

DERET TAYLOR DAN DERET MACLUOREN

1. Deret Taylor

Teorema: hanya ada satu deret pangkat dalam $(x-c)$ yang memenuhi untuk $f(x)$ sehingga:

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-c) + a_2(x-c)^2 + \dots = \sum_0^{\infty} a_n(x-c)^n \text{ berlaku untuk semua } x \text{ dalam}$$

beberapa interval di sekitar c dengan $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!}$

Deret: $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(c)}{n!} (x-c)^n$ disebut deret Taylor

Bukti:

Jika $f(x)$ kontinu dalam selang $(c-h, c+h)$ dengan $0 \leq h \leq \infty$ dan andaikan f didefinisikan sebagai:

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1(x-c) + a_2(x-c)^2 + a_3(x-c)^3 + \dots + a_n(x-c)^n + \dots \quad (1)$$

Untuk semua x dalam selang $(c-h, c+h)$, maka:

$$f^1(x) = a_1 + 2a_2(x-c) + 3a_3(x-c)^2 + 4a_4(x-c)^3 + \dots + na_n(x-c)^{n-1} + \dots$$

$$f^{11}(x) = 2a_2 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot a_3(x-c) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot a_4(x-c)^2 + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot a_5(x-c)^3 + \dots + \dots$$

$$f^{111}(x) = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot a_3 + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot a_4(x-c) + 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot a_5(x-c)^2 + 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot a_6(x-c)^3 + \dots + \dots$$

.....

.....

$$f^n(x) = n!a_n + (n+1)!a_{n+1}(x-c) + (n+2)!a_{n+2}(x-c)^2 + (n+3)!a_{n+3}(x-c)^3 + \dots$$

Jika pada fungsi turunan di atas ditetapkan $x = c$, maka diperoleh:

$$f(c) = a_0; f^1(c) = 1!a_1; f^{11}(c) = 2!a_2; f^{111}(c) = 3!a_3; \dots f^n(c) = n!a_n$$

atau

$$a_0 = f(c); a_1 = \frac{f^1(c)}{1!}; a_2 = \frac{f^{11}(c)}{2!}; a_3 = \frac{f^{111}(c)}{3!}; \dots a_n = \frac{f^n(c)}{n!}$$

Jika harga $a_0, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, \dots$ dimasukkan ke persamaan (1) di atas, maka akan didapat:

$$f(x) = f(c) + \frac{f^1(c)}{1!} (x-c) + \frac{f^{11}(c)}{2!} (x-c)^2 + \frac{f^{111}(c)}{3!} (x-c)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^n(c)}{n!} (x-c)^n + \dots$$

2. Deret Mac Laurin

Jika deret Taylor diterapkan untuk $c=0 \rightarrow$ deret Mac Laurin

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

Contoh. Deretkan $f(x) = e^{2x}$

- di sekitar 0
- di sekitar 2

Jawab.

$$f(x) = e^{2x} \rightarrow f(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f'(x) = 2e^{2x} \rightarrow f'(0) = 2$$

$$f''(x) = 4e^{2x} \rightarrow f''(0) = 4$$

a. $f'''(x) = 8e^{2x} \rightarrow f'''(0) = 8$

dst

shg deret Mc Laurin $\rightarrow e^{2x} = 1 + 2x + \frac{4}{2!}x^2 + \frac{8}{3!}x^3 + \dots + \frac{2^n}{n!}x^n$

$$f(x) = e^{2x} \rightarrow f(2) = e^4$$

$$f'(x) = 2e^{2x} \rightarrow f'(2) = 2e^4$$

b. $f''(x) = 4e^{2x} \rightarrow f''(2) = 4e^4$]

$$f'''(x) = 8e^{2x} \rightarrow f'''(2) = 8e^4$$

dst

shg deret Taylor di sekitar $c=2 \rightarrow$

$$e^{2x} = e^4 + 2e^4(x-2) + \frac{4e^4}{2!}(x-2)^2 + \frac{8e^4}{3!}(x-2)^3 + \dots + \frac{2^n e^4}{n!}(x-2)^n$$

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

1. Tentukan deret Taylor dan Macluoren dari;

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

2. Tentukan deret Taylor dan Macluoren dari;

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

5. Deret Taylor

$$f(x) = e^x \cdot \cos x$$

$$f(u) = e^u$$

$$f(u) = e^u = 1 + u + \frac{u^2}{2!} + \frac{u^3}{3!} + \frac{u^4}{4!} + \dots$$

$$f(u) = \cos u$$

$$= 1 - \frac{u^2}{4!} + \frac{u^4}{6!} - \frac{u^6}{6!} + \dots$$

$$f(u) = e^u \cdot \cos u$$

$$= 1 + u - \frac{u^2}{2!} + \frac{u^2}{4!}$$

$$= 1 + u - \frac{u^4}{8!} + \frac{u^3}{3!} + \frac{u^4}{24!} + \frac{u^5}{5!} - \frac{u^{12}}{36!} + \dots$$

