LAMPIRAN

Lampiran 1. Perhitungan Statistik Lemak Terkonsumsi

Tabel 1.1 Lemak Terkonsumsi (gram)

Ulangan	Perlakuan				Total
	P_0 (0)	P_1 (1,3)	P_2 (1,95)	P_3 (2,6)	
1	6,312	5,186	5,909	6,868	
2	5,734	6,039	5,941	7,467	
3	6,111	6,005	5,438	7,207	
Total	18,157	17,230	17,288	21,542	74,217
Rataan	6,052[a]	5,743[a]	5,763[a]	7,181[b]	6,185
SD	0,293	0,483	0,282	0,300	

Uji Homogenitas (Uji Bartlett)

$$JK_{P0} = [(6,312)^2 + (5,734)^2 + (6,111)^2] - \frac{(18,157)^2}{3} = 0,172$$

$$JK_{p1} = [(5,186)^2 + (6,039)^2 + (6,005)^2] - \frac{(17,23)^2}{3} = 0,467$$

$$JK_{p2} = [(5,909)^2 + (5,941)^2 + (5,438)^2] - \frac{(17,288)^2}{3} = 0,159$$

$$JK_{P3} = [(6,868)^2 + (7,467)^2 + (7,207)^2] - \frac{(21,542)^2}{3} = 0,180$$

$$S_{P0} = \frac{JK_{P0}}{db_{P0}} = \frac{0,172}{2} = 0,086 \longrightarrow \log S_{P0} = -1,066$$

$$S_{P1} = \frac{JK_{P1}}{db_{P1}} = \frac{0,467}{2} = 0,233 \longrightarrow \log S_{P1} = -0,633$$

$$S_{P2} = \frac{JK_{P2}}{db_{P2}} = \frac{0,159}{2} = 0,0793 \longrightarrow \log S_{P2} = -1,1007$$

$$S_{P3} = \frac{JK_{P3}}{db_{P3}} = \frac{0,180}{2} = 0,090 \longrightarrow \log S_{P3} = -1,046$$

Tabel 1.2. Uji Bartlett Lemak Terkonsumsi

Perlakuan	db	1/db	JK	Si	log Si	db.log Si
P_0	2	0,5	0,172	0,0860	- 1,066	- 2,1320
P_1	2	0,5	0,467	0,2335	- 0,633	- 1,2640
P_2	2	0,5	0,159	0,0793	- 1,1007	- 2,2014
P_3	2	0,5	0,180	0,0900	- 1,046	- 2,0920
Total	8	2	0,978			- 7,6894

$S^2 = \frac{\text{total JK}}{\text{total db}} = \frac{0,978}{8} = 0,1223 \longrightarrow \log S^2 = - 0,9127$

$X^2 = 2,3026\ [(8)(- 0,9127) - (- 7,6894)] = 0,8929$

Faktor Koreksi $C = 1 + \frac{1}{3\,(4-1)}\ [(2 - 1/8)] = 1,2083$

X^2 (terkoreksi) = (1/1,2083) (0,8929) = 0,7390

X^2 (tabel) $\longrightarrow$ X^2 (0,05 : 3) = 7,81

Kesimpulan X^2 (terkoreksi) < X^2 (tabel), maka data **homogen.**

Tabel 1.3. Uji Normalitas Lemak Terkonsumsi

X_i	frekuensi komulatif	F_n (Xi)	$Z=\frac{x_i - x}{s}$	$F_0(x_i)$	$\lvert F_n(x_i) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$	$\lvert F_n(x_{i-1}) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$
5,186	1	0,0833	- 1,4632	0,0721	0,0112	0,0721
5,438	2	0,1667	- 1,0941	0,1379	0,0288	0,0546
5,734	3	0,2500	- 0,6604	0,2546	0,0046	0,0879
5,909	4	0,3333	- 0,4040	0,3446	0,0113	0,0946
5,941	5	0,4167	- 0,3572	0,3594	0,0573	0,0261
6,005	6	0,5000	- 0,2634	0,3974	0,1026	0,0193
6,039	7	0,5833	- 0,2136	0,4168	0,1665	0,0832
6,111	8	0,6667	- 0,1081	0,4562	0,2105	0,1271
6,312	9	0,7500	0,1863	0,5753	0,1747	0,0914
6,868	10	0,8333	1,0009	0,8413	0,0080	0,0913
7,207	11	0,9167	1,4975	0,9332	0,0165	0,0999
7,467	12	1,0000	1,8784	0,9699	0,0301	0,0532

X = 6,1848

S = 0,6826

D (hitung) = 0,1271

D (tabel) ⟶ (0,05 : 12) = 0,338

Kesimpulan : D (hitung) < D (table), maka data **terdistribusi Normal**

Standar Deviasi (S)

$$S = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(Xi - X)^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\{(6,312 - 6,185)^2 + ... + (7,207 - 6,185)^2\}}{11}} = 0,6826$$

Koefisien Keragaman (KK)

$$\textbf{Rataan total} = \frac{(\sum\sum Yij)}{n} = \frac{(74{,}217)}{12} = 6.185$$

$$\textbf{KK} = \frac{\sqrt{KTG}}{\text{Rat total}} \times 100\ \% = \frac{\sqrt{0{,}122}}{6{,}185} \times 100\ \% = 5{,}647\ \%$$

Uji F

$$\textbf{FK} = \frac{(\sum\sum Yij)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} ni} = \frac{(74{,}217)^2}{12} = 459{,}014$$

$$\textbf{JKT} = \sum\sum (Yij)^2 - FK = \{(6{,}312)^2 + (5{,}734)^2 + \ldots.. + (7{,}207)^2\} - FK$$

$$= 464{,}139 - 459{,}014 = 5{,}125$$

$$\textbf{JKP} = \sum_i (\sum_j Y_{ij})^2 - FK$$

$$= \{\frac{(18{,}157)^2 + (17{,}23)^2 + (17{,}288)^2 + (21{,}542)^2}{3}\} - 459{,}014$$

$$= 463{,}161 - 459{,}014 = 4{,}147$$

$$\textbf{JKG} = JKT - JKP = 5{,}125 - 4{,}147 = 0{,}978$$

$$\textbf{KTP} = JKP / db\ P = 4{,}147 / 3 = 1{,}382$$

$$\textbf{KTG} = JKG / db\ G = 0{,}978 / 8 = 0{,}122$$

$$\textbf{Fhit} = KTP / KTG = 1{,}382 / 0{,}122 = 11{,}328$$

Tabel 1.4. **ANOVA** data lemak terkonsumsi

Sumber Keragaman	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel 5 %	F tabel 1 %
Perlakuan	3	4,147	1,382	11,328**	4,07	7,59
Galat	8	0,978	0,122			
Total	11	5,125				

