

Solusi Pengayaan Matematika

Edisi 5

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41. Bilangan x memenuhi $3^{2x} - \frac{34}{15^{1-x}} + 5^{2x} = 0$. Hitunglah $337 \cdot 3^{2x} + 200 \cdot 5^{2x}$ yang mungkin.

Solusi:

Misalnya $3^x = a$ dan $5^x = b$, sehingga

$$3^{2x} - \frac{34}{15^{1-x}} + 5^{2x} = 0$$

$$3^{2x} - \frac{34}{15} \cdot 15^x + 5^{2x} = 0$$

$$15 \cdot 3^{2x} - 34 \cdot 3^x \cdot 5^x + 15 \cdot 5^{2x} = 0$$

$$15a^2 - 34ab + 15b^2 = 0$$

$$(5a - 3b)(3a - 5b) = 0$$

$$5a = 3b \text{ atau } 3a = 5b$$

$$5 \cdot 3^x = 3 \cdot 5^x \text{ atau } 3 \cdot 3^x = 5 \cdot 5^x$$

$$\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x = \frac{3}{5} \text{ atau } \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x = \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^{-1}$$

$$x = 1 \text{ atau } x = -1$$

$$\text{Jika } x = 1, \text{ maka } 337 \cdot 3^{2 \cdot 1} + 200 \cdot 5^{2 \cdot 1} = 1011 + 1000 = 2011.$$

$$\text{Jika } x = -1, \text{ maka } 337 \cdot 3^{2(-1)} + 200 \cdot 5^{2(-1)} = \frac{337}{9} + \frac{200}{25} = \frac{697}{9}.$$

42. n bilangan rasional yang memenuhi persamaan $(4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2})^{6-n} = \left(\frac{16}{5-2\sqrt{6}}\right)^n$.

Nilai dari $2006n$ adalah

Solusi:

$$(4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2})^{6-n} = \left(\frac{16}{5-2\sqrt{6}}\right)^n$$

$$(4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2})^{6-n} = \left(\frac{16}{5-2\sqrt{6}} \times \frac{5+2\sqrt{6}}{5+2\sqrt{6}}\right)^n$$

$$(4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2})^{6-n} = (80 + 32\sqrt{6})^n$$

$$(4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2})^{6-n} = (4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2})^{2n}$$

$$6 - n = 2n$$

$$n = 2$$

$$\text{Jadi, nilai } 2006n = 2006 \cdot 2 = 4012$$

Catatan:

$$\begin{aligned}(4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2})^4 &= (4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2})^2 (4\sqrt{3} + 4\sqrt{2})^2 = (80 + 32\sqrt{6})(80 + 32\sqrt{6}) \\ &= (80 + 32\sqrt{6})^2\end{aligned}$$

43. Tentukan pasangan tripel (a, b, c) dari bilangan real yang memenuhi sistem

$$\text{persamaan } c^a = b^{2a}, 3^c = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 9^a, \text{ dan } a + b + c = 9.$$

Solusi:

$$a + b + c = 9 \dots (1)$$

$$c^a = b^{2a} \Leftrightarrow c = b^2 \dots (2)$$

$$3^c = \frac{1}{9} \cdot 9^a \Leftrightarrow 3^c = 3^{2a-2} \Leftrightarrow c = 2a - 2 \dots (3)$$

$$\text{Dari persamaan (2) dan (3) diperoleh } b^2 = 2a - 2 \dots (4)$$

$$\text{Dari persamaan (1) dan (2) diperoleh } a + b + b^2 = 12 \dots (5)$$

Dari persamaan (4) dan (5) diperoleh

$$b^2 = 2(9 - b^2 - b) - 2$$

$$b^2 = 18 - 2b^2 - 2b - 2$$

$$3b^2 + 2b - 16 = 0$$

$$(b - 2)(3b + 8) = 0$$

$$b = 2 \text{ atau } b = -\frac{8}{3}$$

Jika $b = 2$, maka $c = b^2 = 2^2 = 4$ dan

$$c = 2a - 2$$

$$4 = 2a - 2$$

$$a = 3$$

Pasangan tripel $(a, b, c) = (3, 2, 4)$.

$$\text{Jika } b = -\frac{8}{3}, \text{ maka } c = b^2 = \left(-\frac{8}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{64}{9}$$

$$c = 2a - 2$$

$$\frac{64}{9} = 2a - 2$$

$$64 = 18a - 18$$

$$18a = 82$$

$$a = \frac{41}{9}$$

Pasangan tripel yang lain adalah $(a, b, c) = \left(\frac{41}{9}, -\frac{8}{3}, \frac{64}{9}\right)$.

