

## Developing Problem-Based Learning Student Worksheet on Matrix Materials to Improve Grade Xi Natural Science Students' Critical Thinking Skills

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### ARTICLE INFO

### ABSTRACT

#### Article History

Received 11 August 2024

Revised 26 October 2024

Accepted 12 November 2024

#### Keywords

LKPD

Matrix

Critical Thinking

#### How to cite this article:

Khoirunisa, Z., & Nurnugroho, B. A. (2021). Developing Problem-Based Learning Student Worksheet on Matrix Materials to Improve Grade Xi Natural Science Students' Critical Thinking Skills. *Bulletin of Applied Mathematics and Mathematics Education*, 4(2), 95-116.

This research was conducted based on problems obtained from pre-research activities at MAS Taruna Al Quran Yogyakarta. During the pre-research, the researcher obtained information that the learning process tended to be one-way so that student involvement in the learning process was very minimal and the teaching materials used during the learning process were using LKPD from the publisher. The LKPD presents a summary of the material and contains questions that only focus on the students' understanding stage and the LKPD is also not able to improve critical thinking skills. Critical thinking skills of class XI MAS Taruna Al Quran Yogyakarta students based on results pretest what has been done is classified in the medium category, but the interpretation indicators are still in the low category and the inference indicators are still in the medium category. This research aims to develop, determine the level of validity and practicality of LKPD-based Problem Based Learning on matrix material, as well as to improve students' critical thinking skills, especially on interpretation and inference indicators. The development model used in this research is the ADDIE model which has 5 development stages including 1) Analysis, 2) Design, 3) Development, 4) Implementation, and 5) Evaluation. The results of this research are (1) LKPD based Problem Based Learning the matrix material that was developed was valid for use in learning activity. as shown by the average results of media expert assessments, namely 46 in the very good category and the average results of material expert assessments, namely 100 in the very good category; (2) And that LKPD was practically used, as shown by the average results of participant questionnaire response assessments in the small-scale test, namely 84.4 in the very good category and the average results of participant response questionnaire assessments in the large-scale test, namely 90.5 in the very good category (3) LKPD based Problem Based Learning The developed matrix material has a significant influence in improving critical thinking skills with an increase of 25,3%.

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## Introduction

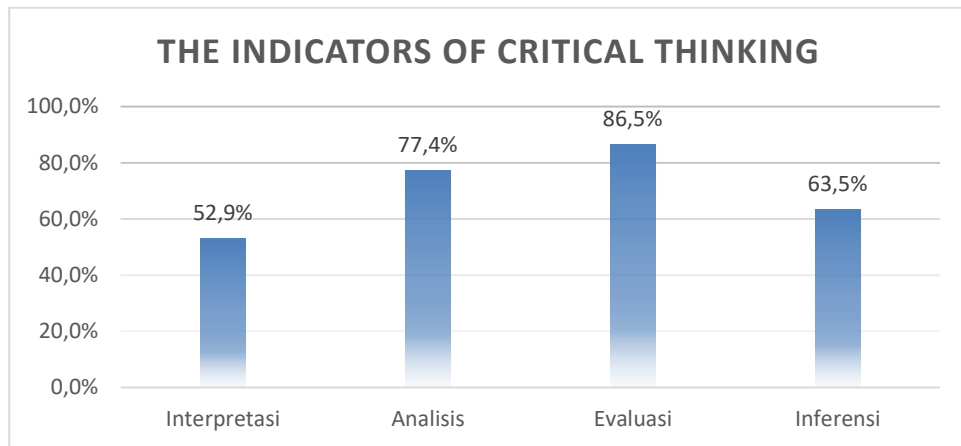
According to (Yadav, 2017) mathematics is the scientific study of quantities, including the relationships between operations and measurements which are characterized by numbers and symbols. According to (Herdiansyah, 2018) mathematics subjects are considered difficult for most students to understand compared to other subjects. Students often experience difficulty in applying mathematics contextually. Therefore, to overcome the difficulties experienced by students, skills are needed. According to (Agus & Purnama, 2022) critical thinking skills are one of the important skills that students have in the mathematics learning process.

According to (Firdaus & Wilujeng, 2018) Critical thinking skills are the ability to analyze and evaluate students in relating information and material obtained during the learning process. According to Glaser in (Kurniawati & Ekayanti, 2020) critical thinking skills are skills that are applied in examination methods and logical reasoning. The indicator of critical thinking according to (Pertwi, 2018) is that students can interpretation, analysis, evaluation and inference from contextual problems. It is important for students to have critical thinking skills so that students can make decisions or take action on the problems they encounter.

The development of interesting, creative and innovative teaching materials can create a learning atmosphere that is fun, encouraging and causes students to think critically used to encourage students' active role in the learning (Zuriah et al., 2016). According to (Amalia Yunia Rahmawati, 2020) LKPD is a instrument to help and facilitate the formation of effective interactions between students and teachers, and can improve students' activities and learning outcomes during the learning process. According to (Rosliana, 2019) the learning process using LKPD will provide opportunities for students to construct conceptual understanding and students can play an active role in the learning process so that they can familiarize students with critical thinking skills. Using LKPD which aims to improve students' critical thinking skills requires a learning model.

According to (Agustina et al., 2018) learning model *Problem Based Learning* is a learning model that supports the active role of students and can improve critical thinking skills because learning with this model students are responsible and independent in finding solutions to problems given and can provide conclusions from solutions to these problems in their own language. According to (Yulianti et al., 2022) the increase in critical thinking skills is due to the use of student-based LKPD Problem Based Learning during the learning process the material provided encourages the active role of students so as to reduce teacher dominance in the learning implementation process. According to (Pansa, 2016) there is an article in the CIDR bulletin explaining the reasons why the learning process in schools uses the learning model Problem Based Learning is because: (1) it can prepare students to apply their learning to real world situations, (2) it makes students become knowledge producers, not just consumers of knowledge, (3) supports students to improve communication, reasoning, and critical thinking skills.

Based on the results of an interview with one of the mathematics teachers in class XI IPA MAS Taruna Al Quran, namely Mrs. Aulia Fonda, S.Pd., M.Pd. on Thursday, October 05, 2023 and results pretest matrix multiplication material to students on Tuesday, October 24 2023, proves that students' critical thinking skills are still moderate. Percentage value of critical thinking skills indicators from the results pretest The multiplication material is presented in Figure 1 below:



**Figure 1.** Results Pretest Critical Thinking Indicators

Based on Figure 1, it shows that the average achievement of students' critical thinking skills indicators in matrix multiplication material is 70.1% in the medium category. However, the average value of students' critical thinking skills in matrix multiplication material is 70, meaning that this value is still below the minimum completeness criteria determined by the school, namely 75. This is because the interpretation indicator obtained a percentage value of 52.9% with low category, and the inference indicator obtained a percentage value of 63.5% in the medium category, so this study will focus on improving interpretation and inference indicators.

