



RANGKUMAN MATERI
KELAS XII SMK
Tahun Ajaran 2012 / 2013

MATERI 15

LIMIT FUNGSI (HARGA BATAS)

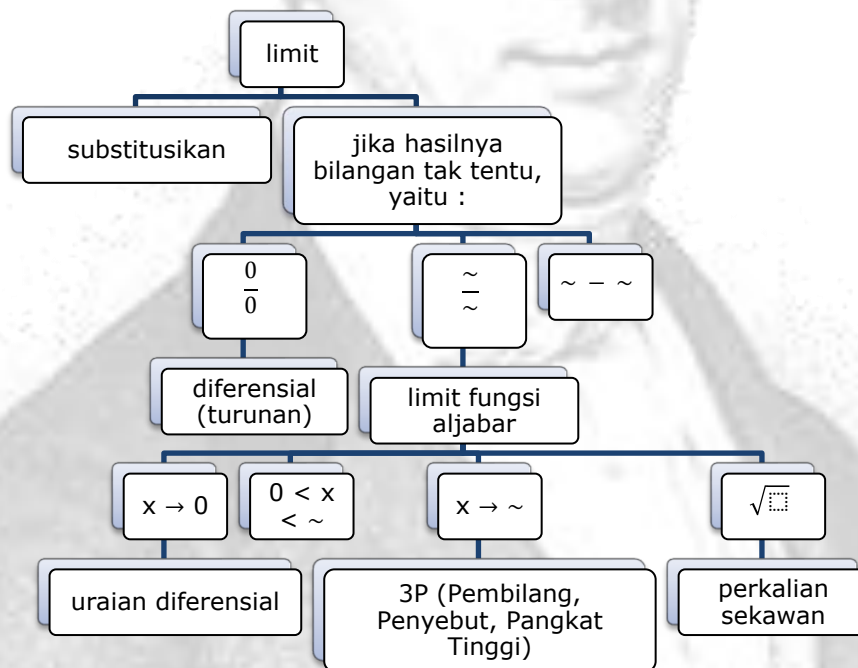
Limit merupakan bagian dari "Kalkulus" (hitung diferensial dan hitung integral), karena dasar-dasar kalkulus menggunakan konsep limit yang dirumuskan oleh **Augustin Louis Cauchy** (1789-1857) ahli matematika berkebangsaan Perancis.

Contoh kalimat limit dalam kehidupan sehari-hari adalah "Nilai UN matematika Adi mendekati sempurna."

Kata kunci limit : mendekati, hampir saja, dan sedikit lagi pada kalimat di atas dianalogikan sebagai pengertian dari limit.

Misal : $y=f(x)=2x+1$ dengan $x \in \mathbb{R}$, jika x mendekati 2, notasi matematika : $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2x+1$

➤ **Peta Penyelesaian Limit**



➤ **Limit Fungsi Aljabar**

1. **Jika variabel mendekati bilangan real**

Cara penyelesaian :

- ✓ **Disubstitusi** terlebih dahulu, asal hasilnya bukan bilangan tak tentu.
- ✓ Jika hasilnya bilangan tak tentu, limit belum selesai. Maka cara penyelesaiannya adalah : **difaktorkan, disederhanakan, disubstitusi, dan limit selesai.**

Contoh :

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \lim_{y \rightarrow 2} y^3 - 2y^2 + 3y - 4 &= (-2)^3 - 2(-2)^2 + 3(-2) - 4 \\
 &= -8 - 8 - 6 - 4 \\
 &= -26
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+2} - \sqrt{2x-1}}{\sqrt{2x-3} - \sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{3+2} - \sqrt{2 \cdot 3 - 1}}{\sqrt{2 \cdot 3 - 3} - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{0}{0}$$

tak tentu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-\sqrt{2x-1}}{\sqrt{2x-3}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+2}-\sqrt{2x-1}}{\sqrt{2x-3}-\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2x-3}+\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{2x-3}+\sqrt{x}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{2x-1}}{\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{2x-1}}$$

Dikalikan sekawan limit tetap nempel

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+2)-(2x-1)(\sqrt{2x-3}+\sqrt{x})}{(2x-3)-(x)(\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{2x-1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x+2-2x+1(\sqrt{2x-3}+\sqrt{x})}{2x-3-x(\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{2x-1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-x+3(\sqrt{2x-3}+\sqrt{x})}{x-3(\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{2x-1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-(x-3)(\sqrt{2x-3}+\sqrt{x})}{x-3(\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{2x-1})}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{-1(\sqrt{2x-3}+\sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{x+2}+\sqrt{2x-1})}$$

Substitusi limit dilepas

$$= \frac{-1(\sqrt{2 \cdot 3-3}+\sqrt{3})}{(\sqrt{3+2}+\sqrt{2 \cdot 3-1})}$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{-2\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= \frac{-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}\sqrt{15}$$

Perkalian sekawan

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4+x^3+4x^2-x}{x^3+2x^2+8x} = \frac{0^4+0^3+4 \cdot 0^2-0}{0^3+2 \cdot 0^2+8 \cdot 0} = \frac{0}{0}$$

tak tentu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4+x^3+4x^2-x}{x^3+2x^2+8x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(x^3+x^2+4x-1)}{x(x^2+2x+8)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3+x^2+4x-1}{x^2+2x+8}$$

$$= \frac{0^3+0^2+4 \cdot 0-1}{0^2+2 \cdot 0+8}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3-8}{x^2-4} = \frac{2^3-8}{2^2-4} = \frac{0}{0}$$

tak tentu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3-8}{x^2-4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2^3-2^3}{2^2-2^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)(x^2+2x+2^2)}{(x-2)(x+2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2+2x+2^2}{x+2}$$

$$= \frac{2^2+2 \cdot 2+2^2}{2+2}$$

$$= \frac{2^2+2 \cdot 2+2^2}{2+2}$$

$$= \frac{12}{4}$$

$$= 3$$

Ingat sifat :

$$1. a^2-b^2 = (a-b)(a+b)$$

$$2. a^3-b^3 = (a-b)(a^2+ab+b^2)$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2}{x^2-4} - \frac{3}{x^2+2x-8} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{2^2-4} - \frac{3}{2^2+2 \cdot 2-8} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{0} - \frac{3}{0} \right)$$

tak tentu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2}{x^2-4} - \frac{3}{x^2+2x-8} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2}{x^2-2^2} - \frac{3}{(x+4)(x-2)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2}{(x+2)(x-2)} - \frac{3}{(x+4)(x-2)} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2(x+4)-3(x+2)}{(x+2)(x-2)(x+4)} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{2x+8-3x-6}{(x+2)(x-2)(x+4)} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{-x+2}{(x+2)(x-2)(x+4)} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{-\cancel{(x-2)}}{(x+2)\cancel{(x-2)}(x+4)} \right) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{-1}{(x+2)(x+4)} \right) \\
 &= \frac{-1}{(2+2)(2+4)} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{24}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3-8x^2+21x-18}{x^3-7x^2+15x-9} &= \frac{3^3-8 \cdot 3^2+21 \cdot 3-18}{3^3-7 \cdot 3^2+15 \cdot 3-9} \\
 &= \frac{27-72+63-18}{27-63+45-9} \\
 &= \frac{0}{0} \quad \text{tak tentu}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan teorema faktor :

$$1) x^3-8x^2+21x-18 = (x-3)(x-2)(x-3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -8 & 21 & -18 \\ & 3 & -15 & 18 \\ \hline 1 & -5 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right. \\
 2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -5 & 6 & 0 \\ & 2 & -6 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

faktor 18 = 1,2,3,6,9,18
faktor 6 = 1,2,3,6

Pilih salah satu faktor yang sebisa mungkin menyisakan 0

$$2) x^3-8x^2+21x-18 = (x-3)(x-1)(x-3)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3 \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -7 & 15 & -9 \\ & 3 & -12 & 9 \\ \hline 1 & -4 & 3 & 0 \\ & 1 & -3 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3-8x^2+21x-18}{x^3-7x^2+15x-9} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\cancel{(x-3)}(x-2)\cancel{(x-3)}}{\cancel{(x-3)}(x-1)\cancel{(x-3)}} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x-2}{x-1} \\
 &= \frac{3-2}{3-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)^3}{x^3-2x^2+-2} &= \frac{(2-2)^3}{2^3-2 \cdot 2^2+-2} \\
 &= \frac{0}{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

Menggunakan teorema faktor

$$x^3-2x^2+x-2 = (x-2)(x^2+0x+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2 \quad \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -2 & 1 & -2 \\ & 2 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}$$

faktor 2 = 1,2

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)^3}{x^3-2x^2+-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\cancel{(x-2)}(x^2-2 \cdot x+2+4)}{\cancel{(x-2)}(x^2+1)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2-4x+4}{x^2+1} \\
 &= \frac{2^2-4 \cdot 2+4}{2^2+1} \\
 &= \frac{0}{5} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^4 - 16}{h} &= \frac{(2+0)^4 - 16}{0} \\
&= \frac{0}{0} \\
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h+2)^4 - 16}{h} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^4 + 4 \cdot h^3 \cdot 2 + 6 \cdot h^2 \cdot 2^2 + 4 \cdot h \cdot 2^3 + 2^4 - 16}{h} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^4 + 8h^3 + 24h^2 + 32h + 16 - 16}{h} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{h^4 + 8h^3 + 24h^2 + 32h}{h} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h(h^3 + 8h^2 + 24h + 32) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} h^3 + 8h^2 + 24h + 32 \\
&= 0^3 + 8 \cdot 0^2 + 24 \cdot 0 + 32 \\
&= 32
\end{aligned}$$

Memakai Δ pascal

1
1 1
1 2 1
1 3 3 1
1 4 6 4 1

Angka pertama pangkat semakin turun dan angka kedua pangkat semakin naik.

2. Jika variabel mendekati tak terhingga (∞)

Cara menyelesaikannya adalah menggunakan **3P** (Pembilang, Penyebut, Pangkat tinggi) dan **tidak perlu substitusi terlebih dahulu**.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k}{x^n} = 0$$

Dengan bentuk umum :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^n + bx^m + \dots + D}{px^r + qx^s + \dots + T}$$

Jika $n=r \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \frac{a}{p}$
 $n>r \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = \infty$
 $n<r \rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

Contoh :

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - x^2}{5x^2 + 6} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{4x^3}{x^3} - \frac{x^2}{x^3}}{\frac{5x^2}{x^3} + \frac{6}{x^3}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4 - \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{5}{x} + \frac{6}{x^3}} \\
&= \frac{4 - \frac{1}{\infty}}{\frac{5}{\infty} + \frac{6}{\infty^3}} \\
&= \frac{4 - 0}{0 + 0} \\
&= \frac{4}{0} \\
&= \infty
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x-2)^3}{(4x+3)^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(3x)^3 - 3 \cdot (3x)^2 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3x \cdot 2^2 - 2^3}{(4x)^3 + 3 \cdot (4x)^2 \cdot 3 + 3 \cdot 4x \cdot 3^2 + 3^3} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{27x^3 - 54x^2 + 36x - 8}{64x^3 + 144x^2 + 108x + 27} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{27x^3}{x^3} - \frac{54x^2}{x^3} + \frac{36x}{x^3} - \frac{8}{x^3}}{\frac{64x^3}{x^3} + \frac{144x^2}{x^3} + \frac{108x}{x^3} + \frac{27}{x^3}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{27 - \frac{54}{x} + \frac{36}{x^2} - \frac{8}{x^3}}{64 + \frac{144}{x} + \frac{108}{x^2} + \frac{27}{x^3}} \\
&= \frac{27 - \frac{54}{\infty} + \frac{36}{\infty^2} - \frac{8}{\infty^3}}{64 + \frac{144}{\infty} + \frac{108}{\infty^2} + \frac{27}{\infty^3}} \\
&= \frac{27}{64}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x+2) - \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 10} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x+2) - \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 10} \times \frac{(x+2) + \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 10}}{(x+2) + \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 10}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+2)^2 - (x^2 - 6x + 10)}{x+2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 10}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^2 + 4x + 4 - x^2 + 6x - 10}{x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 10}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10x - 6}{x + 2 + \sqrt{x^2 - 6x + 10}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{10x}{x} - \frac{6}{x}}{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{x^2} - \frac{6x}{x^2} + \frac{10}{x^2}}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{10 - \frac{6}{x}}{1 + \frac{2}{x} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{x} + \frac{10}{x^2}}} \\
&= \frac{10 - \frac{6}{\infty}}{1 + \frac{2}{\infty} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{6}{\infty} + \frac{10}{\infty^2}}} \\
&= \frac{10 - 0}{1 + 0 + 1} \\
&= 5
\end{aligned}$$

➤ Limit Fungsi Trigonometri

1. Jika x mendekati \angle tertentu

Cara penyelesaian menggunakan **substitusi**, jika hasilnya bilangan tak tentu maka ubah \angle menjadi **unsur identitas** trigonometri atau **rumus** trigonometri lainnya yang memenuhi untuk dilakukan pencoretan.

