

Solusi Pengayaan Matematika

Edisi 1

Nomor Soal: 1-10

1. Jika $a = \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{21}} + \sqrt{8 + \sqrt{55}}$ dan $b = \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{33}} + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{35}}$, maka nilai $(a - b)^{2006}$ adalah....

A. -1 B. 0 C. 1 D. 2^{2015} E. -2^{2015}

Solusi: [B]

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{21}} + \sqrt{8 + \sqrt{55}} = \sqrt{\frac{20 + 4\sqrt{21}}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{32 + 4\sqrt{55}}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{20 + 2\sqrt{84}} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{32 + 2\sqrt{220}} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{14} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{22} + \sqrt{10}) \\ b &= \sqrt{7 + \sqrt{33}} + \sqrt{6 + \sqrt{35}} = \sqrt{\frac{28 + 4\sqrt{33}}{4}} + \sqrt{\frac{24 + 4\sqrt{35}}{4}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{28 + 2\sqrt{132}} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{24 + 2\sqrt{140}} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{22} + \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{14} + \sqrt{10}) \end{aligned}$$

Sehingga, $a = b$.

Jadi, nilai $(a - b)^{2006} = 0^{2006} = 0$

2. Jika a dan b adalah bilangan bulat positif sehingga $a + \sqrt{b} = \sqrt{15 + \sqrt{216}}$, maka nilai $\frac{a}{b} = \dots$

A. $\frac{1}{6}$ B. $\frac{1}{4}$ C. $\frac{1}{3}$ D. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $\frac{3}{2}$

Solusi: [D]

$$\begin{aligned} a + \sqrt{b} &= \sqrt{15 + \sqrt{216}} \\ a^2 + b + 2a\sqrt{b} &= 15 + \sqrt{216} \\ \therefore 2a\sqrt{b} &= \sqrt{216} \\ 4a^2b &= 216 \\ a^2b &= 54 \\ a^2b &= 9 \times 6 \\ \therefore a^2 &= 9 \text{ dan } b = 6 \\ a &= 3 \text{ dan } b = 6 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. Berapakah nilai dari $\sqrt{10+4\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{10-4\sqrt{6}}$?

- A. 1 B. 4 C. $2\sqrt{6}$ D. $\sqrt{8\sqrt{6}}$ E. $8\sqrt{6}$

Solusi 1: [C]

$$x = \sqrt{10+4\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{10-4\sqrt{6}} \text{ (kedua ruas dikuadratkan)}$$

$$x^2 = 10 + 4\sqrt{6} + 10 - 4\sqrt{6} + 2\sqrt{10^2 - (4\sqrt{6})^2} = 20 + 2\sqrt{100 - 96} = 20 + 4 = 24$$

$$x = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6}$$

Jadi, nilai dari $\sqrt{10+4\sqrt{6}} - \sqrt{10-4\sqrt{6}}$ adalah $2\sqrt{6}$.

Solusi 2:

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{10+4\sqrt{6}} + \sqrt{10-4\sqrt{6}} &= \sqrt{10+2\sqrt{24}} + \sqrt{10-2\sqrt{24}} = \sqrt{6} + \sqrt{4} + \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{4} \\ &= 2\sqrt{6} \end{aligned}$$

4. Jika $M = \sqrt{1+2006 \times 2007 \times 2008 \times 2009}$ dan jumlah angka-angka dari bilangan M adalah N . Angka satuan dari N^{2006} adalah

- A. 0 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. 6

Solusi: [E]

Misalnya $n = 2006$, sehingga $2007 = n+1$, $2008 = n+2$, dan $2009 = n+3$.

$$M = \sqrt{1+2006 \times 2007 \times 2008 \times 2009}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+n(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+(n^2+3n)(n^2+3n+2)} \text{ (Misalnya } n^2+3n=x), \text{ sehingga}$$

$$= \sqrt{1+x(x+2)} = \sqrt{x^2+2x+1} = x+1 = n^2+3n+1$$

$$= 2006^2 + 3 \times 2006 + 1 = 4.030.054$$

Jumlah angka-angka bilangan M adalah $N = 4 + 0 + 3 + 0 + 0 + 5 + 4 = 16$

Jadi, angka satuan dari $N^{2006} = 16^{2006}$ adalah 6.

