

**BAB 1 JANJANG PROGRESSIONS**

**1.1 Janjang Aritmetik (J.A.)**

A. Cari dua sebutan seterusnya bagi setiap janjang aritmetik berikut.  
Find the next two terms of each of the following arithmetic progressions.

| Janjang aritmetik<br>Arithmetic progression   | Beza sepunya<br>Common difference   | Dua sebutan seterusnya<br>The next two terms  |
|---|---|---|
| <b>CONTOH</b><br>2, 8, ...                    | $8 - 2 = 6$   | $8 + 6 = 14$<br>$14 + 6 = 20$   |
| 1. 3, 6, 2, ...                               | $6 - 3 = 3$   | $6.2 + 3.2 = 9.4$<br>$9.4 + 3.2 = 12.6$   |
| 2. ..., $p + 1$ , $3(p + 2)$ , ...            | $3(p + 2) - (p + 1)$<br>$= 3p + 6 - p - 1$<br>$= 2p + 5$                    | $3p + 6 + 2p + 5 = 5p + 11$<br>$5p + 11 + 2p + 5 = 7p + 16$   |
| 3. ..., $10\sqrt{x}$ , $8\sqrt{x}$ , ...      | $8\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} = -2\sqrt{x}$  | $8\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} = 6\sqrt{x}$<br>$6\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt{x} = 4\sqrt{x}$  |
| 4. ..., $\log_{10}x^3$ , $\log_{10}x^6$ , ... | $\log_{10}x^6 - \log_{10}x^3$<br>$= \log_{10}(x^6/x^3)$<br>$= \log_{10}x^3$ | $\log_{10}x^6 + \log_{10}x^3 = \log_{10}[x^6(x^3)]$<br>$= \log_{10}x^9$<br>$\log_{10}x^9 + \log_{10}x^3 = \log_{10}[x^9(x^3)]$<br>$= \log_{10}x^{12}$ |

B. Tentukan sama ada setiap jujukan berikut merupakan J.A.  
Determine whether each of the following sequences is an A.P.

| Jujukan<br>Sequence  | Beza antara dua sebutan berturut-turut<br>Difference between two consecutive terms   | Kesimpulan dan sebab<br>Conclusion and reason   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>CONTOH</b><br>7, 11, 15, 19, ...                              | $T_2 - T_1 = 11 - 7 = 4$<br>$T_3 - T_2 = 15 - 11 = 4$<br>$T_4 - T_3 = 19 - 15 = 4$   | Jujukan ini ialah J.A. sebab beza antara sebarang dua sebutan berturut-turut adalah sama, iaitu 4.        |
| 1. 31, 24, 17, 10, ...   | $T_2 - T_1 = 24 - 31 = -7$<br>$T_3 - T_2 = 17 - 24 = -7$<br>$T_4 - T_3 = 10 - 17 = -7$   | Jujukan ini ialah J.A. sebab beza antara sebarang dua sebutan berturut-turut adalah sama, iaitu -7.       |
| 2. 2.1, 3.3, 4.5, 5.6, ...                                       | $T_2 - T_1 = 3.3 - 2.1 = 1.2$<br>$T_3 - T_2 = 4.5 - 3.3 = 1.2$<br>$T_4 - T_3 = 5.6 - 4.5 = 1.1$                                  | Jujukan ini bukan J.A. sebab beza antara sebarang dua sebutan berturut-turut adalah tidak sama.           |
| 3. Lilitan bulatan berjejeri<br>3 cm, 8 cm, 13 cm,<br>18 cm, ... | $T_2 - T_1 = 2\pi(8) - 2\pi(3) = 10\pi$<br>$T_3 - T_2 = 2\pi(13) - 2\pi(8) = 10\pi$<br>$T_4 - T_3 = 2\pi(18) - 2\pi(13) = 10\pi$ | Jujukan ini ialah J.A. sebab beza antara sebarang dua sebutan berturut-turut adalah sama, iaitu $10\pi$ . |

C. Cari sebutan ke-n bagi setiap J.A. berikut dengan menggunakan rumus  $T_n = a + (n - 1)d$ .  
Find the nth term of each of the following A.P. using the formula  $T_n = a + (n - 1)d$ .

| Janjang aritmetik<br>Arithmetic progression | Sebutan pertama, $a$<br>First term, $a$ | Beza sepunya, $d$<br>Common difference, $d$ | Sebutan ke-n, $T_n$<br>nth term, $T_n$                                |
|---|---|---|---|
| <b>CONTOH</b><br>12, 9, ...                 | 12                                      | $9 - 12 = -3$                               | $T_8 = 12 + (8 - 1)(-3)$<br>$= -9$                                    |
| 1. $3\frac{1}{2}, 6, \dots$                 | $3\frac{1}{2}$                          | $6 - 3\frac{1}{2} = 2\frac{1}{2}$           | $T_{12} = 3\frac{1}{2} + (12 - 1)\left(2\frac{1}{2}\right)$<br>$= 31$ |
| 2. $2p, 3p - 1, \dots$                      | $2p$                                    | $3p - 1 - 2p = p - 1$                       | $T_7 = 2p + (7 - 1)(p - 1)$<br>$= 2p + 6p - 6$<br>$= 8p - 6$          |
| 3. $2k^2, 7k^2, \dots$                      | $2k^2$                                  | $7k^2 - 2k^2 = 5k^2$                        | $T_{15} = 2k^2 + (15 - 1)(5k^2)$<br>$= 72k^2$                         |

D. Tentukan sama ada sebutan yang dinyatakan ialah sebutan bagi J.A. yang diberi.  
Determine whether the stated term is a term of the given A.P.

| CONTOH          | 50, 42, ..., -72  |
|-----------------|---|
| 4, 10, ..., 123 | $a = 4, d = 10 - 4 = 6$<br>$T_n = 123$<br>$4 + (n - 1)(6) = 123$<br>$4 + 6n - 6 = 123$<br>$6n = 125$<br>$n = 20\frac{5}{6}$ |
| FAKTA UTAMA     | $T_n = a + (n - 1)d$  |
|                 | $a = 50, d = 42 - 50 = -8$<br>$T_n = -72$<br>$50 + (n - 1)(-8) = -72$<br>$50 - 8n + 8 = -72$<br>$-8n = -130$<br>$n = 16.25$ |
|                 | Nilai $n$ bukan satu integer positif.<br>Maka, -72 bukan sebutan bagi J.A. itu.   |

E. Cari bilangan sebutan bagi setiap J.A. berikut.  
Find the number of terms for each of the following A.P.

| CONTOH                                   | 1. 9, 15, ..., 195   |
|--|--|
| 11, 16, ..., 131                         | $a = 9, d = 15 - 9 = 6$<br>$9 + (n - 1)(6) = 195$<br>$6(n - 1) = 186$<br>$n - 1 = 31$<br>$n = 32$  |
| 2. 21.5, 18, ..., -122                   | $a = 21.5, d = 18 - 21.5 = -3.5$<br>$21.5 + (n - 1)(-3.5) = -122$<br>$-3.5(n - 1) = -143.5$<br>$n - 1 = 41$<br>$n = 42$  |
| 3. $\lg x^4, \lg x^2, \dots, \lg x^{58}$ | $a = \lg x^4, d = \lg x^2 - \lg x^4 = \lg x^3$<br>$\lg x^4 + (n - 1)(\lg x^3) = \lg x^{58}$<br>$(n - 1)(3 \lg x) = 58 \lg x - 4 \lg x$<br>$= 54 \lg x$<br>$n - 1 = 18$<br>$n = 19$ |

F. Tentukan sebutan pertama yang kurang atau lebih daripada nilai yang diberi.  
Determine the first term that is less than or more than the given value.

| CONTOH             | 1. 6, 9.5, 13, ...  |
|--------------------|---|
| 2. 5, 8, ...       | Tentukan sebutan pertama yang lebih daripada 90.<br>Determine the first term that is more than 90.  |
| 1. 6, 9.5, 13, ... | $a = 6, d = 9.5 - 6 = 3.5$<br>$T_n = 6 + (n - 1)(3.5) > 90$<br>$3.5(n - 1) > 84$<br>$n - 1 > 24$<br>$n > 25$<br>Maka, sebutan pertama yang lebih daripada 90<br>$= T_{26}$<br>$= 6 + (26 - 1)(3.5)$<br>$= 93.5$         |
| 2. 25, 21, 17, ... | Tentukan sebutan pertama yang kurang daripada -50.<br>Determine the first term that is less than -50.   |
| 1. 25, 21, 17, ... | $a = 25, d = 21 - 25 = -4$<br>$T_n = 25 + (n - 1)(-4) < -50$<br>$-4(n - 1) < -75$<br>$n - 1 > 18.75$<br>$n > 19.75$<br>Maka, sebutan pertama yang kurang daripada -50<br>$= T_{20}$<br>$= 25 + (20 - 1)(-4)$<br>$= -51$ |

G. Diberi dua sebutan tertentu bagi suatu J.A., cari  $T_n$  untuk nilai  $n$  yang diberi.  
Given two specific terms of an A.P., find  $T_n$  for the given value of  $n$ .

| CONTOH | 1. $T_3 = 17, T_8 = 41, T_{11} = ?$  |
|--------|--|
|        | $T_3 = a + 2d = 17 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$<br>$T_8 = a + 7d = 41 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$<br>$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} : 4d = 24$<br>$d = 6$<br>Gantikan $d = 6$ ke dalam $\textcircled{1}$ .<br>$a + 2(7) = 17$<br>$a = 3$<br>$T_{11} = 3 + 10(7)$<br>$= 73$                      |
|        | $T_4 = a + 3d = 21 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$<br>$T_8 = a + 7d = 41 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$<br>$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} : 4d = 20$<br>$d = 5$<br>Gantikan $d = 5$ ke dalam $\textcircled{1}$ .<br>$a + 3(5) = 21$<br>$a = 6$<br>$T_{15} = 6 + 14(5)$<br>$= 76$                      |
|        | $T_6 = -62, T_{12} = -128, T_{18} = ?$   |
|        | $T_6 = a + 5d = -62 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$<br>$T_{12} = a + 11d = -128 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$<br>$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} : 6d = -66$<br>$d = -11$<br>Gantikan $d = -11$ ke dalam $\textcircled{1}$ .<br>$a + 5(-11) = -62$<br>$a = -7$<br>$T_{18} = -7 + 17(-11)$<br>$= -194$ |
|        | $T_6 = a + 5d = 0.5 \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$<br>$T_{10} = a + 9d = -7.5 \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$<br>$\textcircled{2} - \textcircled{1} : 4d = -8$<br>$d = -2$<br>Gantikan $d = -2$ ke dalam $\textcircled{1}$ .<br>$a + 5(-2) = 0.5$<br>$a = 10.5$<br>$T_{22} = 10.5 + 21(-2)$<br>$= -31.5$  |

H. Cari hasil tambah  $n$  sebutan pertama,  $S_n$  bagi setiap J.A. berikut.  
Find the sum of the first  $n$  terms,  $S_n$ , of each of the following A.P.

| CONTOH | 1. 5, 12, ..., ; $S_{21}$  |
|--------|--|
|        | $a = 5, d = 12 - 5 = 7$<br>$S_n = \frac{n}{2}[2a + (n - 1)d]$<br>$S_8 = \frac{8}{2}[2(21) + (8 - 1)(11)]$<br>$= 476$   |
|        | $S_{21} = \frac{21}{2}(2(5) + (21 - 1)(7))$<br>$= 1575$  |
|        | 3. $\lg 2, \lg 16, \dots, \lg 15$ dalam sebutan $\lg 2$<br>$a = \lg 2, d = \lg 16 - \lg 2$<br>$= \lg \frac{16}{2} = \lg 8$<br>$S_{15} = \frac{15}{2}(2(\lg 2) + (15 - 1)(\lg 8))$<br>$= \frac{15}{2}(2 \lg 2 + 14 \lg 2)$<br>$= \frac{15}{2}(14 \lg 2)$<br>$= 15(7 \lg 2)$<br>$= 105 \lg 2$<br>$= 330 \lg 2$ |

**I. Tentukan bilangan sebutan bagi jujukan berikut. Seterusnya, cari hasil tambah semua sebutan itu.**  
Determine the number of terms of the following sequences. Hence, find the sum of all the terms.

**CONTOH**

1.  $37, 30, 23, \dots, -145$

$$a = 37, d = 30 - 37 = -7$$

$$37 + (n-1)(-7) = -145$$

$$-7(n-1) = -182$$

$$n-1 = 26$$

$$n = 27$$

**FAKTA UTAMA**

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(a + l)$$

$$S_{14} = \frac{14}{2}(28 + 145) = 1211$$

2.  $10\frac{2}{3}, 9\frac{5}{6}, 9, \dots, -4\frac{1}{3}$

$$a = 10\frac{2}{3}, d = 9\frac{5}{6} - 10\frac{2}{3} = -\frac{5}{6}$$

$$10\frac{2}{3} + (n-1)\left(-\frac{5}{6}\right) = -4\frac{1}{3}$$

$$S_{19} = \frac{19}{2}[10\frac{2}{3} + (-4\frac{1}{3})]$$

$$-\frac{5}{6}(n-1) = -15$$

$$n = 19$$

$$S_{14} = \frac{14}{2}(28 + 145) = 1211$$

3.  $10x, 9x+2, 8x+4, \dots, 30-5x$

$$a = 10x, d = (9x+2) - 10x = 2 - x$$

$$10x + (n-1)(2-x) = 30 - 5x$$

$$S_{16} = \frac{16}{2}(10x + 30 - 5x)$$

$$(n-1)(2-x) = 30 - 15x$$

$$= 40x + 240$$

$$n-1 = 15$$

$$n = 16$$

**CONTOH**

Find the sum from  $T_m$  term to  $T_n$  term, as stated in each of the following A.P.

1.  $36, 30, 24, \dots, T_{10}$  hingga/to  $T_{25}$

$$a = 36, d = 30 - 36 = -6$$

$$T_{10} = a + 9d = 36 + 9(-6) = -108$$

$$Bilangan sebutan = n - m + 1 = 25 - 10 + 1 = 16$$

$$\text{Hasil tambah dari } T_{10} \text{ hingga } T_{25} = \frac{16}{2}[-18] = -1008$$

2.  $15.5, 14.2, 12.9, \dots, T_5$  hingga/to  $T_{30}$

$$a = 15.5, d = 14.2 - 15.5 = -1.3$$

$$T_5 = a + 4d = 15.5 + 8(-1.3) = 2.2$$

$$Bilangan sebutan = 30 - 9 + 1 = 22$$

$$\text{Hasil tambah dari } T_5 \text{ hingga } T_{30} = \frac{22}{2}[5.1 + (-22.2)] = -188.1$$

3.  $2x+2, 3x-1, 4x-4, \dots, T_{10}$  hingga/to  $T_{28}$

$$a = 2x+2, d = (3x-1) - (2x+2) = x-3$$

$$T_{10} = a + 9d = 2x+2 + 9(x-3) = 2x+27d = 29x-79$$

$$Bilangan sebutan = 28 - 10 + 1 = 19$$

$$\text{Hasil tambah dari } T_{10} \text{ hingga } T_{28} = \frac{19}{2}[11x-25] + (29x-79)] = \frac{19}{2}(40x-104) = 380x - 988$$

**K. Cari sebutan tertentu bagi suatu J.A. dengan hasil tambah n sebutan pertama,  $S_n$ , yang diberi.**  
Find the specific term of an A.P. with the given sum of the first  $n$  terms,  $S_n$ .