Contoh soal :

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 - \tan x} &= \frac{\sin \frac{1}{4}\pi - \cos \frac{1}{4}\pi}{1 - \tan \frac{1}{4}\pi} \\
&= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}}{1 - 1} \\
&= \frac{0}{0}
\end{aligned}$$

tak tentu

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 - \tan x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 - \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos x}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} \cdot -1 \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} -\cos x \\
&= -\cos \frac{\pi}{4} \\
&= -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\circ} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\sin x} &= \frac{1 - \cos 2 \cdot 0^\circ}{\sin 0^\circ} \\
&= \frac{1 - 1}{0} \\
&= \frac{0}{0}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\circ} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{\sin x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\circ} \frac{1 - (1 - 2\sin^2 x)}{\sin x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\circ} \frac{2\sin^2 x}{\sin x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^\circ} 2\sin x \\
&= 2 \cdot \sin 0^\circ \\
&= 2 \cdot 0 \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 30^\circ} \frac{3\sin 2x}{4\cos 2x} &= \frac{3\sin 2 \cdot 30^\circ}{4\cos 2 \cdot 30^\circ} \\
&= \frac{3\sin 60^\circ}{4\cos 60^\circ}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}}{4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}}{2} \\
 &= \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3} \\
 4. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos 2x} \right) &= \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \sin \frac{\pi}{4}}{\cos 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}}{0} \\
 &= \frac{0}{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \left(\frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos 2x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cancel{(\cos x - \sin x)}}{\cancel{(\cos x - \sin x)}(\cos x + \sin x)} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos x + \sin x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 5. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 45^\circ} \left(\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 - \sin 2x} \right) &= \frac{\sin 45^\circ - \cos 45^\circ}{1 - \sin 2 \cdot 45^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}}{1 - 1} \\
 &= \frac{0}{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow 45^\circ} \left(\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 - \sin 2x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 45^\circ} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x - \sin 2x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 45^\circ} \frac{\cancel{\sin x - \cos x}}{\cancel{(\sin x - \cos x)}^2} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 45^\circ} \frac{1}{\sin x - \cos x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sin 45^\circ - \cos 45^\circ} \\
 &= \frac{1}{0} \\
 &= \sim
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 6. \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{\sin 2x \cdot \cos 2x} \right) &= \frac{\cos 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}}{\sin 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \cos 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{0 - 0}{1 - 1} \\
 &= \frac{0}{0}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cos 3x - \cos x}{\sin 2x \cdot \cos 2x} \right) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-2 \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}(3x+x) \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}(3x-x)}{\sin 2x \cdot \cos 2x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-2 \cdot \cancel{\sin 2x} \cdot \sin x}{\cancel{\sin 2x} \cdot \cos 2x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-2 \cdot \sin x}{\cos 2x} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \cdot \sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{\cos 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{-2 \cdot 1}{-1} \\
 &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

2. Jika x mendekati 0

Rumus istimewa limit x mendekati 0 :

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0^0 \frac{x}{\sin x} &= 1 \\
2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0^0 \frac{\sin x}{x} &= 1 \\
3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0^0 \frac{ax}{\sin ax} &= 1 \\
4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0^0 \frac{\sin ax}{ax} &= 1 \\
5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0^0 \frac{x}{\tan x} &= 1 \\
6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0^0 \frac{\tan x}{x} &= 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0^0 \frac{ax}{\tan ax} &= 1 \\
8. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 0^0 \frac{\tan ax}{ax} &= 1 \\
9. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)}{\sin(x-a)} &= 1 \\
10. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin(x-a)}{(x-a)} &= 1 \\
11. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(x-a)}{\tan(x-a)} &= 1 \\
12. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\tan(x-a)}{(x-a)} &= 1
\end{aligned}$$

Contoh soal :

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-(1-2\sin^2 x)}{x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-1+2\sin^2 x}{x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 x}{x^2} \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\sin x}{x}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sin x}{x}} \\
&= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\
&= 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin x - \sin a}{x-a} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2 \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}(x+a) \cdot \sin \frac{1}{2}(x-a)}{(x-a)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 2 \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}(x+a) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(x-a)}{x-a} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 2 \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}(x+a) \times \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(x-a)}{\frac{1}{2}(x-a)} \cdot \frac{1}{2}} \\
&= 2 \cdot \cos \frac{1}{2}(a+a) \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\
&= \cos \frac{1}{2}(2a) \\
&= \cos a
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \tan x}{1-\cos^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \tan x}{\sin^2 x} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x}{\sin x} \\
&= 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \\
&= 1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-(1-2\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x)}{x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1-1+2\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x}{x^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x}{x^2} \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{1}{2}x}} \cdot \underbrace{\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{1}{2}x}} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\
&= 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$\cos x = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}x$

$$\begin{aligned}
5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(4x-10) \sin(x-5)}{x^2-25} &= \frac{(4 \cdot 5 - 10) \sin(5-5)}{5^2-25} \\
&= \frac{0}{0}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(4x-10) \sin(x-5)}{x^2-25} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(4x-10) \sin(x-5)}{x^2-5^2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(4x-10) \sin(x-5)}{(x+5)(x-5)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(4x-10)}{(x+5)} \times \underbrace{\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sin(x-5)}{(x-5)}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{(4 \cdot 5 - 10)}{(5+5)} \times 1$$

$$= 1$$

➤ **Teorema Limit**

Teorema limit biasanya hanya digunakan jika diperintahkan dalam soal

1. Jika $f(x) = k$, maka $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = k$ (k konstan & a bilangan real)
2. Jika $f(x) = x$, maka $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = a$ (a bilangan real)
3. a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) + g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
 b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) - g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
4. Jika k konstan maka, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} kf(x) = k \times \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$
5. a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \times g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \times \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)$
 b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \neq 0$
6. a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)]^n = [\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)]^n$
 b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \geq 0$ & n bilangan genap

contoh soal :

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+5}}{x} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{x^2+5}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2+5}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x)^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 5}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2^2+5}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= 1\frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - 2\sin^2 x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2\sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

$$= -2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2}$$

$$= -2 \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^2$$

$$= -2 \cdot (1)^2$$

$$= -2$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [(x^2-1)(2-4x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x^2-1) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2-4x)$$

$$= \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 1 \} \cdot \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 4x \}$$

$$= \{ (\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x)^2 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 1 \} \cdot \{ \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 2 - 4 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x \}$$

$$= \{ (2)^2 - 1 \} \cdot \{ 2 - 4 \cdot 2 \}$$

$$= 3 \cdot -6$$

$$= -18$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt{4x^2 + \frac{7}{2}x} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 4x^2 + \frac{7}{2}x}$$

$$= \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} 4x^2 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{7}{2}x}$$

$$= \sqrt{4(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x)^2 + \frac{7}{2}(\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} x)}$$

$$= \sqrt{4 \cdot 4 + \frac{7}{2} \cdot 2}$$

$$= \sqrt{23}$$

$$5. \text{Diketahui } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x) = 3 \text{ dan } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x) = 243$$

Hitunglah $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [f^2(x) \cdot \sqrt[5]{g(x)}]$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [f^2(x) \cdot \sqrt[5]{g(x)}] &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} [f(x)]^2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \sqrt[5]{g(x)} \\ &= [\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f(x)]^2 \cdot \sqrt[5]{\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} g(x)} \\ &= (3)^2 \cdot \sqrt[5]{243} \\ &= 9 \cdot 3 \\ &= 27 \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Mengenal Bilangan e**

Bilangan e merupakan limit dari suatu barisan yang suku-sukunya mendekati tak terhingga.

Dengan peubah x,

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{x})^x = e$
2. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 - \frac{1}{x})^{-x} = e$
3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = e$
4. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - x)^{-\frac{1}{x}} = e$

Contoh soal :

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{2}{x})^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{\frac{x}{2}} \right)^{\frac{x}{2}} \right\}^2 \\ &= e^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x}{x+1} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \frac{x+1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right\}^x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right\}^x \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{x+1} \right)^{-(x+1)} \right\}^{-\frac{x}{x+1}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{x}{x+1}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{-x+1}} \end{aligned}$$

Sifat $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty}$

Jika pangkat pembilang dan penyebut sama, jadi $\frac{a}{p} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ (1 + 2x)^{\frac{1}{2x}} \right\}^2 \\ &= e^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 - \sqrt{x})^{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left\{ (1 - \sqrt{x})^{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}} \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= e^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \end{aligned}$$

MATERI 16

TURUNAN (DIFERENSIAL)

➤ **Laju Perubahan**

• **Laju Perubahan Terhadap Waktu**

Kecepatan = $\frac{\text{jarak yang ditempuh}}{\text{waktu yang diperlukan}}$ atau $v = \frac{s}{t}$

Jika kecepatan benda $v=40\text{m/s}$, maka

$$S = f(t) = 40t \text{ m}$$

$$v = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{f(t)}{t} = \frac{40t \text{ m}}{t \text{ detik}} = 40 \text{ m/s } v \rightarrow \text{tidak tergantung dari } t \text{ dan kecepatan tetap}$$

jika $s = f(t) = 50t^2\text{m}$, maka

$$v = \frac{s}{t} = \frac{f(t)}{t} = \frac{50t^2\text{m}}{t \text{ detik}} = 50t \text{ m/s } v \rightarrow \text{tergantung dari } t \text{ (fungsi dari } t) \text{ dan kecepatan tidak tetap}$$

a. **Kecepatan Rata-rata**

Kecepatan Rata-rata = $\frac{\text{perubahan jarak yang ditempuh}}{\text{perubahan waktu}}$ atau $\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{s_2 - s_1}{t_2 - t_1}$

Contoh soal :

Suatu benda bergerak dengan persamaan $s=f(t)=50t^2$ (s dalam m, t dalam detik). Hitunglah kecepatan rata-rata pada $t_1=1$ detik sampai $t_2=3$ detik!

Jawab :

$$S = f(t) = 50t^2\text{m}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta s &= s_2 - s_1 \\ &= f(3) - f(1) \\ &= 50(3)^2 - 50(1)^2 \\ &= 50 \cdot 9 - 50 \cdot 1 \\ &= 450 - 50 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v} &= \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{s_2 - s_1}{t_2 - t_1} \\ &= \frac{450 - 50}{3 - 1} \\ &= \frac{400}{2} \\ &= 200 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

b. **Kecepatan Sesaat**

Jika $h \rightarrow 0$ maka kecepatan rata-rata berubah menjadi kecepatan sesaat / laju perubahan. $\bar{v} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h}$

Contoh soal :

Suatu benda bergerak dengan persamaan $s=(t^2+5t)\text{m}$, tentukan kecepatan sesaat pada $t=2$ detik!

Jawab :

$$S = f(t) = t^2 + 5t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{v} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(t+h) - f(t)}{h} \\ \bar{v}_2 &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(2+h) - f(2)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(2+h)^2 + 5(2+h) - [2^2 + 5(2)]}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{4} + 4h + h^2 + \cancel{10} + 5h - \cancel{4} - \cancel{10}}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 9 + h \\ &= 9 + 0 \\ &= 9 \text{ m/s} \end{aligned}$$

masukan ke fungsi di atas

• **Laju Perubahan Nilai Fungsi $f: x \rightarrow f(x)$**

$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

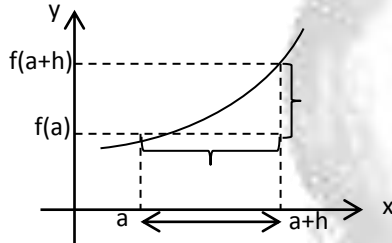
contoh :

$$f(x) = x^3 + x^2 - 5$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^3 + (x+h)^2 - 5 - (x^3 + x^2 - 5)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 + x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 5 - x^3 - x^2 + 5}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 3x^2 + 3xh + h^2 + 2x + h \\
&= 3x^2 + 3x \cdot 0 + 0^2 + 2x + 0 \\
&= 3x^2 + 2x
\end{aligned}$$

• **Laju Perubahan Nilai Fungsi $f: x \rightarrow f(x)$ pada $x=a$**



Laju perubahan nilai fungsi
 $f: x \rightarrow f(x)$ untuk $x=a$

$$f'(a) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

turunan (derivative) f pada $x=a$

Contoh soal:

$$\begin{aligned}
1. \quad f(x) &= 3x^2 - 5x + 2 \\
g(x) &= x^2 + 3x - 3 \\
h(x) &= f(x) - 2g(x)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
h(x) &= 3x^2 - 5x + 2 - 2(x^2 + 3x - 3) \\
&= 3x^2 - 5x + 2 - 2x^2 - 6x + 6 \\
&= x^2 - 11x + 8
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
h'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x+h)^2 - 11(x+h) + 8 - (x^2 - 11x + 8)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + 2xh + h^2 - 11x - 11h + 8 - x^2 + 11x - 8}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 2x + h - 11 \\
&= 2x + 0 - 11 \\
&= 2x - 11
\end{aligned}$$

2. Suatu persegi panjang memiliki lebar x dan panjang y cm, dengan $y = 2x + 1$. Luasnya adalah L cm². Tentukanlah laju perubahan luas terhadap x untuk lebar 5 cm!

Jawab :

$$\begin{aligned}
L &= p \cdot l \\
&= (2x + 1) \cdot x \\
f(x) &= 2x^2 + x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\
f'(5) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(5+h) - f(5)}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(5+h)^2 + (5+h) - [2(5)^2 + 5]}{h}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(25 + 10h + h^2) + 5 + h - 50 - 5}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{50 + 20h + 2h^2 + 5 + h - 50 - 5}{h} \\
&= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 21 + 2h \\
&= 21 + 2 \cdot 0 \\
&= 21 \text{ cm}^2
\end{aligned}$$

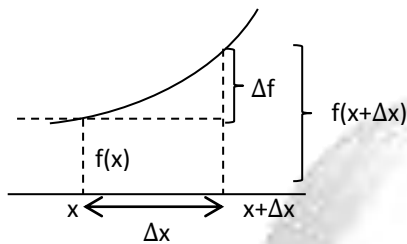
$$3. \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f'(x) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+t) - f(x)}{t} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3(x+t)} - \frac{1}{3x}}{t} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3(x^2 + 2xt + t^2)} - \frac{1}{3x^2}}{t} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{3x^2 + 6xt + 3t^2} - \frac{1}{3x^2}}{t} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3x^2 - (3x^2 + 6xt + 3t^2)}{(3x^2 + 6xt + 3t^2)(3x^2)}}{t}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{3x^2 - 3x^2 - 6xt - 3t^2}{9x^4 + 18x^3t + 9x^2t^2}}{t} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{6xt - 3t^2}{9x^4 + 18x^3t + 9x^2t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t} \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x - 3t}{9x^4 + 18x^3t + 9x^2t^2} \\
&= \frac{6x - 3 \cdot 0}{9x^4 + 18x^3 \cdot 0 + 9x^2 \cdot 0^2} \\
&= \frac{6x}{9x^4} \\
&= \frac{2}{3x^3}
\end{aligned}$$

➤ **Fungsi Turunan**

Notasi lain dari turunan :



Jika $y=f'(x)$

$$f'(x) = \frac{df}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

← *notasi leibniz* ditemukan

oleh Gootfried Wilhelm (Jerman)

• **Turunan Beberapa Fungsi Khusus**

- a. $f(x) = c \rightarrow f'(x) = 0$, c konstan
- b. $f(x) = ax \rightarrow f'(x) = a$
- c. $f(x) = ax^n \rightarrow f'(x) = anx^{n-1}$
- d. $f(x) = cux \rightarrow f'(x) = cu'(x)$

contoh soal:

$$f(x) = 2x^9 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2 \cdot 9 x^{9-1} = 18x^8$$

• **Rumus Turunan Jumlah, Kali, dan Bagi**

- a. $f(x) = u(x) \pm v(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = u'(x) \pm v'(x)$
- b. $f(x) = u(x) \cdot v(x) \rightarrow f'(x) = u(x) \cdot v'(x) + v(x) \cdot u'(x)$
- c. $f(x) = \frac{u(x)}{v(x)} \rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{v(x) \cdot u'(x) - u(x) \cdot v'(x)}{[v(x)]^2}$

contoh soal :

$$\begin{aligned} 1. f(x) &= x^{\frac{3}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ f'(x) &= u'(x) + v'(x) \\ &= \frac{3}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ &= \frac{3x+1}{2\sqrt{x}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. f(x) &= x^{-4} - x^{-2} \\ f'(x) &= -4x^{-5} + x^{-3} \\ &= -\frac{4}{x^5} + \frac{1}{x^3} \\ f'(-2) &= -\frac{4}{(-2)^5} + \frac{1}{(-2)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. f(x) &= (4x-3)(2x^2+1) \\ u(x) &= 4x-3 \rightarrow u'(x) = 4 \\ v(x) &= 2x^2+1 \rightarrow v'(x) = 4x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= u(x) \cdot v'(x) + v(x) \cdot u'(x) \\ &= (4x-3)(4x) + (2x^2+1)(4) \\ &= 16x^2 - 12x + 8x^2 + 4 \\ &= 24x^2 - 12x + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. f(x) &= \frac{4x^2+7x-5}{8x+6} \\ u(x) &= 4x^2+7x-5 \rightarrow u'(x) = 8x+7 \\ v(x) &= 8x+6 \rightarrow v'(x) = 8 \\ f'(x) &= \frac{v(x) \cdot u'(x) - u(x) \cdot v'(x)}{[v(x)]^2} \\ &= \frac{(8x+6)(8x+7) - (4x^2+7x-5)(8)}{(8x+6)^2} \\ &= \frac{64x^2+56x+48x+42 - (32x^2+56x-40)}{(8x+6)^2} \\ &= \frac{64x^2+104x+42-32x^2-56x+40}{(8x+6)^2} \\ &= \frac{32x^2+48x+82}{(8x+6)^2} \end{aligned}$$

