

1. Tentukanlah nilai limit-limit berikut (jika ada):.

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{e^{x-2}}$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 2x}{x^2 \tan 3x}$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{36x^2 - 25x + 16}{9x^2 - 4x + 1}}$

2. Diberikan fungsi $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax+6, & x < 2 \\ ax^2 - 2x + 3a, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$.

Tentukan nilai a sehingga $f(x)$ kontinu di $x=2$.

3. Tentukan derivatif (turunan) pertama dari fungsi-fungsi berikut :

a. $y = (x^2 + 17)(x^3 - 3x + 1)$

b. $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x \sin x}$

c. $y = \ln^2 [\cos^2(x^2)]$

4. Tentukanlah $\frac{dy}{dx}$ jika diketahui persamaan implisit berikut:

a. $x^3 - 2x^2y + 3xy^2 - 4y^3 = 5$.

b. $e^{5y+2} = y \cos(x^3 - 2)$

5. Hitunglah limit bentuk tak tentu berikut :

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x} = \dots$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{3x \sin x}$

b. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \cdot \ln \tan x}{\tan x}$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)^{\cot x} = \dots$

1. Tentukanlah nilai limit-limit berikut (jika ada):.



$$a. \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x-2}{e^{x-2}} = \frac{(2)-2}{e^{(2)-2}} = \frac{0}{e^0} = \frac{0}{1} = 0$$

$$b. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 2x}{x^2 \tan 3x} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 2x}{x^3}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \tan 3x}{x^3}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^3 2x}{x^3}}{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{x}} = \frac{2^3}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$c. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{36x^2 - 25x + 16}{9x^2 - 4x + 1}} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{36x^2 - 25x + 16}{9x^2 - 4x + 1}} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{36x^2}{x^2} - \frac{25x}{x^2} + \frac{16}{x^2}}{\frac{9x^2}{x^2} - \frac{4x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}} = \sqrt{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{36 + 0 + 0}{9 + 0 + 0}} = \sqrt{\frac{36}{9}} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$

$$2. \text{ Diberikan fungsi } f(x) = \begin{cases} ax + 6, & x < 2 \\ ax^2 - 2x + 3a, & x \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Tentukan nilai a sehingga $f(x)$ kontinu di $x = 2$.

Jawab :

$$f(x) \text{ kontinu jika dan hanya jika } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = f(2) = L$$

$$\begin{aligned} x &\rightarrow 2^- \\ ax + 6 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} (ax + 6) \\ &= 2a + 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$a(2) + 6 = a(2)^2 - 2(2) + 3a$$

$$2a + 6 = 4a - 4 + 3a$$

$$5a = 10$$

$$a = 2$$

3. Tentukan derivatif (turunan) pertama dari fungsi-fungsi berikut :

$$a. y = (x^2 + 17)(x^3 - 3x + 1)$$

Jawab :

$$D_x(x^2 + 17)(x^3 - 3x + 1) = (x^2 + 17)(3x^2 - 3) + (x^3 - 3x + 1)(2x)$$



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$$3x^4 - 3x^2 + 51x^2 - 51 + 2x^4 - 6x^2 + 2x$$

$$5x^4 + 42x^2 + 2x - 51$$

b. $y = \frac{x^2 + 1}{x \sin x}$

Jawab :

$$D_x \left(\frac{x^2 + 1}{x \sin x} \right) = \frac{(x \sin x)(2x) - (x^2 + 1)(x \cos x)}{(x \sin x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{x^3 \cos x + x^2 \sin x + x \cos x + \sin x - (x^3 \cos x + x^2 \sin x + x \cos x + \sin x)}{(x \sin x)^2}$$

c. $y = \ln^2 [\cos^2 (x^2)]$

Jawab

Dx

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x^2$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x^2$$

$$\left[\cos^2(x^2) \right] = \frac{2x}{\ln^2 x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \cos^2 x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \ln x$$

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$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} (x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x \\ &= x \end{aligned}$$

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$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right) = x$$

4. Tentukanlah $\frac{dy}{dx}$ jika diketahui persamaan implisit berikut:

a. $x^3 - 2x^2y + 3xy^2 - 4y^3 = 5$.