MID TEST MATEMATIKA TERAPAN

1. Turunan pertama dari fungsi

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

Turunan pertamanya bisa kita cari dengan melakukan perhitungan seperti berikut

$$U = (2x^2 - 3) ; \quad U' = 2x$$

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

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

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

$$\text{Misalkan } \begin{array}{l} U = 2x - 1 ; \quad U' = 2 \\ V = 3 + x^2 ; \quad V' = 2x \end{array}$$

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

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

$$c. f(x) = 3(2x-4)^2$$

Misalkan

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

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

$$f'(x) = f'(u) \cdot u'(x)$$

$$= 3u \cdot 2$$

$$= 3(2x-4) \cdot 2$$

$$= 6(2x-4)$$

$$= 12x - 24$$

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

2. Carilah Integral fungsi berikut

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

Jawab

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

b. $\int_0^4 \left(\sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx = \int_0^4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

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

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

$$u = x^3$$

$$du = 3x^2 dx$$

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

$$\int x^2 \cdot \sin x^3 dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \sin(u) \cdot du$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} (-\cos(u)) + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \cos x^3 + C$$

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

misalkan: $u = x^2 + 5$

$$du = 2x$$

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

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

$$= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int (u)^5 dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (u)^6 + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (x^2+5)^6 + C$$

$$= \frac{(x^2+5)^6}{4} + C$$

3. suku pertama suatu deret geometri adalah 2 dan jumlah sampai tak berhingga adalah 4
Carilah rasionya
Jawab

$$\text{Jumlah} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$4 = \frac{2}{1-r}$$

$$4(1-r) = 2$$

$$4 - 4r = 2$$

$$-4r = -2$$

$$r = \frac{-2}{-4}$$

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

4. Carilah n terkecil sehingga $S_n > 1.000$ pada deret geometri $1 + 4 + 16 + 64 + \dots$

Dari deret tersebut diketahui $a=1$ dan $r=4$ ($r>1$) sehingga jumlah n suku pertamanya dapat ditentukan sebagai berikut:

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

Nilai n yang mengakibatkan $S_n > 1.000$ adalah

$$\frac{4^n - 1}{3} > 1.000 \iff 4^n > 3.001$$

Jika kedua ruas dilogaritmakan diperoleh

$$\log 4^n > \log 3.001$$

$$\rightarrow n \log 4 > \log 3.001$$

$$n > \frac{\log 3.001}{\log 4}$$

$n > 5,78$ (menggunakan kalkulator untuk menentukan nilai logaritma)

Jadi, nilai n terkecil agar $S_n > 1.000$ adalah 6

5. Tentukan deret Taylor dan deret Maclaurin

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

jawab

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

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

$$f''(x) = e^x \cos(x) - e^x \sin(x) - e^x \sin(x) - e^x \cos(x) \\ = -2e^x \sin(x)$$

$$f'''(x) = -2e^x \sin(x) - 2e^x \cos(x)$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = -2e^x \sin(x) - 2e^x \cos(x) - 2e^x \cos(x) + 2e^x \sin(x) \\ = -4e^x \cos(x)$$

$$f^{(5)}(x) = -4e^x \cos(x) - 4e^x \sin(x)$$

maka

$$f(0) = e^0 \cos(0) = 1$$

$$f'(0) = e^0 \cos(0) - e^0 \sin(0) = 1$$

$$f''(0) = -2e^0 \sin(0) = 0$$

$$f'''(0) = -2e^0 \sin(0) - 2e^0 \cos(0) = -2$$

$$f^{(4)}(0) = -4e^0 \cos(0) = -4$$

$$f^{(5)}(0) = -4e^0 \cos(0) - 4e^0 \sin(0) = -4$$

Sehingga deret Maclauren dari $f(x) = e^x \cos(x)$ adalah :

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= f(0) + \frac{f'(0)}{1!}x + \frac{f''(0)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!}x^3 \\ &\quad + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!}x^4 + \frac{f^{(5)}(0)}{5!}x^5 \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{1!}x + \frac{0}{2!}x^2 + \frac{-2}{3!}x^3 + \frac{-4}{4!}x^4 + \frac{-4}{5!}x^5 \\ &= 1 + x + 0 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{6}x^4 - \frac{1}{30}x^5 \end{aligned}$$

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Deret Taylor $f(x) = e^x \cos x$

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

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

$$f(x) = e^x \cos x \\ = 1 + x - \frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^2}{4!} \\ = 1 + x - \frac{x^4}{8!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^8}{24!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^{12}}{36!} + \dots$$

