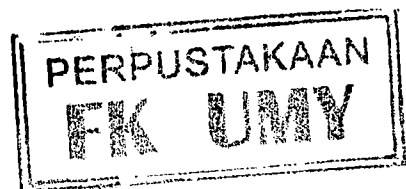


KARYA TULIS ILMIAH

**HUBUNGAN STRESOR PSIKOSOSIAL DENGAN TINGKAT DEPRESI
PADA LANSIA**

**Disusun untuk Memenuhi Sebagian Syarat Memperoleh Derajat
Sarjana Kedokteran pada Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta**



Disusun oleh

Nama : Dina Dwi Rahmawati

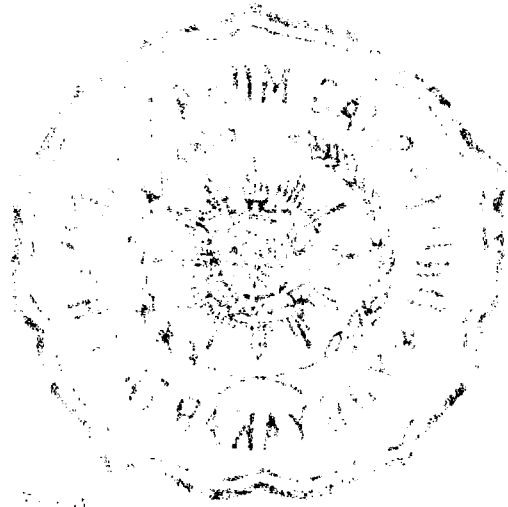
No. Mahasiswa : 20080310154

FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN

1950

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF DEFENSE

MEMORANDUM
TO THE SECRETARY, DEFENSE
FROM THE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]



SECRET

[Illegible text]

[Illegible text]

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

HUBUNGAN STRESOR PSIKOSOSIAL DENGAN TINGKAT DEPRESI

PADA LANSIA

Disusun oleh

Nama : Dina Dwi Rahmawati

No. Mahasiswa : 20080310154

Yogyakarta, 23 Desember 2011

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembimbing

dr. Ida Rochmawati, Sp.KJ

Dosen Penguji

dr. Warih Andan P., Sp.KJ., M.Sc

Mengetahui

Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 551

LECTURE 1

Introduction to Quantum Mechanics

1.1 The Double-Slit Experiment

1.2 The Schrödinger Equation

1.3 The Particle in a Box

1.4 The Harmonic Oscillator

1.5 The Hydrogen Atom

1.6 The Uncertainty Principle

1.7 Tunneling and Barrier Penetration

1.8 Summary

2. The Formalism of Quantum Mechanics

2.1 The Hilbert Space of States

2.2 The Dirac Notation

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TULISAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Dina Dwi Rahmawati

NIM : 20080310154

Program Studi : Pendidikan Dokter

Fakultas : Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan

Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa Karya Tulis Ilmiah yang saya tulis ini benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri dan belum diajukan dalam bentuk apapun kepada perguruan tinggi manapun. Sumber informasi yang berasal atau dikutip dari karya yang diterbitkan maupun tidak diterbitkan dari penulis lain telah disebutkan dalam teks dan dicantumkan dalam Daftar Pustaka di bagian akhir Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini.

Apabila kemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini hasil

Mathematical Induction

Principle of Mathematical Induction

Let $P(n)$ be a statement.

If

(i) $P(1)$ is true and

(ii) $P(k) \Rightarrow P(k+1)$

then $P(n)$ is true $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Example: Prove that the sum of the first n natural numbers is $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.

Solution: Let $P(n)$ be the statement that the sum of the first n natural numbers is $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$.

Step 1: $P(1)$ is true because $1 = \frac{1(1+1)}{2}$.

Step 2: Assume $P(k)$ is true, i.e., $1 + 2 + \dots + k = \frac{k(k+1)}{2}$.

Step 3: We need to show that $P(k+1)$ is true, i.e., $1 + 2 + \dots + k + 1 = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$.

Proof: $1 + 2 + \dots + k + 1 = \frac{k(k+1)}{2} + 1 = \frac{k(k+1) + 2}{2} = \frac{k^2 + k + 2}{2} = \frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2}$.

