

☐ Uji kompetensi BAB 4

☐ A.

☐ 1. Agar  $A(x, 4, 7)$  dan  $B(6, y, 14)$  segaris, nilai  $x-y$  haruslah...

☐  $a = k \cdot b$

☐  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ y \\ 14 \end{pmatrix}$

☐  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 6k \\ yk \\ 14k \end{pmatrix}$

☐ Jadi :  $x = 6k$       Cari  $k$  :  $7 = 14k$       Cari  $x$  :  $x = 6k$

☐  $4 = yk$

☐  $k = \frac{7}{14}$

☐  $x = 6(\frac{1}{2})$

☐  $7 = 14k$

☐  $k = \frac{1}{2}$

☐  $x = 3$

☐ Cari  $y$  :  $4 = yk$

☐ Jadi  $x - y = 3 - 8 = \underline{\underline{-5}}$  a.

☐  $4 = y(\frac{1}{2})$

☐  $y = 2(4)$

☐  $y = 8$

☐ 2.

☐ Dik:  $A(4, 1, 3)$

☐ dit:  $p+q?$

☐  $B(p, 4, 6)$

☐  $C(20, 13, q)$

☐  $\vec{AB}$  dan  $\vec{BC}$  : segaris

☐  $\vec{AB} = \vec{BC}$

☐ dari vektor i :      dari vektor k :

☐  $B - A = D - C$

☐  $p - 4 = 20 - p$

☐  $3 = q - 6$

☐  $p - 4 - 1, 6 - 3 = 20 - p, 13 - 4, q - 6$

☐  $p + p = 20 + 4$

☐  $q = 9$

☐  $p - 4, 3, 3 = 20 - p, 9, q - 6$

☐  $2p = 24$

☐  $p = 12$

☐ maka  $p + q = 12 + 9 = \underline{\underline{21}}$  b.

3.

Dik:  $A : (1, 2, 3)$ Dit:  $AB = BC?$  $B : (3, 3, 1)$  $C : (7, 5, -3)$  $A, B, C = \text{Segaris}$ 

$$AB = b - a$$

$$BC = c - b$$

$$= (3, 3, 1) - (1, 2, 3)$$

$$= (7, 5, -3) - (3, 3, 1)$$

$$= (2, 1, -2)$$

$$= (4, 2, -4)$$

$$AB = BC$$

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

$$(2, 1, -2) = \frac{1}{2}(4, 2, -4)$$

$$1 : 2 \quad a.$$

 $=$ 

4.

Dik:  $K(3, 4, 2)$ 

Dit: koordinat titik P?

 $L(2, 2, 4)$ P membagi garis  $KL$  dgn perbandingan  $3:1$ 

$$KP : PL = 3 : 1$$

$$P = \frac{3L + K}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3(2, 2, 4) + (3, 4, 2)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{3(6, 6, 12) + (3, 4, 2)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{(9, 10, 14)}{4} = \left( \frac{9}{4}, \frac{10}{4}, \frac{14}{4} \right) \Rightarrow \left( \frac{9}{4}, \frac{5}{2}, \frac{7}{2} \right) \quad a.$$



5. Dik:  $\vec{PG} = (2, 0, 1)$       Dit:  $\vec{RS}$

$\vec{PR} = (1, 1, 2)$

$\vec{PS} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{PG}$

$\vec{RS} = \vec{RP} + \vec{PS}$

$= -\vec{PR} + \vec{PS}$

$= -\vec{PR} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{PG}$

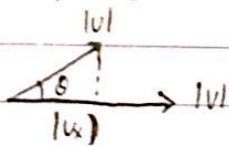
$= -(1, 1, 2) + \frac{1}{2} (2, 0, 1)$

$= (-1, -1, -2) + (1, 0, \frac{1}{2})$

$= (-1+1, -1+0, -2+\frac{1}{2})$

$\vec{RS} = (0, -1, -\frac{3}{2})$  A.

6. Sudut  $\theta$  adalah Sudut antara  $U$  dan  $V$ . Jika panjang Proyeksi  $U$  dan  $V$  sama dgn empat kali panjang  $V$ , maka perbandingan panjang  $U$  terhadap panjang  $V$  adalah...



