

## MATEMATIKA IPA PAKET B

### KUNCI JAWABAN SOAL

#### 1. Jawaban : B

Misalkan p: air sungai jernih

q: Tidak terkandung zat pencemar

r: Semua ikan tidak mati

Diperoleh :

Premis 1 :  $p \Rightarrow q$

Premis 2 :  $\sim r \Rightarrow \sim q \equiv q \Rightarrow r$

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Kesimpulan :  $p \Rightarrow r$

Jadi, kesimpulan dari premis-premis tersebut adalah “Jika air sungai jernih maka semua ikan tidak mati”.

#### 2. Jawaban : D

Misalkan : p: Semua sisi segitiga sama panjang

q: Semua sudut segitiga sama besar

pernyataan tersebut dapat ditulis “ $p \Rightarrow q$ ”  $p \Rightarrow q \equiv \sim p \vee q$

Jadi, pernyataan yang ekuivalen adalah “ada sisi segitiga yang tidak sama panjang atau semua sudut segitiga sama besar”.

#### 3. Jawaban : E

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{(a^4 b^3)^2 c^{-3}}{(a^{-2} b^{-1} c^{-\frac{2}{3}})^{-\frac{2}{3}}} &= \frac{a^8 b^6 c^{-3}}{a^6 b^3 c^2} = \frac{a^{8-6} b^{6-3}}{c^{2+3}} \\ &= \frac{a^2 b^3}{c^5} = \frac{2^2 3^3}{6^5} = \frac{2^2 \cdot 3^3}{(2 \cdot 3)^5} \\ &= \frac{2^2 \cdot 3^3}{2^5 3^5} = \frac{1}{2^3 \cdot 3^2} = \frac{1}{72}\end{aligned}$$

#### 4. Jawaban : C

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}} &= \frac{3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2} - 2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}}{3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{9 \times 2 + 6\sqrt{6} + 3\sqrt{6} + 2 \times 3}{9 \times 2 - 4 \times 3} \\ &= \frac{18 + 9\sqrt{6} + 6}{18 - 12} \\ &= \frac{24 + 9\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ &= \frac{8 + 3\sqrt{6}}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(8 + 3\sqrt{6})\end{aligned}$$

**5. Jawaban : E**

$$\begin{aligned} {}^6\log 75 &= \frac{{}^2\log 75}{{}^2\log 6} = \frac{{}^2\log(25 \times 3)}{{}^2\log(2 \times 3)} = \frac{{}^2\log 25 + {}^2\log 3}{{}^2\log 2 + {}^2\log 3} \\ &= \frac{{}^2\log 5^2 + a}{1+a} = \frac{2 \cdot {}^2\log 5 + a}{1+a} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{b} + a}{1+a} \\ &= \frac{\frac{2+ab}{b}}{1+a} = \frac{2+ab}{b(1+a)} = \frac{2+ab}{b+ab} \end{aligned}$$

**6. Jawaban : B**

Dari persamaan  $x^2 - (m+3)x + 3 = 0$  diperoleh:

$$x_1 + x_2 = \frac{-b}{a} = m + 3$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2 = \frac{c}{a} = 3$$

$$x_1 \cdot x_2^2 - x_1 x_2 = ((x_1 + x_2) - 2x_1 x_2) - x_1 x_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3m + 4 = (x_1 + x_2)^2 - 3x_1 x_2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3m + 4 = (m+3)^2 - 3 \times 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3m + 4 = m^2 + 6m + 9 - 9$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m^2 + 6m = 3m + 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m^2 + 3m - 4 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (m-1)(m+4) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow m = 1 \text{ atau } m = -4$$

Jadi, nilai  $m = -4$  atau  $m = 1$ .

**7. Jawaban : C**

Dari persamaan kuadrat  $x^2 + (2p-12)x + p = 0$  diperoleh :

$$a = 1, b = 2p - 12, c = p$$

$$D = b^2 - 4ac$$

$$= (2p-12)^2 - 4 \cdot 1 \cdot p$$

$$= 4p^2 - 48p + 144 - 4p$$

$$= 4p^2 - 52p + 144$$

$$= 4(p^2 - 13p + 36)$$

$$= 4(p-4)(p-9)$$

Persamaan kuadrat menyinggung sumbu X jika  $D = 0$ .

$$4(p-4)(p-9) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p-4 = 0 \text{ atau } p-9 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = 4 \text{ atau } p = 9$$

Jadi, nilai  $p$  yang memenuhi adalah  $p = 4$  atau  $p = 9$ .

**8. Jawaban : C**

Misalkan  $x$  = Harga 1 kg manggis

$y$  = harga 1 kg duku

$z$  = harga 1 kg manga

Diperoleh sistem persamaan linear sebagai berikut.

$$2x + 2y + 3z = 64.000 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$3x + y + z = 42.500 \quad \dots (2)$$

$$x + 2y + 2z = 47.500 \quad \dots (3)$$

Eliminasi  $y$  dari (1) dan (2).