This is also caused by the mathematics learning process using a direct learning model which tends to be one-way so that the active role of students in the learning implementation process is very minimal and the teaching materials used during the learning process are using LKPD from publishers. The LKPD presents a summary of material and questions that only focus on the students' understanding stage and does not yet have model steps Problem Based Learning and critical thinking indicators. Students do not yet have the initiative to do practice questions so the teacher must give orders first, and students at the school cannot access the internet to look for other learning resources because students are not allowed to bring cellphone, laptops, and the like. Thus, the LKPD that will be developed can support students in getting new learning resources and different learning experiences by working on existing LKPD at the school, as well as making it easier for students to hone critical thinking skills.

Based on the description above, the researcher conducted research on "Development of LKPD-based Problem Based Learning "On Matrix Material for Improving Critical Thinking Skills of Class XI Science Students".

## Method

This research uses research methods Research and Development (R & D). Research and Development is a research method used to develop a product with structured activity stages so as to produce a product that meets user needs. In this research, researchers used the ADDIE development model developed by Dick and Carry and has 5 levels namely 1) Analysis, 2) Design, 3) Development, 4) Implementation, and 5) Evaluation. According to (Widyastuti & Susiana, 2019) the reason why the ADDIE model is still very relevant to use is because the ADDIE model has a structured framework and there is evaluation and revision at each stage, as well as a way to solve learning problems related to learning resources and student characteristics. This research intends to develop a product in the form of LKPD based Problem Based Learning on matrix material so that after using this LKPD it is hoped that it can improve students' critical thinking skills.

The subjects in this research were media expert validators, material expert validators, and class XI IPA MAS Taruna Al Quran students. The instruments used in this research are non-test

instruments and test instruments. The non-test instruments are in the form of validation sheets and student response questionnaires, while the test instruments are in the form of questions pretest and posttest. In this research, there are two types of data, namely qualitative data obtained from interviews, suggestions from validators and students, and quantitative data obtained from the results of questionnaire assessments by validators and students and student test results.

Data analysis was carried out to obtain information that the LKPD being developed was said to be valid and practical. The assessment rules for LKPD products are developed using the Likert scale in Table 1 below (Effendi et al., 2021):

**Table 1.** Validity and Practicality Assessment Guidelines

Information	Score
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Simply Agree	3
Don't agree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

From calculating the score or value of each statement, the average of the data that has been obtained is found using the formula:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n X_k}{n}$$

Information:

$\bar{X}$  : average LKPD assessment score by validators

$X_k$  : score of the 2nd indicator statement k, Where k=1, 2, 3, ..., n

N : number of assessment items

According to (Habsyi et al., 2022) the criteria for the validity and practicality of the LKPD can be seen in Table 2 below:

**Table 2.** Criteria for Validity and Practicality of LKPD

Score Range	Category
$\bar{X} > \bar{X}_i + 1.80 SB_i$	Very Good
$\bar{X}_i + 0.60 SB_i < \bar{X} \leq \bar{X}_i + 1.80 SB_i$	Good
$\bar{X}_i - 0.60 SB_i < \bar{X} \leq \bar{X}_i + 0.60 SB_i$	Enough
$\bar{X}_i - 1.80 SB_i < \bar{X} \leq \bar{X}_i - 0.60 SB_i$	Not Enough
$\bar{X} \leq \bar{X}_i - 1.80 SB_i$	Less Than Once

Information:

$\bar{X}$ : average score

$\bar{X}_i$ : ideal average score

$$\bar{X}_i = \frac{1}{2} \times (\text{ideal maximum score} + \text{ideal minimum score})$$

$SB_i$ : ideal standard deviation

$$SB_i = \frac{1}{6} \times (\text{ideal msximum score} - \text{ideal minimum score})$$

Ideal maximum score = number of criteria items × highest score

Ideal minimum score = number of criteria items  $\times$  lowest score

The LKPD developed is said to be valid and practical if it obtains a minimum average in the good category.

The percentage value of critical thinking indicators can be calculated in the following way:

$$\text{Percentage Value (NP)} = \frac{\text{Obtained Score}}{\text{Maximum Score}} \times 100\%$$

According to Setyowati (2011) in (Karim & Normaya, 2015) the categories of critical thinking indicators can be seen in Table 3 below:

**Table 3.** Criteria Of Critical Thinking Indicator

Percentage Value	Category
$81,25 < NP \leq 100$	Very High
$71,5 < NP \leq 81,25$	Height
$62,5 < NP \leq 71,5$	Currently
$43,75 < NP \leq 62,5$	Low
$0 < NP \leq 43,75$	Very Low

## Results and Discussion

The results of the development research that has been carried out at MAS Taruna Al Quran are printed teaching materials in the form of LKPD-based Problem Based Learning. This research uses an approach Research and Development (R & D) which aims to improve critical thinking skills, especially matrix multiplication material in class XI students. The development of this LKPD is based on the development model ADDIE presented by Dick and Carry which has 5 stages of development, namely 1) Analysis), 2) Design, 3) Development, 4) Implementation, and 5) Evaluation. The trial data at each stage of research and development is carried out as follows:

### Analysis

The analysis stage is carried out to obtain information related to initial conditions and initial product development planning. At the analysis stage, researchers carried out a needs analysis at MAS Taruna Al Quran, especially in the implementation of matrix material learning. At this analysis stage, interviews were carried out with the mathematics subject teacher, namely Mrs. Aulia Fonda, S.Pd., M.Pd. and giving pretest to students. The results of this analysis serve as guidelines for preparing LKPD-based LKPD Problem Based Learning. Needs analysis can be carried out through three activities, namely:

#### 1. Curriculum and material analysis

The curriculum used at MAS Taruna Al Quran is the 2013 curriculum. At this analysis stage it focuses on the analysis of core competencies and basic competencies which will be used to formulate indicators of competency achievement as a basis for determining learning objectives for matrix material which is guided by the 2013 curriculum. will later be developed by researchers. The core competencies and basic competencies of the matrix material used are presented in Table 4 below:

**Table 4.** KI and KD Matriks

<b>Kompetensi Inti</b>	<b>Kompetensi Dasar</b>
KI Knowledge Understand, apply, analyze factual, conceptual and procedural knowledge based on curiosity about science, technology, arts, culture and humanities with insight into humanity, nationality, statehood and civilization, related to phenomena and events, as well as applying procedural knowledge in the field specific studies according to their talents and interests in solving problems.	3.3 Explain matrices, matrix similarities related to problems in everyday life and perform matrix operations including addition, subtraction, scalar multiplication, and multiplication of two matrices, as well as matrix transpose. 3.4 Analyze the properties of the determinant and inverse of a matrix of order $2 \times 2$ and $3 \times 3$ .
KI Skills Processing, reasoning, presenting in the concrete and abstract domains are related to the development of what they learn at school independently, and are able to use methods in accordance with scientific principles.	4.3 Solve problems in everyday life related to matrices and their operations. 4.4 Solving problems in everyday life related to the determinant and inverse of order $2 \times 2$ and $3 \times 3$ .