**CONTOH**

1.  $S_n = 5n, S_{14} = ?$

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + (n-1)d)$$

$$5n = \frac{n}{2}(2a + 13d)$$

$$10 = 2a + 13d$$

$$2a = 10 - 13d$$

$$a = 5 - \frac{13}{2}d$$

$$S_{14} = \frac{14}{2}[2(5 - \frac{13}{2}d) + 13(5 - \frac{13}{2}d)] = 14[10 - \frac{13}{2}d + 25 - \frac{169}{2}d] = 14[35 - 106d] = 490 - 1484d$$

$$490 = 490 - 1484d$$

$$1484d = 0$$

$$d = 0$$

$$a = 5$$

$$S_{14} = 14[5 + 13(0)] = 70$$

2.  $S_n = 3n(4-n)$

$$S_{20} = 3(20)(4-20) = -1170$$

$$T_{20} = S_{20} - S_{19} = 20[5(20) + 3] - 19[5(19) + 3] = 2060 - 1862 = 198$$

3.  $S_n = 2n(7n-18)$

$$T_{20} = S_{20} - S_{19} = 2(20)(7-18) - 2(19)(7-18) = 2(20)(-11) - 2(19)(-11) = -220 + 209 = -11$$

**CONTOH**

1.  $S_n = n(5n+3)$

$$T_{20} = S_{20} - S_{19} = 20(5(20)+3) - 19(5(19)+3) = 2060 - 1862 = 198$$

2.  $S_n = 3n(4-n)$

$$T_{20} = S_{20} - S_{19} = 2(20)(7-18) - 2(19)(7-18) = 2(20)(-11) - 2(19)(-11) = -220 + 209 = -11$$

3.  $S_n = 2n(7n-18)$

$$T_{20} = S_{20} - S_{19} = 2(20)(7-18) - 2(19)(7-18) = 2(20)(-11) - 2(19)(-11) = -220 + 209 = -11$$

**L. Cari nilai n, diberi hasil tambah n sebutan pertama,  $S_n$ , bagi suatu J.A.**  
Find the value of  $n$ , given the sum of the first  $n$  terms,  $S_n$ , of an A.P.

**CONTOH**

1.  $-17, -11, -5, \dots; S_n = 375$

$$a = -17, d = -11 - (-17) = 6$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[2(-17) + (n-1)(6)] = 375$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[-34 + 6n] = 375$$

$$n(-34 + 6n) = 750$$

$$6n^2 - 34n - 750 = 0$$

$$(3n + 25)(n - 15) = 0$$

$$n = -\frac{25}{3} \text{ atau } n = 15$$

$$\text{Oleh sebab } n \text{ mestil integer positif, maka } n = 15.$$

2.  $39, 45, 51, \dots; S_n = 1620$

$$a = 39, d = 45 - 39 = 6$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[2(39) + (n-1)(6)] = 1620$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[78 + 6n] = 1620$$

$$n(36 + 3n) = 1620$$

$$3n^2 + 36n - 1620 = 0$$

$$n^2 + 12n - 540 = 0$$

$$(n - 18)(n + 30) = 0$$

$$n = 18 \text{ atau } n = -30$$

$$\text{Oleh sebab } n \text{ mestil integer positif, maka } n = 18.$$

3.  $5\frac{3}{4}, 6\frac{5}{12}, 7\frac{1}{12}, \dots; S_n = 156\frac{1}{4}$

$$a = 10\frac{3}{4}, d = 9\frac{1}{4} - 10\frac{3}{4} = -1\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[2(10\frac{3}{4}) + (n-1)(-1\frac{1}{4})] = 156\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{n}{2}[21.5 - 1.1n] = 156\frac{1}{4}$$

$$\times 10: \quad \frac{n}{2}[215 - 11n] = 156\frac{1}{4}$$

$$n(215 - 11n) = 313$$

$$11n^2 - 215n + 313 = 0$$

$$(n - 23)(11n + 38) = 0$$

$$n = 23 \text{ atau } n = -\frac{38}{11}$$

$$\text{Oleh sebab } n \text{ mestil integer positif, maka } n = 23.$$

4.  $1. a = 7; r = -2$

$$T_1 = a = 7$$

$$T_2 = T_1r = 7(-2) = -14$$

$$T_3 = T_2r = -14(-2) = 28$$

5.  $a = 24; r = \frac{1}{2}$

$$T_1 = a = 24$$

$$T_2 = T_1r = 24(\frac{1}{2}) = 12$$

$$T_3 = T_2r = 12(\frac{1}{2}) = 6$$

6.  $a = 2y; r = 3y^2$

$$T_1 = a = 2y$$

$$T_2 = T_1r = 2y(3y^2) = 6y^3$$

$$T_3 = T_2r = 6y^3(3y^2) = 18y^5$$

7.  $a = 48x^3; r = -\frac{1}{2x}$

$$T_1 = a = 48x^3$$

$$T_2 = T_1r = 48x^3(-\frac{1}{2x}) = -24x^2$$

$$T_3 = T_2r = -24x^2(-\frac{1}{2x}) = 12x$$

**M. Selesaikan masalah berikut yang melibatkan J.A.**  
Solve the following problems involving A.P.

1. Seutas dawai dengan panjang 60 m dipotong kepada beberapa bahagian supaya panjangnya membentuk suatu janjang aritmetik. Jika bahagian terpendek dan bahagian terpanjang masing-masing ialah 56 cm dan 184 cm, cari bilangan bahagian dan juga sebutan.

A wire of length 60 m is cut into several pieces so that the lengths form an arithmetic progression. If the shortest piece and the longest piece is 56 cm and 184 cm respectively, find the number of pieces and the common difference.

Katakan bahagian terpendek dan bahagian terpanjang iaitu  $a$  dan  $b$ .

$$a = 56$$

$$b = a + (n-1)d = 184$$

$$\frac{n}{2}(a+b) = 6000$$

$$\frac{n}{2}(56+184) = 6000$$

$$n = 50$$

Bilangan bahagian = 50

$$56 + (50-1)d = 184$$

$$49d = 128$$

$$d = \frac{128}{49}$$

$$= 2\frac{30}{49}$$

2. Seorang peternak mempunyai 4 000 ekor itik. Dia menjual secara berperingkat 300 ekor itik setiap hari sehingga tertinggal 100 ekor itik. Cari bilangan hari yang diperlukan. Jika setiap itik memerlukan RM0.40 sehari untuk makannya, hitung jumlah perbelanjaan peternak itu dalam tempoh itu.

A farmer has 4 000 ducks. He sells in stages 300 ducks per day until 100 ducks are left. Find the number of days needed. If each duck requires RM0.40 per day for its food, calculate the total expenditure of the farmer in that period.

$$a = 4000, d = -300, T_n = 100$$

$$100 = 4000 + (n-1)(-300)$$

$$300(n-1) = 3900$$

$$n-1 = 13$$

$$n = 14$$

Bilangan hari yang diperlukan = 14

Jumlah perbelanjaan

$$= (4000 + 3700 + 3400 + \dots + 100) \times \text{RM}0.40$$

$$= \frac{14}{2}(4000 + 100) \times \text{RM}0.40$$

$$= \text{RM}11480$$

**1.2 Janjang Geometri (J.G.)**

A. Tulis tiga sebutan pertama bagi setiap J.G. berikut, diberi sebutan pertama,  $a$ , dan nisbah sepunya,  $r$ .  
Write the first three terms of each of the following G.P., given the first term,  $a$ , and the common ratio,  $r$ .

**CONTOH**

1.  $T_1 = a = 5; T_2 = r = -3$

$$T_1 = a = 5$$

$$T_2 = T_1r = 5(-3) = -15$$

$$T_3 = T_2r = -15(-3) = 45$$

2.  $T_1 = a = 24; T_2 = r = \frac{1}{2}$

$$T_1 = a = 24$$

$$T_2 = T_1r = 24(\frac{1}{2}) = 12$$

$$T_3 = T_2r = 12(\frac{1}{2}) = 6$$

3.  $a = p^2; r = -2p$

$$T_1 = a = p^2$$

$$T_2 = T_1r = p^2(-2p) = -2p^3$$

$$T_3 = T_2r = -2p^3(-2p) = 4p^4$$

4.  $a = 2y; r = 3y^2$

$$T_1 = a = 2y$$

$$T_2 = T_1r = 2y(3y^2) = 6y^3$$

$$T_3 = T_2r = 6y^3(3y^2) = 18y^5$$

5.  $a = 48x^3; r = -\frac{1}{2x}$

$$T_1 = a = 48x^3$$

$$T_2 = T_1r = 48x^3(-\frac{1}{2x}) = -24x^2$$

$$T_3 = T_2r = -24x^2(-\frac{1}{2x}) = 12x$$

B. Tentukan sama ada setiap jujukan berikut merupakan J.G.

Determine whether each of the following sequences is a G.P.

1.  $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{-54}{36} = \frac{3}{2}, \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{81}{-54} = -\frac{3}{2}$

2.  $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{T_4}{T_3} = \frac{1}{2}$

3.  $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}, \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{\frac{1}{6}}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{T_4}{T_3} = \frac{\frac{1}{8}}{\frac{1}{6}} = \frac{3}{4}$

4.  $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{-8x^2}{4x} = -2x, \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{16x^3}{-8x^2} = -2x$

5.  $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\log_{10}x^2}{\log_{10}x} = 2, \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{\log_{10}x^4}{\log_{10}x^2} = 2$

6.  $\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{\log_{10}x^3}{\log_{10}x^2} = 3, \frac{T_3}{T_2} = \frac{\log_{10}x^6}{\log_{10}x^3} = 2$

C. Cari sebutan ke-n,  $T_n$ , bagi setiap J.G. berikut dengan nilai n yang diberi.  
Find the nth term,  $T_n$ , of each of the following G.P. with the given value of n.

| Janjang geometri<br>Geometric progression      | $a$     | $r$                                  | $T_n = ar^{n-1}$   |
|--|---------|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>CONTOH</b><br>24, -12, 6, -3, ... ; $n = 8$ | 24      | $\frac{-12}{24} = -\frac{1}{2}$      | $T_8 = 24 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{8-1} = 24 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{3}{16}$           |
| 1. 162, -54, 18, -6, ... ; $n = 10$            | 162     | $r = \frac{-54}{162} = -\frac{1}{3}$ | $T_{10} = 162 \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^{10-1} = 162 \left(-\frac{1}{3^9}\right) = -\frac{2}{243}$ |
| 2. 0.7, -0.14, 0.028, -0.0056 ... ; $n = 12$   | 0.7     | $\frac{-0.14}{0.7} = -0.2$           | $T_{12} = 0.7(-0.2)^{12-1} = 0.7(-0.2)^{11} = -0.7 \times 1.4336 \times 10^{-8}$                   |
| 3. $k + 3, 2k + 6, 4k + 12, \dots ; n = 11$    | $k + 3$ | $\frac{2k + 6}{k + 3} = 2$           | $T_1 = (k + 3)(2^{11-1}) = 1024(k + 3)$  |

D. Cari bilangan sebutan bagi setiap J.G. berikut.  
Find the number of terms of each of the following G.P.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>CONTOH</b><br>4, 12, 36, 108, ... , 26 244                                   | 1. $40, 20, 10, 5, \dots, \frac{5}{64}$  |
| $a = 4, r = \frac{12}{4} = 3, T_n = 26 244$                                     | $a = 40, r = \frac{20}{40} = \frac{1}{2}, T_n = \frac{5}{64}$  |
| $4(3)^{n-1} = 26 244$<br>$3^{n-1} = 6 561$<br>$= 3^8$<br>$n - 1 = 8$<br>$n = 9$ | $40 \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n-1} = \frac{5}{64}$<br>$\frac{40}{2^{n-1}} = \frac{5}{64}$<br>$n - 1 = 9$<br>$n = 10$ |
| 2. 7, -14, 28, -56, ... , -14 336   | 3. $4x^2, 12x^3, 36x^4, 108x^5, \dots, 8748x^9$  |

$$a = 7, r = \frac{-14}{7} = -2, T_n = -14 336$$

$$7(-2)^{n-1} = -14 336$$

$$(-2)^{n-1} = -2 048$$

$$= (-2)^{11}$$

$$n - 1 = 11$$

$$n = 12$$

**FAKTA UTAMA**  
 $T_n = ar^{n-1}$

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[2.3 (b)]

E. Diberi tiga sebutan berturut-turut bagi suatu J.G., cari nilai x.  
Given the three consecutive terms of a G.P. find the value of x.

$$\begin{aligned} & \dots, x+1, 3x-2, 5x, \dots \\ & r = \frac{3x-2}{x+1} = \frac{5x}{3x-2} \\ & (3x-2)^2 = 5x(x+1) \\ & 9x^2 - 12x + 4 = 5x^2 + 5x \\ & 4x^2 - 17x + 4 = 0 \\ & (4x-1)(x-4) = 0 \\ & x = \frac{1}{4} \text{ atau } x = 4 \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\dots, x+1, 2x, 4x-3, \dots$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2x}{x+1} = \frac{4x-3}{2x} \\ & 4x^2 = (x+1)(4x-3) \\ & 4x^2 = 4x^2 + x - 3 \\ & x - 3 = 0 \\ & x = 3 \end{aligned}$$

F. Diberi dua sebutan tertentu bagi suatu J.G., cari sebutan pertama dan nisbah sepunya janjang itu.  
Given the two specific terms of a G.P. find the first term and the common ratio of the progression.

[2.3 (b), (b)]

**CONTOH**

$$\begin{aligned} & T_3 = 48, T_6 = -3 072 \\ & T_1 = ar^2 = 48 \quad \dots \quad ① \\ & T_6 = ar^5 = -3 072 \quad \dots \quad ② \\ & ② \div ①: \frac{ar^5}{ar^2} = \frac{-3 072}{48} \\ & r^3 = -64 \\ & r = -4 \end{aligned}$$

Gantikan  $r = -4$  ke dalam ①.

$$a(-4)^2 = 48$$

$$a = 3$$

$$2. T_7 = \frac{5}{4}, T_{11} = \frac{5}{64}$$

Semua sebutan adalah positif.

All the terms are positive.

$$\begin{aligned} & T_7 = ar^6 = \frac{5}{4} \quad \dots \quad ① \quad \text{Gantikan } r = \frac{1}{2} \text{ ke dalam ①.} \\ & T_{11} = ar^{10} = \frac{5}{64} \quad \dots \quad ② \quad a(\frac{1}{2})^6 = \frac{5}{4} \\ & 4x^2(3x)^{n-1} = 8748x^9 \\ & (3x)^{n-1} = 2.187x^7 \\ & = (3x)^7 \\ & n - 1 = 7 \\ & n = 8 \end{aligned}$$

3.  $T_4 = -56, T_9 = 1 792$

$$T_4 = ar^3 = -56 \quad \dots \quad ①$$

$$T_9 = ar^8 = 1 792 \quad \dots \quad ②$$

$$② \div ①: r^5 = \frac{1 792}{-56}$$

$$= \frac{-32}{-56}$$

$$= (-2)^5$$

$$r = -2$$

Gantikan  $r = -2$  ke dalam ①.

$$a(-2)^3 = -56$$

$$a = 7$$

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G. Bagi setiap J.G. berikut, cari bilangan sebutan yang kurang atau lebih daripada nilai yang diberi.  
For each of the following G.P. find the number of terms that is less than or more than the given value.

1. 4, 12, 36, ... .  
Cari bilangan sebutan yang kurang daripada 60 000.  
Find the number of terms that is less than 60 000.

$$a = 4, r = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$4(3)^{n-1} < 60 000$$

$$3^n < 15 000$$

$$(n-1) \log_{10} 3 < \log_{10} 15 000$$

$$n - 1 < \frac{\log_{10} 15 000}{\log_{10} 3}$$

$$n - 1 < 8.75$$

$$n < 9.75$$

Bilangan sebutan yang kurang daripada 60 000 ialah 9.