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x + 2y + 3z = 64.000 & | \times 1 & 2x + 2y + 3z = 64.000 \\ 3x + y + z = 42.500 & | \times 2 & \underline{6x + 2y + 2z = 85.000} \\ & - & -4x + z = 21.000 \end{array} \dots (4)$$

Eliminasi  $y$  dari (1) dan (3).

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 2x + 2y + 3z = 64.000 \\ x + 2y + 2z = 47.500 \\ \hline x + z = 16.500 \end{array} \dots (5)$$

Eliminasi  $z$  dari (4) dan (5).

$$-4x + z = -21.000$$

$$\underline{x + z = 16.500} \quad -$$

$$-5x = -37.500$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x = 7.500$$

$$x = 7.500 \Rightarrow x + z = 16.500$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7.500 + z = 16.500$$

$$\Leftrightarrow z = 9.000$$

$$3x + y + z = 42.500$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3 \times 7.500 + y + 9.000 = 42.500$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 22.500 + y + 9.000 = 42.500$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y + 31.500 = 42.500$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 11.000$$

$$3x + y + 4z = 3 \times 7.500 + 11.000 + 4 \times 9.000$$

$$= 22.500 + 11.000 + 36.000$$

$$= 69.500$$

Jadi, Bu Esti harus membayar Rp. 69.500,00

**9. Jawaban : B**

Menentukan titik potong garis  $x = -3$  dengan lingkaran  $L \equiv (x + 3)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 16$ .

Substitusi  $x = -3$  ke L.

$$\Leftrightarrow (-3 + 3)^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 0 + (y - 1)^2 = 16$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y - 1 = \pm 4$$

$$y - 1 = 4 \Leftrightarrow y = 5$$

Titik potongnya  $(-3, 5)$

$$y - 1 = -4 \Leftrightarrow y = -3$$

Titik potongnya  $(-3, -3)$

Persamaan garis singgung melalui  $(x_1, y_1)$  adalah  $(x - a)(x_1 - a) + (y - b)(y_1 - b) = r^2$

Persamaan garis singgung melalui (-3,5).

$$\begin{aligned}(x+3)(-3+3) + (y-1)(5-1) &= 16 \\ \Leftrightarrow 0(x+3) + 4(y-1) &= 16 \\ \Leftrightarrow y-1 &= 4 \\ \Leftrightarrow y &= 5\end{aligned}$$

Persamaan garis singgung melalui (-3, -3)

$$\begin{aligned}(x+3)(-3+3) + (y-1)(-3-1) &= 16 \\ \Leftrightarrow 0(x+3) + -(4)(y-1) &= 16 \\ \Leftrightarrow y-1 &= -4 \\ \Leftrightarrow y &= -3\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, persamaan garis singgung  $y = -3$  dan  $y = 5$ .

#### 10. Jawaban :C

$f(x)$  dibagi  $(x+1)$  bersisa -2.

$$f(x) = F_1(x)(x+1) + (-2) \Rightarrow f(-1) = -2$$

$f(x)$  dibagi  $(x-3)$  bersisa 7.

$$f(x) = F_2(x)(x-3) + 7 \Rightarrow f(3) = 7$$

$g(x)$  dibagi  $(x+1)$  bersisa 3.

$$g(x) = G_1(x)(x+1) + 3 \Rightarrow g(-1) = 3$$

$g(x)$  dibagi  $(x-3)$  bersisa 2.

$$g(x) = G_2(x)(x-3) + 2 \Rightarrow g(3) = 2$$

Misal  $h(x)$  dibagi  $(x^2 - 2x - 3)$  bersisa  $ax + b$ .

$$h(x) = H(x)(x^2 - 2x - 3) + (ax + b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow h(x) = H(x)(x+1)(x-3) + (ax + b)$$

$$h(-1) = f(-1) \cdot g(-1) = -a + b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (-2) \cdot (3) = -a + b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -a + b = -6 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$h(3) = f(3) \cdot g(3) = 3a + b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 7 \cdot 2 = 3a + b$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3a + b = 14 \quad \dots (2)$$

Eliminasi  $b$  dari (1) dan (2).

$$-a + b = -6$$

$$\underline{3a + b = 14} \quad -$$

$$-4a = -20 \Leftrightarrow a = 5$$

Substitusi  $a = 5$  ke  $-a + b = -6$

$$\Leftrightarrow -5 + b = -6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = -1$$

Diperoleh  $a = 5$  dan  $b = -1$

Jadi, sisa pembagiannya  $5x - 1$ .

#### 11. Jawaban :B

$$g(x+1) = 2x - 1 \Leftrightarrow g(x+1) = 2(x+1) - 3$$

Diperoleh  $g(x) = 2x - 3$

$$(f \circ g)(x) = 2x + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(g(x)) = 2x + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(2x - 3) = 2x + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(2x - 3) = (2x - 3) + 5$$

Diperoleh  $f(x) = x + 5$

$f(0) = 0 + 5 = 5$ . Jadi, nilai  $f(0) = 5$ .

