

BARISAN DAN DERET

Deret dibentuk oleh jumlah suku-suku barisan.

**Sebagai contoh : 1, 3, 5, 7, adalah barisan
sedang 1+3+5+7+..... adalah deret.**

Contoh :

1. Geometric series

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

2. Binomial :

$$(1+x)^n = 1 = nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots (-1 < x < 1)$$

3. Logaritma :

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \dots (-1 < x < 1)$$

4. Exponensial :

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots (-\infty \leq x \leq +\infty)$$

5. Sinus

$$\sin(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots (-\infty \leq x \leq +\infty)$$

6. Cosinus

$$\cos(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots (-\infty \leq x \leq +\infty)$$

DERET TAK HINGGA adalah deret yang jumlah sukunya tak berhingga banyaknya.

Masalah yang muncul pada deret tak hingga adalah apakah deret tersebut konvergen atau divergen.

Suatu deret tak hingga disebut deret konvergen jika jumlah n sukunya (S_n) menuju ke sebuah harga tertentu jika $n \rightarrow \infty$. Sebaliknya jika S_n tidak menuju ke harga tertentu ketika $n \rightarrow \infty$ disebut deret divergen.

Contoh.

1. Tinjau suatu deret: $1+1/2+1/4+1/8+\dots$

Deret ini dikenal sbg deret ukur (geometri) dengan $a=1$, $r=1/2$. Jumlah n suku pertama dirumuskan sebagai:

$$S_n = \frac{a(1 - r^n)}{1 - r} = \frac{1(1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n)}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2(1 - \frac{1}{2^n})$$

Jika $n \rightarrow \infty$, maka $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = 2 \rightarrow$ deret konvergen

2. Tinjau suatu deret: $1+3+9+27+81+\dots$

Juga merupakan deret ukur dengan $a=1$ dan $r=3$.

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

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \infty \rightarrow$ deret divergen

DERET PANGKAT

1. Dalam x

Bentuk umum: $C_0 + C_1x + C_2x^2 + C_3x^3 + \dots + C_nx^n$

Suku umum deret $U_n = C_n x^n$

Jari-jari konvergensi $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_n}{C_{n+1}} \right|$

Interval konvergensi

Jika $|x| < \rho \rightarrow \sum_1^{\infty} C_n x^n$ konvergen

$|x| > \rho \rightarrow \sum_1^{\infty} C_n x^n$ divergen

a. Tentukan jari-jari dan interval konvergensi dari deret $\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

Jari-jari konvergensi $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_n}{C_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)^2}{n^2} \right| = 1$

interval konvergensi

konvergen $|x| < 1 \rightarrow -1 < x < 1$

divergen $|x| > \rho \rightarrow x < -1$ dan $x > 1$

bagaimana pada $x = 1$ dan $x = -1$

Pada $x = 1$ deretnya $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ deret konvergen, deret hiperharmonis dengan $k=2$

Pada $x = -1$ deretnya $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)}{n^2}$ merupakan deret berayun

- turun monoton

- $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |U_n| = 0$

→ deret konvergen

Sehingga interval konvergensi menjadi :

Konvergen $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ dan divergen pada $x < -1$ dan $x > 1$

b. Tentukan jari-jari dan interval konvergensi dari deret $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{n!}$$

Jari-jari konvergensi $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_n}{C_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(n+1)!}{n!} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) = \infty$

Jadi interval konvergensinya $-\infty < x < \infty$, deret konvergen di semua harga x.

2. Dalam $f(x)$

Bentuk umum: $C_0 + C_1[f(x)] + C_2[f(x)]^2 + \dots + C_n[f(x)]^n$

Suku umum deret $U_n = C_n[f(x)]^n$

Jari-jari konvergensi $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_n}{C_{n+1}} \right|$

Jika $|f(x)| < \rho \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n[f(x)]^n$ konvergen

$|f(x)| > \rho \rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n[f(x)]^n$ divergen

Tentukan jari-jari dan interval konvergensi dari deret $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^n} \left[\frac{x-6}{x+4} \right]^n$

$$C_n = \frac{1}{4^n}$$

Jari-jari konvergensi $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{C_n}{C_{n+1}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{4^{n+1}}{4^n} \right| = 4$