** = Signifikan

KK = 5,647 %

Uji Lanjut BNT

$$BNT\ 5\% = t\ (DBG, 5\%) \times \sqrt{\frac{2KTG}{n}}$$

$P_0 - P_1 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}122)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{0{,}0813}$

$= 0{,}6575 \longrightarrow P_0 - P_1 = 0{,}309 < 0{,}6575$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_2 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}122)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{0{,}0813}$

$= 0{,}6575 \longrightarrow P_0 - P_2 = 0{,}289 < 0{,}6575$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_3 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}122)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{0{,}0813}$

$= 0{,}6575 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_0 = 1{,}129 > 0{,}6575$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_1 - P_2 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}122)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{0{,}0813}$

$= 0{,}6575 \longrightarrow P_2 - P_1 = 0{,}02 < 0{,}6575$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_1 - P_3 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}122)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{0{,}0813}$

$= 0{,}6575 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_1 = 1{,}438 > 0{,}6575$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_2 - P_3 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}122)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{0{,}0813}$

$= 0{,}6575 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_2 = 1{,}418 > 0{,}6575$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_1$ = Tidak Beda nyata

$P_0 - P_2$ = Tidak beda nyata

$P_0 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

$P_1 - P_2$ = Tidak beda nyata

$P_1 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

$P_2 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_3
P_0	–	–	–	+
P_1	–	–	–	+
P_2	–	–	–	+
P_3	+	+	+	–

P_1	P_2	P_0	P_3
$5,743^a$	$5,763^a$	$6,052^a$	$7,181^b$

Lampiran 2. Perhitungan Statistik Absorbsi Lemak

Tabel 2.1. Absorbsi Lemak (gram)

Ulangan / Total	Perlakuan P_0 (0)	P_1 (1,3)	P_2 (1,95)	P_3 (2,6)	
1	5,512	4,789	5,340	5,936	
2	5,213	5,316	5,371	6,506	
3	5,609	5,396	4,653	6,025	
Total	16,3340	15,501	15,3640	18,4670	65,666
Rataan	5,4447[a]	5,167[a]	5,1213[a]	6,1557[b]	5,4722
SD	0,2064	0,3298	0,4059	0,3066	

Uji Homogenitas (Uji Bartlett)

$$JK_{P0} = [(5,512)^2 + (5,213)^2 + (5,609)^2] - \frac{(16,334)^2}{3} = 0,085$$

$$JK_{p1} = [(4,789)^2 + (5,316)^2 + (5,396)^2] - \frac{(15,501)^2}{3} = 0,218$$

$$JK_{p2} = [(5,340)^2 + (5,371)^2 + (4,653)^2] - \frac{(15,364)^2}{3} = 0,329$$

$$JK_{P3} = [(5,936)^2 + (6,506)^2 + (6,025)^2] - \frac{(18,467)^2}{3} = 0,188$$

$$S_{P0} = \frac{JK_{P0}}{db_{P0}} = \frac{0,085}{2} = 0,043 \longrightarrow \log S_{P0} = -1,371$$

$$S_{P1} = \frac{JK_{P1}}{db_{P1}} = \frac{0,218}{2} = 0,109 \longrightarrow \log S_{P1} = -0,964$$

$$S_{P2} = \frac{JK_{P2}}{db_{P2}} = \frac{0,329}{2} = 0,165 \longrightarrow \log S_{P2} = -0,783$$

$$S_{P3} = \frac{JK_{P3}}{db_{P3}} = \frac{0,188}{2} = 0,094 \longrightarrow \log S_{P3} = -1,027$$

Tabel 2.2. Uji Bartlett Absorbsi Lemak

Perlakuan	db	1/db	JK	Si	log Si	db.log Si
P_0	2	0,5	0,085	0,043	- 1,371	- 2,742
P_1	2	0,5	0,218	0,109	- 0,964	- 1,928
P_2	2	0,5	0,329	0,165	- 0,783	- 1,566
P_3	2	0,5	0,188	0,094	- 1,027	- 2,054
Total	8	2	0,820			- 8,290

$S^2 = \frac{\text{total JK}}{\text{total db}} = \frac{0,820}{8} = 0,103 \longrightarrow \log S^2 = - 0,989$

$X^2 = 2,3026 [(8)(- 0,989) - (- 8,290)] = 0,870$

Faktor Koreksi $C = 1 + \frac{1}{3 (4-1)} [(2 - 1/8)] = 1,2083$

X^2 (terkoreksi) = (1/1,2083) (0,870) = 0,720

X^2 (tabel) $\longrightarrow$ X^2 (0,05 : 3) = 7,81

Kesimpulan X^2 (terkoreksi) < X^2 (tabel), maka data **homogen.**

Tabel 2.3. Uji Normalitas Absorbsi Lemak

X_i	frekuensi Komulatif	F_n (Xi)	$Z=\frac{x_i - x}{s}$	$F_0(x_i)$	$\lvert F_n(x_i) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$	$\lvert F_n(x_{i-1}) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$
4,653	1	0,0833	- 1,6028	0,0548	0,0285	0,0548
4,789	2	0,1667	- 1,3367	0,0901	0,0766	0,0068
5,213	3	0,2500	- 0,5071	0,3050	0,0550	0,1383
5,316	4	0,3333	- 0,3056	0,3783	0,0450	0,1283
5,340	5	0,4167	- 0,2587	0,3974	0,0193	0,0641
5,371	6	0,5000	- 0,1980	0,4207	0,0793	0,0040
5,396	7	0,5833	- 0,1491	0,4404	0,1429	0,0596
5,515	8	0,6667	0,0837	0,5319	0,1348	0,0514
5,609	9	0,7500	0,2677	0,6064	0,1436	0,0603
5,936	10	0,8333	0,9075	0,8186	0,0147	0,0686
6,025	11	0,9167	1,0816	0,8599	0,0568	0,0266
6,506	12	1,0000	2,0227	0,9783	0,0217	0,0616

