No. 1. Diketahui
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2x - 1$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot 4}{4}x^3 - \frac{2 \cdot 3}{3}x^2 - \frac{1 \cdot 2}{2}x + 2$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1 \cdot \cancel{4}}{\cancel{4}}x^3 - \frac{2 \cdot \cancel{3}}{\cancel{3}}x^2 - \frac{1 \cdot \cancel{2}}{\cancel{2}}x + 2$$

$$f'(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2$$

$$f''(x) = 3x^2 - 4x - 1$$

 \mathbf{a} . Nilai x yang memberikan titik kritis.

Titik kritis terdapat pada f'(x) = 0 atau f'(x) tidak terdefinisi.

f'(x) terdefinisi untuk semua nilai x

$$\operatorname{Cek} f'(x) = 0$$

$$f'(x) = x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x+1)(x-1) = 0$$

$$x = -1, x = 2, x = 1$$

 $| \therefore \text{ Nilai } x \text{ yang memberikan titik kritis adalah } \{-1, 2, 1\}$

b. Menentukan di mana f(x) naik dan f(x) turun.

(1)
$$f(x)$$
 naik jika $f'(x) > 0$

$$(2) x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 > 0$$

$$(3)$$
 $(x-2)(x+1)(x-1) > 0$

(4)
$$-1 < x < 1$$
 atau $x > 2$

(5)
$$\therefore$$
 Jadi, fungsi naik pada interval $(-1, 1) \cup (2, \infty)$

(1)
$$f(x)$$
 turun jika $f'(x) < 0$

(2)
$$x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2 < 0$$

$$(3) (x-2)(x+1)(x-1) < 0$$

(4)
$$x < -1$$
 atau $1 < x < 2$

(5)
$$\square$$
 Jadi, fungsi turun pada interval $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, 2)$

c. Menentukan di mana f(x) cekung ke atas f(x) cekung ke bawah.

(1)
$$f(x)$$
 cekung ke atas jika $f''(x) > 0$

$$(2) 3x^2 - 4x - 1 > 0$$

$$\left| (3) \ 3\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{3} > 0 \right|$$

$$\left| (4) \left(x - \frac{2}{3} \right)^2 > \frac{7}{9} \right|$$

(5)
$$x < \frac{-\sqrt{7} + 2}{3}$$
 atau $x > \frac{\sqrt{7} + 2}{3}$

(5)
$$x < \frac{-\sqrt{7} + 2}{3}$$
 atau $x > \frac{\sqrt{7} + 2}{3}$
(6) \therefore Jadi, fungsi cekung ke atas pada interval

$$\left(-\infty\,,\,\frac{-\sqrt{7}+2}{3}\right)\cup\left(\frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{3},\,\infty\right)$$

(1)
$$f(x)$$
 cekung ke bawah jika $f''(x) < 0$

(2)
$$3x^2 - 4x - 1 < 0$$

(3)
$$3\left(x-\frac{2}{3}\right)^2-\frac{7}{3}<0$$

$$(4) \ \frac{3\left(x - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2}{3} < \frac{\frac{7}{3}}{3}$$

$$(5) - \sqrt{\frac{7}{9}} < x - \frac{2}{3} < \sqrt{\frac{7}{9}}$$

(6)
$$\frac{-\sqrt{7}+2}{3} < x < \frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{3}$$

$$\left(\frac{-\sqrt{7}+2}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{7}+2}{3}\right)$$

d. Tentukan nilai minimum dan maksimum.

Terdapat nilai minimum dan maksimum pada titik kritis f'(x) = 0dari soal **a** ditemukan titik kritis pada $x \in \{-1, 2, 1\}$

$$f(-1) = -\frac{31}{12}$$
 (Minimum lokal)

$$f(1) = \frac{1}{12}$$
 (Maksimum lokal)

$$f(2) = -\frac{1}{3}$$
 (Minimum lokal)

e. Titik balik terdapat pada
$$\left(-1, -\frac{31}{12}\right), \left(1, \frac{1}{12}\right), \text{ dan } \left(2, -\frac{1}{3}\right)$$

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No. 2. Mencari asimtot tegak pada fungsi

a.
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x + 1}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x + 1} = \frac{(x + 1)(x - 2)}{x + 1} = \frac{\cancel{(x + 1)}(x - 2)}{\cancel{x + 1}} = x - 2$$

 $\therefore f(x)$ tidak memiliki asimtot tegak

b.
$$f(x) = \frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x + 2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 - x - 2}{x + 2} = x + \frac{-3x - 2}{x + 2} = x - 3 + \frac{4}{x + 2}$$

 \therefore Terdapat asimtot tegak x = -2

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No. 3. Mencari asimtot datar pada fungsi

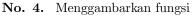
a.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} - 1$$

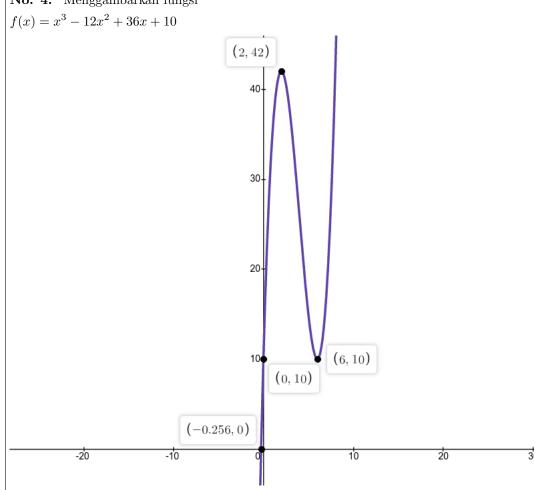
 \therefore Terdapat asimtot datar y = -1

b.
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1}$$

 \therefore Terdapat asimtot datar y = 0

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No. 5. Hitung limit

a.
$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 - 4x - 5} = \frac{(-1)^2 + 5(-1) + 4}{(-1)^2 - 4(-1) - 5} = \frac{1 - 5 + 4}{1 + 4 - 5} = \frac{0}{0}$$
 (bertemu dengan indeterminate form)

$$\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 - 4x - 5} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+4)(x+1)}{(x-5)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{(x+4)(x+1)}{(x-5)(x+1)} = \lim_{x \to -1} \frac{x+4}{x-5} = -\frac{3}{6} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

b.
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2-1} = \frac{\ln(1)}{1^2-1} = \frac{0}{0}$$
 (bertemu dengan indeterminate form)

Menggunakan aturan L'Hopital

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

sehingga
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2 - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{d}{dx} \ln(x)}{\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

c.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\ln(x)} = \frac{\infty}{\ln(\infty)} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$
 (bertemu dengan indeterminate form)

Menggunakan aturan L'Hopital

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

sehingga
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x}{\ln(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{d}{dx}x}{\frac{d}{dx}\ln(x)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} x = \infty$$

d.
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x^2+5x+4}{x^2+4x-5} = \frac{\infty}{\infty}$$
 (bertemu dengan indeterminate form)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 5x + 4}{x^2 + 4x - 5}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{5}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{4}{x} - \frac{5}{x^2}}$$
(dibagi pangkat terbesar)

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

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