

Catatan - Lats Soal Materi Ke.1 - MSD 1

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Kelas: IF-4

kelompok 1

1. Contoh soal turunan Cosinus dan Sinus
Jika $f(x) = \tan x$, tentukan $f'(x)$

Jawab:

$$\text{Karena } f(x) = \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\text{misalkan } g(x) = \sin x \Rightarrow g'(x) = \cos x \text{ dan}$$

$$h(x) = \cos x \Rightarrow h'(x) = -\sin x$$

maka sesuai aturan hasil bagi

$$f'(x) = \frac{g'(x)h(x) - h'(x)g(x)}{(h(x))^2} =$$

$$\frac{(\cos x)(\cos x) - (-\sin x)(\sin x)}{(\cos x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} = \sec^2 x$$

2. Aturan rantai

Jika $y = (2x - 9x^2)^{15}$, cari $D_x y$

~~Jika~~ misal $u = 2x - 9x^2$ ^{substitusikan} dan $y = u^{15}$ maka $D_x y = 15u^{14}$

Jadi $D_x y = D_u y \cdot D_x u = (15u^{14}) (2 - 18x) = 15(2x - 9x^2)^{14} (2 - 18x)$

3. Aturan rantai bersusun

A. Cari $v = \sin 3(4x)$

B. Cari $y = \sin 15 \cdot (4x)$

A. $v = 4x$ maka $D_x v = 4$
 $v = \sin v$ maka $D_v v = \cos v$ dan $1 = v^2$ maka
 $D_v y = 3v$

$$D_x y = D_v y = D_v v \cdot D_x v = (3v^3) (\cos v) (4)$$

Jangan lupa untuk mengganti pada akhir yang sebelumnya yaitu $v = 4x$ dan $1 = v^2$ maka di peroleh $12 \cos 4x (\sin 4x)^2$

B. $v = 4x$ maka $D_x v = 4$

$v = \sin v$ maka $D_v v = \cos v$ dan $1 = v^2$

$y = v^3$ maka $D_v y = 3v^2$



$$D_x Y = D_y \cdot D_u \cdot D_x u$$

Jawab: Lep2 untuk mengungkap pemisalan yang
dibutuhkan $u = ax$, $v = 5\sqrt{x}$ dan $Y = u^2 \sin v$

$$D_x Y = (3u^2) (\cos v) (a)$$

$$D_x Y = (3 (\sin(4x))^2) (\cos(5\sqrt{x})) (a)$$

$$D_x Y = 12 (\cos y) (\sin(4x))^2$$

4. Carilah turunan Leibniz

Carilah $\frac{dy}{dx}$, jika $y = 3x^2 + 7x$

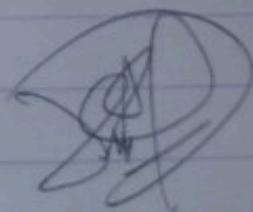
Pembahasan

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} (x^3 - 3x^2 + 7x) = \frac{d(x^3)}{dx} -$$

$$3 \frac{d(x^2)}{dx} + 7 \frac{d(x)}{dx}$$

$$= 3x^2 - 3(2x) + 7(1)$$

$$= 3x^2 - 6x + 7$$



8. Aturan rantai dengan notasi Leibniz
Andaikan bahwa $y = f(u)$ dan $u = g(x)$
dalam notasi Leibniz, akan berlaku

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx}$$



Contoh: Cari $\frac{dy}{dx}$ jika $y = \sqrt{3x^2}$

misal $u = x^2$, maka $y = \sqrt{3u}$ dan $u = x^2$
 maka $\frac{du}{dx} = 2x$ dan $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{3u}} \cdot (12x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3x^2}}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{3u}} \right) (12x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{3x^2}}$

6. Contoh Turunan tingkat tinggi

jika $y = x^{10} - x^5$, cari $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} (10x^9 - 5x^4)$

