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Lampiran 1. Pemeriksaan Massa Tablet

1. Waktu alir

| Replikasi | Formula 1 | Formula 2 | Formula 3 |
|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 | 5,44 detik | 7,69 detik | 12,50 detik |
| 2 | 5,60 detik | 8.12 detik | 13,15 detik |
| 3 | 6,00 detik | 8.45 detik | 13,56 detik |

2. Sudut diam

| | Formula 1 | | | 2 | | | 3 | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------|----------------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|--------|----------------|
| | r | h | Sudut diam (°) | r | h | Sudut diam (°) | r | h | Sudut diam (°) |
| Replikasi 1 | 4 cm | 2 cm | 26,56 | 4,15 cm | 2 cm | 25,73 | 4,45 cm | 2 cm | 24,22 |
| Replikasi 2 | 4,25 cm | 2,2 cm | 28,05 | 4,05 cm | 2,2 cm | 27,33 | 4,25 cm | 2,1 cm | 26,28 |
| Replikasi 3 | 4,15 cm | 2,4 cm | 30,02 | 4,1 cm | 2 cm | 25,96 | 4,2 cm | 2,1 cm | 26,56 |

3. Keseragaman bobot

| Tablet | Formula 1 | Formula 2 | Formula 3 |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 204 mg | 200 mg | 203 mg |
| 2 | 201 mg | 201 mg | 201 mg |
| 3 | 206 mg | 200 mg | 200 mg |
| 4 | 202 mg | 201 mg | 204 mg |
| 5 | 204 mg | 203 mg | 200 mg |
| 6 | 205 mg | 200 mg | 200 mg |
| 7 | 203 mg | 202 mg | 202 mg |
| 8 | 201 mg | 200 mg | 203 mg |
| 9 | 200 mg | 201 mg | 200 mg |
| 10 | 200 mg | 202 mg | 201 mg |
| 11 | 200 mg | 203 mg | 200 mg |
| 12 | 201 mg | 204 mg | 200 mg |
| 13 | 205 mg | 205 mg | 204 mg |
| 14 | 203 mg | 204 mg | 204 mg |
| 15 | 202 mg | 205 mg | 202 mg |
| 16 | 203 mg | 205 mg | 201 mg |
| 17 | 200 mg | 203 mg | 204 mg |
| 18 | 202 mg | 204 mg | 202 mg |
| 19 | 203 mg | 200 mg | 204 mg |
| 20 | 201 mg | 200 mg | 200 mg |

4. Keseragaman kandungan

| Tablet | Formula 1 | Formula 2 | Formula 3 |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | 0,517 | 0,524 | 0,513 |
| 2 | 0,519 | 0,520 | 0,510 |
| 3 | 0,518 | 0,522 | 0,514 |
| 4 | 0,516 | 0,513 | 0,517 |
| 5 | 0,520 | 0,516 | 0,519 |
| 6 | 0,528 | 0,518 | 0,519 |
| 7 | 0,518 | 0,528 | 0,517 |
| 8 | 0,516 | 0,526 | 0,524 |
| 9 | 0,518 | 0,525 | 0,525 |
| 10 | 0,510 | 0,518 | 0,522 |

Prosentase

| Formula 1 | Formula 2 | Formula 3 | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 99% | 101% | 98% | |
| 100% | 100,20% | 97% | |
| 99% | 100,70% | 98% | |
| 99% | 98% | 99% | |
| 100% | 99% | 100% | |
| 100,20% | 99% | 100% | |
| 100,20% | 102% | 99% | |
| 99% | 101% | 101% | |
| 99% | 101% | 101% | |
| 97% | 99% | 100,70% | |
| 99,24% | 100,09% | 99,37% | rata-rata |
| 0,960555 | 1,267601 | 1,39527 | SD |
| 0,009679 | 0,012659 | 0,014041 | RSD |

Uji Keseragaman Kandungan

Lampiran 2. Formula 1

1. $y = ax + b$

$$0,517 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,517 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3791 = x$$

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

$$= 4,3791 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43791 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,43791 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,99\%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg}$$

$$= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,98 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,98 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99 \%$$

2. $y = ax + b$

$$0,519 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,519 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,44 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,44 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100 \%$$

3. $y = ax + b$

$$0,518 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,518 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3895 = x$$

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

$$= 4,3895 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43895 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,43895 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,99 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg}$$

$$= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,98 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,98 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99 \%$$

4. $y = ax + b$

$$0,516 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,516 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,36875 = x$$

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

$$= 4,36875 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,436875 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,436875 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,99 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg}$$

$$= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,98 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,98 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99 \%$$

5. $y = ax + b$

$$0,520 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,520 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4104 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4104 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,44104 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,44104 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1,002 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg}$$

$$= 1,01\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2,004 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2,004 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100,2 \%$$

6. $y = ax + b$

$$0,528 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,528 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,49375 = x$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = \text{konsentrasi sampel (mg/L)} \times \text{Faktor Pengenceran} \times \text{Vol. labu}$$

$$= 4,49375 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,449375 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,449375 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1,02 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,007\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2,04 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2,04 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 102 \%$$

7. $y = ax + b$

$$0,518 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,518 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3895 = x$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = \text{konsentrasi sampel (mg/L)} \times \text{Faktor Pengenceran} \times \text{Vol. labu}$$

$$= 4,3895 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43895 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,43895 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,99 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg}$$

$$= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,98 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,98 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99 \%$$

8. $y = ax + b$

$$0,516 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,516 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,36875 = x$$

