

The background features a large, textured sphere on the left, resembling a planet or moon with various shades of brown and tan. Several smaller, similar spheres are floating in the air around it. The scene is set against a light blue sky with a few wispy clouds. In the foreground, there are some grey, rounded shapes that look like rocks or parts of a landscape.

The Search for a Title

A Profound Subtitle

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1. Logika Matematika

1.1 Pernyataan Berkuantor

Kuantor dari suatu pernyataan adalah istilah yang digunakan untuk menyatakan “berapa banyak” objek di dalam suatu kalimat atau pembicaraan. Selain untuk menyatakan kuantifikasi, kuantor juga biasa digunakan untuk mengubah kalimat terbuka menjadi suatu kalimat deklaratif.

Definisi : Suatu fungsi pernyataan adalah suatu kalimat terbuka di dalam semesta pembicaraan (semesta pembicaraan diberikan secara eksplisit atau implisit). Perhatikan dua pernyataan berikut: 1. Semua planet dalam sistem tata surya mengelilingi matahari. 2. Ada ikan di laut yang menyusui. Pernyataan yang mengandung kata semua atau setiap seperti pada pernyataan (1) disebut pernyataan berkuantor universal (kuantor umum). Ungkapan untuk semua atau untuk setiap, disebut kuantor universal atau kuantor umum. Sedangkan pernyataan yang mengandung kata ada atau beberapa seperti pada pernyataan (2) disebut pernyataan berkuantor eksistensial (kuantor khusus). Ungkapan beberapa atau ada disebut kuantor eksistensial atau kuantor khusus.

1.2 Pernyataan Penyangkal (Lingkaran)

This statement requires citation [**book_key**]; this one is more specific [**article_key**].

1.3 Penarikan Kesimpulan

Lists are useful to present information in a concise and/or ordered way¹.

1.3.1 Numbered List

1. The first item
2. The second item
3. The third item

¹Footnote example...

1.3.2 Bullet Points

- The first item
- The second item
- The third item

1.3.3 Descriptions and Definitions

Name Description

Word Definition

Comment Elaboration

2. Induksi Matematika

2.1 Metode Pembuktian Langsung dan Tidak Langsung

This is an example of theorems.

2.1.1 Several equations

This is a theorem consisting of several equations.

Theorem 2.1.1 — Name of the theorem. In $E = \mathbb{R}^n$ all norms are equivalent. It has the properties:

$$||\mathbf{x}|| - ||\mathbf{y}|| \leq ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|| \quad (2.1)$$

$$||\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i|| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n ||\mathbf{x}_i|| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \quad (2.2)$$

2.1.2 Single Line

This is a theorem consisting of just one line.

Theorem 2.1.2 A set $\mathcal{D}(G)$ is dense in $L^2(G)$, $|\cdot|_0$.

2.2 Kontradiksi

This is an example of a definition. A definition could be mathematical or it could define a concept.

Definition 2.2.1 — Definition name. Given a vector space E , a norm on E is an application, denoted $||\cdot||$, E in $\mathbb{R}^+ = [0, +\infty[$ such that:

$$||\mathbf{x}|| = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{0} \quad (2.3)$$

$$||\lambda \mathbf{x}|| = |\lambda| \cdot ||\mathbf{x}|| \quad (2.4)$$

$$||\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}|| \leq ||\mathbf{x}|| + ||\mathbf{y}|| \quad (2.5)$$

2.3 Induksi Matematis

Notation 2.1. Given an open subset G of \mathbb{R}^n , the set of functions φ are:

1. Bounded support G ;
2. Infinitely differentiable;

a vector space is denoted by $\mathcal{D}(G)$.

2.4 Remarks

This is an example of a remark.



The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$, however, established properties are easily extended to $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$.

2.5 Corollaries

This is an example of a corollary.

Corollary 2.5.1 — Corollary name. The concepts presented here are now in conventional employment in mathematics. Vector spaces are taken over the field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$, however, established properties are easily extended to $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$.

2.6 Kontradiksi

This is an example of propositions.