X = 5,4722

S = 0,5111

D (hitung) = 0,1383

D (tabel) ⟶ (0,05 : 12) = 0,338

Kesimpulan : D (hitung) < D (table), maka data **terdistribusi Normal**

Standar Deviasi (S)

$$S = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(Xi - X)^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\{(5,512 - 5,472)^2 + ... + (6,025 - 5,472)^2\}}{11}} = 0,5111$$

Koefisien Keragaman (KK)

$$\textbf{Rataan total} = \frac{(\sum\sum Yij)}{n} = \frac{(65{,}666)}{12} = 5{,}4722$$

$$\textbf{KK} = \frac{\sqrt{KTG}}{\text{Rat total}} \times 100\ \% = \frac{\sqrt{0{,}1025}}{5{,}4722} \times 100\ \% = 5{,}8516\ \%$$

Uji F

$$\textbf{FK} = \frac{(\sum\sum Yij)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} ni} = \frac{(65{,}666)^2}{12} = 359{,}3353$$

$$\textbf{JKT} = \sum\sum (Yij)^2 - FK = \{(5{,}512)^2 + (5{,}213)^2 + \ldots.. + (6{,}025)^2\} - FK$$
$$= 362{,}2080 - 359{,}3353$$
$$= 2{,}8727$$

$$\textbf{JKP} = \sum_i (\sum_j Y_{ij})^2 - FK$$
$$= \{\frac{(16{,}334)^2 + (15{,}501)^2 + (15{,}364)^2 + (18{,}467)^2}{3}\} - FK$$
$$= 361{,}3877 - 359{,}3353 = 2{,}0524$$

$$\textbf{JKG} = JKT - JKP = 2{,}8727 - 2{,}0524 = 0{,}8203$$

$$\textbf{KTP} = JKP / db\ P = 2{,}0524 / 3 = 0{,}6841$$

$$\textbf{KTG} = JKG / db\ G = 0{,}8203 / 8 = 0{,}1025$$

$$\textbf{Fhit} = KTP / KTG = 0{,}6841 / 0{,}1025 = 6{,}6722$$

Tabel 2.4. **ANOVA** data Absorbsi Lemak

Sumber Keragaman	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel 5 %	F tabel 1 %
Perlakuan	3	2,0524	0,6841	6,6722**	4,07	7,59
Galat	8	0,8203	0,1025			
Total	11	2,8727				

** = Signifikan

KK = 5,8516 %

Uji Lanjut BNT

$$BNT\ 5\% = t\ (DBG, 5\%)\ x\ \sqrt{\frac{2KTG}{n}}$$

$P_0 - P_1 = 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}1025)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{0{,}0683}$

$= 0{,}6027 \longrightarrow P_0 - P_1 = 0{,}2777 < 0{,}6027$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_2 = 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}1025)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{0{,}0683}$

$= 0{,}6027 \longrightarrow P_0 - P_2 = 0{,}3234 < 0{,}6027$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_3 = 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}1025)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{0{,}0683}$

$= 0{,}6027 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_0 = 0{,}711 > 6027$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_1 - P_2 = 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}1025)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{0{,}0683}$

$= 0{,}6027 \longrightarrow P_1 - P_2 = 0{,}0457 < 0{,}6027$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_1 - P_3 = 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}1025)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{0{,}0683}$

$= 0{,}6027 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_1 = 0{,}9887 > 0{,}6027$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_2 - P_3 = 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{\frac{2(0{,}1025)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306\ x\ \sqrt{0{,}0683}$

$= 0{,}6027 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_2 = 1{,}0344 > 0{,}6027$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_1$ = Tidak Beda nyata

$P_0 - P_2$ = Tidak beda nyata

$P_0 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

$P_1 - P_2$ = Tidak beda nyata

$P_1 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

$P_2 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_3
P_0	–	–	–	+
P_1	–	–	–	+
P_2	–	–	–	+
P_3	+	+	+	–

P_2	P_1	P_0	P_3
$5,1213^a$	$5,167^a$	$5,4447^a$	$6,1557^b$

Lampiran 3. Analisis Regresi Polinomial : Y dengan X pada Absorbsi Lemak

The regression equation is

Y = 8,49833 - 4,22410 X + 1,27811 X**2

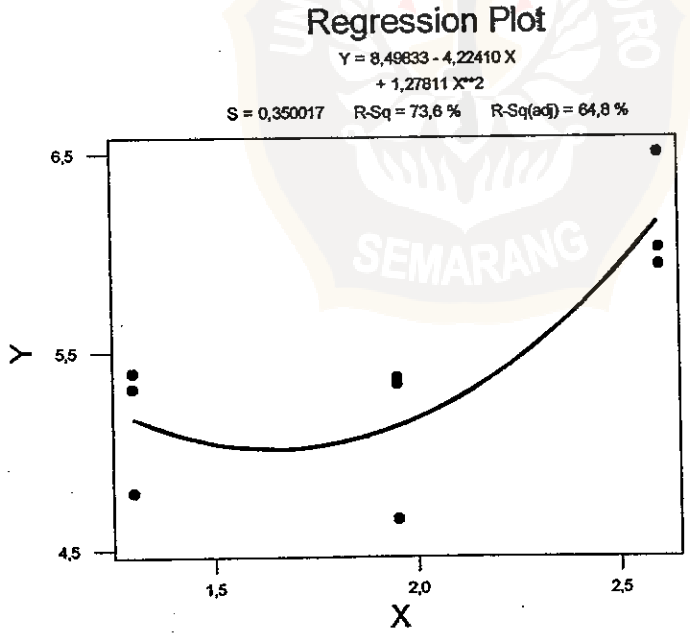
S = 0,350017 R-Sq = 73,6 % R-Sq(adj) = 64,8 %

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	2	2,04939	1,02470	8,36406	0,018
Error	6	0,73507	0,12251		
Total	8	2,78446			

Source	DF	Seq SS	F	P
Linear	1	1,46619	7,78546	0,027
Quadratic	1	0,58320	4,76035	0,042

Fitted Line Plot: Y versus X



Keerangan :

Y = berat lemak terabsorbsi

X = dosis perlakuan

Dengan program Minitab diperoleh persamaan regresi polinomial berderajat dua (persamaan kuadrat) yaitu:

$$y = 8.49833 - 4.2241x + 1.27811x^2$$

Dengan y = nilai lemak terabsorbsi dan x = nilai perlakuan yang diberikan.