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

$$= 4,36875 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,436875 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,436875 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,99 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg}$$

$$= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,98 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,98 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99 \%$$

9. $y = ax + b$

$$0,518 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,518 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3895 = x$$

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

$$= 4,3895 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43895 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,43895 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,99 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

Jumlah zat = kadar sampel (%) x 200mg

$$= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,98 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,98\text{mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99 \%$$

10. $y = ax + b$

$$0,510 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,510 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,30625 = x$$

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

$$= 4,30625 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,430625 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,430625 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,97 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg}$$

$$= 0,97\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,94 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,94 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97 \%$$

Lampiran 3. Formula 2

1. $y = ax + b$

$$0,524 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,524 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4520 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4520 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,4452 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,4452 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1,01 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,01\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2,02 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2,02 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 101 \%$$

2. $y = ax + b$

$$0,520 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,520 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4104 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4104 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,44104 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,44104 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1,002 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,01\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2,004 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2,004 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100,2 \%$$

3. $y = ax + b$

$$0,522 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,522 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,43125 = x$$

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

Vol. labu

$$= 4,43125 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,443125 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,443125 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1,007 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah zat} &= \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg} \\
 &= 1,007\% \times 200 \text{ mg} \\
 &= 2,014 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{2,014 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 100,7 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

4. $y = ax + b$

$$0,513 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,513 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3375 = x$$

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

Vol. labu

$$= 4,3375 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43375 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar sampel (\%)} &= \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= \frac{0,43375 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \% \\
 &= 0,98\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

Jumlah zat = kadar sampel (%) x 200mg

$$= 0,98\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,96 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 200 mg tab \% = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{1,96 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98\%$$

5. $y = ax + b$

$$0,516 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,516 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,36875 = x$$

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

Vol. labu

$$= 4,36875 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,436875 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,436875 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,99 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

Jumlah zat = kadar sampel (%) x 200mg

$$= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,98 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,98 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99\%$$

6. $y = ax + b$

$$0,518 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,518 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3895 = x$$

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

Vol. labu

$$= 4,3895 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43895 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar sampel (\%)} &= \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,43895 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,99 \% \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah zat} &= \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg} \\ &= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,98 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1,98\text{mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 99 \% \end{aligned}$$

7. $y = ax + b$

$$0,528 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,528 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,49375 = x$$

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

$$= 4,49375 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,449375 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar sampel (\%)} &= \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,449375 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 1,02 \% \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah zat} &= \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg} \\ &= 1,007\% \times 200 \text{ mg} \\ &= 2,04 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2,04 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 102 \% \end{aligned}$$

8. $y = ax + b$

$$0,526 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,526 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4729 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4729 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,44729 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar sampel (\%)} &= \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,44729 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 1,01 \% \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg}$$

$$= 1,01\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2,02 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2,02 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 101 \% \end{aligned}$$

9. $y = ax + b$

$$0,525 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,525 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4625 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4625 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,44625 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,44625 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1,01 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

Jumlah zat = kadar sampel (%) x 200mg

$$= 1,01\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2,02 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2,02 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 101 \%$$

10. $y = ax + b$

$$0,518 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,518 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3895 = x$$

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

$$= 4,3895 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43895 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,43895 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,99 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

Jumlah zat = kadar sampel (%) x 200mg

$$= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,98 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 200 mg tab %
$$= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,98 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 99\%$$

Lampiran 4. Formula 3

1. $y = ax + b$

$$0,513 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,513 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3375 = x$$

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

$$= 4,3375 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43375 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,43375 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,98\%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,98\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,96 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,96 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 98\%$$

2. $y = ax + b$

$$0,510 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,510 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,30625 = x$$

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

$$= 4,30625 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,430625 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,430625 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,97 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 0,97\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,94 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{1,94 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 97 \%$$

3. $y = ax + b$

$$0,514 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,514 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3479 = x$$

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

$$= 4,3479 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43479 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,43479 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,98 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah zat} &= \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg} \\ &= 0,98\% \times 200 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,96 \text{ mg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1,96 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 98 \%\end{aligned}$$

4. $y = ax + b$

$$0,517 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,517 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3791 = x$$

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

$$= 4,3791 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43791 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} &= \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,43791 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 0,99 \%\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah zat} &= \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg} \\ &= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,98 \text{ mg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1,98 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 99 \%\end{aligned}$$

$$= 99 \%$$

5. $y = ax + b$

$$0,519 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,519 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,44 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,44 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100 \%$$

6. $y = ax + b$

$$0,519 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,519 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,44 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,44 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\text{Jumlah zat} = \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} = \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100 \%$$

7. $y = ax + b$

$$0,517 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,517 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,3791 = x$$

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

$$= 4,3791 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,43791 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,43791 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 0,99 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah zat} &= \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg} \\ &= 0,99\% \times 200 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,98 \text{ mg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{1,98 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 99 \%\end{aligned}$$

8. $y = ax + b$

$$0,524 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,524 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4520 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4520 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,4452 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar sampel (\%)} &= \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,4452 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \% \\ &= 1,01 \%\end{aligned}$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah zat} &= \text{kadar sampel (\%)} \times 200\text{mg} \\ &= 1,01\% \times 200 \text{ mg} \\ &= 2,02 \text{ mg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2,02 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 101 \%\end{aligned}$$

9. $y = ax + b$

$$0,525 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,525 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,4625 = x$$

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

$$= 4,4625 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,44625 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar sampel (\%)} &= \frac{\text{kadar sampel (mg)}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{0,44625 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 1,01\% \end{aligned}$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