① Carilah turunan pertama dari fungsi:

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

turunan pertama bisa kita cari dengan memecahkan per hitungan seperti berikut

$$u = (2x^2 - 3) : v' = 2x$$

$$u = (2x^2 - 5x + 7) : v = 2x - 5$$

$$f'(x) = u'v + v'u$$

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

$$= 4x^3 - 10x + 14x + 4x^3 - 6 - 10x^2 + 15$$

$$= 4x^3 + 4x - 6x^2 + 9$$

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

$$\text{misal: } u = 2x - 1 : u' = 2$$

$$v = 3 + x^2 : v' = 2x$$

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$

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

$$= \frac{6 + 2x^2 - 2x^2 - x}{(3+x^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{6-x}{(3+x^2)^2}$$

$$c. f(x) = 3(2x - 4)^2$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = f'(u \cdot u'(x))$$

$$= 3u \cdot 2$$

$$= 3(2x - 4) \cdot 2$$

$$= 6(2x - 4)$$

$$= 12x - 24.$$

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

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

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

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

0 yang di pangkatkan. hasilnya pasti
apapun sama dengan 0

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

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

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

$$f(0) = 5$$

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Carilah integral fungsi berikut

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

penyelesaian:

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

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

$$= \int_0^4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}} + c \Big|_0^4$$

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

$$= \frac{28}{3}$$

$$e \int x^2 \cdot \sin x^3 dx$$

$$U = x^3$$

$$dU = 3x^2 dx$$

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

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

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

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

$$dU = 2x$$

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

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

Nama : Agus Putut
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3. Suku pertama suatu deret geometri adalah 2 dan jumlah sampai tak terhingga adalah 4. Carilah rasioya.

$$\text{Jumlah} = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

$$4 = \frac{2}{1-r}$$

$$4(1-r) = 2$$

$$4 - 4r = 2$$

$$-4r = \frac{-2}{-4}$$

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

4. Carilah n terkecil sehingga $S_n > 1.000$ pada deret geometri

$$1 + 4 + 16 + 64 + \dots$$

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

nilai n yang mengakibatkan $S_n > 1.000$ adalah.

$$\frac{4^n - 1}{3} > 1.000 \iff 4^n > 3.001$$

Jika kedua ruas di logaritamkan di peroleh.

$$\log 4^n > \log 3.001$$

$$\rightarrow n \log 4 > \log 3.001$$

$$n > \frac{\log 3.001}{\log 4}$$

$$n > 5,78$$

Jadi nilai n terkecil agar $S_n > 1.000$ adalah

6

7) Tentukan deret Taylor dan Maclaurin

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

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

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

gunakan aturan diferensial.

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

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

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

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

$$f'(x) = e^x \cdot \cos(x) + e^x \cdot (-\sin(x))$$

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

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

QUIZ

MATA KULIAH MATEMATIKA TERAPAN



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2020

1). Carilah turunan pertama dari fungsi

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

Penyelesaian:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= (2x^2 - 3)(2x^2 - 5x + 7) \\ &= 4x^4 - 10x^3 + 14x^2 - 6x^2 + 15x - 21 \\ &= 4x^4 - 10x^3 + 8x^2 + 15x - 21 \\ f'(x) &= 16x^3 - 30x^2 + 16x + 15 \end{aligned}$$

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

Penyelesaian:

misal : $U = 2x - 1$
 $U' = 2$
 $V = 3 + x^2$
 $V' = 2x$

Maka

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \frac{U'V - UV'}{V^2} \\ &= \frac{2(3 + x^2) - (2x - 1)2x}{(3 + x^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{6 + 2x^2 - 4x^2 - 2x}{(3 + x^2)(3 + x^2)} \\ &= \frac{-2x^2 - 2x + 6}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 9} \end{aligned}$$

c). $f(x) = 3(2x-4)^2$.

Penyelesaian:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 3(2x-4)^2 \\ &= 3(2x-4)(2x-4) \\ &= 3(4x^2 - 8x - 8x + 16) \\ &= 3(4x^2 - 16x + 16) \\ f'(x) &= 12x^2 - 48x + 48 \\ &= 24x - 48 \end{aligned}$$

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

Penyelesaian:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= 5 \cos x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \\ &= 5 - \sin x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \\ &= 5(-\sin x) - x \\ f'(x) &= 5(-\sin x) - x \end{aligned}$$

2). Carilah Integral fungsi berikut:

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

Penyelesaian:

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \frac{2x-1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \int 2x^{1-2} - x^{-2} dx \\ &= \int 2x^{-1} - x^{-2} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{-1+1} x^{-1+1} - \frac{1}{-2+1} x^{-2+1} + C \\ &= 0 - \frac{1}{-1} x^{-1} + C \\ &= x^{-1} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