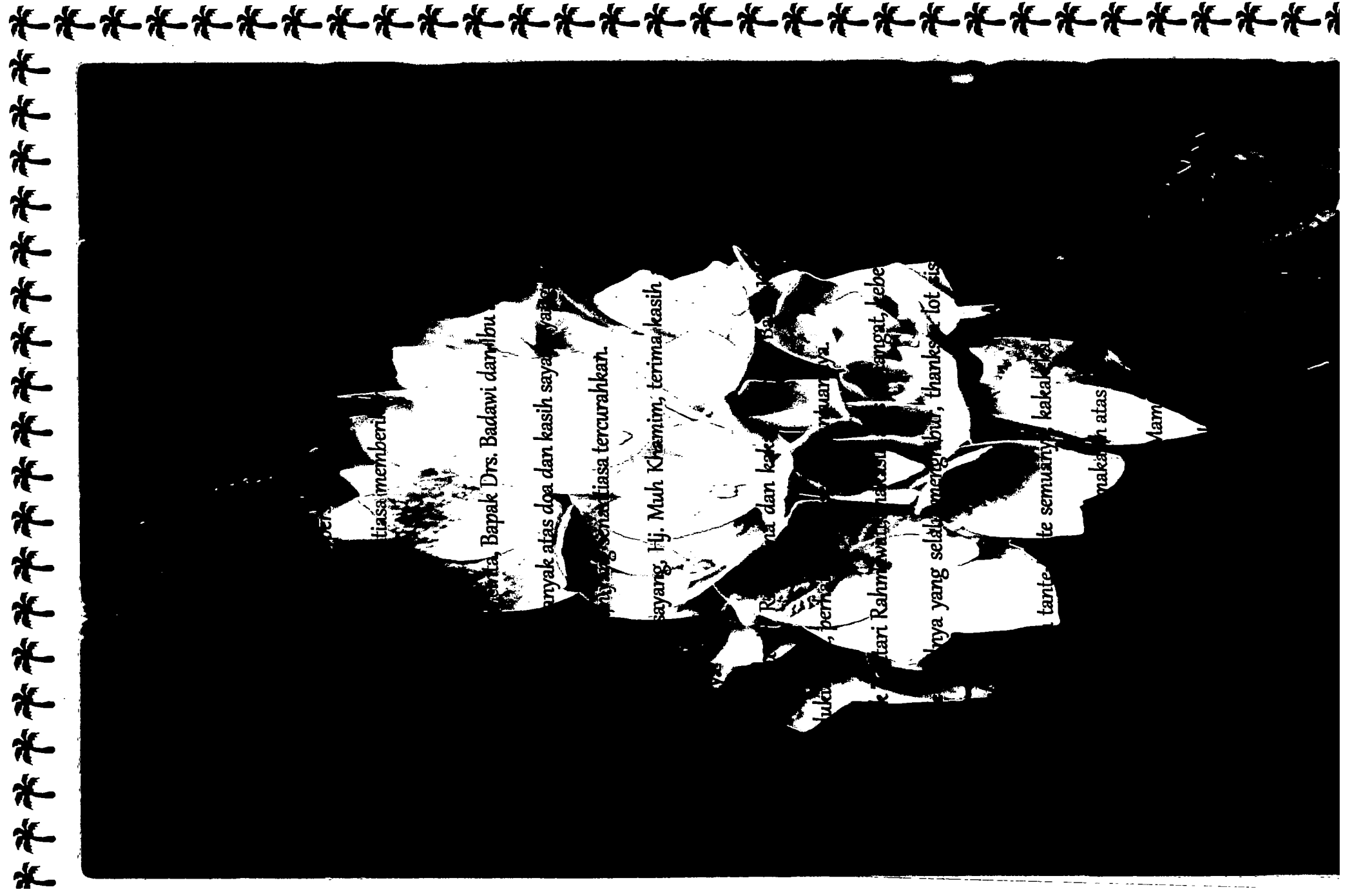
Therefore, $P(k+1)$ is true. Hence, $P(n)$ is true $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Q.E.D.

Example: Prove that

$$1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2 = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$$

Q.E.D.



tiassa memberi

Bapak Drs. Badawi dan Ibu

nyak atas doa dan kasih sayang

nyang sudah tiassa tercurahkan.

sayang, Hj. Muh Khamim, terima kasih

na dan ke

berfiat

ari Rahmawati

nya yang selalu menghibur, thanks a lot sis

tante

te semuanya kakak

makan atas

Mam

sangat bebe

MOTTO

♣ We learn from the past day, we belong to the present, and with the guidance from the Almighty we built our tomorrow..

♣ “Dan janganlah kamu bersikap lemah, dan jangan (pula) kamu bersedih hati, padahal kamulah orang-orang yang paling tinggi (derajatnya), jika kamu orang-orang yang beriman.” (Qs. Ali Imran: 139)

♣ Akal yang baik adalah akal yang memikirkan akhir sebuah perbuatan, adapun akal yang pendek adalah akal yang hanya

KATA PENGANTAR

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Puji syukur penulis panjatkan kehadirat Allah SWT yang telah melimpahkan petunjuk, kekuatan, dan hidayah-Nya, sehingga Karya Tulis Ilmiah yang berjudul **“Hubungan Stresor Psikososial dengan Tingkat Depresi pada Lansia”** ini dapat disusun dan diselesaikan dengan baik.

Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini disusun untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh derajat Sarjana Kedokteran pada tahun keempat pendidikan kedokteran di Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Adapun tujuan lain dari penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan stresor psikososial dengan tingkat depresi pada lansia, sehingga para lansia dapat menghindari stresor psikososial yang dapat menimbulkan depresi. Penulisan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini dapat terwujud tentu saja tidak lepas dari bimbingan, pengarahan, dan bantuan dari berbagai pihak yang tidak dapat penulis sebutkan satu persatu. Pada kesempatan ini, penulis ingin menyampaikan penghargaan dan terima kasih kepada:

1. dr. H. Ardi Pramono, Sp.An., M.Kes. selaku Dekan Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, yang telah memberikan kesempatan kepada penulis untuk

QUESTION 1

10

1. The following table shows the number of people who visited the National Museum in London in each year from 2000 to 2009. The number of people who visited the museum in 2000 is 100,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2009 is 150,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2001 is 110,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2002 is 120,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2003 is 130,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2004 is 140,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2005 is 150,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2006 is 160,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2007 is 170,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2008 is 180,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2009 is 190,000.

Year	Number of people who visited the museum
2000	100,000
2001	110,000
2002	120,000
2003	130,000
2004	140,000
2005	150,000
2006	160,000
2007	170,000
2008	180,000
2009	190,000

2. The following table shows the number of people who visited the National Museum in London in each year from 2000 to 2009. The number of people who visited the museum in 2000 is 100,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2009 is 150,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2001 is 110,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2002 is 120,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2003 is 130,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2004 is 140,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2005 is 150,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2006 is 160,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2007 is 170,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2008 is 180,000. The number of people who visited the museum in 2009 is 190,000.

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2007	170,000
2008	180,000
2009	190,000

2. drh. Tri Wulandari selaku Ketua Tim Karya Tulis Ilmiah atas kesempatan yang diberikan kepada penulis untuk melaksanakan penelitian ini.
3. dr. Ida Rochmawati, Sp.KJ selaku dosen pembimbing yang telah memberikan bimbingan, waktu, saran, dan pengarahan, serta semangat dalam pelaksanaan dan penyusunan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini.
4. Ibu Marginingsih selaku pimpinan paguyuban lansia di Kecamatan Galur yang telah memberikan ijin untuk melaksanakan penelitian ini.
5. Ayahanda Drs. Badawi dan Ibunda Sri Sukiswati, A.Ma., Pd. yang selalu memberikan doa, dorongan, dan semangat dalam menyelesaikan studi di Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.
6. Semua pihak yang tidak dapat penulis sebutkan satu persatu yang telah membantu dalam menyelesaikan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini.

Penulis menyadari bahwa Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini masih banyak kekurangannya, sehingga penulis sangat mengharapkan kritik dan saran dari berbagai pihak untuk mendukung penyempurnaan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini. Akhir kata, penulis mengharapkan Karya Tulis Ilmiah ini dapat bermanfaat bagi pembaca semuanya.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 23 Desember 2011

Penulis

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RESULTS

The first question to be asked is whether the data support the hypothesis that the rate of change in the number of species is proportional to the number of species. To test this, the data were plotted on a log-log scale. The resulting plot is shown in Figure 1. The data points are scattered around a straight line with a slope of approximately 1.0. This indicates that the rate of change in the number of species is proportional to the number of species, as predicted by the hypothesis. The data also show that the rate of change in the number of species is highest at low values of the number of species and decreases as the number of species increases. This is consistent with the hypothesis that the rate of change in the number of species is proportional to the number of species.

The second question to be asked is whether the data support the hypothesis that the rate of change in the number of species is proportional to the square root of the number of species. To test this, the data were plotted on a log-log scale. The resulting plot is shown in Figure 2. The data points are scattered around a straight line with a slope of approximately 0.5. This indicates that the rate of change in the number of species is proportional to the square root of the number of species, as predicted by the hypothesis. The data also show that the rate of change in the number of species is highest at low values of the number of species and decreases as the number of species increases. This is consistent with the hypothesis that the rate of change in the number of species is proportional to the square root of the number of species.

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QUESTION 1

1. The following table shows the number of people who visited a museum in each month from January to December. The number of people who visited the museum in each month is given in the table below.

Month	Number of people
January	120
February	150
March	180
April	200
May	220
June	250
July	280
August	300
September	280
October	250
November	220
December	180

2. The following table shows the number of people who visited a museum in each month from January to December. The number of people who visited the museum in each month is given in the table below.

Month	Number of people
January	120
February	150
March	180
April	200
May	220
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