Model ini secara statistik cocok karena nilai koefisien determinasi cukup tinggi yaitu 73.6%. dan dari nilai signifikansi pada anova diperoleh nilai 0.018, begitu juga untuk koefisien linier dan kuadratiknya dengan nilai 0.027 dan 0.042 yang ketiganya kuarang dari 0.05 yang berarti bahwa model ini signifikan dan dapat diterima.

Nilai ekstrim lemak terabsorbsi dapat diperoleh dengan terlebih dulu menurunkan persamaan yang diperoleh terhadap X. Kemudian untuk memperoleh besar perlakuan yang memberikan nilai minimum dilakukan dengan menyamadengankan turunan tersebut terhadap nol. Sedangkan untuk memperoleh nilai minimumnya diperoleh dengan mensubstitusikan nilai perlakuan yang memberikan nilai minimum terhadap persamaan regresi diatas.

Yaitu:

$y = 8.49833 - 4.2241x + 1.27811x^2$

Maka:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -4.2241 + 2.55622x$$

Sehingga diperoleh nilai x yang meminimumkan respon,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$-4.2241 + 2.55622x = 0$$

$$2.55622x = 4.2241$$

$$x = \frac{4.2241}{2.55622} = 1.6525$$

Dan diperoleh nilai minimum lemak terabsorbsi yaitu:

$$y = 8.49833 - 4.2241(1.6525) + 1.27811(1.6525)^2$$

$$y = 8.49833 - 6.9803 + 3.4902$$

$$y = 5.00823$$

Lampiran 4. Perhitungan Statistik Berat Pakan Terkonsumsi

Tabel 4.1. Berat Pakan Terkonsumsi (gram)

Ulangan	Perlakuan P_0 (0)	P_1 (1,3)	P_2 (1,95)	P_3 (2,6)	Total
1	123,771	101,688	115,866	134,664	
2	112,425	118,409	116,496	146,417	
3	119,824	117,753	106,630	141,307	
Total	356,020	337,8500	338,9920	422,388	1455,25
Rataan	118,673[a]	112,6167[a]	112,9973[a]	140,796[b]	121,2708
SD	5,7599	9,4702	5,5233	5,8931	

Uji Homogenitas (Uji Bartlett)

$$JK_{P0} = [(123,771)^2 + (112,425)^2 + (119,824)^2] - \frac{(356,02)^2}{3} = 66,3519$$

$$JK_{p1} = [(101,688)^2 + (118,409)^2 + (117,753)^2] - \frac{(337,85)^2}{3} = 179,3688$$

$$JK_{p2} = [(115,866)^2 + (116,496)^2 + (106,630)^2] - \frac{(338,992)^2}{3} = 61,0128$$

$$JK_{P3} = [(134,664)^2 + (146,417)^2 + (141,307)^2] - \frac{(422,388)^2}{3} = 69,4582$$

$$S_{P0} = \frac{JK_{P0}}{db_{P0}} = \frac{66,3519}{2} = 33,1760 \longrightarrow \log S_{P0} = 1,521$$

$$S_{P1} = \frac{JK_{P1}}{db_{P1}} = \frac{179,3688}{2} = 89,6844 \longrightarrow \log S_{P1} = 1,953$$

$$S_{P2} = \frac{JK_{P2}}{db_{P2}} = \frac{61,0128}{2} = 30,5064 \longrightarrow \log S_{P2} = 1,484$$

$$S_{P3} = \frac{JK_{P3}}{db_{P3}} = \frac{69,4582}{2} = 34,7291 \longrightarrow \log S_{P3} = 1,541$$

Tabel 4.2. Uji Bartlett Pakan Terkonsumsi

Perlakuan	db	1/db	JK	Si	log Si	db.log Si
P_0	2	0,5	66,3519	33,1760	1,521	3,042
P_1	2	0,5	179,3688	89,6844	1,953	3,906
P_2	2	0,5	61,0128	30,5064	1,484	2,968
P_3	2	0,5	69,4582	34,7291	1,541	3,082
Total	8	2	376,1917			12,998

$S^2 = \frac{\text{total JK}}{\text{total db}} = \frac{376,1917}{8} = 47,0240 \longrightarrow \log S^2 = 1,672$

$X^2 = 2,3026\ [(\ 8\ )(\ 1,672\ ) - (\ 12,998\ )] = 0,8704$

Faktor Koreksi $C = 1 + \frac{1}{3\ (4-1)}\ [(\ 2 - 1/8\ )] = 1,2083$

X^2 (terkoreksi) = (1/1,2083) (0,8704) = 0,7204

X^2 (tabel) $\longrightarrow$ X^2 (0,05 : 3) = 7,81

Kesimpulan X^2 (terkoreksi) < X^2 (tabel), maka data **homogen.**

Tabel 4.3. Uji Normalitas Pakan Terkonsumsi

X_i	frekuensi Komulatif	F_n (Xi)	$Z=\frac{x_i - x}{s}$	$F_0(x_i)$	$\lvert F_n(x_i) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$	$\lvert F_n(x_{i-1}) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$
101,688	1	0,0833	- 1,4633	0,0721	0,0112	0,0721
106,630	2	0,1667	- 1,0940	0,1379	0,0288	0,0546
112,425	3	0,2500	- 0,6610	0,2546	0,0046	0,0879
115,866	4	0,3333	- 0,4039	0,3446	0,0113	0,0946
116,496	5	0,4167	- 0,3568	0,3594	0,0573	0,0261
117,753	6	0,5000	- 0,2629	0,3974	0,1026	0,0193
118,409	7	0,5833	- 0,2138	0,4168	0,1665	0,0832
119,824	8	0,6667	- 0,1081	0,4562	0,2105	0,1271
123,771	9	0,7500	0,1868	0,5753	0,1747	0,0914
134,664	10	0,8333	1,0008	0,8413	0,0080	0,0913
141,307	11	0,9167	1,4972	0,9332	0,0165	0,0999
146,417	12	1,0000	1,8790	0,9699	0,0301	0,0532

