

PERSOALAN LIMIT DAN DERIVATIF

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos x - \sin x}{\cos x - 1 + \sin x} \dots (1)$

Pemecahan:

$$\text{Ingat } \cos x = \cos 2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\sin x = \sin 2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}$$

Maka (1) dimanipulasi menjadi:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos x - \sin x}{\cos x - 1 + \sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + 2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 - 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} - 1 + 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{-2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + 2\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\cos \frac{x}{2} (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2})}{2\sin \frac{x}{2} (-\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\cos \frac{x}{2} (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2})}{2\sin \frac{x}{2} (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\cos \frac{x}{2}}{2\sin \frac{x}{2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \cot \frac{x}{2} = \cot \frac{\pi}{4} = 1$$

2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x-1}\right)^x$

Penyelesaian:

Dasarnya $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$. Bentuk $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+3}{x-1}\right)^x$ dimanipulasi menjadi

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1+4}{x-1}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{4}{x-1}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-1}{4}\right)}\right)^x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-1}{4}\right)} \right)^{(x-1)+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-1}{4}\right)} \right)^{\left(\frac{x-1}{4}\right) \cdot 4} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-1}{4}\right)} \right) \right) \\
&= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-1}{4}\right)} \right)^{\left(\frac{x-1}{4}\right)} \right)^4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x-1}{4}\right)} \right) = e^4(1+0) = e^4
\end{aligned}$$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 2^x}{3x}$

Penyelesaian:

Dasarnya $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$. Manipulasi $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 2^x}{3x}$ menjadi:

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4^x - 2^x}{3x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \frac{(4^x - 2^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \frac{(2^{2x} - 2^x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x(2^x - 1)}{3x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2^x}{3} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2^x - 1)}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

4. Jika $f(x) = \sin x^\circ$ tentukan $f'(x)$ atau $\frac{df(x)}{dx}$

Penyelesaian:

Pada $f(x) = \sin x$ dan $f'(x) = \cos x$, ini berlaku hanya jika x dalam radian. Maka x° harus dirubah ke radian yakni setara dengan $\frac{x}{180} \pi$ rad, sehingga

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin x^\circ &= \sin \frac{x}{180} \pi \\
f'(x) &= \frac{\pi}{180} \cos \frac{x}{180} \pi.
\end{aligned}$$

5. Tentukan $x^3 + y^3 = x^3 y^3$

Penyelesaian:

Gunakan turunan parsial

$$\begin{aligned}
3x^2 + 3y^2 y' &= 3x^2 y^3 + 3x^3 y^2 y' \\
y'(3y^2 + 3x^3 y^2) &= 3x^2 y^3 - 3x^2 \\
y' &= \frac{3x^2 y^3 - 3x^2}{3y^2 + 3x^3 y^2}
\end{aligned}$$

6. Jika $y = \cos x$, tentukan $\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$

Penyelesaian:

Cari polanya:

$$\text{Turunan ke -1} = -\sin x = \cos \left(x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad ; \text{kuadran ke-2}$$

$$\text{Turunan ke-2} = -\cos x = \cos \left(x + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad ; \text{kuadran ke-3}$$

$$\text{Turunan ke-3} = \sin x = \cos \left(x + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad ; \text{kuadran ke-4}$$

$$\text{Turunan ke-4} = \cos x = \cos \left(x + 4 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad ; \text{kuadran ke-4}$$

$$\text{Turunan ke -5} = -\sin x = \cos \left(x + 5 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad ; \text{kuadran ke-2}$$

$$\text{Turunan ke-6} = -\cos x = \cos \left(x + 6 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad ; \text{kuadran ke-3}$$

$$\text{Turunan ke-7} = \sin x = \cos \left(x + 7 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad ; \text{kuadran ke-4}$$

$$\text{Turunan ke-8} = \cos x = \cos \left(x + 8 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \quad ; \text{kuadran ke-4}$$

...

$$\text{Turunan ke-n} = \cos x \left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

7. Jika $f(x) = x^{\sin x}$, Tentukan $f'(x)$

Penyelesaian:

Dasarnya seperti jika $f(x) = e^x$ maka

$$\ln f(x) = \ln e^x$$

$$\ln f(x) = x \ln e$$

$\ln f(x) = x$, turunkan kedua ruas terhadap x

$$\frac{1}{f(x)} f'(x) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) = e^x$$