44. Tentukan pasangan tidak nol (a, b) yang merupakan solusi simultan dari $a^{a+b} = b^8$ dan $b^{a+b} = a^{12}b^4$.

Solusi:

Jika salah satu $a=0$ atau $b=0$, maka yang lain sama dengan nol juga, tetapi 0^0 tidak didefinisikan.

Sekarang kalikan $a^{a+b} = b^8$ dan $b^{a+b} = a^{12}b^4$ menghasilkan $(ab)^{a+b} = (ab)^{12}$, sehingga diperoleh $a+b=12$.

Substitusikan kembali ke $a^{a+b} = b^8$ diperoleh $a^{12} = b^8$ atau $b = a^{\frac{3}{2}}$.

Kemudian substitusikan $b = a^{\frac{3}{2}}$ ke $a+b=12$, sehingga diperoleh

$$a + a^{\frac{3}{2}} = 12$$

$$a^{\frac{3}{2}} = 12 - a$$

$$a^3 = 144 - 24a + a^2$$

$$a^3 - a^2 + 24a - 144 = 0$$

$$4 \left| \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & -1 & 24 & -144 \\ & 4 & 12 & 144 \\ \hline 1 & 3 & 36 & 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$(a-4)(a^2+3a+36) = 0$$

$a = 4$ atau $a^2 + 3a + 36 = 0$ (akar-akarnya tidak real, karena $D < 0$)

Jika $a = 4$, maka $b = a^{\frac{3}{2}} = 4^{\frac{3}{2}} = 8$

Kita juga mempunyai $ab = 1$ atau $b = \frac{1}{a}$.

Substitusikan $b = \frac{1}{a}$ ke $a^{a+b} = b^8$, diperoleh

$$a^{a+\frac{1}{a}} = \left(\frac{1}{a}\right)^8$$

$$a^{a+\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{1}{a^8}$$

$$a^{a+\frac{1}{a}+8} = 1$$

Sehingga salah satu $a = 1$ atau $a + \frac{1}{a} + 8 = 0$

Jika $a = 1$, maka $b = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

$$a + \frac{1}{a} + 8 = 0$$

$$a^2 + 8a + 1 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{64-4}}{2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{60}}{2} = \frac{-8 \pm 2\sqrt{15}}{2} = -4 \pm \sqrt{15}$$

$$a = -4 + \sqrt{15} \text{ atau } a = -4 - \sqrt{15}$$

$$\text{Jika } a = -4 + \sqrt{15}, \text{ maka } b = \frac{1}{-4 + \sqrt{15}} = \frac{1}{-4 + \sqrt{15}} \times \frac{-4 - \sqrt{15}}{-4 - \sqrt{15}} = -4 - \sqrt{15}$$

$$\text{Jika } a = -4 - \sqrt{15}, \text{ maka } b = \frac{1}{-4 - \sqrt{15}} = \frac{1}{-4 - \sqrt{15}} \times \frac{-4 + \sqrt{15}}{-4 + \sqrt{15}} = -4 + \sqrt{15}$$

Terakhir mungkin kita memiliki $ab = -1$ atau $b = -\frac{1}{a}$ dengan $a + b$ adalah bilangan bulat genap.

Substitusikan $b = -\frac{1}{a}$ ke $a^{a+b} = b^8$, diperoleh

$$a^{a-\frac{1}{a}} = \left(-\frac{1}{a}\right)^8$$

$$a^{a-\frac{1}{a}} = \frac{1}{a^8}$$

$$a^{a-\frac{1}{a}+8} = 1$$

Sehingga kita harus mempunyai $x = -1$ dan $y = -\frac{1}{-1} = 1$

$$a - \frac{1}{a} + 8 = 0$$

$$a^2 - 8a + 1 = 0$$

$$a = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{64-4}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm \sqrt{60}}{2} = \frac{8 \pm 2\sqrt{15}}{2} = 4 \pm \sqrt{15}$$

$$a = 4 + \sqrt{15} \text{ atau } a = 4 - \sqrt{15}$$

$$\text{Jika } a = 4 + \sqrt{15}, \text{ maka } b = \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{15}} = \frac{1}{4 + \sqrt{15}} \times \frac{4 - \sqrt{15}}{4 - \sqrt{15}} = 4 - \sqrt{15}$$

$$\text{Jika } a = 4 - \sqrt{15}, \text{ maka } b = \frac{1}{4 - \sqrt{15}} = \frac{1}{4 - \sqrt{15}} \times \frac{4 + \sqrt{15}}{4 + \sqrt{15}} = 4 + \sqrt{15}$$