X = 121,2708

S = 13,383

D (hitung) = 0,1271

D (tabel) ⟶ (0,05 : 12) = 0,338

Kesimpulan : D (hitung) < D (table), maka data **terdistribusi Normal**

Standar Deviasi (S)

$$S = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(Xi - X)^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\{(123,771 - 121,2708)^2 + ... + (141,307 - 121,2708)^2\}}{11}} = 13,383$$

Koefisien Keragaman (KK)

$$\textbf{Rataan total} = \frac{(\sum\sum Yij)}{n} = \frac{(1455,25)}{12} = 121,2708$$

$$\textbf{KK} = \frac{\sqrt{KTG}}{\text{Rat total}} \times 100\ \% = \frac{\sqrt{47,0240}}{121,2708} \times 100\ \% = 5,6546\ \%$$

Uji F

$$\textbf{FK} = \frac{(\sum\sum Yij)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} ni} = \frac{(1455,25)^2}{12} = 176479,3803$$

$$\textbf{JKT} = \sum\sum (Yij)^2 - FK = \{(123,771)^2 + \ldots\ldots + (141,307)^2\} - FK$$

$$= 178449,5456 - 176479,3803$$

$$= 1970,1653$$

$$\textbf{JKP} = \sum_i (\sum_j Y_{ij})^2 - FK$$

$$= \{\frac{(356,02)^2 + (337,85)^2 + (338,992)^2 + (422,388)^2}{3}\} - FK$$

$$= 178073,3538 - 176479,3803 = 1593,9735$$

$$\textbf{JKG} = JKT - JKP = 1970,1653 - 1593,9735 = 376,1918$$

$$\textbf{KTP} = JKP / db\ P = 1593,9735 / 3 = 531,3245$$

$$\textbf{KTG} = JKG / db\ G = 376,1918 / 8 = 47,0240$$

$$\textbf{Fhit} = KTP / KTG = 531,3245 / 47,0240 = 11,299$$

Tabel 4.4. **ANOVA** Data Berat Pakan Terkonsumsi

Sumber Keragaman	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel 5 %	F tabel 1 %
Perlakuan	3	1593,9735	531,3245	11,299**	4,07	7,59
Galat	8	376,1918	47,0240			
Total	11	1970,1653				

** = Signifikan

KK = 5,6546 %

Uji Lanjut BNT

$$BNT\ 5\% = t\ (DBG, 5\%) \times \sqrt{\frac{2KTG}{n}}$$

$P_0 - P_1 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(47{,}024)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{31{,}3493}$

$= 12{,}9114 \longrightarrow P_0 - P_1 = 6{,}0563 < 12{,}9114$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_2 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(47{,}024)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{31{,}3493}$

$= 12{,}9114 \longrightarrow P_0 - P_2 = 5{,}6757 < 12{,}9114$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_3 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(47{,}024)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{31{,}3493}$

$= 12{,}9114 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_0 = 22{,}213 > 12{,}9114$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_1 - P_2 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(47{,}024)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{31{,}3493}$

$= 12{,}9114 \longrightarrow P_2 - P_1 = 0{,}3806 < 12{,}9114$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_1 - P_3 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(47{,}024)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{31{,}3493}$

$= 12{,}9114 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_1 = 28{,}1793 > 12{,}9114$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_2 - P_3 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(47{,}024)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{31{,}3493}$

$= 12{,}9114 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_2 = 27{,}7987 > 12{,}9114$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_1$ = Tidak Beda nyata

$P_0 - P_2$ = Tidak beda nyata

$P_0 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

$P_1 - P_2$ = Tidak beda nyata

$P_1 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

$P_2 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_3
P_0	–	–	–	+
P_1	–	–	–	+
P_2	–	–	–	+
P_3	+	+	+	–

P_1	P_2	P_0	P_3
$112,6167^a$	$112,9973^a$	$118,673^a$	$140,796^b$

Lampiran 5. Perhitungan Statistik Berat Badan Awal

Tabel 5.1. Berat Badan Awal (gram)

Ulangan	Perlakuan P_0 (0)	P_1 (1,3)	P_2 (1,95)	P_3 (2,6)	Total
1	38,55	30,80	33,20	39,30	
2	34,50	30,15	37,10	38,55	
3	39,00	35,60	34,80	38,10	
Total	112,0500	96,5500	105,1000	115,9500	429,6500
Rataan	$37,3500^{b}$	$32,1830^{a}$	$35,0330^{ab}$	$38,6500^{b}$	35,8042
SD	2,4784	2,9767	1,9604	0,6062	

Uji Homogenitas (Uji Bartlett)

$$JK_{P0} = [(38,55)^2 + (34,50)^2 + (39,00)^2] - \frac{(112,05)^2}{3} = 12,285$$

$$JK_{p1} = [(30,80)^2 + (30,15)^2 + (35,60)^2] - \frac{(96,55)^2}{3} = 17,722$$

$$JK_{p2} = [(33,20)^2 + (37,10)^2 + (34,80)^2] - \frac{(105,10)^2}{3} = 7,687$$

$$JK_{P3} = [(39,30)^2 + (38,55)^2 + (38,10)^2] - \frac{(115,95)^2}{3} = 0,735$$

$$S_{P0} = \frac{JK_{P0}}{db_{P0}} = \frac{12,285}{2} = 6,143 \longrightarrow \log S_{P0} = 0,788$$

$$S_{P1} = \frac{JK_{P1}}{db_{P1}} = \frac{17,722}{2} = 8,861 \longrightarrow \log S_{P1} = 0,948$$

$$S_{P2} = \frac{JK_{P2}}{db_{P2}} = \frac{7,687}{2} = 3,843 \longrightarrow \log S_{P2} = 0,585$$

$$S_{P3} = \frac{JK_{P3}}{db_{P3}} = \frac{0,7350}{2} = 0,368 \longrightarrow \log S_{P3} = -0,435$$