Sekarang pada $f(x) = x^{\sin x}$ di logaritma naturalkan,

$$\ln f(x) = \ln x^{\sin x}$$

$$\ln f(x) = \sin x \ln x$$

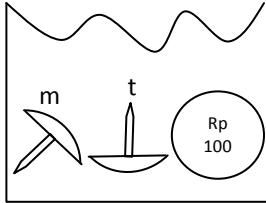
$$\frac{1}{f(x)} f'(x) = \cos x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin x$$

$$f'(x) = f(x) \left(\cos x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin x \right) = x^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \ln x + \frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin x \right)$$

PERSOALAN PELUANG

Kasus-kasus

Kasus 1: Ada dua paku payung dan sebuah koin seperti berikut:



Cara eksperimen (Ceks): Ketiga objek diambil sekaligus.
Soal: Tentukan peluang semua kemungkinan terambil

I	II	III	Hasil	Sampel
$m \rightarrow \frac{3}{10}$	$m \rightarrow \frac{3}{10}$	$A \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	(m, m, A)	S1
		$G \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	(m, m, G)	S2
	$t \rightarrow \frac{7}{10}$	$A \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	(m, t, A)	S3
		$G \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	(m, t, G)	S4
$t \rightarrow \frac{7}{10}$	$m \rightarrow \frac{3}{10}$	$A \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	(t, m, A)	S5
		$G \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	(t, m, G)	S6
	$t \rightarrow \frac{7}{10}$	$A \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	(t, t, A)	S7
		$G \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$	(t, t, G)	S8

Menunjukkan bahwa jumlah peluang semua titik sampel sama dengan 1.

Hasil	Sampel
(m, m, A)	$P(\{S1\}) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{200}$
(m, m, G)	$P(\{S2\}) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{200}$
(m, t, A)	$P(\{S3\}) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{21}{200}$
(m, t, G)	$P(\{S4\}) = \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{21}{200}$
(t, m, A)	$P(\{S5\}) = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{21}{200}$
(t, m, G)	$P(\{S6\}) = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{21}{200}$
(t, t, A)	$P(\{S7\}) = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{49}{200}$
(t, t, G)	$P(\{S8\}) = \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{49}{200}$
Total	$\frac{9}{200} + \frac{9}{200} + \frac{21}{200} + \frac{21}{200} + \frac{21}{200} + \frac{21}{200} + \frac{49}{200} + \frac{49}{200} = \frac{200}{200} = 1$

Berdasarkan uji coba di atas:

Soal:

Jika A: Munculnya hasil kembar pada paku payung dan muncul angka pada mata uang. Tentukan peluang A, P(A)!

Jawab:

Titik sampel $\{(m,m,A), (T,T,A)\}$

$$P(A) = P(m,m,A) + p(T,T,A) \\ = \frac{9}{200} + \frac{49}{200} = \frac{58}{200} = \frac{29}{100} = 0,29$$

Prinsip penjumlahan: Peluang munculnya suatu peristiwa gabungan = jumlah peluang dari masing-masing titik sampel peristiwa pembentuk gabungan tersebut.

Jika $A = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_m\}$ dan $S = \{S_1, S_2, S_3, \dots, S_m, \dots, S_n\}$, maka

$$P(A) = P(\{S_1\}) + P(\{S_2\}) + P(\{S_3\}) + \dots + P(\{S_m\})$$

Kasus 2:

Ada 5 orang (A, B, C, D, E) memperebutkan 1 hadiah juara I, 1 hadiah juara II dan 2 hadiah juara III. Ada berapa cara susunan pemenang yang mungkin.

Jawab:

Permutasi		Kombinasi	
I	II	III	Titik Sampel
A	B	CD	S_1
		CE	S_2
		DE	S_3
	C	BD	S_4
		BE	S_5
		DE	S_6
	D	BC	S_7
		BE	S_8
		CE	S_9
	E	BC	S_{10}
		BD	S_{11}
		CD	S_{12}
B	A		
	C		
	D		
	E		
C	A		
	B		
	D		
	E		
D	A		
	B		
	C
	E		.
E	A		
	B		
	C		
	D		

S_{60}

Ada 60 buah titik sampel.

Banyaknya kemungkinan = $5 \times 4 \times 3$

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Permutasi
Kombinasi

Jadi banyaknya cara = $P_2^5 \times C_2^3 = \frac{5.4.3.2.1}{3.2.1} \times \frac{3.2}{2.1} = 60$ cara.

Kasus 3 (Masalah lebih lanjut):

Ada 1000 orang memperebutkan:

- 1 hadiah juara I;
- 1 hadiah juara II;
- 1 hadiah juara III;
- 1 hadiah juara IV;
- 1 hadiah juara V;
- 20 hadiah juara VI;
- 30 hadiah juara VII;
- 50 hadiah juara hiburan;

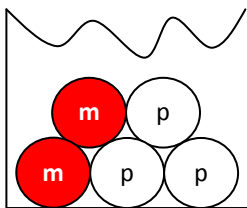
Ada berapa cara susunan pemenang yang mungkin.