Jumlah zat = kadar sampel (%) x 200mg

$$= 1,01\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2,02 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar 200 mg tab \%} &= \frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{2,02 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 101\% \end{aligned}$$

10. $y = ax + b$

$$0,522 = 0,0960x + 0,0966$$

$$0,522 - 0,0966 = 0,0960x$$

$$4,43125 = x$$

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

$$= 4,43125 \times 2 \times 0,05 \text{ L}$$

$$= 0,443125 \text{ mg}$$

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

$$= \frac{0,443125 \text{ mg}}{44 \text{ mg}} \times 100 \%$$

$$= 1,007 \%$$

Jumlah zat aktif dalam 200 mg

Jumlah zat = kadar sampel (%) x 200mg

$$= 1,007\% \times 200 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 2,014 \text{ mg}$$

Kadar 200 mg tab % = $\frac{\text{jumlah zat aktif}}{\text{zat aktif}} \times 100\%$

$$= \frac{2,014 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 100,7 \%$$

Lampiran 5. Kekerasan tablet

| Formula 1 | Formula 2 | Formula 3 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 7,14 kg | 7,05 kg | 7,75 kg |
| 6,66 kg | 7,78 kg | 6,45 kg |
| 4,24 kg | 6,75 kg | 7,93 kg |
| 5,72 kg | 7,48 kg | 7,42 kg |
| 7,50 kg | 6,70 kg | 7,17 kg |
| 6,80 kg | 6,45 kg | 6,76 kg |
| 4,74 kg | 6,00 kg | 6,89 kg |
| 5,40 kg | 7,36 kg | 7,07 kg |
| 7,66 kg | 6,56 kg | 6,80 kg |
| 5,77 kg | 7,56 kg | 7,10 kg |

Lampiran 6. Kerapuhan

| Formula 1 | Formula 2 | Formula 3 | |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 0,67% | 0,81% | 0,76% | |
| 0,69% | 0,71% | 0,79% | |
| 0,71% | 0,74% | 0,81% | |
| 0,69% | 0,753333 | 0,786667 | rata-rata |
| 0,02 | 0,051316 | 0,025166 | SD |
| 0,028986 | 0,068119 | 0,24.24031991 | RSD |

Lampiran 7. Uji waktu hancur

| Formula 1 | Formula 2 | Formula 3 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 06.25 | 08.37 | 10.52 |
| 09.35 | 12.33 | 28.25 |
| 13.13 | 15.37 | 36.42 |
| 16.42 | 15.37 | 43.41 |
| 20.56 | 35.23 | 48.21 |
| 26.45 | 45.40 | 57.50 |

Lampiran 8. Uji disolusi

Replikasi 1 (absorbansi)

| Menit | F1 | F2 | F3 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5 | 0,200 | 0,207 | 0,222 |
| 15 | 0,227 | 0,230 | 0,226 |
| 30 | 0,232 | 0,234 | 0,230 |
| 45 | 0,238 | 0,237 | 0,235 |
| 60 | 0,239 | 0,239 | 0,238 |

Replikasi 2(absorbansi)

| Menit | F1 | F2 | F3 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5 | 0,202 | 0,208 | 0,221 |
| 15 | 0,228 | 0,230 | 0,228 |
| 30 | 0,231 | 0,235 | 0,231 |
| 45 | 0,236 | 0,238 | 0,236 |
| 60 | 0,240 | 0,238 | 0,238 |

Replikasi 3(absorbansi)

| Menit | F1 | F2 | F3 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 5 | 0,201 | 0,208 | 0,222 |
| 15 | 0,228 | 0,229 | 0,227 |
| 30 | 0,230 | 0,235 | 0,232 |
| 45 | 0,235 | 0,237 | 0,235 |
| 60 | 0,239 | 0,239 | 0,238 |

Uji Disolusi

Replikasi 1

Formula 1

1. Kadar (mg) menit 5

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,222 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,222 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,8012 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = 1,8012 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L}$$

$$= 1,62108 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Fk menit 5} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,62108 \text{ mg} \right) + 0 \\
 &= 0,009006 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,62108 \text{ mg} + 0,009006 \\
 &= 1,630086 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,630086 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 81,50 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar (mg) menit 15

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,226 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,226 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,8858 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,8858 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\
 &= 1,69722 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Fk menit 15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 5} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,69722 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,009006 \text{ mg} \\
 &= 0,018435 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,69722 \text{ mg} + 0,018435 \\
 &= 1,715655 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,715655 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 85,78 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Kadar (mg) menit 30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,230 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,230 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9704 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9704 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit 30} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,77336 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,018435 \\ &= 0,028287 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} + 0,028287 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,801647 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,801647 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 90,08 \% \end{aligned}$$

4. Kadar (mg) menit 45

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,235 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,235 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,0761 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,0761 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,86849 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit 30} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,86849 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,028287 \\ &= 0,0386675 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,86849 \text{ mg} + 0,0386675 \\
 &= 1,9071575 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,9071575 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 95,35 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar (mg) menit 60

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,238 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,238 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1395 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1395 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9L \\
 &= 1,92555 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Fk menit 60} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 60} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,92555 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0386675 \text{ mg} \\
 &= 0,049365 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} + 0,049365 \\
 &= 1,974915 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,974915 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 98,74 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