Tabel 5.2. Uji Bartlett Berat Badan Awal

Perlakuan	db	1/db	JK	Si	log Si	db.log Si
P_0	2	0,5	12,285	6,143	0,788	1,576
P_1	2	0,5	17,722	8,861	0,948	1,896
P_2	2	0,5	7,687	3,843	0,585	1,170
P_3	2	0,5	0,735	0,368	- 0,435	- 0,870
Total	8	2	38,429			3,772

$S^2 = \frac{\text{total JK}}{\text{total db}} = \frac{38,429}{8} = 4,8036 \longrightarrow \log S^2 = 0,6816$

$X^2 = 2,3026\ [(\ 8\ )(\ 0,6816\ ) - (\ 3,772\ )] = 3,8702$

Faktor Koreksi $C = 1 + \frac{1}{3\ (4-1)}\ [(\ 2 - 1/8\ )] = 1,2083$

X^2 (terkoreksi) = (1/1,2083) (3,8702) = 3,2030

X^2 (tabel) $\longrightarrow$ X^2 (0,05 : 3) = 7,81

Kesimpulan X^2 (terkoreksi) < X^2 (tabel), maka data **homogen.**

Tabel 5.3. Uji Normalitas Berat Badan Awal

X_i	Frekuensi Komulatif	F_n (Xi)	$Z=\frac{x_i - x}{s}$	$F_0(x_i)$	$\lvert F_n(x_i) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$	$\lvert F_n(x_{i-1}) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$
30,15	1	0,0833	- 1,7799	0,0375	0,0458	0,0375
30,80	2	0,1667	- 1,5753	0,0571	0,1096	0,0262
33,20	3	0,2500	- 0,8198	0,2061	0,0439	0,0394
34,50	4	0,3333	- 0,4106	0,3409	0,0760	0,0909
34,80	5	0,4167	- 0,3161	0,3745	0,0422	0,0412
35,60	6	0,5000	- 0,0643	0,4761	0,0239	0,0594
37,10	7	0,5833	0,4079	0,6591	- 0,0758	0,1591
38,10	8	0,6667	0,7227	0,7642	- 0,0975	0,1809
38,55	10	0,7917	0,8644	0,8051	- 0,0134	0,1384
39,00	11	0,9167	1,0060	0,8413	0,0754	0,0496
39,30	12	1,0000	1,1005	0,8643	0,1357	0,0524

X = 35,8042

S = 3,1767

D (hitung) = 0,1809

D (tabel) ⟶ (0,05 : 12) = 0,338

Kesimpulan : D (hitung) < D (table), maka data **terdistribusi Normal**

Standar Deviasi (S)

$$S = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(Xi - X)^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\{(38,55 - 35,8042)^2 + ... + (38,10 - 35,8042)^2\}}{11}} = 3,1767$$

Koefisien Keragaman (KK)

$$\textbf{Rataan total} = \frac{(\sum\sum Yij)}{n} = \frac{(429,65)}{12} = 35,8042$$

$$KK = \frac{\sqrt{KTG}}{\text{Rat total}} \times 100\ \% = \frac{\sqrt{4,8035}}{35,8042} \times 100\ \% = 6,1213\ \%$$

Keterangan :

Nilai Koefisien Keragaman kurang dari 10 %, maka sudah siap dilakukan perlakuan.

Lampiran 6. Perhitungan Statistik Berat Badan Akhir

Tabel 6.1. Berat Badan Akhir (gram)

Ulangan	Perlakuan P_0 (0)	P_1 (1,3)	P_2 (1,95)	P_3 (2,6)	Total
1	40,00	30,00	37,33	42,83	
2	35,73	32,30	34,10	39,03	
3	40,47	35,33	36,87	40,97	
Total	116,2000	97,6300	108,3000	122,8300	444,9600
Rataan	$38,7333^{bc}$	$32,5433^{a}$	$36,1000^{ab}$	$40,9433^{c}$	37,0800
SD	2,6116	2,6733	1,7473	1,9001	

Uji Homogenitas (Uji Bartlett)

$$JK_{P0} = [(40,00)^2 + (35,73)^2 + (40,47)^2] - \frac{(116,20)^2}{3} = 13,640$$

$$JK_{p1} = [(30,00)^2 + (32,30)^2 + (35,33)^2] - \frac{(97,63)^2}{3} = 14,293$$

$$JK_{p2} = [(37,33)^2 + (34,10)^2 + (36,87)^2] - \frac{(108,30)^2}{3} = 6,106$$

$$JK_{P3} = [(42,83)^2 + (39,03)^2 + (40,97)^2] - \frac{(122,83)^2}{3} = 7,221$$

$$S_{P0} = \frac{JK_{P0}}{db_{P0}} = \frac{13,640}{2} = 6,820 \longrightarrow \log S_{P0} = 0,834$$

$$S_{P1} = \frac{JK_{P1}}{db_{P1}} = \frac{14,293}{2} = 7,147 \longrightarrow \log S_{P1} = 0,854$$

$$S_{P2} = \frac{JK_{P2}}{db_{P2}} = \frac{6,106}{2} = 3,053 \longrightarrow \log S_{P2} = 0,485$$

$$S_{P3} = \frac{JK_{P3}}{db_{P3}} = \frac{7,221}{2} = 3,611 \longrightarrow \log S_{P3} = 0,558$$

Tabel 6.2. Uji Bartlett Berat Badan Akhir

Perlakuan	db	1/db	JK	Si	log Si	db.log Si
P_0	2	0,5	13,640	6,820	0,834	1,668
P_1	2	0,5	14,293	7,147	0,854	1,708
P_2	2	0,5	6,106	3,053	0,485	0,970
P_3	2	0,5	7,221	3,611	0,558	1,115
Total	8	2	41,260			5,462

$S^2 = \frac{\text{total JK}}{\text{total db}} = \frac{41,260}{8} = 5,158 \longrightarrow \log S^2 = 0,7124$

