

# TURUNAN FUNGSI ALJABAR

## A. Aturan Dasar Turunan Fungsi Aljabar

Turunan dari fungsi kontinu  $y = f(x)$  merupakan laju perubahan nilai  $y$  terhadap nilai  $x$ .

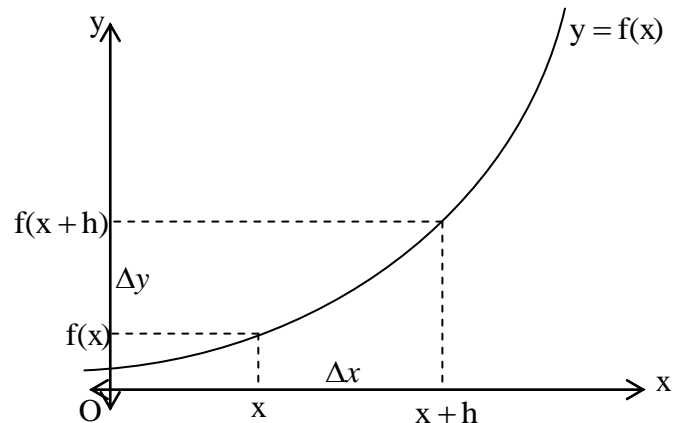
$$\text{Atau } \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \text{ atau } \frac{\Delta f(x)}{\Delta x}$$

Jika perubahan nilai  $x$  tersebut sebesar  $h$ , maka kita dapat

menuliskan :  $\frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$  sebagai

hasil dari perubahan tersebut (seperti gambar).

Jika nilai  $h$  diambil kecil mendekati nol (limit  $h$  mendekati nol), maka perubahan tersebut akan menjadi laju perubahan. Inilah yang menjadi dasar dari konsep turunan



Sehingga turunan dari fungsi  $f(x)$  dilambangkan dengan  $f'(x)$  didefinisikan sebagai

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

Seorang matematikawan Jerman bernama Gottfried Leibniz (1646 – 1716) menuliskan notasi untuk turunan tersebut dengan simbol  $\frac{dy}{dx}$ . Simbol ini mengambil dasar pada perubahan  $\Delta x$  menjadi  $dx$  dan  $\Delta y$  menjadi  $dy$ , mengingat perubahan nilai  $x$  tersebut diambil kecil mendekati nol.

Jadi notasi turunan dari fungsi  $y = f(x)$  dapat ditulis sebagai

$$y' \text{ atau } f'(x) \text{ atau } \frac{dy}{dx} \text{ atau } \frac{df}{dx}$$

Untuk lebih jelasnya ikutilah contoh soal berikut ini :

01. Dengan menggunakan definisi turunan, tentukanlah turunan dari setiap fungsi berikut ini :

(a)  $f(x) = 3x - 5$

(b)  $f(x) = 4x^2 + 3x$

(c)  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x$

Jawab

(a)  $f(x) = 3x - 5$

Maka  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[3(x+h) - 5] - [3x - 5]}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x + 3h - 5 - 3x + 5}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3h}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = 3$$

(b)  $f(x) = 4x^2 + 3x$

Maka  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[4(x+h)^2 + 3(x+h)] - [4x^2 + 3x]}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[4(x^2 + 2hx + h^2) + 3x + 3h] - [4x^2 + 3x]}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{4x^2 + 8hx + 4h^2 + 3x + 3h - 4x^2 - 3x}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{8hx + 4h^2 + 3h}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (8x + 4h + 3)$$

$$f'(x) = 8x + 3$$

(c)  $f(x) = x^3 - 2x$

Maka  $f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(x+h)^3 - 2(x+h)] - [x^3 - 2x]}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - 2x - 2h] - [x^3 - 2x]}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - 2x - 2h - x^3 + 2x}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2h + 3xh^2 + h^3 - 2h}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} (3x^2 + 3xh^2 + h - 2)$$

$$f'(x) = 3x^2 - 2$$

Berdasarkan definisi turunan di atas, kita dapat memperoleh aturan tersendiri untuk mendapatkan rumus dasar turunan fungsi aljabar, yakni sebagai berikut:

Jika  $f(x) = ax^n$  maka diperoleh :

