

# SOLUSI

## PART 1

### Creative Problem Solving in School Mathematics

1. Jika  $a, b, c$ , dan  $d$  adalah bilangan real, sehingga  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{2}{3}$ ,  $\frac{c}{d} = \frac{4}{5}$ , dan  $\frac{d}{b} = \frac{6}{7}$ , maka nilai  $\frac{a}{c} = \dots$

**Solusi:**

**Alternatif 1:**

Ambillah  $a = 2k$ ,  $b = 3k$ , maka

$$\frac{d}{b} = \frac{6}{7}$$

$$d = \frac{6}{7}b = \frac{6}{7} \times 3k = \frac{18}{7}k$$

$$\frac{c}{d} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$c = \frac{4}{5}d = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{18}{7}k = \frac{72}{35}k$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \frac{a}{c} = \frac{2k}{\frac{72}{35}k} = \frac{35}{36}$$

**Alternatif 2:**

$$\frac{a}{b} \times \frac{d}{c} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{d}{b}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{5}{4} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{6}{7}$$

$$\frac{a}{c} = \frac{35}{36}$$

2. Anggaplah bahwa  $60^a = 3$  dan  $60^b = 5$ . Nilai dari  $12^{\frac{1-a-b}{2-2b}} = \dots$

**Solusi:**

$$12 = \frac{60}{5} \text{ dan } 60^b = 5$$

Sehingga

$$12 = \frac{60}{60^b} = 60^{1-b}$$

$$12^{\frac{1-a-b}{2-2b}} = (60^{1-b})^{\frac{1-a-b}{2-2b}} = 60^{\frac{1-a-b}{2}} = \sqrt{60^{1-a-b}} = \sqrt{\frac{60}{60^a 60^b}} = \sqrt{\frac{60}{3 \cdot 5}} = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

3. Diberikan  $x = \sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1$ . Nilai dari  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3$  adalah....

**Solusi:**

**Alternatif 1:**

Ambillah  $y = \sqrt[3]{2}$ , maka  $y^3 = 2$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1 = y^2 + y + 1$$

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

**Alternatif 2:**

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^3 = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1}\right)^3 = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} - 1}{(\sqrt[3]{2} - 1)(\sqrt[3]{4} + \sqrt[3]{2} + 1)}\right)^3 = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} - 1}{(\sqrt[3]{2})^3 - 1^3}\right)^3 = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt[3]{2} - 1}{2-1}\right)^3 = (\sqrt[3]{2})^3 = 2$$

4. Bentuk sederhana dari  $\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8 - 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8 - 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}} \\ x^2 &= 8 + 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} + 8 - 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}} + 2\sqrt{64 - 4(10 + 2\sqrt{5})} \\ x^2 &= 16 + 2\sqrt{24 - 8\sqrt{5}} \\ x^2 &= 16 + 4(\sqrt{5} - 1) \\ x^2 &= 12 + 4\sqrt{5} \\ x &= \sqrt{12 + 4\sqrt{5}} \\ x &= \sqrt{10} + \sqrt{2} \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, bentuk sederhana dari  $\sqrt{8 + 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}} + \sqrt{8 - 2\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}$  adalah  $\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{2}$ .

5. Solusi dari persamaan  $\sqrt[3]{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{x - \sqrt{1 + x^2}} = 3$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt[3]{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{x - \sqrt{1 + x^2}} &= 3 \\ x + \sqrt{1 + x^2} + x - \sqrt{1 + x^2} + 3\sqrt[3]{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} \times \sqrt[3]{x - \sqrt{1 + x^2}} &\times \\ \left(\sqrt[3]{x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}} + \sqrt[3]{x - \sqrt{1 + x^2}}\right) &= 27 \\ 2x + 3\sqrt[3]{x^2 - (1 + x^2)}(3) &= 27 \\ 2x - 9 &= 27 \\ x &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

6. Nilai dari  $\sqrt{1 + 2010^2} + \frac{2010^2}{2011^2} + \frac{2010}{2011}$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

Ambillah  $2010 = n$  dan  $2011 = n + 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{1 + 2010^2} + \frac{2010^2}{2011^2} + \frac{2010}{2011} &= \sqrt{1 + n^2 + \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2}} + \frac{n}{n+1} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(n+1)^2 + n^2(n+1)^2 + n^2}{(n+1)^2}} + \frac{n}{n+1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sqrt{\frac{n^2 + 2n + 1 + n^2(n+1)^2 + n^2}{(n+1)^2}} + \frac{n}{n+1} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{n^2(n+1)^2 + 2n^2 + 2n + 1}{(n+1)^2}} + \frac{n}{n+1} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{n^2(n+1)^2 + 2n(n+1) + 1}{(n+1)^2}} + \frac{n}{n+1} \\
&= \frac{n(n+1) + 1}{n+1} + \frac{n}{n+1} \\
&= n + 1 \\
&= 2011
\end{aligned}$$

