

## SOLUSI PART 2

# Creative Problem Solving in School Mathematics

1. Bilangan asli disusun seperti bagan di bawah ini.

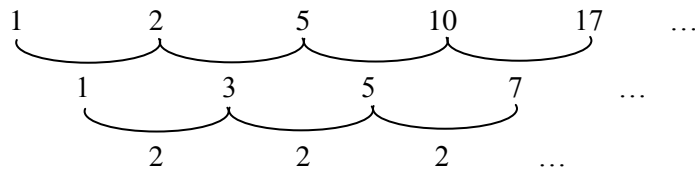
1						
2	3	4				
5	6	7	8	9		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16

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Besar bilangan ketiga dalam baris ke-50 adalah ....

**Solusi:**

### Alternatif 1:



Ambillah suku ke- $n$  adalah  $u_n = an^2 + bn + c$ .

$$u_1 = a + b + c = 1 \dots (1)$$

$$u_2 = 4a + 2b + c = 2 \dots (2)$$

$$u_3 = 9a + 3b + c = 5 \dots (3)$$

Persamaan (2) – persamaan (1):  $3a + b = 1 \dots (4)$

Persamaan (3) – persamaan (2):  $5a + b = 3 \dots (5)$

Persamaan (5) – persamaan (4):  $2a = 2$

$a=1$

$$a=1 \rightarrow 3a+b=1$$

$$3 \cdot 1 + b = 1$$

$$b = -2$$

$$a=1 \text{ dan } b=-2 \rightarrow a+b+c=1$$

$$1-2+c=1$$

$c=2$

$$\therefore u_n = n^2 - 2n + 2$$

Bilangan pertama pada baris ke-50 adalah  $u_{50} = 50^2 - 2 \cdot 50 + 2 = 2.402$ .

Barisan bilangan pada baris ke-50 adalah 2.402, 2.403, 2.404, ...

Jadi, bilangan ke-3 pada baris ke-50 adalah 2.404.

**Alternatif 2: (Buku Seribu Pena Matematika SMA Kelas 10 Bab Fungsi Kuadrat)**

Pasangan titik (1,1), (2,2), dan (3,5) terletak pada grafik fungsi kuadrat (parabola)  $u_n = an^2 + bn + c$ .

Persamaan parabola tersebut dapat ditentukan sebagai berikut.

$$y = f(x) = a(x - x_1)(x - x_2) + \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}(x - x_1) + y_1$$

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

$$y = f(x) = a(x^2 - 3x + 2) + x$$

$$(3,5) \rightarrow y = f(x) = a(x^2 - 3x + 2) + x$$

$$5 = a(3^2 - 3 \cdot 3 + 2) + 3$$

$$5 = 2a + 3$$

$$a = 1$$

$$a = 1 \rightarrow y = f(x) = 1(x^2 - 3x + 2) + x \quad y = f(x) = x^2 - 2x + 2$$

$$\therefore u_n = n^2 - 2n + 2$$

Bilangan pertama pada baris ke-50 adalah  $u_{50} = 50^2 - 2 \cdot 50 + 2 = 2.402$ .

Barisan bilangan pada baris ke-50 adalah 2.402, 2.403, 2.404, ...

Jadi, bilangan ke-3 pada baris ke-50 adalah 2.404.

2. Nilai dari  $\sin 15^\circ$ ,  $\cos 15^\circ$ ,  $\tan 15^\circ$ ,  $\sin 75^\circ$ ,  $\cos 75^\circ$ , dan  $\tan 75^\circ$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

**Alternatif 1:**

1. Buatlah segitiga  $ABC$  siku-siku di  $C$ , dengan  $\angle A = 60^\circ$  dan  $\angle B = 30^\circ$ .
2. Perpanjang garis  $CB$ , sehingga  $AB = BD$ . Jadi, segitiga  $ABD$  sama kaki. Akibatnya  $\angle BAD = \angle BDA = 15^\circ$ .
3. Ambillah  $AC = 1$ , maka  $AB = BD = 2$ , dan  $BC = \sqrt{3}$ . Sehingga  $CD = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ .

Menurut Pythagoras:

$$\begin{aligned} AD &= \sqrt{AC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + (2 + \sqrt{3})^2} \\ &= \sqrt{8 + 4\sqrt{3}}, \text{ karena } p = \sqrt{8^2 + (4\sqrt{3})^2} = 4 \text{ (harus bilangan rasional)} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{8+4}{2}} + \sqrt{\frac{8-4}{2}} = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Dengan demikian,

Perhatikan  $\triangle ACD$  siku-siku di  $C$ .

$$\sin 15^\circ = \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$$

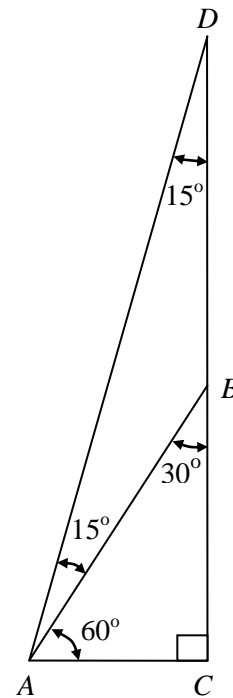
$$\cos 15^\circ = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{1}{2 + \sqrt{3}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin 75^\circ = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\cos 75^\circ = \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\tan 75^\circ = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{1} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$



**Alternatif 2:**

1. Buatlah segitiga  $ABC$  siku-siku sama kaki,  $\angle B = 90^\circ$  dan  $AB = BC$ .
2. Buatlah segitiga  $ABD$  siku-siku di  $B$ ,  $\angle DAB = 30^\circ$  dan  $\angle ADB = 60^\circ$ . Sehingga  $\angle DAC = 15^\circ$  dan  $\angle ADC = 120^\circ$ .
3. Ambillah  $AB = BC = 3$ , maka

Perhatikan  $\triangle ABC$ :  $AC = 3\sqrt{2}$ .

Perhatikan  $\triangle ABD$ :  $BD = \sqrt{3}$  dan  $AD = 2\sqrt{3}$ .

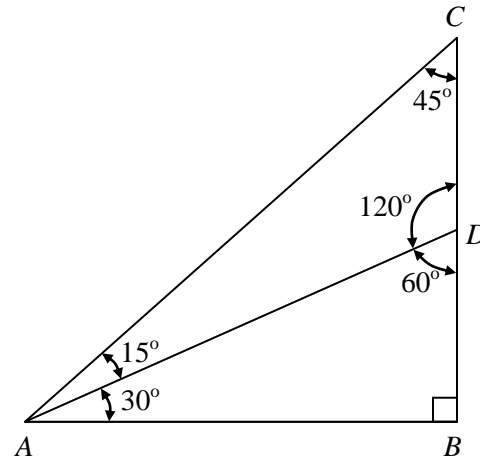
Sehingga  $CD = BC - BD = 3 - \sqrt{3}$ .

Menurut Aturan Kosinus dalam  $\triangle ADC$ .

$$\cos \angle DAC = \frac{AC^2 + AD^2 - CD^2}{2AC \times AD}$$

$$\cos 15^\circ = \frac{(3\sqrt{2})^2 + (2\sqrt{3})^2 - (3 - \sqrt{3})^2}{2 \times 3\sqrt{2} \times 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{3 + \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{6}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})$$



Kita juga dapat menggunakan Aturan Sinus sebagai berikut.

Menurut Aturan Sinus dalam  $\triangle ADC$ .

$$\frac{CD}{\sin \angle DAC} = \frac{AD}{\sin \angle ACD}$$

$$\frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{\sin 15^\circ} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sin 45^\circ}$$

$$\sin 15^\circ = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} \sin 45^\circ = \frac{3 - \sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$$

Selanjutnya kita dapat menentukan perbandingan fungsi trigonometri lainnya menggunakan perbandingan trigonometri pada segitiga lancip.

$$AB = \sqrt{AC^2 - BC^2} = \sqrt{4^2 - (\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{8 - 4\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8+p}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{8-p}{2}}, \text{ karena } p = \sqrt{8^2 - (4\sqrt{3})^2} = 4 \text{ (harus bilangan rasional)}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{8+4}{2}} - \sqrt{\frac{8-4}{2}} = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$$

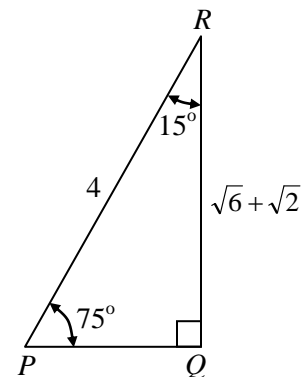
$$\sin 15^\circ = \frac{PQ}{PR} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\tan 15^\circ = \frac{PQ}{QR} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin 75^\circ = \frac{QR}{PR} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2})$$

$$\cos 75^\circ = \frac{PQ}{PR} = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}}{4} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2})$$

$$\tan 75^\circ = \frac{QR}{PQ} = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}} = 2 + \sqrt{3}$$



