

LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 01. Data parameter pengamatan

Tabel 03. Data konsumsi air minum (ml) mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY selama empat minggu perlakuan

Perlakuan	Minggu				Σ	Rerata	
	I	II	III	IV			
P0 (0 ppm)	0,1	36,0	38,0	31,0	40,0	145,0	155,10
	0,2	45,0	38,5	35,0	38,0	156,5	
	0,3	45,0	39,0	37,5	40,0	161,5	
	0,4	42,0	41,0	36,5	43,0	162,5	
	0,5	36,0	38,5	36,5	39,0	150,0	
					$\Sigma = 775,5$		
P1 (250 ppm)	1,1	38,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	158,0	149,17
	1,2	—	—	—	—	—	
	1,3	26,5	39,0	36,0	40,0	141,5	
	1,4	39,0	37,0	36,0	36,0	148,0	
	1,5	—	—	—	—	—	
					$\Sigma = 447,5$		
P2 (500 ppm)	2,1	39,0	48,0	45,0	43,0	175,0	153,20
	2,2	38,0	35,0	42,0	38,0	153,0	
	2,3	21,0	42,0	38,5	40,5	142,0	
	2,4	40,5	39,5	36,5	40,0	156,5	
	2,5	32,0	40,5	33,0	34,0	139,5	
					$\Sigma = 766,0$		
P3 (1000 ppm)	3,1	36,0	38,0	38,5	39,0	151,5	156,63
	3,2	52,0	50,0	48,0	47,0	197,0	
	3,3	28,0	31,0	35,0	37,0	131,0	
	3,4	—	—	—	—	—	
	3,5	38,0	34,0	39,0	36,0	147,0	
					$\Sigma = 626,5$		
Total					$\Sigma = 2615,5$	153,85	

Tabel 04. Data jumlah eritrosit (juta) mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY setelah perlakuan selama empat minggu

Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)	Total
U1	8,935	7,930	5,920	6,260	29,045
U2	7,385	–	7,165	6,305	20,855
U3	8,045	7,370	7,085	6,745	29,245
U4	8,525	8,155	6,680	–	23,360
U5	8,835	–	6,820	5,820	21,475
Total	41,725	23,455	33,670	25,130	123,980
Rerata	8,345	7,818	6,734	6,283	7,293

Tabel 05. Data kadar hemoglobin (g / dl) mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY setelah perlakuan selama empat minggu

Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)	Total
U1	14,0	13,4	13,0	12,4	52,8
U2	13,6	–	13,0	12,6	39,2
U3	13,8	13,4	13,0	12,6	52,8
U4	14,0	13,2	12,8	–	40,0
U5	14,0	–	13,0	12,2	39,2
Total	69,4	40,0	64,8	49,8	224,0
Rerata	13,88	13,33	12,96	12,45	13,18

Lampiran 02. Asumsi normalitas dan homogenitas ragam untuk Anova
(Hanafiah, 2000; Santoso, 2001; Srigandono, 1989; Wijaya, 2001)

A. Data konsumsi air minum (ml) mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY selama empat minggu perlakuan

1. Pengujian asumsi normalitas dengan Uji W Shapiro Wilk

- Urutan data konsumsi air minum (Y_i) dari nilai yang kecil hingga yang besar :

131,0 ; 139,5 ; 141,5 ; 142,0 ; 145,0 ; ; 197,0

- $\sum Y_i = 2615,5$

$\bar{Y} = 153,85$

- $\sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = (131,0 - 153,85)^2 + (139,5 - 153,85)^2 + (141,5 - 153,85)^2 +$
..... $+ (197,0 - 153,85)^2$
 $= 3675,3825$