Tidak perlu dijabarkan

• **Rumus Turunan Fungsi Eksponen**

- a. $y = a^x \rightarrow y' = a^x \ln a$
 $y = a^u \rightarrow y' = a^u \ln a \cdot u'$
- b. $y = e^x \rightarrow y' = e^x$
 $y = e^u \rightarrow y' = e^u \cdot u'$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\log x} &= \ln x \\ \ln x &= {}^e \log x = 1 \end{aligned}$$

contoh soal :

$$\begin{aligned} 1. I(t) &= 2^{3t-3} \\ a &= 2 \text{ dan } u = 3t-3 \rightarrow u'=3 \\ I'(t) &= a^u \ln a \cdot u' \\ &= 2^{3t-3} \ln 2 \cdot 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 2^{3t-3} \ln 2^3 \quad \text{ingat sifat } \ln p \cdot q = \ln p^q$$

$$= 2^{3t-3} \ln 8$$

2. $V(t) = 2e^{3-2t}$
e = 2e dan u=3-2t → u'=-2
 $V'(t) = e^u \cdot u'$
 $= 2e^{3-2t} \cdot (-2)$
 $= -4e^{3-2t}$

• **Rumus Turunan Fungsi Logaritma**

a. $y = {}^a \log x \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x \ln a}$ b. $y = \ln x \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{x}$
 $y = {}^a \log u \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{u \ln a} \cdot u'$ $y = \ln u \rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{u} \cdot u'$

contoh soal :

1. $y = {}^3 \log 2x\sqrt{x}$
 $= {}^3 \log 2x^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
a = 3 dan u = 2x^{1½} → u' = 2(1½)x^½
 $y' = \frac{1}{u \ln a} \cdot u'$
 $= \frac{1}{2x^{1\frac{1}{2}} \ln 3} \cdot 2(1\frac{1}{2})x^{\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \frac{1\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{1\frac{1}{2}} \ln 3}$
 $= \frac{1\frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}-1\frac{1}{2}}}{\ln 3}$
 $= \frac{1\frac{1}{2}x^{-1}}{\ln 3}$
 $= \frac{3x^{-1}}{\ln 3}$
 $= \frac{3}{2x \ln 3}$

2. $y = \ln 5x^2\sqrt{x}$
 $= \ln 5x^{2\frac{1}{2}}$
u = 5x^{2½} → u' = 5(2½)x^{1½}
 $y' = \frac{1}{u} \cdot u'$
 $= \frac{1}{5x^{2\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot 5(2\frac{1}{2})x^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \frac{2\frac{1}{2}x^{1\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{2\frac{1}{2}}}$
 $= 2\frac{1}{2}x^{1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}}$
 $= \frac{5}{2}x^{-1}$
 $= \frac{5}{2x}$

3. $f(x) = x \log e$
 $= x \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\log 10}}$
 $= \frac{x}{\ln 10}$
 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\ln 10}$

• **Fungsi Majemuk (Fungsi Komposisi / Dalil Rantai)**

a. $y = f(g(x)) = f \circ g(x) \rightarrow y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}$
b. $y = f(g(h(x))) = f \circ g \circ h(x) \rightarrow y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{df}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dh} \cdot \frac{dh}{dx}$

contoh soal :

1. $f(x) = (3x^4 - 2x^2)^3$
cara dalil rantai :
misal $g = 3x^4 - 2x^2 \rightarrow g' = 12x^3 - 4x$
 $f = g^3 \rightarrow f' = 3g^2$
 $\frac{df(x)}{dx} = \frac{df}{dg} \cdot \frac{dg}{dx}$
 $= 3g^2 \cdot (12x^3 - 4x)$
 $= 3(12x^3 - 4x)^2 \cdot (12x^3 - 4x)$
 $= (36x^3 - 12x)(12x^3 - 4x)^2$

cara cepat :
 $f(x) = (3x^4 - 2x^2)^3$
↓ turunan
 $f'(x) = 3(3x^4 - 2x^2)^2 (12x^3 - 4x)$
 $= (36x^3 - 12x)(12x^3 - 4x)^2$

• **Rumus Turunan Fungsi Trigonometri**

a. $y = \sin x \rightarrow y' = \cos x$
b. $y = \sin(ax+b) \rightarrow y' = a \cos(ax+b)$
c. $y = \cos x \rightarrow y' = -\sin x$

- d. $y = \cos(ax+b) \rightarrow y' = -a \sin(ax+b)$
 e. $y = \tan x \rightarrow y' = \sec^2 x$
 f. $y = \cotg x \rightarrow y' = -\operatorname{cosec}^2 x$

contoh soal :

1. $y = \sin 2x + \cos 3x - \sin 5x$
 $y' = 2\cos x - \sin x - 5\cos x$

2. $y = x^2 \cdot \sin x$
 $u = x^2 \rightarrow u' = 2x$
 $v = \sin x \rightarrow v' = \cos x$
 $y' = x^2 \cdot \cos x + \sin x \cdot 2x$
 $= x^2 \cos x + 2x \sin x$

3. $y = \frac{\cos x}{\tan x}$
 $u = \cos x \rightarrow u' = -\sin x$
 $v = \tan x \rightarrow v' = \sec^2 x$
 $y' = \frac{\tan x(-\sin x) - \cos x \cdot \sec^2 x}{\tan^2 x}$
 $= \frac{-\tan x \cdot \sin x - \cos x \cdot \sec^2 x}{\tan^2 x}$
 $= \frac{-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \cdot \sin x - \cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}$
 $= \frac{-\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{\cos x}}{\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}}$

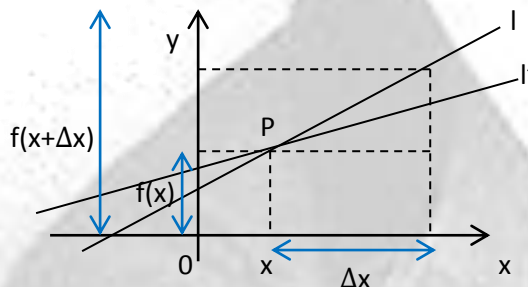
$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{-\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x} \\ &= \frac{-\sin^2 x - 1}{\cos x \cdot \tan^2 x} \end{aligned}$$

4. $y = 2 \sin(5\frac{1}{2}x-4) + 4 \cos(5x-\pi)$
 $y' = 2 \cdot 5\frac{1}{2} \cos(5\frac{1}{2}x-4) + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot -\sin(5x-\pi)$
 $= 11\cos(5\frac{1}{2}x-4) - 20\sin(5x-\pi)$

5. $y = 3 \cdot \cos^4(2x-5) \rightarrow 3 (\cos(2x-5))^4$
 $y' = 3 \cdot 4 \cos^3(2x-5) \cdot -2\sin(2x-5)$
 $= -24\cos^3(2x-5)\sin(2x-5)$

6. $f(x) = 5 \cos^3 2x \rightarrow 5 (\cos 2x)^3$
 $f'(x) = 5 \cdot 3 \cos^2 2x \cdot -2\sin 2x$
 $= -30\cos^2 2x \sin 2x$

➤ Tafsiran Geometri Dari Turunan



- $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x}$ adalah gradien garis singgung $y=f(x)$ dititik P.
- Gradien garis singgung $y=f(x)$ dititik A(a,f(a)) adalah $f'(a)$
- **$m = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\Delta x) - f(x)}{\Delta x} = f'(x)$**

Contoh soal :

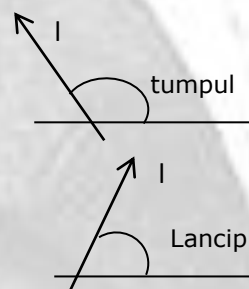
Tentukan gradien garis singgung pada kurva berikut:

1. $y = x^2 - 6x + 9$ dititik (1,4)
 $m = y' = 2x - 6$
 $y'|_{x=1} = 2 \cdot 1 - 6 = -4$

$m < 0$

2. $y = 7 + 6x - x^2$ dititik (0,7)
 $m = y' = 6 - 2x$
 $y'|_{x=0} = 6 - 2 \cdot 0 = 6$

$m > 0$



3. $f(x) = ax^2 + 2x + 9$ dititik (2,1) dengan gradien garis singgung 6, tentukan nilai a!

$f(x) = ax^2 + 2x + 9$

$f'(x) = 2ax + 2$

$6 = 2a \cdot 2 + 2 \rightarrow f'(x) = 6 \text{ dan } x = 2$

$4a = 4$

$a = 1$

- **Persamaan Garis Singgung**

- gradien garis singgung kurva $y=f(x)$ dititik $P(a,b) \in y=f(x)$ adalah $m = \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=a}$

$$V \quad m=f'(a)$$

- gradien dari $ax+by+c=0$ adalah $-\frac{a}{b}$
- persamaan garis singgung dgn gradien= m melalui $P(a,b)$ adalah $y-b=m(x-a)$
- garis singgung yang sejajar ($//$) $\rightarrow m_l = m_s$
- garis singgung yang tegak lurus (\perp) $\rightarrow m_s = -\frac{1}{m_l}$

contoh soal :

Tentukan persamaan garis singgung (PGS) pada kurva dengan :

1. $y = 3x^2 - 5x$ dititik $(1, -2)$
2. $y = 2x^2 - 3x + 1$ yang berordinat 3
3. $y = x^3 - 3x$ memiliki garis singgung kurva \perp garis $\frac{1}{3}x + 3y + 2 = 0$

jawab :

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad y &= 3x^2 - 5x \\ \text{mencari gradien :} \\ y' &= 6x - 5 \\ y'|_{x=1} &= 6 \cdot 1 - 5 \\ m &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

PGS dititik $(1, -2)$ dan $m=1$ adalah

$$\begin{aligned} y - b &= m(x - a) \\ y - (-2) &= 1(x - 1) \\ y + 2 &= x - 1 \\ y &= x - 3 \\ x - y - 3 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad y &= 2x^2 - 3x + 1 \\ \text{mencari gradien :} \\ y' &= 4x - 3 \\ m &= 4x - 3 \\ \text{mencari absis :} \\ y &= 2x^2 - 3x + 1 \\ 3 &= 2x^2 - 3x + 1 \\ 2x^2 - 3x - 2 &= 0 \\ (2x+1)(x-2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2x+1=0 \quad \vee \quad x-2 &= 0 \\ 2x &= -1 & x_2 &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

menentukan gradien :

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= 4x - 3 & x_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ &= 4 \cdot -\frac{1}{2} - 3 \\ &= -5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m_2 &= 4x - 3 & x_2 &= 2 \\ &= 4 \cdot 2 - 3 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

Menentukan ordinat :

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 &= 2x^2 - 3x + 1 & x_1 &= -\frac{1}{2} \\ &= 2\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 3\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + 1 \\ &= 3 & \text{titik singgung } & \left(-\frac{1}{2}, 3\right) \\ y_2 &= 2x^2 - 3x + 1 & x_2 &= 2 \\ &= 2(2)^2 - 3(2) + 1 \\ &= 3 & \text{titik singgung } & (2, 3) \end{aligned}$$

PGS I dititik singgung $\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 3\right)$ & $m_1 = -5$

$$\begin{aligned} y - b &= m(x - a) \\ y - 3 &= -5\left(x - \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \\ y - 3 &= -5x - \frac{5}{2} \\ y &= -5x + \frac{1}{2} \quad \times 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2y &= -10x + 1 \\ 10x + 2y - 1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

PGS II dititik singgung $(2, 3)$ & $m_2 = 5$

$$\begin{aligned} y - b &= m(x - a) \\ y - 3 &= 5(x - 2) \\ y - 3 &= 5x - 10 \\ y &= 5x - 7 \\ 5x - y - 7 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \frac{1}{3}x+3y+2=0$$

menentukan gradien :

$$m_l = -\frac{a}{b} = -\frac{\frac{1}{3}}{3} = -\frac{1}{9}$$

$$m_s = -\frac{1}{m_l} = -\frac{1}{-\frac{1}{9}} = 9$$

menentukan absis :

$$y = x^3 - 3x$$

$$y' = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$m = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$9 = 3x^2 - 3$$

$$3x^2 = 12$$

$$x^2 = 4$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{4}$$

$$= \pm 2$$

Menentukan ordinat :

$$y = x^3 - 3x$$

$$y_1 = 2^3 - 3 \cdot 2 \quad x_1 = 2$$

$$= 8 - 6$$

$$= 2 \text{ titik singgung } (2, 2)$$

$$y_2 = (-2)^3 - 3 \cdot (-2) \quad x_2 = -2$$

$$= -8 + 6$$

$$= -2 \text{ titik singgung } (-2, -2)$$

PGS I titik singgung (2,2) & m=9

$$y - b = m(x - a)$$

$$y - 2 = 9(x - 2)$$

$$y - 2 = 9x - 18$$

$$y = 9x - 16$$

$$9x - y - 16 = 0$$

PGS I titik singgung (-2,-2) & m=9

$$y - b = m(x - a)$$

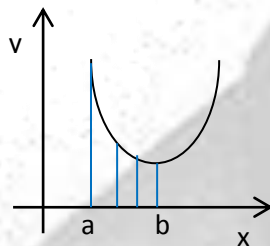
$$y - (-2) = 9(x - (-2))$$

$$y + 2 = 9x + 18$$

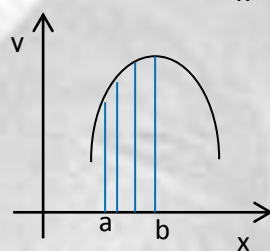
$$y = 9x + 16$$

$$9x - y + 16 = 0$$

- Fungsi Naik dan Fungsi Turun



Gambar I **monoton turun**,
fungsi $y=f(x)$ dgn $a \leq x \leq b$
maka $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$ atau $y' < 0$



Gambar I **monoton naik**,
fungsi $y=f(x)$ dgn $a \leq x \leq b$
maka $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ atau $y' > 0$