2.6.1 Several equations

Proposition 2.6.1 — Proposition name. It has the properties:

$$||\mathbf{x}|| - ||\mathbf{y}|| \leq ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{y}|| \quad (2.6)$$

$$||\sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{x}_i|| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n ||\mathbf{x}_i|| \quad \text{where } n \text{ is a finite integer} \quad (2.7)$$

2.6.2 Single Line

Proposition 2.6.2 Let $f, g \in L^2(G)$; if $\forall \varphi \in \mathcal{D}(G)$, $(f, \varphi)_0 = (g, \varphi)_0$ then $f = g$.

2.7 Examples

This is an example of examples.

2.7.1 Equation and Text

■ **Example 2.1** Let $G = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x| < 3\}$ and denoted by: $x^0 = (1, 1)$; consider the function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{|x|} & \text{si } |x - x^0| \leq 1/2 \\ 0 & \text{si } |x - x^0| > 1/2 \end{cases} \quad (2.8)$$

The function f has bounded support, we can take $A = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : |x - x^0| \leq 1/2 + \varepsilon\}$ for all $\varepsilon \in]0; 5/2 - \sqrt{2}[$. ■

2.7.2 Paragraph of Text

■ **Example 2.2 — Example name.** Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

■

2.8 Exercises

This is an example of an exercise.

Exercise 2.1 This is a good place to ask a question to test learning progress or further cement ideas into students' minds.

■

2.9 Problems

Problem 2.1 What is the average airspeed velocity of an unladen swallow?

2.10 Vocabulary

Define a word to improve a students' vocabulary.

Vocabulary 2.1 — Word. Definition of word.



3. Pertidaksamaan Linear Dua Variabel

- 3.1 Pengertian Pertidaksamaan Linear Dua Variabel
- 3.2 Penerapan Pertidaksamaan Linear Dua Variabel




4. Program Linear Dua Variabel

- 4.1 Pengertian Program Linear Dua Variabel
- 4.2 Sistem Pertidaksamaan Linear Dua Variabel
- 4.3 Nilai Optimum Fungsi Objektif
- 4.4 Penerapan Program Linier Dua Variabel



5. Matriks

- 5.1 Pengertian Matriks
- 5.2 Operasi Matriks
- 5.3 Determinan dan Invers Matriks Berorde 2x2 dan 3x3
- 5.4 Pemakaian Matriks Pada Pransformasi Geometri



6. Barisan dan Deret

- 6.1 Pola Bilangan
- 6.2 Barisan dan Deret Aritmatika
- 6.3 Barisan dan Deret Geometri

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7. Limit Fungsi Aljabar

7.1 Table

Treatments	Response 1	Response 2
Treatment 1	0.0003262	0.562
Treatment 2	0.0015681	0.910
Treatment 3	0.0009271	0.296

Table 7.1: Table caption

7.2 Figure

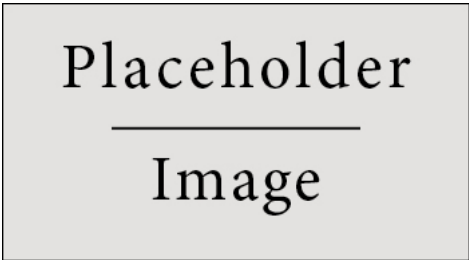


Figure 7.1: Figure caption



8. Turunan Fungsi Aljabar

- 8.1 Pengertian Turunan
- 8.2 Sifat-Sifat Turunan Fungsi Aljabar
- 8.3 Penerapan Turunan Fungsi Aljabar
- 8.4 Nilai-Nilai Stasioner
- 8.5 Fungsi Naik dan Fungsi Turun
- 8.6 Persamaan Garis Singgung dan Garis Normal



9. Integral Tak Tentu Fungsi Aljabar

- 9.1 Pengertian Integral Tak Tentu Fungsi Aljabar
- 9.2 Sifat-Sifat Integral Tak Tentu Fungsi Aljabar
- 9.3 Penerapan Integral Tak Tentu Fungsi Aljabar



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