

PERTEMUAN 4

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LIMIT FUNGSI ALJABAR

Teorema limit

$$1. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} c = c$$

$$2. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} k \cdot f(x) = k \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)$$

$$3. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \pm g(x)] = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right] \pm \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) \right]$$

$$4. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x) \cdot g(x)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [f(x)] \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} [g(x)]$$

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$$

$$6. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^n = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right]^n$$

$$7. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \ln(f(x)) = \ln \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right]$$

$$8. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[n]{f(x)} = \sqrt[n]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x)}$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x))^{g(x)} = \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) \right]^{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}$$

Ketentuan Penyelesaian Soal Limit

- ❖ Jika $f(x)$ bukan bentuk tak tentu

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (2x^2 - 2) = 2(2)^2 - 2 = 6$$

- ❖ Jika $f(x)$ merupakan bentuk tak tentu $\frac{0}{0}, \frac{\infty}{\infty}, 0 \cdot \infty, \infty - \infty, 1^\infty, \infty^0, 0^0$

Menggunakan trik manipulasi aljabar dengan memperhatikan dalil-dalil limit dan atau rumus dasar limit
Menggunakan dalil l'hospital

- ❖ Jika fungsi yang dicari limitnya merupakan fungsi khusus (f.bilangan bulat terbesar, f.mutlak, atau (bersyarat) maka perlu meneliti limit kiri dan limit kanan.

Contoh Soal

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^3 - 1}{x - 1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x^2 + x + 1)}{(x-1)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + x + 1) \\ &= 1^2 + 1 + 1 \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x - 9}{\sqrt{x} - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{(\sqrt{x} - 3)(\sqrt{x} + 3)}{\sqrt{x} - 3} \\ &= \sqrt{9} + 3 \\ &= 6\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x + |x| &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x + \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} |x| \\ &= 1 + 1 \\ &= 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x^2 - 5x + 2)^8 &= \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (2x^2 - 5x + 2) \right]^8 \\ &= (2 \cdot 3^2 - 5 \cdot 3 + 2)^8 \\ &= (5)^8 \\ &= 390625\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + 5x - 1)^{x^2 + 1} &= \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 + 5x - 1) \right)^{\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} x^2 + 1} \\ &= (1^2 + 5 \cdot 1 - 1)^{1^2 + 1} \\ &= (5)^2 \\ &= 25\end{aligned}$$

Jika $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = 2$ dan $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x) = -8$. Tentukan :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{a. } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[3]{g(x)}(f(x)+3) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \sqrt[3]{g(x)} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow a} (f(x)+3) \\ &= \sqrt[3]{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} \cdot (\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} 3) \\ &= \sqrt[3]{-8} \cdot (2+3) \\ &= -2 \cdot (5) \\ &= -10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b. } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{2f(x)-3g(x)}{f(x)+g(x)} &= \frac{2\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) - 3\lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) + \lim_{x \rightarrow a} g(x)} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 2 - 3(-8)}{2 + (-8)} \\ &= \frac{4+24}{-6} \\ &= -\frac{28}{6} \\ &= -\frac{14}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Rumus dasar Limit

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a}{x} = 0; a \in B.\text{real}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ax^n + \dots}{bx^m + \dots} = \begin{cases} \frac{a}{b} & \text{untuk } n = m \\ = 0 & \text{untuk } n < m \\ = \infty & \text{untuk } n > m \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^x \text{ ketentuan } \left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^\infty \begin{cases} = 1 & \text{untuk } a = b \\ = 0 & \text{untuk } a < b \\ = \infty & \text{untuk } a > b \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{\tan x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x}{x} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \sim} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - \sqrt{px^2 + qx + r}$$

Ketentuan

Jika $a > p$ maka \sim

Jika $a = p$ maka $\frac{b - q}{2\sqrt{a}}$

Jika $a < p$ maka $-\sim$

Contoh Soal

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{5x^3 + 7x^2 - 5x}{8x^4 + 5} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5x^3}{x^4} + \frac{7x^2}{x^4} - \frac{5x}{x^4}}{\frac{8x^4}{x^4} + \frac{5}{x^4}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{5}{x} + \frac{7}{x^2} - \frac{5}{x^3}}{8 + \frac{5}{x^4}} \\ &= \frac{\frac{5}{\infty} + \frac{7}{\infty^2} - \frac{5}{\infty^3}}{8 + \frac{5}{\infty^4}} \\ &= \frac{0 + 0 - 0}{8 + 0} \\ &= \frac{0}{8} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

1. Bentuk tak tentu $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + a_{n-2} x^{n-2} + \dots}{p_m x^m + p_{m-1} x^{m-1} + p_{m-2} x^{m-2} + \dots} = L$$

