

Tugas Kelompok

No
Date

1a) $\cos \pi, \frac{\cos 2\pi}{4}, \frac{\cos 3\pi}{9}, \frac{\cos 4\pi}{16}, \dots$

RE = $\frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2}$	Konvergen $\Rightarrow -1 \leq \cos n\pi \leq 1$ $= \frac{-1}{n^2} \leq \frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2} \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$ $= 0 \leq \cos n\pi \leq 0$ konvergen ke 0	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1}{n^2}$ $= 0$	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ $= 0$
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1c) $a_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}$ | T.Apit $\Rightarrow -1 \leq \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \leq 1 \Rightarrow$ berupa Barisan Alternating
 Karena alternating maka tidak memiliki kemonotonan
 Tidak memiliki limit

2a) $1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, -\frac{1}{6}, \dots$ | RE = $(-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$

Teorema

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| (-1)^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \right| \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$ konvergen $\rightarrow 0$

2c) $a_n = \frac{\ln n}{n}$ | $\frac{\ln n}{n} = a_n$ { 0 ; 0,34 ; 0,36 ; }

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n}$	$\frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} = a_{n+1}$
$\stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n}$	$= \frac{n \cdot \ln n + \ln n}{n \cdot \ln n + 1} = \frac{\ln n + \ln n}{\ln n + \frac{1}{n}}$
$= 0$ konvergen $\rightarrow 0$	\rightarrow bkn barisan monoton

3a) $0,9 ; 0,99 ; 0,999 ; \dots$

RE = $1 - \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n$	Konvergen $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left 1 - \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n \right $	Konvergen $\rightarrow 1$
	$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left 1 - \frac{1}{10^n} \right = 1$	

$$3c) \frac{n!}{n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{10^n}$$

disimpulkan $\{a_n\}$ tidak terbatas dan divergen

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n(n-1)!}{10 \cdot 10^{n-1}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{10} \frac{(n-1)!}{10^{n-1}}$$

$$= +\infty$$

1b) a_n konvergen ke A , maka $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$ sehingga berlaku

$$|a_n - A| < \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$$

$$= |a_n - A| < \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$$

b_n konvergen ke B , maka $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$ sehingga berlaku

$$|b_n - B| < \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$$

$$= |b_n - B| < \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$$

Pilih $N = \max(N_1, N_2)$ diperoleh

$$|a_n + b_n - (A+B)| = |(a_n - A) + (b_n - B)| \leq |a_n - A| + |b_n - B|$$

$$= |a_n + b_n - (A+B)| < \frac{1}{2} \epsilon + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon$$

$$= |a_n + b_n - (A+B)| < \epsilon$$

Terbukti $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n + b_n) = A + B$

$$2b) a_n = \frac{3 - 8 \cdot 2^n}{5 + 4 \cdot 2^n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - 8 \cdot 2^n}{5 + 4 \cdot 2^n}$$

$$= -2$$

Terbukti konvergen ke -2

$$3b) a_n = \frac{n+3}{3n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{3n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

Terbukti konvergen ke $\frac{1}{3}$