Jawab: $\frac{dy}{dx} = 10x^9 - 5x^4$

$= 90x^8 - 20x^3$

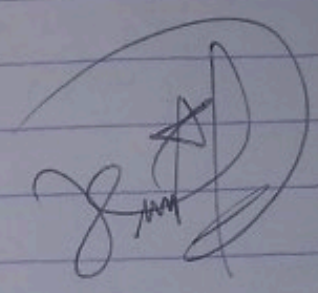
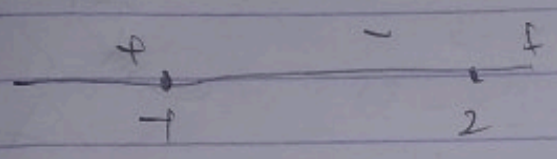
$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0$

Kelompok 2

1. Garis lurus turunan pertama dan kemiringan
 Jarak $f(x) = 2x^3 - 3x^2 - 12x + 7$ cari
 dimana f naik dan dimana turun

Jawab: $f'(x) = 2 \times 3 - 3 \times 2 - 12x + 7$
 $f'(x) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$
 $= 6(x^2 - x - 2)$
 $= 6(x - 2)(x + 1)$

$f'(x) > 0$ \Rightarrow naik
 $f'(x) < 0$ \Rightarrow turun



naik $[-1, 2]$
 turun $[-\infty, -1]$

$x = -2$
 $f'(-2) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$
 $= 6(-2)^2 - 6(-2) - 12$
 $= 24 - 12 - 12$
 $= 0$

$x = 3$
 $f'(3) = 6x^2 - 6x - 12$
 $= 6(3)^2 - 6(3) - 12$
 $= 54 - 18 - 12$
 $= 24$

naik $[2, \infty)$
 turun $[-\infty, -1]$

$$x = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= 6x^2 - 6x - 12 \\ &= 6(0)^2 - 6(0) - 12 \\ &= 0 - 0 - 12 \\ &= -12 (-) \end{aligned}$$

2. Contoh soal turunan kedua dan ketertarikan
Dimana $f(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 4$ naik, turun, cekung
ke atas dan cekung ke bawah

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

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= x^2 - 2x - 3 \\ &= (x+1)(x-3) \\ &\Rightarrow x = -1 \text{ atau } 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \text{naik}$$

$$f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow \text{turun}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (+) \quad (-) \quad (+) \\ \hline \end{array}$$

naik : $[-\infty, -1], [3, \infty)$
turun : $[-1, 3]$

$$x = -2$$

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

$$= (-2)^2 - 2(-2) - 3$$

$$= 4 + 4 - 3 = 5 (+)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 0 \\
 f'(x) &= x^2 - 2x - 3 \\
 &= 0^2 - 2(0) - 3 \\
 &= 0 - 0 - 3 \\
 &= -3 (-)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 4 \\
 f'(x) &= x^2 - 2x - 3 \\
 &= 4^2 - 2(4) - 3 \\
 &= 16 - 8 - 3 \\
 &= 5 (+)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Maka} &= (-\infty, 1], [3, \infty) \\
 \text{Maka} &= (-1, 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

Cekung keatas dan Cekung kebawah

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'(x) &= x^2 - 2x - 3 \\
 f''(x) &= 2x - 2 \\
 &= 2(x - 1) \\
 2 \cdot 1 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 x &= 0 & x &= 2 \\
 f''(x) &= 2x - 2 & f''(x) &= 2x - 2 \\
 &= 2(0) - 2 & &= 2(2) - 2 \\
 &= 0 - 2 & &= 4 - 2 \\
 &= -2 (-) & &= 2 (+)
 \end{aligned}$$

$f''(x) > 0$ Cekung ke atas
 $f''(x) < 0$ Cekung kebawah

Cekung ke atas : $(1, \infty)$
 Cekung kebawah : $(-\infty, 1)$

3. Penggambaran grafik
 Sketsa grafik

$$f(x) = 3x^5 - 20x^3$$

Langkah 2

- menentukan daerah asal
- titik potong dengan sumbu koordinat
- fungsi genap dan ganjil

4. Kemungkinan dan
 Jdk ekstrem lokal

5. Kelengkapan dan titik belok
 (jika ada)



1. kerena $f(-x) = -f(x)$, maka $f(x)$ adalah fungsi ganjil, maka grafik simetris terhadap titik asal