Interval konvergensi:

$$\left| \frac{x-6}{x+4} \right| < 4 \rightarrow -4 < \left| \frac{x-6}{x+4} \right| < 4 \rightarrow x < \frac{-22}{3} \text{ dan } x > -2$$

Jadi deret konvergen pada $x < \frac{-22}{3}$ dan divergen pada $\frac{-22}{3} < x < -2$

**SOAL- SOAL YANG HARUS DIKERJAKAN DAN JAWABAN HARUS
DIKIRIMKAN SEBELUM BATAS WAKTU YANG SUDAH DITENTUKAN**

1. a. Buatlah contoh barisan dan deret yang terhingga,
b. Buatlah contoh barisan dan deret tak hingga
2. Buatlah dua contoh Deret tak hingga, kemudian carilah jari-jari konvergennya.

PENYELESAIAN TUGAS

J) Tentukan Deret Taylor dan MacLaurin dari :

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)^2}$$

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

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

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \frac{-6}{(1+x)^5}$$

Untuk fungsi Diferensikan Pada.

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$$

$$\text{Jadi } f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}} = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{x^{n+1}}$$

Diferensiasi Deret MacLaurin

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$$

$$b. f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

$$f(0) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{-1}{(1+x)^2} \Rightarrow f''(0) = -1 = -1!$$

$$f'''(x) = \frac{2}{(1+x)^3} \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 2 = 2!$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -6(1+x)^4 \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = -6 = -3!$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = 24(1+x)^5 \Rightarrow f^{(5)}(0) = 24 = 4!$$

$$\text{Maka } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots$$

Dengan cara :

$$1. e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

$$2. \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \dots \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$3. \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \dots \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$4. \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \dots \quad -1 < x \leq 1$$

Dengan cara yang sama akan diperoleh Jadi :

$$5. \tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{16x^7}{315} \dots \quad |x| < \pi/2$$

$$6. \cot x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{45} - \frac{2x^7}{945} \dots \quad 0 < |x| < \pi$$

$$7. \operatorname{sinh} x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} \dots \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$8. \cosh x = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} \dots \quad 0 < x < \infty$$

2) Tentukan Deret Taylor das MacLaurin dia :

a. $f(x) = \sin x$

$$f(0) = 0.$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f'(0) = 1.$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow f''(0) = 0.$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow f'''(0) = -1$$

$$f''''(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f''''(0) = 0$$

$$f^v(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f^v(0) = 1$$

$$\text{Maka } \sin x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \dots$$

b. $f(x) = \cos x$,

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x \Rightarrow f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f''''(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow f''''(0) = 1$$

$$f^v(x) = -\sin x \Rightarrow f^v(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Maka } \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

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SOAL

1. TENTUKAN DERET TAYLOR & MACLUOREN DARI

$$a. f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} \quad b. f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

2. TENTUKAN DERET TAYLOR & MACLUOREN DARI

$$a. f(x) = \sin x \quad b. f(x) = \cos x$$

JAWABAN

$$1. \underline{g} \cdot f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

DEPEN MACLOUREN BERARTI PUSATNYA $x_0 = 0$

SEBELUMNYA KITA SUDAH MEMPUNYAI DEPET KHUSUS 1 YAITU:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n$$

DARI BENTUK DIATAS INILAH KITA MENENTUKAN DERET MAC LUOREN

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1-(-x)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-x)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \{(-)\cdot(x)\}^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$\text{b. } f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

TURUNAN DARI $f(x) = e^x$, $f'(x) = e^x$, $f''(x) = e^x$... DST

DERET MACLAUREN UNTUK e^x ADALAH

$$e^x = e^{(0)} + \frac{(x-0)}{1!} e^{(0)} + \frac{(x-0)^2}{2!} e^{(0)} + \frac{(x-0)^3}{3!} e^{(0)} + \frac{(x-0)^4}{4!} e^{(0)} + \dots$$

$$= 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots$$

TURUNAN FUNGSI $\ln(1+x)$ YAITU :

$$f(x) = \ln(x+1) \Rightarrow f'(x) = (x+1)^{-1} \Rightarrow f'(x) = -(x+1)^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(x) = 2(x+1)^{-3} \Rightarrow f^{(4)}(x) = -6(x+1)^{-4} \dots \text{DST}$$