## 12. Jawaban : C

Misalkan  $x$  = Banyak sapi yang dibeli

$y$  = Banyak kambing yang dibeli

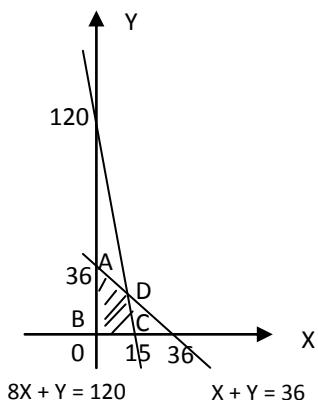
Ternak	Banyak	Harga (juta)	Keuntungan (juta)
Sapi	$x$	8	1
Kambing	$y$	1	0,5
Pembatas	36	120	

Diperoleh model Matematika:

$$\begin{cases} x + y \leq 36 \\ 8x + y \leq 120 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

Maksimumkan fungsi objektif:  $f(x,y) = x + 0,5y$

Daerah penyelesaian SPtLDV:



Titik D merupakan perpotongan garis  $8x + y = 120$  dan  $x + y = 36$ .

Eliminasi y:

$$8x + y = 120$$

$$\underline{x + y = 36}$$

$$7x = 84 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{84}{7} = 12$$

Substitusi  $x = 12$  ke  $x + y = 36$ .

$$\Leftrightarrow 12 + y = 36$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = 36 - 12 = 24$$

Koordinat titik D(12, 24)

Uji titik pojok ke fungsi objektif  $f(x,y) = x + 0,5y$

Titik Pojok	$f(x,y) = x + 0,5y$
A(0,36)	$0 + 0,5 \times 36 = 18$
B(0,0)	$0 + 0,5 \times 0 = 0$
C(15,0)	$15 + 0,5 \times 0 = 15$
D(12,24)	$12 + 0,5 \times 24 = 24$

Nilai maksimum  $f(x,y)$  adalah 24 juta.

Jadi, keuntungan maksimum yang diperoleh pedagang tersebut Rp. 24.000.000,00.

**13. Jawaban : C**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left( \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) - \left( \begin{array}{cc} -3 & 6 \\ 5 & -3 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 & = \left( \begin{array}{cc} -1 & -5 \\ 0 & 1 \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{cc} -3 & 6 \\ 5 & -3 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} -4 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{array} \right) \\
 & \Leftrightarrow \left( \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} -4 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 \end{array} \right)^{-1} \\
 & = \left( \begin{array}{cc} -4 & 1 \\ 5 & -2 \end{array} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1-4} \left( \begin{array}{cc} 1 & -2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{array} \right) \\
 & = -\frac{1}{3} \left( \begin{array}{cc} -6 & 9 \\ 9 & -12 \end{array} \right) \\
 & = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 4 \end{array} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Diperoleh  $\left( \begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ c & d \end{array} \right) = \left( \begin{array}{cc} 2 & -3 \\ -3 & 4 \end{array} \right)$

Dari kesamaan matriks diperoleh  $a = 2$ ,  $b = -3$ ,  $c = -3$ , dan  $d = 4$ .  
 $a + b + c + d = 2 + (-3) + (-3) + 4 = 0$

**14. Jawaban : E**

Oleh karena vektor  $\vec{m}$  tegak lurus vektor  $\vec{n}$ , berlaku  $\vec{m} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \Leftrightarrow (-2a)x(-a) + 4x(-3) + (-2)x a = 0 \\
 & \Leftrightarrow 2a^2 - 12 - 2a = 0 \\
 & \Leftrightarrow a^2 - a - 6 = 0 \\
 & \Leftrightarrow (a+2)(a-3) = 0 \\
 & \Leftrightarrow a = -2 \text{ atau } a = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

Oleh karena  $a > 0$ , maka  $a = 3$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\vec{\ell} &= 2 \left| \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} -6 \\ 2 \\ 4 \end{array} \right| \\
 \vec{m} + \vec{n} &= \left| \begin{array}{c} -2 \times 3 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{array} \right| + \left| \begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right| = \left| \begin{array}{c} -9 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2\vec{\ell} \cdot (\vec{m} + \vec{n}) &= (-6) \times (-9) + 2 \times 1 + 4 \times 1 \\
 &= 54 + 2 + 4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= 60$$

### 15. Jawaban : B

Misal  $\theta = \text{sudut antara vektor } \vec{u} \text{ dan } \vec{v}$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\cos \theta &= \frac{\vec{u} \cdot \vec{v}}{|\vec{u}| |\vec{v}|} \\ &= \frac{(-1) \times 1 + 1 \times (-2) + 0 \times 2}{\sqrt{(-1)^2 + 1^2 + 0^2} \cdot \sqrt{1^2 + (-2)^2 + 2^2}} \\ &= \frac{-3}{3\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \\ \cos \theta &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\end{aligned}$$

oleh karena  $\cos \theta$  bertanda negatif, maka  $90^\circ < \theta < 180^\circ$ .

Dengan demikian,  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . Jadi, nilai  $\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$ .