$X^2 = 2,3026\ [(\ 8\ )(\ 0,7124\ ) - (\ 5,462\ )] = 0,5462$

Faktor Koreksi $C = 1 + \frac{1}{3\ (4-1)}\ [(\ 2 - 1/8\ )] = 1,2083$

X^2 (terkoreksi) = (1/1,2083) (0,5462) = 0,4520

X^2 (tabel) $\longrightarrow$ X^2 (0,05 : 3) = 7,81

Kesimpulan X^2 (terkoreksi) < X^2 (tabel), maka data **homogen.**

Tabel 6.3. Uji Normalitas Berat Badan Akhir

X_i	Frekuensi Komulatif	F_n (Xi)	$Z=\frac{x_i - x}{s}$	$F_0(x_i)$	$\lvert F_n(x_i) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$	$\lvert F_n(x_{i-1}) - F_0(x_i) \rvert$
30,00	1	0,0833	- 1,8630	0,0314	0,0519	0,0314
32,30	2	0,1667	- 1,2578	0,1038	0,0629	0,0205
34,10	3	0,2500	- 0,7841	0,2177	0,0323	0,0510
35,33	4	0,3333	- 0,4605	0,3228	0,0105	0,0728
35,73	5	0,4167	- 0,3552	0,3594	0,0573	0,0261
36,87	6	0,5000	- 0,0553	0,4761	0,0239	0,0594
37,33	7	0,5833	0,0658	0,5279	0,0554	0,0279
39,03	8	0,6667	0,5131	0,6950	0,0283	0,1117
40,00	9	0,7500	0,7684	0,7794	0,0294	0,1127
40,47	10	0,8333	0,8920	0,8133	0,0200	0,0633
40,97	11	0,9167	1,0236	0,8461	0,0706	0,0128
42,83	12	1,0000	1,5130	0,9345	0,0655	0,0178

X = 37,0800

S = 3,8003

D (hitung) = 0,1127

D (tabel) ⟶ (0,05 : 12) = 0,338

Kesimpulan : D (hitung) < D (table), maka data **terdistribusi Normal**

Standar Deviasi (S)

$$S = \sqrt{\sum \frac{(Xi - X)^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\{(40,00-37,08)^2 + ... + (40,97-37,08)^2\}}{11}} = 3,8003$$

Koefisien Keragaman (KK)

$$\textbf{Rataan total} = \frac{(\sum\sum Yij)}{n} = \frac{(444,96)}{12} = 37,0800$$

$$KK = \frac{\sqrt{KTG}}{\text{Rat total}} \times 100\% = \frac{\sqrt{5,1576}}{37,0800} \times 100\% = 6,1247\%$$

Uji F

$$FK = \frac{(\sum\sum Yij)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} ni} = \frac{(444,96)^2}{12} = 16499,1168$$

$$JKT = \sum\sum (Yij)^2 - FK = \{(40,00)^2 + (35,73)^2 + \ldots\ldots + (40,97)^2\} - FK$$

$$= 16657,9792 - 16499,1168$$

$$= 158,8624$$

$$JKP = \sum_i (\sum_j Y_{ij})^2 - FK$$

$$= \{\frac{(116,20)^2 + (97,63)^2 + (108,30)^2 + (122,83)^2}{3}\} - FK$$

$$= 16616,7186 - 16499,1168 = 117,6018$$

$$JKG = JKT - JKP = 158,8624 - 117,6018 = 41,2606$$

$$KTP = JKP / db\ P = 117,6018 / 3 = 39,2006$$

$$KTG = JKG / db\ G = 41,2606 / 8 = 5,1576$$

$$Fhit = KTP / KTG = 39,2006 / 5,1576 = 7,6006$$

Tabel 6.4. **ANOVA** Data Berat Badan Akhir

Sumber Keragaman	db	JK	KT	F hitung	F tabel 5 %	F tabel 1 %
Perlakuan	3	117,6018	39,2006	7,6006**	4,07	7,59
Galat	8	41,2606	5,1576			
Total	11	158,8624				

** = Signifikan

KK = 6,1247 %

Uji Lanjut BNT

$$\text{BNT } 5\% = t\,(\text{DBG}, 5\%) \times \sqrt{\frac{2KTG}{n}}$$

$P_0 - P_1 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(5{,}1576)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{3{,}4384}$

$= 4{,}2760 \longrightarrow P_0 - P_1 = 6{,}187 > 4{,}2760$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_2 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(5{,}1576)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{3{,}4384}$

$= 4{,}2760 \longrightarrow P_0 - P_2 = 2{,}630 < 4{,}2760$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_3 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(5{,}1576)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{3{,}4384}$

$= 4{,}2760 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_0 = 2{,}213 < 4{,}2760$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_1 - P_2 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(5{,}1576)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{3{,}4384}$

$= 4{,}2760 \longrightarrow P_2 - P_1 = 3{,}557 < 4{,}2760$, jadi **tidak beda nyata.**

$P_1 - P_3 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(5{,}1576)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{3{,}4384}$

$= 4{,}2760 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_1 = 8{,}400 > 4{,}2760$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_2 - P_3 = 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{\frac{2(5{,}1576)}{3}}$

$= 2{,}306 \times \sqrt{3{,}4384}$

$= 4{,}2760 \longrightarrow P_3 - P_2 = 4{,}843 > 4{,}2760$, jadi **beda nyata.**

$P_0 - P_1$ = Beda nyata

$P_0 - P_2$ = Tidak beda nyata

$P_0 - P_3$ = Tidak Beda nyata

$P_1 - P_2$ = Tidak beda nyata

$P_1 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

$P_2 - P_3$ = Beda nyata

	P_0	P_1	P_2	P_3
P_0	–	+	–	–
P_1	+	–	–	+
P_2	–	–	–	+
P_3	–	+	+	–

P_1	P_2	P_0	P_3
$32,543^{a}$	$36,100^{ab}$	$38,730^{bc}$	$40,943^{c}$

Lampiran 7. Perhitungan Statistik Tebal Lapisan Fungsional Jejunum Intestinum Tenue.