DERET MACLAUREN DARI $\ln(x+1)$ ADALAH :

$$\ln(x+1) = \ln(0+1) + \frac{(x-0)}{1!} (0+1)^{-1} + \frac{(x-0)^2}{2!} (-(-0+1))^{-2} + \frac{(x-0)^3}{3!} 2(0+1)^{-3}$$

$$+ \frac{(x-0)^4}{4!} (-6(0+1)^{-4}) + \dots$$

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

$$2. a. f(x) = \sin(x)$$

FUNGSI $f(x) = \sin(x)$ KEDALAM DERET TAYLOR DI SEKITAR $x_0 = 1$
TENTUKAN TURUNAN $\sin(x)$ YAITU :

$$f(x) = \sin(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = \cos(x), \Rightarrow f''(x) = -\sin(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'''(x) = -\cos(x) \Rightarrow f''''(x) = \sin(x) \dots \text{DST}$$

SEHINGGA $\sin(x)$ DIHAMPIRY DENGAN DERET TAYLOR ADALAH

$$\sin(x) = \sin(1) + \frac{(x-1)}{1!} \cos(1) + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} (-\sin(1)) + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!} (-\cos(1)) + \dots$$

$$+ \frac{(x-1)^4}{4!} \sin(1) + \dots$$

MISALKAN $x-1 = h$, MAKA :

$$\sin(x) = \sin(1) + h \cos(1) - \frac{h^2}{2} \sin(1) - \frac{h^3}{6} \cos(1) + \frac{h^4}{24} \sin(1) + \dots$$

$$= 0,84 + 0,54 h - 0,420 h^2 - 0,09 h^3 + 0,03 h^4 + \dots$$

b. $f(x) = \cos x$

$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f(x) &= \cos x & \rightarrow f(0) &= 1 \\ f'(x) &= -\sin x & \rightarrow f'(0) &= 0 \\ f^2(x) &= -\cos x & \rightarrow f^2(0) &= -1 \\ f^3(x) &= \sin x & \rightarrow f^3(0) &= 0 \\ f^4(x) &= \cos x & \rightarrow f^4(0) &= 1 \quad \text{DAN SETERUSNYA} \end{aligned}$$

JADI $f(x) = \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} - \dots$

HARUS DITUNJUKKAN BAHWA $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0$

$$s_n = \frac{x^n}{n!} - f^{(n)}(tx) = \frac{x^n}{n!} - \cos\left(tx + \frac{1}{2}n\pi\right)$$

JADI $|s_n| = \frac{|x^{tx}|}{n!} \left| \cos\left(tx + \frac{1}{2}n\pi\right) \right|$ KARENA $\left| \cos\left(tx + \frac{1}{2}n\pi\right) \right| \leq 1$

MAKA $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = 0$ UNTUK SETIAP NILAI X.

1. Tentukan deret Taylor dan MacLuoren dari

a. $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$

Jawaban

$$f^{(0)}(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$

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

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

$$f^{(3)}(x) = \frac{-6}{(1+x)^4}$$

.....

Dari itu ditemukan pola

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+x)^{n+1}}$$

Dan

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{(1+0)^{n+1}} = (-1)^n n!$$

Dengan definisi Deret MacLuoren

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n!}{n!} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$f(x) = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$$

$$b. f(x) = \ln(1+x)$$

Jawab

$$f(0) = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$f'(x) = (1+x)^{-1} \rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -(1+x)^{-2} \rightarrow f''(0) = -1 = 1!$$

$$f'''(x) = 2(1+x)^{-3} \rightarrow f'''(0) = 2 = 2!$$

$$f''''(x) = -6(1+x)^{-4} \rightarrow f''''(0) = -6 = 3!$$

$$f^V(x) = 24(1+x)^{-5} \rightarrow f^V(0) = 24 = 4!$$

$$\text{Maka } \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^6}{6} + \dots$$

Dengan Kuman

$$1. e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots \Rightarrow x < \infty$$

$$2. \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} + \frac{x^9}{9!} \dots \Rightarrow x < \infty$$

$$3. \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} \dots \Rightarrow x < \infty$$

$$4. \ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots \quad -1 < x < 1$$