3. Nilai dari  $\sin 22,5^\circ$ ,  $\cos 22,5^\circ$ ,  $\tan 22,5^\circ$ ,  $\sin 67,5^\circ$ ,  $\cos 67,5^\circ$ , dan  $\tan 67,5^\circ$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

1. Buatlah segitiga  $ABC$  siku-siku sama kaki,  $\angle C = 90^\circ$  dan  $AC = BC$ .

2. Perpanjang garis  $CB$ , sehingga  $AB = BD$ . Jadi,  $\triangle ABD$  sama kaki.  
Akibatnya  $\angle BAD = \angle BDA = 22,5^\circ$ .
3. Ambillah  $AC = BC = 1$ , maka  $AB = \sqrt{2}$  dan  $CD = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ .  
Perhatikan segitiga  $ACD$  siku-siku di  $C$ .  
Menurut Pythagoras:

$$AD = \sqrt{AC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{1^2 + (1 + \sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}$$

Dengan demikian,

Perhatikan  $\triangle ACD$  siku-siku di  $C$ .

$$\sin 22,5^\circ = \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$$

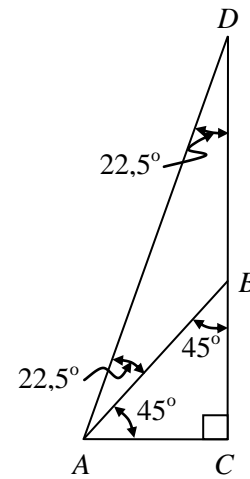
$$\cos 22,5^\circ = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan 22,5^\circ = \frac{AC}{CD} = \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{2} - 1$$

$$\sin 67,5^\circ = \frac{CD}{AD} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\cos 67,5^\circ = \frac{AC}{AD} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 + 2\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$$

$$\tan 67,5^\circ = \frac{CD}{AC} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{1} = 1 + \sqrt{2}$$



4. Nilai dari sinus, kosinus, dan tangen untuk sudut-sudut  $18^\circ$ ,  $36^\circ$ ,  $54^\circ$ , dan  $72^\circ$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

Ambillah segi lima beraturan  $ABCDE$ . Titik  $F$  adalah perpotongan  $AC$  dan  $BE$ , dan  $G$  adalah perpotongan  $AC$  dan  $BD$ .

Misalnya  $x = FG$  dan  $y = BG$ . Segitiga  $BFG$  sama kaki, dengan  $BF = FG = y$ . Segitiga  $ABF$  sama kaki, dengan  $AF = BF = y$ . Maka  $AG = x + y$ , sehingga segitiga  $ABG$  sama kaki, dengan  $AB = x + y$ .

Perhatikan bahwa  $\triangle ABG \sim \triangle BFG$

$$\frac{AB}{BG} = \frac{BF}{FG}$$

$$\frac{x + y}{y} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$y^2 - xy - x^2 = 0$$

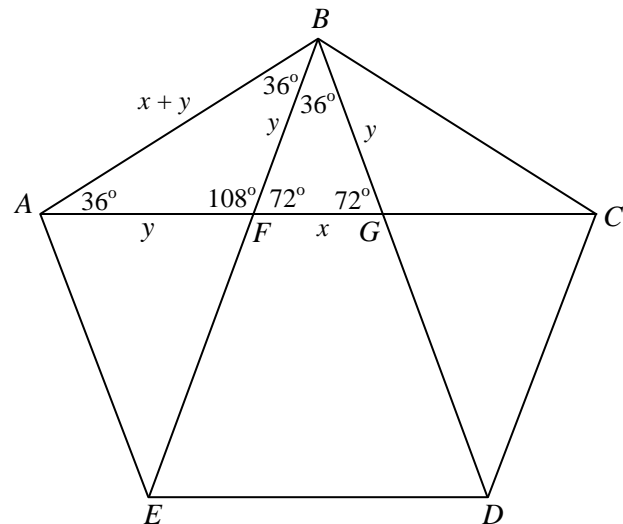
$$y = \frac{x \pm \sqrt{x^2 + 4x^2}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2} x$$

$$y = \frac{1 - \sqrt{5}}{2} x \text{ (ditolak, } y < 0 \text{)}$$

$$\text{atau } y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} x \text{ (diterima)}$$

Perhatikan bahwa  $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle AFG$

$$\frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{AF}{AG}$$



$$\frac{x+y}{y} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$$

Sehingga:

$$y = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} x$$

$$x+y = x + \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} x = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x$$

Perhatikan  $\triangle AGB$ .