### 16. Jawaban : A

$$\begin{aligned}\vec{AB} &= \vec{b} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \vec{AC} &= \vec{c} - \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 0 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ -3 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

Panjang proyeksi vektor  $\vec{AB}$  pada  $\vec{AC}$  = Proyeksi skalar vektor  $\vec{AB}$  pada  $\vec{AC}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \vec{AC}}{|\vec{AC}|} \\ &= \frac{5 \times 4 + (-5) \times (-3) + (-1) \times 5}{\sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2 + 5^2}} \\ &= \frac{20 + 15 - 5}{\sqrt{50}} \\ &= \frac{30}{5\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{30}{10} \sqrt{2} = 3\sqrt{2}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, panjang proyeksi vektor  $\vec{AB}$  pada  $\vec{AC}$  adalah  $3\sqrt{2}$  satuan.

**17. Jawaban : E**

Koordinat bayangan titik T(-1,5) oleh transformasi yang diwakili matriks

$\begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$  adalah  $(x', y')$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 + 15 \\ -2 - 5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 19 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diperoleh koordinat bayangan titik T adalah (-19,7).

Koordinat bayangan titik(19-7) oleh refleksi terhadap garis  $x = 8$  adalah  $(2(8) - 19, -7) = (-3, -7)$ . Jadi bayangan titik T adalah  $T'(-3, -7)$ .

**18. Jawaban E :**

Misalkan  $y = {}^3\log x$ .

$${}^3\log^2 x + {}^3\log x^2 - 8 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow {}^3\log^2 x + 2 {}^3\log x - 8 > 0$$

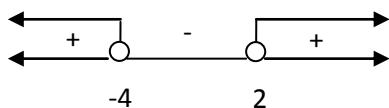
$$\Leftrightarrow y^2 + 2y - 8 > 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (y + 4)(y - 2) > 0$$

Pembuat nol :

$$y + 4 = 0 \text{ atau } y - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = -4 \text{ atau } y = 2$$



$$\Leftrightarrow y < -4 \text{ atau } y > 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow {}^3\log x < -4 \text{ atau } {}^3\log x > 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < 3^{-4} \text{ atau } x > 3^2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x < \frac{1}{81} \text{ atau } x > 9$$

Syarat numerous:  $x > 0$

Jadi, penyelesaiannya  $0 < x < \frac{1}{81}$  atau  $x > 9$ .

**19. Jawab : C**

Grafik fungsi melalui titik (-1,0), (0,1), (1,3), dan (2,7).

$$f(x) = 2^{x+a} + b$$

$$f(1) = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2^{1+a} + b = 3$$

$$f(0) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{2^{0+a} + b = 1}{2^{1+a} - 2^{0+a} = 2} -$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2 \cdot 2^a - 2^a = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2^a = 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a = 1$$

$$2^{1+a} + b = 3 \Leftrightarrow 2^2 + b = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4 + b = 3$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = -1$$

Jadi, nilai  $a = 1$  dan  $b = -1$

**20. Jawaban : E**

Diantara dua bilangan disisipkan 11 bilangan sehingga ada 13 bilangan. Bilangan-bilangan tersebut membentuk barisan aritmetika dengan  $U_1 = 12$  dan  $U_{13} = 108$ .

$$a = U_1 = 12$$

$$U_{13} = 108 \Leftrightarrow 12 + 2b = 108$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 12b = 96$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b = 8$$

Sebelas bilangan yang disisipkan adalah 20, 28, 36, ..., 100.

Jumlah sebelas bilangan yang disisipkan =  $20 + 28 + 36 + \dots + 100$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{11}{2}(20 + 100) \\ &= \frac{11}{2}(120) = 660 \end{aligned}$$

**21. Jawaban : D**

Banyak batu bata pada setiap lapis membentuk barisan bilangan 12, 15, 18, ...

Barisan bilangan tersebut merupakan barisan aritmetika dengan  $a = 12$  dan  $b = 3$ .

$$\begin{aligned} S_{18} &= \frac{18}{2}(2a + (18 - 1)b) \\ &= 9(2(12) + 17(3)) \\ &= 9(24 + 51) \\ &= 9(75) = 675 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, banyak batu bata adalah 675 buah.

**22. Jawaban : A**

Pantulan bola membentuk barisan geometri dengan  $a = 250$  dan  $r = \frac{3}{5}$ .

Tinggi maksimum bola setelah pantulan keempat :

$$\begin{aligned} U_5 &= ar^4 = 250 \times \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^4 = 250 \times \frac{81}{625} \\ &= 2 \times \frac{81}{5} = \frac{162}{5} = 32,4 \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, tinggi maksimum bola setelah pantulan keempat 32,4 cm.