After analyzing the curriculum and materials, the researchers also conducted interviews with the mathematics teacher in class. Based on the results of interviews with mathematics teachers, the matrix material includes the concept of matrices, matrix operations, and the properties of determinants and inverses of matrices. At MAS Taruna Al Quran itself, the time allocation used in the mathematics learning process per week is  $4 \times 35$  minutes or two meetings. Based on the time allocation, the matrix material is taught in 4 meetings ( $8 \times 35$  menit) at MAS Taruna Al Quran. The LKPD developed will present problems in everyday life related to matrix material so that student can solve these problems using problem based learning syntax.

## 2. Analysis of situations and conditions

Researchers conducted an analysis of situations and conditions related to learning models and teaching materials used by teachers during the learning process. The learning model used by the teacher is a direct learning model with a lecture method which tends to be one way, listening to explanations from the teacher so that student involvement in the learning process is very minimal and the teaching materials used during the matrix learning process use LKPD from the publisher. The LKPD presents a summary of material and questions that only focus on the students' understanding stage and does not yet have model steps Problem Based Learning and have not been able to improve students' critical thinking skills. Students at the school also cannot access the internet to look for other learning resources because students are not allowed to bring them cellphone, laptops, and the like. So that in the learning process, teaching materials are needed that are able to motivate students to be more actively involved, so the researchers developed a work-based worksheet Problem Based Learning which has steps in the learning process starting from problem orientation, organizing students, guiding investigations, developing and



presenting problems, and analyzing and evaluating. The developed LKPD also contains indicators of critical thinking including interpretation, analysis, evaluation and inference.

### 3. Analysis of student characteristics

Researchers conduct an analysis of students who will be research subjects to obtain information related to critical thinking skills which contain indicators of student interpretation, analysis, evaluation and inference in the matrix material. Researchers analyzed students' critical thinking skills, especially in matrix multiplication material which still left problems according to the results pretest on Tuesday, October 24 2023, namely the interpretation indicator is still in the low category because students are not used to writing down what they know and what is asked about the problems presented. Researchers also need to pay attention to the inference indicators because even though the inference indicators are included in the medium category, only 1 out of 26 students have achieved the inference indicators.

Based on the analysis of these students, the researcher developed a student-based LKPD Problem Based Learning to improve students' critical thinking skills.

## Design

Several things that must be done in the product planning stage of LKPD development are as follows:

### 1. Material Assessment

Based on the analysis stage, the material used to develop the LKPD is matrix material for the odd semester of class XI SMA/MA equivalent. Then determine indicators of competency achievement and learning objectives from the matrix material in accordance with core competencies and basic competencies based on the 2013 curriculum. Matrix learning in this LKPD uses a learning model Problem Based Learning and in accordance with critical thinking indicators.

### 2. Early Product Design

Printed teaching materials in the form of LKPD based Problem Based Learning uses A4 paper size (21 cm x 29.5 cm), using Roca One writing type with size 12. Preparing the LKPD begins with making a design cover foreword, foreword, table of contents, list of syntax Problem Based Learning and critical thinking indicators, concept maps, and LKPD contents pages. This LKPD consists of four activities, namely LKPD I discussing matrix concepts, LKPD II discussing addition and subtraction of two matrices, LKPD III discussing matrix multiplication, and LKPD IV discussing determinants and inverses of matrices.

### 3. Making Research Instruments

The research instrument used was a questionnaire prepared to evaluate the LKPD that had been created. Making the instrument begins with preparing a grid according to the aspects that have been determined for each questionnaire. This research instrument consists of a media expert validation sheet, material expert validation sheet, student response questionnaire, and test instruments. The four research instruments must be validated by expert validators from Mathematics Education lecturers at Ahmad Dahlan University, namely Mr. Fariz Setyawan, S.Pd., M.Pd. first before using it to assess the LKPD product that has been developed. The validation sheet that has been created according to the grid is given to media expert validators and material expert validators to test the feasibility and quality of the LKPD that has been created before being tested by students. Then, student response questionnaires were given to

students after the LKPD was made suitable for testing in small and large classes. Meanwhile, the test instrument consists of: pretest and posttest used to determine the level of students' critical thinking skills.

## Development

This stage is a process where everything that is needed or that supports the LKPD development process must be prepared. Some of what researchers do at this stage are:

### 1. Preparation or creation of LKPD

The author prepares or makes the LKPD according to the design results, makes pictures, types and colors the LKPD which is developed with the help of Canva. The results of preparing or making LKPD are as follows:

- a. Cover front, contains the title of the LKPD, an image illustrating the matrix material, and the name of the compiler.

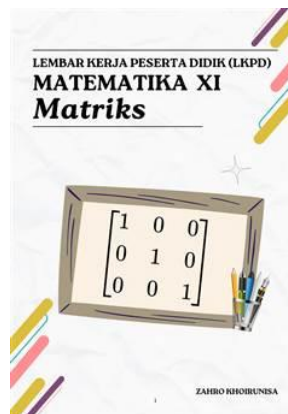


Figure 2. Design Cover

- b. The foreword contains expressions of gratitude and thanks, a general description of the contents of the LKPD, and the author's hopes in compiling the LKPD.



Figure 3. Foreword Design

- c. Table of contents contains information on the content page that the reader will go to.





and presenting problems, analyzing and evaluating, and the steps for solving them also according to critical thinking indicators including interpreting, analyzing, evaluating and inferring.



Figure 7. LKPD Content Page Design

2. Product Validation

Product validation in the form of LKPD based Problem Based Learning carried out after making the LKPD by the writer who is guided by the supervisor. Product validation is carried out to test the suitability of the media and materials in the LKPD that has been created.

a. Media Expert Validation

Media expert validation was carried out by 2 experts, namely Mr. Fariz Setyawan, S.Pd., M.Pd. as a lecturer in the Mathematics Education study program at Ahmad Dahlan University and Mrs. Aulia Fonda, S.Pd., M.Pd. as a mathematics subject teacher at MAS Taruna Al Quran by filling in validation sheets for each aspect of the media expert validation assessment, namely appearance, letters and images, language, and physical criteria. The assessment data by media expert validators is presented in Table 5 below:

Table 5. Media Expert Validation Results

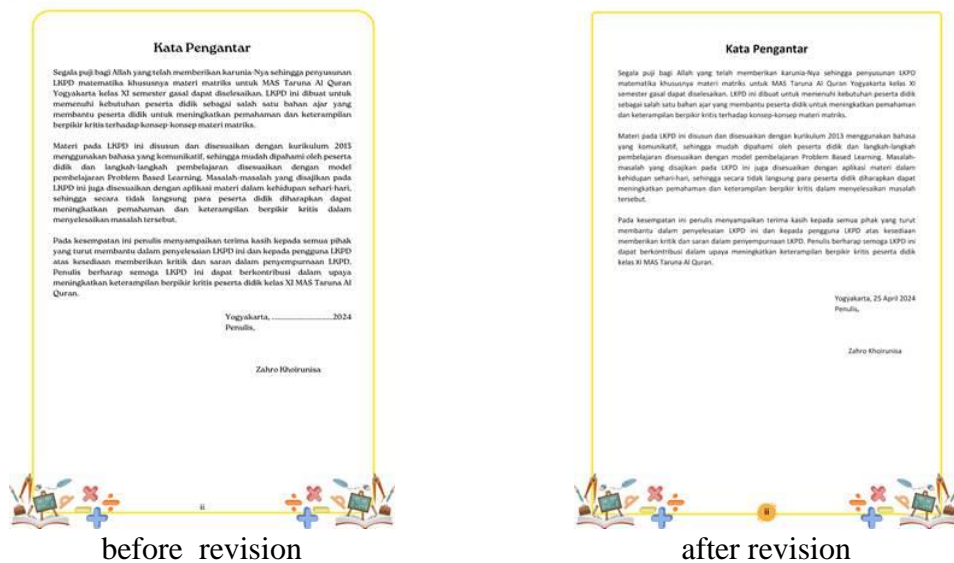
No	Assessment Aspects	Validator		Amount	Rate-Rate	Category
		1	2			
1	Appearance	5	5	10	5	Very Good
2	Letters and	27	29	56	28	Very Good
3	Language	9	8	17	8.5	Very Good
4	Physical Criteria	4	5	9	4.5	Very Good
<b>Amount</b>					<b>92</b>	
<b>Total Average</b>					<b>46</b>	
<b>Category</b>					<b>Very Good</b>	

