LAMPIRAN A

HASILUJI MUTU FISIK GRANUL LUMBRICUS RUBELLUS

Mutu fisik yang diuji	*B*	Formula Kapsul Lumbricus rubellus				Persyaratan
		F I	F II	F III	F IV	
Su	I	30,03	33,28	31,26	31,14	20 - 40°= baik
(derajat)	II	30,25	33,11	30,66	30,60	(Wells, 1988)
	III	30,15	32,94	31,12	30,90	
	$\bar{X}$	30,14	33,11	31,01	30,88	
	SD	0,11	0,17	0,31	0,27	
K	I	3,45	3,97	5,92	3,70	3-5%
(persen)	II	3,30	3,71	5,32	4,00	(Voigt, 1995)
	III	3,30	3,59	5,47	3,85	
	$\bar{X}$	3,35	3,76	5,57	3,85	
	SD	0,09	0,19	0,31	0,15	
HR	I	1,07	1,02	1,03	1,07	
	II	1,05	1,02	1,05	1,06	<1,25
	III	1,06	1,02	1,04	1,07	(Parrott,1971)
	$\bar{X}$	1,06	1,02	1,04	1,07	
	SD	0,01	0	0,01	0,005	
IK	I	13,17	14,33	13,33	13	
	II	13,30	14,83	13,17	13,17	12-16= baik
(persen)	III	13,17	15	13,17	13	(Siregar,1992)
	$\bar{X}$	13,21	14,72	13,22	13,06	
	SD	0,07	0,35	0,09	0,10	

Ket: Su = Sudut diam K = Kerapuhan
HR = *Housner ratio* IK = Indeks kompresibilas
B = *Batch*

LAMPIRAN B

HASIL UJI KERAPUHAN GRANUL LUMBRICUS RUBELLUS

F	Replikasi	Berat awal (gram)	Berat akhir (gram)	Kerapuhan (%)	$\bar{X}$ ±SD	SDrel (%)
I	1	10,02	9,55	4,70	3,97 ± 0,64	16,20
	2	10,02	9,65	3,70		
	3	10,00	9,65	3,50		
II	1	10,01	9,97	0,40	0,47 ± 0,11	24,74
	2	10,01	9,97	0,40		
	3	10,00	9,94	0,6		
III	1	10,02	9,88	1,4	2,13 ± 0,64	29,96
	2	10,02	9,76	2,59		
	3	10,02	9,78	2,39		
IV	1	10,03	9,58	4,49	4,43 ± 0,31	7,00
	2	10,01	9,60	4,09		
	3	10,02	9,55	4,70		

Ket: F = Formula

LAMPIRAN C

HASIL UJI MUTU FISIK GRANUL LUMBRICUS RUBELLUS FORMULA OPTIMUM

Mutu fisik yang diuji	*Batch*	Formula optimasi	Persyaratan
Sudut diam (derajat)	I	32,51	25-30= baik (Wells, 1988)
	II	32,85	
	III	32,68	
	$\overline{X}$	32,68	
	SD	0,17	
Kelembaban (derajat)	I	3,82	3-5% (Voigt, 1995)
	II	3,47	
	III	3,88	
	$\overline{X}$	3,72	
	SD	0,22	
Hausner ratio	I	1,02	<1,25 (Parrott,1971)
	II	1,02	
	III	1,02	
	$\overline{X}$	1,02	
	SD	0,00	
Carr's index (persen)	I	15,00	12-16= baik (Siregar, 1992)
	II	15,00	
	III	14,87	
	$\overline{X}$	14,96	
	SD	0,07	

LAMPIRAN D

HASIL UJI KERAPUHAN GRANUL FORMULA OPTIMUM

Formula Optimum	R	Berat awal (gram)	Berat akhir (gram)	Kerapuhan (%)	$\overline{X}$ ±SD	SDrel (%)
Optimum	1	10,01	9,97	0,40	0,73 ± 0,29	39,36
	2	10,02	9,93	0,90		
	3	10,02	9,93	0,90		