Contoh soal :

Tentukan interval dari fungsi berikut :

- $y = -3x + 3x^2 - x^3$ monoton turun

$$y' = -3 + 6x - 3x^2$$

$$y' < 0$$

$$-3 + 6x - 3x^2 < 0$$

Harga 0 ruas kiri

$$-3 + 6x - 3x^2 = 0$$

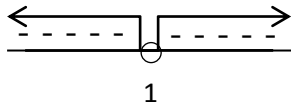
$$(-3x + 3)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$-3x + 3 = 0 \quad \vee \quad x - 1 = 0$$

$$-3x = -3 \quad x_2 = 1$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

garis bilangan



uji daerah hasil :

sebelah kiri 1 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$
 $y' = (-3x+3)(x-1)$
 $= (+)(-) = -$

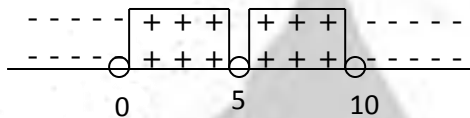
sebelah kanan 1 $\rightarrow 2$
 $= (-)(+) = -$

$Y = f(x)$ monoton turun pada $x < 1 \vee x > 1$

- $y = \frac{3x^2}{5-x}$ monoton naik
 $u = 3x^2 \rightarrow u' = 6x$
 $v = 5-x \rightarrow v' = -1$
 $y' = \frac{(5-x)(6x) - (3x^2)(-1)}{(5-x)^2}$
 $= \frac{30x - 6x^2 + 3x^2}{(5-x)^2}$
 $= \frac{30x - 3x^2}{(5-x)^2}$

$y' > 0$

garis bilangan



$Y = f(x)$ monoton naik pada $0 < x < 5 \vee 5 < x < 10$

$\frac{30x-3x^2}{(5-x)^2} > 0$

Harga 0 ruas kiri

$\frac{30x-3x^2}{(5-x)^2} = 0$

$\frac{3x(10-x)}{(5-x)^2} = 0$

$3x = 0 \vee 10-x = 0 \vee 5-x = 0$

$x_1 = -3 \quad x_2 = 10 \quad x_3 = 5$

uji daerah hasil :

$y' = \frac{3x(10-x)}{(5-x)^2}$

$= \frac{-+}{++} = - \rightarrow -1$

$= \frac{++}{++} = + \rightarrow 1$

$= \frac{++}{+-} = + \rightarrow 6$

$= \frac{+-}{--} = - \rightarrow 11$

Jika $x < a$ maka $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0 \rightarrow$ monoton turun
 Jika $x > a$ maka $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0 \rightarrow$ monoton naik
 jika $x = a$ maka $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \rightarrow$ titik stationer (puncak)

Metode menguji titik ekstrim :

1. Menggunakan tabel :

x	a-	a	a+
$\frac{dy}{dx}$	+	0	-

Titik balik maximum

x	a-	a	a+
$\frac{dy}{dx}$	-	0	+

Titik balik minimum

$a- = a$ kurang sedikit
 $a+ = a$ lebih sedikit

2. menggunakan turunan kedua

$y'' | x=a < 0 \rightarrow$ ekstrim maximum
 $y'' | x=a > 0 \rightarrow$ ekstrim minimum

contoh soal :

tentukan titik stationer dan jenis dari fungsi dibawah ini!

- $y = 3x^2 - 5x + 7$
 $y' = 6x - 5$
 $y'' = 6$

syarat stationer

$$y' = 0$$

$$6x - 5 = 0$$

$$6x = 5$$

$$x = \frac{5}{6}$$

untuk $x = \frac{5}{6}$

$$y'' \big|_{x=\frac{5}{6}} = 6$$

$y'' > 0$ ekstrim minimum

y min. untuk $x = \frac{5}{6}$

$$y = 3x^2 - 5x + 7$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^2 - 5\left(\frac{5}{6}\right) + 7$$

$$= 3\left(\frac{25}{36}\right) - \frac{25}{6} + 7$$

$$= \frac{25 - 50 + 84}{12}$$

$$= \frac{59}{12}$$

Jadi, titik balik minimum $P\left(\frac{5}{6}, \frac{59}{12}\right)$

- $y = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4$

$$y' = 2x - x^2 - x^3$$

$$y'' = 2 - 2x - 3x^2$$

syarat stationer

$$y' = 0$$

$$2x - x^2 - x^3 = 0$$

$$x(2 - x - x^2) = 0$$

$$x(-x - 2)(x - 1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 0 \quad \vee \quad -x - 2 = 0 \quad \vee \quad x - 1 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -2 \quad x_3 = 1$$

Untuk $x_1 = 0$

$$y'' = 2 - 2x - 3x^2$$

$$= 2 - 2 \cdot 0 - 3 \cdot 0^2$$

$$= 2$$

$y'' > 2$ ekstrim minimum

y min. untuk $x_1 = 0$

$$y = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4$$

$$= (0)^2 - \frac{1}{3}(0)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(0)^4$$

$$= 0$$

$P(0,0)$

Untuk $x_2 = -2$

x	-2-	-2	-2+
y'	+	0	-

ekstrim maximum

Uji daerah tabel

$$y' = 2x - x^2 - x^3 \rightarrow -3 = +$$

$$\rightarrow -1 = -$$

y max. Untuk $x_2 = -2$

$$y = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4$$

$$= (-2)^2 - \frac{1}{3}(-2)^3 - \frac{1}{4}(-2)^4$$

$$= 4 + \frac{8}{3} - 4$$

$$= \frac{8}{3}$$

$Q(-2, \frac{8}{3})$

Untuk $x_3 = 1$

$$y'' = 2 - 2x - 3x^2$$

$$= 2 - 2 \cdot 1 - 3 \cdot 1^2$$

$$= -3$$

$y'' < 0$ ekstrim maximum

y max. Untuk $x_3 = 1$

$$y = x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{4}x^4$$

$$= 1^2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 - \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1^4$$

$$= \frac{12 - 4 - 3}{12}$$

$$= \frac{5}{12}$$

$R(1, \frac{5}{12})$

Jadi, titik stationernya adalah

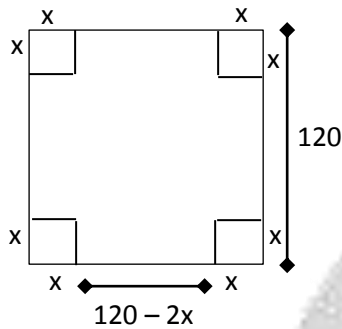
- titik balik minimum $P(0,0)$
- titik balik maximum $Q(-2, \frac{8}{3})$
- titik balik maximum $R(1, \frac{5}{12})$

➤ Aplikasi Turunan Fungsi

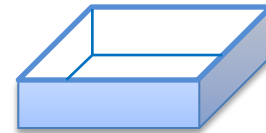
Contoh soal :

1. Suatu plat bebrbentuk persegi atau bujur sangkar dengan panjang sisi 120 cm dibuat kotak tanpa tutup dengan cara memotong tiap sudutnya berbentuk persegi yang kongruen. Kemudian melipatnya sedemikian rupa agar kotak. Tentukan berapa ukuran kotak yang mungkin terjadi agar volumenya maksimum ?

jawab :



$$\begin{aligned}
 p &= 120 - 2x \\
 l &= 120 - 2x \\
 t &= x \\
 s &= 120 \text{ cm}
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= p \cdot l \cdot t \\
 &= (120 - 2x)(120 - 2x)(x) \\
 &= (14400 - 240x - 240x + 4x^2)(x) \\
 &= (14400 - 480x + 4x^2)(x) \\
 &= 14400x - 480x^2 + 4x^3 \\
 &= 4x^3 - 480x^2 + 14400x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$v' = 12x^2 - 960x + 14400$$

$$v'' = 24x - 960$$

syarat stationer

$$v' = 0$$

$$12x^2 - 960x + 14400 = 0 : 12$$

$$x^2 - 80x + 1200 = 0$$

$$(x - 20)(x - 60) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 20 \vee x_2 = 60$$

$$t = x = 20$$

$$p = 120 - x = 120 - 20 = 100$$

$$l = 120 - x = 100$$

untuk $x_1 = 20$

$$v'' = 24x - 960$$

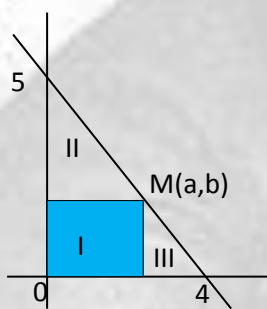
$$v'' | x_1 = 20 = 24 \cdot 20 - 960$$

$$= 480 - 960$$

$$v'' < 0 \text{ ekstrim maksimum}$$

2. Tentukan luas daerah yg diarsir pada gambar agar maksimum jika koordinat titik $M(a,b)$ dan nilai $a+2b$!

jawab :



L yg diarsir = $\Delta I - \Delta II - \Delta III$

$$axb = \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 5\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot a \cdot (5-b)\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot (4-a) \cdot 5\right)$$

$$ab = 10 - \left(\frac{5}{2}a - \frac{1}{2}ab\right) - \left(2b - \frac{1}{2}ab\right)$$

$$ab = 10 - \frac{5}{2}a + \frac{1}{2}ab - 2b + \frac{1}{2}ab$$

$$ab = 10 - \frac{5}{2}a + ab - 2b$$

$$0 = 10 - \frac{5}{2}a - 2b$$

$$\frac{5}{2}a = 10 - 2b$$

$$a = \frac{20-4b}{5}$$

$$L = axb = \frac{20-4b}{5} \cdot b$$

$$= \frac{20b-4b^2}{5}$$

$$= 4b - \frac{4}{5}b^2$$

$$L' = 4 - \frac{8}{5}b$$

syarat stationer

$$L' = 0$$

$$4 - \frac{8}{5}b = 0$$

$$\frac{8}{5}b = 4$$

$$b = \frac{5}{2}$$

menentukan nilai a

$$a = \frac{20-4b}{5} = \frac{20-4 \cdot \frac{5}{2}}{5} = 2$$

$$L = axb$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{5}{2} = 5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{nilai } a+2b = 2+2\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = 2+5 = 7$$

➤ **Menggambar Grafik Turunan**
langkah-langkah :

- 1. Tentukan titik stationer fungsi dan monoton fungsi**
- 2. Jika memungkinkan, tentukan titik potong dengan sumbu x dan sumbu y**
- 3. tentukan titik-titik bantu yg diwujudkan dalam bentuk tabel nilai fungsi dengan melengkapi tabel dengan titik-titik disebelah kira dan kanan stationer**

Contoh soal :

Gambarlah grafik fungsi dari $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 4$!

jawab :

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 4$$

$$f'(x) = x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$f''(x) = 2x - 2$$

syarat stationer

$$f'(x) = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x - 3 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x_1 = 3 \vee x_2 = -1$$

Untuk $x_1 = 3$

$$f''(3) = 2x - 2$$

$$= 2 \cdot 3 - 2$$

$$= 4$$

$f'' > 0$ titik balik minimum

Y min. untuk $x_1 = 3$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(3)^3 - 3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + 4$$

$$= 9 - 9 - 9 + 4$$

$$= -5$$

titik balik min. (3,-5)

Untuk $x_1 = -1$

$$f''(-1) = 2x - 2$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-1) - 2$$

$$= -4$$

$f'' < 0$ titik balik maksimum

Y max. untuk $x_2 = -1$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(-1)^3 - (-1)^2 - (-1) \cdot 3$$

$$+ 4$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - 1 + 3 + 4$$

$$= \frac{1-2+6+8}{2}$$

$$= \frac{17}{2}$$

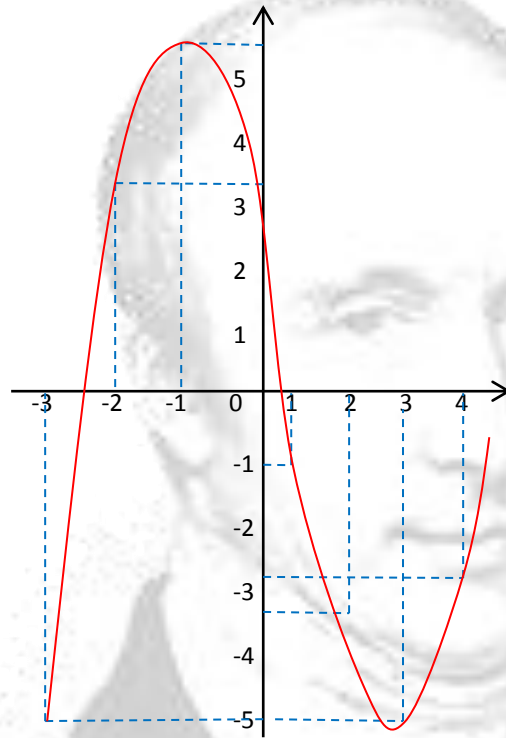
$$= 5\frac{1}{2}$$

titik balik maks. (-1, $5\frac{1}{2}$)

Tabel titik bantu

X	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
f(x)	-5	$3\frac{1}{3}$	$5\frac{2}{3}$	4	$\frac{1}{3}$	$-3\frac{1}{3}$	-5	$-2\frac{2}{3}$

gambar grafik



MATERI 17

INTEGRAL

Integral adalah kebalikan dari derivatif fungsi (turunan fungsi) sebagai hitung integral adalah proses menentukan fungsi asal jika diketahui fungsi turunannya.

$$\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$$

ket.