H. Cari hasil tambah n sebutan pertama,  $S_n$ , bagi setiap J.G. berikut dengan nilai n yang diberi.  
Find the sum of the first n terms,  $S_n$ , of each of the following G.P. with the given value of n.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>CONTOH</b><br>6, -18, 54, ... ; $n = 10$   | <b>FAKTA UTAMA</b><br>$S_n = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{1-r}, r \neq 1$                  |
| $a = 6, r = \frac{-18}{6} = -3$<br>$S_{10} = \frac{6[1 - (-3)^{10}]}{1 - (-3)} = -88 572$ | $a = 6, r = \frac{48}{12} = 4$<br>$S_8 = \frac{12(4^8 - 1)}{4 - 1} = 262 140$ |

2. 0.6, -0.24, 0.096, ... ;  $n = 9$

$$a = 0.6, r = \frac{-0.24}{0.6} = -0.4$$

$$S_9 = \frac{0.6[1 - (-0.4)^9]}{1 - (-0.4)} = 0.4287$$

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. 12, 48, 192, ... ; $n = 8$  | $a = 12, r = \frac{48}{12} = 4$             |
| 3. 112, 56, 28, ... ; $n = 10$ | $a = 112, r = \frac{56}{112} = \frac{1}{2}$ |

$$S_{10} = \frac{112[1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{10}]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 223 \frac{25}{32}$$

2. Bilangan sebutan yang lebih daripada  $10^{-5}$  ialah 10.

3. Cari hasil tambah n sebutan pertama,  $S_n$ , bagi setiap J.G. berikut dengan nilai n yang diberi.  
Find the sum from  $T_m$  term to  $T_n$  term as stated in each of the following G.P.

1. 8, 12, 18, ... ;  $T_4$  hingga/ke  $T_{10}$

1. Cari hasil tambah dari sebutan  $T_m$  hingga  $T_n$  seperti yang dinyatakan dalam setiap J.G berikut.

Find the sum from  $T_m$  term to  $T_n$  term as stated in each of the following G.P.

[2.4 (b), (b)]

**CONTOH**

$$\begin{aligned} & 5, -10, 20, \dots, T_4 \text{ hingga/ke } T_{10} \\ & a = 5, r = \frac{-10}{5} = -2 \\ & \text{Hasil tambah dari } T_4 \text{ hingga } T_{10} \\ & = S_{10} - S_3 \\ & = \frac{5[1 - (-2)^{10}]}{1 - (-2)} - \frac{5[1 - (-2)^3]}{1 - (-2)} \\ & = \frac{5}{3}[1 - (-2)^{10}] - 1 + (-2)^3 \\ & = \frac{5}{3}(-1 024 - 8) \\ & = -1 720 \end{aligned}$$

2. 144, 72, 36, ... ;  $T_7$  hingga/ke  $T_{12}$

$$\begin{aligned} & a = 144, r = \frac{72}{144} = \frac{1}{2} \\ & \text{Hasil tambah dari } T_7 \text{ hingga } T_{12} \\ & = S_{12} - S_6 \\ & = \frac{144[1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{12}]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{144[1 - (\frac{1}{2})^6]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \\ & = 288[\frac{1}{2}^{12} + (\frac{1}{2})^6] = 4 \frac{55}{128} \end{aligned}$$

J. Cari sebutan tertentu bagi suatu J.G. dengan hasil tambah n sebutan pertama,  $S_n$ , yang diberi.  
Find the specific term of a G.P. with the given sum of the first n terms,  $S_n$ .

[2.4 (a), (b)]

**CONTOH**

$$\begin{aligned} & 1. S_n = 1 - (-2)^n \\ & T_{15} = \frac{S_{15} - S_4}{1 - (-2)^{15}} = \frac{1 - (-2)^{15}}{1 - (-2)^4} \\ & = 32 768 + 16 384 \\ & = 49 152 \end{aligned}$$

2.  $S_n = \frac{8}{3}[1 - (0.7)^n]$

$$\begin{aligned} & T_7 = S_7 - S_6 \\ & = \frac{8}{3}(1 - (0.7)^7) - \frac{8}{3}(1 - (0.7)^6) \\ & = \frac{8}{3}(-0.7)^7 + (0.7)^6 \\ & = 0.0941 \end{aligned}$$

3.  $S_n = \frac{3}{2}(1 - 3^n)$

$$\begin{aligned} & T_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \\ & = \frac{3}{2}(1 - 3^n) - \frac{3}{2}(1 - 3^{n-1}) \\ & = \frac{3}{2}(-3^n + 3^{n-1}) \\ & = \frac{3}{2}(3^n)(-1 + 3) = 3^{1-n} \end{aligned}$$

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3

K. Cari nilai  $n$ , diberi hasil tambah  $n$  sebutan pertama,  $S_n$ , bagi suatu J.G.  
Find the value of  $n$ , given the sum of the first  $n$  terms,  $S_n$ , of a G.P.

**CONTOH**

$$96, 144, 216, 324, \dots ; S_n = 4728 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a = 96, r = \frac{144}{96} = 1.5$$

$$\frac{96(1.5^n - 1)}{1.5 - 1} = 4728 \frac{3}{4}$$

$$1.5^n - 1 = \frac{6305}{256}$$

$$1.5^n = \frac{6561}{256}$$

$$n \log_{10} 1.5 = \log_{10} \left( \frac{6561}{256} \right)$$

$$n = 8$$

$$2. 12, -36, 108, -324, \dots ; S_n = 59052$$

$$a = 12, r = \frac{-36}{12} = -3$$

$$12[1 - (-3)^n] = 59052$$

$$1 - (-3)^n = 19684$$

$$(-3)^n = -19683$$

$$= (-3)^9$$

$$n = 9$$

L. Cari hasil tambah hingga ketakterhinggaan,  $S_\infty$ , bagi setiap J.G. berikut.  
Find the sum to infinity,  $S_\infty$ , of the following G.P.

**CONTOH**

$$36, -24, 16, -\frac{32}{3}, \dots$$

**FAKTA UTAMA**

$$a = 36, r = \frac{-24}{36} = -\frac{2}{3}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{36}{1 - \left(-\frac{2}{3}\right)} = 36 \times \frac{3}{5} = 21\frac{3}{5}$$

$$2. 60, 12, 2.4, 0.48, \dots$$

$$a = 60, r = \frac{12}{60} = 0.2$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{60}{1 - 0.2} = 75$$

$$1. 24, 48, 96, \dots ; S_n = 24552$$

$$a = 24, r = \frac{48}{24} = 2$$

$$\frac{24(2^n - 1)}{2^n - 1} = 24552$$

$$2^n - 1 = 1023$$

$$2^n = 1024$$

$$n \log_{10} 2 = \log_{10} 1024$$

$$n = \frac{\log_{10} 1024}{\log_{10} 2}$$

$$= 10$$

$$3. x^2, \frac{1}{2}x^2, \frac{1}{4}x^2, \frac{1}{8}x^2, \dots ; S_n = \frac{127}{128}x^2$$

$$a = x^2, r = \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{x^2[1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{127}{128}x^2$$

$$(\frac{1}{2})^n = \frac{1}{256}$$

$$2^n = 256$$

$$= 2^8$$

$$1 - (\frac{1}{2})^n = \frac{255}{256}$$

$$n = 8$$

M. Cari sebutan tertentu bagi suatu J.G., diberi  $S_\infty$  dan sebutan pertama atau nisbah sepunya janjang itu.  
Find the specific term of a G.P. given  $S_\infty$  and the first term or the common ratio of the progression.

**CONTOH**

Hasil tambah hingga ketakterhinggaan bagi suatu J.G ialah 14 dan sebutan pertamanya ialah 10. Cari  $T_4$ .  
The sum to infinity of a G.P. is 14 and its first term is 10. Find  $T_4$ .

$$S_\infty = 14, a = 10 \quad T_4 = ar^3 \\ \frac{10}{1 - r} = 14 \quad = 10 \left( \frac{2}{7} \right)^3 \\ 1 - r = \frac{10}{14} \quad = \frac{80}{343} \\ r = \frac{2}{7}$$

2. Hasil tambah hingga ketakterhinggaan bagi suatu J.G ialah 45 dan nisbah sepunya janjang itu ialah  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Cari  $T_6$ .  
The sum to infinity of a G.P. is 45 and its common ratio is  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Find  $T_6$ .

$$S_\infty = 45, r = \frac{2}{3} \quad T_6 = ar^5 \\ \frac{a}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} = 45 \quad = 15 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^5 \\ a = 45 \left( \frac{1}{3} \right) \quad = \frac{79}{81} \\ a = 15$$

N. Ungkapkan setiap perpuluhan jadi semula berikut dalam bentuk pecahan termudah.  
Express each of the following recurring decimals as a fraction in its simplest form.

**CONTOH**

$$0.\overline{18} = 0.181818\dots \\ = 0.18 + 0.0018 + 0.000018 + \dots$$

$$a = 0.18, r = \frac{0.0018}{0.18} = 0.01 \\ S_\infty = \frac{0.18}{1 - 0.01} = \frac{0.18}{0.99} = \frac{18}{99} = \frac{2}{11}$$

$$2. 5.\overline{8} = 5.888\dots$$

$$= 5 + 0.8 + 0.08 + 0.008 + \dots$$

$$a = 0.8, r = \frac{-0.6}{0.8} = -0.75 \\ S_\infty = \frac{0.8}{1 - (-0.75)} = \frac{0.8}{1.25} = \frac{8}{12.5} = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$Oleh itu, 5.\overline{8} = 5 + \frac{8}{25} = 5\frac{8}{25}$$

$$= 5\frac{8}{25} = 5.32$$

1. Hasil tambah hingga ketakterhinggaan bagi suatu J.G ialah 32 dan sebutan pertamanya ialah 40. Cari  $T_5$ .  
The sum to infinity of a G.P. is 32 and its first term is 40. Find  $T_5$ .

$$S_\infty = 32, a = 40 \quad T_5 = ar^4 \\ \frac{40}{1 - r} = 32 \quad = 40 \left( \frac{1}{4} \right)^4 \\ 1 - r = \frac{40}{32} \quad = \frac{5}{32} \\ r = \frac{1}{4}$$

3. Hasil tambah hingga ketakterhinggaan bagi suatu J.G ialah 50 dan nisbah sepunya janjang itu ialah  $-0.3$ . Cari  $T_4$ .  
The sum to infinity of a G.P. is 50 and its common ratio is  $-0.3$ . Find  $T_4$ .

$$S_\infty = 50, r = \frac{0.3}{1 - (-0.3)} = \frac{0.3}{0.7} = \frac{3}{7} \\ T_4 = ar^3 \\ \frac{a}{1 - \frac{3}{7}} = 50 \quad = 65 \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^3 \\ a = 50 \left( \frac{1}{4} \right) \quad = \frac{175}{8} \\ a = 12.5$$

25(a), (b)

$$1. 135, 45, 15, 5, \dots$$

$$a = 135, r = \frac{45}{135} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{135}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = 135 \times \frac{3}{2} = 202\frac{1}{2}$$

$$3. 0.8, -0.6, 0.45, -0.375, \dots$$

$$a = 0.8, r = \frac{-0.6}{0.8} = -0.75$$

$$S_\infty = \frac{0.8}{1 - (-0.75)} = \frac{0.8}{1.25} = \frac{16}{25}$$

$$13$$

O. Selesaikan masalah berikut yang melibatkan J.G.  
Solve the following problems involving G.P.

1. Sebuah bola dilepaskan dari suatu ketinggian 18 m. Selepas mengena tanah, bola itu melantun ke titik setinggi  $\frac{2}{3}$  daripada ketinggian bola itu dilepaskan dan seterusnya bagi setiap lantunan yang berikutnya. Berapakah jumlah jarak yang dilalui oleh bola itu sehingga berhenti?  
A ball is dropped from a height of 18 m. After touching the ground, it rebounds to  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the height it dropped from and so on for each of the subsequent bounces. What is the total distance travelled by the ball until it stops?

$$a = 18, r = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Jumlah jarak yang dilalui} = 18 + 2 \left[ 18 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right) + 18 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^2 + 18 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)^3 + \dots \right] \\ = 18 + 2 \left[ \frac{18 \left( \frac{2}{3} \right)}{1 - \frac{2}{3}} \right] \\ = 18 + 2 \times 12 \\ = 18 + 24 \\ = 42 \text{ m}$$

2. Seorang pekerja ditugaskan untuk mencangkul satu kawasan dengan luas  $900 \text{ m}^2$ . Pada hari pertama, dia mencangkul seluas  $10 \text{ m}^2$ . Bagi setiap hari yang berikutnya, dia mencangkul keluasan  $1.2$  kali keluasan yang dicangkulnya pada hari sebelumnya sehingga tugasnya selesai. Cari bilangan hari yang diperlukan untuk menghabiskan tugas itu.  
A gardener has a task to dig an area of  $900 \text{ m}^2$ . On the first day, he digs an area of  $10 \text{ m}^2$ . For each of the subsequent day, he digs an area of  $1.2$  times the area that he digs on the previous day until his task is completed. Find the number of days needed to complete the task.

$$10 + 10(1.2) + 10(1.2)^2 + \dots + 10(1.2)^{n-1} > 900$$

$$10(1 + 1.2 + 1.2^2 + \dots + 1.2^{n-1}) > 900$$

$$10 \left( \frac{1.2^n - 1}{1.2 - 1} \right) > 900$$

$$1.2^n - 1 > 18$$

$$1.2^n > 19$$

$$n \log_{10} 1.2 > \log_{10} 19$$

$$n > \frac{\log_{10} 19}{\log_{10} 1.2}$$

$$n > 16.15$$

Bilangan hari yang diperlukan ialah 17.

**PRAKTIS FORMATIF** Kertas 1

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

1. Diberi bahawa jumlah  $y + 5$  dan  $3y - 2x$  ialah tiga sebutan berturut-turut bagi suatu janjang aritmetik. It is given that  $y + 5$  and  $3y - 2x$  are three consecutive terms of an arithmetic progression.

- (a) Ungkapkan  $y$  dalam sebutan  $x$ . Express  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .

- (b) Cari beza sepunya jika  $x = 3$ . Find the common difference if  $x = 3$ .

[4]

$$(a) (y + 5) - 12 = (3y - 2x) - (y + 5)$$

$$y - 7 = 2y - 2x - 5$$

$$y = 2x - 2$$

$$(b) Apabila x = 3, y = 2(3) - 2 = 4$$

$$\text{Beza sepunya} = (4 + 5) - 12 = -3$$

2. Tiga sebutan pertama bagi suatu janjang aritmetik ialah  $p, q$  dan  $r$ . Cari nilai  $p + q + r$ .  
The first three terms of an arithmetic progression are  $p, q$  and  $r$ . Find the sum of  $p + q + r$ .

[2]

$$15 - p = q - 15$$

$$p + q = 15 + 15$$

$$p + q = 30$$

3. Dalam suatu janjang aritmetik, beza sepunya ialah  $-4$ .  
Diberi hasil tambah 12 sebutan pertama janjang itu ialah 84. Cari

In an arithmetic progression, the common difference is  $-4$ . Given the sum of the first 12 terms of the progression is 84. Find

- (a) sebutan pertama janjang itu.  
the first term of the progression.

- (b) sebutan kedua belas janjang itu.  
the twelfth term of the progression.