Dengan cara yang sama akan diperoleh deret

$$5. \tan x = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2x^5}{15} + \frac{17x^7}{315} \dots \quad |x| < \pi/2$$

$$6. \cot x = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^3}{45} - \frac{2x^5}{945} \dots \quad 0 < |x| < \pi$$

$$7. \operatorname{Sinh} x = x + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + \frac{x^7}{7!} \dots \Rightarrow x < \infty$$

$$8. \cosh x = 1 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \frac{x^6}{6!} + \frac{x^8}{8!} \dots \Rightarrow x < \infty$$

2. Tentukan Deret Taylor dan MacLaurin

a. $f(x) = \sin x$

Jawab

$$f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(x) = -\sin x \rightarrow f''(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow f'''(0) = -1$$

$$f^{iv}(x) = \sin x \rightarrow f^{iv}(0) = 0$$

$$f^v(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f^v(0) = 1$$

$$\text{Maka } \sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} \dots$$

b. $f(x) = \cos x$

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(x) = -\sin x \rightarrow f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(x) = -\cos x \rightarrow f''(0) = -1$$

$$f'''(x) = \sin x \rightarrow f'''(0) = 0$$

$$f^{iv}(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f^{iv}(0) = 1$$

$$f^v(x) = -\sin x \rightarrow f^v(0) = 0$$

$$\text{Maka } \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} \dots$$

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2. a. Deret Taylor $\sin(x)$ adalah ($x_0 = 1$)

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= \sin(1) + \frac{(x-1)}{1!} \cos(1) + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} (-\sin 1) \\ &\quad + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!} (-\cos 1) + \frac{(x-1)^4}{4!} \sin(1) + \dots\end{aligned}$$

misalkan $x-1 = h$ maka

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= \sin(1) + h \cos(1) - \frac{h^2}{2} \sin(1) - \frac{h^3}{6} \cos(1) \\ &\quad + \frac{h^4}{24} \sin(1) + \dots\end{aligned}$$

b. Deret Taylor $\cos(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(x) &= \cos 1 + \frac{(x-1)}{1!} (-\sin 1) + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2!} (-\cos 1) \\ &\quad + \frac{(x-1)^3}{3!} \sin 1 + \frac{(x-1)^4}{4!} \cos 1\end{aligned}$$

misalkan $x-1 = h$

$$\begin{aligned}\cos(x) &= \cos 1 - h \sin 1 - \frac{h^2}{2} \cos 1 + \frac{h^3}{6} \sin 1 \\ &\quad + \frac{h^4}{24} \cos 1 + \dots\end{aligned}$$

① Carilah turunan pertama dari fungsi:

a. $f(x) = (2x^2 - 3)(2x^2 - 5x + 7)$

Turunan pertama wuj. biro di cari dengan
menggunakan perhitungan seperti berikut.

$$U = (2x^2 - 3) \Rightarrow U' = 4x$$

$$V = (2x^2 - 5x + 7) \Rightarrow V' = 2x - 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}f'(x) &= U'v + v'u \\&= 2x(2x^2 - 5x + 7) + (2x - 3)(2x^2 - 3) \\&= 4x^3 - 10x^2 + 14x + 4x^3 - 6 - 10x^2 + 15 \\&= 4x^3 + 4x - 6x^2 + 9\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\text{Carim } U = 2x - 1 \quad \Rightarrow U' = 2$$

$$v = 3 + x^2 \quad \Rightarrow v' = x$$

$$f(x) = \frac{U}{v} \text{ maka}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{U'v - Uv'}{v^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{2(3+x^2) - (2x-1)x}{(3+x^2)^2} \\&= \frac{6+2x^2 - 2x^2 + x}{(3+x^2)^2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{6+x}{(3+x^2)^2} \\&= \frac{6x}{(3+x^2)^2}\end{aligned}$$

C $f(x) = 3(2x - 4)^2$

misal

$$f(u) = 3u^2 \text{ maka } f'(u) = 3u$$

$$u(x) = 2x - 4 \quad u'(x) = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}f(x) &= f(u \cdot u'(x)) \\&= 3u^2 \\&= 3(2x - 4)^2 \\&= 6(2x - 4) \\&= 12x - 24\end{aligned}$$

