

# LIMIT FUNGSI ALJABAR

## A. Limit Berhingga Fungsi Aljabar

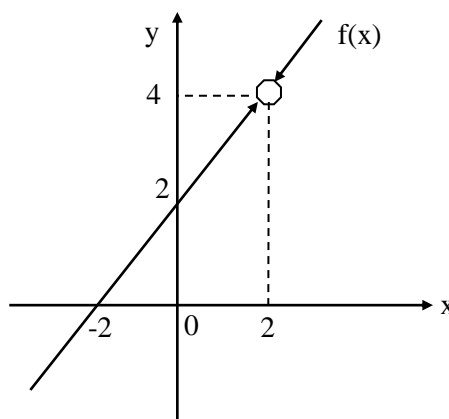
Misalkan diketahui sebuah fungsi  $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2}$ .

Grafik untuk fungsi tersebut dapat dilihat pada gambar disamping.

Jika  $x = 2$  maka  $f(2) = \frac{2^2 - 4}{2 - 2} = \frac{0}{0}$

sehingga  $f(2)$  tak terdefinisi.

Jika kita cari nilai-nilai  $f(x)$  untuk mendekati 2 maka nilai fungsinya dapat dilihat pada table berikut ini



x	1,90	1,99	1,999	1,999	...	2	...	2,001	2,01	2,1
f(x)	3,90	3,99	3,999	3,999	...	...	...	4,001	4,01	4,1

Jadi dikatakan bahwa nilai pendekatan  $f(x)$  untuk  $x$  mendekati 2 adalah 4, baik pendekatan dari kiri ataupun pendekatan dari kanan. Atau ditulis

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

Dari pendekatan contoh diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa pengertian limit secara intuitif adalah sebagai berikut :

Jika  $\lim_{x \rightarrow c} f(x) = L$  maka dapat diartikan bahwa bilamana  $x$  dekat tetapi berlainan dari  $c$ , maka  $f(x)$  dekat ke  $L$ .

Jika  $a$  adalah bilangan real berhingga, maka dalam menentukan nilai limit fungsi  $f(x)$  untuk  $x$  mendekati  $a$  dapat dilakukan dengan cara mensubstitusikan nilai  $a$  ke fungsi  $f(x)$  atau

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

Tetapi jika  $f(x)$  adalah fungsi pecahan dimana  $f(x) = \frac{g(x)}{h(x)}$  maka ada kemungkinan

hasil substitusinya tak terdefinisi, yaitu :

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a) = \frac{g(a)}{H(a)} = \frac{0}{0} \text{ atau } \lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a) = \frac{g(a)}{H(a)} = \frac{\infty}{\infty} .$$

Untuk dua bentuk diatas, fungsi  $f(x)$  nyaharus disederhanakan terlebih dahulu

sehingga ketika disubstitusikan nilai  $f(a)$  tidak lagi  $\frac{0}{0}$  atau  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sebagai contoh } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{x - 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} (x + 2) \\ &= 2 + 2 \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

Untuk lebih jelasnya ikutilah contoh soal berikut ini :

01. Tentukanlah hasil setiap limit berikut ini

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x^2 - 4x + 3}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 8x + 16}{x^2 - 6x + 8}$$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned} (a). \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 2x - 15}{x^2 - 4x + 3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x + 5)(x - 3)}{(x - 1)(x - 3)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x + 5}{x - 1} \\ &= \frac{3 + 5}{3 - 1} \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b). \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x^2 - 8x + 16}{x^2 - 6x + 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{(x - 4)(x - 4)}{(x - 4)(x - 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x - 4}{x - 2} \\ &= \frac{4 - 4}{4 - 2} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

02. Tentukanlah hasil setiap limit berikut ini

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^4 + 3x^2 - 4}{x^2 + x - 2}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x}$$

Jawab

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

Misalkan  $x^2 = p$

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

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(p+4)(p-1)}{(x+2)(x-1)}$$

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

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

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

$$= \frac{(1^2 + 4)(1+1)}{(1+2)}$$

$$= \frac{10}{3}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^3 + 3x^2 - 10x}{x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x(x^2 + 3x - 10)}{x(x^2 - 4x + 4)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 10}{x^2 - 4x + 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x+5)(x-2)}{(x-2)(x-2)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{x+5}{x-2}$$

$$= \frac{2+5}{2-2}$$

$$= \frac{7}{0}$$

$$= \infty$$

03. Tentukanlah hasil setiap limit berikut ini

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x}{x^3 - 27}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2x^3 + 16}{x^2 + 6x + 8}$$

Jawab

Sebelum menjawab soal di atas akan kita bahas dulu pemfaktoran bentuk  $a^3 - b^3$ .