**23. Jawaban : C**

Segitiga ABC siku-siku sama kaki sehingga

$$\angle BAB_1 = \angle B_1 BB_2 = \angle B_2 B_1 B_3 = \dots = 45^\circ$$

$$BB_1 = AB \sin \angle BAB_1 = 8 \times \sin 45^\circ = 8 \sin 45^\circ$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 B_2 &= BB_1 \sin \angle B_1 BB_2 \\ &= 8 \sin 45^\circ \times \sin 45^\circ = 8(\sin 45^\circ)^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} B_2 B_3 &= B_1 B_2 \sin \angle B_2 B_1 B_3 \\ &= 8(\sin 45^\circ)^2 \times \sin 45^\circ = 8 (\sin 45^\circ)^3 \end{aligned}$$

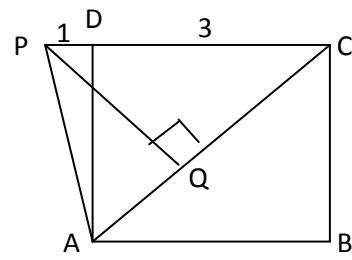
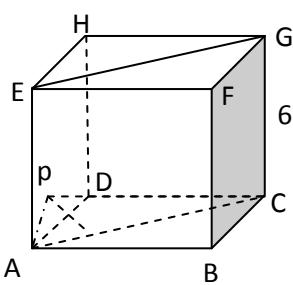
Jumlah panjang sisi miring  $AB + BB_1 + B_1 B_2 + B_2 B_3 + \dots$  membentuk deret geometri

dengan  $a = 8$  dan  $r = \sin 45^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , sehingga :

$$\begin{aligned}
S_{\infty} &= \frac{a}{1-r} = \frac{8}{1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \times \frac{2}{2} = \frac{16}{2-\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2+\sqrt{2}} \\
&= \frac{16(2+\sqrt{2})}{4-2} \\
&= \frac{16(2+\sqrt{2})}{2} \\
&= 8(2+\sqrt{2})
\end{aligned}$$

Jadi,  $AB + BB_1 + B_1 + B_2 + B_2 B_3 + \dots = 8(2 + \sqrt{2})$  cm.

#### 24. Jawaban : B



Jarak antara titik P ke bidang ACGE sama dengan jarak antara titik P ke garis AC, yaitu panjang PQ. AC merupakan diagonal sisi, maka panjang  $AC = 6\sqrt{2}$  cm.

$$DP = \frac{1}{3} CD = \frac{1}{3} \times 6 = 2 \text{ cm.}$$

$$CP = CD + DP + 6 + 2 = 8 \text{ cm.}$$

Luas segitiga ACP :

$$\frac{1}{2} \times AC \times PQ = \frac{1}{2} \times CP \times AD$$

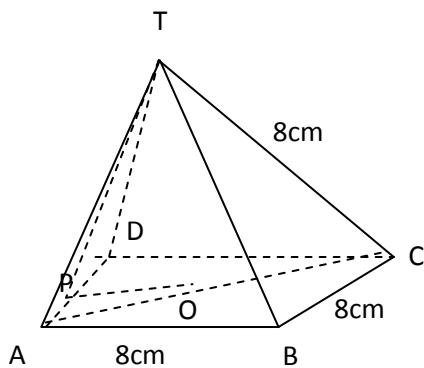
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{2} \times 6\sqrt{2} \times PQ = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 6$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 3\sqrt{2} \times PQ = 24$$

$$\Leftrightarrow PQ = \frac{24}{3\sqrt{2}} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ cm}$$

Jadi, jarak dari titik P ke ACGE adalah  $4\sqrt{2}$  cm.

**25. Jawaban : E**



Bidang TAD dan bidang ABCD berpotongan pada garis AD. P titik tengah AD, maka TP dan OP tegak lurus AD. Sudut antara bidang TAD dan bidang alas ABCD adalah  $TPO = \alpha$ .

Segitiga ABC siku-siku di B, maka :

$$\begin{aligned} AC &= \sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} \\ &= \sqrt{64 + 64} \\ &= \sqrt{128} \\ &= 8\sqrt{2} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} AO &= \frac{1}{2} AC \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times 8\sqrt{2} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

Segitiga AOT siku=siku di O, maka :

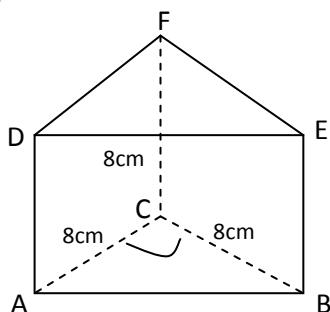
$$\begin{aligned} OT &= \sqrt{AT^2 + AO^2} \\ &= \sqrt{64 - 32} \\ &= \sqrt{32} = 4\sqrt{2} \text{ cm} \end{aligned}$$

$$PO = \frac{1}{2} AB = \frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4 \text{ cm}$$

Segitiga POT siku-siku di O, berarti:  $\tan \alpha = \frac{QT}{PO} = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{4} = \sqrt{2}$

Jadi, tangen sudut antara bidang TAD dan bidang alas ABCD adalah  $\sqrt{2}$ .