- Untuk $n = 17$, dari tabel koefisien a_i Uji W Shapiro Wilk diperoleh :

i	a_i	$Y_{(n-1+1)} - Y_i$	$a_i (Y_{(n-1+1)} - Y_i)$
1	0,4968	66,0	32,7888
2	0,3273	35,5	11,6192
3	0,2540	21,0	5,3340
4	0,1988	19,5	3,8766
5	0,1524	13,0	1,9812
6	0,1109	9,5	1,0536
7	0,0725	8,5	0,6163
8	0,0359	3,0	0,1077
Jumlah			57,3773

- $b = \sum a_i (Y_{(n-1+1)} - Y_i)$
 $= 57,3773$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ W hitung} &= \frac{b^2}{\sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2} \\
 &= \frac{57,3773^2}{3675,3825} \\
 &= 0,896
 \end{aligned}$$

$$- \text{ W tabel } (0,05 ; 17) = 0,892$$

- W hitung > W tabel , Ho diterima.

Jadi, populasi berdistribusi normal (asumsi normalitas diterima).

2. Pengujian asumsi homogenitas ragam dengan Uji Levene

Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)
U1	145,0	158,0	175,0	151,5
U2	156,5	–	153,0	197,0
U3	161,5	141,5	142,0	131,0
U4	162,5	148,0	156,5	–
U5	150,0	–	139,5	147,0
Total	775,5	447,5	766,0	626,5
Rata – rata	155,10	149,17	153,20	156,63
Ragam	56,4250	69,0834	199,8250	801,8959

- Selisih absolut dari setiap nilai pengamatan dengan rata – ratanya :

Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)
U1	10,10	8,83	21,80	5,13
U2	1,40	–	0,20	40,37
U3	6,40	7,67	11,20	25,63
U4	7,40	1,17	3,30	–
U5	5,10	–	13,70	9,63
Total	30,40	17,67	50,20	80,76

$$Y_{..} = 179,03$$

$Y_{..}$: Jumlah selisih absolut setiap nilai pengamatan dengan rata – ratanya

- Perhitungan :

$$- \text{dbT} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - 1 = 17 - 1 = 16$$

$$- \text{dbP} = a - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$- \text{dbG} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - a = 17 - 4 = 13$$

$$- \text{FK} = \frac{Y_{..}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^a n_i} = \frac{179,03^2}{17} = 1885,397$$

$$- \text{JKT} = \sum_{i,j} Y_{ij}^2 - \text{FK} = (10,10^2 + 1,40^2 + 6,40^2 + \dots + 9,63^2) - 1885,397 = 3568,854 - 1885,397 = 1683,457$$

$$- \text{JKP} = \sum_{i=1}^a \frac{Y_i^2}{n_i} - \text{FK} = \left(\frac{30,40^2}{5} + \frac{17,67^2}{3} + \frac{50,20^2}{5} + \frac{80,76^2}{4} \right) - 1885,397 = 2423,461 - 1885,397 = 538,064$$

$$- \text{JKG} = \text{JKT} - \text{JKP} = 1683,457 - 538,064 = 1145,394$$

- Anova selisih absolut setiap nilai pengamatan dengan rata – ratanya

Sumber varian	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel (5 %)
Perlakuan	3	538,064	179,355	2,04	3,41
Galat	13	1145,394	88,107		
Total	16	1683,458			

- F hitung < F tabel, maka Ho diterima.
Jadi, data berasal dari populasi – populasi yang mempunyai ragam sama / homogen (asumsi homogenitas ragam diterima).

B. Data jumlah eritrosit (juta) mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY setelah perlakuan selama empat minggu

1. Pengujian asumsi normalitas dengan Uji W Shapiro Wilk

- Urutan data jumlah eritrosit (Y_i) dari nilai yang kecil hingga nilai yang besar :

5,820 ; 5,920 ; 6,260 ; 6,305 ; 6,680 ; ; 8,935

- $\sum Y_i = 123,980$

$$\bar{Y} = 7,293$$

- $\sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = (5,820 - 7,293)^2 + (5,920 - 7,293)^2 + (6,260 - 7,293)^2 +$
 $\dots + (8,935 - 7,293)^2$
 $= 15,378003$