Based on Table 5, the details of the average assessment from media expert validators for each aspect of the assessment are obtained, namely in the appearance aspect, the average is 5 in the very good category, in the letter and image aspect, the average is 28 in the very good category, in the aspect language obtained an average of 8.5 in the very good category, and in the physical criteria aspect obtained an average of 4.5 in the very good

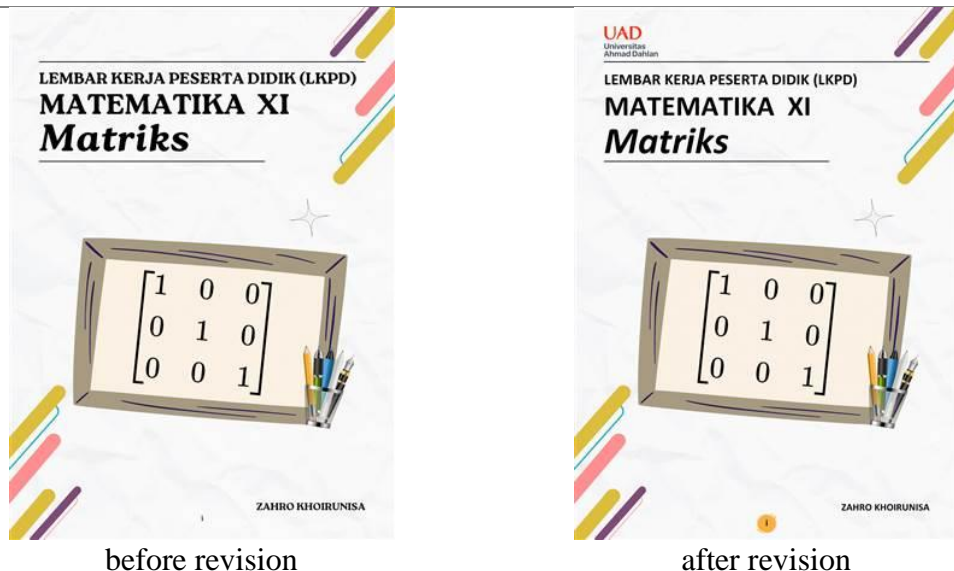
category, so that the total number and total average obtained from the assessment of material expert validators were consecutive. are 92 and 46 in the very good category. The LKPD media that was developed received this category also through several suggestions from media expert validators to be improved so that the LKPD developed was better and suitable for use can be seen in Table 6 below:

**Table 6. Media Expert Validation Suggestions and Improvements**

Changed all font types on the LKPD from Roca One font to Calibri type.



Adding the university logo to the page cover.



Changed the design of the table of contents to make it less formal.

**Daftar Isi**

Halaman Sampul	i
Kata Pengantar	ii
Daftar Isi	iii
Sintaks Problem Based Learning	1
Indikator Berpikir Kritis	2
Peta Konsep	3
Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik 1	4
Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik 2	5
Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik 3	6
Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik 4	7
Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik 5	8
Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik 6	9

before revision

**DAFTAR ISI**

HALAMAN SAMPLUL	i
KATA PENGANTAR	ii
DAFTAR ISI	iii
DAFTAR TABEL	iv
DAFTAR GAMBAR	v
SINTAKS PROBLEM BASED LEARNING	1
INDIKATOR BERPIKIR KRITIS	2
PETUNJUK	3
PETA KONSEP	4
LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK 1	5
LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK 2	6
LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK 3	7
LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK 4	8
DAFTAR PUSTAKA	9
BIOGRAFI PENYUSUN	10

after revision

Added study instructions using LKPD.

Before the revision it did not include study instructions.

**PETUNJUK BELAJAR**

- Berdoalah sebelum mengerjakan Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik (LKPD).
- Bacalah dan pahami permasalahan serta langkah-langkah dalam menyelesaikan Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik (LKPD).
- Isilah titik-titik pada Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik (LKPD) dengan bilangan atau kata serta kalimat yang tepat dan sesuai dengan perintah pada setiap langkah-langkah penyelesaiannya.
- Tanyakan kepada guru ketika belum memahami perintah pada Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik (LKPD).
- Kerjakan sesuai dengan urutan langkah-langkah pada Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik (LKPD) dengan teliti.

after revision

The position of the image in the LKPD activity is placed next to the question text and adds the source of the image.

**QUTES**

من خارج من طلب العلم فهو من تبتل الله على بزيج

Artinya:  
"Barang siapa yang pergi untuk menuntut ilmu, maka dia adalah termasuk golongan sehabib orang yang memegakkan agama Allah hingga ia pulang kembali." // HR. Turmudhi.

**Oriental Masalah**



Suatu perusahaan sepatu K. Shoe mempunyai 3 pabrik yang terletak di Kota Yogyakarta, Solo, dan Bandung. K. Shoe memproduksi 2 jenis sepatu yaitu sepatu standar dan sepatu boots, serta kualitas sepatu dapat dibedakan menjadi 2 jenis yaitu standar dan premium. Pabrik pertama, pabrik di Yogyakarta dapat memproduksi sepatu standar sebanyak 1000 pasang dengan kualitas standar dan 750 pasang dengan kualitas premium, serta sepatu boots sebanyak 900 pasang dengan kualitas standar dan 300 pasang dengan kualitas premium. Pabrik di Solo dapat memproduksi sepatu standar sebanyak 800 pasang dengan kualitas standar dan 250 pasang dengan kualitas premium, serta sepatu boots sebanyak 600 pasang dengan kualitas standar dan 100 pasang dengan kualitas premium. Tentukan berapa masing-masing dan tentukan total dua jenis sepatu dengan masing-masing kualitasnya dari perusahaan tersebut serta tentukan nilai produksi sepatu di Yogyakarta dan di Solo dengan masing-masing kualitasnya!

before revision

**QUTES**

من خارج من طلب العلم فهو من تبتل الله على بزيج

Artinya:  
"Barang siapa yang pergi untuk menuntut ilmu, maka dia telah termasuk golongan sehabib orang yang memegakkan agama Allah hingga ia pulang kembali." // HR. Turmudhi.