Formula 2

1. Kadar (mg) menit 5

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,207 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,207 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,4841 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,4841 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\
 &= 1,33569 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Fk menit 5} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 5} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,33569 \text{ mg} \right) + 0 \\
 &= 0,0074205 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,33569 \text{ mg} + 0,0074205 \text{ mg} \\
 &= 1,3431105 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,3431105 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 67,15\%
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar (mg) menit 15

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= ax + b \\
 0,230 &= 0,0473x + 0,1368 \\
 0,230 - 0,1368 &= 0,0473x \\
 1,9704 \text{ mg/L} &= x \\
 \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9704 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\
 &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Fk menit 15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,77336 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0074205 \\
 &= 0,0172725 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} + 0,0172725 \text{ mg} \\
 &= 1,7906325 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,7906325 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 89,53\%
 \end{aligned}$$

3. Kadar (mg) menit 30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,234 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,234 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,0549 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,0549 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,84941 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit 30} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,84941 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0172725 \text{ mg} \\ &= 0,027547 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,84941 \text{ mg} + 0,027547 \\ &= 1,876957 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,876957 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 93,84\% \end{aligned}$$

4. Kadar (mg) menit 30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,237 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,237 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1183 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1183 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,90647 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit 30} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,90647 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,027547 \text{ mg} \\ &= 0,0381385 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,90647 \text{ mg} + 0,0381385 \\
 &= 1,9448785 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,9448785 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 97,24\%
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar (mg) menit 60

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,239 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,239 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1606 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1606 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\
 &= 1,94454 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Fk menit 60} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 60} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,94454 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0381385 \\
 &= 0,0489415 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,94454 \text{ mg} + 0,0489415 \\
 &= 1,9934815 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,9934815 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 99,67\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Formula 3**1. Kadar (mg) menit ke-5**

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,200 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,200 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,3361 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,3361 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,2024 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke-5} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 5} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,2024 \text{ mg} \right) + 0 \\ &= 0,00668 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,2024 \text{ mg} + 0,00668 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,20908 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,20908 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 60,45 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar (mg) menit ke-15

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,227 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,227 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9069 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9069 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,71621 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit 15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,71621 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,00668 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0162145 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,71621 \text{ mg} + 0,0162145 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,7324245 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,7324245 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 86,62 \% \end{aligned}$$

3. Kadar (mg) menit ke 30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,216 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,216 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,6744 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,0126 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,81134 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit 30} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,81134 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,02479 \\ &= 0,034853 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,81134 \text{ mg} + 0,034853 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,846193 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,846193 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 92,30 \% \end{aligned}$$

4. Kadar (mg) menit ke 45

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,238 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,238 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1395 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1395 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\
 &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Fk menit 45} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 45} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,92555 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,034853 \\
 &= 0,0455505 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} + 0,0455505 \text{ mg} \\
 &= 1,9711005 \\
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,9711005 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 98,55 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar (mg) menit ke 45

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= ax + b \\
 0,239 &= 0,0473x + 0,1368 \\
 0,239 - 0,1368 &= 0,0473x \\
 2,1606 \text{ mg/L} &= x \\
 \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1606 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\
 &= 1,94454 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Fk menit 45} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 45} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,96362 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,034853 \\
 &= 0,045656 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,94454 \text{ mg} + 0,045656 \\
 &= 1,990196 \\
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{2,009382 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 99,50 \%
 \end{aligned}$$

Replikasi 2

Formula 1

1. Kadar (mg) menit ke-5

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,222 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,222 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,8012 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,8012 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,62108 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke-5} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 5} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,62108 \text{ mg} \right) + 0 \\ &= 0,009006 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,62108 \text{ mg} + 0,009006 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,630086 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,630086 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 81,50 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar (mg) menit ke-15

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,227 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,227 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9069 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9069 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,71621 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,71621 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,009006 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0185405 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,71621 \text{ mg} + 0,0185405 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,7347505 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,7347505 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 86,73 \% \end{aligned}$$

3. Kadar (mg) menit ke-30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,232 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,232 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,0126 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,0126 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,81134 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke30} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,81134 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0185405 \\ &= 0,0286035 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,81134 \text{ mg} + 0,286035 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,83994354 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,83994354 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 91,99 \% \end{aligned}$$

4. Kadar (mg) menit ke-45

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,235 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,235 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,0761 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,0761 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,86849 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke45} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 45} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,86849 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0286035 \\ &= 0,03898 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,86849 \text{ mg} + 0,038984 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,907474 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,907474 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 95,37 \% \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar (mg) menit ke-60

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,238 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,238 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1395 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1395 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke60} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 60} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,92555 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0286035 \text{ mg} \\ &= 0,039301 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} + 0,039301 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,964851 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,964851 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 98,24 \% \end{aligned}$$

Formula 2**1. Kadar (mg) menit ke-5**

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,208 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,208 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,5052 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,5052 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,35468 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke-5} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 5} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,35468 \text{ mg} \right) + 0 \\ &= 0,007526 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,35468 \text{ mg} + 0,007526 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,362206 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,362206 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 68,11 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar (mg) menit ke-15

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,230 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,230 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9704 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9704 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,77336 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,007526 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,017378$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} + 0,017378 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,790738 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,790738 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 89,53 \% \end{aligned}$$

3. Kadar (mg) menit ke-30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,235 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,235 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,0761 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,0761 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,86849 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke30} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,86849 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,017378 \text{ mg} \\ &= 0,0277585 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,86849 \text{ mg} + 0,0277585 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,8962485 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,8962485 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 94,81 \% \end{aligned}$$