2. mencari titik potong $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{20}{3}} = 2.6$

3. maksimum garis lurus ganjil

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^5 - 20x^3}{32}$$

$$f(-x) = \frac{-(3x^5 - 20x^3)}{32}$$

$$f(-x) = -f(x) \rightarrow \text{ganjil}$$

4. monotoni maka turunan

$$f(x) = \frac{3x^5 - 20x^3}{32}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{15x^4 - 60x^2}{32} = \frac{15x^2 - 6(x-2)(x+2)}{32}$$

5. cek turunan

$$f'(x) = \frac{15x^4 - 60x^2}{32}$$

$$f''(x) = 60x(x - \sqrt{2})(x + \sqrt{2})$$

Contoh 201

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

Selesaikan turunan & cek turunan fungsi

$$u = x^2 - 1$$

$$v = x - 1$$

$$v' = 1$$

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

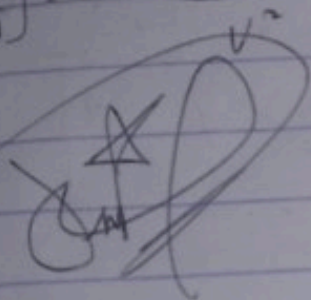
$$= \frac{2x^2 - 2x - x^2 + 1}{(x-1)^2}$$

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

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

$$= 1$$

$$\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)' = \frac{u'v - uv'}{v^2}$$



$$(0-1)(1-1) = -(-1) = 1$$

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

Cek turunan fungsi
 turunkan menggunakan

$$f'(x) = 0$$

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

$$x = 1$$

$$f(1) = \frac{1-1}{1-1} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ tak terdefinisi } x > 1$$

1. Selesaikan ketidaksamaan dan
 $x^2 - 2x + 1 > 0$ turunkan
 $2x - 2 > 0$ belah
 $2x > 2$

1. Cek turunan ketidaksamaan pada $(1, \infty)$
 2. Cek turunan ketidaksamaan pada $(-\infty, 1)$

titik belok

$$f''(x) = 0$$

$$2x - 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$(1, \infty)$

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

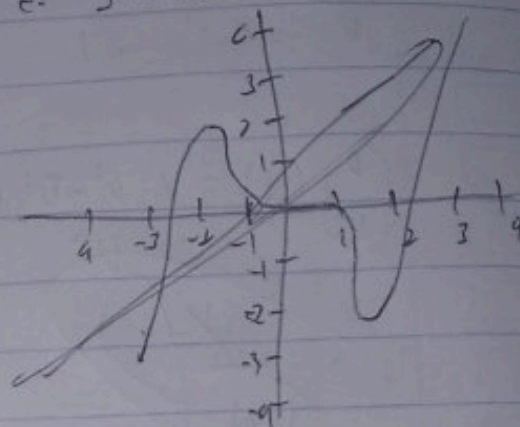
c. 2 simetri

2 simetri dasar 1 titik 2k

2 simetri dasar 1 titik 2k

2 simetri dasar 1 titik 2k

d. grafik



kelompok 3

1. Carilah turunan dari turunan dari fungsi $f(x) = 3x^2$ pada $P \in \mathbb{R}$ ($-\infty, \infty$)

Pemecahan

$f''(x) = 3x^2$ untuk semua $x \in \mathbb{R}$ maka $f'(x) = 6x$
tetapi selanjutnya $f'(x) = 6x$

2. Selanjutnya turunan dari turunan

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = 0$$

$$\text{Contoh } f(x) = 4x^2$$

3. Selanjutnya turunan dari turunan

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 > 0 \Rightarrow \text{Lingkaran}$$

$$2x - 2 > 0$$

$$2x > 2$$

$$x > 1$$

Jumlah terdapat

f cekung keatas pada $(1, \infty)$

f cekung kebawah pada $(-\infty, 1)$

Contoh kedua

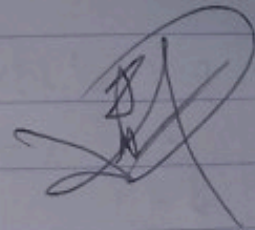
$$f''(x) = 0$$

$$2x - 2 = 0$$

$$2x = 2$$

$$x = 1$$

$$(1, \infty)$$



$$f_2, f_2(x) = 2x + c$$

$$\text{Contoh } f_2(x) = 2x + c$$

$$b, \int 2 f(x) dx = 2 \int f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Contoh } \int 3x^2 dx &= 3 \int x^2 dx \\ &= 3 \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 + c \\ &= x^3 + c \end{aligned}$$