**A** **Oriental Masalah**

**Gambar 1**



Suatu perusahaan sepatu K. Shoe mempunyai 2 pabrik yang terletak di Kota Yogyakarta dan di Solo. K. Shoe memproduksi 2 jenis sepatu yaitu sepatu standar dan sepatu boots, serta kualitas sepatu dapat dibedakan menjadi 2 jenis yaitu standar dan premium. Bulan kemarin, pabrik di Yogyakarta dapat memproduksi sepatu standar sebanyak 1000 pasang dengan kualitas standar dan 750 pasang dengan kualitas premium, serta sepatu boots sebanyak 900 pasang dengan kualitas standar dan 300 pasang dengan kualitas premium. Pabrik di Solo dapat memproduksi sepatu standar sebanyak 800 pasang dengan kualitas standar dan 250 pasang dengan kualitas premium, serta sepatu boots sebanyak 600 pasang dengan kualitas standar dan 100 pasang dengan kualitas premium. Tentukan berapa masing-masing dan tentukan total dua jenis sepatu dengan masing-masing kualitasnya dari perusahaan tersebut serta tentukan nilai produksi sepatu di Yogyakarta dan di Solo dengan masing-masing kualitasnya!

**B** **Pemahaman Peserta Didik**

1. Apa saja yang diketahui anda permasalahan langkah A?  
 Produk pabrik di Yogyakarta : ..... standar, ..... premium, ..... standar, ..... premium.  
 Sepatu standar : ..... standar, ..... premium. Sepatu boots : ..... standar, ..... premium.  
 Sepatu boots : ..... standar, ..... premium. Sepatu boots : ..... standar, ..... premium.

after revision

Font size and *equation* must be consistent.

Misalkan:  
 $x$ : harga .....  
 $y$ : harga .....  
 $z$ : harga .....

Sistem persamaan linear yang terbentuk dari permasalahan diatas adalah

**Mengembangkan dan Menyajikan Masalah**

a. Ubahlah sistem persamaan linear yang terbentuk pada langkah sebelumnya ke dalam bentuk matriks  $AX = B$ . A merupakan matriks koefisien, B merupakan matriks konstanta, dan X merupakan matriks variabel.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Rp. .... \\ Rp. .... \\ Rp. .... \end{bmatrix}$$

b. Carilah determinan matriks A

c. Carilah faktor matriks A

$$\begin{matrix} k_{11} = \dots & k_{12} = \dots & k_{13} = \dots \\ k_{21} = \dots & k_{22} = \dots & k_{23} = \dots \\ k_{31} = \dots & k_{32} = \dots & k_{33} = \dots \end{matrix}$$

25

before revision

Misalkan:  
 $x$ : harga .....  
 $y$ : harga .....  
 $z$ : harga .....

Sistem persamaan linear yang terbentuk dari permasalahan diatas adalah

**Mengembangkan dan Menyajikan Masalah**

1. Ubahlah sistem persamaan linear yang terbentuk pada langkah sebelumnya ke dalam bentuk matriks  $PX = Q$ . P merupakan matriks koefisien, Q merupakan matriks konstanta, dan X merupakan matriks variabel.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Rp. .... \\ Rp. .... \\ Rp. .... \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Carilah determinan matriks P:

3. Carilah faktor matriks P:

$$\begin{matrix} k_{11} = \dots & k_{12} = \dots & k_{13} = \dots \\ k_{21} = \dots & k_{22} = \dots & k_{23} = \dots \\ k_{31} = \dots & k_{32} = \dots & k_{33} = \dots \end{matrix}$$

26

after revision

Added points and places to answer commands at each step of completing the LKPD.

**Membenahi Penyelidikan**

Sajikan informasi yang diperoleh pada tabel berikut

Tabel I

Rak Buku		

Tabel II

Perampungan		

**Mengembangkan dan Menyajikan Masalah**

a. Sajikan bilangan-bilangan pada tabel I dan tabel II sesuai dengan letak baris dan kolom dengan mengabaikan judul baris dan kolom, serta bilangan-bilangan tersebut diberi tanda kurung (tabel I dinotasikan dengan ... dan tabel II dinotasikan dengan ...), sehingga diperoleh:

17

before revision

**Membenahi Penyelidikan**

Sajikan informasi yang diperoleh pada langkah B1 pada tabel berikut

Tabel VII

	Pemotongan	Perampungan
Rak Buku	.....	.....
Maja	.....	.....

Tabel IX

	Yogyakarta	Surabaya
Pemotongan	.....	.....
Perampungan	.....	.....

**Mengembangkan dan Menyajikan Masalah**

1. Sajikan bilangan-bilangan pada tabel VII dan tabel IX sesuai dengan letak baris dan kolom dengan mengabaikan judul baris dan kolom, serta bilangan-bilangan tersebut diberi tanda kurung (tabel VII dinotasikan dengan ... dan tabel IX dinotasikan dengan ...), sehingga diperoleh:

18

after revision

## b. Material Expert Validation

Material expert validation was carried out by 2 experts, namely Mrs. Dian Ariesta Y., M.Pd. as a lecturer in the Mathematics Education study program at Ahmad Dahlan University and Mrs. Aulia Fonda, S.Pd., M.Pd. as a mathematics subject teacher at MAS Taruna Al Quran by filling out validation sheets for each aspect of the material expert validation assessment, namely appropriateness of content, indicators of critical thinking, language, appropriateness of presentation, and syntax Problem Based Learning. The assessment data by media expert validators is presented in Table 6 below:

**Table 7.** Material Expert Validation Results

No	Assessment Aspects	Validator		Amount	Rate-Rate	Category
		1	2			
1	Content Qualification	21	25	46	23	Very Good
2	Critical Thinking	16	16	32	16	Good
3	Language	20	21	41	20.5	Good
4	Feasibility of	16	20	36	18	Very Good
5	PBL Syntax	20	25	45	22.5	Very Good
<b>Amount</b>					<b>200</b>	
<b>Total Average</b>					<b>100</b>	
<b>Category</b>					<b>Very Good</b>	

Based on Table 6, the details of the average assessment from material expert validators for each aspect of the assessment are that in the aspect of content suitability, the average was 23 in the very good category, in the critical thinking indicator aspect, the average was 16 in the good category, in the aspect linguistics got an average of 20.5 in the good category, in the aspect of appropriateness of presentation it got an average of 18 in the very good category, and in the aspect of syntax Problem Based Learning obtained an average of 22.5 in the very good category, so that the total number and total average obtained from the material expert validator assessment were respectively 200 and 100 in the very good category. The LKPD material developed received this category also through several suggestions from material expert validators to be improved so that the LKPD developed was better and suitable for use can be seen in Table 8 below:

**Table 8.** Media Expert Validation Suggestions and Improvements

The numbers in the table of contents are ambiguous in syntax *Problem Based Learning*, so the researcher changed the symbols in the syntax *Problem Based Learning*.





Adding the concept of matrix order to the syntax of analyzing and evaluating LKPD I.