$L = 0$ jika dan hanya jika $n < m$

$L = \frac{a}{p}$ jika dan hanya jika $n = m$

$L = \infty$ jika dan hanya jika $n > m$

Contoh Soal:

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x - 1}{5x^3 + 14x^2 - 7x + 2} = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$\bullet \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^3 + 2x}{x^2 + 1} = \infty$$

2. Bentuk tak tentu $\infty - \infty$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - \sqrt{px^2 + qx + r} = L$$

$L = -\infty$ jika dan hanya jika $a < p$

$L = \frac{b-q}{2\sqrt{a}}$ jika dan hanya jika $a = p$

$L = \infty$ jika dan hanya jika $a > p$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{9x^2 + 3x} - \sqrt{9x^2 - 5x}) = \frac{b-q}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{3 - (-5)}{2\sqrt{9}} = \frac{8}{6} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{25x^2 - 9x} - 6 - 5x + 3$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{25x^2 - 9x} - 6 - (5x - 3)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{25x^2 - 9x} - 6 - \sqrt{(5x - 3)^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{25x^2 - 9x} - 6 - \sqrt{25x^2 - 30x + 9}$$

$$= \frac{b-q}{2\sqrt{a}} = \frac{-9 - (-30)}{2\sqrt{25}} = \frac{21}{10}$$

- **Substitusi**

Perhatikanlah contoh berikut!

Tentukan nilai

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 - 8)!$$

Penyelesaian :

Nilai limit dari fungsi $f(x) = x^2 - 8$ dapat kita ketahui secara langsung, yaitu dengan cara mensubstitusikan $x = 3$ ke $f(x)$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x^2 - 8) = 3^2 - 8 = 9 - 8 = 1$$

- **Pemfaktoran**

Cara ini digunakan ketika fungsi-fungsi tersebut bisa difaktorkan sehingga tidak menghasilkan nilai tak terdefinisi.

Perhatikanlah contoh berikut!

Tentukan nilai

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} !$$

Jika $x = 3$ kita substitusikan maka

$$f(3) = \frac{3^2 - 9}{3 - 3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

kita harus mencari fungsi yang baru sehingga tidak terjadi pembagian dengan nol. Untuk menentukan fungsi yang baru itu, kita tinggal memfaktorkan fungsi $f(x)$ sehingga menjadi:

$$\frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-3)} = (x+3) \cdot \left(\frac{x-3}{x-3} \right) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jadi, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{(x-3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+3) \\ &= 3 + 3 = 6 \end{aligned}$$

- **Merasionalkan Penyebut**

Cara yang ke-tiga ini digunakan apabila penyebutnya berbentuk akar yang perlu dirasionalkan, sehingga tidak terjadi pembagian angka 0 dengan 0.

Perhatikanlah contoh berikut!

Contoh :

Tentukan nilai

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{\sqrt{x-2}} !$$

Penyelesaian:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{\sqrt{x-2}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 3x + 2}{\sqrt{x-2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x-2}}{\sqrt{x-2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x^2 - 3x + 2)(\sqrt{x-2})}{(\sqrt{x-2})^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-1)(x-2)(\sqrt{x-2})}{(x-2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x-1)\sqrt{x-2} \\ &= (2-1)\sqrt{2-2} \\ &= 1 \cdot 0 \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Merasionalkan Pembilang

Perhatikanlah contoh berikut!

Contoh

Tentukan nilai

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{3x-2} - \sqrt{4x-3}}{x-1}!$$

Penyelesaian:

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



Limman Soal

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^5 - 2x^4 + 3x^2 - 2}{3x^5 - 2x + 1} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \left(\frac{6-x}{x^2-4} - \frac{1}{x-2} \right) = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{2x-2} - \frac{1}{x^2-1} \right) = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{1}{2x-2} - \frac{1}{x^2-1} \right) = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{1-\sqrt{x-3}} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x^2 + 3x}{\sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{3x-4} - \sqrt{x}}{x-2} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(4x-1)^3}{2x^3-1} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{4x^2+5x} - \sqrt{4x^2-3}) = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{(x+a)(x+b)} - x) = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (3x-2) - \sqrt{9x^2-2x+5} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{(2x-5)(2x+1)} + (5-2x)) = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{2x-2} - 2}{\sqrt{3x-3}} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 8} \frac{x-8}{\sqrt[3]{x}-2} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x}{\sqrt{1-2x} - \sqrt{1+2x}} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 5x + 4}{x^3 - 1} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{3 - \sqrt{x^2 - 7}}{x^2 - 2x - 8} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 27} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x-3}}{x-27} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{\sqrt{3x^2+8x-3} - \sqrt{4x^2+9}}{x-2} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow b} \frac{a\sqrt{a-b}\sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a-b}\sqrt{b}} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{1+x} - 1} = \dots$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1-x^2} = \dots$$