- Untuk $n = 17$, dari tabel koefisien a_i Uji W Shapiro Wilk diperoleh :

i	a_i	$Y_{(n-i+1)} - Y_i$	$a_i (Y_{(n-i+1)} - Y_i)$
1	0,4968	3,115	1,5475
2	0,3273	2,915	0,9541
3	0,2540	2,265	0,5753
4	0,1988	1,850	0,3678
5	0,1524	1,365	0,2080
6	0,1109	1,185	0,1314
7	0,0725	0,565	0,0410
8	0,0359	0,285	0,0102
Jumlah			3,8353

$$- b = \sum a_i (Y_{(n-i+1)} - Y_i)$$

$$= 3,8353$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ W hitung} &= \frac{b^2}{\sum(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2} \\
 &= \frac{3,8353^2}{15,378003} \\
 &= 0,957
 \end{aligned}$$

$$- \text{ W tabel } (0,05 ; 17) = 0,892$$

- W hitung > W tabel , Ho diterima.

Jadi, populasi berdistribusi normal (asumsi normalitas diterima).

2. Pengujian asumsi homogenitas ragam dengan Uji Levene

Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)
U1	8,935	7,930	5,920	6,260
U2	7,385	–	7,165	6,305
U3	8,045	7,370	7,085	6,745
U4	8,525	8,155	6,680	–
U5	8,835	–	6,820	5,820
Total	41,725	23,455	33,670	25,130
Rata – rata	8,345	7,818	6,734	6,283
Ragam	0,408050	0,163409	0,245468	0,142942

- Selisih absolut dari setiap nilai pengamatan dengan rata – ratanya :

Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)
U1	0,590	0,112	0,814	0,023
U2	0,960	–	0,431	0,022
U3	0,300	0,448	0,351	0,462
U4	0,180	0,337	0,054	–
U5	0,490	–	0,086	0,463
Total	2,520	0,897	1,736	0,970

$$Y_{..} = 6,123$$

$Y_{..}$: Jumlah selisih absolut setiap nilai pengamatan dengan rata – ratanya

- Perhitungan :

$$- \text{dbT} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - 1 = 17 - 1 = 16$$

$$- \text{dbP} = a - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$- \text{dbG} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - a = 17 - 4 = 13$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{FK} &= \frac{Y_{..}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^a n_i} \\ &= \frac{6,123^2}{17} \\ &= 2,205 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{JKT} &= \sum_{i,j} Y_{ij}^2 - \text{FK} \\ &= (0,590^2 + 0,960^2 + 0,300^2 + \dots + 0,463^2) - 2,205 \\ &= 3,369 - 2,205 \\ &= 1,164 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{JKP} &= \sum_{i=1}^a \frac{Y_i^2}{n_i} - \text{FK} \\ &= \left(\frac{2,520^2}{5} + \frac{0,897^2}{3} + \frac{1,736^2}{5} + \frac{0,970^2}{4} \right) - 2,205 \\ &= 2,376 - 2,205 \\ &= 0,171 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{JKG} &= \text{JKT} - \text{JKP} \\ &= 1,164 - 0,171 \\ &= 0,993 \end{aligned}$$

- Anova selisih absolut setiap nilai pengamatan dengan rata – ratanya

Sumber varian	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel (5%)
Perlakuan	3	0,171	0,057	0,75	3,41
Galat	13	0,993	0,076		
Total	16	1,164			

- F hitung < F tabel, maka Ho diterima.
Jadi, data berasal dari populasi – populasi yang mempunyai ragam sama / homogen (asumsi homogenitas ragam diterima).