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a(x+h)^n - ax^n}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \left[ \binom{n}{0} x^{n-0} h^0 + \binom{n}{1} x^{n-1} h^1 + \binom{n}{2} x^{n-2} h^2 + \dots + \binom{n}{n-1} x^1 h^{n-1} + \binom{n}{n} x^{n-n} h^n \right] - ax^n}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \left[ x^n (1) + nx^{n-1}h + \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)x^{n-2}h^2 + \dots + nxh^{n-1} + (1)h^n \right] - ax^n}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax^n + nax^{n-1}h + \frac{1}{2}na(n-1)x^{n-2}h^2 + \dots + naxh^{n-1} + ah^n - ax^n}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{nax^{n-1}h + \frac{1}{2}na(n-1)x^{n-2}h^2 + \dots + naxh^{n-1} + ah^n}{h}$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[ nax^{n-1} + \frac{1}{2}na(n-1)x^{n-2}h + \dots + naxh^{n-2} + ah^{n-1} \right]$$

$$f'(x) = nax^{n-1}$$

Dari sini dapat disimpulkan bahwa : Jika  $f(x) = ax^n$  maka  $f'(x) = n \cdot ax^{n-1}$

Pengembangan dari rumus tersebut adalah turunan bentuk  $f(x) = ax$  dan bentuk  $f(x) = c$  (dimana  $c$  suatu konstanta), yakni sebagai berikut :

$$f(x) = ax = ax^1$$

$$\text{maka } f'(x) = (1)ax^{1-1}$$

$$f'(x) = ax^0$$

$$f'(x) = a$$

$$f(x) = c = cx^0$$

$$\text{maka } f'(x) = (0)cx^{0-1}$$

$$f'(x) = 0$$

Jadi dapat disimpulkan : Jika  $f(x) = ax$  maka  $f'(x) = a$

Jika  $f(x) = c$  maka  $f'(x) = 0$

Untuk lebih jelasnya ikutilah contoh soal berikut ini :

02. Dengan menggunakan rumus dasar turunan, tentukanlah turunan pertama dari setiap fungsi berikut ini :

$$(a) f(x) = 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2$$

$$(b) f(x) = 3x^{-2} + 4x^{-5} - 4x^{-1}$$

$$(c) f(x) = 6x^{1/2} - 12x^{-1/3} + 4x^{3/2} + 5$$

$$(d) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-2/3} + \frac{3}{4}x^{2/5} - 4x^{-1/3}$$

Jawab

$$(a) f(x) = 4x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x - 2$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = 4(3)x^{3-1} - 5(2)x^{2-1} + 6$$

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 10x^1 + 6$$

$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - 10x + 6$$

$$(b) f(x) = 3x^{-2} + 4x^{-5} - 4x^{-1}$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = 3(-2)x^{-2-1} + 4(-5)x^{-5-1} - 4(-1)x^{-1-1}$$

$$f'(x) = -6x^{-3} - 20x^{-6} + 4x^{-2}$$

$$(c) f(x) = 6x^{1/2} - 12x^{-1/3} + 4x^{3/2} + 5$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = 4\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{2-1} - 12\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)x^{-\frac{1}{3}-1} + 4\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)x^{2-1}$$

$$f'(x) = 2x^{-1/2} + 4x^{-4/3} + 6x^{1/2}$$

$$(d) f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{-2/3} + \frac{3}{4}x^{2/5} - 4x^{-1/3}$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}\left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)x^{-\frac{2}{3}-1} + \frac{3}{4}\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)x^{2/5-1} + 4\left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)x^{-\frac{1}{3}-1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^{-5/3} + \frac{3}{10}x^{-3/5} - \frac{4}{3}x^{-4/3}$$

03. Dengan menggunakan rumus dasar turunan, tentukanlah turunan pertama dari setiap fungsi berikut ini :

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{4}{3x^6} - \frac{2x^2}{3} - \frac{5x}{2}$$

$$(b) f(x) = \sqrt{x^3} + 3\sqrt{x^5} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^4}$$

$$(c) f(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{x^5}} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{2}$$

$$(d) f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{3\sqrt{x}} + \frac{8x}{\sqrt{x^5}}$$

Jawab

$$(a) f(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} + \frac{4}{3x^6} - \frac{2x^2}{3} - \frac{5x}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 2x^{-3} + \frac{4}{3}x^{-6} - \frac{2}{3}x^2 - \frac{5}{2}x$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = 2(-3)x^{-3-1} + \frac{4}{3}(-6)x^{-6-1} - \frac{2}{3}(2)x^{2-1} - \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = -6x^{-4} - 8x^{-7} - \frac{4}{3}x^1 - \frac{5}{2}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{6}{x^4} - \frac{8}{x^7} - \frac{4x}{3} - \frac{5}{2}$$

$$(b) f(x) = \sqrt{x^3} + 3\sqrt{x^5} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^4}$$

