

### Lampiran 3. Perhitungan Korelasi Logam Pb pada Sampel.

- Contoh cara perhitungan korelasi logam pb pada sedimen terhadap kandungan logam Pb pada rajungan di stasiun I

$$\text{Jumlah ulangan stasiun I (n)} = 5$$

$$\text{Jumlah total logam Pb pada sedimen (X)} = 48,764$$

$$\text{Jumlah total logam Pb pada rajungan (Y)} = 17,185$$

$$\text{Jumlah total } X^2 = 477,922$$

$$\text{Jumlah total } Y^2 = 70,766$$

$$\text{Jumlah total } X \times Y = 169,831$$

$$r = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)][n(\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)]}}$$

$$r = \frac{5.169,831 - (48,764)(17,185)}{\sqrt{[5(477,922 - (48,764)^2)][5.70,766 - (17,185)^2]}}$$

$$r = \frac{11,146}{\sqrt{683,467}} = 0,426$$

$$K_p = r^2 \times 100\%$$

$$K_p = 0,426^2 \times 100\% = 18,15\%$$

Uji t :

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{0,426\sqrt{5-1}}{\sqrt{1-0,426^2}}$$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = 0,815$$

$$t_{\text{tabel}} = 2,353$$

$$t_{\text{hitung}} = 0,815 < t_{\text{tabel}} = 2,353 \quad (\text{tidak signifikan})$$

2. Contoh cara perhitungan korelasi logam pb pada sedimen terhadap kandungan logam Pb pada rajungan di stasiun II

Jumlah ulangan stasiun I (n) = 5

Jumlah total logam Pb pada sedimen (X) = 40,965

Jumlah total logam Pb pada rajungan (Y) = 13,348

Jumlah total X<sup>2</sup> = 355,559

Jumlah total Y<sup>2</sup> = 53,966

Jumlah total X x Y = 91,88

$$r = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)][n(\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)]}}$$

$$r = \frac{5.91,88 - (40,965)(13,348)}{\sqrt{[5(355,559 - (40,965)^2)][5.53,966 - (13,348)^2]}}$$

$$r = \frac{-87,4}{\sqrt{9135,302}} = -0,914$$

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{-0,914\sqrt{5-1}}{\sqrt{1-(-0,914)^2}}$$

$$t_{hitung} = -1,583$$

$$t_{tabel} = 2,353$$

$$t_{hitung} = -1,583 < t_{tabel} = 2,353 \quad (\text{tidak signifikan})$$

3. Contoh cara perhitungan korelasi logam pb pada sedimen terhadap kandungan logam Pb pada rajungan di stasiun III

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Jumlah ulangan stasiun I (n)} &= 5 \\
 \text{Jumlah total logam Pb pada sedimen (X)} &= 37,836 \\
 \text{Jumlah total logam Pb pada rajungan (Y)} &= 17,936 \\
 \text{Jumlah total } X^2 &= 286,904 \\
 \text{Jumlah total } Y^2 &= 69,904 \\
 \text{Jumlah total } X \times Y &= 136,066
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r &= \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)][n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}} \\
 r &= \frac{5 \cdot 136,066 - (37,836)(17,936)}{\sqrt{[5(286,904 - (37,836)^2)][5(69,904 - (17,936)^2)]}} \\
 r &= \frac{1,708}{\sqrt{9,060}} = 0,188
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_p &= r^2 \times 100\% \\
 K_p &= 0,188^2 \times 100\% = 3,57\%
 \end{aligned}$$

Uji t:

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_{\text{hitung}} &= \frac{r\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{0,188\sqrt{5-1}}{\sqrt{1-0,188^2}} \\
 t_{\text{hitung}} &= 0,332 \\
 t_{\text{tabel}} &= 2,353 \\
 t_{\text{hitung}} &= 0,332 < t_{\text{tabel}} = 2,353 \quad (\text{tidak signifikan})
 \end{aligned}$$

Lampiran 4. Tabel Anava Kandungan Logam Cd pada sampel hasil SPSS

**ANOVA**

**LOGAM**

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	102.371	4	25.593	1.504	.273
Within Groups	170.124	10	17.012		
Total	272.495	14			

Lampiran 5. Analisis korelasi kandungan logam Cd di stasiun I, II dan III hasil SPSS

**Correlations**

		SEDIMENT	RAJUNGAN
SEDIMENT	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.027
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.966
	N	5	5
RAJUNGAN	Pearson Correlation	.027	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.966	.
	N	5	5

**Correlations**

		SEDIMENT	RAJUNGAN
SEDIMENT	Pearson Correlation	1.000	.621
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.263
	N	5	5
RAJUNGAN	Pearson Correlation	.621	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.263	.
	N	5	5

**Correlations**

		SEDIMENT	RAJUNGAN
SEDIMENT	Pearson Correlation	1.000	-.105
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.866
	N	5	5
RAJUNGAN	Pearson Correlation	-.105	1.000
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.866	.
	N	5	5

Lampiran 6. Contoh cara perhitungan uji korelasi dan uji t kandungan logam Cd di sedimen terhadap kandungan logam Cd pada Rajungan.