**26. Jawaban : D**



Perhatikan  $\triangle ACB$ . Pada  $\triangle ACB$  berlaku aturan kosinus sebagai berikut.

$$\begin{aligned}AB^2 &= AC^2 + BC^2 - 2(AC)(BC) \cos \angle ACB \\&= 8^2 + 8^2 - 2(8)(8) \cos 120^\circ \\&= 64 + 64 + 64 \\&= 192\end{aligned}$$

$$AB = \sqrt{192} = 8\sqrt{3}$$

Luas permukaan prisma = 2 luas alas + keliling alas  $\times$  tinggi

$$\begin{aligned}&= 2\left(\frac{1}{2} \times AC \times BC \times \sin 120^\circ\right) + (AB + BC + AC) \times CF \\&= 2\left(\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 8 \times \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\right) + (8\sqrt{3} + 8 + 8) \times 8 \\&= 32\sqrt{3} + (16 + 8\sqrt{3}) \times 8 \\&= 32\sqrt{3} + 128 + 64\sqrt{3} \\&= 128 + 96\sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

Jadi, luas permukaan prisma  $128 + 96\sqrt{3}$  cm<sup>2</sup>.

## 27. Jawaban : D

$$\begin{aligned}2 \cos 2x - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 &= 0 \\2(2 \cos^2 x - 1) - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 &= 0 \\4 \cos^2 x - 2 - \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x + 1 &= 0 \\3 \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x - 1 &= 0 \\3(1 - \sin^2 x) + \sin^2 x - 1 &= 0 \\3 - 3 \sin^2 x + \sin^2 x - 1 &= 0 \\2 - 2 \sin^2 x &= 0 \\2 \sin^2 x &= 2 \\\sin^2 x &= 1 \\\sin x &= \pm 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\sin x = 1 = \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Penyelesaiannya:

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\text{Untuk } k = 0, \text{ maka } x = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$\sin x = -1 = \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

Penyelesaiannya:

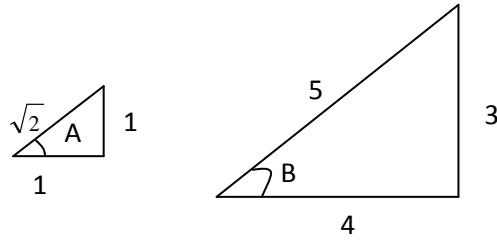
$$x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + k \cdot 2\pi$$

$$\text{Untuk } k = 0, \text{ maka } x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{Jadi, himpunan penyelesaiannya } \left\{ \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2} \right\}$$

**28. Jawaban : A**

$$\begin{aligned}
& \cos 75^\circ + \sin 105^\circ \\
&= \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) + \sin(60^\circ + 45^\circ) \\
&= (\cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ) + (\sin 60^\circ \cos 45^\circ + \cos 60^\circ \sin 45^\circ) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}\right) \\
&= \left(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6} - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2}\right) \\
&= \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6} + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{6} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{6}
\end{aligned}$$

**29. Jawaban : E**

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin A &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \sin B &= \frac{3}{5} \\
\cos A &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \cos B &= \frac{4}{5} \\
\frac{\sin(A - B)}{\cos(A + B)} &= \frac{\sin A \cos B - \cos A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B} \\
&= \frac{\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)}{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)} \\
&= \frac{\frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}}{\frac{4}{5\sqrt{2}} - \frac{3}{5\sqrt{2}}} = 1
\end{aligned}$$

**30. Jawaban : A**

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (2x + 3 - \sqrt{4x^2 - 2x + 5}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} ((2x + 3) - \sqrt{4x^2 - 2x + 5}) \times \frac{(2x + 3) + \sqrt{4x^2 - 2x + 5}}{(2x + 3) + \sqrt{4x^2 - 2x + 5}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2x + 3)^2 - (4x^2 - 2x + 5)}{(2x + 3)^2 + (4x^2 - 2x + 5)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x^2 + 12x + 9) - (4x^2 - 2x + 5)}{(2x + 3) + \sqrt{4x^2 - 2x + 5}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{14x + 4}{(2x + 3) + \sqrt{4x^2 - 2x + 5}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{14 + \frac{4}{x}}{\left(2 + \frac{3}{x}\right) + \sqrt{4 - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2}}} \\
&= \frac{14 + 0}{(2 + 0) + \sqrt{4 - 0 + 0}} \\
&= \frac{14}{2 + 2} = \frac{7}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

**31. Jawaban : C**

$$\begin{aligned}
& \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x^2 + 4x + 4) \cos(x + 2)}{\cos(3x + 6) - \cos(x + 2)} \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)(x + 2) \cos(x + 2)}{-2 \sin(2x + 4) \sin(x + 2)} \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)(x + 2)}{-2 \sin 2(x + 2) \tan(x + 2)} \\
& \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)}{-2 \sin 2(x + 2)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{(x + 2)}{\tan(x + 2)} \\
&= \frac{1}{-2 \cdot 2} \cdot 1 = -\frac{1}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