4. Kadar (mg) menit ke-45

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,237 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,237 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1183 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1183 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,90647 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 45} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,90647 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0277585 \\ &= 0,03835 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,90647 \text{ mg} + 0,03835 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,94482 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,94482 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 97,24 \% \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar (mg) menit ke-60

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,239 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,239 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1606 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1606 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,94454 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 60} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,94454 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,03835 \text{ mg} \\ &= 0,49153 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,94454 \text{ mg} + 0,49153 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,993693 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,993693 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 99,68 \% \end{aligned}$$

Formula 3**1. Kadar (mg) menit ke-5**

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,201 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,201 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,3572 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,3572 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,221 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke-5} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 5} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,221 \text{ mg} \right) + 0 \\ &= 0,00678 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,221 \text{ mg} + 0,00678 \\ &= 1,22778 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,22778 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 61,38 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar (mg) menit ke-15

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,228 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,228 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9281 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9281 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,73529 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit 15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,73529 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,00678 \\ &= 0,0164205 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,73529 \text{ mg} + 0,0164205 \\ &= 1,7517105 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,7517105 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 87,58\% \end{aligned}$$

3. Kadar (mg) menit ke-30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,230 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,230 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9704 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9704 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit 30} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,77336 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0164205 \\ &= 0,0262725 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} + 0,0262725 \\ &= 1,7996325 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,7996325 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 89,98\% \end{aligned}$$

4. Kadar (mg) menit ke-45

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,235 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,235 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,0761 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,0761 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,86849 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit 45} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 45} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,86849 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0164205 \\ &= 0,026801 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,86849 \text{ mg} + 0,026801 \\
 &= 1,895291 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,895291 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 94,76\%
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar (mg) menit ke-60

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,239 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,239 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1606 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1606 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\
 &= 1,94454 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Fk menit 45} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 60} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,94454 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,026801 \\
 &= 0,037604 \text{ mg}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\
 &= 1,94454 \text{ mg} + 0,037604 \\
 &= 1,982144 \text{ mg} \\
 \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,982144 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 99,10\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Replikasi 3

Formula 1

1. Kadar (mg) menit ke-5

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,221 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,221 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,7801 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,7801 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,60209 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke-5} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 5} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,60209 \text{ mg} \right) + 0 \\ &= 0,0089005 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,60209 \text{ mg} + 0,0089005 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,6109905 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,6109905 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 80,54 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar (mg) menit ke-15

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,228 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,228 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9281 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9281 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,73529 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,73529 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0089005 \\ &= 0,018541 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,73529 \text{ mg} + 0,018541 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,753831 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,6204195 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$

$$= 87,69 \%$$

3. Kadar (mg) menit ke-30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,231 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,231 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9915 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = 1,9915 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L}$$

$$= 1,79235 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Fk menit ke30} = \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,79235 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,018541$$

$$= 0,0284985 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi}$$

$$= 1,79235 \text{ mg} + 0,0284985 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,8208485 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = \frac{1,8208485 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 91,04 \%$$

4. Kadar (mg) menit ke-45

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,236 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,236 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,0972 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = 2,0972 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L}$$

$$= 1,88748 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Fk menit ke45} = \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 45} \right) + \text{factor koreksi}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,88748 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0284985$$

$$= 0,0389845 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,88748 \text{ mg} + 0,0389845 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,9264644 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,9264644}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 96,32 \% \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar (mg) menit ke-60

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,238 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,238 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1395 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1395 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke60} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 45} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,92555 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0389845 \\ &= 0,049682 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} + 0,049682 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,975232 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,975232 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 98,76 \% \end{aligned}$$

Formula 2

1. Kadar (mg) menit ke-5

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,208 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,208 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,5052 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,5052 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,35468 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke-5} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 5} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,35468 \text{ mg} \right) + 0 \\ &= 0,007526 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,35468 \text{ mg} + 0,007526 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,362206 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,362206 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 68,11 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar (mg) menit ke-15

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,230 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,230 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9704 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9704 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,77336 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,007526 \\ &= 0,017378 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,77336 \text{ mg} + 0,017378 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,790738 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,790738 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \end{aligned}$$

$$= 89,53 \%$$

3. Kadar (mg) menit ke-30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,235 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,235 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,0761 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = 2,0761 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L}$$

$$= 1,86849 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Fk menit ke30} = \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,86849 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,017378$$

$$= 0,0277585 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} = \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi}$$

$$= 1,86849 \text{ mg} + 0,0277585 \text{ mg}$$

$$= 1,8962485 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Kadar terdisolusi} = \frac{1,8962485 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\%$$

$$= 94,81\%$$

4. Kadar (mg) menit ke-45

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,238 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,238 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1395 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\text{Kadar (mg)} = 2,1395 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L}$$

$$= 1,92555 \text{ mg}$$

$$\text{Fk menit ke45} = \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 45} \right) + \text{factor koreksi}$$

$$= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,92555 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0277585$$

$$= 0,038456 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} + 0,038456 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,964006 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,964006 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 98,20\% \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar (mg) menit ke-60

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,238 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,238 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1395 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1395 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke60} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 60} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,92555 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,038456 \text{ mg} \\ &= 0,0491535 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,92555 \text{ mg} + 0,0491535 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,9747035 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,964006 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 98,73\% \end{aligned}$$

Formula 3**1. Kadar (mg) menit ke-5**

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,202 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,202 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,3784 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,3784 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,24056 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke-5} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 5} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,24056 \text{ mg} \right) + 0 \\ &= 0,006892 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,24056 \text{ mg} + 0,006892 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,247452 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,247452 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 62,37 \% \end{aligned}$$