Ket : R = replikasi

LAMPIRAN E

HASIL UJI WAKTU HANCUR KAPSUL OPTIMUM LUMBRICUS RUBELLUS

Replikasi	Waktu hancur (menit)
1	1,24
2	1,29
3	1,22
$\overline{x}$ ±SD	1,25 ± 0,04

LAMPIRAN F

HASIL UJI KESERAGAMAN BOBOT KAPSUL OPTIMUM LUMBRICUS RUBELLUS

No.	Bobot kapsul (mg)	Penyimpangan (persen)
1	575,1	0,3
2	571,3	0,3
3	578,4	0,9
4	578,1	0,8
5	571,8	0,3
6	570,0	0,6
7	570,1	0,6
8	571,2	0,4
9	570,4	0,5
10	572,0	0,2
11	572,3	0,2
12	572,0	0,2
13	571,0	0,4
14	574,5	0,2
15	576,2	0,5
16	572,3	0,2
17	570,8	0,4
18	572,3	0,2
19	576,6	0,6
20	578,1	0,8
$\overline{x}$	573,2	0,43
SD	2,8	0,22
SDrel	0,5	52,33

LAMPIRAN G

HASIL UJI STATISTIK SUDUT DIAM ANTAR FORMULA

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
Column 1	3	90,43	30,14333	0,012133
Column 2	3	99,33	33,11	0,0289
Column 3	3	93,04	31,01333	0,098533
Column 4	3	92,64	30,88	0,0732

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	14,61553	3	4,871844	91,59037	1,56E-06	4,066181
Within Groups	0,425533	8	0,053192			
Total	15,04107	11				

Keterangan:
Fhitung >Ftabel (3,8)= 4,01 sehingga H ditolak dan ada perbedaan yang bermakna antar formula.

HSD = 0,465879

		FA	FB		FC		FD	
	Mean	30,14333	33,11		31,01333		30,88	
FA	30,14333	0	2,966667	*	0,87	*	0,736667	*
FB	33,11		0		-2,09667	*	-2,23	*
FC	31,01333				0		-0,13333	
FD	30,88						0	

* : Perbedaannya signifikan, karena selisihnya > niliai HSD

LAMPIRAN H

HASIL UJI STATISTIK *CARR'S INDEX* ANTAR FORMULA

Anova: Single Factors

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
Column 1	3	39,64	13,21333	0,005633
Column 2	3	44,16	14,72	0,1213
Column 3	3	39,67	13,22333	0,008533
Column 4	3	39,17	13,05667	0,009633

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	5,496867	3	1,832289	50,51107	1,52E-05	4,066181
Within Groups	0,2902	8	0,036275			
Total	5,787067	11				

Keterangan:
Fhitung >Ftabel (3,8)= 4,01 sehingga H ditolak dan ada perbedaan yang bermakna antar formula.

HSD = 0,384729

		FA	FB		FC		FD	
	Mean	13,21333	14,72		13,22333		13,05667	
FA	13,21333	0	1,506667	*	0,01		-0,15667	
FB	14,72		0		-1,49667	*	-1,66333	*
FC	13,22333				0		-0,16667	
FD	13,05667						0	

* : Perbedaannya signifikan, karena selisihnya > niliai HSD

LAMPIRAN I

HASIL UJI STATISTIK KERAPUHAN GRANUL ANTAR FORMULA

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
Column 1	3	11,9	3,966667	0,413333
Column 2	3	1,4	0,466667	0,013333
Column 3	3	6,38	2,126667	0,406033
Column 4	3	13,28	4,426667	0,096033

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	29,6808	3	9,8936	42,61115	2,89E-05	4,066181
Within Groups	1,857467	8	0,232183			
Total	31,53827	11				

Keterangan:
Fhitung >Ftabel (3,8)= 4,01 sehingga H ditolak dan ada perbedaan yang bermakna antar formula.