Menurut penjabaran Binomial Newton, diperoleh bentuk :

$$(a - b)^3 = a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$$

$$(a - b)^3 + 3a^2b - 3ab^2 = a^3 - b^3$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)^3 + 3a^2b - 3ab^2$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)^3 + 3ab(a - b)$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b) \{(a - b)^2 + 3ab\}$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b) \{a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + 3ab\}$$

$$a^3 - b^3 = (a - b)(a^2 + ab + b^2)$$

Dengan cara yang sama juga diperoleh pemfaktoran bentuk :

$$a^3 + b^3 = (a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)$$

Sehingga

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^3 - 7x^2 + 12x}{x^3 - 27} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x(x^2 - 7x + 12)}{(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x(x - 3)(x - 4)}{(x - 3)(x^2 + 3x + 9)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x(x - 4)}{x^2 + 3x + 9} \\ &= \frac{3(3 - 4)}{3^2 + 3(3) + 9} \\ &= \frac{3(-1)}{27} \\ &= -\frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2x^3 + 16}{x^2 + 6x + 8} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2(x^3 + 8)}{x^2 + 6x + 8} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2(x + 2)(x^2 - 2x + 4)}{(x + 4)(x + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow -2} \frac{2(x^2 - 2x + 4)}{x + 4} \\ &= \frac{2[(-2)^2 - 2(-2) + 4]}{-2 + 4} \\ &= \frac{2[4 + 4 + 4]}{2} \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

04. Tentukanlah hasil setiap limit berikut ini

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 18}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x^2 - 16}$$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned} (a). \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 + 3x - 18}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+6)(x-3)}{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+6)(x-3)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3})}{x-3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} (x+6)(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{3}) \\ &= (3+6)(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3}) \\ &= 9(2\sqrt{3}) \\ &= 18\sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b). \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{x^2 - 16} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2}{(x-4)(x+4)} \times \frac{\sqrt{x} + 2}{\sqrt{x} + 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{x-4}{(x-4)(x+4)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{1}{(x+4)(\sqrt{x} + 2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(4+4)(\sqrt{4} + 2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{(8)(4)} \\ &= \frac{1}{32} \end{aligned}$$

05. Tentukanlah hasil setiap limit berikut ini

$$(a) \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 2}{x^2 - 7x + 10}$$

$$(b) \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{\sqrt{x^2 - 5} - \sqrt{x+1}}$$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned} (a). \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 2}{x^2 - 7x + 10} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{\sqrt{x-1} - 2}{(x-5)(x-2)} \times \frac{\sqrt{x-1} + 2}{\sqrt{x-1} + 2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-1) - 4}{(x-5)(x-2)(\sqrt{x-1} + 2)} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)}{(x-5)(x-2)(\sqrt{x-1} + 2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{1}{(x-2)(\sqrt{x-1}+2)} \\
&= \frac{1}{(5-2)(\sqrt{5-1}+2)} \\
&= \frac{1}{(3)(2+2)} \\
&= \frac{1}{12}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(b). } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2-9}{\sqrt{x^2-5}-\sqrt{x+1}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+3)}{\sqrt{x^2-5}-\sqrt{x+1}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x^2-5}+\sqrt{x+1}}{\sqrt{x^2-5}+\sqrt{x+1}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x^2-5}+\sqrt{x+1})}{(x^2-5)-(x+1)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x^2-5}+\sqrt{x+1})}{x^2-x-6} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(x+3)(\sqrt{x^2-5}+\sqrt{x+1})}{(x-3)(x+2)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x+3)(\sqrt{x^2-5}+\sqrt{x+1})}{x+2} \\
&= \frac{(3+3)(\sqrt{3^2-5}+\sqrt{3+1})}{3+2} \\
&= \frac{(6)(2+2)}{5} \\
&= \frac{24}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

06. Tentukanlah hasil setiap limit berikut ini

$$\text{(a) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-\sqrt{x+2}}{3-\sqrt{3x+3}}$$

$$\text{(b) } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x+1}-2}$$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(a). } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-\sqrt{x+2}}{3-\sqrt{3x+3}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2-\sqrt{x+2}}{3-\sqrt{3x+3}} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{3x+3}}{3+\sqrt{3x+3}} \times \frac{2+\sqrt{x+2}}{2+\sqrt{x+2}} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(4-(x+2))(3+\sqrt{3x+3})}{(9-(3x+3))(2+\sqrt{x+2})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2-x)(3+\sqrt{3x+3})}{(6-3x)(2+\sqrt{x+2})}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(2-x)(3+\sqrt{3x+3})}{3(2-x)(2+\sqrt{x+2})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3+\sqrt{3x+3}}{3(2+\sqrt{x+2})} \\
&= \frac{3+\sqrt{3(2)+3}}{3(2+\sqrt{2+2})} \\
&= \frac{3+3}{3(2+2)} \\
&= \frac{6}{12} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{(b). } \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x+1}-2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x+1}-2} \times \frac{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+2}{\sqrt{x+1}+2} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)}{((x+1)-4)(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)}{(x-3)(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{(\sqrt{x+1}+2)}{(\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{3})} \\
&= \frac{(\sqrt{3+1}+2)}{(\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{3})} \\
&= \frac{(2+2)}{2\sqrt{3}} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{3}} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}
\end{aligned}$$