[4]

$$(a) S_{12} = \frac{12}{2}[2a + (12 - 1)(-4)] = 84$$

$$6(2a - 44) = 84$$

$$2a - 44 = 14$$

$$2a = 58$$

$$a = 29$$

$$(b) T_{12} = 29 + 11(-4) = -15$$

$$Gantikan a = 19 ke dalam ②.$$

$$19 + 6d = -5$$

$$6d = -24$$

$$d = -4$$

4. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebuah bulatan berpusat  $O$  yang telah dibahagikan kepada sembilan sektor.  
The diagram shows a circle with centre  $O$  which is divided into nine sectors.

(a) Nyatakan sama ada janjang itu ialah suatu janjang aritmetik atau janjang geometri.  
State whether the progression is an arithmetic progression or a geometric progression.

(b) Cari nilai  $x$ .  
Find the value of  $x$ .

(c) Cari hasil tambah semua sebutan dalam janjang itu.  
Find the sum of all the terms in the progression.

[3]

(a)  $19^\circ - 12^\circ = 7^\circ$        $26^\circ - 19^\circ = 7^\circ$   
Maka, janjang itu ialah janjang aritmetik.

(b)  $x = 26^\circ + 7^\circ = 33^\circ$

(c)  $S_9 = \frac{9}{2}[2(12) + (8)(7)] = 360^\circ$

5. Dalam suatu janjang aritmetik, hasil tambah empat sebutan pertama ialah 52 dan sebutan ketujuh ialah -5. Cari sebutan pertama dan beza sepunya janjang itu.  
In an arithmetic progression, the sum of the first four terms is 52 and the seventh term is -5. Find the first term and the common difference of the progression.

[3]

$$S_4 = \frac{4}{2}[2a + (4 - 1)d] = 52$$

$$2a + 3d = 26 \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$T_7 = a + 6d = -5 \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \times 2: \quad 4a + 12d = 52 \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{3}$$

$$\textcircled{3} - \textcircled{2}: \quad 3a = 57 \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{4}$$

$$a = 19 \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{5}$$

$$Gantikan a = 19 ke dalam \textcircled{2}.$$

$$19 + 6d = -5$$

$$6d = -24$$

$$d = -4$$

6. Sebuah gerai menjual minuman kotak soya dan kop. Pada suatu hari tertentu, gerai ini mempunyai 120 minuman kotak soya dan 90 minuman kotak kop. Gerai itu menjual 8 minuman kotak soya dan 5 minuman kotak kop dalam sehari. Selepas berapa harikah, baki minuman kotak bagi kedua-dua jenis minuman itu adalah sama banyak?

A certain day, the stall has 120 packets of soya drink and 90 packets of coffee drink. On a certain day, the stall sells 8 packets of soya drink and 5 packets of coffee drink in a day. After how many days, the remainder packets of drink of both types of drink are the same?

$$120 + (n - 1)(-8) = 90 + (n - 1)(-5)$$

$$120 - 8n + 8 = 90 - 5n + 5$$

$$3n = 33$$

$$n = 11$$

[3]

7. Diberi bahawa  $x^3, x^4, x^8, x^{12}, \dots$  ialah suatu janjang geometri dengan keadaan  $0 < x < 1$ . Hasil tambah hingga ketakterhinggaan janjang itu ialah  $\frac{1}{7}$ . Cari It is given that  $x^3, x^4, x^8, x^{12}, \dots$  is a geometric progression such that  $0 < x < 1$ . The sum to infinity of the progression is  $\frac{1}{7}$ . Find

- nisbah sepunya janjang itu dalam sebutan  $x$ .
- nilai  $x$ , the value of  $x$ .

[3]

(a) Nisbah sepunya  $= \frac{x^6}{x^3} = x^3$

(b)  $S_\infty = \frac{1}{7}$   
 $\frac{x^3}{1-x^3} = \frac{1}{7}$   
 $7x^3 = 1 - x^3$   
 $8x^3 = 1$   
 $x^3 = \frac{1}{8}$   
 $= (\frac{1}{2})^3$   
 $x = \frac{1}{2}$

[3]

8. Dalam suatu janjang geometri, sebutan pertama ialah  $a$  dan nisbah sepunya ialah  $r$ . Diberi sebutan ketiga janjang itu melebihi sebutan kedua sebanyak  $20a$ . Cari nilai-nilai  $r$ . In a geometric progression, the first term is  $a$  and the common ratio is  $r$ . Given the third term of the progression exceeds the second term by  $20a$ . Find the values of  $r$ .

$$T_3 - T_2 = 20a$$

$$ar^2 - ar = 20a$$

$$r^2 - r = 20$$

$$(r - 5)(r + 4) = 0$$

$$r = 5 \text{ atau } r = -4$$

[3]

9. Maklumat berikut merujuk kepada hasil tambah sebutan-sebutan bagi suatu janjang geometri. The following information refers to the sum of the terms of a geometric progression.

$$0.424242 \dots = 0.42 + h + k + \dots$$

dengan keadaan  $h$  dan  $k$  ialah pemalar. where  $h$  and  $k$  are constants.

Tentukan Determine

- nilai  $h$  dan nilai  $k$ , the values of  $h$  and  $k$ .
- nisbah sepunya janjang itu, the common ratio of the progression.

[3]

10. Diberi bahawa hasil tambah  $n$  sebutan pertama bagi suatu janjang geometri ialah  $S_n = \frac{2}{3}(4^n - 1)$ . Cari It is given that the sum of the first  $n$  terms of a geometric progression is  $S_n = \frac{2}{3}(4^n - 1)$ . Find

- sebutan pertama janjang itu, the first term of the progression.
- nisbah sepunya janjang itu, the common ratio of the progression.

[3]

(a)  $T_1 = S_1 = \frac{2}{3}(4^1 - 1) = 7$

(b)  $S_2 = \frac{2}{3}(4^2 - 1) = 35$   
 $T_2 = S_2 - S_1 = 35 - 7 = 28$   
 $r = \frac{28}{7} = 4$

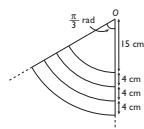
[3]

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### PRAKТИS FORMATIF Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

1. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan beberapa sektor berpusat  $O$ . Jejari bagi sektor pertama ialah 15 cm. Jejari bagi setiap sektor yang berikutnya bertambah secara masing dengan 4 cm. The diagram shows a number of sectors with centre  $O$ . The radius of the first sector is 15 cm. The radius of each subsequent sector increases constantly by 4 cm.



Diberi panjang lengkok bagi sektor  $ke-n$  ialah  $37\pi$  cm. Cari Given the length of the arc of the  $n$ th sector is  $37\pi$  cm. Find

- jejari bagi sektor  $ke-n$ , the radius of the  $n$ th sector.

[2]

(b) nilai  $n$ , the value of  $n$ .

[2]

(c) hasil tambah jejari bagi 12 sektor pertama, the sum of the radii of the first 12 sectors.

[3]

$$a = 15, d = 4$$

(a) Jejari bagi sektor  $ke-n = 15 + (n - 1)(4) = (4n + 11)$  cm

$$(b) s = \pi R$$

$$37\pi = (4n + 11)(\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$111 = 4n + 11$$

$$4n = 100$$

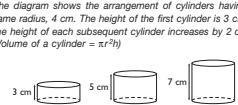
$$n = 25$$

(c)  $a = 15, d = 4, n = 12$

$$S_{12} = \frac{12}{2}(2(15) + (12 - 1)(4))$$

$$= 444 \text{ cm}$$

2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan susunan silinder yang mempunyai jejari yang sama, 4 cm. Tinggi silinder pertama ialah 3 cm dan tinggi setiap silinder yang berikutnya bertambah sebanyak 2 cm. (Isi padu silinder  $= \pi r^2 h$ )



(a) Hitung isi padu, dalam  $\text{cm}^3$ , silinder yang ke-19 dalam sebutan  $\pi$ . Calculate the volume, in  $\text{cm}^3$ , of the 19th cylinder in terms of  $\pi$ .

[3]

(b) Diberi jumlah isi padu bagi  $n$  silinder pertama ialah  $4080\pi \text{ cm}^3$ . Cari nilai  $n$ . Given the total volume of the first  $n$  cylinders is  $4080\pi \text{ cm}^3$ . Find the value of  $n$ .

[3]

(a) Tinggi silinder membentuk suatu janjang aritmetik dengan  $a = 3 \text{ cm}$  dan  $d = 2 \text{ cm}$ .

$$T_{19} = 3 + (19 - 1)(2) = 39$$

Tinggi silinder yang ke-19 ialah 39 cm.

Isi padu silinder yang ke-19 =  $\pi(4^2)(39) = 624\pi \text{ cm}^3$

(b) Jumlah isi padu bagi silinder pertama =  $\pi(4^2)(3) + \pi(4^2)(5) + \dots + \pi(4^2)(T_n)$

$$\pi(4^2)(3 + 5 + \dots + T_n) = 4080\pi$$

$$16\pi(\frac{n}{2})(2(3) + (n - 1)(2)) = 4080\pi$$

$$8n(4 + 2n) = 4080$$

$$16n^2 + 32n - 4080 = 0$$

$$n^2 + 2n - 255 = 0$$

$$(n + 17)(n - 15) = 0$$

$$n = -17 \text{ atau } 15$$

Oleh sebab  $n$  ialah integer positif, maka  $n = 15$ .

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11. Jefri baru sahaja menamatkan pengajian ijazah dalam bidang kejuruteraan. Dia ditawarkan oleh dua buah syarikat berbeza. Syarikat Setia menawarkan gaji permulaan RM40 000 setahun dengan kenaikan tahunan sebanyak 6% daripada gaji pokok. Syarikat Cekap menawarkan gaji permulaan RM37 000 setahun dengan kenaikan tahunan sebanyak 8% daripada gaji pokok. Jefri bercadang untuk memilih syarikat yang menawarkan jumlah pendapatan yang paling tinggi dan menabung sebanyak 25% daripada gajinya bagi melanjutkan pelajaran selepas bekerja selama 10 tahun. Syarikat manakah yang patut Jefri pilih dan berapakah jumlah tabungan untuk melanjutkan pelajaran? [Bundarkan jawapan anda kepada RM terhampir.]

Jefri has just completed his degree in engineering field. He was offered a job from two different companies. Syarikat Setia offered him an initial salary of RM40 000 per annum with 6% yearly increment from the basic salary. Syarikat Cekap offered him an initial salary of RM37 000 per annum with 8% yearly increment from the basic salary. Jefri decided to choose the company which offered higher income and save 25% of his salary for further study after working for 10 years. Which company should Jefri choose and how much is his total savings for his studies? [Round off your answer to the nearest RM.]

(a) nilai  $x$ , the value of  $x$ .

(b) sebutan pertama jika  $(4x + 4)$  ialah sebutan ke-8 janjang itu.

the first term if  $(4x + 4)$  is the 8th term of the progression.

[4]

(a) Nisbah sepunya  $= \frac{3x + 1}{4x + 4} = \frac{2}{3}$   
 $3(3x + 1) = 2(4x + 4)$   
 $9x + 3 = 8x + 8$   
 $x = 5$

(b)  $T_8 = 4(5) + 4$   
 $ar^7 = 24$   
 $a(\frac{2}{3})^7 = 24$   
 $a = 24(\frac{3}{2})^7$   
 $= 410 \frac{1}{16}$

14. Diberi bahawa  $(4x + 4), (3x + 1)$  dan  $(\frac{6x + 2}{3})$  ialah tiga sebutan berurutan bagi suatu janjang geometri dengan nisbah sepunya  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Cari It is given that  $(4x + 4), (3x + 1)$  and  $(\frac{6x + 2}{3})$  are three consecutive terms of a geometric progression with a common ratio of  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Find

(a) nilai  $x$ , the value of  $x$ .

(b) sebutan pertama jika  $(4x + 4)$  ialah sebutan ke-8 janjang itu.

the first term if  $(4x + 4)$  is the 8th term of the progression.

[4]

12. Diberi 4, 12,  $a$ ,  $b$  dan  $c$  ialah lima sebutan berurutan bagi suatu janjang geometri. Cari nilai  $c$ . Given 4, 12,  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are five consecutive terms of a geometric progression. Find the value of  $c$ .

[2]

$r = \frac{12}{4} = 3$   
 $a = 12 \times 3$   
 $b = 12 \times 3^2$   
 $c = 12 \times 3^3$   
 $= 324$

13. Dalam satu jogathon, Subramaniam mengambil masa  $\frac{16}{15}$  minit untuk menghabiskan kilometer pertama dalam suatu acara larian 10 km. Dia tidak dapat mengekalkan staminanya, maka bagi setiap kilometer berikutnya, dia mengambil 10% lebih masa berbanding dengan masa yang diambil untuk kilometer sebelumnya. Presertes peserta yang meneroka larian melebihi dua jam tidak layak menerima pingat. Adakah Subramaniam layak? Tunjukkan kiraan untuk menyokong jawapan anda. In a jogathon, Subramaniam takes 6 minutes to finish the first kilometre of a 10 km run. He could not maintain his stamina for each subsequent kilometre, he took 10% more time compared to the time he took for the previous kilometre. The participants who finished the run more than two hours are not qualified to receive any medal. Did Subramaniam qualify? Show the calculation to support your answer.

[4]

$a = 6 \text{ minit}, r = 1 + 0.1 = 1.1$   
 $Masa yang diambil = \frac{6(1.1^{10} - 1)}{1.1 - 1}$   
 $= 95.62 \text{ minit}$   
 $= 1 \text{ jam } 35.62 \text{ minit}$

Ya, Subramaniam layak untuk menerima pingat.

15. Dalam satu jogathon, Subramaniam mengambil masa  $\frac{16}{15}$  minit untuk menghabiskan kilometer pertama dalam suatu acara larian 10 km. Dia tidak dapat mengekalkan staminanya, maka bagi setiap kilometer berikutnya, dia mengambil 10% lebih masa berbanding dengan masa yang diambil untuk kilometer sebelumnya. Presertes peserta yang meneroka larian melebihi dua jam tidak layak menerima pingat. Adakah Subramaniam layak? Tunjukkan kiraan untuk menyokong jawapan anda. In a jogathon, Subramaniam takes 6 minutes to finish the first kilometre of a 10 km run. He could not maintain his stamina for each subsequent kilometre, he took 10% more time compared to the time he took for the previous kilometre. The participants who finished the run more than two hours are not qualified to receive any medal. Did Subramaniam qualify? Show the calculation to support your answer.

[4]

3. Pada suatu hari tertentu, seorang penternak mempunyai 5000 ekor ayam di ladangnya untuk dibekalkan kepada pemborong. Dia mula menjual ternakannya sebanyak 400 ekor pada keesokan hari dan seterusnya bagi setiap hari berikutnya. Penternak itu akan memberi makan dahulu seluruh ternakannya dijalur. Jika kos menterok sekaray adalah RM0.80 sehari, hitung jumlah kos sehingga bilangan ayamnya berbalik 1000 ekor.

On a certain day, a breeder has 5 000 chickens in his farm to supply to a wholesaler. He starts selling 400 chickens on the next day and subsequently for the following days. The breeder feeds the chickens before selling. If the cost to breed a chicken is RM0.80 per day, calculate the total cost until his remaining chickens are 1 000. [6]

$T_n = a + (n - 1)d$   
 $1000 = 5000 + (n - 1)(-400)$   
 $400(n - 1) = 4000$   
 $n - 1 = 10$   
 $n = 11$

Bilangan hari yang diperlukan = 11

Bilangan ayam yang diterok pada hari pertama, ketiga sehingga berbalik 1 000 ekor

 $= 5000 + 5000 + 4600 + 4200 + \dots + 1000$ 
 $= 5000 + \frac{11}{2}(5000 + 1000)$ 
 $= 38 000$ 

Jumlah kos =  $38 000 \times RM0.80$   
 $= RM30 400$

(a) Cari nilai minimum  $n$  supaya gaji tahunannya pada tahun  $ke-n$  akan melebihi RM50 000. Find the minimum value of  $n$  such that his annual salary in the  $n$ th year will exceed RM50 000.