Perhatikan matriks A (yang terbentuk dari Tabel I) dan matriks ..... (yang terbentuk dari Tabel II).  
Apakah matriks A + matriks .....? Berikan alasannya.

Sehingga dapat dimengerti bahwa kesamaan dua matriks atau dua matriks dikatakan sama apabila ..... pada matriks pertama sama dengan ..... pada matriks kedua.

Perhatikan matriks ..... (yang terbentuk dari Tabel II).  
Jika pengertian Transpose matriks adalah matriks baru yang diperoleh dari matriks sebelumnya dengan menukar elemen baris menjadi elemen kolom dan elemen kolom menjadi elemen baris. Matriks A ditransposisikan maka dapat dinotasikan dengan A<sup>T</sup> sehingga jika matriks ..... (yang terbentuk dari Tabel II) ditransposisikan maka dapat dinotasikan dengan ..... dan diperoleh matriks berikut:

$$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

Menganalisis dan Mengevaluasi

Dari langkah-langkah sebelumnya maka dapat diperoleh pengertian

- Matriks adalah
- Kesamaan dua matriks adalah
- Transpose matriks adalah

before revision

Perhatikan matriks H (yang terbentuk dari Tabel I) dan matriks ..... (yang terbentuk dari Tabel II).  
Apakah matriks H + matriks .....? Berikan alasannya.

Sehingga dapat dimengerti bahwa kesamaan dua matriks atau dua matriks dikatakan sama apabila ..... pada matriks pertama sama dengan ..... pada matriks kedua.

Perhatikan matriks ..... (yang terbentuk dari Tabel II).  
Jika pengertian Transpose matriks adalah matriks baru yang diperoleh dari matriks sebelumnya dengan menukar elemen baris menjadi elemen kolom dan elemen kolom menjadi elemen baris. Matriks H ditransposisikan maka dapat dinotasikan dengan H<sup>T</sup> sehingga jika matriks ..... (yang terbentuk dari Tabel II) ditransposisikan maka dapat dinotasikan dengan ..... dan diperoleh matriks berikut:

$$H^T = \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

Menganalisis dan Mengevaluasi

Dari langkah-langkah B sampai D maka dapat diperoleh pengertian

- Matriks adalah
- Kesamaan dua matriks adalah
- Transpose matriks adalah
- Ordo matriks adalah

after revision

Clarify command sentences in the syntax of developing and presenting LKPD II and LKPD III problems.

Mengembangkan dan Menyajikan Masalah

A. Sajikan bilangan-bilangan pada tabel I dan II sesuai dengan letak baris dan kolom dengan mengabaikan judul baris dan kolom, serta bilangan-bilangan tersebut diberi tanda kurung tabel produksi seperti di Yogyakarta dinotasikan dengan M dan tabel produksi seperti di Solo dinotasikan dengan N, sehingga diperoleh:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix} \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

B. Pada langkah A sudah diketahui apa yang ditanyakan pada permasalahan tersebut sehingga dapat diperoleh:

$$M \square N = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M \square N = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

dan

$$M \square N = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M \square N = \begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

Menganalisis dan Mengevaluasi

Dari perhitungan diatas dapat diperoleh

before revision

2. Apa saja yang ditanyakan dari permasalahan langkah A?

Membimbing Penyelidikan

Sajikan informasi pada langkah B1 dalam bentuk tabel berikut

Tabel II	Standard	Premium
Sneakers	—	—
Boots	—	—

Tabel IV	Standard	Premium
Sneakers	—	—
Boots	—	100

Mengembangkan dan Menyajikan Masalah

1. Sajikan bilangan-bilangan pada Tabel II dan Tabel IV sesuai dengan letak baris dan kolom dengan mengabaikan judul baris dan kolom, serta bilangan-bilangan tersebut diberi tanda kurung (Tabel II dinotasikan dengan M dan tabel IV dinotasikan dengan N), sehingga diperoleh:

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \quad N = \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & 100 \end{bmatrix}$$

2. Pada langkah B2 akan diketahui apa yang ditanyakan pada permasalahan tersebut sehingga dapat diperoleh:

$$M + N = \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \dots \begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

after revision

Provide a space in the sentence "2 kg of oranges" problem 2 LKPD III.

**Masalah 2**  
Orientasi Masalah

Di sebuah toko buah-buahan terdapat 3 orang pembeli yang masing-masing membeli apel, jeruk, dan anggur. Pembeli A membeli 1 kg Apel, 2 kg Jeruk, dan 1 kg Anggur. Pembeli B 1/2 kg apel, 1 kg jeruk, dan 2 kg anggur. Pembeli C membeli 2 kg apel, 1 kg jeruk, dan 1 kg anggur. Jika harga 1 kg apel adalah Rp 35.000, harga 1 kg jeruk adalah Rp 25.000, dan harga 1 kg anggur adalah Rp 40.000, maka berapa uang yang harus dibayarkan oleh masing-masing pembeli?

**Penyelesaian**  
Menganalisis Persepsi Data

Informasi yang diperoleh dari masalah diatas  
Ditanyakan:

**Membimbing Penyelesaian**

b. Sajikan informasi yang diperoleh pada tabel berikut

Table I	Apel	Jeruk	Anggur
A			
B			
C			

Table II	Harga
Apel	
Jeruk	
Anggur	

before revision

**Masalah 2**  
Orientasi Masalah

Gambar 4

Di sebuah toko buah-buahan terdapat 3 orang pembeli yang masing-masing membeli apel, jeruk, dan anggur. Pembeli X membeli 1 kg Apel, 2 kg Jeruk, dan 1 kg Anggur. Pembeli Y 1/2 kg apel, 1 kg jeruk, dan 2 kg anggur. Pembeli Z membeli 2 kg apel, 1 kg jeruk, dan 1 kg anggur. Jika harga 1 kg apel adalah Rp 35.000, harga 1 kg jeruk adalah Rp 25.000, dan harga 1 kg anggur adalah Rp 40.000, maka berapa uang yang harus dibayarkan oleh masing-masing pembeli?

**Penyelesaian**  
Menganalisis Persepsi Data

1. Apa yang diketahui dari permasalahan pada langkah A?  
2. Apa yang ditanyakan dari permasalahan pada langkah A?

**Membimbing Penyelesaian**

Sajikan informasi yang diperoleh dari langkah B1 pada tabel berikut

Table III	Apel	Jeruk	Anggur
X			
Y			
Z			

Table IV	Harga
Apel	
Jeruk	
Anggur	

after revision

Provide parentheses in the matrix determinant formula.