$f(x)$ → fungsi awal (fungsi primitif)

$F(x)$ → fungsi integrand (fungsi yg dicari integralnya)

C → konstanta

➤ Integral Tak Tentu

1. Fungsi Aljabar

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} + C$$

sifat-sifat :

- $\int [f(x) + g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$
- $\int [f(x) - g(x)] dx = \int f(x) dx - \int g(x) dx$
- $\int C \cdot f(x) dx = C \int f(x) dx$
- $\int x^{-1} dx = \ln x + C$
- $\int e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} \cdot e^{ax} + C$

Contoh soal :

- $\int 5x^{2\frac{1}{3}} dx = \int 5x^{\frac{7}{3}} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{\frac{7}{3}+1} \cdot 5x^{\frac{7}{3}+1} + C$
 $= \frac{1}{\frac{10}{3}} 5x^{\frac{10}{3}} + C$
 $= 1\frac{1}{2} x^{3\frac{1}{3}} + C$
- $\int \frac{5x\sqrt{x}}{x^2} dx = \int 5 \cdot x^{\frac{1}{2}-1} dx$
 $= \int 5 \cdot x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot 5 x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$
 $= 10\sqrt{x} + C$
- $\int (3x - 5)^2 dx = \int 9x^2 - 30x + 25 dx$
 $= \frac{9}{3}x^3 - \frac{30}{2}x^2 + 25x + C$
 $= 3x^3 - 15x^2 + 25x + C$
- $\int e^{5x+1} dx = \frac{1}{5} \cdot e^{5x+1} + C$

2. Fungsi Trigonometri

$f(x)$	Integralnya
$\int \sin x dx$	$-\cos x + C$
$\int \cos x dx$	$\sin x + C$
$\int \sec^2 x dx$	$\tan x + C$
$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2 x dx$	$-\cotg x + C$
$\int \tan x \cdot \sec x dx$	$\sec x + C$

$\int \cot x \cdot \operatorname{cosec} x \, dx$	$-\operatorname{cosec} x + C$
$\int \cos(ax + b) \, dx$	$\frac{1}{a} \cdot \sin(ax + b) + C$
$\int \sin(ax + b) \, dx$	$-\frac{1}{a} \cdot \cos(ax + b) + C$
$\int \sec^2(ax + b) \, dx$	$\frac{1}{a} \cdot \tan(ax + b) + C$
$\int \operatorname{cosec}^2(ax + b) \, dx$	$-\frac{1}{a} \cdot \operatorname{cotg}(ax + b) + C$

Contoh soal :

$$\begin{aligned} - \int 6 \cos x \, dx &= 6 \sin x + C \\ - \int 2 \sin(6x + 5) &= \frac{1}{6} \cdot 2 - \cos(6x + 5) + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \cos(6x + 5) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \int \cos 3x \cdot \sin x \, dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(3x + x) - \sin(3x - x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 4x - \sin 2x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos 4x\right) - \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right) \right\} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{4} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x\right) + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} - \int \cos^2 x \cdot \sin x \, dx &= \int \frac{1}{2} (\cos 2x + 1) \cdot \sin x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 2x \cdot \sin x + \sin x) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin(2x + x) - \sin(2x - x)] + \sin x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} [\sin 3x - \sin x] + \sin x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + \cos x\right) - \cos x \right] + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{4} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} \cos 3x - \frac{1}{4} \cos x + C \end{aligned}$$

ingat sifat :

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cdot \cos A \cdot \cos B &= \cos(A+B) + \cos(A-B) \\ 2 \cdot \sin A \cdot \sin B &= \cos(A+B) - \cos(A-B) \\ 2 \cdot \sin A \cdot \cos B &= \sin(A+B) + \sin(A-B) \\ 2 \cdot \cos A \cdot \sin B &= \sin(A+B) - \sin(A-B) \end{aligned}$$

➤ Integral Tentu / Tertentu

$$\int_a^b f'(x) \, dx = [f(b) - f(a)]$$

ket.

$b \rightarrow$ batas atas

$a \rightarrow$ batas bawah

Sifat-sifat :

- $\int_a^a f(x) \, dx = 0$
- $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx = -\int_b^a f(x) \, dx$
- $\int_a^b C f(x) \, dx = C \int_a^b f(x) \, dx$, $C = \text{konstanta}$
- $\int_a^b \{f(x) \pm g(x)\} \, dx = \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \pm \int_a^b g(x) \, dx$
- $\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \pm \int_b^c f(x) \, dx = \int_a^c f(x) \, dx$, jika $a < b < c$

Contoh soal :

$$\begin{aligned} - \int_0^1 x^2 - 2x + 3 \, dx &= \left[\frac{1}{3} x^3 - x^2 + 3x \right]_0^1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 - (1)^2 + 3 \cdot 1 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 0^3 - 0^2 + 3 \cdot 0 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} + 2 \\ &= 2\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$- \int_{-2}^3 x^3 \sqrt{x} \, dx = \int_{-2}^3 x^3 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-2}^3 x^{3\frac{1}{2}} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4\frac{1}{3}} x^{4\frac{1}{3}} \Big|_{-2}^3 \\
&= \frac{2}{9} x^4 \sqrt{x} \Big|_{-2}^3 \\
&= \left(\frac{2}{9} \cdot 3^4 \sqrt{3}\right) - \left(\frac{2}{9} (-2)^4 \sqrt{-2}\right) \\
&= \frac{2}{9} (81\sqrt{3} - 16\sqrt{2}) \\
- \int_0^{\frac{1}{4}\pi} \cos 2x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{4}\pi} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sin 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \sin 2 \cdot 0 \right\} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

➤ Integral Substitusi

1. Fungsi Aljabar

cara I

$$\int f(x)^n \cdot d[f(x)], \text{ misal } u = f(x) \rightarrow \int U^n \cdot dU = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot U^{n+1} + C$$

Contoh soal :

$$\int \sqrt{6x-4} dx =$$

$$\text{misal } u = 6x - 4 \rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = 6 \Leftrightarrow dx = \frac{1}{6} du$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sqrt{6x-4} dx &= \int \sqrt{u} \cdot \frac{1}{6} du \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du \\
&= \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{1}{2}+1} + C \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \cdot u \cdot u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \\
&= \frac{1}{9} \cdot u \cdot \sqrt{u} + C \\
\text{substitusi} &= \frac{1}{9} \cdot (6x-4) \cdot \sqrt{(6x-4)} + C
\end{aligned}$$

cara II

$$\int f(x)^n dx = \frac{1}{(n+1)f'(x)} f(x)^{n+1} + C$$

Contoh soal :

$$\int (2x+3)^5 dx =$$

$$\text{misal } u = 2x+3 \rightarrow f'(x) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int (2x+3)^5 dx &= \frac{1}{6 \cdot 2} (2x+3)^6 + C \\
&= \frac{1}{12} (2x+3)^6 + C
\end{aligned}$$

2. Fungsi Trigonometri

untuk menyelesaikan integral berbentuk $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$, atau $\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$

Fungsi Integran	Substitusi dengan	Hasil Substitusi
$\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$	$X = a \sin \theta$	$a\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} = a \cos \theta$
$\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$	$X = a \tan \theta$	$a\sqrt{1 + \tan^2 \theta} = a \sec \theta$
$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$	$X = a \sec \theta$	$a\sqrt{\sec^2 \theta - 1} = a \tan \theta$

Contoh soal :

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}} =$$

bentuk $\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}$ disubstitusikan $x = 2 \tan \theta \rightarrow$

$$dx = 2 \sec^2 \theta$$

$$x^2 = 4 \tan^2 \theta$$

$$\sqrt{4+x^2} = 2 \sec^2 \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{4+x^2}} &= \int \frac{2 \sec^2 \theta}{4 \tan^2 \theta \sqrt{2 \sec^2 \theta}} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \sin^{-2} \theta \cdot \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \sin^{-1} \theta + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{4 \sin \theta} + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{4 \frac{x}{\sqrt{4+x^2}}} + C \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{4+x^2}}{4x} + C \end{aligned}$$

➤ Integral Parsial (Sebagian)

Cara I

$$\int u \cdot dv = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

Contoh soal :

$$\int x\sqrt{x-3} dx = \int x(x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$u = x \quad \rightarrow \quad du = 1 dx$$

$$dv = (x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow v = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 1} (x-3)^{\frac{1}{2} + 1} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} (x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\int x\sqrt{x-3} dx = u \cdot v - \int v \cdot du$$

$$= x \cdot \frac{2}{3} (x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C - \int \frac{2}{3} (x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C dx$$

$$= \frac{2x}{3} (x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3}{2}} (x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2x}{3} (x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5} (x-3)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2x}{3} (x-3)\sqrt{(x-3)} - \frac{4}{15} (x-3)^2 \sqrt{(x-3)} + C$$

Cara II

Diturunkan dan Diintegrasikan

Contoh soal :

$$\int x\sqrt{x-3} dx = \int x(x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

+	x	↓	dikali	↓	$(x-3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$	↓
	1	↓	dikali	↓	$\frac{2}{3}(x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}}$	↓
	0				$\frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{5}(x-3)^{\frac{5}{2}} =$	

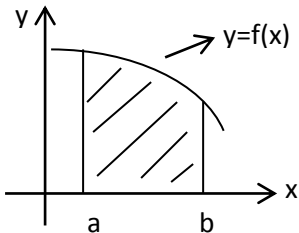
$$\frac{4}{15} (x-3)^2 \sqrt{(x-3)}$$

menjadi

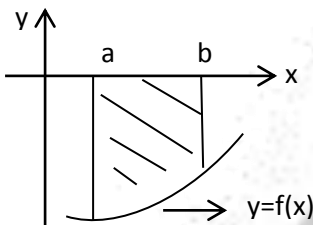
$$\begin{aligned} \int x\sqrt{x-3} \, dx &= x \cdot \frac{2}{3} (x-3)\sqrt{(x-3)} - 1 \cdot \frac{4}{15} (x-3)^2 \sqrt{(x-3)} + C \\ &= \frac{2x}{3} (x-3)\sqrt{(x-3)} - \frac{4}{15} (x-3)^2 \sqrt{(x-3)} + C \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Menentukan Luas Antara Kurva Di Atas atau Bawah Kurva**

Pada gambar, daerah yg diarsir terletak antara $y=f(x)$ dan sumbu x dengan $a \leq x \leq b$ dan $y=f(x)$ di atas sumbu x , maka luas daerah yang diarsir adalah



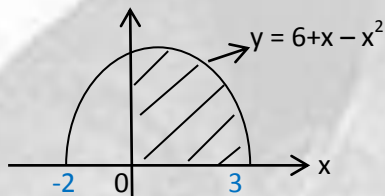
$y = f(x)$ di atas sumbu x
 $L = \int_a^b y \, dx$ atau $L = \int_a^b f(x) \, dx$



$y = f(x)$ di bawah sumbu x
 $L = -\int_a^b y \, dx$ atau $L = -\int_a^b f(x) \, dx$

Contoh soal :

- Tentukan luas daerah yg diarsir pada grafik berikut !



jawab :

Batas-batas integral

$$y = 6 + x - x^2$$

$$0 = 6 + x - x^2$$

$$0 = (-x+3)(x+2)$$

$$x = -2 \vee x = 3$$

Batas-batas

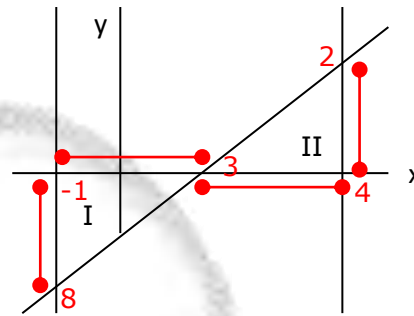
$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^3 6 + x - x^2 \, dx \\ &= \left[6x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^3 \\ &= \left(6 \cdot 3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3^2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 \right) - 0 \\ &= 18 + \frac{9}{2} - 9 \\ &= 9 + 4\frac{1}{2} \\ &= 13\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

- Tentukan luas daerah yg dibatasi oleh $y=2x - 6$, $x = -1$, $x=4$, dan sumbu x !

jawab :

$$y=2x-6$$

X	0	3
y	6	0



cara I

$$L = L I + L II$$

$$= - \int_{-1}^3 (2x - 6) dx + \int_3^4 (2x - 6) dx$$

$$= - (x^2 - 6x)]_{-1}^3 + (x^2 - 6x)]_3^4$$

$$= - \{ (3^2 - 6 \cdot 3) - ((-1)^2 - 6 \cdot -1) \} + \{ (4^2 - 6 \cdot 4) - (3^2 - 6 \cdot 3) \}$$

$$= - \{ (9-18)-(1+6) \} + \{ (16-24)-(9-18) \}$$

$$= - (-9-7) -8+9$$

$$= 16+1$$

$$= 17 \text{ satuan luas}$$

cara II

$$L I \rightarrow L \Delta I = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 8 = 16 \text{ satuan luas}$$

$$x = \text{jarak } -1 \text{ hingga } 3 = 4 \text{ satuan}$$

$$y = 2x - 6$$

$$= 2(-1) - 6$$

$$= -8$$

$$= 8 \text{ satuan}$$

$$L II \rightarrow L \Delta II = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 = 1 \text{ satuan luas}$$

$$x = \text{jarak } 3 \text{ hingga } 4 = 1 \text{ satuan}$$

$$y = 2x - 6$$

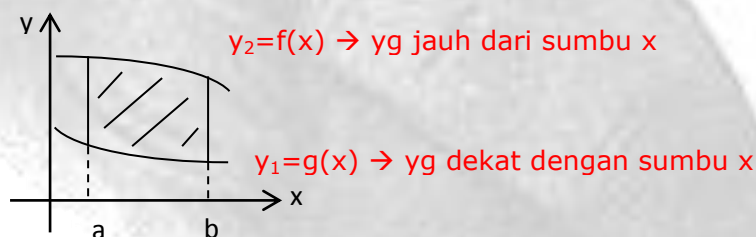
$$= 2(4) - 6$$

$$= 2 \text{ satuan}$$

$$L = L I + L II$$

$$= 16 + 1 = 17 \text{ satuan luas}$$

Diantara Dua Kurva

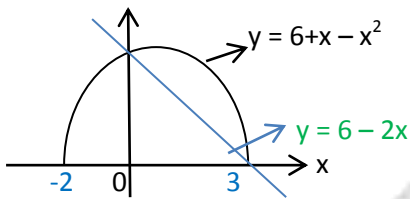


pada gambar yg diarsir terletak antara $y_2=f(x)$ dan $y_1=g(x)$ dengan $a \leq x \leq b$, maka luas daerahnya

$$\begin{aligned} L &= L_f - L_g \\ &= \int_a^b y_2 dx - \int_a^b y_1 dx \\ &= \int_a^b (y_2 - y_1) dx \end{aligned}$$

Contoh soal :

Tentukan luas daerah yg diarsir !