Jawab:



$$\frac{d(x^3)}{dx} - \frac{d(2x^2y)}{dx} + \frac{d(3xy^2)}{dx} - \frac{d(4y^3)}{dx} = \frac{d(5)}{dx}$$

$$3x^2 - \left((2x^2) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) + (4x)(y) \right) + \left((3x) \left(2y \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + (3)(y^2) \right) - \left(12y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = 0$$

$$3x^2 - 4xy + 3y^2 + \frac{dy}{dx} (3x^2y - 2x^2 - 12y^2) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4xy - 3y^2 - 3x^2}{3x^2y - 2x^2 - 12y^2}$$

b. $e^{5y+2} = y \cos(x^3 - 2)$

Jawab :

$$\frac{d(e^{5y+2})}{dx} = \frac{d(y \cos(x^3 - 2))}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d(e^{5y+2})}{dx} = \frac{d(y \cos(x^3 - 2))}{dx}$$

$$e^{5y+2} \frac{d(5y+2)}{dx} = \cos(x^3 - 2) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) + y \cdot (-\sin(x^3 - 2)(3x^2))$$

$$5e^{5y+2} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) - \cos(x^3 - 2) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) = -2x^2 y \sin(x^3 - 2)$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) (5e^{5y+2} - \cos(x^3 - 2)) = -2x^2 y \sin(x^3 - 2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-2x^2 y \sin(x^3 - 2)}{5e^{5y+2} - \cos(x^3 - 2)}$$

5. Hitunglah limit bentuk tak tentu berikut :

a. $\lim_{x \rightarrow e} \frac{x}{e^x} = \dots$

Jawab:

Karena bentuk fungsi tersebut jika dilimitkan pada x menuju tak hingga berbentuk tak pasti atau *undefined* maka fungsi tersebut bisa memakai dalil l'hopital.



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

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{3x \sin x}$$

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b.

$$x \cdot \ln \tan x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}}$$

Jawab:

Karena fungsi tersebut membentuk 0/0 jika limit x mendekati pi/2 maka fungsi tersebut bisa menggunakan dalil l'hospital

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot \ln \tan x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \left(\frac{x}{\cot x} \right)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \left(\frac{x}{\frac{1}{\tan x}} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} x \cdot \ln \tan x$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \cdot \ln \tan x}{\tan x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{-\csc^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\cot x}{-\csc^2 x} \right) = \frac{0}{-1} = 0$$

c. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)^{\cot x} = \dots$

jawab:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)^{\cot x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\ln(x+1)^{\cot x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} e^{\cot x \ln(x+1)}$$

Dengan memakai teorema limit komposit

Teorema E Teorema Limit Komposit

Jika $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x) = L$ dan jika f kontinu di L , maka

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(g(x)) = f\left(\lim_{x \rightarrow c} g(x)\right) = f(L)$$

Khususnya, jika g kontinu di c dan f kontinu di $g(c)$, maka fungsi komposit $f \circ g$ kontinu di c .

$$e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \cot x \ln(x+1)} = e^{\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(x+1))}{\frac{1}{\cot(x)}}}$$

Pada bagian $\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(x+1))}{\frac{1}{\cot(x)}}$ menggunakan dalil L'Hopital karena jika dilimitkan x menuju 0

akan menghasilkan 0/0, maka

$$\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(x+1))}{\frac{1}{\cot(x)}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(x+1))}{\tan(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x+1}}{\sec^2 x} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

Didapatkan $\frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\ln(x+1))}{\frac{1}{\cot(x)}}$ menghasilkan 1, dan $\frac{(\ln(x+1))}{\frac{1}{\cot(x)}}$ kontinu di 0.

Jika dilihat fungsi $f(x)$ pada soal adalah e^x kontinu di 1, maka dapat dicari nilai dari e^x dengan dilimitkan x menuju 1

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} e^x = e$$

Nilai dari $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1)^{\cot x}$ adalah e

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