HSD = 0,973345

		FA	FB		FC		FD	
	Mean	3,966667	0,466667		2,126667		4,426667	
FA	3,966667	0	-3,5	*	-1,84	*	0,46	
FB	0,466667		0		1,66	*	3,96	*
FC	2,126667				0		2,3	*
FD	4,426667						0	

* : Perbedaannya signifikan, karena selisihnya > niliai HSD

LAMPIRAN J

Contoh Perhitungan

Contoh perhitungan sudut diam:

Formula Optimum :

W persegi panjang = 5,74 gram

W lingkaran = 1,30 gram

Luas persegi panjang = 713,36 cm^2

Luas lingkaran $= \frac{1,30}{5,74} \times 713,36 = 161,56\ cm^2$

$L = \pi.r^2$

$r^2 = \frac{L}{\pi}$

$= \frac{161,56}{3,14}$

$r = 7,17$ cm

$tg\ \alpha = \frac{t}{r} = \frac{4,57}{7,17}$

$\alpha = 32,50°$

Contoh perhitungan indeks kompresibilitas:

Formula Optimasi :

Berat gelas = 126,30 g (W_1)

Berat gelas + granul = 163,50 g (W_2)

V_1 = 100 ml

V_2 = 85 m

Bj nyata = $\frac{(W_2 - W_1)}{V_1} = \frac{163{,}50 - 126{,}30)}{100} = 0{,}372$

Bj mampat = $\frac{(W_2 - W_1)}{V_2} = \frac{(163{,}50 - 126{,}30)}{85} = 0{,}438$

% kompresibilitas = $\left(1 - \frac{\text{Bj.nyata}}{\text{Bj.mampat}}\right) \text{x} 100\% = 15\ \%$

LAMPIRAN K

SERTIFIKAT ANALISIS PVP K-30

杭州南杭化工有限公司
NANHANG INDUSTRIAL CO.,LTD
地址:中国杭州市西湖区周浦乡姚家坞

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

Product	PVP K-30 USP/BP		
Batch No.	20051213	Quantity	2025KGS
Manufacture Date	DEC.,2005	Expiry Date	DEC.,2008

ITEMS	SPECIFICATIONS	TEST RESULTS
Characteristics	A white, fine powder	Complies
Identification	Positive	Positive
Water	5% max	2.8%
Residue on ignition	0.1% max	0.02%
K-Value	27-32	30.7
Heavy metals(Lead)	10ppm max	Complies
Nitrogen	11.5%-12.8%	12.2%
Vinylpyrrolidone	0.2% max	0.032%
Aldehydes	0.05% max	Complies
Ph Value	3.0-7.0	3.62
Hydrazine	1ppm max	Complies
Peroxides	400ppm max	Complies
Microbial Limits(By annual verification test)	Salmonalla	Negative
	Coli	Negative
	Coliforms <1CFU/gm	Conform
	Standard Plate Count<10,000CFU/gm	Conform
	Mold & Yeast <1,000 CFU/gm	Conform

Conclusion: IT CONFORMS USP/BP

Analyst: Wang liu ling Checker: li ling Head of Q.C.Dept: Wang xiao fang

LAMPIRAN L

SERTIFIKAT ANALISIS TALKUM

SUN PLAN DEVELOPMENT LTD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

INVOICE NO. 1514

TO: PT BRATACO JL. KELENTENG NO. 8
BANDUNG QQ PT BRATACO JL. MANGGA
BESAR V/8 JAKARTA, INDONESIA
NPWP.01.130.689.1-032.001

RE: 48 MT TALC POWDER HAICHEN SHIPPED PER V SL "HUANDAO " V.3192 FROM BAYUQUAN,
CHINA SEAPORT TO TG.PRIOK PORT, JAKARTA, INDONESIA ON/ABOUT 18 OCT 2003
DRAWN UNDER IRREVOCABLE DC NO:02/03U/0645 DD 19SEPT03 OF BANK NISP PT (SWIFT
ADDRESS : NISPIDJA)