Jawab:

Analog dengan cara diatas, banyaknya kemungkinan adalah =

$$P_5^{1000} \times C_{20}^{995} \times C_{30}^{975} \times C_{50}^{945}$$

Kasus 4: Ada dua 2 merah dan 3 putih:



Cara eksperimen: Diambil acak 3 bola sekaligus.

A: kejadian terambil 1 merah dan 2 putih. Tentukan peluang A.

Jawab:

Untuk memudahkan kita beri indeks m_1, m_2, p_1, p_2, p_3 , maka hasil yang mungkin

$m_1, m_2, p_1 = S_1$ $A = \{ S_4, S_5, S_6, S_7, S_8, S_9 \}, n(A) = 6$

$m_1, m_2, p_2 = S_2$ $P(A) = 6/10 = 0,6$

$m_1, m_2, p_3 = S_3$

$m_1, p_1, p_2 = S_4$

$m_1, p_1, p_3 = S_5$

$m_1, p_2, p_3 = S_6$

$m_2, p_1, p_2 = S_7$

$m_2, p_1, p_3 = S_8$

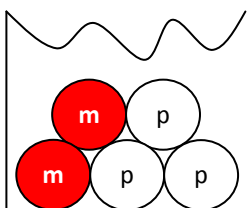
$m_2, p_2, p_3 = S_9$

$p_1, p_2, p_3 = S_{10}$

Dengan rumus:

$$P(A) = \frac{C_{1m}^{2m} \times C_{2p}^{3p}}{C_3^{5 \text{ bola}}} = \frac{C_1^2 \times C_2^3}{C_3^5} = \frac{\frac{2}{1} \times \frac{3.2}{2.1}}{\frac{5.4.3}{3.2.1}} = \frac{6}{10} = 0,6$$

Kasus 5: Ada dua 2 merah dan 3 putih:



Cara eksperimen: Diambil acak 3 bola satu per satu tanpa pengembalian

A: kejadian terambil 1 merah dan 2 putih. Tentukan peluang A.

Jawab:

I	II	III	Peluang
$m \rightarrow \frac{2}{5}$	$p \rightarrow \frac{3}{4}$	$p \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$	$P(m,p,p) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{5}$
$p \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$	$m \rightarrow \frac{2}{4}$	$p \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$	$P(p,m,p) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{5}$
$p \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$	$p \rightarrow \frac{2}{4}$	$m \rightarrow \frac{2}{3}$	$P(p,p,m) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{5}$

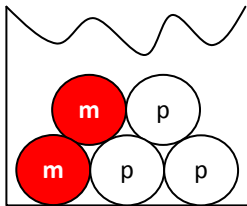
$$\text{Total} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$$

Dengan penalaran:

$$P(A) = P(1m, 2p) \begin{cases} m - p - p \\ p - m - p \\ p - p - m \end{cases}$$

$$P_{(1m,2p)}^{3 \text{ bola}} \text{ maka } P(A) = \text{Banyaknya cabang} \times \text{Nilai Peluang Cabang Pertama} \\ = P_{(1m,2p)}^{3 \text{ bola}} \times P(m, p, p) = \frac{3!}{1!2!} \times \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = 3 \times \frac{1}{5} = \frac{3}{5} = 0,6$$

Kasus 6: Ada dua 2 merah dan 3 putih:



Cara eksperimen: Diambil acak 3 bola satu per satu dengan pengembalian

A: kejadian terambil 1 merah dan 2 putih. Tentukan peluang A.

Jawab:

I	II	III	Peluang
$m \rightarrow \frac{2}{5}$	$p \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$	$p \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$	$P(m,p,p) = \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{18}{125}$
$p \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$	$m \rightarrow \frac{2}{5}$	$p \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$	$P(p,m,p) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{18}{125}$
$p \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$	$p \rightarrow \frac{3}{5}$	$m \rightarrow \frac{2}{5}$	$P(p,p,m) = \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{5} = \frac{18}{125}$

$$\text{Total} = \frac{18}{125} + \frac{18}{125} + \frac{18}{125} = \frac{54}{125}$$

Dengan penalaran:

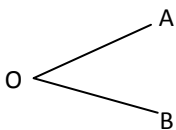
$$P(A) = P(1m, 2p) \begin{cases} m - p - p \\ p - m - p \\ p - p - m \end{cases}$$

$$P_{(1m,2p)}^{3 \text{ bola}} \text{ maka } P(A) = \text{Banyaknya cabang} \times \text{Nilai Peluang Cabang Pertama} \\ = P_{(1m,2p)}^{3 \text{ bola}} \times P(m, p, p) = \frac{3!}{1!2!} \times \frac{2}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = 3 \times \frac{18}{125} = \frac{54}{125}$$

PERSOALAN BARISAN DAN DERET

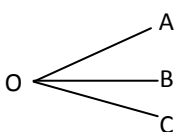
Pada pembentukan sudut berikut:

a.