Tarik garis tinggi dari titik  $G$  ke sisi  $AB$  sehingga memotongnya di titik  $H$

Ambillah  $HB = a$ , maka  $HA = x + y - a$

$$= \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x - a.$$

Perhatikan  $\triangle AGH$  siku-siku di  $H$ .

$$GH^2 = AG^2 - HA^2 \dots (1)$$

Perhatikan  $\triangle BGH$  siku-siku di  $H$ .

$$GH^2 = BG^2 - HB^2 \dots (2)$$

Dari persamaan (1) dan (2) diperoleh:

$$AG^2 - HA^2 = BG^2 - HB^2$$

$$\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x - a\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right)^2 - a^2$$

$$\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right)^2 + 2a\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right) - a^2 = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right)^2 - a^2$$

$$2a\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right) = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right)^2$$

$$2a\left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right) = \left(\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) x^2$$

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

$$\therefore HB = \frac{1}{2} x$$

$$\therefore HA = AB - HB = \frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} x = \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2} x$$

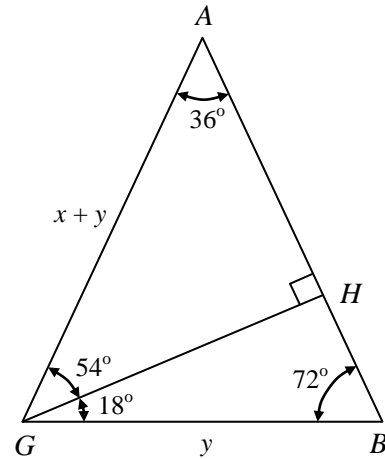
$$GH^2 = BG^2 - HB^2$$

$$GH^2 = \left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} x\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} x\right)^2 = \frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{4} x^2$$

$$GH = \sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{4} x^2} = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}, \text{ karena } p = \sqrt{5^2 - (2\sqrt{5})^2} = \sqrt{5} \text{ (bukan bilangan rasional). Sehingga}$$

bentuk  $\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}$  tidak dapat disederhanakan.

Perhatikan  $\triangle BGH$  siku-siku di  $H$ .



$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{HB}{BG} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} = \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}-1)$$

$$\cos 18^\circ = \frac{GH}{BG} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} = \sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{6+2\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\tan 18^\circ = \frac{HB}{GH} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5+2\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{25-10\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sin 72^\circ = \frac{GH}{BG} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} = \sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{6+2\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10+2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos 72^\circ = \frac{HB}{BG} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x}{\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}-1)$$

$$\tan 72^\circ = \frac{GH}{HB} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{1}{2}x} = \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}$$

Perhatikan  $\triangle AGH$  siku-siku di  $H$ .

$$\sin 36^\circ = \frac{GH}{AG} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} = \sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{14+6\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\cos 36^\circ = \frac{HA}{AG} = \frac{\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2}x}{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} = \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}+1)$$

$$\tan 36^\circ = \frac{GH}{HA} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x\sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} = \sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{9+4\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{5-2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\sin 54^\circ = \frac{HA}{AG} = \frac{\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2}x}{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2}x} = \frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5}+1)$$

$$\cos 54^\circ = \frac{GH}{AG} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{3+\sqrt{5}}{2} x} = \sqrt{\frac{5+2\sqrt{5}}{14+6\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{10-2\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\tan 54^\circ = \frac{HA}{GH} = \frac{\frac{2+\sqrt{5}}{2} x}{\frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{5+2\sqrt{5}}} = \sqrt{\frac{9+4\sqrt{5}}{5+2\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{25+10\sqrt{5}}$$

5. Nilai dari

$\sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 70^\circ + \sin^2 80^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ + \sin^2 60^\circ + \sin^2 70^\circ + \sin^2 80^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ \\ &= \sin^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 20^\circ + \sin^2 30^\circ + \sin^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 10^\circ + \sin^2 90^\circ \\ &= (\sin^2 10^\circ + \cos^2 10^\circ) + (\sin^2 20^\circ + \cos^2 20^\circ) + (\sin^2 30^\circ + \cos^2 30^\circ) + (\sin^2 40^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ) + \sin^2 90^\circ \\ &= 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

6. Jika  $a$  dan  $b$  adalah akar-akar persamaan  $x^2 + x \sin \alpha + 1 = 0$  sedangkan  $c$  dan  $d$  adalah akar-akar persamaan