2. Kadar (mg) menit ke-15

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,228 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,228 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9281 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9281 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,73529 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke15} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 15} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,73529 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,006892 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 0,0165325 \text{ mg}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,73529 \text{ mg} + 0,0165325 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,7518225 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,7518225 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 87,59 \% \end{aligned}$$

3. Kadar (mg) menit ke-30

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,231 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,231 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$1,9915 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 1,9915 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,79235 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke30} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 30} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,79235 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0165325 \\ &= 0,02649 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,79235 \text{ mg} + 0,02649 \\ &= 1,81884 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,81884 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 90,94 \% \end{aligned}$$

4. Kadar (mg) menit ke-45

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,236 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,236 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,0972 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,0972 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,88748 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke45} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 45} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,88748 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0165325 \\ &= 0,0270185 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,88748 \text{ mg} + 0,0270185 \\ &= 1,9144985 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,9144985 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 95,72 \% \end{aligned}$$

5. Kadar (mg) menit ke-60

$$Y = ax + b$$

$$0,240 = 0,0473x + 0,1368$$

$$0,240 - 0,1368 = 0,0473x$$

$$2,1818 \text{ mg/L} = x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar (mg)} &= 2,1818 \text{ mg/L} \times 1 \times 0,9\text{L} \\ &= 1,96362 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fk menit ke60} &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times \text{kadar menit 60} \right) + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= \left(\frac{5 \text{ ml}}{900 \text{ ml}} \times 1,96362 \text{ mg} \right) + 0,0165325 \text{ mg} \\ &= 0,0270185 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jumlah obat terkoreksi} &= \text{jumlah obat} + \text{factor koreksi} \\ &= 1,88748 \text{ mg} + 0,0270185 \text{ mg} \\ &= 1,9144985 \text{ mg} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Kadar terdisolusi} &= \frac{1,9144985 \text{ mg}}{2 \text{ mg}} \times 100\% \\ &= 95,72 \% \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 9. Waktu alir

Tests of Normality

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|------|
| | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| FORMULA | .219 | 9 | .200 | .882 | 9 | .166 |

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

FORMULA

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|
| Between Groups | .008 | 2 | .004 | .030 | .971 |
| Within Groups | .830 | 6 | .138 | | |
| Total | .839 | 8 | | | |

Lampiran 10. Sudut diam

Tests of Normality

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|------|
| | Statistik | df | Sig. | Statistik | df | Sig. |
| FORMULA | .204 | 9 | .200 | .949 | 9 | .676 |

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

FORMULA

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|------|
| Between Groups | 10.526 | 2 | 5.263 | 2.860 | .134 |
| Within Groups | 11.040 | 6 | 1.840 | | |
| Total | 21.567 | 8 | | | |

Lampiran 11. Keseragaman bobot

Tests of Normality

| | KESERAGAMAN_BO BOT | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|--------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|------|
| | | Statistik | df | Sig. | Statistik | df | Sig. |
| FORMUL | FORMULA 1 | .160 | 20 | .191 | .929 | 20 | .145 |
| A | FORMULA 2 | .178 | 20 | .099 | .871 | 20 | .012 |
| | FORMULA 3 | .206 | 20 | .027 | .827 | 20 | .002 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

FORMULA

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|
| Between Groups | 3.233 | 2 | 1.617 | .499 | .609 |
| Within Groups | 184.500 | 57 | 3.237 | | |
| Total | 187.733 | 59 | | | |

Lampiran 12. Keseragaman kandungan

| FORMULA | Tests of Normality | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|------|
| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
| | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| FORMULA | .184 | 30 | .011 | .945 | 30 | .123 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

FORMULA

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|------|------|
| Between Groups | 3.233 | 2 | 1.616 | .936 | .405 |
| Within Groups | 46.646 | 27 | 1.728 | | |
| Total | 49.879 | 29 | | | |

Lampiran 13. Uji kekerasan

| FORMULA | Tests of Normality | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|------|
| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
| | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| FORMULA | .119 | 30 | .200 | .973 | 30 | .636 |

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

FORMULA

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|------|
| Between Groups | 5.399 | 2 | 2.700 | 4.264 | .025 |
| Within Groups | 17.095 | 27 | .633 | | |
| Total | 22.494 | 29 | | | |

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: FORMULA

Tukey HSD

| (I) | (J) | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-------------------------|-------------|
| UJI_KEKERASA N | UJI_KEKERASA N | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| FORMULA 1 | FORMULA 2 | -.80600 | .35585 | .078 | -1.6883 | .0763 |
| | FORMULA 3 | -.97100 | .35585 | .029 | -1.8533 | -.0887 |
| FORMULA 2 | FORMULA 1 | .80600 | .35585 | .078 | -.0763 | 1.6883 |
| | FORMULA 3 | -.16500 | .35585 | .889 | -1.0473 | .7173 |
| FORMULA 3 | FORMULA 1 | .97100 | .35585 | .029 | .0887 | 1.8533 |
| | FORMULA 2 | .16500 | .35585 | .889 | -.7173 | 1.0473 |

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

Lampiran 14. Uji kerapuhan

Tests of Normality

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|-------|--------------|----|------|
| | Statistik | df | Sig. | Statistik | df | Sig. |
| FORMULA | .183 | 9 | .200* | .924 | 9 | .427 |

