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## LTS Kalkulus

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

a)  $f + g$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow (f+g)(x) &= f(x) + g(x) \\ &= (2x + 3) + \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \\ &= \frac{2x^2 + 3x + 1}{x}\end{aligned}$$

b)  $\frac{f}{g}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} &= \frac{2x + 3}{\frac{1}{x}} \\ &= (2x + 3) \cdot \frac{x}{1} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 + 3x}{1}\end{aligned}$$

c)  $h(x) = (f \circ g)(x)$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow (f \circ g)(x) &= f(g(x)) \\ &= 2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + 3 \\ &= \frac{2}{x} + 3 \\ &= \frac{2 + 3x}{x}\end{aligned}$$

$$D_{f \circ g} : \{x \mid x \in \mathbb{R}, x \neq 0\}$$

②  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow f'(x) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{(x+h)^2} - \frac{1}{x^2}}{h}\end{aligned}$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

$$= \frac{-2x}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{-2}{x^3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} f(x) = (5x+1)(8x-2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (f \cdot g)(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$$

misal

$$u = 5x+1 \quad u' = 5$$

$$v = 8x-2 \quad v' = 8$$

$$y = u'v + uv'$$

$$= 5(8x-2) + (5x+1)8$$

$$= 40x - 10 + 40x + 8$$

$$= 80x - 2$$

$$\textcircled{9} y = (3x^2 - 2x)^{4/3}$$

$\Rightarrow$

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

$$y = u^{4/3}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \left( \frac{4}{3} u^{1/3} \right) \cdot (6x-2)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (3x^2 - 2x)^{1/3} \cdot (6x-2)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} (6x-2) \cdot (3x^2 - 2x)^{1/3}$$



$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 2x + 15}{x^2 - 2x - 3} \rightarrow \text{tidak bisa difaktorkan}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$= \frac{3^2 + 2(3) + 15}{3^2 - 2(3) - 3}$$

$$= \frac{30}{0} \rightarrow \text{tidak terdefinisi}$$

$$(6) f(x) = 2x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x^2 - 10$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) = 2x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x^2 - 10$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (2x^4 + 4x^3 + 2x^2 - 10)$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (2x^4) + \frac{d}{dx} (4x^3) + \frac{d}{dx} (2x^2) - \frac{d}{dx} (10)$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \cdot 4x^3 + 4x \cdot 3x^2 + 2x \cdot 2x - 0$$

$$f'(x) = 8x^3 + 12x^2 + 4x$$