$|U_x| = |U| \cos \theta$

$|U_x| = 4|V|$

$|U_x| = 4|V|$

$|U| \cos \theta = 4|V|$

$\frac{|U|}{|V|} = \frac{4}{\cos \theta}$

$|U| : |V| = 4 : \cos \theta$  b.

7. Proyeksi vektor  $b = (2, 0, 1)$  pada vektor  $c$  yg sejajar tetapi berlawanan arah dgn vektor  $(0, 2, -2)$  adalah...

$b = (2, 0, 1)$

$c = (0, 2, 2)$

$b \cdot c = 0 + 0 + 2 = 2$

$|c| = \sqrt{0+4+4} = \sqrt{8}$

$b' = \frac{b \cdot c}{|c|^2} c$

$b' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{8}^2 \cdot (0, 2, 2)}$

$= \frac{1}{4(0, 2, 2)}$

$= (0, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$  c.

8. Diketahui  $\vec{n} = 3\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + \vec{k}$  dan  $\vec{r} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{k}$ . Panjang proyeksi ~~vektor~~ skalar vektor  $\vec{n}$  pada vektor  $\vec{r}$  adalah...

$$= |\vec{c}| = \frac{\vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$$

$$= \frac{(3, 3, 1) \cdot (2, 0, 1)}{\sqrt{2^2 + 0^2 + 1^2}}$$

$$= \frac{6 + 0 + 1}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{7}{\sqrt{5}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{7\sqrt{5}}{5}$$

$$|\vec{c}| = \frac{7}{5} \sqrt{5} \quad \text{a.}$$

9. Panjang proyeksi  $\vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  pada  $\vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ p \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  adalah 8. Nilai  $p =$

$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 8 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ p \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$ $= -2(0) + 8p + 4(4)$ $= 8p + 16$	Panjang proyeksi vektor $\vec{a}$ pada $\vec{b} = 8$ $\left  \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{ \vec{b} } \right  = 8$ $\left  \frac{8p + 16}{\sqrt{p^2 + 16}} \right  = 8$ $\left  \frac{8(p + 2)}{\sqrt{p^2 + 16}} \right  = 8$	$8(p + 2) = 8\sqrt{p^2 + 16}$ $(p + 2) = \sqrt{p^2 + 16}$ <small>+ kuadratkan</small> $(p + 2)^2 = (p^2 + 16)$ $p^2 + 4p + 4 = p^2 + 16$ $4p = 16 - 4$ $4p = 12$ $p = 3 \quad \text{c.}$
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10. Diketahui  $\vec{u} = 6\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - 7\vec{k}$  dan  $\vec{v} = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - \vec{k}$ . Vektor proyeksi ortogonal  $\vec{u}$  pada  $\vec{v}$  adalah...

$= \frac{(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})}{ \vec{v} ^2} \cdot \vec{v}$ dgn $ \vec{v}  = \sqrt{2^2 + 3^2 + (-1)^2}$ $= \sqrt{4 + 9 + 1}$ $= \sqrt{14}$ $ \vec{v} ^2 = 14$	$= \left( \frac{(\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v})}{ \vec{v} ^2} \right) \cdot \vec{v}$ $= \left( \frac{28}{14} \right) \cdot (2, 3, -1)$ $= 2(2, 3, -1)$ $= (4, 6, -2) \quad \text{d.}$
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$$\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v} = (6, 3, -7) \cdot (2, 3, -1)$$

$$= 6 \cdot 2 + 3 \cdot 3 + (-7) \cdot (-1)$$

$$= 12 + 9 + 7$$

$$= 28$$



11. Jika vektor  $z$  merupakan proyeksi dari vektor  $x = \sqrt{-\sqrt{3}, 3, 1}$  pada  $y = (\sqrt{3}, 2, 3)$  maka  $|z| = \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} |x|^2 &= (-\sqrt{3})^2 + 3^2 + 1^2 \\ &= 3 + 9 + 1 \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |y|^2 &= (\sqrt{3})^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 \\ &= 3 + 4 + 9 \\ &= 16 = 4^2 \end{aligned}$$