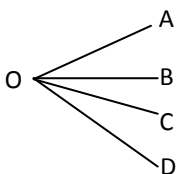
Banyaknya sudut 1 ($\angle AOB$)

b.

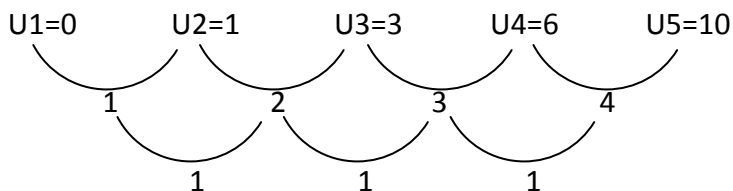


Banyaknya sudut 3 ($\angle AOB, \angle AOC, \angle BOC$)

c.



Banyaknya sudut 6 ($\angle AOB, \angle AOC, \angle AOD, \angle BOC, \angle BOD, \angle COD$)
Dst.



Setelah **dua** kali proses mengurangi maka didapat hasil yang stabil, berarti rumus suku ke-n nya berderajat **dua**. $U_n = an^2 + bn + c$

Karena berderajat dua, permisalan suku ke-n adalah:

$$U_n = an^2 + bn + c, \text{ yakni:}$$

$$U_1 = a(1)^2 + b(1) + c = a + b + c$$

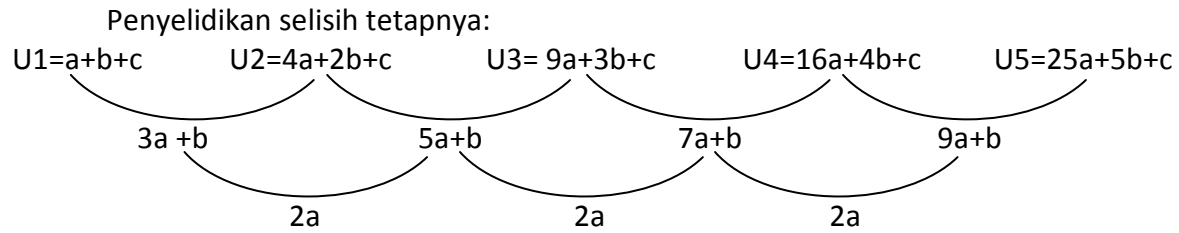
$$U_2 = a(2)^2 + b(2) + c = 4a + 2b + c$$

$$U_3 = a(3)^2 + b(3) + c = 9a + 3b + c$$

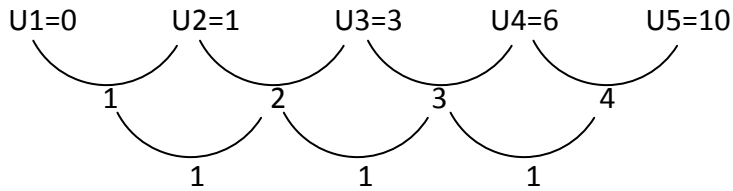
$$U_4 = a(4)^2 + b(4) + c = 16a + 4b + c$$

$$U_5 = a(5)^2 + b(5) + c = 25a + 5b + c$$

Banyak Garis	Jumlah Sudut
1	$0 = 1 \cdot \frac{(1-1)}{2}$
2	$1 = 2 \cdot \frac{(2-1)}{2}$
3	$3 = 3 \cdot \frac{(3-1)}{2}$
4	$6 = 4 \cdot \frac{(4-1)}{2}$
5	$10 = 5 \cdot \frac{(5-1)}{2}$
.	.
.	.
.	.
n	$n \cdot \frac{(n-1)}{2}$



Jika diterapkan dari perhitungan banyaknya sudut di atas, maka:



$$a + b + c = 0$$

$$3a + b = 1$$

$$2a = 1$$

$$\text{Diselesaikan: } a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}, c = 0$$

$$\text{Sehingga } U_n = \frac{1}{2}n^2 - \frac{1}{2}n + 0 = \frac{1}{2}n(n - 1)$$

Carl Frederic Gauss