C. Data kadar hemoglobin (g / dl) mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY setelah perlakuan selama empat minggu

1. Pengujian asumsi normalitas dengan Uji W Shapiro Wilk

- Urutan data kadar hemoglobin (Y_i) dari nilai yang kecil hingga yang besar :

12,2 ; 12,4 ; 12,6 ; 12,6 ; 12,8 ; ; 14,0

- $\sum Y_i = 224,0$

$$\bar{Y} = 13,18$$

- $\sum (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = (12,2 - 13,18)^2 + (12,4 - 13,18)^2 + (12,6 - 13,18)^2 +$
 $\dots\dots + (14,0 - 13,18)^2$
 $= 5,1908$

- Untuk $n = 17$, dari tabel koefisien a_i Uji W Shapiro Wilk diperoleh :

i	a_i	$Y_{(n-i+1)} - Y_i$	$a_i (Y_{(n-i+1)} - Y_i)$
1	0,4968	1,8	0,8942
2	0,3273	1,6	0,5237
3	0,2540	1,4	0,3556
4	0,1988	1,2	0,2386
5	0,1524	0,8	0,1219
6	0,1109	0,4	0,0444
7	0,0725	0,4	0,0290
8	0,0359	0,2	0,0072
Jumlah			2,2145

- $b = \sum a_i (Y_{(n-i+1)} - Y_i)$
 $= 2,2145$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{ W hitung} &= \frac{b^2}{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2} \\
 &= \frac{2,2145^2}{5,1908} \\
 &= 0,945
 \end{aligned}$$

$$- \text{ W tabel } (0,05 ; 17) = 0,892$$

- W hitung > W tabel , Ho diterima.

Jadi, populasi berdistribusi normal (asumsi normalitas diterima).

2. Pengujian asumsi homogenitas ragam dengan Uji Levene

Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)
U1	14,0	13,4	13,0	12,4
U2	13,6	–	13,0	12,6
U3	13,8	13,4	13,0	12,6
U4	14,0	13,2	12,8	–
U5	14,0	–	13,0	12,2
Total	69,4	40,0	64,8	49,8
Rata – rata	13,88	13,33	12,96	12,45
Ragam	0,0320	0,0134	0,0080	0,0367

- Selisih absolut dari setiap nilai pengamatan dengan rata – ratanya :

Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)
U1	0,12	0,07	0,04	0,05
U2	0,28	–	0,04	0,15
U3	0,08	0,07	0,04	0,15
U4	0,12	0,13	0,16	–
U5	0,12	–	0,04	0,25
Total	0,72	0,27	0,32	0,60

$$Y_{..} = 1,91$$

$Y_{..}$: Jumlah selisih absolut setiap nilai pengamatan dengan rata – ratanya

- Perhitungan :

$$- \text{dbT} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - 1 = 17 - 1 = 16$$

$$- \text{dbP} = a - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$- \text{dbG} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - a = 17 - 4 = 13$$

$$- \text{FK} = \frac{Y_{..}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^a n_i}$$

$$= \frac{1,91^2}{17}$$

$$= 0,215$$

$$- \text{JKT} = \sum_{i,j} Y_{ij}^2 - \text{FK}$$

$$= (0,12^2 + 0,28^2 + 0,08^2 + \dots + 0,25^2) - 0,215$$

$$= 0,297 - 0,215$$

$$= 0,082$$

$$- \text{JKP} = \sum_{i=1}^a \frac{Y_i^2}{n_i} - \text{FK}$$

$$= \left(\frac{0,72^2}{5} + \frac{0,27^2}{3} + \frac{0,32^2}{5} + \frac{0,60^2}{4} \right) - 0,215$$

$$= 0,239 - 0,215$$

$$= 0,024$$

$$- \text{JKG} = \text{JKT} - \text{JKP}$$

$$= 0,082 - 0,024$$

$$= 0,058$$

- Anova selisih absolut setiap nilai pengamatan dengan rata – ratanya

Sumber varian	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel (5 %)
Perlakuan	3	0,024	0,008	2,00	3,41
Galat	13	0,058	0,004		
Total	16	0,082			

- F hitung < F tabel, maka Ho diterima.
Jadi, data berasal dari populasi – populasi yang mempunyai ragam sama / homogen (asumsi homogenitas ragam diterima).