$$c, \int f(x) + g(x) dx = \int f(x) dx + \int g(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Contoh } \int 4x^3 + 2x^2 dx &= \int 4x^3 dx + \int 2x^2 dx \\ &= \frac{4}{4} x^4 + \frac{2}{3} x^3 + c \\ &= x^4 + \frac{2}{3} x^3 + c \end{aligned}$$

3. hitung $\int 2x^2$ konstanta

Pengelasan

misal $u = 2x \rightarrow du = 2dx \rightarrow dx = \frac{1}{2} du$

misal $\int 2x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int u^2 du = \frac{1}{2} \frac{u^3}{3} + C$

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

4. $\int (2x^3 + 3x^2 + 7) dx$

$\frac{2}{2+1} x^{2+1} + \frac{3}{2+1} x^{2+1} + 7x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

$\frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{3}{3} x^3 + 7x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

$\frac{1}{3} x^3 + x^3 + 7x + C, C \in \mathbb{R}$

8. $\int (2x+1)(x-5) dx$

Jawab

$\int (2x+1)(x-5) dx$

$2x^2 - 10x + x - 5$

$2x^2 - 9x - 5$

$\frac{2}{2+1} x^{2+1} - \frac{9}{1+1} x^{1+1} - 5x + C$

$\frac{2}{3} x^3 - \frac{9}{2} x^2 - 5x + C$

Kelompok 4

1. Pengintegralan dengan Substitusi

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

Cara Pemisahan

$$dv = -\sin x dx$$

$$-dv = \sin x dx$$

b. $\int \sin^3 x dx$

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

$$\int (1 - \cos^2 x) \sin x dx$$

$$\int (\sin x - \sin x \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= -\cos x - \left(-\frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x\right) + C$$

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

$$c. \int 2x \cos^3 + 1 dx$$

$$= \int u^3 du$$

$$= \frac{u^{3+1}}{3+1} + C$$

$$= \frac{u^4}{4} + C$$

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

$$[u = x^2 + 1]$$

2. Pengintegralan Fungsi Trigonometri

2. $\int (8 \sin x + 2 \cos x) dx$

$$\int (8 \sin x + 2 \cos x) dx$$

$$= -8 \cos x + 2 \sin x + C$$

b. $\int \sin x \cos x dx$

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos x dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 x + C$$

3. Substitusi yang merasionalkan
 a. tentukan integral berikut ini
 $\int x^2 \sqrt{10-x^3} dx$

jawab)

misalkan $v = 10 - x^3$ maka $dv = -3x^2 dx$

Solusi

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{v} dv$$

$$= \frac{2}{9} (10 - x^3) \sqrt{10 - x^3}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{3} dv$$

$$= \frac{20}{9} \sqrt{10 - x^3} + 2x^3 \sqrt{10 - x^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} - \frac{2}{3} v^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

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b. tentukan integral berikut ini
 $\int \sqrt{2^2 - x^2} dx$

jawab

gunakan substitusi

$$x = 2 \sin t, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

maka $dx = 2 \cos t dt$

$$\sqrt{2^2 - x^2} = \sqrt{2^2 - 2^2 \sin^2 t} = 2 \cos t$$

Solusi

$$\int \sqrt{2^2 - x^2} dx = \int 2 \cos t \cdot 2 \cos t dt$$

$$= 2 \int \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

9 Pengintegralan Parsial

Jawaban $\int \sin x \, dx$

Jawaban: kita pilih $u = \sin x$ dan $dv = dx$
 Cara lain memilih $u = \cos x$

dan $du = \cos x \, dx$ dan $dv = dx$ maka $v = x + C$
 dan $u = \sin x$ maka $du = \cos x \, dx$
 maka $\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$