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

FORMULA

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|------|
| Between Groups | .014 | 2 | .007 | 5.918 | .038 |
| Within Groups | .007 | 6 | .001 | | |
| Total | .022 | 8 | | | |

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: FORMULA

Tukey HSD

| (I) UJI_KERAPUHA N | (J) UJI KERAPUHAN | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval Bound | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| FORMULA 1 | FORMULA 2 | -.06333 | .02854 | .146 | -.1509 | .0243 |
| | FORMULA 3 | -.09667* | .02854 | .034 | -.1843 | -.0091 |
| FORMULA 2 | FORMULA 1 | .06333 | .02854 | .146 | -.0243 | .1509 |
| | FORMULA 3 | -.03333 | .02854 | .512 | -.1209 | .0543 |
| FORMULA 3 | FORMULA 1 | .09667* | .02854 | .034 | .0091 | .1843 |
| | FORMULA 2 | .03333 | .02854 | .512 | -.0543 | .1209 |

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

Lampiran 15. Uji waktu hancur

Tests of Normality

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|------|
| | Statistik | df | Sig. | Statistik | df | Sig. |
| FORMULA | .204 | 18 | .045 | .903 | 18 | .065 |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

FORMULA

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|-------|------|
| Between Groups | 1531.369 | 2 | 765.685 | 4.208 | .035 |
| Within Groups | 2729.231 | 15 | 181.949 | | |
| Total | 4260.600 | 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 |
| FORMULA1 | FORMULA2 | -6.65167 | 7.78778 | .676 | -26.8802 | 13.5769 |
| | FORMULA3 | -22.02500 | 7.78778 | .032 | -42.2535 | -1.7965 |
| FORMULA2 | FORMULA1 | 6.65167 | 7.78778 | .676 | -13.5769 | 26.8802 |
| | FORMULA3 | -15.37333 | 7.78778 | .153 | -35.6019 | 4.8552 |
| FORMULA3 | FORMULA1 | 22.02500 | 7.78778 | .032 | 1.7965 | 42.2535 |
| | FORMULA2 | 15.37333 | 7.78778 | .153 | -4.8552 | 35.6019 |

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

Lampiran 16. Uji Disolusi

Tests of Normality

| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | |
|---------|---------------------------------|----|------|--------------|----|------|
| | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| FORMULA | .220 | 9 | .200 | .881 | 9 | .161 |

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

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

ANOVA

FORMULA

| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| Between Groups | 13.310 | 2 | 6.655 | 16.582 | .004 |
| Within Groups | 2.408 | 6 | .401 | | |
| Total | 15.718 | 8 | | | |

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: FORMULA

Tukey HSD

| (I) UJI DISOLUSI | (J) UJI DISOLUSI | Mean Difference (I-J) | Std. Error | Sig. | 95% Confidence Interval | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| FORMULA 1 | FORMULA 2 | -2.79667 [*] | .51727 | .004 | -4.3838 | -1.2095 |
| | FORMULA 3 | -.51000 | .51727 | .611 | -2.0971 | 1.0771 |
| FORMULA 2 | FORMULA 1 | 2.79667 [*] | .51727 | .004 | 1.2095 | 4.3838 |
| | FORMULA 3 | 2.28667 [*] | .51727 | .011 | .6995 | 3.8738 |
| FORMULA 3 | FORMULA 1 | .51000 | .51727 | .611 | -1.0771 | 2.0971 |
| | FORMULA 2 | -2.28667 [*] | .51727 | .011 | -3.8738 | -.6995 |

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

Lampiran 17. Hasil *Operating time* keseragaman kandungan

Spectrum Data Print Report

08/18/2022 01:21:28 PM

| Wavelength nm. | RawData ... | RawData ... |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 235.00 | 0.1483 | 0.4060 |
| 236.00 | 0.1536 | 0.4157 |
| 237.00 | 0.1589 | 0.4252 |
| 238.00 | 0.1641 | 0.4347 |
| 239.00 | 0.1691 | 0.4443 |
| 240.00 | 0.1738 | 0.4538 |
| 241.00 | 0.1784 | 0.4623 |
| 242.00 | 0.1819 | 0.4695 |
| 243.00 | 0.1846 | 0.4753 |
| 244.00 | 0.1862 | 0.4780 |
| 245.00 | 0.1855 | 0.4770 |
| 246.00 | 0.1832 | 0.4711 |
| 247.00 | 0.1785 | 0.4611 |
| 248.00 | 0.1728 | 0.4477 |
| 249.00 | 0.1651 | 0.4301 |
| 250.00 | 0.1561 | 0.4099 |
| 251.00 | 0.1464 | 0.3883 |
| 252.00 | 0.1358 | 0.3642 |
| 253.00 | 0.1254 | 0.3400 |
| 254.00 | 0.1149 | 0.3158 |
| 255.00 | 0.1048 | 0.2929 |
| 256.00 | 0.0947 | 0.2701 |
| 257.00 | 0.0855 | 0.2492 |
| 258.00 | 0.0771 | 0.2295 |
| 259.00 | 0.0688 | 0.2109 |
| 260.00 | 0.0614 | 0.1935 |
| 261.00 | 0.0546 | 0.1783 |
| 262.00 | 0.0482 | 0.1640 |
| 263.00 | 0.0424 | 0.1513 |
| 264.00 | 0.0374 | 0.1399 |
| 265.00 | 0.0331 | 0.1302 |
| 266.00 | 0.0295 | 0.1220 |
| 267.00 | 0.0260 | 0.1150 |
| 268.00 | 0.0234 | 0.1093 |
| 269.00 | 0.0212 | 0.1043 |
| 270.00 | 0.0194 | 0.1008 |
| 271.00 | 0.0182 | 0.0985 |
| 272.00 | 0.0174 | 0.0965 |
| 273.00 | 0.0165 | 0.0948 |
| 274.00 | 0.0156 | 0.0935 |
| 275.00 | 0.0148 | 0.0922 |
| 276.00 | 0.0138 | 0.0912 |
| 277.00 | 0.0132 | 0.0900 |
| 278.00 | 0.0126 | 0.0896 |
| 279.00 | 0.0121 | 0.0889 |
| 280.00 | 0.0120 | 0.0883 |