$x^2 + x \cos \alpha - 1 = 0$ , maka nilai dari  $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{d^2}$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$x^2 + x \sin \alpha + 1 = 0$ , akar-akarnya  $a$  dan  $b$ .

$$a + b = -\sin \alpha$$

$$ab = 1 \rightarrow a^2 = \frac{1}{b^2} \text{ dan } b^2 = \frac{1}{a^2}$$

$x^2 + x \cos \alpha - 1 = 0$ , akar-akarnya  $c$  dan  $d$ .

$$c + d = -\cos \alpha$$

$$cd = -1 \rightarrow c^2 = \frac{1}{d^2} \text{ dan } d^2 = \frac{1}{c^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} + \frac{1}{d^2} &= b^2 + a^2 + d^2 + c^2 \\ &= (a+b)^2 - 2ab + (c+d)^2 - 2cd \\ &= (-\sin \alpha)^2 - 2 \cdot 1 + (-\cos \alpha)^2 - 2(-1) \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - 2 + 2 \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

7. Jika  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$  dan  $\sin x + \cos x = \frac{1}{5}$ , maka nilai dari  $\tan x$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$\sin x + \cos x = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\sin x + \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{5}$$

Ambillah  $k = \sin x$ , dengan  $k > 0$

$$5k - 1 = -5\sqrt{1 - k^2}$$

$$25k^2 - 10k + 1 = 25(1 - k^2)$$

$$50k^2 - 10k - 24 = 0$$

$$25k^2 - 5k - 12 = 0$$

$$(5k + 3)(5k - 4) = 0$$

$$k = -\frac{3}{5} \text{ (ditolak) atau } k = \frac{4}{5} \text{ (diterima)}$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \sin x = \frac{4}{5}, \text{ sehingga } \cos x = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\text{Dengan demikian, } \tan x = \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = \frac{\frac{4}{5}}{-\frac{3}{5}} = -\frac{4}{3}$$

8. Jika panjang sisi-sisi suatu segitiga  $ABC$  adalah  $BC = \sqrt{13}$  satuan,  $AC = \sqrt{74}$  satuan, dan  $AB = \sqrt{85}$  satuan, maka luas segitiga  $ABC$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

**Alternatif 1:**

Lambang  $[ABC]$  menyatakan luas segitiga  $ABC$ .

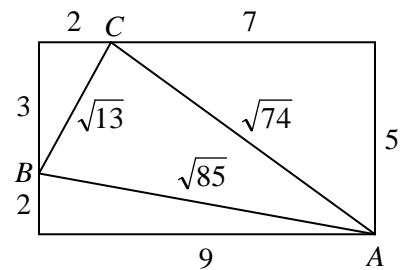
$$[ABC] = 9 \times 5 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 9 - \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 7 - \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times 3 = 45 - 9 - 17\frac{1}{2} - 3 = 15\frac{1}{2} \text{ satuan}$$

**Alternatif 2:**

$$\cos A = \frac{(\sqrt{85})^2 + (\sqrt{74})^2 - (\sqrt{13})^2}{2(\sqrt{85})(\sqrt{74})} = \frac{85 + 74 - 13}{2(\sqrt{85})(\sqrt{74})} = \frac{73}{\sqrt{6290}}$$

$$\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{73}{\sqrt{6290}}\right)^2} = \frac{31}{\sqrt{6290}}$$

$$[ABC] = \frac{1}{2} \times AB \times AC \times \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \times \sqrt{85} \times \sqrt{74} \times \frac{31}{\sqrt{6290}} = 15\frac{1}{2} \text{ satuan}$$



9. Dalam segitiga  $ABC$ ,  $\tan A : \tan B : \tan C = 1 : 2 : 3$ . Nilai dari  $\frac{AC}{AB} = \dots$

**Solusi:**

Notasi  $[ABC]$  menyatakan luas segitiga  $ABC$ .

