



# Kalkulus (1240033)

## Pertemuan Ke-10 BAB V Turunan

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# Sub Pokok Bahasan

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- Turunan Fungsi Tingkat Tinggi
- Teorema L'Hospital

# Kompetensi Khusus

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Mahasiswa mampu menyelesaikan berbagai turunan fungsi

# TURUNAN FUNGSI TINGKAT TINGGI

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Diberikan fungsi  $y = f(x)$

-Turunan ke - 1 :  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(x) = y'$

-Turunan ke - 2 :  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f''(x) = y''$

-Turunan ke - 3 :  $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} = f'''(x) = y''' = f^3(x) = y^3$

-Turunan ke - n :  $\frac{d^ny}{dx^n} = f^{(n)}(x) = y^{(n)}$

**Contoh :** 1)  $f(x) = 4x^3 - 5x^2$

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$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 10x$$

$$f''(x) = 24x - 10$$

$$f'''(x) = 24$$

$$f^{(4)}(x) = 0$$

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$$f^{(n)}(x) = 0, n > 4$$

2) Tentukan turunan ke-4 dari :

$$y = \sin 2x$$

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Jawab :

$$y' = 2 \cdot \cos 2x$$

$$y'' = -2^2 \sin 2x$$

$$y''' = -2^3 \cos 2x$$

$$y^{(4)} = 2^4 \sin 2x$$

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3) Tentukan  $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3}$  dari  $f(x) = (2x + 3)^4$

Jawab :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4 \cdot (2x + 3)^3 \cdot 2 = 8(2x + 3)^3$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 8 \cdot (2x + 3)^3 \cdot 2 = 48(2x + 3)^2$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} = 48 \cdot 3(2x + 3)^1 \cdot 2 = 192(2x + 3)$$

4) Carilah rumus umum turunan ke – n dari fungsi

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$$y = x^n$$

Jawab :

$$y' = n \cdot x^{n-1}$$

$$y'' = n(n-1) \cdot x^{n-2}$$

$$y''' = n(n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot x^{n-3}$$

⋮

$$y^{(n)} = n(n-1) \cdot (n-2) \dots 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot x^{n-n}$$

$$y^{(n)} = n!$$



5) Carilah rumus umum turunan ke – n dari fungsi

$$y = \frac{1}{x} = x^{-1}$$

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Jawab :

$$y' = (-1).x^{-2}$$

$$y'' = (-1)(-2).x^{-3}$$

$$y''' = (-1)(-2)(-3).x^{-4}$$

⋮

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)(-2)(-3) \dots (-n).x^{-n-1}$$

$$= (-1)1.(-1).2.(-1).3 \dots (-1).n.x^{-n-1}$$

$$y^{(n)} = (-1)^n.n! x^{-n-1}$$

5) Carilah rumus umum turunan ke – n dari fungsi

$$y = e^{1+2x}$$

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Jawab :

$$y' = 2 \cdot e^{1+2x}$$

$$y'' = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot e^{1+2x} = 2^2 \cdot e^{1+2x}$$

$$y''' = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot e^{1+2x} = 2^3 \cdot e^{1+2x}$$

⋮

$$y^{(n)} = 2^n \cdot e^{1+2x}$$

# TEOREMA L'HOSPITAL

Teorema L'Hospital adalah cara untuk menyelesaikan limit dengan menggunakan turunan

Jika bentuk  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{0}{0}$  atau  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ , maka

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow c} \frac{f'(x)}{g'(x)}$$

**Contoh :**

$$1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x}{1} = 4$$

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 27}{x^2 - 9} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x^2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{3x}{2} = \frac{9}{2}$$

## Contoh :

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$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x)^{1/\sin x} \quad (\text{Bentuk } 1^\infty)$$

Jawab :

$$\begin{aligned} &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x} \cdot \ln \cos x} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \cos x}{\sin x} \left( \frac{0}{0} \right)} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1/\cos x (-\sin x)}{\cos x}} \\ &= e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\sin x}{\cos^2 x}} = e^{-0/1} = e^0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

# Soal

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$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x - x}{6x^2}$$

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

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan 2x}{\ln(1+x)}$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \ln x$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{e^x - 1}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x + 1)^{\cot x}$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2 + 3x}$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi/2} (\sec x - \tan x)$$

# Referensi

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- Purcell, Varberg, *Kalkulus dan Geometri Analitis*, Penerbit Erlangga, 1993
- Frank Ayres, *Calculus*, Mc.Graw Hill, New York, 1972
- J.Salas and Hill, *Calculus One and Several Variables*, John Willey& Sons, NewYork, 1982