Cara I

Batas-batas integral

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 6+x-x^2 \\ 0 &= 6+x-x^2 \\ 0 &= (-x+3)(x+2) \\ x &= -2 \vee x=3 \end{aligned}$$

titik potong y_2 dengan sumbu y
syarat $x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 6+x-x^2 \\ &= 6+0-0^2 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$ax+by = ab$$

$$\begin{aligned} l &= 6x+3y = 18 \\ l &= 2x+y = 6 \\ y &= 6-2x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \int_0^3 (y_2 - y_1) dx \\ &= \int_0^3 \{(6+x-x^2) - (6-2x)\} dx \\ &= \int_0^3 (3x-x^2) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{3}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^3 \\ &= \left(\frac{3}{2} \cdot 3^2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 \right) - 0 \\ &= \frac{27}{2} - \frac{27}{3} \\ &= \frac{27}{6} \\ &= 4\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

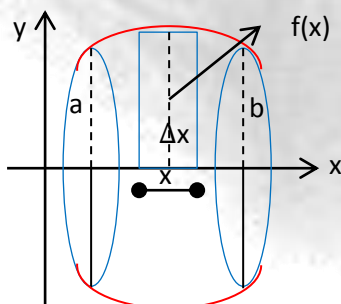
Cara II

$$L = \frac{D\sqrt{D}}{-6a} \quad D = \text{Diskriminan} = b^2 - 4ac$$

dari persamaan $3x - x^2$ diketahui $a=-1, b=3, c=0$, dan $D = b^2 - 4ac = 3^2 - 4(-1)0=9$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \frac{D\sqrt{D}}{-6a} \\ &= \frac{9\sqrt{9}}{-6 \cdot -1} \\ &= \frac{27}{6} \\ &= 4\frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Menentukan Volume Benda Putar**



Daerah yg diarsir adalah daerah antara kurva $y=f(x)$ dan sumbu x dengan $a \leq x \leq b$,

jika diputar 360 ° terhadap sumbu x

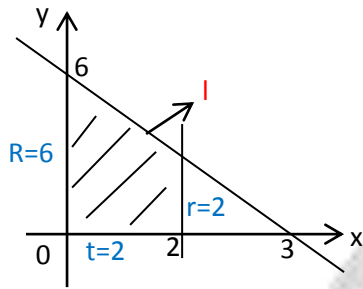
$$v = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \text{ atau } v = \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx$$

jika diputar 360 ° terhadap sumbu y

$$v = \pi \int_a^b f^2(y) dx \text{ atau } v = \pi \int_a^b x^2 dx$$

Contoh soal :

Tentukan luas daerah yg diarsir jika diputar 360 ° terhadap sumbu x !



cara I

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 6x + 3y = 18 \\ I &= 2x + y = 6 \\ y &= 6 - 2x \end{aligned}$$

Batas-batas $x=0$ s.d $x=2$

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \pi \int_0^2 y^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (6 - 2x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^2 (36 - 24x + 4x^2) dx \\ &= \pi \left(36x - \frac{24}{2}x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \pi \left(36 \cdot 2 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot 2^3 \right) - 0 \\ &= \pi \left(72 - 48 + \frac{32}{3} \right) \\ &= 34\frac{2}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

cara II

bangun membentuk kerucut terpancung dgn rumus $\frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot t (R^2 + r^2 + R \cdot r)$
ket. R=jari-jari O besar dan r=jari-jari O kecil

mencari R dari $x=0$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 6 - 2x \\ &= 6 - 2 \cdot 0 \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

mencari r dari $x=2$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= 6 - 2x \\ &= 6 - 2 \cdot 2 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

t = jarak dari 0 hingga 2 = 2 satuan

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot t (R^2 + r^2 + R \cdot r) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 2 (6^2 + 2^2 + 6 \cdot 2) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi (36 + 4 + 12) \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi \cdot 52 \\ &= \frac{104}{3} \pi \\ &= 34\frac{2}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

➤ **Penyelesaian Persamaan Diferensial**

bentuk umum :

$\frac{dy}{dx} - 10x + 5 = 0 \rightarrow$ persamaan diferensial orde (turunan tertinggi) 1 derajat
(pangkat dari turunan tertinggi) 1

$\left\{ \frac{dy}{dx} \right\}^2 + 4x - 6 = 0 \rightarrow$ persamaan diferensial orde 1 derajat 2

$\left\{ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right\}^4 + \left\{ \frac{dy}{dx} \right\}^3 + 8 = 0 \rightarrow$ persamaan diferensial orde 2 derajat 4

Langkah-langkah :

1. ubah menjadi hitung integral tak tentu / $dy = \dots$
2. hasilnya $\dots + C$, C = konstanta
3. hitung nilai C

Contoh soal :

- Selesaikanlah persamaan diferensial $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^3 - 4x + 2$ dengan $y=20$ jika $x=2$!

jawab :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x^3 - 4x + 2$$

jika $x=2$, maka $y=20$

$$dy = (2x^3 - 4x + 2) dx$$

$$20 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^4 - 2 \cdot 2^2 + 2 \cdot 2 + C$$

$$y = \int 2x^3 - 4x + 2 dx$$

$$20 = 8 - 8 + 4 + C$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2}x^4 - 2x^2 + 2x + C$$

$$20 = 4 + C$$

$$C = 16$$

- Gradien kurva $m=4x$. Tentukanlah persamaan kurva yg melalui titik $P(2,3)$!

jawab :

$$m = \frac{dy}{dx} = 4x$$

$$dy = 4x dx$$

$$y = \int 4x dx$$

$$y = 2x^2 + C$$

kurva melalui titik $P(2,3)$

$$3 = 2 \cdot 2^2 + C$$

$$3 = 8 + C$$

$$C = -5$$

jadi, persamaan kurva adalah $y = 2x^2 + C \rightarrow y = 2x^2 - 5$

➤ Integral Rangkap

Cara :

1. integral didalam kurung dihitung terlebih dahulu dgn menganggap variable y

$$\begin{aligned} \iint f(x,y) dA &= \iint f(x,y) dx \cdot dy \\ &= \int_a^b \left\{ \int_{y=f_1(x)}^{y=f_2(x)} f(x,y) dx \right\} dy \end{aligned}$$

2. hasilnya diintegalknkan kembali terhadap y

$$\begin{aligned} \iint f(x,y) dA &= \iint f(x,y) dx \cdot dy \\ &= \int_a^b \left\{ \int_{y=f_1(y)}^{y=f_2(y)} f(x,y) dy \right\} dx \end{aligned}$$

Contoh soal :

Selesaikanlah $\int_2^4 \int_1^2 (x^2 + y^2) dx \cdot dy$!

jawab :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_2^4 \int_1^2 (x^2 + y^2) dx \cdot dy &= \int_2^4 \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 + xy^2 \right]_1^2 dy \\ &= \int_2^4 \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 2^3 + 2y^2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 1^3 + 1y^2 \right) \right] dy \\ &= \int_2^4 \left[\frac{7}{3} + y^2 \right] dy \\ &= \left[\frac{7}{3}y + \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right]_2^4 \\ &= \left[\frac{7}{3} + 4^2 \right] - \left[\frac{7}{3} + 2^2 \right] \\ &= \frac{28+64-14-8}{3} \\ &= \frac{70}{3} \\ &= 23\frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

MATERI 18

STATISTIKA

Statistika adalah adalah ilmu tentang cara cara mengumpulkan, menabulasi, menggolong-golongkan, menganalisa dan menarik kesimpulan dari data yang ada atau data yg berupa angka disajikan dalam bentuk tabel atau diagram.

➤ Istilah-istilah Dalam Statistika

Data → ket. / informasi dapat berupa angka / ket.

Macam-macam Data :

Menurut bentuknya :

- | |
|--|
| 1. Data Kuantitatif → data yg berbentuk bilangan |
| a. Data Diskrit = data dari menghitung |
| b. Data Kontinyu = data dari mengukur |
| 2. Data Kualitatif → data berbentuk keterangan , seperti alamat, agama, status, jenis kelamin, dll. |

Menurut asalnya :

- | |
|---|
| 1. Data Internal → data dari dalam institusi |
| 2. Data Eksternal → data dari luar institusi |

Menurut cara memperolehnya :

- | |
|---|
| 1. Data Primer → data yg didapat langsung dari obyeknya, kemudian diolah sendiri |
| 2. Data sekunder → data yg didapat dari data yg sudah diolah pihak lain, bahkan sudah dipublikasikan |

Menurut waktunya :

- | |
|--|
| 1. Data Cross Section → Data yg dikumpulkan pada waktu tertentu dan hanya menggambarkan hanya pada waktu itu. |
| 2. Data Berkala → Data yg dikumpulkan dari waktu ke waktu dan dapat memberikan gambaran tentang perkembangan suatu. |

Metode mengumpulkan data :

Menurut obyek yg diteliti :

1. **Metode sensus** → meneliti seluruh obyek penelitian
2. **Metode sampling** → meneliti sebagian obyek penelitian

Menurut cara pengumpulan data :

1. wawancara
2. kuesioner
3. pengamatan / observasi
4. korelasi = mengambil data dari koran, brosur, dll

➤ Penyusunan dan Penyajian Data

Penyusunan Data

1. **Metode Array**

data bilangan yg diurutkan dari kecil ke besar, atau sebaliknya
contoh soal :

susun data berikut dengan metode menaik

58 69 73 64 30 58 46 81 62 44
 32 48 56 49 62 76 92 88 91 72
 63 72 63 62 68 36 82 74 63 72
 62 56 70 60 78 62 66 63 52 84
 75 76 78 70 40 66 54 84 43 89

jawab :

30 32 36 40 43 44 46 48 49 52
 54 56 56 58 58 60 62 62 62 62
 62 63 63 63 63 64 66 66 68 69
 70 70 72 72 72 73 74 75 76 76
 78 78 81 82 84 84 88 89 91 92

2. Metode Tabel

a. Tabel Distribusi Frekuensi Tunggal

contoh :

Tahun	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Bus	489	500	458	398	275	184
Pesawat	102	97	290	789	678	893

b. Tabel Distribusi Frekuensi Kelompok

contoh :

Nilai	Frekuensi
37 - 45	3
46 - 54	6
55 - 63	9
64 - 72	13
73 - 81	10
$\sum f$	41

Penyajian Data

dalam bentuk :


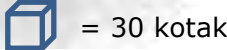



1. Diagram Gambar

contoh :

Hasil penjualan susu kotak di toko "Mbahmu" selama 4 bulan berturut-turut :

Bulan	Hasil penjualan dalam kotak
Agustus	120
September	180
Oktober	150
November	210

Diagram Gambarnya

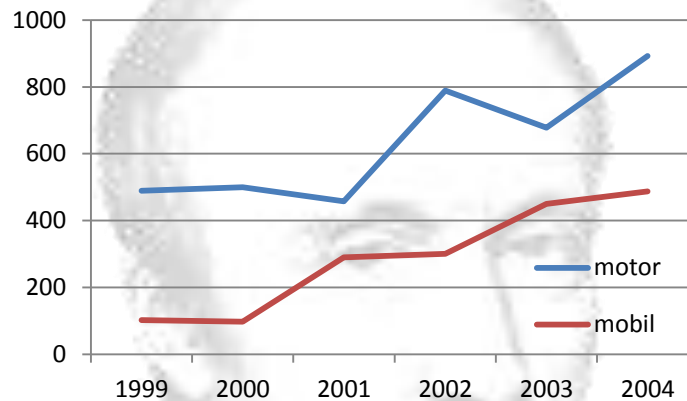
Bulan	Hasil penjualan dalam kotak	Keterangan
Agustus		
September		
Oktober		
November		

2. Diagram Garis

Pemilik motor dan mobil dari tahun 1999 hingga 2004

Tahun	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Motor	489	500	458	789	678	893
Mobil	102	97	290	300	450	487

Diagram Garisnya



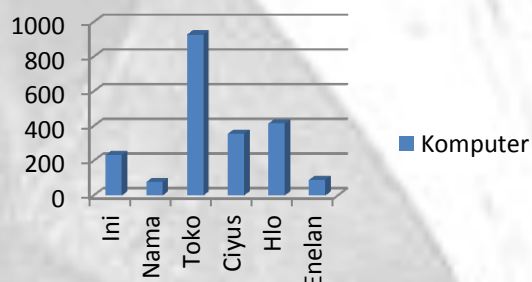
3. Diagram Batang

a. Bentuk Tunggal

Hasil penjualan komputer dari 6 toko komputer

Toko	Jumlah Komputer
Ini	234
Nama	78
Toko	928
Ciyus	356
Hlo	415
Enelan	90

Diagram Batangnya

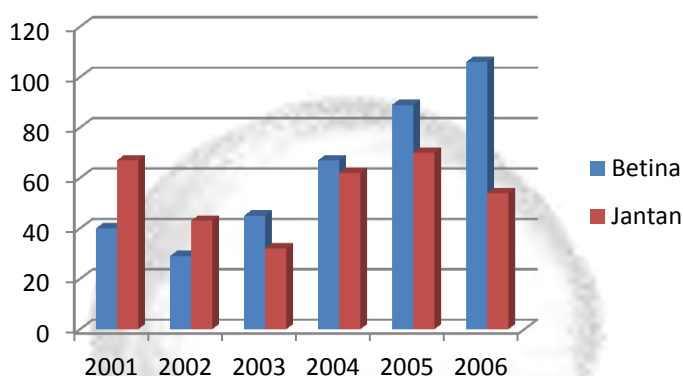


b. Bentuk ganda

Jumlah kucing betina dan jantan di penangkaran "Kucing Kita" tahun 2000 - 2006

Tahun	Betina	Jantan	Jumlah
2001	40	67	107
2002	29	43	72
2003	45	32	77
2004	67	62	129
2005	89	70	159
2006	106	54	160

Diagram Batangnya



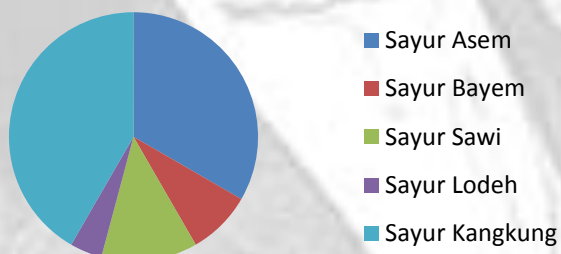
4. Diagram Lingkaran

Hasil perundingan menu makanan hari ini

Nama Makanan	Jumlah pemilih	Besar sudut pusat
Sayur Asem	8	$\frac{8}{24} \times 360^\circ = 120^\circ$
Sayur Bayem	2	$\frac{2}{24} \times 360^\circ = 30^\circ$
Sayur Sawi	3	$\frac{3}{24} \times 360^\circ = 45^\circ$
Sayur Lodeh	1	$\frac{1}{24} \times 360^\circ = 15^\circ$
Sayur kangkung	10	$\frac{10}{24} \times 360^\circ = 150^\circ$

Diagram Lingkaran

Menu Hari Ini



5. Histogram dan Poligon Frekuensi

histogram → menggambar data dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi

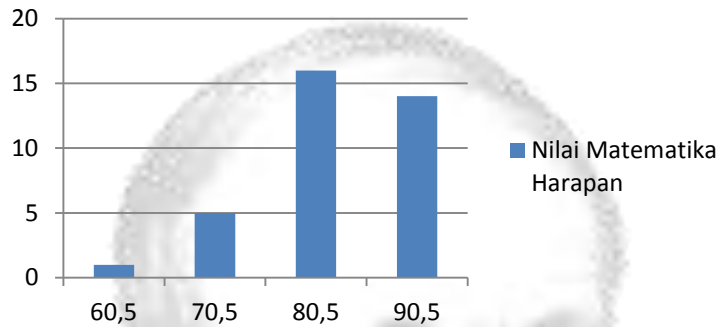
contoh :

Daftar nilai matematika harapan XII TKJ 2

Nilai	Tb	Frekuensi
61 – 70	60,5	1
71 – 80	70,5	5
81 – 90	80,5	16
90 – 100	90,5	14
Jumlah		36

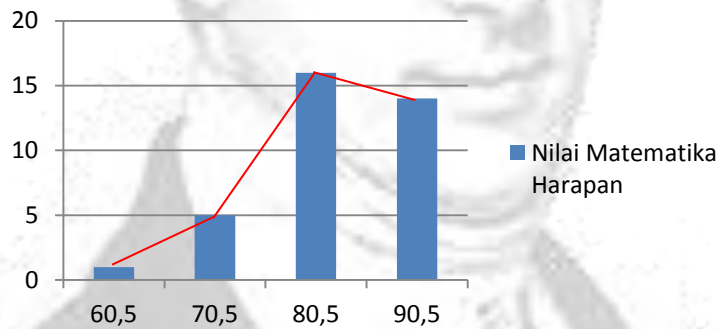
Histogramnya

Nilai Matematika Harapan



Poligon → garis yg menghubungkan titik tengah puncak dari diagram histogram
Poligon Frekuensinya

Nilai Matematika Harapan



Distribusi Frekuensi Kelompok

digunakan saat data besar dan rentan datanya cukup lebar. Cara :

1. Disusun dgn **metode array**
2. Dikelompok-kelompokan dgn **aturan Sturges**, yaitu

$$K = 1 + 3,3 \log n$$

$$R = D_b - D_k$$

$$I = \frac{R}{K}$$

ket.