[2]

(b) Cari jumlah gajinya, kepada RM yang terdekat, dari tahun 2006 hingga tahun 2012. Calculate his total salary, to the nearest RM, from the year 2006 to the year 2012.

[2]

(c) Cari nilai  $n$  supaya gaji tahunannya pada tahun  $ke-n$  akan melebihi RM50 000. Find the minimum value of  $n$  such that his annual salary in the  $n$ th year will exceed RM50 000.

[2]

4. Ramasamy mula bekerja di sebuah syarikat pada 1 Januari 2006 dengan permulaan gaji tahunan sebanyak RM24 000. Pada setiap bulan Januari, syarikat itu menaikkan gajinya sebanyak 6% daripada gaji tahunan sebelumnya.

Ramasamy started working in a company on 1 January 2006 with an initial annual salary of RM24 000. Every January, the company increased his salary by 6% of the previous year's salary.

- Hitung gaji tahunannya, kepada RM yang terdekat, pada tahun 2012. Calculate his annual salary, to the nearest RM, in the year 2012.
- Cari nilai minimum  $n$  supaya gaji tahunannya pada tahun  $ke-n$  akan melebihi RM50 000. Find the minimum value of  $n$  such that his annual salary in the  $n$ th year will exceed RM50 000.

[3]

(a)  $a = RM24 000, r = 1.06\% = 1.06$   
 $Gaji tahunan Ramasamy pada tahun 2012$   
 $= T_{17}$   
 $= RM24 000(1.06)^{17-1}$   
 $= RM24 000(1.06)^{16}$   
 $= RM34 044$

(b)  $T_n > 50 000$   
 $24 000(1.06)^{n-1} > 50 000$   
 $(1.06)^{n-1} > \frac{50 000}{24 000}$   
 $\log_{1.06} (1.06)^{n-1} > \log_{1.06} \frac{50 000}{24 000}$   
 $n - 1 > \frac{\log_{1.06} (50 000 / 24 000)}{\log_{1.06} 1.06}$   
 $n > 12.60 + 1$   
 $n > 13.60$   
Nilai minimum  $n$  ialah 14.

(c) Jumlah gaji Ramasamy dari tahun 2006 hingga tahun 2012  
 $= S_{17}$   
 $= \frac{24 000(1.06^{17} - 1)}{1.06 - 1}$   
 $= RM201 452$

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5. Diberi bawah ..., 351,  $x$ , 3159, ... ialah sebahagian daripada suatu janjang geometri dan hasil tambah enam sebutan pertama janjang itu ialah 4732. Cari  $x$ .  
 It is given that ..., 351,  $x$ , 3159, ... is part of a geometric progression and the sum of the first six terms of the progression is 4732. Find

(a) nisbah sepunya.  
 the common ratio. [2]

(b) sebutan pertama.  
 the first term. [2]

(c) nilai  $n$  yang paling kecil supaya sebutan ke- $n$  melebihi 5000.  
 the smallest value of  $n$  such that the  $n$ th term exceeds 5000. [2]

$$(a) \frac{x}{351} = \frac{3159}{x}$$

$$x^2 = 351 \times 3159$$

$$x = \sqrt{351 \times 3159}$$

$$= 1053$$

$$\text{Nisbah sepunya} = \frac{x}{351}$$

$$= \frac{1053}{351}$$

$$= 3$$

$$(b) S_6 = \frac{a(3^6 - 1)}{3 - 1} = 4732$$

$$a(\frac{728}{2}) = 4732$$

$$a = 13$$

$$(c) T_n > 5000$$

$$13(3)^{n-1} > 50000$$

$$3^{n-1} > \frac{50000}{13}$$

$$(n-1) \log_{10} 3 > \log_{10} \left( \frac{50000}{13} \right)$$

$$n-1 > \frac{\log_{10} \left( \frac{50000}{13} \right)}{\log_{10} 3}$$

$$n-1 > 7.514$$

$$n > 8.514$$

Nilai  $n$  yang paling kecil ialah 9.

6. Seutas dawai dipotong kepada  $n$  bahagian. Panjang setiap bahagian bertambah dan membentuk suatu janjang geometri. Diberi bawah panjang dawai bahagian keenam adalah 9 kali panjang dawai bahagian keempat.

A wire is cut into  $n$  parts. The length of each part increases and form a geometric progression. It is given that the length of the sixth part is 9 times the length of the fourth part of the wire.

(a) Hitung nisbah sepunya.  
 Calculate the common ratio.

(b) jika jumlah panjang dawai itu ialah 13 120 cm dan panjang dawai bahagian pertama ialah 4 cm, hitung  
 If the total length of the wire is 13 120 cm and the length of the first part of the wire is 4 cm, calculate

- (i) nilai  $n$ ,  
 the value of  $n$ .
- (ii) panjang, dalam cm, dawai bahagian terakhir,  
 the length, in cm, of the last part of the wire. [4]

$$(a) T_6 = 9T_4$$

$$ar^5 = 9ar^3$$

$$r^2 = 9$$

$$r = 3 (r > 0)$$

$$\text{Nisbah sepunya} = 3$$

$$(b) (i) a = 4, r = 3, S_n = 13 120$$

$$\frac{4(3^n - 1)}{3 - 1} = 13 120$$

$$3^n - 1 = 6 560$$

$$3^n = 6 561$$

$$= 3^8$$

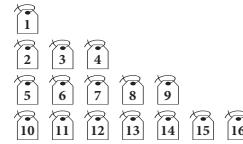
$$n = 8$$

$$(ii) a = 4, r = 3, n = 8$$

$$T_8 = 4(3)^7$$

$$= 8 748 \text{ cm}$$

- (a) Kemahiran Kognitif: Menganalisis  
 Konteks: Janjang Aritmetik (J.A.)
- Rajah di bawah menunjukkan empat baris pertama bagi suatu susunan kad nombor. The diagram shows the first four rows for an arrangement of the numbered cards.



Bilangan kad dalam setiap baris membentuk suatu janjang dan sebutan pertama ialah kad berlabel '1'. The number of cards in each row form a progression and the first term is the card labelled '1'.

- (a) Apakah nombor pada kad ketiga dalam baris ke-20?  
 What is the number on the third card in the 20th row?
- (b) Jika baris terakhir mengandungi 63 keping kad nombor, berapakah bilangan kad nombor yang diperlukan untuk susunannya?  
 If the last row consists of 63 numbered cards, how many numbered cards are needed for the arrangement?

#### Info KBAT

Bilangan kad dalam setiap baris merupakan sebutan.  
 The number of cars in each row is a term.

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2. Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi  
 Konteks: Janjang Geometri (J.G.)

Terdapat 2 800 biji nanas dan 2 000 biji tembikai susu di sebuah dusun. Pada setiap hari yang berikutnya, 10% daripada nanas dan 8% daripada tembikai susu itu dipetik dari dusun itu. Pada hari yang ke-berapakah bilangan nanas di dusun itu adalah kurang daripada bilangan tembikai susu untuk kali pertama?

*There are 2 800 pineapples and 2 000 honeydews in an orchard. On each subsequent day, 10% of the pineapples and 8% of the honeydews are harvested from the orchard. On which day is the number of pineapples in the orchard less than the number of honeydews for the first time?*

Nanas:  $a = 2800$  dan  $r = 90\% = 0.9$

Tembikai susu:  $a = 2000$  dan  $r = 92\% = 0.92$

$$T_n (\text{Nanas}) < T_n (\text{Tembikai susu})$$

$$2800(0.9)^{n-1} < 2000(0.92)^{n-1}$$

$$1.4(0.9)^{n-1} < 0.92^{n-1}$$

$$\log_{10} 1.4(0.9)^{n-1} < \log_{10} 0.92^{n-1}$$

$$\log_{10} 1.4 + \log_{10} 0.9^{n-1} < (n-1) \log_{10} 0.92$$

$$\log_{10} 1.4 < (n-1) \log_{10} 0.92 - \log_{10} 0.9$$

$$(n-1) > \frac{\log_{10} 1.4}{\log_{10} 0.92 - \log_{10} 0.9}$$

$$n-1 > 15.3$$

$$n > 16.3$$

$n = 17$

Pada hari ke-17, bilangan nanas di dusun itu adalah kurang daripada bilangan tembikai susu untuk kali pertama.

#### Info KBAT

Guna  $T_{\text{Nanas}} < T_{\text{Tembikai susu}}$  dan hukum logaritma.  
 Use  $T_{\text{Nanas}} < T_{\text{Tembikai susu}}$  and law of logarithms.

## BAB 2 HUKUM LINEAR LINEAR LAW

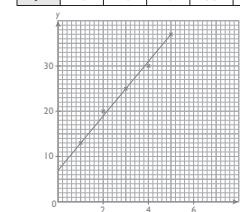
### 2.1 Garis Lurus Penyuaihan Terbaik

- A. Plot graf  $y$  melawan  $x$  dan lukis garis lurus penyuaihan terbaik. Seterusnya, cari pintasan- $y$  dan kecerunan garis lurus penyuaihan terbaik itu.

*Plot the graph of  $y$  against  $x$  and draw the line of best fit. Hence, find the  $y$ -intercept and the gradient of the line of best fit.*

#### CONTOH

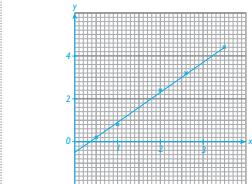
| $x$ | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|
| $y$ | 13 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 37 |



$$\text{Pintasan-}y = 7$$

$$\text{Kecerunan} = \frac{37 - 7}{5 - 0} = 6$$

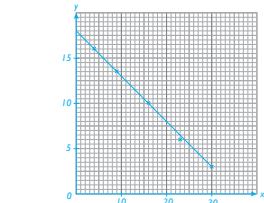
| $x$ | 0.5 | 1   | 2   | 2.6 | 3.5 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| $y$ | 0.2 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 4.4 |



$$\text{Pintasan-}y = -0.5$$

$$\text{Kecerunan} = \frac{4.4 - (-0.5)}{3.5 - 0} = 1.4$$

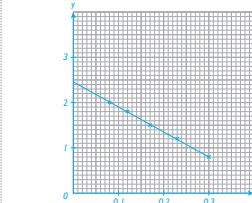
| $x$ | 4  | 9    | 16 | 23 | 30 |
|-----|----|------|----|----|----|
| $y$ | 16 | 13.5 | 10 | 6  | 3  |



$$\text{Pintasan-}y = 18$$

$$\text{Kecerunan} = \frac{18 - 3}{30 - 0} = -0.5$$

| $x$ | 0.08 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 0.3 |
|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|
| $y$ | 2    | 1.8  | 1.5  | 1.2  | 0.8 |



$$\text{Pintasan-}y = 2.45$$

$$\text{Kecerunan} = \frac{0.8 - 2.45}{0.3 - 0} = -5.5$$

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6

**B. Bagi setiap garis lurus penyuai terbaik berikut, cari nilai pemalar,  $h$  dan  $k$ , dengan persamaan yang diberi.**  
For each of the following lines of best fit, find the values of the constants,  $h$  and  $k$ , in the given equation. [12]

**CONTOH**

**FAKTA UTAMA**  
 $y = mx + c$

Persamaan/Equation:  $y = 2hkx + 3k$

$$\begin{aligned} 3k &= \text{Pintasan-}y \\ &= 3 \\ k &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2hk &= \text{Kecerunan} \\ &= \frac{7-3}{5-0} = 0.8 \\ 2h(1) &= 0.8 \\ h &= 0.4 \end{aligned}$$

**1.**

Persamaan/Equation:  $y = (h+k)x - 5h$

$$\begin{aligned} -5h &= \text{Pintasan-}y \\ &= 10-18 \\ h &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h+k &= \text{Kecerunan} \\ &= \frac{18-10}{4-0} = 2 \\ -2+k &= 2 \\ k &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

**2.**

Persamaan/Equation:  $y = \frac{1}{2}hx + h - k$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}h &= \text{Kecerunan} \\ &= \frac{17-(-3)}{7-0} = 2.5 \\ h &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h-k &= \text{pintasan-}y \\ &= -3-17 \\ &= -20 \\ 6-k &= -4 \\ k &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

**3.**

Persamaan/Equation:  $y = -4hx + k - 3$

$$\begin{aligned} -4h &= \text{Kecerunan} \\ &= \frac{-2-3.5}{2.5-0} = -2.2 \\ h &= 0.55 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k-3 &= \text{pintasan-}y \\ &= 3.5-(-2) \\ &= 5.5 \\ k &= 6.5 \end{aligned}$$

**4.**

Persamaan/Equation:  $y = 2hx + \log_{10}k$

$$\begin{aligned} 2h &= \text{Kecerunan} \\ &= \frac{0.6-2.4}{6-0} = -0.3 \\ h &= -0.15 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \log_{10}k &= \text{pintasan-}y \\ &= 2.4-0 \\ k &= 10^{2.4} = 251.2 \end{aligned}$$

**5.**

Persamaan/Equation:  $y = (2 \log_{10}h)x + \frac{k}{h}$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \log_{10}h &= \text{Kecerunan} \\ &= \frac{2.4-3.6}{5-0} = -0.24 \\ h &= 10^{-0.12} = 0.7586 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{k}{h} &= \text{pintasan-}y \\ &= 3.6-2.4 \\ k &= 0.7586 \times 5 = 3.793 \end{aligned}$$

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**C. Berdasarkan jadual yang diberikan, plot graf y melawan x dan lukis garis lurus penyuai terbaik. Seterusnya, cari setiap nilai yang dikehendaki.**  
Based on the given table, plot the graph of  $y$  against  $x$  and draw the line of best fit. Hence, find the required value. [13(a)]

**CONTOH**

|     |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| $x$ | 5  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30  |
| $y$ | 64 | 46 | 32 | 16 | 2  | -16 |

(a) Cari nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = 12$ .  
Find the value of  $y$  when  $x = 12$ .

(b) Cari nilai  $x$  apabila  $y = 30$ .  
Find the value of  $x$  when  $y = 30$ .

(a) Apabila  $x = 12$ ,  $y = 42$ .

(b) Apabila  $y = 30$ ,  $x = 15.5$ .

**1.**

|     |    |   |    |    |    |    |
|-----|----|---|----|----|----|----|
| $x$ | 2  | 4 | 6  | 8  | 10 | 12 |
| $y$ | -9 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 29 | 38 |

(a) Cari nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = 17$ .  
Find the value of  $y$  when  $x = 17$ .

(b) Cari nilai  $x$  apabila  $y = -5$ .  
Find the value of  $x$  when  $y = -5$ .

**2.**

|     |    |    |    |    |    |     |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| $x$ | 5  | 10 | 15 | 20 | 25 | 30  |
| $y$ | 68 | 52 | 32 | 18 | 0  | -18 |

(a) Apabila  $x = 9$ ,  $y = 24$ .

(b) Apabila  $y = -5$ ,  $x = 2.8$ .

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**D. Bentuk persamaan garis lurus bagi setiap yang berikut. Seterusnya, cari (a) nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = 2.5$ , dan (b) nilai  $x$  apabila  $y = 20$ .**  
Form the equation of the straight line of each of the following. Hence, find (a) the value of  $y$  when  $x = 2.5$ , and (b) the value of  $x$  when  $y = 20$ . [12:13(b)]

**CONTOH**

Kecerunan garis lurus,  
 $m = \frac{11-3}{6-2} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$

Maka,  $y = 2x + c$  ..... ①

Gantikan (2, 3) ke dalam ①.  
 $3 = 2(2) + c$   
 $c = -1$

Persamaan garis lurus ialah  $y = 2x - 1$ .