Lampiran 03. Anova dan uji lanjut

(Santoso, 2001; Srigandono, 1989; Steel dan Torrie, 1993; Wijaya, 2001)

A. Data konsumsi air minum (ml) mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY selama empat minggu perlakuan

Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)	Total
U1	145,0	158,0	175,0	151,5	629,5
U2	156,5	–	153,0	197,0	506,5
U3	161,5	141,5	142,0	131,0	576,0
U4	162,5	148,0	156,5	–	467,0
U5	150,0	–	139,5	147,0	436,5
Total	775,5	447,5	766,0	626,5	2615,5
Rerata	155,10	149,17	153,20	156,63	153,85

- Perhitungan :

$$- \text{dbT} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - 1 = 17 - 1 = 16$$

$$- \text{dbP} = a - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$- \text{dbG} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - a = 17 - 4 = 13$$

- Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{FK} &= \frac{Y_{..}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^a n_i} \\
 &= \frac{2615,5^2}{17} \\
 &= 402402,368 \\
 - \text{JKT} &= \sum_{i,j} Y_{ij}^2 - \text{FK} \\
 &= (145,0^2 + 156,5^2 + 161,5^2 + \dots + 147,0^2) - 402402,368 \\
 &= 406077,75 - 402402,368 \\
 &= 3675,382 \\
 - \text{JKP} &= \sum_{i=1}^a \frac{Y_{i.}^2}{n_i} - \text{FK} \\
 &= \left(\frac{775,5^2}{5} + \frac{447,5^2}{3} + \frac{766,0^2}{5} + \frac{626,5^2}{4} \right) - 402402,368 \\
 &= 402508,896 - 402402,368 \\
 &= 106,528 \\
 - \text{JKT} &= \text{JKT} - \text{JKP} \\
 &= 3675,382 - 106,528 \\
 &= 3568,854
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 06. Anova data konsumsi air minum mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY selama empat minggu perlakuan

Sumber varian	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel (5%)
Perlakuan	3	106,528	35,529	0,13	3,41
Galat	13	3568,854	274,527		
Total	16	3675,382			

- F hitung < F tabel, maka Ho diterima.

Jadi, tidak ada perlakuan yang menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan.

B. Data jumlah eritrosit (juta) mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY setelah perlakuan selama empat minggu

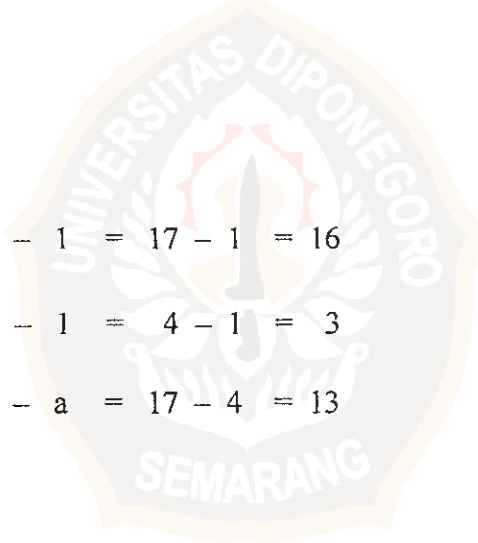
Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)	Total
U1	8,935	7,930	5,920	6,260	29,045
U2	7,385	–	7,165	6,305	20,855
U3	8,045	7,370	7,085	6,745	29,245
U4	8,525	8,155	6,680	–	23,360
U5	8,835	–	6,820	5,820	21,475
Total	41,725	23,455	33,670	25,130	123,980
Rerata	8,345	7,818	6,734	6,283	7,293

- Perhitungan :

$$- \text{dbT} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - 1 = 17 - 1 = 16$$

$$- \text{dbP} = a - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$- \text{dbG} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - a = 17 - 4 = 13$$



- Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{FK} &= \frac{Y_{..}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^a n_i} \\
 &= \frac{123,980^2}{17} \\
 &= 904,179
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{JKT} &= \sum_{i,j} Y_{ij}^2 - \text{FK} \\
 &= (8,935^2 + 7,385^2 + 8,045^2 + \dots + 5,820^2) - 904,179 \\
 &= 919,557 - 904,179 \\
 &= 15,378
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{JKP} &= \sum_{i=1}^a \frac{Y_i.^2}{n_i} - \text{FK} \\
 &= \left(\frac{41,725^2}{5} + \frac{23,455^2}{3} + \frac{33,670^2}{5} + \frac{25,130^2}{4} \right) - 904,179 \\
 &= 916,187 - 904,179 \\
 &= 12,008
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{JKG} &= \text{JKT} - \text{JKP} \\
 &= 15,378 - 12,008 \\
 &= 3,370
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 07. Anova data jumlah eritrosit menciit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY setelah perlakuan selama empat minggu

Sumber varian	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel (5 %)
Perlakuan	3	12,008	4,003	15,46	3,41
Galat	13	3,370	0,259		
Total	16	15,378			

- F hitung > F tabel, maka Ho ditolak.

Jadi, terdapat perlakuan yang menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan.

- Uji lanjut Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) :

$$\bullet \text{ BNT } \alpha = t(\text{dbG}, \alpha) \times \sqrt{KTG \left(\frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j} \right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P0} - \text{P1} &= t_{5\%}(13) \times \sqrt{0,259 \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,372 \\ &= 0,804 \quad \Rightarrow \text{P1} - \text{P0} = 0,527 < 0,804 \text{ tidak beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P0} - \text{P2} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,259 \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} \right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,322 \\ &= 0,696 \quad \Rightarrow \text{P0} - \text{P2} = 1,611 > 0,696 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P0} - \text{P3} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,259 \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,341 \\ &= 0,737 \quad \Rightarrow \text{P1} - \text{P0} = 2,062 > 0,737 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P1} - \text{P2} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,259 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,372 \\ &= 0,804 \quad \Rightarrow \text{P1} - \text{P0} = 1,084 > 0,804 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P1} - \text{P3} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,259 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,389 \\ &= 0,840 \quad \Rightarrow \text{P1} - \text{P3} = 1,535 > 0,840 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P2} - \text{P3} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,259 \left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4} \right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,341 \\ &= 0,737 \quad \Rightarrow \text{P2} - \text{P3} = 0,451 < 0,737 \text{ tidak beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

P3	P2	P1	P0
6,283 ^b	6,734 ^b	7,818 ^a	8,345 ^a

C. Data kadar hemoglobin (g / dl) mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY setelah perlakuan selama empat minggu

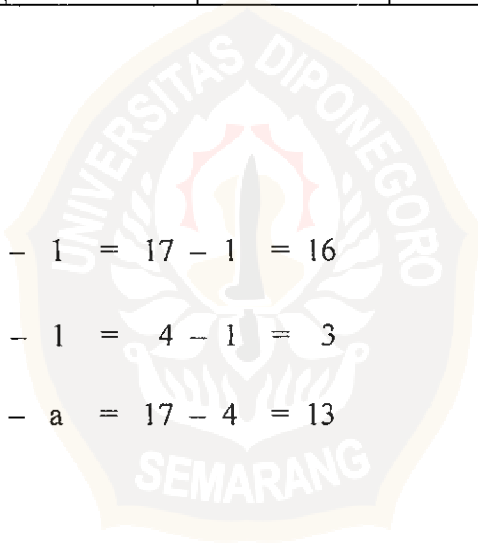
Perlakuan Ulangan	P0 (0 ppm)	P1 (250 ppm)	P2 (500 ppm)	P3 (1000 ppm)	Total
U1	14,0	13,4	13,0	12,4	52,8
U2	13,6	–	13,0	12,6	39,2
U3	13,8	13,4	13,0	12,6	52,8
U4	14,0	13,2	12,8	–	40,0
U5	14,0	–	13,0	12,2	39,2
Total	69,4	40,0	64,8	49,8	224,0
Rerata	13,88	13,33	12,96	12,45	13,18