Proyeksi vektor  $x$  pada vektor  $y$ , namakan  $z$ .

$$|z| = \frac{x \cdot y}{|y|}$$

$$= \frac{(-\sqrt{3}i + 3j + k) \cdot (\sqrt{3}i + 2j + 3k)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{-3 + 6 + 3}{4} = \frac{6}{4} = \frac{3}{2}$$

12. Vektor  $x$  dgn panjang  $\sqrt{5}$  membuat sudut lancip dgn vektor  $y = (3, 4)$ . Jika vektor  $x$  diproyeksikan ke vektor  $y$ , Panjang proyeksinya 2. Vektor  $x$  tersebut adalah ...

= misal vektor  $x = ai + bj$  dan  $y = 3i + 4j$

$$\text{maka } \Rightarrow |x| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = \sqrt{5}$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = 5$$

$$b = \sqrt{5 - a^2} \dots (1)$$

Panjang proyeksi  $x$  pada  $y$  adalah 2 maka :

$$\Rightarrow |c| = \frac{x \cdot y}{|y|}$$

$$2 = \frac{\begin{pmatrix} a \\ b \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}}{\sqrt{3^2 + 4^2}}$$

$$2 = \frac{3a + 4b}{5}$$

$$10 = 3a + 4b \dots (2)$$

Sub Pers 1 dgn 2

$$10 = 3a + 4b$$

$$10 = 3a + 4\sqrt{5 - a^2}$$

$$10 - 3a = 4\sqrt{5 - a^2}$$

$$(10 - 3a)^2 = 16(5 - a^2)$$

$$9a^2 - 60a + 100 = 80 - 16a^2$$

$$25a^2 - 60a + 20 = 0$$

$$5a^2 - 12a + 4 = 0$$

$$(5a - 2)(a - 2) = 0$$

$$a = 2 \text{ atau } a = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$\text{Untuk } a = 2 \rightarrow b = \sqrt{5 - 2^2} = 1$$

$$\text{Untuk } a = \frac{2}{5} \rightarrow b = \sqrt{5 - \frac{4}{25}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{121}{25}} = \frac{11}{5}$$

Jadi vektor  $x$

adalah

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 2i + j$$

atau

$$\Rightarrow x = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 11/5 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{5}i + \frac{11}{5}j$$

b.

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13. 2 adalah koordinat titik berat segitiga PQR. Jika  $P(1,2,6)$ ,  $Q(4,5,3)$ , dan  $R(4,2,3)$  maka koordinat titik berat segitiga PQR adalah...

$$\begin{aligned} 2 &= \frac{1}{3} (P+Q+R) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (9+9+12) \\ 2 &= (3, 3, 4) \text{ a.} \end{aligned}$$

14. Jika 2 merupakan titik berat segitiga ABC dgn  $A(2,3,5)$ ,  $B(3,6,4)$  dan  $C(2,2,4)$  maka koordinat titik 2 adalah...

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \frac{A+C}{2} = \frac{(2,3,5) + (2,2,4)}{2} \\ D &= (2, 5/2, 9/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$B_2 : 2D = 2 : 1$$

$$2 = \frac{2d+b}{2+1} = \frac{2d+b}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ 2 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 5/2 \\ 9/2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 9 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \frac{1}{3} \begin{pmatrix} 7 \\ 11 \\ 13 \end{pmatrix}$$

\* Koordinat 2 adalah  $\left( \frac{7}{3}, \frac{11}{3}, \frac{13}{3} \right)$  F.

15. Diketahui segitiga ABC dgn  $A(4,-1,2)$ ,  $B(1,3,-2)$  dan  $C(1,4,6)$ . Koordinat titik berat  $\Delta ABC$  adalah...

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + x_2 + x_3) = \frac{1}{3} (4+1+1) = 2$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{3} (y_1 + y_2 + y_3) = \frac{1}{3} (-1+3+4) = 2$$

$$z_2 = \frac{1}{3} (z_1 + z_2 + z_3) = \frac{1}{3} (2-2+6) = 2$$

koordinat titik berat =  $(2, 2, 2)$  o.