**1.**

Kecerunan garis lurus,  
 $m = \frac{3-1}{0-4} = -\frac{1}{2}$

Pintasan- $y$ ,  $c = 3$

Persamaan garis lurus ialah  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 3$ .

**2.**

Kecerunan garis lurus,  
 $m = \frac{12-3}{1-4} = -3$

Maka,  $y = -3x + c$  ..... ①

Gantikan (1, 12) ke dalam ①.  
 $12 = -3(1) + c$   
 $c = 15$

Persamaan garis lurus ialah  $y = -3x + 15$ .

**3.**

Kecerunan garis lurus,  
 $m = \frac{5-1}{4-(-2)} = \frac{2}{3}$

Maka,  $y = \frac{2}{3}x + c$  ..... ①

Gantikan (4, 5) ke dalam ①.  
 $5 = \frac{2}{3}(4) + c$   
 $c = 5 - \frac{8}{3} = \frac{7}{3}$

Persamaan garis lurus ialah  $y = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{7}{3}$ .

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## 2.2 Pengaplikasian Hukum Linear kepada Hubungan Tak Linear

**A. Angkapkan setiap persamaan tak linear kepada bentuk  $Y = mX + c$ . Seterusnya, kenal pasti  $Y$ ,  $X$ ,  $m$  dan  $c$ .**  
Express each non-linear equation in the form  $Y = mX + c$ . Hence, identify  $Y$ ,  $X$ ,  $m$  and  $c$ . [21]

**CONTOH**

(a)  $y = 4x - \frac{3}{x}$

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

$$Y = xy, X = x^2, m = 4, c = -3$$

(b)  $y = kx^{h-1}$

$$\log_{10}y = \log_{10}kx^{h-1}$$

$$= \log_{10}k + \log_{10}x^{h-1}$$

$$\log_{10}y = \log_{10}k + (h-1)\log_{10}x$$

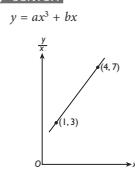
$$Y = \log_{10}y, X = \log_{10}x, m = h-1, c = \log_{10}k$$

| Persamaan tak linear<br>Non-linear equation | Persamaan linear<br>Linear equation  | $Y$            | $X$          | $m$             | $c$                     |
|---|--|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. $y = 6x^2 + 5x$                          | $\frac{y}{x} = 6x + 5$   | $\frac{y}{x}$  | $x$          | 6               | 5                       |
| 2. $y = 3\sqrt{x} - \frac{4}{\sqrt{x}}$     | $y\sqrt{x} = 3x - 4$   | $y\sqrt{x}$    | $x$          | 3               | -4                      |
| 3. $y = \frac{k}{x+h}$                      | $\frac{1}{y} = \frac{x+h}{k}$<br>$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{k}x + \frac{h}{k}$  | $\frac{1}{y}$  | $x$          | $\frac{1}{k}$   | $\frac{h}{k}$           |
| 4. $y = \frac{1}{ax^2 + bx}$                | $\frac{1}{y} = ax^2 + bx$<br>$\frac{1}{xy} = ax + b$   | $\frac{1}{xy}$ | $x$          | a               | b                       |
| 5. $y = ab^x$                               | $y = ab^x$<br>$\log_{10}y = \log_{10}ab^x$<br>$\log_{10}y = \log_{10}a + \log_{10}b^x$<br>$\log_{10}y = x\log_{10}b + \log_{10}a$  | $\log_{10}y$   | $x$          | $\log_{10}b$    | $\log_{10}a$            |
| 6. $y^2 = ax^{b+1}$                         | $\log_{10}y^2 = \log_{10}ax^{b+1}$<br>$2\log_{10}y = \log_{10}a + \log_{10}x^{b+1}$<br>$\log_{10}y = \frac{1}{2}\log_{10}a + \frac{1}{2}(b+1)\log_{10}x$<br>$\log_{10}y = \frac{b+1}{2}\log_{10}x + \frac{1}{2}\log_{10}a$ | $\log_{10}y$   | $\log_{10}x$ | $\frac{b+1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}\log_{10}a$ |

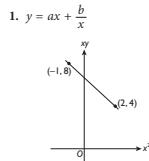
28

B. Dalam setiap yang berikut, pemboleh ubah  $x$  dan  $y$  dihubungkan oleh persamaan yang diberikan. Berdasarkan graf garis lurus yang diberikan itu, cari nilai  $a$  dan nilai  $b$ .  
In each of the following, the variables  $x$  and  $y$  are related by the given equation. Based on the given straight line graph, find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

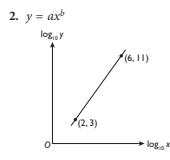
**CONTOH**



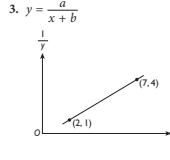
$$\begin{aligned} y &= ax^3 + bx \\ \frac{y}{x} &= ax^2 + b \\ \text{Bandingkan dengan } Y &= mX + c. \\ Y &= \frac{y}{x}, X = x^2, m = a, c = b \\ &\quad b = \frac{5}{3} \\ \text{Kecerunan garis lurus,} & Maka, a = \frac{4}{3} \text{ dan } b = \frac{5}{3} \\ a &= \frac{7-3}{4-1} = \frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad y &= ax + \frac{b}{x} \\ y &= ax + \frac{b}{x} \\ xy &= ax^2 + b \\ Y &= xy, X = x^2, m = a, c = b \\ \text{Kecerunan, } a &= \frac{8-4}{-1-2} \\ &= -\frac{4}{3} \\ &Maka, a = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ dan } b = \frac{20}{3} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad y &= ax^b \\ \log_{10} y &= \log_{10} ax^b \\ \log_{10} y &= \log_{10} a + \log_{10} x^b \\ \log_{10} y &= b \log_{10} x + \log_{10} a \\ Y &= \log_{10} y, X = \log_{10} x, \\ m = b, c = \log_{10} a & \quad a = 10^{-1} = \frac{1}{10} \\ \text{Kecerunan, } b &= \frac{11-3}{6-2} \\ &= 2 \\ &Maka, a = \frac{1}{10} \text{ dan } b = 2. \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad y &= \frac{a}{x+b} \\ \frac{1}{y} &= x + b \\ \frac{1}{y} &= \frac{x+b}{a} \\ \frac{1}{y} &= \frac{1}{a}x + \frac{b}{a} \\ Y &= \frac{1}{y}, X = x, m = \frac{1}{a}, c = \frac{b}{a} \\ \text{Kecerunan, } \frac{1}{a} &= \frac{4-1}{7-2} = \frac{3}{5} \\ a &= \frac{5}{3} \\ &Maka, a = \frac{5}{3} \text{ dan } b = -\frac{1}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

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C. Selesaikan setiap yang berikut.  
Solve each of the following.

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**CONTOH**

Jadual di bawah menunjukkan nilai-nilai bagi dua pemboleh ubah,  $x$  dan  $y$ , yang diperoleh daripada suatu eksperimen. Pembolleh ubah  $x$  dan  $y$  dihubungkan oleh persamaan  $y = ab^x$ , dengan keadaan  $a$  dan  $b$  ialah pemalar.

The table shows the values of two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ , obtained from an experiment. The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are related by the equation  $y = ab^x$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

| $x$           | 0.2   | 0.4   | 0.6   | 0.8   | 1.0   | 1.2   |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $\log_{10} y$ | 0.714 | 0.747 | 0.778 | 0.810 | 0.841 | 0.873 |

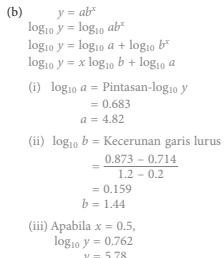
(a) Plot graf  $\log_{10} y$  melawan  $x$ , dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 0.2 unit pada paksi-x dan 2 cm kepada 0.02 unit pada paksi- $\log_{10} y$ . Seterusnya, lukis garis lurus penyeuaian terbaik.  
Plot the graph of  $\log_{10} y$  against  $x$ , using a scale of 2 cm to 0.2 unit on the  $x$ -axis and 2 cm to 0.02 unit on the  $\log_{10} y$ -axis. Hence, draw the line of best fit.

(b) Gunakan graf di (a) untuk mencari nilai  
Use the graph in (a) to find the value of

(i)  $a$ .  
(ii)  $b$ .

(iii)  $y$  apabila  $x = 0.5$ .  
 $y$  when  $x = 0.5$ .

| $x$           | 0.2   | 0.4   | 0.6   | 0.8   | 1.0   | 1.2   |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $\log_{10} y$ | 0.714 | 0.747 | 0.778 | 0.810 | 0.841 | 0.873 |



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1. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan nilai-nilai bagi dua pemboleh ubah,  $x$  dan  $y$ , yang dihubungkan oleh persamaan  $y = ax^2 + bx$ , dengan keadaan  $a$  dan  $b$  ialah pemalar.  
The table shows the values of two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ , which are related by the equation  $y = ax^2 + bx$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

| $x$ | 2    | 4    | 6    | 8     | 10    | 12    |
|-----|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| $y$ | 13.0 | 45.1 | 96.2 | 166.4 | 255.6 | 363.8 |

(a) Plot graf  $\frac{y}{x}$  melawan  $x$ .

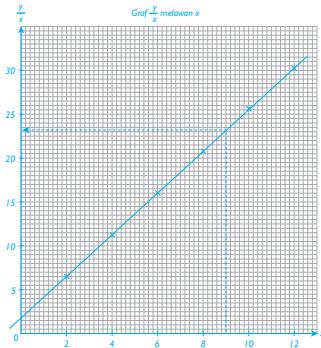
Plot the graph of  $\frac{y}{x}$  against  $x$ .

(b) Daripada graf itu, cari

(i) nilai  $a$  dan nilai  $b$ .  
From the graph, find

(ii) nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = 9$ .  
the value of  $y$  when  $x = 9$ .

| $x$           | 2   | 4    | 6    | 8    | 10   | 12   |
|---------------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|
| $\frac{y}{x}$ | 6.5 | 11.3 | 16.0 | 20.8 | 25.6 | 30.3 |



(b)

$$\begin{aligned} y &= ax^2 + bx \\ \frac{y}{x} &= ax + b \\ \text{(i) Kecerunan garis lurus,} & a = \frac{30.3 - 6.5}{12 - 2} = 2.38 \\ a &= \frac{24.8}{10} = 2.48 \\ \text{Pintasan-} \frac{y}{x}, b &= 1.75 \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Apabila  $x = 9$ ,

$$\frac{y}{x} = 23.25$$

$$y = 23.25(9)$$

$$= 209.25$$

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2. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan nilai-nilai bagi dua pemboleh ubah,  $x$  dan  $y$ , yang dihubungkan oleh persamaan  $y = ab^x$ , dengan keadaan  $a$  dan  $b$  ialah pemalar.  
The table shows the values of two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ , which are related by the equation  $y = ab^x$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

| $x$ | 2    | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     |
|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $y$ | 9.63 | 10.79 | 12.08 | 13.53 | 15.16 | 16.98 |

(a) Plot graf  $\log_{10} y$  melawan  $x$ .

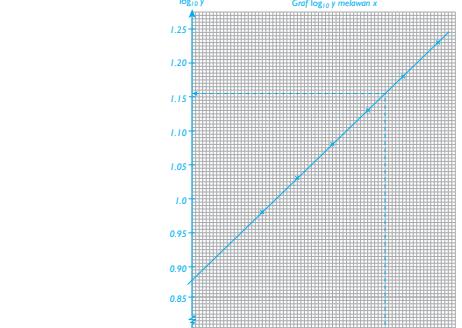
Plot the graph of  $\log_{10} y$  against  $x$ .

(b) Daripada graf itu, cari

(i) nilai  $a$  dan nilai  $b$ .  
From the graph, find

(ii) nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = 5.5$ .  
the value of  $y$  when  $x = 5.5$ .

| $x$           | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    | 7    |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| $\log_{10} y$ | 0.98 | 1.03 | 1.08 | 1.13 | 1.18 | 1.23 |



(b)

$$\begin{aligned} y &= ab^x \\ \log_{10} y &= \log_{10} ab^x \\ &= \log_{10} a + \log_{10} b^x \\ \log_{10} y &= x \log_{10} b + \log_{10} a \end{aligned}$$

(i) Pintasan- $\log_{10} y$ ,

$$\log_{10} a = 0.88$$

$$a = 7.59$$

Kecerunan garis lurus,

$$\log_{10} b = \frac{1.23 - 0.98}{7 - 2}$$

$$= 0.05$$

$$b = 1.12$$

(ii) Apabila  $x = 5.5$ ,

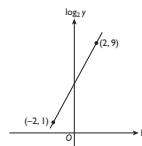
$$\log_{10} y = 1.155$$

$$y = 14.29$$

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**D. Selesaikan setiap yang berikut.**  
Solve each of the following.

**CONTOH**



Graf garis lurus di sebelah diperoleh dengan memplot  $\log_2 y$  melawan  $\log_2 x$ .  
The straight line graph is obtained by plotting  $\log_2 y$  against  $\log_2 x$ .

- Ungkapkan  $\log_2 y$  dalam sebutan  $\log_2 x$ .  
Express  $\log_2 y$  in terms of  $\log_2 x$ .
- Ungkapkan  $y$  dalam sebutan  $x$ .  
Express  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .
- Cari nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = 3$ .  
Find the value of  $y$  when  $x = 3$ .

$$(a) \text{ Kecerunan garis lurus, } m = \frac{9 - 1}{2 - (-2)} = 2$$

$$\text{Maka, } \log_2 y = 2 \log_2 x + c \dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{Gantikan } (2, 9) \text{ ke dalam ①.}$$

$$9 = 2(2) + c$$

$$c = 5$$

$$\text{Persamaan garis lurus ialah } \log_2 y = 2 \log_2 x + 5.$$

$$(b) \log_2 y - 2 \log_2 x = 5$$

$$\log_2 y - \log_2 x^2 = 5$$

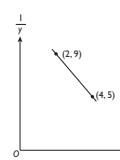
$$\log_2 \frac{y}{x^2} = 5$$

$$\frac{y}{x^2} = 2^5$$

$$y = 32x^2$$

$$(c) \text{ Apabila } x = 3, y = 32(3)^2 = 288$$

1.



Graf garis lurus di sebelah diperoleh dengan memplot  $\frac{1}{y}$  melawan  $\frac{1}{x}$ .  
The straight line graph is obtained by plotting  $\frac{1}{y}$  against  $\frac{1}{x}$ .

- Ungkapkan  $\frac{1}{y}$  dalam sebutan  $\frac{1}{x}$ .  
Express  $\frac{1}{y}$  in terms of  $\frac{1}{x}$ .
- Ungkapkan  $y$  dalam sebutan  $x$ .  
Express  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .
- Cari nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ .  
Find the value of  $y$  when  $x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

(a) Kecerunan garis lurus,

$$m = \frac{9 - 5}{2 - 4} = -2$$

$$\text{Maka, } \frac{1}{y} = -2\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + c \dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{Gantikan } (2, 9) \text{ ke dalam ①.}$$

$$9 = -2(2) + c$$

$$c = 13$$

$$\text{Persamaan garis lurus ialah } \frac{1}{y} = -\frac{2}{x} + 13.$$

$$(b) \frac{1}{y} = \frac{-2 + 13x}{x}$$

$$y = \frac{x}{13x - 2}$$

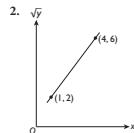
$$(c) \text{ Apabila } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{13\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - 2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{9}$$

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[23]



Graf garis lurus di sebelah diperoleh dengan memplot  $\sqrt{y}$  melawan  $x^2$ .  
The straight line graph is obtained by plotting  $\sqrt{y}$  against  $x^2$ .