$u = \cos x$ maka $du = -\sin x \, dx$
 $dv = dx$ maka $v = x + C$

Jawaban: Pengintegralan Parsial memilih

$$\int \sin x \, dx = -\cos x + C$$

5 Integral fungsi rasional

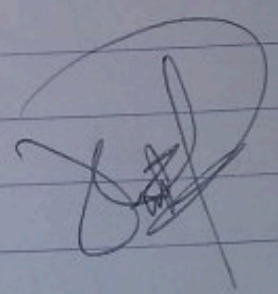
Perhatikan Contoh soal berikut ini

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-3x+2} \, dx$$

Jawab

$$\int \frac{2x+1}{x^2-3x+2} \, dx = \frac{A}{(x-1)} + \frac{B}{(x-2)}$$

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



$$2x + 1 = A(x-2) + B(x-1)$$

$$2x + 1 = (A+B)x + (-2A-B)$$

$$A+B=2 \quad \text{dan} \quad -2A-B=1$$

$$(A+B) = 2 \quad \text{dan} \quad A+B=2$$

$$-2-B = 1 \quad \text{dan} \quad -2A-B=1$$

$$-A=3$$

$$A=-3$$

$$\text{Dapatlah nilai } A = -3 \text{ dan } B = 5$$

6. Latihan soal

$$2. \text{ hitunglah } \int x^2(2-x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

jawab

$$\text{misal } u = 2-x^3$$

$$du = -3x^2 dx \quad \text{atau} \quad x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{3} du$$

$$\int (2-x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx = \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right) du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} du = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) + C$$

$$= -\frac{2}{9} (2-x^3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$b. \text{ hitunglah } \int_0^9 (-x^2 + 6x - 9) dx$$

$$= \int_0^9 \left(-\frac{1}{3} x^3 + \frac{6}{2} x^2 - 9x \right) dx$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{12} x^4 + \frac{6}{2} x^3 - \frac{9}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^9 = \left(-\frac{1}{12} (9^4) + \frac{6}{2} (9^3) - \frac{9}{2} (9^2) \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{12} (0^4) + \frac{6}{2} (0^3) - \frac{9}{2} (0^2) \right) = -\frac{36}{2} + \frac{243}{2} = \frac{207}{2}$$

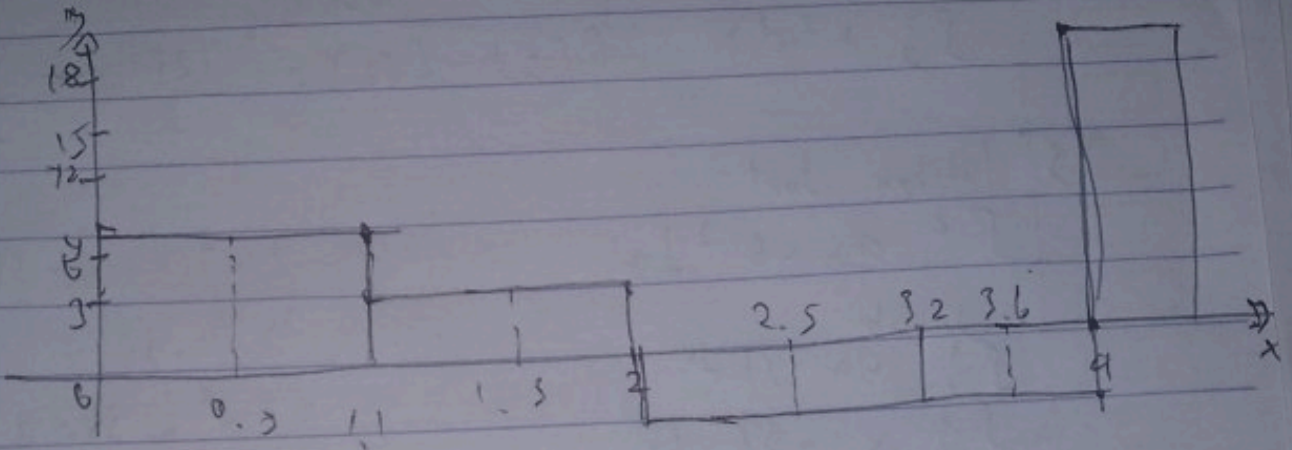
kelompok 5

$$1. f(x) = (x+1)(x-2)(x-4) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 8$$