K : kelas (*biasanya dibulatkan ke atas*)

n : banyak data

R : Range / Jangkauan

D_b: Data terbesar

D_k: Data terkecil

I : panjang interval kelas

(*biasanya diambil bilangan ganjil, agar titik tengahnya bulat*)

Contoh soal :

Buatlah distribusi frekuensi kelompok data berikut :

58 69 73 64 31 58 46 81 62 44

32 48 56 49 62 76 92 88 91 72

63 72 63 62 68 36 82 74 63 72

62 56 70 60 78 62 66 63 52 84

75 76 78 70 40 66 54 84 43 89

jawab :

$$n = 50$$

$$Dk = 31$$

$$Db = 92$$

$$R = 92 - 31 = 61$$

$$K = 1 + 3,3 \log n$$

$$= 1 + 3,3 \log 50$$

$$= 1 + 3,3 \cdot 1,6990$$

$$= 1 + 5,6067$$

$$= 6,6067$$

$$= 7$$

$$I = \frac{R}{K} = \frac{61}{7} = 8,71428 = 9$$

Tabel distribusi frekuensi kelompok

Nilai	Tally	Frekuensi	Titik Tengah
31 - 39	III	3	35
40 - 48	INI	5	44
49 - 57	INI	5	53
58 - 66	INI NII INI	15	62
67 - 75	INI IIN	10	71
76 - 84	INI III	8	80
85 - 93	IIII	4	89
Jumlah		50	

ket.

40 - 48 disebut kelas 2, memiliki:

$$\text{Batas bawah (batas bawah semu)} = 40$$

$$\text{Batas atas (batas atas semu)} = 48$$

$$\text{Titik tengah } \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{Bb+Ba}) = 44$$

$$\text{Tepi bawah (batas bawah nyata)} = Tb = 39,5$$

$$\text{Tepi atas (batas atas nyata)} = Ta = 48,5$$

$$\text{Frekuensi} = F = 5$$

tabel diatas dapat diubah menjadi

Nilai	Batas Nyata	Titik tengah	Frekuensi
31 - 39	30,5 - 39,5	35	3
40 - 48	39,5 - 48,5	44	5
49 - 57	48,5 - 57,5	53	5
58 - 66	57,5 - 66,5	62	15
67 - 75	66,5 - 75,5	71	10
76 - 84	75,5 - 84,5	80	8
85 - 93	84,5 - 93,5	89	4
Jumlah			50

Frekuensi Relatif, Frekuensi Kumulatif, dan Frekuensi Kumulatif Relatif

1. Frekuensi Relatif

$$f_{rel} = \frac{f}{\sum f}$$
$$\text{dalam \%} = \frac{f}{\sum f} \times 100\%$$

2. Frekuensi Kumulatif

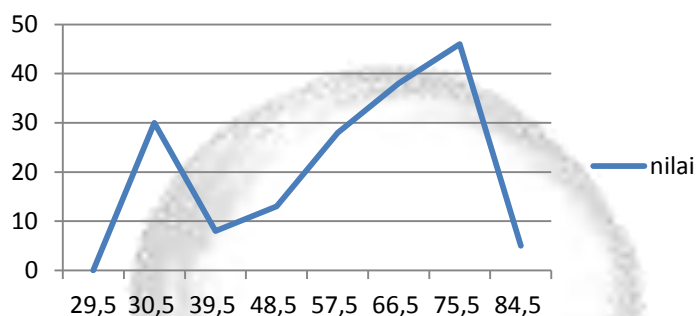
ada 2 macam :

- Frekuensi kumulatif kurang dari atau sama dengan (**FK \leq**)

Contoh grafik ogive :

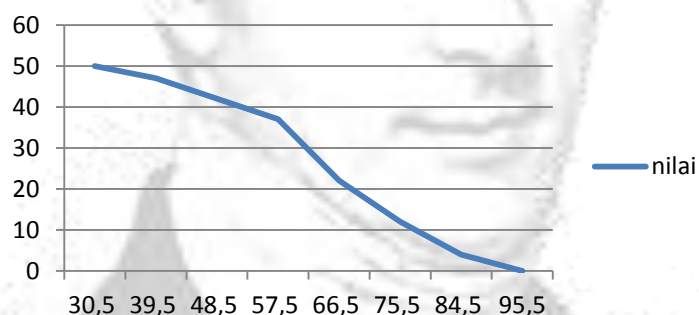
Ogive \rightarrow lengkungan halus yang merupakan pendekatan dari polygon frekuensi

nilai



- b. Frekuensi kumulatif kurang dari atau sama dengan ($FK \geq$)
Contoh grafik ogive :

nilai



3. Frekuensi Kumulatif Relatif

contoh frekuensi relatif, frekuensi kumulatif, dan frekuensi kumulatif relatif :

Nilai	f	f rel (%)	FK ≤	Fk rel ≤ (%)	FK ≥	Fk rel ≥ (%)
			0			
31 - 39	3	4	3	6	50	100
40 - 48	5	10	8	16	47	94
49 - 57	5	10	13	26	42	84
58 - 66	15	30	28	56	37	74
67 - 75	10	20	38	76	22	44
76 - 84	8	16	46	92	12	24
85 - 93	4	16	50	100	4	16
					0	
Jumlah	50	100				

➤ Ukuran Pemusatan (Tendensi Netral)

suatu nilai yg menjadi pusat dalam rangkaian data yg dapat mewakili rangkaian data tsb.

Mean (Rata-Rata Hitung)

jumlah seluruh nilai data dibagi dgn banyaknya data

1. Mean data tunggal

Bila dinyatakan dgn $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ maka

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n} \text{ atau } \bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

Bila menggunakan **mean sementara**

$$\bar{x} = A + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - A)}{n}$$

ket.

\bar{x} = mean

A = rata-rata sementara (diambil sembarang nilai)

n = banyak data

x_i = data

Contoh soal :

Tentukan mean dari data : 7, 8, 3, 9, 4, 5

jawab :

n = 6 dan A = 3

I) menggunakan $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + \dots + x_n}{n} = \frac{7+8+3+9+4+5}{6} = \frac{36}{6} = 6$$

II) menggunakan **mean sementara**

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= A + \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - A)}{n} = 3 + \frac{(7-3)+(8-3)+(3-3)+(9-3)+(4-3)+(5-3)}{6} \\ &= 3 + \frac{4+5+0+6+1+2}{6} \\ &= 3 + \frac{18}{6} \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

Mean data berbobot

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} \text{ atau } \bar{x} = A + \frac{\sum (xi-A)}{\sum f}$$

Contoh soal :

Tentukan mean dari :

Nilai	f	f(x)
3	1	3
7	2	14
7	5	35
6	2	12
$\sum f$	10	64

Jawab :

A=2

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{64}{10} = 6,4$$

2. Mean data kelompok

jika dengan bobot i, maka

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \frac{\sum fxi}{\sum f} \\ &\text{atau} \\ \bar{x} &= A + \frac{\sum fd}{\sum f} \\ &\text{atau} \\ \bar{x} &= A + \frac{\sum fu}{\sum f} \cdot i \text{ dan } u = \frac{d}{i} \end{aligned}$$

ket.

A = rata-rata sementara

d = deviasi (x-A)

Contoh soal :

Nilai	f	TT	fx	d	fd	u	fu
31-39	2	35	70	-27	-54	-3	-6
40-48	5	44	220	-18	-90	-2	-10
49-57	6	53	318	-9	-54	-1	-6
58-66	17	62	1054	0	0	0	0
67-75	10	71	710	9	90	1	10
76-84	7	80	560	18	126	2	14
85-93	3	89	267	27	81	3	9
	50		3199		99		11

jawab :

$$I) \bar{x} = \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} = \frac{3199}{50} = 63,98$$

II) jika A=62 dan d = X - A

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= A + \frac{\sum fd}{\sum f} \\ &= 62 + \frac{99}{50} \\ &= 62 + 1,98 \\ &= 63,98 \end{aligned}$$

$$III) \bar{x} = A + \frac{\sum fu}{\sum f} \cdot u \quad u = \frac{d}{i}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 62 + \frac{11}{50} \cdot 9 \\ &= 62 + \frac{99}{50} \\ &= 62 + 1,98 \\ &= 63,98 \end{aligned}$$

Median

nilai yg membagi serangkaian data yg diurutkan menurut besarnya menjadi 2 bagian yg sama

1. Median Data Tunggal

jika n adalah ganjil

$$me = X_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

jika n adalah genap

$$me = X_{\frac{n}{2}} + X_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$$

Contoh soal :

Tentukan median dari data berikut :

- 7, 5, 8, 6, 9, 7, 10, 6, 7, 3 (ganjil)
diurutkan \rightarrow 3, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 10
Me = 6

$$Me = X_{\frac{n+1}{2}} = X_{\frac{9+1}{2}} = X_5 = 6$$

- 7, 8, 6, 9, 7, 10, 2, 5, 4, 6 (genap)
diurutkan \rightarrow 2, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 10
Me = $\frac{6+7}{2} = 6,5$

$$\begin{aligned} Me &= X_{\frac{n}{2}} + X_{\frac{n+1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{X_5 + X_6}{2} \\ &= \frac{6+7}{2} \\ &= 6,5 \end{aligned}$$

2. Median Data kelompok

$$me = Tb + \frac{\frac{1}{2}n - fk}{f_{med}} \times i$$

ket.

Tb = tepi bawah kelas median

n = banyak data

Fk = frekuensi kumulatif *sebelum kelas median*

F med = frekuensi kelas median

I = panjang interval kelas

Contoh soal :

Tentukan median dari data berikut yg terletak di median $\frac{1}{2}n$:

Nilai	Tb	f	fk ≤
31-39		2	2
40-48		5	7
49-57		6	13
58-66	57,5	17	30
67-75		10	40
76-84		7	47
85-93		3	50
Σf		50	

kelas median

$$\begin{aligned} Me &= Tb + \frac{\frac{1}{2}n - fk}{f_{med}} \times i \\ &= 57,5 + \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot 50 - 13}{17} \times 9 \\ &= 57,5 + \frac{12}{17} \times 9 \\ &= 57,5 + \frac{108}{17} \\ &= 63,85 \end{aligned}$$

Modus

nilai data yg sering muncul atau frekuensinya paling banyak

1. Modus Data Tunggal

Contoh soal :

Tentukan modus dari data:

- 7, 5, 8, 6, 9, 7, 10

jawab : Mo = 7

- 7, 5, 6, 8, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10

jawab : Mo = 5, 7

- 5, 7, 6, 9, 8, 1

jawab : Mo = tidak ada, sebab semua data frekuensinya sama

mencari modus pada tabel

Nilai	3	6	7	9
Frekuensi	2	3	4	1

Mo=7, karena frekuensinya 4

2. Modus Data Kelompok

$$Mo = \hat{x} = Tb + \frac{s_1}{s_1 + s_2} \times i$$

Ket.

Tb = tepi bawah kelas modus

S₁ = selisih frekuensi kelas modus dgn kelas sebelumnya

S₂ = selisih frekuensi kelas modus dgn kelas sesudahnya

I = panjang interval kelas

Contoh soal :

Nilai	Tb	Frekuensi
31-39		2
40-48		5
49-57		6
58-66	57,5	17
67-75		10
76-84		7
85-93		3

kelas modus

jawab :

$$\begin{aligned} Mo &= Tb + \frac{s_1}{s_1 + s_2} \times i \\ &= 57,5 + \frac{(17-6)}{(17-6)+(17-10)} \cdot 9 \\ &= 57,5 + \frac{11}{18} \cdot 9 \\ &= 57,5 + 5,5 \\ &= 63 \end{aligned}$$

➤ Ukuran Penyebaran Data

Kuartil

Ukuran yg membagi serangkaian data yg telah tersusun menjadi 4 bagian sama

1. Kuartil Data Tunggal

Letak kuartil :



$$K_i = \frac{xi(n+1)}{4} \quad \text{dengan } i = 1, 2, 3$$

Jangkauan antar kuartil = hamparan :

$$H = k_3 - k_1$$

Simpangan kuartil = jangkauan semi inter kuartil :

$$kd = \frac{1}{2} (k_3 - k_1)$$

ket.

k₁ = kuartil bawah

k₂ = kuartil tengah (median)

k₃ = kuartil atas

n = banyaknya data

cara :

- Data disusun dgn urutan naik
- tentukan letak dan kemudian nilai kuartil tsb

Contoh soal :

Tentukan K₁, K₂, dan K₃ dari data 75, 65, 60, 43, 56, 67, 80, 79, 65, 89 !

jawab :

Urutan naik → 45, 56, 60, 65, 65, 67, 75, 79, 80, 89

$$n = 10$$

letak K_1

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \frac{1(n+1)}{4} \\ &= \frac{1(10+1)}{4} \\ &= 2,75 \end{aligned}$$

gunakan interpolasi

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \text{data}_2 + 0,75(\text{data}_3 - \text{data}_2) \\ &= 56 + 0,75(60-56) \\ &= 56 + 3 \\ &= 59 \end{aligned}$$

atau

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \text{data}_3 - 0,25(\text{data}_3 - \text{data}_2) \\ &= 60 - 0,25(60-56) \\ &= 60 - 1 \\ &= 59 \end{aligned}$$

letak K_2

$$\begin{aligned} K_2 &= \frac{2(n+1)}{4} \\ &= \frac{2(10+1)}{4} \\ &= 5,5 \end{aligned}$$

gunakan interpolasi

$$\begin{aligned} K_2 &= \text{data}_5 + 0,5(\text{data}_6 - \text{data}_5) \\ &= 65 + 0,5(67-65) \\ &= 65 + 1 \\ &= 66 \end{aligned}$$

atau

$$K_2 = \text{me} = \frac{65+67}{2} = 66$$

letak K_3

$$\begin{aligned} K_3 &= \frac{3(n+1)}{4} \\ &= \frac{3(10+1)}{4} \\ &= 8,25 \end{aligned}$$

gunakan interpolasi

$$\begin{aligned} K_3 &= \text{data}_8 + 0,25(\text{data}_9 - \text{data}_8) \\ &= 79 + 0,25(80-79) \\ &= 79 + 0,25 \\ &= 79,25 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, $K_1=59$, $K_2=66$, dan $K_3=79,25$

2. Kuartil Data Berbobot

Contoh soal :

Tentukan K_1 , K_2 , K_3 , H, dan Kd dari data

Nilai	4	5	6	7	8	9
Frekuensi	1	7	20	10	5	2

jawab :

$$n = 1+7+20+10+5+2 = 45$$

letak K_2

$$\begin{aligned} K_2 = \text{me} &= \frac{n+1}{2} \\ &= \frac{45+1}{2} \\ &= 23 \\ &= \text{Data}_{23} \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

stengah bag. I terdiri 22 data

$$\begin{aligned} K_1 &= \frac{\text{data}_{11} + \text{data}_{12}}{2} \\ &= \frac{6+6}{2} \\ &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_3 &= \frac{\text{data}_{34} + \text{data}_{35}}{2} \\ &= \frac{7+7}{2} \\ &= 7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H &= K_3 - K_1 \\ &= 7 - 6 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Kd &= \frac{K_3 - K_1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

3. Kuartil Data Kelompok

Letak $K_u = \left(\frac{u}{4}\right)n$ dengan $u=1, 2, 3$

$$K_u = T_{bu} + \frac{\frac{u}{4}n - f_{ku}}{f_{ku}} \cdot i$$

ket.