- Ungkapkan  $\sqrt{y}$  dalam sebutan  $x^2$ .  
Express  $\sqrt{y}$  in terms of  $x^2$ .
- Ungkapkan  $y$  dalam sebutan  $x$ .  
Express  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .
- Cari nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = 2$ .  
Find the value of  $y$  when  $x = 2$ .

(a) Kecerunan garis lurus,

$$m = \frac{6 - 2}{4 - 1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$\text{Maka, } \sqrt{y} = \frac{4}{3}(2x^2 + 1) \dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{Gantikan } (1, 2) \text{ ke dalam ①.}$$

$$2 = \frac{4}{3}(1) + c$$

$$c = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\text{Persamaan garis lurus ialah } \sqrt{y} = \frac{4}{3}x^2 + \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$(b) \sqrt{y} = \frac{2(2x^2 + 1)}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{9}(2x^2 + 1)^2$$

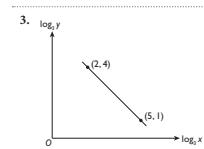
$$= 36$$

$$(c) \text{ Apabila } x = 2,$$

$$y = \frac{4}{9}(2(2)^2 + 1)^2$$

$$= 36$$

2.



Graf garis lurus di sebelah diperoleh dengan memplot  $\log_3 y$  melawan  $\log_3 x$ .  
The straight line graph is obtained by plotting  $\log_3 y$  against  $\log_3 x$ .

- Ungkapkan  $\log_3 y$  dalam sebutan  $\log_3 x$ .  
Express  $\log_3 y$  in terms of  $\log_3 x$ .
- Ungkapkan  $y$  dalam sebutan  $x$ .  
Express  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .
- Cari nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = 12$ .  
Find the value of  $y$  when  $x = 12$ .

(a) Kecerunan garis lurus,

$$m = \frac{1 - 4}{5 - 2} = -1$$

$$\text{Maka, } \log_3 y = -\log_3 x + c \dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{Gantikan } (2, 4) \text{ ke dalam ①.}$$

$$4 = -2 + c$$

$$c = 6$$

$$\text{Persamaan garis lurus ialah } \log_3 y = -\log_3 x + 6.$$

$$(b) \log_3 y + \log_3 x = 6$$

$$\log_3 xy = 6$$

$$xy = 3^6$$

$$y = 729$$

$$(c) \text{ Apabila } x = 12,$$

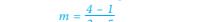
$$y = \frac{729}{12}$$

$$= 60\frac{3}{4}$$

$$\text{Persamaan garis lurus ialah } \log_3 y = -\log_3 x + 6.$$

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3.



Graf garis lurus di sebelah diperoleh dengan memplot  $\log_3 y$  melawan  $\log_3 x$ .  
The straight line graph is obtained by plotting  $\log_3 y$  against  $\log_3 x$ .

- Ungkapkan  $\log_3 y$  dalam sebutan  $\log_3 x$ .  
Express  $\log_3 y$  in terms of  $\log_3 x$ .
- Ungkapkan  $y$  dalam sebutan  $x$ .  
Express  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .
- Cari nilai  $y$  apabila  $x = 12$ .  
Find the value of  $y$  when  $x = 12$ .

(a) Kecerunan garis lurus,

$$m = \frac{1 - 4}{5 - 2} = -1$$

$$\text{Maka, } \log_3 y = -\log_3 x + c \dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{Gantikan } (2, 4) \text{ ke dalam ①.}$$

$$4 = -2 + c$$

$$c = 6$$

$$\text{Persamaan garis lurus ialah } \log_3 y = -\log_3 x + 6.$$

$$\text{Kecerunan garis lurus } = -\frac{12}{(-4)} = 3$$

$$\text{Pintasan-}(y + x) = 12.$$

$$\text{Persamaan garis lurus ialah}$$

$$y + x = 3x^2 + 12$$

$$y = 3x^2 - x + 12$$

4. Pembelahan ubah  $x$  dan  $y$  dihubungkan oleh persamaan  $xy = 5x - 3x^4$ . Rajah di bawah menunjukkan graf garis lurus  $MN$  yang diperoleh dengan memplot  $y$  melawan  $x^3$ .

The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are related by the equation  $xy = 5x - 3x^4$ . The diagram shows the straight line graph obtained by plotting  $y$  against  $x^3$ .

(a) Ungkapkan persamaan  $xy = 5x - 3x^4$  dalam bentuk linear yang digunakan untuk memperoleh graf garis lurus seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah di atas.

Express the equation  $xy = 5x - 3x^4$  in its linear form used to obtain the straight line graph as shown in the diagram.

(b) Nyatakan

$y = 5x - 3x^4$ , dengan keadaan  $a$  ialah pemalar.

(i) kecerunan bagi garis lurus  $MN$ .

(ii) koordinat  $M$ , the coordinates of  $M$ .

(a)  $xy = 5x - 3x^4$

$y = 5 - 3x^3$

(b) (i) kecerunan = -3

(ii) koordinat  $M$  ialah  $(0, 5)$ .

[3]

5. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan graf garis lurus yang

diperoleh dengan memplot  $(y + x)$  melawan  $x^2$ .

The diagram shows the straight line graph obtained by plotting  $(y + x)$  against  $x^2$ .

(a)  $y = 5x - 3x^4$

$x^2y = 5x^3 - 2k$

Kecerunan garis lurus  $= \frac{19 - 4}{m - 0} = 3$

$m = \frac{15}{3} = 5$

Pintasan- $x^2y$ ,  $-2k = 4$

$k = -2$

Ungkapkan  $y$  dalam sebutan  $x$ .

Express  $y$  in terms of  $x$ .

[3]

**PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 1**

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

1. Pembelahan ubah  $x$  dan  $y$  dihubungkan oleh persamaan  $y = ab^x$ , dengan keadaan  $a$  dan  $b$  ialah pemalar. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan graf garis lurus yang diperoleh dengan memplot  $\log_3 y$  melawan  $x$ .

The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are related by the equation  $y = ab^x$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants. The diagram shows the straight line graph obtained by plotting  $\log_3 y$  against  $x$ .

Cari nilai  $a$  dan nilai  $b$ .  
Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

$$y = ab^x$$

$$\log_3 y = \log_3 ab^x$$

$$= \log_3 a + \log_3 b^x$$

$$\log_3 y = x \log_3 b + \log_3 a$$

$$\text{Kecerunan garis lurus, } \log_3 b = \frac{9 - 1}{-1 - 3} = -2$$

$$b = 3^{-2} = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{Maka, } \log_3 y = -2x + \log_3 a \dots \text{①}$$

$$\text{Gantikan } (3, 1) \text{ ke dalam ①.}$$

$$1 = -2(3) + \log_3 a$$

$$\log_3 a = 7$$

$$a = 3^7 = 2187$$

2. Pembelahan ubah  $x$  dan  $y$  dihubungkan oleh persamaan  $\frac{a}{y} = 1 + \frac{b}{x^2}$ . Rajah di bawah menunjukkan graf garis lurus yang diperoleh dengan memplot  $\frac{1}{y}$  melawan  $\frac{1}{x^2}$ .

The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are related by the equation  $\frac{a}{y} = 1 + \frac{b}{x^2}$ . The diagram shows the straight line graph obtained by plotting  $\frac{1}{y}$  against  $\frac{1}{x^2}$ .

Cari nilai  $a$  dan nilai  $b$ .  
Find the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .

$$\frac{a}{y} = 1 + \frac{b}{x^2}$$

$$a = y + \frac{b}{x^2}y$$

$$a = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{b}{x^2}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{b}{x^2}$$

$$\text{The diagram shows the straight line graph obtained by plotting } \frac{1}{y} \text{ against } \frac{1}{x^2}.$$

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35

### PRAKТИS FORMATIF Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

1. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan nilai-nilai bagi dua pemboleh ubah,  $x$  dan  $y$ , yang diperoleh daripada suatu eksperimen. Pemboleh ubah  $x$  dan  $y$  dihubungkan oleh persamaan  $y = \frac{p}{q^x}$ , dengan keadaan  $p$  dan  $q$  ialah pemalar.

The table shows the values of two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ , obtained from an experiment. The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are related by the equation  $y = \frac{p}{q^x}$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are constants.

| $x$ | 2    | 4    | 6    | 8    | 10   | 12   |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| $y$ | 3.04 | 2.19 | 1.58 | 1.10 | 0.79 | 0.57 |

(a) Berdasarkan jadual di atas, bina satu jadual bagi nilai  $\log_{10} y$ .

[1] Based on the table, construct a table for the values of  $\log_{10} y$ .

- (b) Plot  $\log_{10} y$  melawan  $x$ , dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 2 unit pada paksi-x dan 2 cm kepada 0.1 unit pada paksi- $\log_{10} y$ . Seterusnya, lukis garis lurus penyuian terbaik.

Plot  $\log_{10} y$  against  $x$ , using a scale of 2 cm to 2 units on the  $x$ -axis and 2 cm to 0.1 unit on the  $\log_{10} y$ -axis. Hence, draw the line of the best fit.

[3]

- (c) Gunakan graf di (b) untuk mencari nilai

[2] Use the graph in (b) to find the value of

- (i)  $y$  apabila  $x = 5$ . (ii)  $p$ . (iii)  $q$ .

[6]

| $x$           | 2     | 4     | 6     | 8     | 10     | 12     |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| $\log_{10} y$ | 0.483 | 0.340 | 0.199 | 0.041 | -0.102 | -0.244 |

(a) Rujuk JAWAPAN di muka surat 158.

$$(c) y = \frac{p}{q^x}$$

$$\log_{10} y = \log_{10} \left( \frac{p}{q^x} \right)$$

$$= \log_{10} p - \log_{10} q^x$$

$$\log_{10} y = -x \log_{10} q + \log_{10} p$$

(i) Apabila  $x = 5$ ,

$$\log_{10} y = 0.265$$

$$y = 1.84$$

(ii) Pintasan-log<sub>10</sub> y,  $\log_{10} p = 0.63$

$$p = 4.27$$

(iii) Kecerunan,  $-\log_{10} q = \frac{-0.245 - 0.485}{12 - 2}$

$$\log_{10} q = 0.073$$

$$q = 1.18$$

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2. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan nilai-nilai bagi dua pemboleh ubah  $x$  dan  $y$ , yang diperoleh daripada suatu eksperimen.

[2] Pemboleh ubah  $x$  dan  $y$  dihubungkan oleh persamaan  $px = qy + xy$ , dengan keadaan  $p$  dan  $q$  ialah pemalar.

The table shows the values of two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ , obtained from an experiment. The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are related by the equation  $px = qy + xy$ , where  $p$  and  $q$  are constants.

| $x$ | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $y$ | 1.018 | 0.542 | 0.439 | 0.394 | 0.369 | 0.353 |

(a) Berdasarkan jadual di atas, bina satu jadual bagi nilai-nilai  $\frac{1}{y}$  dan  $\frac{1}{x}$ .

[2] Based on the table, construct a table for the values of  $\frac{1}{y}$  and  $\frac{1}{x}$ .

[2]

(b) Plot  $\frac{1}{y}$  melawan  $\frac{1}{x}$ , dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 0.1 unit pada paksi- $\frac{1}{x}$  dan 2 cm kepada 0.5 unit pada paksi- $\frac{1}{y}$ .

Seterusnya, lukis garis lurus penyuian terbaik. Plot  $\frac{1}{y}$  against  $\frac{1}{x}$ , using a scale of 2 cm to 0.1 unit on the  $\frac{1}{x}$ -axis and 2 cm to 0.5 unit on the  $\frac{1}{y}$ -axis. Hence, draw the line of the best fit.

[3]

(c) Gunakan graf di (b) untuk mencari nilai

[2] Use the graph in (b) to find the value of

(i)  $p$ .

(ii)  $q$ .

[5]

| $\frac{1}{x}$ | 0.50 | 0.33 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.17 | 0.14 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| $\frac{1}{y}$ | 0.98 | 1.85 | 2.28 | 2.54 | 2.71 | 2.83 |

(b) Rujuk JAWAPAN di muka surat 158.

(c)  $px = qy + xy$

$$px = (q + x)y$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{q + x}{px}$$

$$\frac{1}{y} = \frac{q}{p} \left( \frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{1}{p}$$

(i) Pintasan- $\frac{1}{y}$ ,  $\frac{1}{p} = 3.55$

$$p = \frac{1}{3.55}$$

$$= 0.28$$

(ii) Kecerunan,  $\frac{q}{p} = \frac{0.98 - 3.05}{0.5 - 0.1}$

$$\frac{q}{p} = \frac{-2.07}{0.4}$$

$$q = -1.45$$

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3. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan nilai-nilai bagi dua pemboleh ubah,  $x$  dan  $y$ , yang diperoleh daripada suatu eksperimen.

[2] Pemboleh ubah  $x$  dan  $y$  dihubungkan oleh persamaan  $y = \frac{m}{2}x + \frac{3k}{x}$ , dengan keadaan  $m$  dan  $k$  ialah pemalar.

The table shows the values of two variables,  $x$  and  $y$ , obtained from an experiment. The variables  $x$  and  $y$  are related by the equation  $y = \frac{m}{2}x + \frac{3k}{x}$ , where  $m$  and  $k$  are constants.

| $x$ | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6    |
|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| $y$ | 3.15 | 2.21 | 2.17 | 2.36 | 2.65 | 2.98 |

(a) Berdasarkan jadual di atas, bina satu jadual bagi nilai-nilai  $x^2$  dan  $xy$ .

[2] Based on the table, construct a table for the values of  $x^2$  and  $xy$ .

[2]

(b) Plot  $xy$  melawan  $x^2$ , dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 unit pada paksi- $x^2$  dan 2 cm kepada 2 unit pada paksi- $xy$ .

Seterusnya, lukis garis lurus penyuian terbaik. Plot  $xy$  against  $x^2$ , using a scale of 2 cm to 5 units on the  $x^2$ -axis and 2 cm to 2 units on the  $xy$ -axis. Hence, draw the line of the best fit.

[3]

(c) Gunakan graf di (b) untuk mencari nilai

[2] Use the graph in (b) to find the value of

- (i)  $m$ . (ii)  $k$ .

[5]

| $x^2$ | 1    | 4    | 9    | 16   | 25    | 36    |
|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| $xy$  | 3.15 | 4.42 | 6.51 | 9.44 | 13.25 | 17.88 |

(b) Rujuk JAWAPAN di muka surat 159.

$$(c) y = \frac{m}{2}x + \frac{3k}{x}$$

$$xy = \frac{m}{2}x^2 + 3k$$

$$(i) \text{ Kecerunan}, \frac{m}{2} = \frac{17.5 - 4.8}{35 - 5}$$

$$= 0.423$$

$$m = 0.846$$

$$(ii) \text{ Pintasan-}xy, 3k = 2.70$$

$$k = 0.90$$

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### FOKUS KBAT

Kemahiran Kognitif: Menganalisis

Konteks: Pengaplikasian Hukum Linear kepada Hubungan Tak Linear

Sorang murid menjalankan eksperimen untuk mengkaji hubungan antara isi padu,  $V \text{ m}^3$ , dengan tekanan gas,  $P \text{ kpa}$ , bagi gas dalam sebuah bekas yang boleh dilaraskan. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan data bagi nilai-nilai  $V$  dan  $P$  yang diperoleh daripada eksperimen itu, dengan keadaan satu daripada nilai  $P$  adalah tidak lengkap.