**Membimbing Penyelesaian**

Untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan diatas, perhatikan informasi berikut:  
A. Definisi  
Misalkan A adalah matriks persegi berordo  $2 \times 2$ , ditentukan dinyatakan dengan det atau  $|A|$  dan det (D) atau  $\Delta$  didefinisikan sebagai jumlah semua hasil kali elemen beranda dari A (hasilnya antara perkalian elemen-elemen pada diagonal utama dengan perkalian elemen-elemen pada diagonal sekunder pada matriks A). Berdasarkan definisi diatas maka dapat dicari nilai determinan dari matriks berikut:

$$\det A = |A| = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|A| = a_{11} \times a_{22} - a_{12} \times a_{21}$$

Jika matriks A adalah matriks persegi, dan jika kita dapat mencari matriks B sehingga  $AB = BA = I$ , maka A dapat dibalik dan B dinamakan invers dari A. Berdasarkan definisi diatas maka dapat dicari nilai invers dari matriks berikut:

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{|A|} \begin{bmatrix} a_{22} & -a_{12} \\ -a_{21} & a_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

Misalkan:  
x: harga \_\_\_\_\_  
y: harga \_\_\_\_\_  
Sistem persamaan linear yang terbentuk dari permasalahan diatas adalah:  
.....x + .....y = 15.000  
.....x + .....y = 22.000

**Mengembangkan dan Menyajikan Masalah**

A. Ubahlah sistem persamaan linear yang terbentuk pada langkah sebelumnya ke dalam bentuk matriks  $AX = B$ . A merupakan matriks koefisien, B merupakan matriks konstanta, dan X merupakan matriks variabel.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15.000 \\ 22.000 \end{bmatrix}$$

before revision

**Membimbing Penyelesaian**

Untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan diatas, perhatikan informasi berikut:  
A. Definisi  
Misalkan P adalah matriks persegi berordo  $2 \times 2$ , ditentukan dinyatakan dengan det atau  $|P|$  dan det (D) atau  $\Delta$  didefinisikan sebagai jumlah semua hasil kali elemen beranda dari P (hasilnya antara perkalian elemen-elemen pada diagonal utama dengan perkalian elemen-elemen pada diagonal sekunder pada matriks P). Berdasarkan definisi diatas maka dapat dicari nilai invers dari matriks berikut:

$$\det P = |P| = \begin{vmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$|P| = p_{11} \times p_{22} - p_{12} \times p_{21}$$

Jika matriks P adalah matriks persegi, dan jika kita dapat mencari matriks Q sehingga  $PQ = QP = I$ , maka P dapat dibalik dan Q dinamakan invers dari P. Berdasarkan definisi diatas maka dapat dicari nilai invers dari matriks berikut:

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{|P|} \begin{bmatrix} p_{22} & -p_{12} \\ -p_{21} & p_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

Misalkan:  
x: harga \_\_\_\_\_  
y: harga \_\_\_\_\_  
Sistem persamaan linear yang terbentuk dari permasalahan diatas adalah:  
.....x + .....y = 15.000  
.....x + .....y = 22.000

**Mengembangkan dan Menyajikan Masalah**

1. Ubahlah sistem persamaan linear yang terbentuk pada langkah C ke dalam bentuk matriks  $PR = Q$ . P merupakan matriks koefisien, Q merupakan matriks konstanta, dan R merupakan matriks variabel.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 15.000 \\ 22.000 \end{bmatrix}$$

after revision

Added explanation regarding cofactors to LKPD IV.

Before the revision there was no explanation about cofactors.

**Membimbing Penyelesaian**

Misalkan P adalah matriks persegi, maka minor dari suatu elemen  $p_{ij}$  dari matriks P yang ditempatkan dengan  $\dots$  adalah hasil determinan (anak determinan) dari matriks semula setelah dihilangkan baris ke-i dalam kolom ke-j pada matriks P dan faktor dari suatu elemen  $p_{ij}$  dari matriks P yang ditempatkan dengan  $\dots$  adalah hasil perkalian minor dengan suatu angka yang mempunyai suatu urutan yaitu  $(-1)^{i+j}$ , dimana i adalah baris dan j adalah kolom.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|P| = \begin{vmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{vmatrix} = p_{11}p_{22}p_{33} + p_{12}p_{23}p_{31} + p_{13}p_{21}p_{32} - (p_{12}p_{21}p_{33} + p_{11}p_{23}p_{32} + p_{13}p_{22}p_{31})$$

Invers

Jika matriks P adalah matriks persegi, dan jika kita dapat mencari matriks Q sehingga  $PQ = QP = I$ , maka P dapat dibalik dan Q dinamakan invers dari P. Berdasarkan definisi diatas maka dapat dicari nilai invers dari matriks berikut:

$$P^{-1} = \frac{1}{|P|} adj P$$

Keterangan:  
adjP adalah matriks transpos dari matriks koefaktor P.

Minor dan koefaktor

Jika P adalah matriks kuadrat, maka minor dari suatu elemen  $p_{ij}$  dari matriks P yang ditempatkan dengan  $\dots$  adalah hasil determinan (anak determinan) dari matriks semula setelah dihilangkan baris ke-i dalam kolom ke-j pada matriks P dan faktor dari suatu elemen  $p_{ij}$  dari matriks P yang ditempatkan dengan  $\dots$  adalah hasil perkalian minor dengan suatu angka yang mempunyai suatu urutan yaitu  $(-1)^{i+j}$ , dimana i adalah baris dan j adalah kolom.

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow M_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{22} & p_{23} \\ p_{32} & p_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M_{11} = p_{22}p_{33} - p_{23}p_{32} \quad k_{ij} = (-1)^{i+j} |M_{ij}|$$

after revision

Added bibliography.

Before the revision there was no bibliography.



after revision

Add cover The back contains the biodata of the LKPD compiler.

Before the revision there were none cover back.



after revision

## Implementation

At this stage, the results of the LKPD that have been developed and validated by the validator will be carried out in the implementation or trial phase. At this stage, two stages of testing will be carried out as follows:

### 1. Small scale trials

This small scale trial was carried out by 5 students of class XI IPA MAS Taruna Al Quran. This small-scale trial was carried out on April 30 2024 by means of students investigating, studying, studying, using the LKPD, and assessing the LKPD that had been created. Then students fill out a student response questionnaire to obtain information about the shortcomings of the LKPD that has been created. The results of the student response questionnaire assessment show that the LKPD developed is included in the very good category.



2. Large scale trials

This trial is intended to obtain information from students regarding whether the LKPD being developed fulfills practical or feasibility aspects that can be used in the learning process. Then students fill out a student response questionnaire to obtain information about the shortcomings of the LKPD that has been created. The results of the assessment of student response questionnaires in large-scale trials show that the LKPD developed is included in the very good category.



**View 1**

Siswa perlihatkan video mengenai 2 tempat wisata yang berada di Yogyakarta, kemudian dia ditugaskan untuk membuat rencana perjalanan ke salah satu destinasi tersebut. Untuk itu dia akan menggunakan aplikasi yang sudah disediakan. Setelah itu dia akan diminta untuk membuat rencana perjalanan yang akan dia lakukan. Setelah itu dia akan diminta untuk membuat rencana perjalanan yang akan dia lakukan. Setelah itu dia akan diminta untuk membuat rencana perjalanan yang akan dia lakukan.