COMMODITY : TALC POWDER HAICHEN
QUANTITY : 48 MT

SiO2 :	60.1%
MgO :	30.8%
WHITENESS :	92.8%
CaO :	0.4%
:O3 :	0.26%
Al2O3 :	0.3%
LOI :	6.0%
FINENESS :	98.5% PASSING THROUGH 325 MESH
PH :	7-9
MOISTURE :	0.38%
ASBESTOS :	FREE

BRATACO
IMPORTER
MANUFACTURER
DISTRIBUTOR

For and on behalf of
SUN PLAN DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
IMPORTER
MANUFACTURER
DISTRIBUTOR

LAMPIRAN M

SERTIFIKAT ANALISIS MAGNESIUM STEARAT

PETER GREVEN
Partner der Industrie

QUALITÄTSMANAGEMENT

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

customer: PT BRATACO
contact person:
FAX:
your order-number: PTB0735/V1104 **our order-number:** 4011746
delivered on: 04.08.2004 **quantity:** 9000
brand: LIGA MAGNESIUM STEARATE MF-2-V VEGETABLE **charge-no.** C447176
manufacturing date: 2004-07-19 **expiry date:** 2006-07-19

product is in accordance with the USP27/NF22/BP2003/Ph.Eur 4rd ed./DAB10/JP 14th ed./FCC 5th ed.

parameter	unit	method	result
ntification A	oC	Ph.Eur	59
stion A	metal reaction	USP/NF	passes test
tification B	retention time GC	USP/NF	retentions match
idity or	ml 0,01N HCl	Ph.Eur	<0,5
alinity	ml 0.01 N NaOH	Ph.Eur	<0,5
avy metals as Pb	ppm	JP	<20
ad	ppm	BAE 300-B	<1
dmium	ppm	BAE 300-B	<1
ckel	ppm	BAE 300-B	<1
hloride	%	Ph.Eur	<0,1
ul. ate	%	Ph.Eur	<0,5
id value of the fatty acid	mg KOH/g	Ph.Eur	204,8
alative content of stearic acid	%	USP/NF	65,1
l. cont. of stoaric and palmetic acid	%	USP/NF	98,9
erobic microbial count	cfu/g	USP/NF	<10
lds & Yeasts	cfu/g	USP/NF	105
cherichia coli	cfu/g	USP/NF	absent
ella Species	cfu/g	USP/NF	absent
ganic volatile impurities		USP/NF	meets USP/NF
s on drying	%	BAE 600	3,9
gnesium content	%	BAE 200 o	4,7
e fatty acid	%	BAE 400	0,6
ve residue at 200 mesh	%	BAE 605	0,2
k density tapped	g/ml	BAE 611a	0,32
ecific surface area BET	qm/g	USP/NF	10,0
ntamination		BAE 601	in accordance

Venlo, 27.08.04

datas of the obove mentioned delivery are based upon careful test according to the guidlines of our ity assurance system. They do not release the customer from entry control. Besides we do not garantee ical properties for concrete applications.
certificate was issued by EDV and does not bear a signature.

BRATACO

LAMPIRAN N

TABEL UJI HSD (0,05)