Jadi, ada 7 buah solusi: $(4, 8)$, $(1, 1)$, $(-4 + \sqrt{15}, -4 - \sqrt{15})$

, $(-4 - \sqrt{15}, -4 + \sqrt{15})$, $(-1, 1)$, $(4 + \sqrt{15}, 4 - \sqrt{15})$, $(4 - \sqrt{15}, 4 + \sqrt{15})$

45. Tentukan jumlah semua akar-akar real x dari persamaan

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

Solusi: $(3^x - 9)^3 + (9^x - 3)^3 = (9^x + 3^x - 12)^3$

Misalnya $3^x - 9 = a$, $9^x - 3 = b$, $a + b = 9^x + 3^x - 12$, sehingga

$$(3^x - 9)^3 + (9^x - 3)^3 = (9^x + 3^x - 12)^3$$

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

$$a^3 + b^3 = a^3 + b^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2$$

$$3ab(a + b) = 0$$

$$a = 0 \vee b = 0 \vee a = -b$$

$$3^x - 9 = 0 \vee 9^x - 3 = 0 \vee 9^x + 3^x - 12 = 0$$

$$3^x - 9 = 0 \vee 9^x - 3 = 0 \vee (3^x + 4)(3^x - 3) = 0$$

$$3^x = 9(\text{diterima}) \vee 9^x = 3(\text{diterima}) \vee 3^x = 3(\text{diterima}) \vee 3^x = -4(\text{ditolak})$$

$$x = 2 \vee x = \frac{1}{2} \vee x = 1$$

Jadi, jumlah akar-akarnya adalah $2 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 3\frac{1}{2}$.

46. Hitunglah x dari persamaan ${}^3\log(27^{9\log x}) = p$, jika p merupakan akar dari

persamaan $2^{p-4} - 3\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{p-5}} = 0$.

Solusi:

Misalnya $y = 2^{p-4}$, sehingga

$$y - 3\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2}{y} = 0$$

$$2y^2 - 7y - 4 = 0$$

$$(2y + 1)(y - 4) = 0$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ atau } y = 4$$

$$2^{p-4} = -\frac{1}{2}(\text{ditolak}) \text{ atau } 2^{p-4} = 4(\text{diterima})$$

$$2^{p-4} = 2^2$$

$$p - 4 = 2$$

$$p = 6$$

$${}^3\log(27^{\log x}) = 6$$

$$\left(3^{\frac{{}^3\log x}{2}}\right)^3 = 3^6$$

$$3^{{}^3\log \sqrt{x}} = 3^2$$

$$\sqrt{x} = 9$$

$$x = 81$$

47. Tentukan himpunan penyelesaian dari sistem persamaan

$$\begin{cases} 3^{2(9x-y-2)} - 10 \cdot 3^{9x-y-1} + 81 = 0 \\ 8x - y + 4 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Solusi:

$$8x - y + 4 = 0 \dots (1)$$

$$3^{2(9x-y-2)} - 10 \cdot 3^{9x-y-1} + 81 = 0$$

$$3^{-2} \cdot 3^{2(9x-y-1)} - 10 \cdot 3^{9x-y-1} + 81 = 0$$

Misalnya $p = 3^{9x-y-1}$, sehingga

$$\frac{1}{9}p^2 - 10p + 81 = 0$$

$$p^2 - 90p + 729 = 0$$

$$(p-9)(p-81) = 0$$

$$p = 9 \vee p = 81$$

$$3^{9x-y-1} = 9 \vee 3^{9x-y-1} = 81$$

$$9x - y - 1 = 2 \vee 9x - y - 1 = 4$$

$$y = 9x - 3 \dots (2)$$

$$y = 9x - 5 \dots (3)$$

Dari persamaan (1) dan (2) diperoleh

$$8x - 9x + 3 + 4 = 0$$

$$x = 7$$

$$y = 9 \cdot 7 - 3 = 60$$

Dari persamaan (1) dan (3) diperoleh

$$8x - 9x + 5 + 4 = 0$$

$$x = 9$$

$$y = 9 \cdot 9 - 5 = 76$$

Jadi, himpunan penyelesaiannya adalah $\{(7, 60), (9, 76)\}$

48. Tentukan penyelesaian dari persamaan $16^{\sin^2 x} + 16^{\cos^2 x} = 10$.

Solusi:

$$16^{\sin^2 x} + 16^{\cos^2 x} = 10$$

$$16^{\sin^2 x} + 16^{1-\sin^2 x} = 10$$

$$16^{\sin^2 x} + \frac{16}{16^{\sin^2 x}} = 10$$

Misalnya $y = 16^{\sin^2 x}$, sehingga

$$16^{\sin^2 x} + \frac{16}{16^{\sin^2 x}} = 10$$

$$y + \frac{16}{y} = 10$$

$$y^2 - 10y + 16 = 0$$

$$(y - 2)(y - 8) = 0$$

$$y = 2 \text{ atau } y = 8$$

$$16^{\sin^2 x} = 2 \text{ atau } 16^{\sin^2 x} = 8$$

$$2^{4\sin^2 x} = 2 \text{ atau } 2^{4\sin^2 x} = 2^3$$

$$4\sin^2 x = 1 \text{ atau } 4\sin^2 x = 3$$

$$\sin x = \pm \frac{1}{2} \text{ atau } \sin x = \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ atau } \sin x = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ atau } \sin x = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \text{ atau } \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}\right) + k \cdot 2\pi = \frac{5\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi \text{ atau}$$

$$x = \frac{7\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \left(\pi - \frac{7\pi}{6}\right) + k \cdot 2\pi = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k \cdot 2\pi \text{ atau}$$

$$x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) + k \cdot 2\pi = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi \text{ atau}$$

$$x = \frac{4\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi \vee x = \left(\pi - \frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + k \cdot 2\pi = -\frac{\pi}{3} + k \cdot 2\pi$$

49. Carilah penyelesaian dari sistem persamaan

$$\begin{cases} 3^{x-y-1} + 3^{3-x+y} = {}^7 \log 343^3 + \frac{{}^p \log 256}{p^p \log 4 \times {}^p \log 4} \\ 2^{2x-3y} = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

Solusi:

$$2^{2x-3y} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$2^{2x-3y} = 2^{-2}$$

$$2x - 3y = -2 \dots (1)$$

$$3^{x-y-1} + 3^{3-x+y} = {}^7 \log 343^3 + \frac{{}^p \log 256}{p^{{}^p \log 4} \times {}^p \log 4}$$

$$3^{x-y-1} + 3^{3-x+y} = {}^7 \log (7^3)^3 + \frac{{}^p \log 4^4}{4^{{}^p \log 4}}$$

$$3^{x-y-1} + 3^{3-x+y} = {}^7 \log 7^9 + \frac{4^{{}^p \log 4}}{4^{{}^p \log 4}}$$

$$\frac{3^{x-y}}{3} + \frac{3^3}{3^{x-y}} = 9 + 1$$

Misalnya $a = 3^{x-y}$, sehingga

$$\frac{a}{3} + \frac{27}{a} = 10$$

$$a^2 - 30a + 81 = 0$$

$$(a-3)(a-27) = 0$$

$$a = 3 \vee a = 27$$

$$3^{x-y} = 3 \vee 3^{x-y} = 27$$

$$x - y = 1 \vee x - y = 3$$

$$y = x - 1 \dots (2)$$

$$y = x - 3 \dots (3)$$

Dari persamaan (1) dan (2) diperoleh

$$2x - 3(x-1) = -2$$

$$2x - 3x + 3 = -2$$

$$x = 5$$

$$y = 5 - 1 = 4$$

Dari persamaan (1) dan (3) diperoleh

$$2x - 3(x-3) = -2$$

$$2x - 3x + 9 = -2$$

$$x = 11$$

$$y = 11 - 3 = 8$$

Jadi, penyelesaiannya adalah $(5, 4); (11, 8)$.

50. Tentukan nilai x yang memenuhi persamaan $4^{x-\sqrt{x^2-5}} - 12 \cdot 2^{x-1-\sqrt{x^2-5}} + 8 = 0$

Solusi:

$$4^{x-\sqrt{x^2-5}} - 12 \cdot 2^{x-1-\sqrt{x^2-5}} + 8 = 0$$

$$2^{2(x-\sqrt{x^2-5})} - 12 \cdot 2^{-1} \cdot 2^{x-\sqrt{x^2-5}} + 8 = 0$$

$$2^{2(x-\sqrt{x^2-5})} - 6 \cdot 2^{x-\sqrt{x^2-5}} + 8 = 0$$

Misalnya $y = 2^{x-\sqrt{x^2-5}}$, sehingga

$$y^2 - 6y + 8 = 0$$

$$(y-2)(y-4) = 0$$

$$y = 2 \text{ atau } y = 4$$

$$2^{x-\sqrt{x^2-5}} = 2 \text{ atau } 2^{x-\sqrt{x^2-5}} = 4$$

$$x - \sqrt{x^2-5} = 1 \text{ atau } x - \sqrt{x^2-5} = 2$$

$$x-1 = \sqrt{x^2-5} \text{ atau } x-2 = \sqrt{x^2-5}$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 = x^2 - 5 \text{ atau } x^2 - 4x + 4 = x^2 - 5$$

$$2x = 6 \text{ atau } 4x = 9$$

$$x = 3 \text{ atau } x = \frac{9}{4}$$