5. Berapakah bilangan rasional sama dengan $\sqrt[3]{9+4\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt[3]{9-4\sqrt{5}}$?

- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 E. 5

Solusi: [C]

$$\text{Misalnya } x = \sqrt[3]{9+4\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt[3]{9-4\sqrt{5}}$$

Selanjutnya gunakan identitas $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + b^3 - 3ab(a+b)$.

$$x^3 = 9 + 4\sqrt{5} + 9 - 4\sqrt{5} + 3\sqrt[3]{9+4\sqrt{5}}\sqrt[3]{9-4\sqrt{5}}\left(\sqrt[3]{9+4\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt[3]{9-4\sqrt{5}}\right)$$

$$x^3 = 18 + 3\sqrt[3]{9^2 - (4\sqrt{5})^2} (x)$$

$$x^3 = 18 + 3x\sqrt[3]{81 - 80}$$

$$x^3 = 18 + 3x$$

$$x^3 - 3x - 18 = 0$$

$$(x-3)(x^2 + 3x + 6) = 0$$

$$3 \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 0 & -3 & -18 \\ & 3 & 9 & 18 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 6 & 0 \end{array} \right.$$

Sehingga hanya 3 satu-satunya bilangan real yang memenuhi.

Jadi, $\sqrt[3]{9+4\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt[3]{9-4\sqrt{5}}$ sama dengan 3.

6. Jika $\sqrt{37-20\sqrt{3}} = a^2 + b^2$, dengan $x = a^2$ dan $y = b^2$, maka nilai dari $x + y + \frac{4}{y}$ adalah

A. 12 B. 9 C. 7 D. 4 E. 3

Solusi: [C]

$$\sqrt{37-20\sqrt{3}} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\sqrt{37-2\sqrt{300}} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$\sqrt{25} - \sqrt{12} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$5 - 2\sqrt{3} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$1 + 4 - 2\sqrt{3} = a^2 + b^2$$

$$1^2 + (1 - \sqrt{3})^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$x = a^2 = 1 \text{ dan } y = b^2 = (1 - \sqrt{3})^2 = 4 - 2\sqrt{3}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore x + y + \frac{4}{y} &= 1 + 4 - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{4 - 2\sqrt{3}} = 5 - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{4}{4 - 2\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{4 + 2\sqrt{3}} \\ &= 5 - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{16 + 8\sqrt{3}}{16 - 12} = 5 - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{16 + 8\sqrt{3}}{4} \\ &= 5 - 2\sqrt{3} + 4 + 2\sqrt{3} = 9 \end{aligned}$$

7. Jika $m = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$ dan $n = \sqrt[3]{2+\sqrt{5}} + \sqrt[3]{2-\sqrt{5}}$, maka nilai $\frac{2006}{mn}$ adalah....

A. $\sqrt{2}$ B. 1003 C. $1003\sqrt{2}$ D. $1003\sqrt{3}$ E. 2006

Solusi: [C]

$$m = \sqrt{2+\sqrt{3}} - \sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$$

$$m^2 = 2 + \sqrt{3} + 2 - \sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{(2+\sqrt{3})(2-\sqrt{3})} = 4 - 2\sqrt{4-3} = 4 - 2 = 2$$

$$m = \sqrt{2}$$

Gunakan identitas $(p - q)^3 = p^3 - q^3 - 3pq(p - q)$.

$$n = \sqrt[3]{2 + \sqrt{5}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - \sqrt{5}}$$

$$n^3 = 2 + \sqrt{5} + 2 - \sqrt{5} + 3\left(\sqrt[3]{2 + \sqrt{5}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - \sqrt{5}}\right)\sqrt[3]{(2 + \sqrt{5})(2 - \sqrt{5})}$$

$$n^3 = 4 + 3(n)\sqrt[3]{4 - 5}$$

$$n^3 = 4 - 3n$$

$$n^3 + 3n - 4 = 0$$

$$(n - 1)(n^2 + n + 4) = 0$$

$n = 1$ (diterima) $\vee n^2 + n + 4 = 0$ (akar- akarnya tidak real, karena $D < 0$)

$$\text{Jadi, } \frac{2006}{mn} = \frac{2006}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 1} = 1003\sqrt{2}$$

