMULA A	Based on Mean	.782	2	6	.499
	Based on Median	.667	2	6	.547
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.667	2	5.351	.551
	Based on trimmed mean	.778	2	6	.501

ANOVA					
FORMULA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	9.109	2	4.555	2.557	.157
Within Groups	10.686	6	1.781		
Total	19.796	8			

Lampiran 9. Keseragaman bobot

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
FORMULA	.128	60	.016	.957	60	.034
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						
Test of Homogeneity of Variances						

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
FORMULA LA	Based on Mean	.082	2	57	.921
	Based on Median	.022	2	57	.978
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.022	2	54.34 2	.978
	Based on trimmed mean	.077	2	57	.926

ANOVA					
FORMULA					

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	24.181	2	12.091	.484	.619
Within Groups	1424.408	57	24.990		
Total	1448.589	59			

Lampiran 10. Keseragaman kandungan

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
FORMUL A	.088	30	.200*	.969	30	.517
*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.						
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						
Test of Homogeneity of Variances						

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
FORMUL A	Based on Mean	2.164	2	27	.134
	Based on Median	1.358	2	27	.274
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	1.358	2	22.685	.277
	Based on trimmed mean	2.103	2	27	.142

ANOVA					
FORMULA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	3.125	2	1.562	1.220	.311
Within Groups	34.590	27	1.281		
Total	37.715	29			

Lampiran 11. Uji kekerasan

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
FORMULA	.142	30	.127	.930	30	.050
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction						
Test of Homogeneity of Variances						

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
FORMULA	Based on Mean	3.485	2	27	.045
	Based on Median	3.681	2	27	.039
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	3.681	2	22.461	.041
	Based on trimmed mean	3.522	2	27	.044

ANOVA					
FORMULA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	21.294	2	10.647	18.365	.000
Within Groups	15.653	27	.580		
Total	36.947	29			

Multiple Comparisons						
Dependent Variable: FORMULA						
Tukey HSD						
(I) UJI KEKERASAN N TABLET	(J) UJI KEKERASAN TABLET	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
F1	F2	-1.29000*	.34051	.002	-2.1343	-.4457
	F3	-2.04000*	.34051	.000	-2.8843	-1.1957
F2	F1	1.29000*	.34051	.002	.4457	2.1343
	F3	-.75000	.34051	.089	-1.5943	.0943
F3	F1	2.04000*	.34051	.000	1.1957	2.8843
	F2	.75000	.34051	.089	-.0943	1.5943

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Lampiran 12. Uji kerapuhan

Tests of Normality						
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
FORMULA	.212	9	.200*	.939	9	.577

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction
Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
FORMULA	Based on Mean	.650	2	6	.555
	Based on Median	.250	2	6	.787
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.250	2	5.72 3	.787
	Based on trimmed mean	.611	2	6	.573

ANOVA					
FORMULA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	.026	2	.013	23.660	.001
Within Groups	.003	6	.001		
Total	.030	8			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: FORMULA

Tukey HSD

(I) UJI_KERAPUH AN_TABLET	(J) UJI_KERAPUH AN_TABLET	Mean Differenc e (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
F1	F2	.08667 [*]	.01925	.010	.0276	.1457
	F3	.13000 [*]	.01925	.001	.0710	.1890
F2	F1	-.08667 [*]	.01925	.010	-.1457	-.0276
	F3	.04333	.01925	.140	-.0157	.1024
F3	F1	-.13000 [*]	.01925	.001	-.1890	-.0710
	F2	-.04333	.01925	.140	-.1024	.0157

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Lampiran 13. Uji waktu hancur

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
FORMULA A	.218	18	.024	.842	18	.006

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
FORMULA	Based on Mean	3.800	2	15	.046
	Based on Median	2.459	2	15	.119
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	2.459	2	6.768	.158
	Based on trimmed mean	3.533	2	15	.055

ANOVA

FORMULA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	690.111	2	345.056	6.248	.011
Within Groups	828.333	15	55.222		
Total	1518.444	17			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: FORMULA

Tukey HSD

(I) UJI WAKTU HANCUR	(J) UJI WAKTU HANCUR	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
F1	F2	-7.50000	4.29039	.220	-18.6441	3.6441
	F3	-15.16667*	4.29039	.008	-26.3108	-4.0225
F2	F1	7.50000	4.29039	.220	-3.6441	18.6441
	F3	-7.66667	4.29039	.207	-18.8108	3.4775
F3	F1	15.16667*	4.29039	.008	4.0225	26.3108
	F2	7.66667	4.29039	.207	-3.4775	18.8108

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Lampiran 14. Uji Disolusi

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
FORMULA	.215	9	.200*	.884	9	.173

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
FORMULA	Based on Mean	3.283	2	6	.109
	Based on Median	.536	2	6	.611
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	.536	2	3.115	.631
	Based on trimmed mean	2.912	2	6	.131

ANOVA

FORMULA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	5.816	2	2.908	25.387	.001
Within Groups	.687	6	.115		
Total	6.504	8			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: FORMULA

Tukey HSD

(I) UJI DISOLUSI TABLET	(J) UJI DISOLUSI TABLET	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
F1	F2	.21667	.27635	.726	-.6313	1.0646
	F3	1.80333*	.27635	.002	.9554	2.6513
F2	F1	-.21667	.27635	.726	-1.0646	.6313
	F3	1.58667*	.27635	.003	.7387	2.4346
F3	F1	-1.80333*	.27635	.002	-2.6513	-.9554
	F2	-1.58667*	.27635	.003	-2.4346	-.7387

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Lampiran 15. Foto Alat



Alat cetak tablet



Hardness tester



Disintegration tester



Dissolution tester



Friability tester

Neraca analitik



Jangka sorong