$$f(x) = x^{3/2} + 3x^{5/2} - 2x^{4/3}$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} + 3\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)x^{\frac{5}{2}-1} - 2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)x^{\frac{4}{3}-1}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2}x^{1/2} + \frac{15}{2}x^{3/2} - \frac{8}{3}x^{1/3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{x} + \frac{15}{2}\sqrt{x^3} - \frac{8}{3}\sqrt[3]{x}$$

$$(c) f(x) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{x^5}} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{x}} - \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{x^{5/2}} + \frac{2}{3x^{1/2}} - \frac{3x^{2/3}}{2}$$

$$f(x) = 4x^{-5/2} + \frac{2}{3}x^{-1/2} - \frac{3}{2}x^{2/3}$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = 4\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{5}{2}-1} + \frac{2}{3}\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{1}{2}-1} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)x^{\frac{2}{3}-1}$$

$$f'(x) = -10x^{3/2} + \frac{1}{3}x^{-3/2} - x^{-1/3}$$

$$f'(x) = -10x^{3/2} + \frac{1}{3x^{3/2}} - \frac{1}{x^{1/3}}$$

$$f'(x) = -10\sqrt{x^3} + \frac{1}{3\sqrt{x^3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}}$$

$$(d) f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{3\sqrt{x}} + \frac{8x}{\sqrt{x^5}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2x^2}{3x^{1/2}} + \frac{8x}{x^{5/2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{2-\frac{1}{2}} + 8x^{1-\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3}x^{3/2} + 8x^{-3/2}$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} + 8 \left( -\frac{3}{2} \right) x^{-\frac{3}{2}-1}$$

$$f'(x) = x^{1/2} - 12x^{-5/2}$$

$$f'(x) = x^{1/2} - \frac{12}{x^{5/2}}$$

$$f'(x) = \sqrt{x} - \frac{12}{\sqrt{x^5}}$$

04. Dari setiap fungsi berikut ini tentukanlah nilai  $f'(4)$

(a)  $f(x) = (4x - 3)(2x + 1)$

(b)  $f(x) = (2\sqrt{x} - 4x)^2$

(c)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}(2x + 5)^2$

(d)  $f(x) = \frac{(3\sqrt{x} - 2x)^2}{x^2}$

Jawab

(a)  $f(x) = (4x - 3)(2x + 1)$

$$f(x) = 8x^2 + 4x - 6x - 3$$

$$f(x) = 8x^2 - 2x - 3$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = 8(2)x^{2-1} - 2$$

$$f'(x) = 16x^{3/2} + \frac{1}{3}x^{-3/2} - x^{-1/3}$$

$$f'(x) = 16x - 2$$

(b)  $f(x) = (2\sqrt{x} - 4x)^2$

$$f(x) = (2\sqrt{x})^2 - 2(2\sqrt{x})(4x) + (4x)^2$$

$$f(x) = 4x - 16x^{3/2} + 16x^2$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = 4 - 16 \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} + 16(2)x^{2-1}$$

$$f'(x) = 4 - 24x^{1/2} + 32x^1$$

$$f'(x) = 4 - 24\sqrt{x} + 32x$$

(c)  $f(x) = \sqrt{x}(2x + 5)^2$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{x}(4x^2 + 20x + 25)$$

$$f(x) = 4x^{5/2} + 20x^{3/2} + 25x^{1/2}$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = 4 \left( \frac{5}{2} \right) x^{\frac{5}{2}-1} + 20 \left( \frac{3}{2} \right) x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} + 25 \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) x^{\frac{1}{2}-1}$$

$$f'(x) = 10x^{3/2} + 30x^{1/2} + \frac{25}{2}x^{-1/2}$$

$$f'(x) = 10x^{3/2} + 30x^{1/2} + \frac{25}{2x^{1/2}}$$

$$f'(x) = 10\sqrt{x^3} + 30\sqrt{x} + \frac{25}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$(d) f(x) = \frac{(3\sqrt{x} - 2x)^2}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{(3\sqrt{x})^2 - 2(3\sqrt{x})(2x) + (2x)^2}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{9x - 12x\sqrt{x} + 4x^2}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{9}{x} - \frac{12\sqrt{x}}{x} + 4$$

$$f(x) = 9x^{-1} - 12x^{-1/2} + 4$$

$$\text{Maka } f'(x) = 9(-1)x^{-1-1} - 12\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^{-\frac{1}{2}-1}$$

$$f'(x) = -9x^{-2} + 6x^{-3/2}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{9}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^{3/2}}$$

$$f'(x) = -\frac{9}{x^2} + \frac{6}{\sqrt{x^3}}$$