

II. BENTUK PANGKAT, AKAR DAN LOGARITMA

MATERI

A. Bentuk Pangkat

- $a^m \cdot a^n = a^{m+n}$
- $\frac{a^m}{a^n} = a^{m-n}$
- $a^{-m} = \frac{1}{a^m}$
- $(a^m)^{\frac{1}{n}} = a$
- $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{-m} = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^m$
- $\sqrt[n]{a^m} = a^{\frac{m}{n}}$
- $a^0 = 1, a \neq 0$

B. Bentuk Akar

- Operasi penjumlahan dan pengurangan :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{a. } a\sqrt{b} + c\sqrt{b} = (a+c)\sqrt{b} \\ \text{b. } a\sqrt{b} - c\sqrt{b} = (a-c)\sqrt{b} \end{array} \right\}$$

- Operasi Perkalian

$$\sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{a \cdot b}$$

$$\text{Contoh: } \sqrt{32} = \sqrt{16 \cdot 2} = \sqrt{16} \sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2}$$

- Operasi Pembagian $\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}} = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{b}}$

$$\text{Contoh: } \sqrt{2,25} = \sqrt{\frac{9}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{9}}{\sqrt{4}} = \frac{3}{2} = 1,5$$

- Merasionalkan Penyebut Bentuk akar :

$$(i). \frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{b}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{b}} = \frac{a}{b} \sqrt{b}$$

$$\sqrt{b} \cdot \sqrt{b} = b$$

$$(ii). \frac{a}{b + \sqrt{c}} = \frac{a}{b + \sqrt{c}} \cdot \frac{b - \sqrt{c}}{b - \sqrt{c}} = \frac{a(b - \sqrt{c})}{b^2 - c}$$

C. Konsep Logaritma

- Definisi logaritma : ${}^a \log b = c \Leftrightarrow a^c = b$

- Sifat – sifat logaritma :

$$(i). {}^a \log (b \cdot c) = {}^a \log b + {}^a \log c$$

$$(ii). {}^a \log \left(\frac{b}{c}\right) = {}^a \log b - {}^a \log c$$

$$(iii). {}^a \log b^n = n \cdot {}^a \log b$$

$$(iv). {}^a \log b = \frac{1}{m} {}^a \log b$$

$$(vi). {}^a \log b \cdot {}^b \log c \cdot {}^c \log d \cdot {}^d \log e = {}^a \log e$$

$$(vii). {}^a \log b = \frac{{}^p \log b}{{}^p \log a}$$

$$(viii). {}^a \log 1 = 0, \text{ karena } a^0 = 1$$

CONTOH

- Jika a = 32 dan b = 27, maka nilai dari $a^{\frac{1}{5}} + b^{\frac{1}{3}}$ adalah

- | | |
|------------------|------|
| a. $\frac{1}{5}$ | c. 5 |
| b. $\frac{1}{6}$ | d. 6 |
| | e. 8 |

Penyelesaian :

(i). ubah 32 dan 27 menjadi bilangan berpangkat, $32 = 2^5$,
dan $27 = 3^3$

$$(ii). a^{\frac{1}{5}} + b^{\frac{1}{3}} = 32^{\frac{1}{5}} + 27^{\frac{1}{3}} = (2^5)^{\frac{1}{5}} + (3^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 + 3 = 5 \text{ (C)}$$

- Bentuk sederhana dari $\frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}}$ adalah

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. $\frac{5}{3}\sqrt{3}$ | b. $\sqrt{3}$ | c. $\frac{5}{6}\sqrt{3}$ | d. $\frac{5}{9}\sqrt{3}$ | e. $\frac{5}{12}\sqrt{3}$ |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|

Penyelesaian :

$$\frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5}{2\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{5}{6} \sqrt{3} \text{ (jawaban : C)}$$

- Nilai dari ${}^5 \log \frac{1}{25} + {}^2 \log 8 \cdot {}^3 \log 9$ adalah

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| a. 2 | b. 4 | c. 7 | d. 8 | e. 11 |
|------|------|------|------|-------|

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned} {}^5 \log \frac{1}{25} + {}^2 \log 8 \cdot {}^3 \log 9 &= {}^5 \log \frac{1}{5^2} + {}^2 \log 2^3 \cdot {}^3 \log 3^2 \\ &= {}^5 \log 5^{-2} + 3 \cdot {}^2 \log 2 \cdot 2 \cdot {}^3 \log 3 \\ &= (-2) \cdot {}^5 \log 5 + 3 \cdot 2 \\ &= (-2) + 6 \\ &= 4. \text{ jadi jawabannya B.} \end{aligned}$$



<http://matematrix.blogspot.com>

12. Nilai dari ${}^5\log 9 + 3 \cdot {}^5\log 2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot {}^5\log 25 - 2 \cdot {}^5\log 6 - {}^5\log 2$ adalah ...
- a. 2
b. 1
c. 0
d. -1
e. -2

13. Nilai dari ${}^3\log 9 + {}^2\log 8 - {}^3\log 27$ adalah

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

14. Jika ${}^9\log 8 = 3m$, maka ${}^3\log 2 = \dots$

- a. $4m$
- b. $3m$
- c. $2m$
- d. m
- e. $\frac{1}{m}$

15. Nilai dari ${}^2\log 4 + {}^3\log 27 - {}^2\log 8$ adalah

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4
- e. 5

16. Nilai dari $\frac{\log 8\sqrt{3} + \log 9\sqrt{3}}{\log 6} = \dots$ (UN 2010)

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 6
- e. 36

17. Nilai dari ${}^9\log 25 \cdot {}^5\log 2 - {}^3\log 54 = \dots$ (UN 2011)

- a. -3
- b. -1
- c. 0
- d. 2
- e. 3