8. Bentuk sederhana dari $\sqrt{(10^{12} + 400)^2 - (10^{12} - 400)^2}$.

A. 10^7

B. 10^6

C. 10^5

D. 10^4

E. 10^3

Solusi: [A]

$$\sqrt{(10^{12} + 400)^2 - (10^{12} - 400)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\left[(10^{12} + 400) + (10^{12} - 400)\right]\left[(10^{12} + 400) - (10^{12} - 400)\right]} = \sqrt{(2 \cdot 10^{12})(800)}$$

$$= 40 \cdot 10^6 = 4 \times 10^7$$

9. Nilai dari $\sqrt[3]{2 + \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}}$ adalah

A. 10

B. 9

C. 3

D. 2

E. 1

Solusi: [D]

Gunakan identitas $(p - q)^3 = p^3 - q^3 - 3pq(p - q)$.

Misalnya $\sqrt[3]{2 + \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}} = x$, sehingga

$$\left(\sqrt[3]{2 + \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}}\right)^3 = x^3$$

$$2 + \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9} + 3\sqrt{\left(2 + \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}\right)\left(2 - \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}\right)} + \left(\sqrt[3]{2 + \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}} - \sqrt[3]{2 - \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9}}\right) + 2 - \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{9} = x^3$$

$$4 + 3\sqrt{\left(4 - \frac{100}{27}\right)}(x) = x^3$$

$$4 + 3x\sqrt[3]{\frac{8}{27}} = x^3$$

$$4 + 3x \times \frac{2}{3} = x^3$$

$$4 + 2x = x^3$$

$$x^3 - 2x - 4 = 0$$

$$(x-2)(x^2 + 2x - 2) = 0$$

$$x - 2 = 0 \text{ atau } x^2 + 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$x = 2 \text{ (diterima) atau } x = -1 \pm \sqrt{3} \text{ (ditolak, karena haruslah } x > 1)$$

$$\text{Jadi, nilai dari } \sqrt[3]{2 + \frac{10}{9}\sqrt{3}} + \sqrt[3]{2 - \frac{10}{9}\sqrt{3}} = 2.$$

10. Jika $\sqrt{17-12\sqrt{2}} = a+b\sqrt{2}$ dan $\sqrt{\frac{4-2\sqrt{2}}{4+2\sqrt{2}}} = c+d\sqrt{2}$, maka angka satuan dari $(a+b+c+d)^{2006}$ adalah

A. 0

B. 1

C. 5

D. 6

E. 8

Solusi: [C]

$$\sqrt{17-12\sqrt{2}} = a+b\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{17-2\sqrt{72}} = a+b\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{9} + \sqrt{8} = a+b\sqrt{2}$$

$$3 + 2\sqrt{2} = a+b\sqrt{2}$$

Berarti $a = 3$ dan $b = 2$.

$$\sqrt{\frac{4-2\sqrt{2}}{4+2\sqrt{2}}} = c+d\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{4-2\sqrt{2}}{4+2\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{4-2\sqrt{2}}{4-2\sqrt{2}}} = c+d\sqrt{2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{(4-2\sqrt{2})^2}{16-8}} = c+d\sqrt{2}$$

$$(4-2\sqrt{2})\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} = c+d\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{4-2\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \sqrt{2} = c+d\sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{4\sqrt{2}-4}{4} = c+d\sqrt{2}$$

$$-1+\sqrt{2} = c+d\sqrt{2}$$

Berarti $c = -1$ dan $d = 1$.

Jadi, angka satuan dari $(a + b + c + d)^{2006} = (3 + 2 - 1 + 1)^{2006} = 5^{2006}$ adalah 5.