$$[ABC] = \frac{1}{2} bc \sin A \Leftrightarrow \sin A = \frac{2[ABC]}{bc}$$

$$[ABC] = \frac{1}{2} ac \sin B \Leftrightarrow \sin B = \frac{2[ABC]}{ac}$$

$$[ABC] = \frac{1}{2} ab \sin C \Leftrightarrow \sin C = \frac{2[ABC]}{ab}$$

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}, \cos B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}, \cos C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} = \frac{\frac{2[ABC]}{bc}}{\frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}} = \frac{4[ABC]}{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}$$

$$\tan B = \frac{4[ABC]}{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}$$



$$\begin{aligned}\tan C &= \frac{4[ABC]}{a^2 + b^2 - c^2} \\ \frac{\tan A}{\tan B} &= \frac{\frac{4[ABC]}{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}}{\frac{4[ABC]}{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{b^2 + c^2 - a^2} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ 2a^2 + 2c^2 - 2b^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \\ 3b^2 - c^2 &= 3a^2 \dots (1) \\ \frac{\tan A}{\tan C} &= \frac{\frac{4[ABC]}{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}}{\frac{4[ABC]}{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}} = \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{b^2 + c^2 - a^2} &= \frac{1}{3} \\ 3a^2 + 3b^2 - 3c^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - a^2 \\ 2b^2 - 4c^2 &= -4a^2 \\ b^2 - 2c^2 &= -2a^2 \dots (2)\end{aligned}$$

Dari (1) dan (2) diperoleh  $b = \frac{2a\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}$  dan  $c = \frac{3a}{\sqrt{5}}$

$$\text{Jadi, } \frac{AC}{AB} = \frac{b}{c} = \frac{\frac{2a\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{3a}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}.$$

10. Segitiga XYZ mempunyai sisi-sisi yang panjangnya 3 cm, 4 cm, dan 5 cm. Titik  $P$  terletak di dalam segitiga ini sehingga  $\angle XPY = \angle YPZ = \angle ZPX$ . Jarak dari  $P$  ke  $X$ ,  $Y$ , dan  $Z$  masing-masing adalah  $l$ ,  $m$ , dan  $n$ . Nilai dari  $l^2 + m^2 + n^2$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$\angle XPY = \angle YPZ = \angle ZPX = 120^\circ$$

Perhatikan  $\triangle XPY$ :

$$3^2 = l^2 + m^2 - 2 \cdot l \cdot m \cdot \cos 120^\circ$$

$$9 = l^2 + m^2 + lm \dots (1)$$

Perhatikan  $\triangle YPZ$ :

$$4^2 = m^2 + n^2 - 2 \cdot m \cdot n \cdot \cos 120^\circ$$

$$16 = m^2 + n^2 + mn \dots (2)$$

Perhatikan  $\triangle ZPX$ :

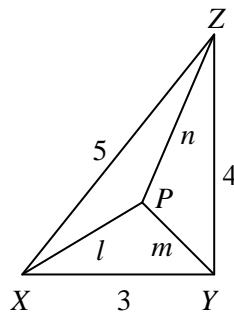
$$5^2 = l^2 + n^2 - 2 \cdot l \cdot n \cdot \cos 120^\circ$$

$$25 = l^2 + n^2 + ln \dots (3)$$

Penjumlahan persamaan (1), (2), dan (3) menghasilkan:

$$50 = 2(l^2 + m^2 + n^2) + (lm + ln + mn) \dots (4)$$

$$[XYZ] = [XPY] + [YPZ] + [ZPX]$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \times 3 \times 4 = \frac{1}{2} lm \sin 120^\circ + \frac{1}{2} mn \sin 120^\circ + \frac{1}{2} ln \sin 120^\circ$$

$$6 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} (lm + mn + ln)$$

$$lm + mn + ln = 8\sqrt{3} \dots (5)$$

Dari persamaan (4) dan (5) diperoleh:

$$50 = 2(l^2 + m^2 + n^2) + 8\sqrt{3}$$

$$l^2 + m^2 + n^2 = 25 - 4\sqrt{3}$$

11. Sinus-sinus sudut dari  $\triangle ABC$  berbanding sebagai 3 : 4 : 5. Jika  $A$  sudut terkecil dan  $\tan A = \frac{x}{16}$ , maka nilai  $x$

adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$\sin A : \sin B : \sin C = 3 : 4 : 5$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

$$a : b : c = 3 : 4 : 5$$

Ambillah  $\sin A = 3k$ ,  $\sin B = 4k$ , dan  $\sin C = 5k$ .