07. Jika nilai  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{b-x}}{\sqrt{x-2}-\sqrt{4-x}} = \frac{1}{2}$  maka tentukanlah nilai a dan b

Jawab

$$\text{Syarat limit adalah } \frac{\sqrt{3+a}-\sqrt{b-3}}{\sqrt{3-2}-\sqrt{4-3}} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$$\sqrt{3+a}-\sqrt{b-3} = 0$$

$$\sqrt{3+a} = \sqrt{b-3} \text{ maka } a-b = -6 \dots\dots\dots (1)$$

Maka :

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{b-x}}{\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{4-x}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x+a} - \sqrt{b-x}}{\sqrt{x-2} - \sqrt{4-x}} \right] \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x}} \right] \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{b-x}}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{b-x}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left[ \frac{(x+a) - (b-x)}{(x-2) - (4-x)} \right] \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{b-x}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left[ \frac{2x + (a-b)}{2x-6} \right] \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{b-x}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left[ \frac{2x-6}{2x-6} \right] \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{b-x}} \right] \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{x-2} + \sqrt{4-x}}{\sqrt{x+a} + \sqrt{b-x}} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sehingga : } \frac{\sqrt{3-2} + \sqrt{4-3}}{\sqrt{3+a} + \sqrt{b-3}} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3+a} + \sqrt{b-3}} &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{2}{\sqrt{3+a} + \sqrt{3+a}} &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

maka  $2\sqrt{3+a} = 4$  jaddi  $a = 1$  dan  $b = 7$

08. Hitunglah  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{(x-1)^2}$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{(x-1)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\left[ \sqrt[3]{x} \right]^2 - 2\left[ \sqrt[3]{x} \right] + 1}{\left( \left[ \sqrt[3]{x} \right]^3 - 1 \right)^2} \quad \text{Misalkan } \sqrt[3]{x} = p \text{ maka} \\ &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \frac{p^2 - 2p + 1}{(p^3 - 1)^2} \\ &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \frac{(p-1)(p-1)}{[(p-1)(p^2 + p + 1)]^2} \\ &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(p^2 + p + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1^2 + 1 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$



09. Jika hasil dari  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{ax + b - \sqrt{x}}{x - 4} = \frac{3}{4}$  maka tentukanlah nilai a dan b

Jawab

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{ax + b - \sqrt{x}}{x - 4} = \frac{3}{4} \begin{cases} a(4) + b - \sqrt{4} = 0 \text{ maka } 4a + b = 2 \dots\dots\dots (1) \\ 4 - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{ax + b - \sqrt{x}}{x - 4} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{a(\sqrt{x})^2 + b - (\sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{x})^2 - 4} = \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{a(\sqrt{x})^2 + 2 - 4a - (\sqrt{x})}{(\sqrt{x})^2 - 4} = \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{a[(\sqrt{x})^2 - 4] - [\sqrt{x} - 2]}{[\sqrt{x} - 2][\sqrt{x} + 2]} = \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{a[\sqrt{x} - 2][\sqrt{x} + 2] - [\sqrt{x} - 2]}{[\sqrt{x} - 2][\sqrt{x} + 2]} = \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 4} \frac{a[\sqrt{x} + 2] - 1}{\sqrt{x} + 2} = \frac{3}{4} \\ &= \frac{a[\sqrt{4} + 2] - 1}{\sqrt{4} + 2} = \frac{3}{4} \\ &= 4a - 1 = 3 \quad \text{maka } a = 1 \\ &\quad \quad \quad 4(1) + b = 2 \quad \text{maka } b = 2 \end{aligned}$$

10. Hitunglah  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{(x - 1)^2}$

Jawab

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} - 2\sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{(x - 1)^2} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{[\sqrt[3]{x}]^2 - 2[\sqrt[3]{x}] + 1}{([\sqrt[3]{x}] - 1)^2} && \text{Misalkan } \sqrt[3]{x} = p \text{ maka} \\ &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \frac{p^2 - 2p + 1}{(p^3 - 1)^2} \\ &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \frac{(p - 1)(p - 1)}{[(p - 1)(p^2 + p + 1)]^2} \\ &= \lim_{p \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(p^2 + p + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{(1^2 + 1 + 1)^2} = \frac{1}{9} \end{aligned}$$