

1

- a). Tulis rumus eksplisit barisan berikut dan tentukan kekonvergenannya.

$$\cos n, \cos \frac{2\pi}{4}, \cos \frac{3\pi}{9}, \cos \frac{4\pi}{16}, \dots$$

Jawab:

* Rumus eksplisit : $a_n = \frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2}$ //

* Kekonvergenan:

$$-1 \leq \cos n\pi \leq 1$$

$$-\frac{1}{n^2} \leq \cos n\pi \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0 \quad \text{Menurut teorema apit}$$

$a_n = \frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2}$ konvergen ke 0 //

- b). Diketahui $\{a_n\}$ konvergen ke A dan $\{b_n\}$ konvergen ke B. Buktikan (dgn definisi limit) $\{a_n + b_n\}$ konvergen ke $A + B$!

Jawab:

* $\{a_n\}$ konvergen ke A, maka $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$.

Dengan kata lain utk tiap $\epsilon > 0$ selalu dpt ditemukan $N_1 > 0$ sdm sehingga $n > N_1$

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

* $\{b_n\}$ konvergen ke B, maka $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$.

Dengan kata lain utk tiap $\epsilon > 0$ selalu dpt ditemukan $N_2 > 0$ sdm sehingga $n > N_2$

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

* Pilih N

$$\begin{aligned} |a_n + b_n - (A + B)| &= |(a_n - A) + (b_n - B)| \\ &\leq |a_n - A| + |b_n - B| \\ &< \frac{1}{2}\epsilon + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon \\ &= \epsilon \end{aligned}$$

TERBUKTI //

- c). Tentukan kemonotonan, keterbatasan, dan limit

$$a_n = \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

Jwb:

* Limit

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin n\pi}{4} = \infty \Rightarrow \text{divergen} //$$

* Kemonotonan

$$a'(n) = \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n=1 &\rightarrow a'(1) = \frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2}\pi \\ n=2 &\rightarrow a'(2) = 0 \\ n=3 &\rightarrow a'(3) = -\frac{1}{8}\sqrt{2}\pi \end{aligned}$$

\therefore barisan $a_n = \frac{\sin n\pi}{4}$ tidak monoton naik dan tidak monoton turun //

* Keterbatasan

$$-1 \leq \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} \leq 1$$

\therefore Teorema apit tidak berlaku karena $\{a_n\}$ divergen, tidak ada batasan.

2

- a). Tulis rumus eksplisit barisan berikut dan tentukan kekonvergenannya : $1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, -\frac{1}{6}$

Jwb:

* Rumus eksplisit : $a_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}$ //

* Kekonvergenan:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |(-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

\therefore Barisan a_n konvergen menuju 0 //

- b). Dengan definisi limit, Buktikan $\{a_n\}$ konvergen.

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

Jwb:

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - (8 \cdot 2^n)}{5 + (4 \cdot 2^n)} \cdot \frac{1/2^n}{1/2^n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3/2^n - (8 \cdot 2^n / 2^n)}{5/2^n - (4 \cdot 2^n / 2^n)}$$

$$= \frac{0 - 8}{0 + 4} = -2$$

\therefore Barisan a_n konvergen ke -2 // ($L = -2$)

$$* n > N \rightarrow |a_n - L| < \epsilon$$

$$\left| \frac{3 - 8 \cdot 2^n}{5 + 4 \cdot 2^n} + 2 \right| < \epsilon$$

$$= \left| \frac{3 - 8 \cdot 2^n + 2(5 + 4 \cdot 2^n)}{5 + 4 \cdot 2^n} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$= \left| \frac{3 - 8 \cdot 2^n + 10 + 8 \cdot 2^n}{5 + 4 \cdot 2^n} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$= \frac{13}{5 + 4 \cdot 2^n} < \epsilon$$

$$< 13/n$$

$$\leq \frac{13}{N} < \epsilon$$

* $\epsilon > 0$, $N = \frac{13}{\epsilon}$, dan $n \geq N$ maka:

$$\left| \frac{3-8 \cdot 2^n}{5+4 \cdot 2^n} - (-2) \right|$$

$$= \frac{13}{5+4 \cdot 2^n} \leq \frac{13}{N} < \epsilon$$

terbukti //

c). Tentukan kemonotonan, keterbatasan & limit

Jwb:

$$a_n = \frac{\ln n}{n}$$

* kemonotonan

$$a'(n) = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot n - \ln n}{n^2} = \frac{1 - \ln n}{n^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} n=1 \rightarrow a'(1)=1 \\ n=2 \rightarrow a'(2)=0,07 \\ n=3 \rightarrow a'(3)=-0,01 \end{cases}$$

\therefore barisan a_n tidak monoton naik dan monoton turun //

* keterbatasan

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1/n}{1} = 0$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ konvergen ke 0 dan terbatas sampai 0 //

3

a). Tulis rumus eksplisit dan tentukan konvergen

Jwb:

$$0,9, 0,99, 0,999, 0,9999, \dots$$

* Rumus eksplisit: $a_n = 1 - \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n$

* konvergen:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \left(\frac{1}{10}\right)^n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - 0 = 1 //$$

b). Dengan definisi limit, buktikan $\{a_n\}$ konvergen

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

Jwb:

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

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ konvergen ke $\frac{1}{3}$ ($L = \frac{1}{3}$)

* $n \geq N \rightarrow |a_n - L| < \epsilon$

$$= \left| \frac{n+3}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$= \left| \frac{3(n+3) - (3n-2)}{3(3n-2)} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$= \left| \frac{3n+9-3n+2}{9n-6} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$= \left| \frac{11}{9n-6} \right| < \epsilon$$

$$< \frac{11}{n}$$

$$< \frac{11}{N} < \epsilon$$

* $\epsilon > 0$, $N = \frac{11}{\epsilon}$ dan $n \geq N$ maka:

$$\left| \frac{n+3}{3n-2} - \frac{1}{3} \right|$$

$$= \frac{11}{9n-6} \leq \frac{11}{N} < \epsilon //$$

c). Tentukan kemonotonan, keterbatasan dan limit barisan: $a_n = \frac{n!}{10^n}$

Jwb:

* kemonotonan

$$a_n = \frac{n!}{10^n}$$

$$a_{n+1} = \frac{(n+1)!}{10^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n}{10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \dots \cdot 10^n}$$

$$= \frac{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot n(n+1)}{10 \cdot 10 \cdot 10 \cdot \dots \cdot 10^n \cdot 10^{n+1}}$$

\therefore barisan a_n monoton naik //

* keterbatasan

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{10^n} = \infty \text{ divergen}$$

$\therefore \{a_n\}$ divergen maka tidak ada batasan atas //