

TUGAS KELOMPOK MINGGU 4

KALKULUS II

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1. Berdasarkan teorema kekonvergenan deret geometri jika $|r| < 1$ maka konvergen dengan nilai $S = \frac{a}{1-r}$

Sehingga deret berikut konvergen

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1}{7}\right)^{k-1}$$

Nilai konvergen

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \frac{\frac{1}{7}}{1 - \frac{1}{7}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{7}}{\frac{6}{7}} = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

2. Tentukan apakah deret ini konvergen atau divergen. Jika konvergen, cari nilainya

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^2 - 5}{k + 2}$$

Menggunakan Uji Kedivergenan

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k^2 - 5}{k + 2} &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\frac{k^2}{k} - \frac{5}{k}}{\frac{k}{k} + \frac{2}{k}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{k - \frac{5}{k}}{1 + \frac{2}{k}} \right) \\ &= \infty \end{aligned}$$

Karena nilai $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$, maka deret tersebut **divergen**

3. Tentukan apakah deret ini konvergen atau divergen. Jika konvergen, cari nilainya

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3k}$$

Uji Divergen

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3k} = \frac{2}{3} \times \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} = \frac{2}{3} \times 0 = 0$$

Walaupun $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{3k} = 0$, nilai dari $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{3k}$ **divergen** karena a_n merupakan **deret harmonik**.

4. Tentukan apakah deret ini konvergen atau divergen. Jika divergen, cari nilainya.

$$\sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k-1} \right)$$

Jawab:

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{k=2}^n \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k-1} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{1} + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \\ &= -1 + \frac{1}{n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = -1 \text{ (konvergen)}$$

5. $\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+3}$

Uji Integral:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x+3} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^a \frac{1}{x+3} dx$$

$$\text{misal } u = x + 3$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^a \frac{1}{u} du = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^a \ln u = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \ln(x+3) \Big|_0^a = \ln(a+3) - \ln(0+3) = \infty =$$

$$\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{k+3} \text{ adalah } \mathbf{divergen}.$$

6. Gunakan uji integral untuk menentukan kekonvergenan atau kedivergenan deret berikut

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2k-3}$$

Misal:

$$u = 2k - 3$$

$$du = 2 dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^\infty \frac{3}{2k-3} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{U} dU \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2} (\ln U) \Big|_1^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2} (\ln(2b-3) - \ln(1)) \\ &= \infty \text{ (divergen)}\end{aligned}$$

7. $\sum_0^\infty \frac{K}{K^2+3}$

Uji Integral :

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{X}{X^2+3} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^a \frac{X}{X^2+3} dx$$

misal $u = x^2 + 3$ u

$$du = 2x dx$$

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

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^a \frac{1}{2u} du = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln u \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{2} [(\ln \infty^2 + 3) - (\ln 0^2 + 3)] = \infty$$

$\sum_0^\infty \frac{K}{K^2+3}$ adalah **divergen**.

8. Gunakan uji integral untuk menentukan kekonvergenan atau kedivergenan deret berikut

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{3}{2k^2+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^\infty \frac{3}{2k^2+1} dx &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^b \frac{3}{2k^2+1} \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\sqrt{2} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2}k}{2} \Big|_1^b \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3\sqrt{2} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2}(b)}{2} - \frac{3\sqrt{2} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2}(1)}{2} \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{2}\pi - 6\sqrt{2} \tan^{-1} \sqrt{2}}{4} = \textbf{konvergen}\end{aligned}$$