

-Kelompok 10-

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Tugas Kelompok:

Periksa kekonvergenan deret yang diberikan dan sebutkan jenis uji yang digunakan:

1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+1}{n^2-4}$
2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^2+2n-3}$
3. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^{100}}$
4. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^k+k}{k!}$
5. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+1}{n^2-4}$
6. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n+2}\right)^n$
7. $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\ln n}\right)^n$
8. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n}{n+1}$
9. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{n!}{n^2}$
10. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^n$

Tentukan apakah deret yang diberikan adalah konvergen mutlak, konvergen bersyarat, atau divergen.

Jawab:

1.

1. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+1}{n^2-4}$

Uji banding

$$a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{n^2-4}$$

$$b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n}{n^2} = \frac{3}{n}$$

Jika $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ konvergen maka $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ konvergen atau

Jika $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ divergen maka $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ divergen

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{n} = \frac{3}{\infty} = 0$$

Maka $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+1}{n^2-4}$ merupakan divergen

2.

2. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{n^2+2n-3}$

$$; a_n = \frac{n}{n^2+2n-3}$$

$$; b_n = \frac{n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n} \text{ (merupakan deret harmonik sehingga } b_n \text{ Divergen)}$$

UJI BANDING LIMIT

$$L = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n^2+2n-3} \times \frac{n}{1}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2+2n-3} = 1$$

Karena $0 < L < \infty$ maka $\sum a_n$ dan $\sum b_n$ sama-sama bersifat Divergen.

3.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^{100}}$$

Uji Hasil Bagi (Rasio)

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{100}} \times \frac{n^{100}}{n!}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \times n^{100}}{(n+1)^{100}}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{100}}{(n+1)^{99}} = \infty$$

Karena $\infty > 1$ maka $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^{100}}$ divergen

5.

$$5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3n+1}{n^2-4}$$

Uji Banding Limit:

$$a_n = \frac{3n+1}{n^2-4}$$

$$b_n = \frac{3n}{n^2} = \frac{3}{n} \rightarrow \text{Deret Harmonik (DIVERGEN)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3n+1}{n^2-4}}{\frac{3}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+1}{n^2-4} \times \frac{n}{3} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n^2+n}{3n^2-12} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

7.

7).

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\ln n} \right)^n &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(\frac{1}{\ln n} \right)^n \right)^{1/n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\ln n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\infty} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

karena $r < 1$ maka konvergen

menggunakan uji akar (root test)

4.

4.

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

Uji hasil bagi (rasio)

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{(k+1)} + (k+1)}{(k+1)!} \times \frac{k!}{3^k + k}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^k \times 3 + k + 1}{(k+1)(3^k + k)} \times \frac{1/3^k}{1/3^k}$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 + k/3^k + 1/3^k}{(k+1) + 3(k+1)/3^k} = \frac{3+0+0}{k+0} = 0 \text{ (konvergen karena } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} < 1)$$

6.

Periksa kekonvergenan deret yang diberikan dan sebutkan jenis uji yang digunakan:

$$6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n+2} \right)^n = \dots$$

Untuk $n \geq 1$, $a_n = \left(\frac{n}{3n+2} \right)^n$ bernilai positif menggunakan uji akar.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = R$$

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(\frac{n}{3n+2} \right)^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{3n+2} \text{ (menggunakan Dalil L'Hospital atau dibagi dengan pangkat tertinggi)} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

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

Karena R bernilai $\frac{1}{3}$ yang mana < 1 , sehingga $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n+2} \right)^n$ adalah **konvergen**.

8.

$$8. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n}{n+1}$$

Uji ganti tanda

a. Uji kemonotonan

$$a_n = \frac{n}{n+1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n - a_{n+1} &= \frac{n}{n+1} - \frac{n+1}{n+2} \\ &= \frac{(n^2+2n) - (n^2+2n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{-1}{(n+1)(n+2)} < 0, n \geq 1 \end{aligned}$$

Maka, $a_n - a_{n+1} < 0$ monoton naik untuk $\{a_n\}$

b. Uji limit a_n

$$\frac{n}{n+1} = 1 \neq 0$$

$\sum u_n$ divergen menurut uji ganti tanda.

9.

$$10. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n!}{n^2}\right)$$

$$U_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin\left(\frac{n!}{n^2}\right) \text{ Fluktuasi dari } -1 \text{ sampai } 1 \text{ (divergen)}$$

$$|U_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \sin\left(\frac{n!}{n^2}\right) \right| \text{ Fluktuasi dari } 0 \text{ sampai } 1 \text{ (divergen)}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin\left(\frac{n!}{n^2}\right) \text{ (Divergen)}$$

10.

$$10. \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^n$$

Uji akar

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n)^{\frac{1}{n}} = R$$

$$U_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^n$$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} -\frac{4}{3}$$

$$-\frac{4}{3} < 1 \text{ (Konvergen)}$$

$$|U_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left(-\frac{4}{3}\right)^n \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| (-1)^n \times \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^n \right|$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^n \right|$$

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\frac{4}{3} > 1 \text{ (Divergen)}$$

(Konvergen bersyarat)