

1. a. Tulis rumus eksplisit barisan berikut dan tent. kekonvergenannya.

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

• Rumus Eksplisit

$$a_n = \frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

• kekonvergenan

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2} \stackrel{LH}{=} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-\pi \sin(n\pi)}{2n} = 0$$

$$\frac{\cos n\pi}{n^2} \text{ konvergen ke } 0.$$

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

↳ $\{a_n\}$ konvergen ke A, maka $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = A$
Setiap $\varepsilon > 0$ ditemukan $N_1 > 0$ sehingga
 $n > N_1$ berlaku

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

↳ $\{b_n\}$ konvergen ke B, maka $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = B$
Setiap $\varepsilon > 0$ ditemukan $N_2 > 0$ sehingga
 $n > N_2$ berlaku

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

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

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

c. Tentukan kemonotonan, keterbatasan, dan limit (jika ada) barisan berikut.

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

• kemonotonan

$$\frac{\sin(n\pi)}{4} - \frac{\sin((n+1)\pi)}{4} = \frac{\sin(n\pi)}{4} - \frac{-\sin(n\pi)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(n\pi)}{4} + \frac{\sin(n\pi)}{4} = \frac{2\sin(n\pi)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(n\pi)}{2}$$

$$a_1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; a_2 = 1; a_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; a_4 = 0$$

↳ tidak naik dan tidak turun

• keterbatasan

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{4} = \text{tidak ada.} \rightarrow \text{Divergen}$$

2. a. Tulis rumus eksplisit dan tent. kekonvergenan

$$1, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, -\frac{1}{6}, \dots$$

• Rumus eksplisit

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$

• kekonvergenan

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

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

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \text{ konvergen ke } 0.$$

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3 - 8 \cdot 2^n}{5 + 4 \cdot 2^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{2^n} - 8}{\frac{5}{2^n} + 4} = \frac{0 - 8}{0 + 4} = -2$$

$$\frac{3 - 8 \cdot 2^n}{5 + 4 \cdot 2^n} \text{ konvergen ke } -2$$

c. Tentukan kemonotonan, keterbatasan, dan limit (jika ada) barisan berikut.

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

• kemonotonan

$$a_n' = \frac{\frac{1}{n} \cdot n - \ln n \cdot 1}{n^2}$$

$$= \frac{1 - \ln n}{n^2}$$

↳ tidak turun dan tidak naik

• kekonvergenan

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

$$\frac{\ln n}{n} \text{ konvergen ke } 0$$

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

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

$$\leq \frac{11}{9N-6}$$

$$= \frac{11}{9\left(\frac{11+6\varepsilon}{9\varepsilon}\right) - 6} = \varepsilon \text{ terbukti}$$

- nilai N

$$\frac{11}{9N-6} = \varepsilon$$

$$11 = 9N\varepsilon - 6\varepsilon$$

$$9N\varepsilon = 11 + 6\varepsilon$$

$$N = \frac{11 + 6\varepsilon}{9}$$

3. a. Tulis rumus eksplisit dan kekonvergenannya

0,9, 0,99, 0,999, 0,999, ...

• Rumus eksplisit

$$a_n = \frac{10^n - 1}{10^n}, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

• kekonvergenan

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

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 1 - \frac{1}{10^n} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$\frac{10^n - 1}{10^n} \text{ konvergen ke } 1$$

c. Tentukan kemonotonan, keterbatasan, dan limit (jika ada)

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

• kemonotonan

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

sehingga monoton naik

• kekonvergenan

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n!}{10^n} = \frac{1, 2, 3, \dots, n}{10, 10, 10, \dots, 10} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$

tidak ada limit \rightarrow tidak terbatas.

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

$$a_n = \frac{n+3}{3n-2}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+3}{3n-2} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ konvergen}$$

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