jawab

$$\bar{x}_1 = 0.5; \bar{x}_2 = 1.5; \bar{x}_3 = 2.5; \bar{x}_4 = 3.5; \bar{x}_5 = 4.5$$

$$\Delta x = 1$$



$$I_1 = \sum_{i=1}^5 f(\bar{x}_i) \Delta x_i$$

$$= f(\bar{x}_1) \Delta x_1 + f(\bar{x}_2) \Delta x_2 + f(\bar{x}_3) \Delta x_3$$

$$+ f(\bar{x}_4) \Delta x_4 + f(\bar{x}_5) \Delta x_5$$

$$= f(0.5)(1.1-0) + f(1.5)(2-1.1) + f(2.5)(3-2) + f(3.5)(4-3) + f(4.5)(5-4)$$

$$= (7.875)(1.1) + (3.125)(1) + (-2.625)(1) + (-9.875)(1) + (18)(1)$$

$$= 7.875 + 3.125 - 2.625 - 9.875 + 18$$

$$= 7.5$$

$$= 25.9698$$

Misalkan kita perlu menghitung

$$\int_2^5 x^2 dx$$

Asasnya $f(x) = x^2$ dan kita $\int f(x)$ menggunakan

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

Sebagai contoh hitung sehingga

$$\int_2^5 x^2 dx = f(5) - f(2) = \frac{125}{3} - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{117}{3} = 39$$

3. hitung soal

$$\int_{-1}^2 4x - 36 dx$$

$$\int_{-1}^2 4x - 36 dx$$

$$\int 4x - 36 dx$$

$$\int 4x dx + \int -36 dx$$

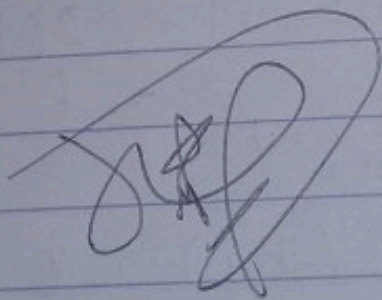
$$\int x dx + \int -36 dx$$

$$2x^2 + \int -36 dx$$

$$2x^2 - 36x$$

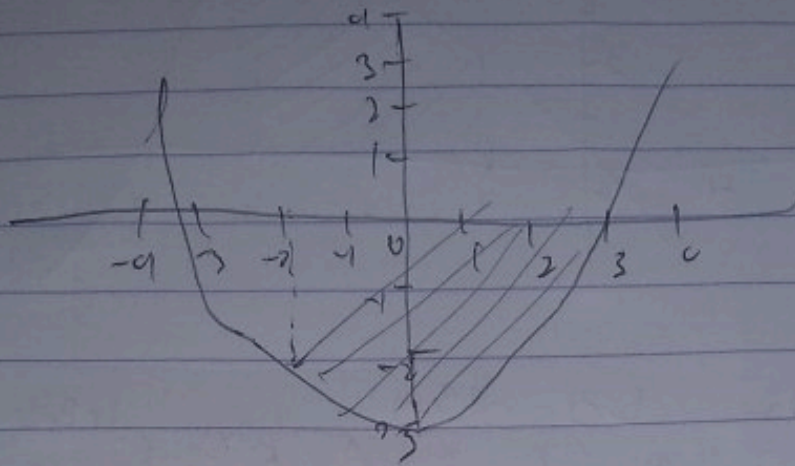
$$2x^2 - 36x - (2(-1)^2 - 36(-1))$$

$$-10^2$$



Kelompok 6

1. Tentukan luas daerah yg dibatasi oleh $y = \frac{x^2}{3}$ dan $x = -2$ dan $x = 3$



$$\text{Jawab : } L = A = \int_{-2}^3 \left(\frac{x^2}{3} - (-5) \right) dx$$

$$= - \int_{-2}^3 \frac{x^2}{3} - 5 dx = - \left[\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 - 5x \right]_{-2}^3$$