Discriptive Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
P_0	20	24.6400	7.4469	11.00	36.30
P_1	20	26.5100	5.2196	16.50	35.20
P_2	20	27.6375	4.9705	16.50	34.65
P_3	20	31.7075	6.6079	20.35	42.35
Valid N (listwise)	80	27.6238	6.5668	11.00	42.35

One-Sample Kolmogorov-smirnov Test

		Lap Fung
N		80
Normal Parameter (a,b)	Mean	27.6238
	Std. Deviation	6.5668
Mos extreme	Absolute	.068
Differences	Positive	.045
	Negative	-.068
Kolmogorov-smirnov Z		.611
Asymp.sig (2-tailed)		.849

a. Test distribution is normal

b. Calculated from data

Test of Homogenity of Variances

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
2.045	3	76	.115

Data Homogen

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Squares	F	Sig.
Beween Groups	536.408	3	178.803	4.736	.004
Within Groups	2870.332	76	37.768		
Total	3406.740	79			

Multiple Comparisons LSD

Dependent Variable: Lap. Fungsional

	(I)Perlakuan	(J)Perlakuan	Mean Differences (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidences Interval	
						Lower Bound	Upper Bound
LSD	P_0	P_1	-1.8700	1.9434	.339	-5.7406	2.0006
		P_2	-2.9975	1.9434	.127	-6.8681	.8731
		P_3	-7.0675*	1.9434	.001	-10.9381	-3.1969
	P_1	P_0	1.8700	1.9434	.339	-2.0006	5.7406
		P_2	-1.1275	1.9434	.564	-4.9981	2.7431
		P_3	-5.1975*	1.9434	.009	-9.0681	-1.3269
	P_2	P_0	2.9975	1.9434	.127	-.8731	6.8681
		P_1	1.1275	1.9434	.564	-2.7431	4.9981
		P_3	-4.0700*	1.9434	.040	-7.9406	-.1994
	P_3	P_0	7.0675*	1.9434	.001	3.1969	10.9381
		P_1	5.1975*	1.9434	.009	1.3269	9.0681
		P_2	4.0700*	1.9434	.040	.1994	7.9406

- The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.

Lampiran 8. Data Temperatur

Tabel 0.7 Data Temperatur Harian Perlakuan

Hari Ke	Temperatur			
	Pagi	Siang	Sore	Rata-rata
1	27	28	29	28
2	28	29	30	29
3	28	29	29.5	28.83
4	27	29	28	28
5	27	28	28	27.67
6	28	28	29	28.33
7	28	28	30	28.67
8	28	29.5	29	28.83
9	27	29	29.5	28.5
10	28	29.5	30	29.17
11	28	29	29	28.67
12	28	29.5	30	29.17
13	28	29	29.5	28.83
14	28	29.5	29.5	29
15	27	28	28	27.67
16	27	30	30	29
17	28	29	30	29
18	27	29.5	30	28.83
19	28	30	31	29.67
20	27	29	30	28.67
21	28	29	30	29
22	28	29.5	30	29.17
23	27	29.5	30	28.83
24	28	29.5	30	29.17
25	28	29	30	29
26	28	30	28	28.67
27	28	29	30.5	29.17
28	28	29.5	30	29.17
29	28	30	29	29
30	27	30	29	28.67
31	28	28.5	29	28.5
32	27	30	30	29
33	28	31	28	29

UNIVERSITAS GADJAH MADA
PUSAT STUDI PANGAN DAN GIZI

LAPORAN HASIL UJI
(Analysis Certificate)
No. PS/258/IX/04

Nomor Pengujian : PS/ 536/IX/04
(Analysis Report Number)
Nama dan Alamat Pelanggan : **Eka Dewi W. Biologi UNDIP SEMARANG**
(Name and Address of Client)

Contoh Uji : Padatan
(Type of Sample)
Tanggal penerimaan Contoh Uji : 11 September 2004
(Received on)
Tanggal Pengujian : 12 September 2004
(Date of analysis)
Metoda Uji :
(Analysis Method)
Hasil Uji :
(Analysis Result)

No.	Kode sampel	Macam analisa : Lemak	
		Ulangan I %	Ulangan II %
1.	K_2	3,12	3,14
2.	K_4	1,84	2,11
3.	K_5	1,86	1,95
4.	P_1 1	1,73	1.76
5.	P_1 2	2,87	2,50
6.	P_1 5	2,25	2,21
7.	P_2 1	1,89	2,14
8.	P_2 2	2,49	2,55
9.	P_2 5	3,19	3,06
10.	P_3 2	2,55	2,75
11.	$P_3$3	2,78	2,67
12.	P_3 4	3,42	3,49

Yogyakarta, 23 September 2004
Bagian Publik Servis,

Ratna Handayani

Nuryanto 258/PS/IX/04

Lampiran 10. Hasil Analisis Proksimat Kandungan Pakan

PEMERINTAH PROPINSI JAWA TENGAH
DINAS KESEHATAN
BALAI LABORATORIUM KESEHATAN
ALAMAT : JL.SOEKARNO-HATTA NO.185 SEMARANG 50196,TELP.(024)6710662 FAX.6715241

Semarang 19 Oktober 2004.

Nomor Agenda : 98/Kim-Cont/2004.
Perihal : Hasil pemeriksaan Makanan

Yang terhormat
Sdri. Eka Dewi Wulandari
BIOLOGI UNDIP
S E M A R A N G.

Disampaikan dengan hormat hasil pemeriksaan laboratorium kami sebagai berikut :

Nomor Kode : 98 /K-MM/Cls/9/10/2004.
Nomor lab : 262/Kim-MM/Oktober 2004
Bahan : Pakan Ayam.

Diperiksa terhadap :	:	Hasil	Satuan
- Kadar Air	:	9,75	%
- Kadar Abu	:	5,21	%
- Kadar Lemak	:	5,10	%
- Kadar Protein	:	17,77	%
- Kadar Karbohidrat	:	56,53	%

Demikian hasil pemeriksaan kami untuk dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

An.KEPALA BALAI LABORATORIUM KESEHATAN
Kepala Seksi Kimia

Dra.Yetti Fatichati,Apt.M.Kes
NIP.140209772

Lampiran 11. Komposisi Pelet pada Label

Komposisi dari pelet yang tertera pada label perdagangan yaitu :

Kadar Air Maksimal	12%
Protein Kasar Maksimal	19%
Lemak Kasar Minimal	4%
Serat Kasar Maksimal	5%
Abu Maksimal	6,5%
Kalsium	0,9-1,1%
Fosfor	0,7-0,9%
Coccodiostat dan Antibiotik	