→ lambda max

Lampiran 18. Hasil *Operating time* uji disolusi

OT disolusi:

Kinetics Data Print Report

09/02/2022 09:58:16 AM

| Time (Minute) | RawData ... |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 0.000 | 0.774 |
| 1.000 | 0.771 |
| 2.000 | 0.771 |
| 3.000 | 0.772 |
| 4.000 | 0.772 |
| 5.000 | 0.770 |
| 6.000 | 0.771 |
| 7.000 | 0.771 |
| 8.000 | 0.770 |
| 9.000 | 0.770 |
| 10.000 | 0.770 |
| 11.000 | 0.770 |
| 12.000 | 0.770 |
| 13.000 | 0.769 |
| 14.000 | 0.769 |
| 15.000 | 0.768 |
| 16.000 | 0.769 |
| 17.000 | 0.769 |
| 18.000 | 0.769 |
| 19.000 | 0.768 |
| 20.000 | 0.769 |
| 21.000 | 0.768 |
| 22.000 | 0.768 |
| 23.000 | 0.768 |
| 24.000 | 0.768 |
| 25.000 | 0.768 |
| 26.000 | 0.768 |
| 27.000 | 0.768 |
| 28.000 | 0.768 |
| 29.000 | 0.768 |
| 30.000 | 0.768 |
| 31.000 | |
| 32.000 | |
| 33.000 | |
| 34.000 | |
| 35.000 | |
| 36.000 | |
| 37.000 | |
| 38.000 | |
| 39.000 | |
| 40.000 | |
| 41.000 | |
| 42.000 | |
| 43.000 | |
| 44.000 | |
| 45.000 | |
| 46.000 | |
| 47.000 | |
| 48.000 | |
| 49.000 | |
| 50.000 | |

Lampiran 19. Perhitungan verifikasi metode analisis kurva kalibrasi pitavastatin

Linieritas

| ppm | absorbansi |
|-----|------------|
| 1,4 | 0,23 |
| 2,4 | 0,324 |
| 3,4 | 0,42 |
| 4,4 | 0,531 |
| 5,4 | 0,619 |
| 6,4 | 0,703 |
| a | 0,096 |
| b | 0,0967 |
| r | 0,999249 |

Presi

| konsentrasi | abs | x | x rata-rata | sd | RSD (sd/rata-rata) |
|-------------|-------|----------|-------------|----|--------------------|
| 4,3 | 0,433 | 3,486324 | 3,492531 | 1% | 0,21% |
| 4,3 | 0,433 | 3,486324 | | | |
| 4,3 | 0,433 | 3,486324 | | | |
| 4,3 | 0,433 | 3,486324 | | | |
| 4,3 | 0,434 | 3,49667 | | | |
| 4,3 | 0,434 | 3,49667 | | | |
| 4,3 | 0,433 | 3,486324 | | | |
| 4,3 | 0,435 | 3,507016 | | | |
| 4,3 | 0,434 | 3,49667 | | | |
| 4,3 | 0,434 | 3,49667 | | | |

Akurasi

| konsentrasi | absorbansi | (y-a)/b | konsentrasi dalam % | % ratarata | rata-rata |
|-------------|------------|----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1,4 | 0,229 | 1,375729 | 98% | 98% | 99% |
| 1,4 | 0,228 | 1,365383 | 98% | | |
| 1,4 | 0,228 | 1,365383 | 98% | | |
| 3,4 | 0,421 | 3,362171 | 99% | 99% | |
| 3,4 | 0,42 | 3,351825 | 99% | | |
| 3,4 | 0,42 | 3,351825 | 99% | | |
| 5,4 | 0,621 | 5,431381 | 101% | 102% | |
| 5,4 | 0,629 | 5,514149 | 102% | | |
| 5,4 | 0,628 | 5,503803 | 102% | | |
| SD | 1,96% | | | | |
| RSD | 1,98% | | | | |

LOD & LOQ

| ppm | absorbansi | $y=a+bx$ | $y-y'$ | $(y-y')^2$ | x rata-rata |
|-----|------------|----------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1,4 | 0,23 | 0,231346 | -0,00135 | 1,81146E-06 | 3,9 |
| 2,4 | 0,324 | 0,328001 | -0,004 | 1,60091E-05 | |
| 3,4 | 0,42 | 0,424656 | -0,00466 | 2,16819E-05 | |
| 4,4 | 0,531 | 0,521312 | 0,009688 | 9,38647E-05 | |
| 5,4 | 0,619 | 0,617967 | 0,001033 | 1,06738E-06 | |
| 6,4 | 0,703 | 0,714622 | -0,01162 | 0,000135073 | |

| | |
|-------|-------------|
| sigma | 0,000269508 |
| | 6,73769E-05 |
| sy/x | 0,008208345 |
| LOD | 0,28024904 |
| LOQ | 0,849239516 |
| vx/o | 2% |