**32. Jawaban : B**

Waktu pembangunan = x hari

$$\text{Biaya per hari} = (150 - \frac{1000}{x} - 3x) \text{ juta}$$

Biaya keseluruhan = B

$$\begin{aligned}
B &= (150 - \frac{1000}{x} - 3x)(x) \text{ juta} \\
&= 150x - 1.000 - 3x^2 \text{ juta} \\
&= -3x^2 + 150x - 1.000 \text{ juta}
\end{aligned}$$

Biaya minimum tercapai pada saat  $\frac{dB}{dx} = 0$

$$-6x + 150 = 0$$

$$6x = 150$$

$$x = 25$$

Biaya keseluruhan:

$$B = -3x^2 + 150x - 1.000 \text{ juta}$$

$$= -3(25)^2 + 150(25) - 1.000 \text{ juta}$$

$$= -1.875 + 3.750 - 1.000 \text{ juta}$$

$$= 875 \text{ juta}$$

Jadi, biaya minimumnya Rp. 875.000.000,00.

### 33. Jawaban : A

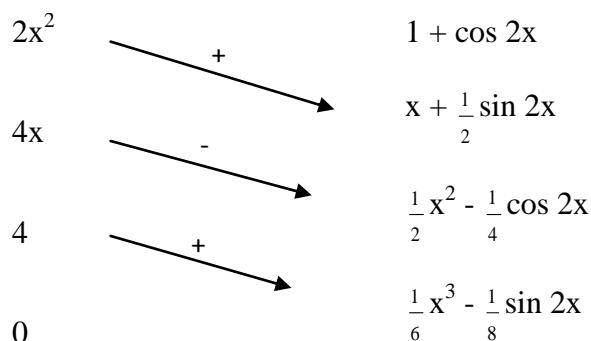
Integral parsial

Fungsi  $4x^2 \cos^2 x$  dapat dipecah menjadi fungsi  $2x^2$  dan  $2 \cos^2 x = 1 + \cos 2x$ .

Fungsi  $2x^2$  diturunkan sampai diperoleh nilai nol, sedangkan  $(1 + \cos 2x)$  diintegralkan.

Diturunkan

Diintegralkan



$$\int 4x^2 \cos^2 x \, dx$$

$$= 2x^2 (x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) - 4x(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x) + 4(\frac{1}{6} x^3 - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x) + C$$

$$= 2x^3 + x^2 \sin 2x - 2x^3 + x \cos 2x + \frac{2}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^3 + x \cos 2x + (x^2 - \frac{1}{2}) \sin 2x + C$$

### 34. Jawaban :D

Integral parsial

Fungsi  $\frac{x}{2\sqrt{(x-1)^3}}$  dapat dipecah menjadi fungsi  $\frac{x}{2}$  dan  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)^3}} = (x-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ . Fungsi  $\frac{x}{2}$

diturunkan sampai diperoleh nilai nol, sedangkan  $(x-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$  diintegralkan.

Diturunkan

Diintegralkan

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{2}x & + & (x-1)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \\ \frac{1}{2} & - & -2(x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ 0 & & -4(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{array}$$

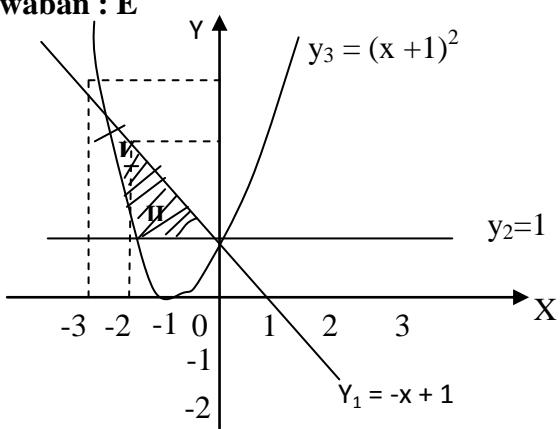
$$\int_2^5 \frac{x}{2\sqrt{(x-1)^3}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \frac{1}{2}x \cdot (-2(x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}}) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_2^5 \\ &= \left[ -x(x-1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + 2(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]_2^5 \\ &= \left[ -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} + 2\sqrt{x-1} \right]_2^5 \\ &= \left( -\frac{5}{\sqrt{5-1}} + 2\sqrt{5-1} \right) - \left( -\frac{2}{\sqrt{2-1}} + 2\sqrt{2-1} \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{-5}{2} + 2 \cdot 2 \right) - (-2 + 2) \\ &= -2 \frac{1}{2} + 4 - 0 \\ &= 1 \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

**35. Jawaban : B**

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\pi} 2 \cos 2x \sin^2 x dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos 2x \cdot 2 \sin^2 x dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos 2x(1 - \cos 2x) dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\cos 2x - \cos^2 2x) dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(\cos 2x - \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 4x)\right) dx \\
 &= \int_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(\cos 2x - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x\right) dx \\
 &= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \right]_{\frac{-\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\
 &= \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4\pi \right) - \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin(-\pi) + \frac{1}{4}\pi - \frac{1}{8} \sin(-2\pi) \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{2}\pi - \frac{1}{8} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot 0 - \frac{1}{4}\pi + \frac{1}{8} \cdot 0 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}\pi - \frac{1}{4}\pi \\
 &= -\frac{3}{4}\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