d.k. \ k	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5	3.64	4.60	5.22	5.67	6.03	6.33	6.58	6.80	6.99	7.17
6	3.46	4.34	4.90	5.30	5.63	5.90	6.12	6.32	6.49	6.65
7	3.34	4.16	4.68	5.06	5.36	5.61	5.82	6.00	6.16	6.30
8	3.26	4.04	4.53	4.89	5.17	5.40	5.60	5.77	5.92	6.05
9	3.20	3.95	4.41	4.76	5.02	5.24	5.43	5.59	5.74	5.87
10	3.15	3.88	4.33	4.65	4.91	5.12	5.30	5.46	5.60	5.72
11	3.11	3.82	4.26	4.57	4.82	5.03	5.20	5.35	5.49	5.61
12	3.08	3.77	4.20	4.51	4.75	4.95	5.12	5.27	5.39	5.51
13	3.06	3.73	4.15	4.45	4.69	4.88	5.05	5.19	5.32	5.43
14	3.03	3.70	4.11	4.41	4.64	4.83	4.99	5.13	5.25	5.36
15	3.01	3.67	4.08	4.37	4.59	4.78	4.94	5.08	5.20	5.31
16	3.00	3.65	4.05	4.33	4.56	4.74	4.90	5.03	5.15	5.26
17	2.98	3.63	4.02	4.30	4.52	4.71	4.86	4 99	5.11	5.21
18	2.97	3.61	4.00	4.28	4.49	4.67	4.82	4.96	5.07	5.17
19	2.96	3.59	3.98	4.25	4.47	4.65	4.79	4.92	5.04	5.14
20	2.95	3.58	3.96	4.23	4.45	4.62	4.77	4.90	5.01	5.11
24	2.92	3.53	3.90	4.17	4.37	4.54	4.68	4.81	4.92	5.01
30	2.89	3.49	3.85	4.10	4.30	4.46	4.60	4.72	4.82	4.92
40	2.86	3.44	3.79	4.04	4.23	4.39	4.52	4.63	4.73	4.82
60	2.83	3.40	3.74	3.98	4.16	4.31	4.44	4.55	4.65	4.73
120	2.80	3.36	3.68	3.92	4.10	4.24	4.36	4.47	4.56	4.64
∞	2.77	3.31	3.63	3.86	4.03	4.17	4.29	4.39	4.47	4.55

Catatan kaki: Dari *Annals of mathematical statistics.* Diulang cetak seizin penerbit, The Institute of Mathematical Statistics.

Sumber: Schefler (1987).

LAMPIRAN O

HASIL ANOVA SUDUT DIAM PADA PROGRAM DESIGN EXPERT

Respone Sudut diam
ANOVA for selected factorial model
Analysis of varience table [Partial sum of squares – Type III]

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F Value	p-value Prob > F	
Model	14,62	3	4,87	91,59	< 0,0001	S
A-Laktosa	6,02	1	6,02	113,19	< 0,0001	
B-PVP K-30	1,39	1	1,39	26,08	0,0009	
AB	7,21	1	7,21	135,50	< 0,0001	
Pure Error	0,43	8	0,053			
Cor Total	15,04	11				

S = significant

The model F-value of 91,59 implies the model is significant. There is only a 0,01% chance that a "Model F-Value" ths large could occur due to noise.

Values of "Prob > F" less than 0.0500 indicate model terms are significant.
In this case A, B, AB are significant model terms.
Values greater than 0.1000 inidcate the model terms are not significant.
If there are many insignificant model terms (not counting those required to support hierarchy), model reduction may improve your model.

Std. Dev.	0,23	R-Squared	0,9717
Mean	31,29	Adj R-Squared	0,9611
C.V. %	0,74	Pred R-Squared	0,9363
PRESS	0,96	Adeq Precision	22,280

The "Pred R-Squared" of 0,9999 is in reasonable agreement with the "Adj R-Squared" of 0,9611.

"Adeq Precisison" measures the signal to noise ratio. A ratio freater than 4 is desirable. Your ratio of 22,280 indicates an adequate signal. This model can be used to navigate the design space.

Factor	Coefficient Estimate	Standard df	Error	95% CI Low	95% CI High	VIF
Intercept	31,29	1	0,067	31,13	31,44	
A-Laktosa	0,71	1	0,067	0,55	0,86	1
B-PVP K-30	-0,34	1	0,067	-0,49	-0,19	1
AB	-0,77	1	0,067	-0,93	-0,62	1

Final Equation in Terms of Coded Factors:

Sudut diam =
31,29 =
0,71 * A
-0,34 * B
-0,77 * A * B

Final Equation in terms of Actual Factors:

Sudut diam =
31,28667
0,70833 * Laktosa
-0,34000* PVP K-30
-0,77500* Laktosa * PVP K-30

The Diagnostics Case Statistics Report has been moved to the Diagnostics Node. In the Diagnostics Node, Select Case Statistics from the View Menu. Proceed to Diagnostic Plots (the next icon in progression). Be sure to look at the:

1) Normal probability plot of the studentized residuals to check for normality of residuals.
2) Studentized residuals versus predicted values to check for constant error.
3) Externally Studentized Residuals to look for outliers, i.e., influential values.
4) Box-Cox plot for power transformations.