7. Nilai dari  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{5}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2010} + \sqrt{2011}}$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

**Konsep:**  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}} \times \frac{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}}{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}} = \frac{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{n+1}}{n - (n+1)} = -\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1}{\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{5}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2010} + \sqrt{2011}} \\
&= -\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{4} - \dots - \sqrt{2010} + \sqrt{2011} = \sqrt{2011} - 1
\end{aligned}$$

8. Jika  $x$  dan  $y$  adalah bilangan real bukan nol yang memenuhi  $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 0$ , maka nilai dari

$$\left(\frac{x}{x+y}\right)^{2010} + \left(\frac{y}{x+y}\right)^{2010} \text{ adalah ....}$$

**Solusi:**

Ambillah  $t = \frac{x}{x+y}$ .

Sehingga  $\frac{x}{x+y} \times \frac{y}{x+y} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + 2xy + y^2} = \frac{xy}{x^2 + xy + y^2 + xy} = \frac{xy}{0 + xy} = \frac{xy}{xy} = 1$

$$\frac{y}{x+y} = \frac{1}{\frac{x}{x+y}} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{x}{x+y} + \frac{y}{x+y} = \frac{x+y}{x+y} = 1$$

$$t + \frac{1}{t} = 1$$

$$t^2 - t + 1 = 0$$

$$(t+1)(t^2 - t + 1) = 0(t+1)$$

$$t^3 + 1 = 0$$

$$t^3 = -1$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{x+y}\right)^{2010} + \left(\frac{y}{x+y}\right)^{2010} = (t)^{2010} + \left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^{2010} = (t^3)^{670} + \left(\frac{1}{t^3}\right)^{670} = (-1)^{670} + \left(\frac{1}{-1}\right)^{670} = 2$$

9. Diberikan  $\alpha$  adalah salah satu akar dari persamaan  $x^2 - x + 2 = 0$ , maka nilai  $\alpha^4 + 3\alpha$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$\alpha$  adalah salah satu akar dari persamaan  $x^2 - x + 2 = 0$ , maka  $\alpha^2 - \alpha + 2 = 0$ .

$$\alpha^2 - \alpha + 2 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 = \alpha - 2$$

$$\alpha^4 = \alpha^2 - 4\alpha + 4$$

$$\alpha^4 = \alpha - 2 - 4\alpha + 4$$

$$\alpha^4 = -3\alpha + 2$$

$$\alpha^4 + 3\alpha = 2$$

10. Jika  $\alpha$  adalah salah satu akar dari persamaan  $x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$ , maka nilai  $\frac{\alpha^5 + 3\alpha^4 + 3\alpha^3 - \alpha^2}{\alpha^2 + 3}$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$\alpha$  adalah salah satu akar dari persamaan  $x^2 + 2x + 3 = 0$ , maka  $\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 3 = 0$ .

$$\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 3 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 + 3 = -2\alpha$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\alpha^5 + 3\alpha^4 + 3\alpha^3 - \alpha^2}{\alpha^2 + 3} &= \frac{\alpha^5 + 3\alpha^4 + 3\alpha^3 - \alpha^2}{-2\alpha} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^4 + 3\alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 - \alpha}{-2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^4 + 2\alpha^3 + 3\alpha^2 + \alpha^3 - \alpha}{-2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2(\alpha^2 + 2\alpha + 3) + \alpha^3 - \alpha}{-2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2(0) + \alpha(\alpha^2 - 1)}{-2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha(-2\alpha - 3 - 1)}{-2} \\ &= \frac{\alpha(-2\alpha - 4)}{-2} \\ &= \alpha^2 + 2\alpha \\ &= -3 \end{aligned}$$

11. Jika  $\alpha$  dan  $\beta$  adalah akar-akar dari persamaan  $x^2 - 3x - 3 = 0$ , maka nilai dari  $\alpha^3 + 12\beta$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

Persamaan  $x^2 - 3x - 3 = 0$  akar-akarnya adalah  $\alpha$  dan  $\beta$ .

$$\alpha + \beta = \frac{-(-3)}{1} = 3$$

Karena  $\alpha$  adalah akar dari persamaan  $x^2 - 3x - 3 = 0$ , maka

$$\alpha^2 - 3\alpha - 3 = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 = 3\alpha + 3$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha^3 + 12\beta &= \alpha \times \alpha^2 + 12\beta \\ &= \alpha(3\alpha + 3) + 12\beta \\ &= 3\alpha^2 + 3\alpha + 12\beta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 3(3\alpha + 3) + 3\alpha + 12\beta \\
&= 9\alpha + 9 + 3\alpha + 12\beta \\
&= 12\alpha + 12\beta + 9 \\
&= 12(\alpha + \beta) + 9 \\
&= 12(3) + 9 \\
&= 45
\end{aligned}$$