**Penyelesaian**

1. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

2. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

3. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

4. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

5. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

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10. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

11. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

12. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

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14. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

15. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

16. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

17. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

18. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

19. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

20. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

21. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

22. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

23. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

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79. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

80. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

81. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

82. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

83. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

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97. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

98. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

99. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

100. Tentukan lokasi yang akan dikunjungi (Yogyakarta)

2. Setelah itu siswa diminta untuk membuat rencana perjalanan ke salah satu destinasi tersebut.

**2.1. Rencana Perjalanan ke Yogyakarta**

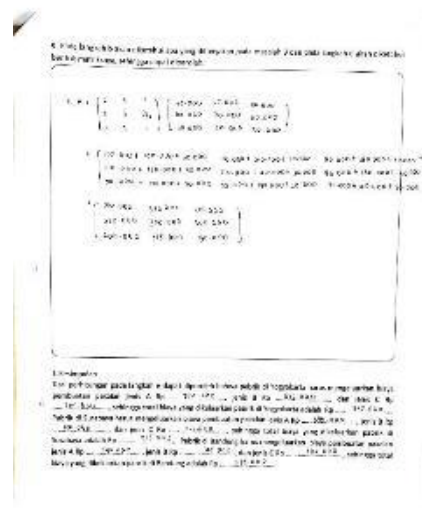
Tempat	Waktu	Biaya
Merapi	08.00 - 12.00	10.000
Merapi	13.00 - 17.00	10.000
Merapi	18.00 - 22.00	10.000

**2.2. Rencana Perjalanan ke Yogyakarta**

Tempat	Waktu	Biaya
Merapi	08.00 - 12.00	10.000
Merapi	13.00 - 17.00	10.000
Merapi	18.00 - 22.00	10.000

3. Setelah itu siswa diminta untuk membuat rencana perjalanan ke salah satu destinasi tersebut.

4. Setelah itu siswa diminta untuk membuat rencana perjalanan ke salah satu destinasi tersebut.



## Evaluation

The evaluation stage in the ADDIE model is carried out at each stage starting from the analysis stage, design stage, development stage and implementation stage. The evaluation stage is carried out in order to produce LKPD that is better and suitable for use in the learning process. At the analysis stage, information related to the learning model and teaching materials used during the learning process as well as students' critical thinking skills need to be evaluated to get the right solution. Students' critical thinking skills can be identified from the results pretest which have been carried out before using the developed LKPD. Therefore, the solution provided by researchers is to develop teaching materials in the form of LKPD-based teaching materials Problem Based Learning on matrix material to improve students' critical thinking skills.

At the design stage, evaluation is carried out by consulting with the supervisor regarding the initial format design and content of the LKPD being developed. After consulting with the supervisor, the researcher then created the overall LKPD. At this stage, evaluation is also carried out during validation of assessment instruments such as media expert and material expert validation sheets as well as student response questionnaires. The assessment instrument is suitable for use with several improvements based on suggestions and comments from expert validators.

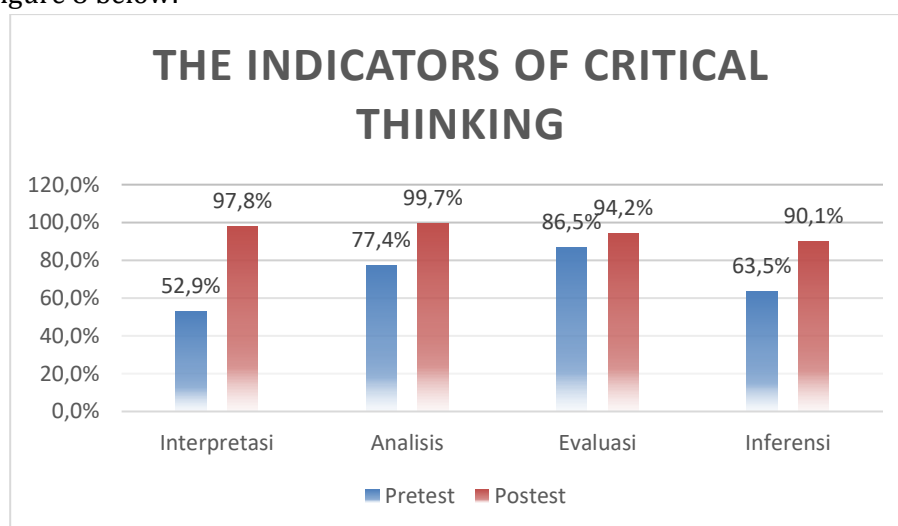
At the development stage, evaluation is carried out with initial LKPD validation tests by material expert validators and media expert validators. The results of the assessment by material expert validators and media expert validators show that the LKPD is based on Problem Based Learning on matrix material to improve students' critical thinking skills which was developed in the very good category for use with several improvements based on suggestions given by the validators.

At the implementation stage, evaluation is carried out by assessing the LKPD by participants. The results of the assessment by students show that the LKPD is based on Problem Based Learning on matrix material to improve students' critical thinking skills which is developed in the very good category for use. Thus, LKPD is based Problem Based Learning The matrix material to improve students' critical thinking skills that has been developed is valid and suitable for use as supporting teaching material for the matrix material in the mathematics learning process.



This evaluation stage is also carried out posttest to students which was carried out on May 7 2024 and aims to determine students' critical thinking skills after using the LKPD developed in the learning process based on Problem Based Learning.

LKPD based Problem Based Learning what has been developed is also effectively applied in the learning process because it can help improve students' critical thinking skills. This effectiveness can be seen from the achievement of critical thinking indicators after using LKPD-based Problem Based Learning which increased from before using LKPD-based Problem Based Learning which is described in Figure 8 below:



**Figure 8.** Results of Increasing Critical Thinking Indicators

Based on Figure 8, it can be seen that the achievement of critical thinking indicators is in the results pretest shows that interpretation indicators are in the low category with a percentage of 52.9%, analysis indicators are in the high category with a percentage of 77.4%, evaluation indicators are in the high category with a percentage of 86.5%, and inference indicators are in the medium category with a percentage of 63.5%.

Meanwhile, the achievement of critical thinking indicators after using LKPD-based Problem Based Learning based on the results posttest shows that interpretation indicators are included in the high category with a percentage of 97.8%, analysis indicators are included in the high category with a percentage of 99.7%, evaluation indicators are included in the high category with a percentage of 94.2%, and inference indicators are included in the high category with a percentage of 90.1%.

## Conclusion

Based on the explanation it can be concluded that:

1. Development of LKPD based Problem Based Learning on matrix material to improve students' critical thinking skills using the ADDIE development model (Analyze, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation) is valid for use as shown by the average results of media expert assessments, namely 46 in the very good category and the average results of material expert assessments, namely 100 in the very good category.
2. LKPD based Problem Based Learning the matrix material that was developed was practically used, as shown by the average results of participant questionnaire response assessments in the small-scale test, namely 84.4 in the very good category and the average results of participant



response questionnaire assessments in the large-scale test, namely 90.5 in the very good category.

3. LKPD based Problem Based Learning The developed matrix material has a significant influence in improving critical thinking skills with an increase of 25.3%. This is shown from the test results paired sample t-test which obtains the value of sig (2-tailed) equal to  $0.000 < 0.05$  or it can be concluded that the average test results of students' critical thinking skills after using LKPD based on Problem Based Learning higher than the critical thinking skills test results before using LKPD-based Problem Based Learning.

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