### 1. Perhitungan korelasi logam Cd di stasiun I.

#### 1.1. Koefisien korelasi

Jumlah ulangan stasiun I (n)	= 5
Jumlah logam Cd pada sedimen (X)	= 27,731
Jumlah logam Cd pada Rajungan (Y)	= 19,496
Jumlah X <sup>2</sup>	= 198,077
Jumlah Y <sup>2</sup>	= 90,120
Jumlah X x Y	= 108,801

$$r = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)][n(\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)]}}$$
$$r = \frac{5 \cdot 169,831 - (48,764)(17,185)}{\sqrt{[5(477,922 - (48,764)^2)][5(70,766 - (17,185)^2)]}}$$
$$r = \frac{11,146}{\sqrt{683,467}} = 0,027$$

#### 1.2. Koefisien determinan

$$K_p = r^2 \times 100\%$$

$$K_p = 0,027^2 \times 100\% = 0,072\%$$

#### 1.3. Uji t (Signifikansi)

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{0,426\sqrt{5-1}}{\sqrt{1-0,426^2}}$$

$$t_{hitung} = 0,815$$

$$t_{hitung} = 0,047 < t_{tabel} = 2,353 \quad (\text{tidak signifikan}).$$

## 2. Contoh cara perhitungan korelasi logam Cd di stasiun II

### 2.1. Koefisien korelasi

Jumlah ulangan stasiun I (n)	= 5
Jumlah logam Cd pada sedimen (X)	= 27,082
Jumlah logam Cd pada Rajungan (Y)	= 22,412
Jumlah $X^2$	= 190,041
Jumlah $Y^2$	= 113,546
Jumlah $X \times Y$	= 136,190

$$r = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)][n\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$
$$r = \frac{5 \cdot 136,190 - (40,965)(13,348)}{\sqrt{[5(355,559 - (40,965)^2)][5(113,546 - (13,348)^2)]}}$$
$$r = \frac{-87,4}{\sqrt{9135,302}} = 0,62$$

### 2.2. Koefisien determinan

$$K_p = r^2 \times 100\%$$

$$K_p = 0,62^2 \times 100\% = 38,5 \%$$

### 2.3. Uji signifikansi

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{-0,914\sqrt{5-1}}{\sqrt{1-(-0,914)^2}}$$

$$t_{hitung} = 1,371$$

$$t_{tabel} = 2,353$$

$$t_{hitung} = -1,583 < t_{tabel} = 2,353 \quad (\text{tidak signifikan}).$$

### 3. Contoh cara perhitungan Uji korelasi logam Cd di stasiun III.

#### 3.1. Koefisien korelasi

Jumlah ulangan stasiun I (n)	= 5
Jumlah logam Cd pada sedimen (X)	= 37,812
Jumlah logam Cd pada Rajungan (Y)	= 23,714
Jumlah $X^2$	= 384,876
Jumlah $Y^2$	= 123,014
Jumlah $X \times Y$	= 176,102

$$r = \frac{n\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)][n(\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)]}}$$
$$r = \frac{5 \cdot 136,066 - (37,836)(17,936)}{\sqrt{[5(286,904 - (37,836)^2)][5(69,904 - (17,936)^2)]}}$$
$$r = \frac{1,708}{\sqrt{9,060}} = -0,10$$

#### 3.2. Koefisien determinan

$$K_p = r^2 \times 100\%$$

$$K_p = -0,10^2 \times 100\% = 1\%$$

#### 3.3. Uji signifikansi (Uji t)

$$t_{hitung} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-1}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} = \frac{0,189\sqrt{5-1}}{\sqrt{1-0,189^2}}$$

$$t_{hitung} = -0,165$$

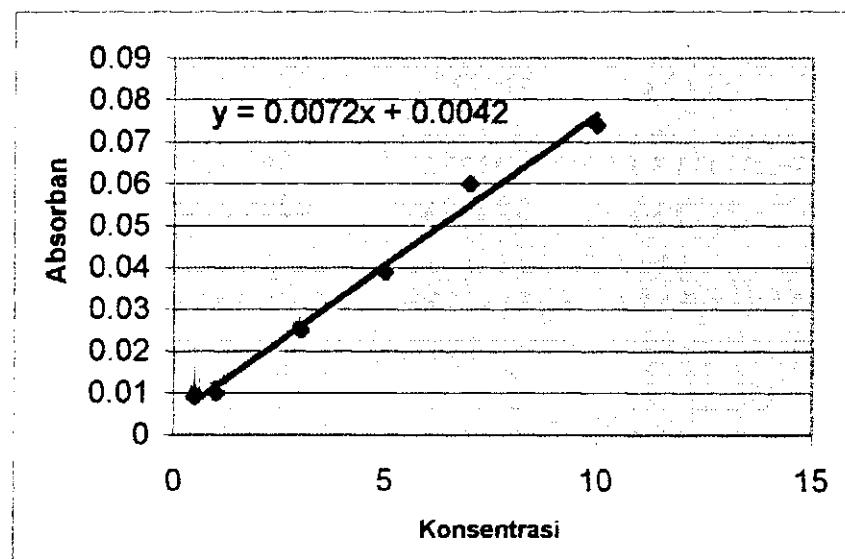
$$t_{tabel} = 2,353$$

$$t_{hitung} = -0,165 < t_{tabel} = 2,353 \text{ (tidak signifikan)}$$

## Lampiran 7. Kurva Kalibrasi Larutan Standar Pb

### Pengukuran Larutan Standar Pb

Konsentrasi Logam Pb (ppm)	Absorban
0.5	0.009
1	0.010
3	0.025
5	0.039
7	0.060
10	0.074



## Lampiran 8. Kurva Kalibrasi Larutan Standar Cd

### Pengukuran larutan standar Cd

No	Konsentrasi Logam Cd (ppm)	Absorban
1	0.05	0.0009
2	0.10	0.0110
3	0.25	0.0424
4	0.50	0.0895
5	1.00	0.1732
6	1.50	0.2316