- Perhitungan :

$$- \text{dbT} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - 1 = 17 - 1 = 16$$

$$- \text{dbP} = a - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$$

$$- \text{dbG} = \sum_{i=1}^a n_i - a = 17 - 4 = 13$$



- Perhitungan :

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{FK} &= \frac{Y_{..}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^a n_i} \\
 &= \frac{224,0^2}{17} \\
 &= 2951,529
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{JKT} &= \sum_{i,j} Y_{ij}^2 - \text{FK} \\
 &= (14,0^2 + 13,6^2 + 13,8^2 + \dots + 12,2^2) - 2951,529 \\
 &= 2956,720 - 2951,529 \\
 &= 5,191
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{JKP} &= \sum_{i=1}^a \frac{Y_i^2}{n_i} - \text{FK} \\
 &= \left(\frac{69,4^2}{5} + \frac{40,0^2}{3} + \frac{64,8^2}{5} + \frac{49,8^2}{4} \right) - 2951,529 \\
 &= 2956,423 - 2951,529 \\
 &= 4,894
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 - \text{JKG} &= \text{JKT} - \text{JKP} \\
 &= 5,191 - 4,894 \\
 &= 0,297
 \end{aligned}$$

Tabel 08. Anova data kadar hemoglobin mencit (*Mus musculus*) jantan strain DDY setelah perlakuan selama empat minggu

Sumber varian	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel (5 %)
Perlakuan	3	4,894	1,631	70,91	3,41
Galat	13	0,297	0,023		
Total	16	5,191			

- F hitung > F tabel, maka Ho ditolak.

Jadi, terdapat perlakuan yang menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan.

- Uji lanjut Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) :

$$\bullet \text{ BNT } \alpha = t(\text{dbG}, \alpha) \times \sqrt{KTG\left(\frac{1}{n_i} + \frac{1}{n_j}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P0} - \text{ P1} &= t_{5\%}(13) \times \sqrt{0,023\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{3}\right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,111 \\ &= 0,239 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ P1} - \text{ P0} = 0,55 > 0,239 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P0} - \text{ P2} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,023\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5}\right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,096 \\ &= 0,207 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ P0} - \text{ P2} = 0,92 > 0,207 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P0} - \text{ P3} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,023\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4}\right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,102 \\ &= 0,220 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ P1} - \text{ P0} = 1,43 > 0,220 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P1} - \text{ P2} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,023\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5}\right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,111 \\ &= 0,239 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ P1} - \text{ P0} = 0,37 > 0,239 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P1} - \text{ P3} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,023\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,116 \\ &= 0,251 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ P1} - \text{ P3} = 0,88 > 0,251 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \text{ P2} - \text{ P3} &= 2,160 \times \sqrt{0,023\left(\frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{4}\right)} \\ &= 2,160 \times 0,102 \\ &= 0,220 \quad \Rightarrow \text{ P2} - \text{ P3} = 0,51 > 0,220 \text{ beda nyata} \end{aligned}$$

P3	P2	P1	P0
12,45 ^d	12,96 ^c	13,33 ^b	13,88 ^a

Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi bukanlah Tuhan

Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi bukanlah segala – galanya

Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi adalah karunia Tuhan

Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi menolong manusia

untuk memahami keagungan dan kemahakuasaan Tuhan

yang ada di seluruh alam semesta ciptaan-Nya

Seluruh alam semesta menyatakan :

Tuhan itu Maha Besar

... ..

All creation gives You praise

You alone are truly great

You alone are God who reigns for eternity

God is Great and His praise fills the earth fills the heavens

and Your name will be praised through all the world

God is Great sing His praise all the earth all the heavens

'cause we're living for the glory of Your name

The glory of Your name

... ..

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