LAMPIRAN P

HASIL ANOVA UJI *CARR'S INDEX* PADA PROGRAM DESIGN EXPERT

Respone 2 *Carr's index*
ANOVA for selected factorial model
Analysis of variance table [Partial sum of squares – Type III]

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F Value	p-value Prob > F	
Model	5,50	3	1,83	50,51	< 0,0001	S
A-Laktosa	1,35	1	1,35	37,12	0,0003	
B-PVP K-30	2,05	1	2,05	56,52	< 0,0001	
AB	2,10	1	2,10	57,89	< 0,0001	
Pure Error	0,29	8	0,036			
Cor Total	5,79	11				

S = significant

The model F-value of 50,51 implies the model is significant. There is only a 0,01% chance that a "Model F-Value" ths large could occur due to noise.

Values of "Prob > F" less than 0.0500 indicate model terms are significant.
In this case A, B, AB are significant model terms.
Values greater than 0.1000 inidcate the model terms are not significant.
If there are many insignificant model terms (not counting those required to support hierarchy), model reduction may improve your model.

Std. Dev.	19	R-Squared	0,9499
Mean	13,55	Adj R-Squared	0,9310
C.V. %	1,41	Pred Squared	0,8872
PRESS	0,65	Adeq Precision	5,126

The "Pred R-Squared" of 0,8872 is in reasonable agreement with the "Adj R-Squared" of 0,9310.

"Adeq Precisison" measures the signal to noise ratio. A ratio freater than 4 is desirable. Your ratio of 15,126 indicates an adequate signal. This model can be used to navigate the design space.

Factor	Coefficient Estimate	Standard df	Error	95% CI Low	95% CI High	VIF
Intercept	13,55	1	0.055	13,43	13,68	
A-Laktosa	0,33	1	0.055	0,21	0,46	1
B-PVP K-30	-0,41	1	0.055	-0,54	-0,29	1
AB	-0,42	1	0.055	-0,29	-0,29	1

Final Equation in Terms of Coded Factors:

Carr's index =
13,55 =
0,33 * A
-0,41 * B
-0,42 * A * B

Final Equation in terms of Actual Factors:

Carr's index =
13,55333
0,33500 * Laktosa
-0,41333 * PVP K-30
-0,41833 * Laktosa * PVP K-30

The Diagnostics Case Statistics Report has been moved to the Diagnostics Node. In the Diagnostics Node, Select Case Statistics from the View Menu.

Proceed to Diagnostic Plots (the next icon in progression). Be sure to look at the:

1) Normal probability plot of the studentized residuals to check for normality of residuals.
2) Studentized residuals versus predicted values to check for constant error.
3) Externally Studentized Residuals to look for outliers, i.e., influential values.
4) Box-Cox plot for power transformations.

LAMPIRAN Q

HASIL ANOVA UJI KERAPUHAN GRANUL PADA PROGRAM DESIGN EXPERT

Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F Value	p-value Prob > F	
Model	29,29	3	9,76	43,17	< 0,0001	S
A-Laktosa	1,00	1	1,00	4,44	0,0683	
B-PVP K-30	2,97	1	2,97	13,13	0,0067	
AB	25,32	1	25,32	111,95	< 0,0001	
Pure Error	1,81	8	0,23			
Cor Total	31,10	11				

S = significant

The model F-value of 43,17 implies the model is significant. There is only a 0,01% chance that a "Model F-Value" ths large could occur due to noise.