D $f(x) = 5\cos x - \frac{1}{2}x^2$

$$f(0) = 5\cos(0) - \frac{1}{2} \times 0^2$$

$$f(0) = 5 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0^2$$

$$f(0) = 5\cos(0) - \frac{1}{2} \times 0^2$$

0 yang di pangkatkan bilangan positif sama dengan 0

$$f(0) = 5 \times 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0^2$$

$$f(0) = 5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 0$$

$$f(0) = 5 - 0$$

$$f(0) = 5$$

Cari lah integral tunggal berikuit

a. $\int \frac{2x-1}{x^2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \int \frac{2x-1}{x^2} dx = \int (2x - 1) \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\&= 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\&= 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \left(\frac{1}{-1} \right) x^{-1} + C \\&= 2 \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \frac{1}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

b. $\int_0^4 \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}} \right) dx$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \int_0^4 x^{1/2} + x^{-1/3} dx \\&= \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + 2 x^{1/3} \Big|_0^4 \\&= \left(\frac{2}{3} (4)^{3/2} + 2 (4)^{1/3} \right) - \left(\frac{2}{3} (0)^{3/2} + 2 (0)^{1/3} \right) \\&= \frac{28}{3}\end{aligned}$$

c. $\int x^2 \sin x^3 dx$

$$U = x^3$$

$$dU = 3x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} dU = x^2 dx$$

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

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

$$\text{misal } U = x^2 + 5$$

$$dU = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} dU = x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int 3x(x^2+5) dx &= 3 \int x(x^2+5)^5 dx \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int (U)^5 dU \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (U)^6 + C \\ &= \frac{(x^2+5)^6}{4} + C\end{aligned}$$

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c. $\int x^2 \sin x^3 dx$

$$U = x^3$$

$$dU = 3x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} dU = x^2 dx$$

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

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

$$\text{misal } U = x^2 + 5$$

$$dU = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} dU = x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int 3x(x^2+5) dx &= 3 \int x(x^2+5)^5 dx \\ &= 3 \frac{1}{2} \int (U)^5 dU \\ &\stackrel{U=5}{=} \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (4)^6 + C \\ &= \frac{(x^2+5)^6}{4} + C\end{aligned}$$

c. $\int x^2 \sin x^3 dx$

$$U = x^3$$

$$dU = 3x^2 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{3} dU = x^2 dx$$

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

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

$$\text{misal } \therefore U = x^2 + 5$$

$$dU = 2x dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} dU = x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int 3x(x^2+5) dx &= 3 \int x(x^2+5)^5 dx \\ &= 3 \frac{1}{2} \int (U)^5 dU \\ &\stackrel{1}{=} \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (4)^6 + C \\ &= \frac{(x^2+5)^6}{4} + C\end{aligned}$$

- ④ Suku pertama suatu deret geometri adalah 2 dan jumlah sampai tak terhingga adalah 4 carilah rasioya
jumlah:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{a}{1-r} \\ & 4 = \frac{2}{1-r} \\ & 4(1-r) = 2 \\ & 4 - 4r = 2 \\ & -4r = 2 \\ & r = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

- ⑤ carilah n terkecil sehingga $s_n > 1.000$ pada deret geometri

$$s_n = a \frac{r^n - 1}{r - 1} = \frac{1(4^n - 1)}{4 - 1} = \frac{4^n - 1}{3}$$

nilai n yang mengakibatkan $s_n > 1000$ adalah

$$\frac{4^{n-1}}{3} > 1.000 \Leftrightarrow 4^n > 3.000$$

jika dua ruas dilogaritmisasi di potong.

$$\log 4^n > \log 3000$$

$$\Rightarrow n \log 4 > \log 3000$$

$$n > 7,78$$

Jadi nilai terkecil agar $s_n > 1.000$ adalah 8 //

tentukan deret Taylor dan deret MacLaurin

$$f(x) = e^x \cdot \cos(x)$$
 sampai suku ke lima

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (e^x \cdot \cos(x))$$

$$f''(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (e^x \cdot x \cos(x))$$

gunakan aturan diferensial

$$\frac{d}{dx} (f \cdot g) = \frac{d}{dx}(f) \cdot g + f \cdot \frac{d}{dx}(g)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (e^x) \cdot \cos(sx) + e^x \cdot \frac{d}{dx} \cos(sx)$$

$$f'(x) = e^x \cos(sx) + e^x \frac{d}{dx} (\cos(sx))$$

$$f'(x) = e^x \cos(sx) - e^x s \sin(sx)$$

$$f'(x) = e^x \cos(sx) - e^x s \sin(sx)$$