$$= - \left[\left(\frac{1}{9} \cdot 3^3 - 5 \cdot 3 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{9} \cdot (-2)^3 - 5 \cdot (-2) \right) \right]$$

$$= - \left[\frac{27}{9} - 15 \right] - \left[\frac{-8}{9} + 10 \right]$$

$$= - \left[-8 \right] - \left[\frac{82}{9} \right]$$

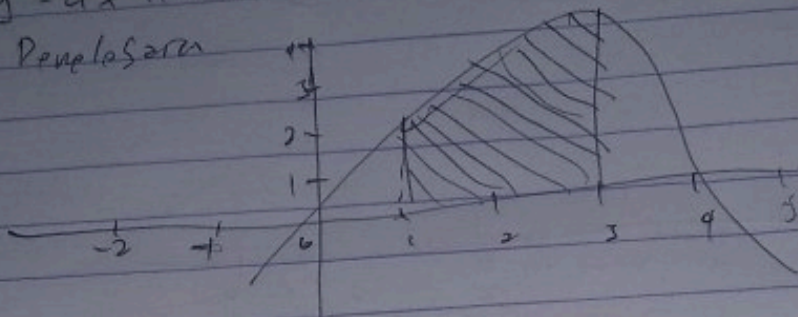
$$= - \left[\frac{-72}{9} \right]$$

$$= \frac{72}{9}$$

[Signature]

2. hitunglah luas daerah yang dibatasi kurva
 $y = 4x - x^2$ dan $x = 3$ dan sumbu x

Penglesaian



menentukan luas daerah

Rumus = luas $R = \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx$

luas daerah = $\int_0^3 (4x - x^2) dx$

$$= \int_0^3 (4x - x^2) dx$$

$$= \left[2x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right]_0^3$$

$$= \left[2 \cdot 3^2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 \right] - \left[2 \cdot 0^2 - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 0^3 \right]$$

$$= [18 - 9] - [0 - 0]$$

$$= 9$$

[Handwritten signature]

3. Hitunglah luas daerah yang dibatasi oleh kurva

$$y = x^2 - 2x \text{ dan } y = 6 - x^2$$

Jawab

$$\text{Rumus : Luas R} = A = \int_a^b [f(x) - g(x)] dx$$

1) Menentukan titik potong kedua kurva

$$y_1 = y_2$$

$$x^2 - 2x = 6 - x^2$$

$$2x^2 - 8x = 0$$

$$2x(x - 4) = 0$$

$$x = 0 \text{ dan } x = 4$$

Menjuga titik potong kedua kurva $x = 0$ dan $x = 4$

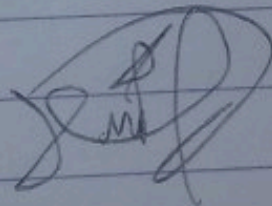
4. Menentukan luas daerah zirsan

daerah zirsan yang dibatasi oleh dua kurva

$$y = x^2 - 2x \text{ dan } y = 6x - x^2 \text{ (terbalik)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas zirsan} &= - \int_0^4 [(x^2 - 2x) - (6x - x^2)] dx \\ &= \int_0^4 (2x^2 - 8x) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{2}{3}x^3 - 4x^2 \right]_0^4 \\ &= 21 \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, luas daerah yang dicari adalah $21 \frac{1}{3}$ satuan luas



5) Jika $\text{kurva } J = 60 \text{ km} \rightarrow \text{Perhitungan berdasarkan}$

Source: A

$$y^{(m)} = f(x)$$

$$2h \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2}$$

$$Y = C^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} \, \pi \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} \, \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} \, \pi \cdot 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} \, \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$= 12\sqrt{37} \text{ A } \frac{1}{2} \text{ A } 2 \text{ l } 2/1$$

$$2 \quad 6 \sqrt{57} \quad \begin{array}{r} 2 \\ 1 \end{array}$$

$$= 6\sqrt{32} \times 2 \times 1 \times 2$$

$$= 6\sqrt{3} \text{ A} \quad (9-1)$$

$$= 18 \sqrt{37} \pi$$