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$$

$$(3k)^2 = (4k)^2 + (5k)^2 - 2 \cdot 4k \cdot 5k \cdot \cos A$$

$$9k^2 = 16k^2 + 25k^2 - 40k^2 \cos A$$

$$40 \cos A = 32$$

$$\cos A = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 A} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\tan A = \frac{\frac{3}{5}}{\frac{4}{5}} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{x}{16}$$

$$x = 12$$

12. Diberikan segitiga  $ABC$  siku-siku di  $C$ , dengan  $AB = 13$  cm,  $BC = 5$  cm, dan  $AC = 12$  cm. Titik  $D$  pada  $AB$  dan titik  $E$  pada  $AC$ , sehingga  $DE$  membagi segitiga  $ABC$  menjadi dua bagian dengan luas yang sama. Nilai minimum  $DE$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

Notasi  $[ABC]$  menyatakan luas segitiga  $ABC$ .

$$[ADE] = [BCED] = 15$$

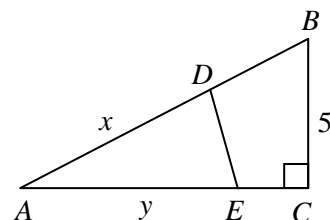
Ambillah  $AE = x$  dan  $AD = y$

$$[ADE] = \frac{1}{2} xy \sin A = 15$$

$$\frac{1}{2} xy \left(\frac{5}{13}\right) = 15$$

$$xy = 78$$

$$DE^2 = x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \cos A$$



$$\begin{aligned}
&= (x-y)^2 + 2xy - 2xy \cos A \\
&= (x-y)^2 + 2xy(1 - \cos A) \\
&= (x-y)^2 + 2 \cdot 78 \left(1 - \frac{12}{13}\right) \\
&= (x-y)^2 + 12
\end{aligned}$$

Jika  $x - y = 0$ , maka  $DE_{\min} = \sqrt{12}$ .

13. Dalam segitiga  $ABC$ ,  $AB = AC$  dan  $\frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \frac{7}{15}$ . Nilai dari  $\frac{\sin A}{\sin B}$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

Karena  $AB = AC$  atau  $b = c$ , maka  $\cos A = \frac{b^2 + b^2 - a^2}{2b^2} = 1 - \frac{a^2}{2b^2}$

Karena  $AB = AC$  atau  $b = c$ , maka  $\cos B = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - b^2}{2ab} = \frac{a}{2b}$

$$\frac{\cos A}{\cos B} = \frac{7}{15}$$

$$15 \cos A - 7 \cos B = 0$$

$$15 \left(1 - \frac{a^2}{2b^2}\right) - 7 \left(\frac{a}{2b}\right) = 0$$

$$15 - 15 \left(\frac{a^2}{2b^2}\right) - 7 \left(\frac{a}{2b}\right) = 0$$

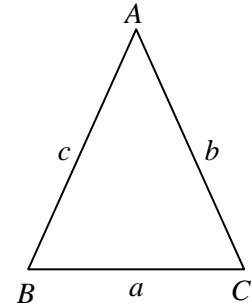
$$15 \left(\frac{a^2}{b^2}\right) + 7 \left(\frac{a}{2b}\right) - 30 = 0$$

$$\left(5 \frac{a}{b} - 6\right) \left(3 \frac{a}{b} + 5\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{6}{5} \text{ (diterima) atau } \frac{a}{b} = -\frac{5}{3} \text{ (ditolak)}$$

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R$$

Jadi,  $\frac{\sin A}{\sin B} = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{6}{5}$ .



14. Diberikan balok  $ABCD.EFGH$ , dengan  $AB = 40$  cm,  $BC = 30$  cm, dan  $CG = 18$  cm. Jarak dari titik  $C$  ke bidang  $BDG$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

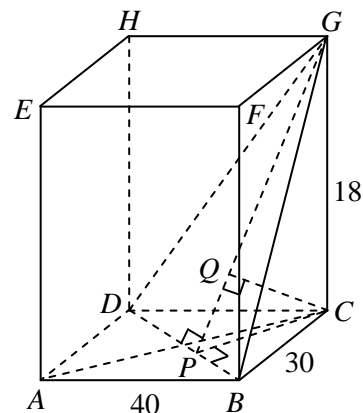
$$BD = \sqrt{BC^2 + CD^2} = \sqrt{30^2 + 40^2} = 50 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Luas } \triangle BCD = \frac{1}{2} \times BC \times CD = \frac{1}{2} \times BD \times CP$$

$$CP = \frac{BC \times CD}{BD} = \frac{30 \times 40}{50} = 24 \text{ cm}$$

$$PG = \sqrt{CG^2 + CP^2} = \sqrt{18^2 + 24^2} = 30 \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Luas } \triangle GCP = \frac{1}{2} \times CG \times CP = \frac{1}{2} \times PG \times CQ$$