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

Penyelesaian :

Misal : $U = x^2$

$$dU = \sin x^2 dx$$

maka : $dU = 2x$

$$V = \int \sin x^2 dx = -\cos x^2$$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} \int U dV &= UV - \int V dU \\ &= x^2 (-\cos x^2) - \int -\cos x^2 \cdot 2x \\ &= -x^2 \cos x^2 + \sin x^2 + a \\ &= x^2 - \cos x^2 + \sin x^2 + a \end{aligned}$$

Jadi hasil dari $\int x^2 \sin x^2 dx$ adalah $x^2 - \cos x^2 + \sin x^2 + a$

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

Penyelesaian :

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

$$= \frac{3x}{2x} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (x^2 + 5)^6 + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{6} (x^2 + 5)^6 + C$$

$$= \frac{3}{12} (x^2 + 5)^6 + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (x^2 + 5)^6 + C$$

3). Suku Pertama suatu deret geometri adalah 2 dan jumlah sampai tak berhingga adalah 4. Carilah rasionya.

Penyelesaian:

$$\text{Diketahui: } a = 2$$

$$S_{\infty} : 4$$

Untuk menentukan nilai rasionya

$$S_{\infty} : 4$$

$$\frac{a}{1-r} = 4$$

$$\frac{2}{1-r} = 4$$

$$1-r = \frac{2}{4}$$

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

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

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

4). Carilah n terkecil sehingga $S_n > 1000$ pada deret geometri $1+4+16+64+\dots$

Penyelesaian:

Dari deret tersebut diketahui

$a=1$ dan $r=4$ ($r>1$) sehingga jumlah n suku pertamanya ditentukan

sebagai berikut:

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

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

nilai n yang mengakibatkan $S_n > 1000$ adalah

$$\frac{4^n - 1}{3} > 1000 \rightarrow 4^n > 3.001$$

Jika dua ruas di log kan diperoleh

$$\log 4^n > \log 3.001$$

$$\log 4 > \log 3.001$$

$$\rightarrow n > \log + 4$$

$$\rightarrow n > 5.78 \quad C$$

Jadi nilai n terkecil agar $S_n > 1000$

5. Tentukan deret Taylor dan deret MacLaurin $f(x) = e^x \cdot \cos(x)$, sampai suku ke lima.

Penyelesaian:

Bentuk umum deret Taylor dapat ditulis dalam formulasi sebagai berikut:

$$f(a) + \frac{f'(a)}{1!} (x-a) + \frac{f''(a)}{2!} (x-a)^2 + \frac{f'''(a)}{3!} (x-a)^3 + \dots + \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} (x-a)^n$$

Jika menggunakan pendekatan $a=0$

$$f(x) = e^x \rightarrow f(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f'(x) = e^x \rightarrow f'(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f''(x) = e^x \rightarrow f''(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f'''(x) = e^x \rightarrow f'''(0) = e^0 = 1$$

$$f^{(n)}(x) = e^x \rightarrow f^{(n)}(0) = e^0 = 1$$

Maka dapat ditulis menurut formulasi deret Taylor yaitu:

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

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

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

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

$$f(x) = e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1!} + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

hasilnya: $f(x) = e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} (x)^n$ terbukti merupakan deret Taylor

Jika menggunakan pendekatan $a=0$ maka

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

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

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

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

$$f^{(4)}(x) = \cos x \rightarrow f^{(4)}(0) = \cos 0 = 1 \text{ dan seterusnya.}$$

Jika ditulis dalam bentuk formulasi deret Taylor yaitu:

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

$$f(x) = \cos x = 1 + \frac{0}{1!} (x-0) + \frac{f''(0)}{2!} (x-0)^2 + \frac{f'''(0)}{3!} (x-0)^3 + \frac{f^{(4)}(0)}{4!} (x-0)^4$$

$$+ \frac{f^{(5)}(0)}{5!} (x-0)^5 + \dots$$

$$f(x) = \cos x = 1 + \frac{0}{1!} (x) + \frac{-1}{2!} (x^2) + \frac{0}{3!} (x)^3 + \frac{1}{4!} (x)^4 + \frac{0}{5!} (x)^5$$

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

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

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{-1^{n+1}}{(2n-2)!} (x)^{2n-2} \quad \text{menyatakan deret Taylor}$$

Deret MacLaurin

$$\cos x = \cos 0 + \frac{-\sin 0}{1!} x + \frac{-\cos 0}{2!} x^2 + \frac{\sin 0}{3!} x^3 + \frac{\cos 0}{4!} x^4 + \frac{-\sin 0}{5!} x^5 + \dots$$

$$= 1 + 0 + \frac{x^2}{2!} + 0 + \frac{x^4}{4!} + 0 + \dots$$

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