K_u = Kuartil ke u

T_{bu} = tepi bawah K_u

f_{ku} = frekuensi kumulatif sebelum K_u

f_{ku} = frekuensi kelas K_u

I = interval

Contoh soal :

Tentukan $K_1, K_2, K_3, H,$ dan Kd dari data
jawab :

Nilai	Tb	f	fk
31-39		2	2
40-48		5	7
49-57	48,5	6	13
58-66	57,5	17	30
67-75	66,5	10	40
76-84		7	47
85-93		3	50
jumlah		50	

*kelas K_1
kelas K_2
kelas K_3*

jawab :

letak K_1 $\frac{1}{4} n = \frac{n}{4} = \frac{50}{4} = 12,5$ (pada fk 13)

letak K_2 $\frac{2}{4} n = \frac{n}{2} = \frac{50}{2} = 25$ (pada fk 30)

letak K_3 $\frac{3}{4} n = \frac{3n}{4} = \frac{3 \cdot 50}{4} = 37,5$ (pada fk 40)

$$K_1 = Tbu + \frac{\frac{un}{4} - fk}{fku} \cdot i$$

$$= 48,5 + \frac{\frac{1 \cdot 50}{4} - 7}{6} \cdot 9$$

$$= 48,5 + 8,25$$

$$= 56,75$$

$$K_2 = 57,5 + \frac{\frac{2 \cdot 50}{4} - 13}{17} \cdot 9$$

$$= 57,5 + 6,4$$

$$= 67,9$$

$$K_3 = 66,5 + \frac{\frac{3 \cdot 50}{4} - 30}{4} \cdot 9$$

$$= 66,5 + 6,75$$

$$= 73,25$$

$$H = K_3 - K_1$$

$$= 73,25 - 56,75$$

$$= 16,50$$

$$Kd = \frac{1}{2} H$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 16,5$$

$$= 8,25$$

Desil

Ukuran yg membagi serangkaian data yg telah tersusun menjadi 10 bagian sama

1. Desil Data Tunggal

Letak $D_u = \frac{u}{10}(n+1)$ dengan $u=1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$

Contoh soal :

Tentukan D_3 dan D_6 dari data 75, 65, 60, 43, 56, 67, 89, 90, 90, 91, 92, 80, 79, 65, 89 !

jawab :

Urutan naik \rightarrow 45, 56, 60, 65, 65, 67, 75, 79, 80, 89, 89, 90, 90, 91, 92
 $n=15$

letak $D_3 = \frac{u}{10}(n+1) = \frac{3}{10}(15+1) = 4,8$

nilai $D_3 = x_4 + 0,8(x_5 - x_4)$

$$= 65 + 0,8(65 - 65)$$

$$= 65$$

letak $D_6 = \frac{u}{10}(n+1) = \frac{6}{10}(15+1) = 9,6$

nilai $D_6 = x_9 + 0,6(x_{10} - x_9)$

$$= 80 + 0,6(89 - 80)$$

$$= 80 + 5,4$$

$$= 85,4$$

2. Desil Data Kelompok

Letak $D_u = \frac{u}{10} n$ dengan $u=1, 2, 3, \dots, 9$

$$D_u = Tbu + \frac{\frac{un}{10} - fk}{fDu} \cdot i$$

ket.
 Du = desil ke u
 Tbu = Tepi bawah desil ke u
 fk = f kumulatif sebelum kelas Du
 fDu = f kelas u
 i = interval

Contoh soal :

Tentukan D_3 dan D_7 dari data

Nilai	Tb	f	fk
31-39		2	2
40-48		5	7
49-57	48,5	6	13
58-66	57,5	17	30
67-75	66,5	10	40
76-84		7	47
85-93		3	50
jumlah		50	

kelas D_3
 kelas D_7

jawab :

$$n = 50$$

$$\text{letak } D_3 = \frac{3}{10} n = \frac{3 \cdot 50}{10} = 15 \quad (\text{pada } fk \ 13)$$

$$\text{letak } D_7 = \frac{7}{10} n = \frac{7 \cdot 50}{10} = 35 \quad (\text{pada } fk \ 30)$$

$$D_3 = Tbu + \frac{\frac{u \cdot n}{10} - fk}{fDu} \cdot i$$

$$= 57,5 + \frac{\frac{3 \cdot 50}{10} - 13}{17} \cdot 9$$

$$= 57,5 + \frac{2}{17} \cdot 9$$

$$= 57,5 + 1,06$$

$$= 58,557$$

$$D_7 = 66,5 + \frac{\frac{50 \cdot 7}{10} - 30}{10} \cdot 9$$

$$= 66,5 + \frac{5}{10} \cdot 9$$

$$= 66,5 + 4,5$$

$$= 71$$

Persentil

Ukuran yg membagi serangkaian data yg telah tersusun menjadi 100 bagian sama

1. Persentil Data Tunggal

$$\text{letak } P_u = \frac{u}{100} (n+1) \text{ dengan } u=1, 2, 3, \dots, 99$$

cara : sama dgn kuartil dan desil

2. Persentil Data Kelompok

$$\text{letak } P_u = \frac{u}{100} n \text{ dengan } u=1, 2, 3, \dots, 99$$

$$P_u = Tbu + \frac{\frac{u \cdot n}{100} - fk}{fPu} \cdot i$$

ket.

Pu = persentil ke u
 Tbu = Tepi bawah Pu
 fk = f kumulatif sebelum kelas Pu
 fpu = f kelas Pu
 i = Interval

Contoh soal :

Tentukan P_{10} dan P_{90} dari data

Nilai	Tb	f	fk
31-39		2	2
40-48	39,5	5	7
49-57		6	13
58-66		17	30
67-75		10	40
76-84	75,5	7	47
85-93		3	50
jumlah		50	

kelas P_{10}
 kelas P_{90}

jawab :

$n = 50$

letak $P_{10} \quad \frac{10}{100} n = \frac{10 \cdot 50}{100} = 5$ (pada fk 5)

letak $P_{90} \quad \frac{90}{100} n = \frac{90 \cdot 50}{100} = 45$ (pada fk 30)

$$P_{10} = Tbu + \frac{\frac{un}{100} - fk}{fPu} \cdot i$$

$$= 39,5 + \frac{\frac{10 \cdot 50}{100} - 2}{5} \cdot 9$$

$$= 39,5 + \frac{3}{5} \cdot 9$$

$$= 39,5 + 5,4$$

$$= 44,9$$

$$P_{90} = 75,5 + \frac{\frac{90 \cdot 50}{100} - 2}{5} \cdot 9$$

$$= 75,5 + \frac{43}{5} \cdot 9$$

$$= 75,5 + 6,43$$

$$= 81,93$$

Simpangan atau Dispersi

1. Jangkauan / Range

Selisih nilai terbesar dan terkecil

a. Jangkauan Data Tunggal

$$R = Db - Dk$$

ket.

R = jangkauan / range

Db = Data terbesar

Dk = Data terkecil

Contoh soal :

Tentukan jangkauan dari data 7, 5, 8, 6, 9, 7

jawab :

$Db = 9$ dan $Dk = 5$, jadi $R = Db - Dk = 9 - 5 = 4$

b. Jangkauan Data Kelompok

$$R = Ba \max - Bb \min$$

ket.

Ba max = batasaas atas kelas tertinggi

Bb min = batas bawah kelas terendah

Contoh soal :

Tentukan jangkauan dari data

Nilai	Frekuensi
41-50	2
51-60	10
61-70	19
71-80	13
81-90	5
91-100	1
Jumlah	50

jawab :

$$Bb = 41 \text{ dan } Ba = 100, \text{ jadi } R = Ba - Bb = 100 - 41 = 59$$

2. Simpangan Rata-Rata

ukuran dispersi yg menyatakan penyebaran nilai terhadap rata-ratanya

a. Simpangan Rata-Rata Data Tunggal

$$SR = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} |xi - \bar{x}|}{n}$$

ket.

SR = Simpangan rata-rata

xi = nilai data

\bar{x} = nilai rata-rata

n = banyaknya data

Contoh soal :

Tentukan simpangan rata-rata dari data 7, 5, 8, 6, 9, 7

jawab :

$$n=6 \text{ dan } \bar{x} = \frac{7+5+8+6+9+7}{6} = \frac{42}{6} = 7$$

$$\begin{aligned} SR &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{i=n} |xi - \bar{x}|}{n} \\ &= \frac{|7-7|+|5-7|+|8-7|+|6-7|+|9-7|+|7-7|}{6} \\ &= \frac{|0|+|-2|+|1|+|-1|+|2|+|0|}{6} \\ &= \frac{0+2+1+1+2+0}{6} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

b. Simpangan Rata-Rata Data Berbobot atau Berkelompok

$$SR = \frac{\sum f|x - \bar{x}|}{\sum f}$$

Contoh soal :

tentukan simpangan rata-rata dari data

Nilai	3	6	7	9
Frekuensi	2	3	1	4

jawab :

$$\bar{x} = \frac{67}{10} = 6,7$$

Nilai	f	fx	$ x - \bar{x} $	$f x - \bar{x} $
3	2	4	3,7	2,4
6	3	18	0,7	2,1
7	1	7	0,3	0,3
9	4	36	2,3	9,2
$\sum f$	10	67		19,0

$$\begin{aligned} SR &= \frac{\sum f|x - \bar{x}|}{\sum f} \\ &= \frac{19}{10} = 1,9 \end{aligned}$$

3. Simpangan Baku / Simpangan Standar

akar pangkat dua dari jumlah simpangan kuadrat dibagi banyaknya data

a. Simpangan Baku Data Tunggal

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{n}}$$

Contoh soal :

Tentukan simpangan baku dari data 7, 5, 8, 6, 9, 7

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{5+6+7+7+8+9}{6} \\ &= \frac{42}{6} \\ &= 7\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x-\bar{x})^2}{n}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(5-7)^2 + (6-7)^2 + (7-7)^2 + (7-7)^2 + (8-7)^2 + (9-7)^2}{6}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{10}{6}} \\ &= \sqrt{1,67} \\ &= 1,2922\end{aligned}$$

b. Simpangan Baku Data Berbobot atau Kelompok

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x-\bar{x})^2}{\sum f}}$$

Contoh soal :

Tentukan simpangan baku dari data

Nilai	3	6	7	9
Frekuensi	2	3	1	4

jawab :

Nilai	f	fx	(x- \bar{x})	(x- \bar{x}) ²	f(x- \bar{x}) ²
3	2	6	-3,7	13,69	27,38
6	3	18	-0,7	0,49	1,47
7	1	7	0,3	0,09	0,09
9	4	36	2,3	5,29	21,16
$\sum f$	10	67			50

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{\sum fx}{\sum f} \\ &= \frac{67}{10} \\ &= 6,7\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum f(x-\bar{x})^2}{\sum f}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{50}{10}} \\ &= \sqrt{5} \\ &= 2,236\end{aligned}$$

4. Angka Baku / Nilai Standar (Z-Score)

nilai yg menyatakan perbandingan antara suatu nilai data dengan nilai rata-ratanya dibagi dgn simpangan bakunya

$$Z = \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s}$$

ket.

Z = angka baku / nilai standar

s = simpangan baku

x = nilai data

\bar{x} = mean

Contoh soal :

- Dari hasil nilai ulangan math XII TKJ 2 diperoleh mean 74 dan simpangan baku 1,5. Tentukan angka baku dari siswa yg mendapat nilai 80 !

jawab :

$$\bar{x} = 74, x=80, \text{ dan } s=1,5$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s} \\ &= \frac{80 - 74}{1,5} \\ &= \frac{6}{1,5} \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

- Nilai baku Fira adalah 1,8. Jika mean XII TKJ 2 80 dan standar deviasinya 2, tentukanlah nilai Fira !

jawab :

$$\bar{x} = 80, z=1,8 \text{ dan } s=2$$

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{x - \bar{x}}{s} \\ 1,8 &= \frac{x - 80}{2} \\ 3,6 &= x - 80 \\ x &= 83,6 \end{aligned}$$

5. Koefisien Variasi

nilai yg menyatakan perbandingan antara simpangan baku dgn nilai mean-nya yg dinyatakan dalam prosen

$$KV = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \times 100\%$$

ket.

KV = Koefisien variasi

s = simpangan baku

\bar{x} = mean

Contoh soal :

- Diketahui rata-rata suatu kumpulan data adalah 60 dan simpangan baku 12, tentukan koefisien variasinya?

$$\bar{x} = 60 \text{ dan } s = 12$$

$$\begin{aligned} KV &= \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \times 100\% \\ &= \frac{12}{60} \times 100\% \\ &= 20\% \end{aligned}$$

- Diketahui siswa diteliti berat dan tinggi badannya masing masing 60 kg dan 160 cm, sedangkan simpangan baku masing masing 15 kg dan 8 cm, ukuran manakah yang lebih beragam ?

$$\bar{x}_B = 60, \bar{x}_t = 160, s_B = 15, \text{ dan } s_t = 8$$

$$KV_B = \frac{s}{x} \times 100\% = \frac{15}{60} \times 100\% = 25\%$$

$$KV_t = \frac{s}{x} \times 100\% = \frac{8}{160} \times 100\% = 5\%$$

jadi, $KV_t \leq KV_b$ data untuk tinggi lebih beragam daripada untuk berat badan