12. Jumlah kuadrat akar-akar real dari persamaan  $x^4 + 4 + 11x^2 = 8(x^3 + 2x)$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$x^4 + 4 + 11x^2 = 8(x^3 + 2x)$$

$$x^2 + \frac{4}{x^2} + 11 = 8\left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)$$

$$x^2 + \frac{4}{x^2} + 4 + 7 = 8\left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)$$

$$\left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 + 7 = 8\left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)$$

Ambillah  $p = x + \frac{2}{x}$ , maka persamaan  $\left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)^2 + 7 = 8\left(x + \frac{2}{x}\right)$  menjadi

$$p^2 + 7 = 8p$$

$$p^2 - 8p + 7 = 0$$

$$(p - 7)(p - 1) = 0$$

$$p = 7 \text{ atau } p = 1$$

$$x + \frac{2}{x} = 7 \text{ atau } x + \frac{2}{x} = 1$$

$$x^2 - 7x + 2 = 0 \text{ atau } x^2 - x + 2 = 0 \text{ (ditolak, akar-akarnya tidak real)}$$

Ambillah akar-akar persamaan  $x^2 - 7x + 2 = 0$  adalah  $a$  dan  $b$ .

$$a + b = 7$$

$$ab = 2$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (a + b)^2 - 2ab$$

$$a^2 + b^2 = (7)^2 - 2 \times 2 = 45$$

Jadi, jumlah kuadrat akar-akar realnya adalah 45.

13. Diberikan  $a$ ,  $b$ , dan  $c$  adalah bilangan real yang bukan nol sedemikian, sehingga  $\frac{a+b+c}{c} = \frac{a-b+c}{b} = \frac{-a+b+c}{a}$ . Jika  $x = \frac{(a+b)(b+c)(c+a)}{abc}$  dan  $x > 0$ , maka nilai  $x$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$\frac{a-b+c}{b} = \frac{-a+b+c}{a}$$

$$\frac{a-b+c}{b} + 2 = \frac{-a+b+c}{a} + 2$$

$$\frac{a-b+c+2b}{b} = \frac{-a+b+c+2a}{a}$$

$$\frac{a+b+c}{b} = \frac{a+b+c}{a}$$

$$a=b$$

$$a=b \rightarrow \frac{a+b+c}{c} = \frac{a-b+c}{a}$$

$$\frac{2b+c}{c} = \frac{c}{b}$$

$$2b^2 + bc = c^2$$

$$2b^2 + bc - c^2 = 0$$

$$(2b-c)(b+c) = 0$$

$$c = 2b \text{ atau } c = -b$$

Jika  $a=b$  dan  $c=-b$  atau  $b+c=0$ , maka

$$x = \frac{(2b)(0)(-b+b)}{b \cdot b(-b)} = 0 \text{ (ditolak, } x > 0 \text{)}$$

Jika  $a=b$  dan  $c=2b$ , maka

$$x = \frac{(b+b)(b+2b)(2b+b)}{b \cdot b \cdot 2b} = 9 \text{ (diterima)}$$

14. Jika  $\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} = 1$ , maka nilai dari  $\frac{a^2}{b+c} + \frac{b^2}{c+a} + \frac{c^2}{a+b}$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$\frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} = 1$$

$$(a+b+c) \left( \frac{a}{b+c} + \frac{b}{c+a} + \frac{c}{a+b} \right) = (a+b+c)$$

$$\frac{a^2 + a(b+c)}{b+c} + \frac{b^2 + b(a+c)}{c+a} + \frac{c^2 + c(a+b)}{a+b} = a+b+c$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b+c} + a + \frac{b^2}{c+a} + b + \frac{c^2}{a+b} + c = a+b+c$$

$$\frac{a^2}{b+c} + \frac{b^2}{c+a} + \frac{c^2}{a+b} = 0$$

15. Himpunan penyelesaian dari system persamaan  $\begin{cases} 373a + 627b = 2492 \\ 627a + 373b = 3508 \end{cases}$  adalah ....

**Solusi:**

$$373a + 627b = 2492 \dots (1)$$

$$627a + 373b = 3508 \dots (2)$$

Jumlah persamaan (1) dan (2) menghasilkan:

$$1000a + 1000b = 6000$$

$$a+b=6$$

$$b=6-a \rightarrow 373a + 627b = 2492$$

$$373a + 627(6-a) = 2492$$

$$373a + 3762 - 627a = 2492$$

$$254a = 1270$$

$$a = 5$$

$$a=5 \rightarrow a+b=6$$

$$5+b=6$$

$$b=1$$

Jadi, himpunan penyelesaiannya adalah  $\{5,1\}$