**36. Jawaban : E**

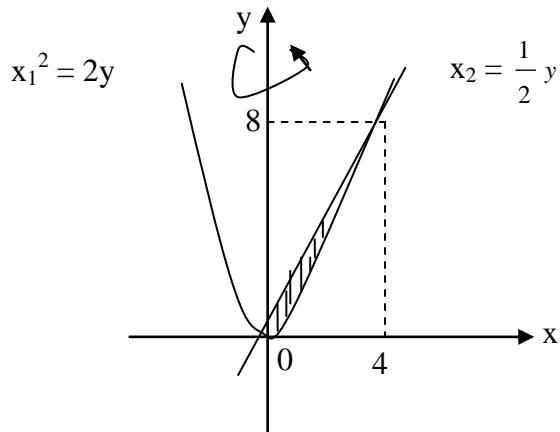


Daerah yang diarsir terbagi menjadi daerah I dan II. Daerah I dibatasi kurvay  $= (x + 1)^2$ , garis  $y = -1 + x$ , dan  $x = -2$ . Daerah II dibatasi garis  $y = -x + 1$ ,  $y = 1$ , dan  $x = -2$ .

$$L = L_I + L_{II}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \int_{-3}^{-2} (y_1 - y_3) dx + \int_{-2}^0 (y_1 - y_2) dx \\
 &= \int_{-3}^{-2} (-x + 1 - (x + 1)^2) dx + \int_{-2}^0 (-x + 1 - 1) dx \\
 &= \int_{-3}^{-2} -x + 1 - (x^2 + 2x + 1) dx + \int_{-2}^0 (-x) dx \\
 &= (\int_{-3}^{-2} (-x^2 - 3x) dx + \int_{-2}^0 (-x) dx \\
 &= \left[ -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{3}{2}x^2 \right]_{-3}^{-2} - \left[ \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right]_{-2}^0 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3}((-2)^3 - (-3)^3) - \frac{3}{2}((-2)^2 - (-3)^2) - \frac{1}{2}(0^2 - (-2)^2) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3}(-8 + 27) - \frac{3}{2}(4 - 9) - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-4) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \cdot 19 - \frac{3}{2}(-5) + 2 \\
 &= -\frac{19}{3} + \frac{15}{2} + 2 \\
 &= 3\frac{1}{6} \text{ satuan luas}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 37. Jawaban : C



$$\begin{aligned}
&= \pi \int_0^8 (x_1^2 - x_2^2) dy \\
&= \pi \int_0^8 (2y - \frac{1}{2}y^2) dy \\
&= \pi \int_0^8 (2y - \frac{1}{4}y^2) dy \\
&= \pi \left[ y^2 - \frac{1}{12}y^3 \right]_0^8 \\
&= \pi ((8^2 - 0^2) - \frac{1}{12}(8^3 - 0^3)) \\
&= \pi (8^2 - \frac{1}{12} \cdot 8 \cdot 8^2) \\
&= 8^2 \pi (1 - \frac{8}{12}) \\
V &= 64 \pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \\
&= 21 \frac{1}{3} \pi \text{ satuan volume}
\end{aligned}$$

### 38. Jawaban : D

2 siswa putra dan 1 siswa putri sudah dipilih maka siswa yang belum terpilih 3 siswa putra dari 6 siswa putra dan 2 siswa putri dari 9 siswa putri.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Banyak cara memilih.} &= {}_6C_3 \cdot {}_9C_2 \\
&= 20 \cdot 36 \\
&= 720
\end{aligned}$$

### 39. Jawaban : B

Banyak data = N = 39

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Median} &= \text{nilai data ke-} \frac{1}{2}(39 + 1) \\
&= \text{nilai data ke-} 20
\end{aligned}$$

Median pada interval kelas yang mempunyai tepi bawah 149,5 dan tepi atas 154,5.

$$L_2 = 149,5$$

$$\sum f_2 = 15$$

$$f_2 = 10$$

$$c = 154,5 - 149,5 = 5$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Median} &= L_2 + \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{2}N - \sum f_2}{f_2} \right\} \times c \\
&= 149,5 + \left\{ \frac{\frac{1}{2}N - \sum f_2}{10} \right\} \times c
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 149,5 + \frac{4,5}{2} \\ &= 149,5 + 2,25 \\ &= 151,75 \end{aligned}$$

**40. Jawaban : A**

Banyak soal yang dapat dipilih =  $14 - 3 = 11$ .

Banyak soal yang harus dipilih =  $7 - 3 = 4$ .

Banyak soal bernomor ganjil yang dapat dipilih = 5.

Peluang soal bernomor ganjil dipilih siswa

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{{}^5 C_4}{{}^{11} C_4} \\ &= \frac{5}{330} \\ &= \frac{1}{66} \end{aligned}$$