

Clement Samuel Marly

2206082004

Kalkulus - B

PR 2

1a. $f(x) = 4x^4 + 4x^2 + 1$

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

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4(x^4 + 4x^3h + 6x^2h^2 + 4xh^3 + h^4) + 4(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) + 1 - 4x^4 - 4x^2 - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^4 + 16x^3h + 24x^2h^2 + 16xh^3 + 4h^4 + 4x^2 + 8xh + 4h^2 + 1 - 4x^4 - 4x^2 - 1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{16x^3h + 24x^2h^2 + 16xh^3 + 4h^4 + 8xh + 4h^2}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} 16x^3 + 24x^2h + 16xh^2 + 4h^3 + 8x + 4h$$

$$\therefore = 16x^3 + 8x$$

b. $f(x) = \frac{4}{x^2}$

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

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{x^2 + 2xh + h^2} - \frac{4}{x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{h}$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2 - 4(x^2 + 2xh + h^2)}{(x^2 + 2xh + h^2) \cdot x^2 \cdot h}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{-8x}{x^4}$$

$$\therefore = -\frac{8}{x^3}$$

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

$$df(x) = d \sin x \cos x \tan x$$

$$df(x) = d \sin x \cos x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$df(x) = d \sin^2 x$$

$$df(x) = 2 \sin x d \sin x$$

$$df(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x dx \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\therefore f'(x) = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

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

$$df(x) = \frac{(x^2+1) d(x^2 \sin x) - x^2 \sin x d(x^2+1)}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$df(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)(\sin x dx^2 + x^2 d \sin x) - x^2 \sin x dx^2 + d1}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$df(x) = \frac{(x^2+1)(\sin x 2x dx + x^2 \cos x dx) - x^2 \sin x \cdot 2x dx}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$df(x) = \frac{2x^3 \sin x dx + x^4 \cos x dx + \sin x 2x dx + x^2 \cos x dx - 2x^3 \sin x dx}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$df(x) = \frac{x^4 \cos x dx + \sin x 2x dx + x^2 \cos x dx}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

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

2c $f(x) = \cos nx$

$$df(x) = d \cos nx$$

$$df(x) = -\sin nx \, dnx$$

$$df(x) = -\sin nx \cdot n \, dx$$

$$f'(x) = n \cdot -\sin nx$$

3a $xy + 3y = 3x^2 - 7y^2$

$$x \, dy + y \, dx + d3y = d3x^2 - d7y^2$$

$$x \, dy + y \, dx + 3 \, dy = 6x \, dx - 14y \, dy$$

$$x \, dy + 3 \, dy + 14y \, dy = 6x \, dx - y \, dx$$

$$dy(x + 3 + 14y) = dx(6x - y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6x - y}{x + 3 + 14y}$$

b $x^2 + y^2 = \sin xy$

$$dx^2 + dy^2 = d \sin xy$$

$$2x \, dx + 2y \, dy = y \cos xy \, dx + x \cos xy \, dy$$

$$2x \, dx - y \cos xy \, dx = x \cos xy \, dy - 2y \, dy$$

$$dx(2x - y \cos xy) = dy(x \cos xy - 2y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x - y \cdot \cos xy}{x \cdot \cos xy - 2y}$$

4. a $y = 2^{3x+2} + e^{-3x} + \ln(x)$

$$dy = d2^{3x+2} + de^{-3x} + d\ln(x)$$

$$dy = 3 \cdot 2^{3x+2} \ln(2) dx + -3 \cdot e^{-3x} dx + \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \cdot 2^{3x+2} \cdot \ln(2) - \frac{3}{e^{3x}} + \frac{1}{x}$$

b. $y = \ln\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) + \ln(x^4)$

$$dy = d\ln\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right) + d\ln(x^4)$$

$$d\ln x = \frac{dx}{x}$$

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

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

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

$$dy = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$

5. $y = Ae^{px}$

$$dy = dAe^{px}$$

$$dy = Ape^{px} dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Ape^{px}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = d(Ape^{px})$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = A \cdot p \cdot de^{px}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = A \cdot p \cdot e^{px} dp$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = A \cdot p \cdot e^{px} \cdot p$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2p \frac{dy}{dx} + p^2 y = 0$$

$$A \cdot p^2 \cdot e^{px} - 2p \cdot A \cdot p \cdot e^{px} + p^2 \cdot A \cdot e^{px} = 0$$

$$A \cdot p^2 \cdot e^{px} - 2A \cdot p^2 \cdot e^{px} + A \cdot p^2 \cdot e^{px} = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{Terbukti, } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2p \frac{dy}{dx} + p^2 y = 0$$

$$6. f(x) = \arcsin \left(\frac{2^{x+1}}{1+4^x} \right)$$

$$df(x) = d \arcsin \left(\frac{2^{x+1}}{1+4^x} \right)$$

$$df(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2^{x+1}}{1+4^x} \right)^2}} d \left(\frac{2^{x+1}}{1+4^x} \right)$$

$$df(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2^{x+1}}{1+4^x} \right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1+4^x d 2^{x+1} - 2^{x+1} d 1+4^x}{(1+4^x)^2}$$

$$df(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2^{x+1}}{1+4^x} \right)^2}} \cdot \frac{(1+4^x) \ln(2) \cdot 2^{x+1} dx - 2^{x+1} \cdot \ln(4) \cdot 4^x dx}{(1+4^x)^2}$$

$$df(x) = \frac{(1+4^x) \ln(2) \cdot 2^{x+1} dx - 2^{x+1} \cdot \ln(4) \cdot 4^x dx}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2^{x+1}}{1+4^x} \right)^2} \cdot (1+4^x)^2}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{(1+1) \cdot \ln(2) \cdot 2^1 - 2^1 \cdot 2 \ln(2) \cdot 1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2^1}{1+1} \right)^2} \cdot (1+1)^2}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{2 \cdot 2 \cdot \ln(2) - 2 \cdot 2 \ln(2)}{\sqrt{1 - 1^2} \cdot 4}$$

$$f'(0) = \frac{0}{0} \therefore \text{tidak terdefinisi}$$