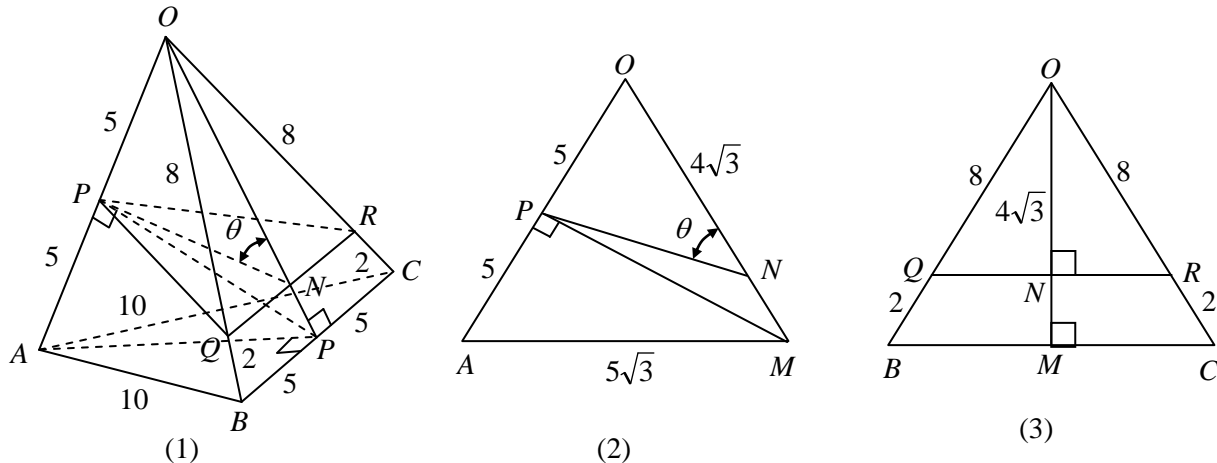


$$CQ = \frac{CG \times CP}{PG} = \frac{18 \times 24}{30} = 14\frac{2}{5} \text{ cm}$$

Jadi, jarak dari titik  $C$  ke bidang  $BDG$  adalah  $14\frac{2}{5}$  cm.

15. Diberikan limas segitiga beraturan (tetrahedron beraturan atau bidang empat beraturan)  $OABC$  yang panjang semua rusuknya masing-masing adalah 10 cm. Tetrahedron ini dipotong oleh bidang  $PQR$  sedemikian sehingga  $OP = 5$  cm pada sisi  $OA$ ;  $OQ = 8$  cm pada sisi  $OB$ ; dan  $OR = 8$  cm. Besar sudut antara bidang  $PQR$  dan bidang  $OBC$  adalah  $\theta$ . Jika  $\sin \theta = \frac{a}{b}\sqrt{c}$ , dengan  $a, b, c$  adalah bilangan asli dan bilangan  $c$  dalam bentuk sederhana (tidak dapat ditarik akarnya lagi), maka nilai  $a + b + c = \dots$

**Solusi:**



Dari gambar (3):  $\frac{ON}{OM} = \frac{OQ}{OB} = \frac{8}{10}$

$$OM = 10 \sin 60^\circ = 10 \times \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} = 5\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } ON = \frac{8}{10} \times 5\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3} \text{ cm}$$

Karena tetrahedron beraturan, maka  $AM = OM = 5\sqrt{3}$  cm

$\triangle OAM$  adalah sama kaki dan  $P$  adalah titik tengah  $OA$ .

$$\text{Sehingga } \angle OPM = 90^\circ \text{ dan } \cos \angle POM = \frac{OP}{OM} = \frac{5}{5\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$$

Menurut aturan Kosinus dalam  $\triangle PON$ :

$$PN^2 = OP^2 + ON^2 - 2 \times OP \times ON \times \cos \angle PON$$

$$PN^2 = 5^2 + (4\sqrt{3})^2 - 2 \times 5 \times 4\sqrt{3} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = 25 + 48 - 40 = 33$$

$$\sin \angle PON = \sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \angle POM} = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$$

Menurut aturan Sinus dalam  $\triangle PON$ :

$$\frac{OP}{\sin \angle PNO} = \frac{PN}{\sin \angle PON}$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{OP \times \sin \angle PON}{PN} = \frac{5 \times \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}{\sqrt{33}} = \frac{5}{33} \sqrt{22}$$

Sehingga  $a = 5$ ,  $b = 33$ , dan  $c = 22$

Jadi, nilai  $a + b + c = 5 + 33 + 22 = 60$ .