Values of "Prob > F" less than 0.0500 indicate model terms are significant.
In this case A, B, AB are significant model terms.
Values greater than 0.1000 inidcate the model terms are not significant.
If there are many insignificant model terms (not counting those required to support hierarchy), model reduction may improve your model.

Std. Dev.	0,48	R-Squared	0,9418
Mean	2,69	Adj R-Squared	0,9200
C.V. %	17,71	Pred R-Squared	0,8691
PRESS	4,07	Adeq Precision	14,205

The "Pred R-Squared" of 0,8691 is in reasonable agreement with the "Adj R-Squared" of 0,9200.

"Adeq Precisison" measures the signal to noise ratio. A ratio freater than 4 is desirable. Your ratio of 15,126 indicates an adequate signal. This model can be used to navigate the design space.

Factor	Coefficient Estimate	Standard df	Error	95% CI Low	95% CI High	VIF
Intercept	2,69	1	0.14	2,37	3,00	
A-Laktosa	-0,29	1	0.14	-0,61	0,027	1
B-PVP K-30	0,50	1	0.14	0,18	0,81	1
AB	1,45	1	0.14	1,14	1,77	1

Final Equation in Terms of Coded Factors:

Kerapuhan =
2,69 =
-0,29 * A
0,50 * B
1,45 * A * B

Final Equation in terms of Actual Factors:

Kerapuhan =
2,68583
-0,28917 * Laktosa
0,49750 * PVP K-30
1,45250 * Laktosa * PVP K-30

The Diagnostics Case Statistics Report has been moved to the Diagnostics Node. In the Diagnostics Node, Select Case Statistics from the View Menu. Proceed to Diagnostic Plots (the next icon in progression). Be sure to look at the:

1) Normal probability plot of the studentized residuals to check for normality of residuals.
2) Studentized residuals versus predicted values to check for constant error.
3) Externally Studentized Residuals to look for outliers, i.e., influential values.
4) Box-Cox plot for power transformations.

LAMPIRAN R

HASIL UJI ANTARA PERCOBAAN DAN TEORITIS

Respon	Formula	Hasil Percobaan	Hasil Teoritis
Sudut diam	Optimum	32,68	32,87
Carr's index	Optimum	14,96	14,55
Kerapuhan	Optimum	0,73	0,83

LAMPIRAN S

HASIL UJI STATISTIK SUDUT DIAM ANTARA PERCOBAAN DAN TEORITIS

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
Column 1	3	98,04	32,68	0,0289
Column 2	3	98,61	32,87	0

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	0,05415	1	0,05415	3,747405	0,124976	7,708647
Within Groups	0,0578	4	0,01445			
Total	0,11195	5				

Keterangan:

Fhitung < Ftabel (1,4) = 7,07 sehingga tidak ada perbedaan bermakna antar formula.

LAMPIRAN T

HASIL UJI STATISTIK *CARR'S INDEX* ANTARA PERCOBAAN DAN TEORITIS

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
Column 1	3	44,87	14,95667	0,005633
Column 2	3	43,65	14,55	4,73E-30

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	0,248067	1	0,248067	88,07101	0,000718	7,708647
Within Groups	0,011267	4	0,002817			
Total	0,259333	5				

Keterangan:

Fhitung > Ftabel (1,4) = 7,07 sehingga H ditolak dan ada perbedaan yang bermakna antar formula.

LAMPIRAN U

HASIL UJI STATISTIK KERAPUHAN GRANUL ANTARA PERCOBAAN DAN TEORITIS

Anova: Single Factor

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
Column 1	3	2,2	0,733333	0,083333
Column 2	3	2,49	0,83	0

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	0,014017	1	0,014017	0,3364	0,593017	7,708647
Within Groups	0,166667	4	0,041667			
Total	0,180683	5				

Keterangan:

Fhitung < Ftabel (1,4) = 7,07 sehingga tidak ada perbedaan bermakna antar formula.