A student carries out an experiment to investigate the relationship between the volume,  $V \text{ m}^3$ , and the gas pressure,  $P \text{ kpa}$ , of the gas in an adjustable container. The table shows the data for the values of  $V$  and  $P$  obtained from the experiment, where one of the values of  $P$  is incomplete.

| $V \text{ m}^3$ | 0.200 | 0.251 | 0.302 | 0.355 | 0.501 | 0.631 | 0.794 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| $P \text{ kpa}$ | ?     | 1.779 | 1.411 | 1.153 | 0.750 | 0.562 | 0.417 |

(a) Plot  $\log_{10} P$  melawan  $\log_{10} \frac{1}{V}$ , dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 0.1 unit pada kedua-dua paksi.

Seterusnya, lukis garis lurus penyuian terbaik untuk menentukan nilai  $P$  yang tidak lengkap itu.

Plot  $\log_{10} P$  against  $\log_{10} \frac{1}{V}$ , using a scale of 2 cm to 0.1 unit on both axes.

Hence, draw the line of best fit to determine the value of  $P$  which is incomplete.

(b) Hubungan antara  $P$  dengan  $V$  diberi oleh  $PV^n = k$ , dengan keadaan  $k$  dan  $n$  ialah pemalar. Terangkan bagaimana murid itu dapat menentukan nilai  $k$  dan nilai  $n$  dengan menggunakan graf di (a). Seterusnya, cari nilai  $k$  dan nilai  $n$ .

The relationship between  $P$  and  $V$  is given by  $PV^n = k$ , where  $k$  and  $n$  are constants. Explain how the student can determine the values of  $k$  and  $n$  by using the graph in (a). Hence, find the values of  $k$  and  $n$ .

(c) Pada mulanya, tukarkan persamaan  $PV^n = k$  kepada bentuk linear  $Y = mx + c$ , dengan keadaan  $Y = \log_{10} P$  dan  $X = \log_{10} \frac{1}{V}$  yang sepadan dengan graf yang dilukis di (a).

$PV^n = k$

$$P = \frac{k}{V^n}$$

$$\log_{10} P = \log_{10} \frac{k}{V^n}$$

$$\log_{10} P = \log_{10} k + \log_{10} \left( \frac{1}{V} \right)^n$$

$$\log_{10} P = n \log_{10} \frac{1}{V} + \log_{10} k$$

Bandingkan dengan bentuk linear  $Y = mx + c$ .

$$n = \text{kecerunan graf and } \log_{10} k = \text{pintasan-} \log_{10} P$$

Daripada graf,  $\log_{10} k = -0.5$

$$k = 0.316$$

$$n = \frac{0.25 - (-0.5)}{0.6 - 0}$$

$$= 1.25$$

Daripada graf, apabila  $\log_{10} \frac{1}{V} = 0.7$ ,  $\log_{10} P = 0.375$

$$P = 2.37$$

Nilai  $P$  yang tidak lengkap = 2.37.

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**BAB**  
**3**  
**PENGAMIRAN**  
**INTEGRATION**

**3.1 Kamiran Tak Tentu**

A. Selesaikan setiap yang berikut dengan fungsi  $y = f(x)$  yang diberi.  
Solve each of the following with the given function  $y = f(x)$ .

**CONTOH**

$y = (2 - 3x)^5$   
Tunjukkan bahawa  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -15(2 - 3x)^4$  dan cari  $\int (2 - 3x)^4 dx$ .  
Show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -15(2 - 3x)^4$  and find  $\int (2 - 3x)^4 dx$ .

$y = (2 - 3x)^5$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 5(2 - 3x)^4(-3)$  **FAKTA UTAMA**  
 $= -15(2 - 3x)^4$   
 $\bullet \frac{d}{dx} f(x) = f'(x)$   
 $\int (2 - 3x)^4 dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{-15} \int -15(2 - 3x)^4 dx$   
 $= -\frac{1}{15}(2 - 3x)^5 + c$

$y = \frac{x}{3x+2}$   
Tunjukkan bahawa  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{(3x+2)^2}$  dan cari  $\int \frac{1}{(3x+2)^2} dx$ .  
Show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2}{(3x+2)^2}$  and find  $\int \frac{1}{(3x+2)^2} dx$ .

$y = \frac{x}{3x+2}$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(3x+2)(1) - x(3)}{(3x+2)^2}$   
 $= \frac{2}{(3x+2)^2}$   
 $\int \frac{1}{(3x+2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2}{(3x+2)^2} dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{3x+2} \right) + c$

**1.**  $y = (2x + 5)^4$   
Tunjukkan bahawa  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 8(2x + 5)^3$  dan cari  $\int (2x + 5)^3 dx$ .  
Show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 8(2x + 5)^3$  and find  $\int (2x + 5)^3 dx$ .

$y = (2x + 5)^4$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4(2x + 5)^3(2)$   
 $= 8(2x + 5)^3$   
 $\int (2x + 5)^3 dx = \frac{1}{8} \int 8(2x + 5)^3 dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{8}(2x + 5)^4 + c$

**3.**  $y = \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2$   
Tunjukkan bahawa  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{2}{x^3}$  dan cari  $\int \left( x - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx$ .  
Show that  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{2}{x^3}$  and find  $\int \left( x - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx$ .

$y = \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2$   
 $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 2$   
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + (-2)x^{-3} + 0 = 2x - \frac{2}{x^3}$   
 $\int \left( x - \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left( 2x - \frac{2}{x^3} \right) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 + c$

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**B. Cari setiap kamiran berikut.**  
Find each of the following integrals.

**CONTOH**

(a)  $\int 6 dx$   
 $= 6x + c$

(b)  $\int x^3 dx$   
 $= \frac{x^4}{4} + c$

(c)  $\int 4x^3 dx$   
 $= 4 \left( \frac{x^2}{2} \right) + c$   
 $= \frac{2}{x^2} + c$

**FAKTA UTAMA**

- $\int k dx = kx + c$
- $\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, n \neq -1$
- $\int ax^n dx = \frac{ax^{n+1}}{n+1} + c, n \neq -1$

**1.**  $\int x^5 dx = \frac{x^6}{6} + c$

**2.**  $\int 8x^2 dx = \frac{8x^3}{3} + c$

**3.**  $\int 8 dx = 8x + c$

**4.**  $\int \frac{10}{3}x^4 dx = \frac{10}{3} \left( \frac{x^5}{5} \right) + c$   
 $= \frac{2}{3}x^5 + c$

**5.**  $\int 5x^4 dx = \frac{5x^5}{5} + c$   
 $= \frac{5}{3}x^5 + c$

**6.**  $\int \frac{10}{x^6} dx = \int 10x^{-6} dx$   
 $= \frac{10x^{-5}}{-5} + c$   
 $= -\frac{2}{x^5} + c$

**C. Cari setiap kamiran tak tentu berikut.**  
Find each of the following indefinite integrals.

**CONTOH**

**1.**  $\int x(4x - 3) dx = \int (4x^2 - 3x) dx$   
 $= \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} + c$

**2.**  $\int (x - 3)(x + 3) dx = \int (x^2 - 9) dx$   
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} - 9x + c$

**3.**  $\int (x - 1)(x + 4) dx = \int (x^2 + 3x - 4) dx$   
 $= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2}{2} - 4x + c$

**4.**  $\int (2x - 1)^2 dx = \int (4x^2 - 4x + 1) dx$   
 $= \frac{4x^3}{3} - 2x^2 + x + c$

**5.**  $\int \frac{3x^4 - 5}{x^2} dx = \int \left( 3x^2 - \frac{5}{x^2} \right) dx$   
 $= \frac{3x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^{-1}}{(-1)} + c$   
 $= x^3 + \frac{5}{x} + c$

**42**

**D. Cari persamaan lengkung, diberi fungsi kecerunannya dan satu titik yang dilaluiinya.**  
Find the equation of the curve, given its gradient function and a point through which it passes.

**CONTOH**

Fungsi kecerunan  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x - 3$ ; Titik  $(2, -1)$   
Gradient function  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x - 3$ ; Point  $(2, -1)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4x - 3$   
 $y = \int (4x - 3) dx$   
 $y = 2x^2 - 3x + c$  ..... ①

Gantikan  $x = 2$  dan  $y = -1$  ke dalam ①.  
 $-1 = 2(2)^2 - 3(2) + c$   
 $-1 = 8 - 6 + c$   
 $c = -3$

Persamaan lengkung ialah  $y = 2x^2 - 3x - 3$ .

**1.** Fungsi kecerunan  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 - 2x$ ; Titik  $(4, 1)$   
Gradient function  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 - 2x$ ; Point  $(4, 1)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 - 2x$   
 $y = \int (3 - 2x) dx$   
 $y = 3x - x^2 + c$  ..... ①

Gantikan  $x = 4$  dan  $y = 1$  ke dalam ①.  
 $1 = 3(4) - 4^2 + c$   
 $c = 5$

Persamaan lengkung ialah  $y = 3x - x^2 + 5$ .

**2.** Fungsi kecerunan  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{1}{x^2}$ ; Titik  $(3, -2)$   
Gradient function  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{1}{x^2}$ ; Point  $(3, -2)$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x - \frac{1}{x^2}$   
 $y = \int \left( 2x - \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$   
 $= x^2 - \frac{x^{-1}}{(-1)} + c$   
 $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x} + c$  ..... ①

Gantikan  $x = 3$  dan  $y = -2$  ke dalam ①.  
 $-2 = 3^2 + \frac{1}{3} + c$   
 $c = -11\frac{1}{3}$

Persamaan lengkung ialah  $y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x} - 11\frac{1}{3}$ .

**3.** Fungsi kecerunan  $f'(x) = \left( 2x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2$ ; Titik  $(1, 2)$   
Gradient function  $f'(x) = \left( 2x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2$ ; Point  $(1, 2)$

$f'(x) = \left( 2x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2$   
 $y = \int \left( 2x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 dx$   
 $= \int \left( 4x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 4 \right) dx$   
 $y = \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x} + 4x + c$  ..... ①

Gantikan  $x = 1$  dan  $y = 2$  ke dalam ①.  
 $2 = \frac{4}{3} - 1 + 4 + c$   
 $c = -2\frac{1}{3}$

Persamaan lengkung ialah  $y = \frac{4x^3}{3} - \frac{1}{x} + 4x - 2\frac{1}{3}$ .

**43**

**E. Cari setiap kamiran tak tentu berikut.**  
Find each of the following indefinite integrals.

**CONTOH**

**1.**  $\int (3 - 2x)^4 dx = \frac{(3 - 2x)^4 + 1}{(-2)(4+1)} + c$   
 $= \frac{1}{10}(3 - 2x)^5 + c$

**FAKTA UTAMA**

$\int (ax + b)^n dx = \frac{(ax + b)^{n+1}}{a(n+1)} + c$

**2.**  $\int 14(3x - 4)^6 dx = \frac{14(3x - 4)^7}{3(7)} + c$   
 $= \frac{2}{3}(3x - 4)^7 + c$

**3.**  $\int 6(5 - 2x)^7 dx = \frac{6(5 - 2x)^8}{(-2)(8)} + c$   
 $= -\frac{3}{8}(5 - 2x)^8 + c$

**4.**  $\int 3(4 - x)^5 dx = \frac{3(4 - x)^6}{(-1)(6)} + c$   
 $= -\frac{1}{2}(4 - x)^6 + c$

**5.**  $\int 8(1 + 2x)^3 dx = \frac{8(1 + 2x)^4}{(2)(-2)} + c$   
 $= -2(1 + 2x)^2 + c$   
 $= \frac{-2}{(1 + 2x)^2} + c$

**6.**  $\int 20(2 - 5x)^{-4} dx = \frac{20(2 - 5x)^{-3}}{(-5)(-3)} + c$   
 $= \frac{4}{3}(2 - 5x)^{-3} + c$   
 $= \frac{4}{3(2 - 5x)^3} + c$

**7.**  $\int \frac{1}{(3x - 2)^2} dx = \int (3x - 2)^{-2} dx$   
 $= \frac{(3x - 2)^{-1}}{(3)(-1)} + c$   
 $= \frac{-1}{3(3x - 2)} + c$

**8.**  $\int \frac{24}{(4x + 1)^3} dx = \int 24(4x + 1)^{-3} dx$   
 $= \frac{24(4x + 1)^{-2}}{4(-2)} + c$   
 $= -\frac{3}{(4x + 1)^2} + c$

**9.**  $\int \frac{12}{(1 - 3x)^5} dx = \int 12(1 - 3x)^{-5} dx$   
 $= \frac{12(1 - 3x)^{-4}}{(-3)(-4)} + c$   
 $= \frac{1}{(1 - 3x)^4} + c$

**10.**  $\int \frac{18}{(3 - 2x)^2} dx = \int 18(3 - 2x)^{-2} dx$   
 $= \frac{18(3 - 2x)^{-1}}{(-2)(-6)} + c$   
 $= \frac{3}{2(3 - 2x)^6} + c$

**44**

### 3.2 Kamiran Tentu

A. Nilaikan setiap yang berikut.  
Evaluate each of the following.

**CONTOH**

$$(a) \int_1^2 (3x - x^2) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \left[ \frac{3(2)^2}{2} - \frac{(2)^3}{3} \right] - \left[ \frac{3(1)^2}{2} - \frac{(1)^3}{3} \right]$$

$$= 6 - \frac{8}{3} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$= 2\frac{1}{6}$$

$$(b) \int_{-1}^0 (2x + 3)^4 dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{(2x+3)^5}{5} \right]_{-1}^0$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} [3^5 - (-2+3)^5]$$

$$= \frac{1}{10} (243 - 1)$$

$$= 24\frac{1}{5}$$

**FAKTA UTAMA**

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = [F(x)]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$1. \int_1^3 (4-x) dx = \left[ 4x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^3$$

$$= (12 - \frac{9}{2}) - (4 - \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= 4$$

$$2. \int_1^2 x(2x-3) dx = \int_1^2 (2x^2 - 3x) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{2x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{16}{3} - 6 \right) - \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{6}$$

$$3. \int_2^3 \left( 3 + \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx = \left[ 3x - \frac{4}{x} \right]_2^3$$

$$= \left( 9 - \frac{4}{3} \right) - (6 - 2)$$

$$= 3\frac{2}{3}$$

$$4. \int_1^2 (3x-2)^3 dx = \left[ \frac{(3x-2)^4}{4} \right]_1^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (4^4 - 1)$$

$$= 21\frac{1}{4}$$

$$5. \int_1^3 (1-2x)^{-2} dx = \left[ \frac{(1-2x)^{-1}}{(-2)(-1)} \right]_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{1-2x} \right]_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ -\frac{1}{5} - (-1) \right]$$

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

$$6. \int_{-2}^{-1} \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} \left( x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_{-2}^{-1}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{3} - 2 + 1 \right) - \left( -\frac{8}{3} - 4 + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

$$= 4\frac{5}{6}$$

$$7. \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{(2x-3)^3} dx = \left[ \frac{(2x-3)^{-2}}{(2)(-2)} \right]_{-1}^0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{(2x-3)^2} \right]_{-1}^0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{9} - \left( \frac{1}{25} \right) \right]$$

$$= -\frac{4}{225}$$

$$8. \int_{-3}^{-1} \frac{x^2-4}{x^2} dx = \int_{-3}^{-1} \left( x - \frac{4}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{4}{x} \right]_{-3}^{-1}$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} - 4 \right) - \left( \frac{9}{2} - \frac{4}{3} \right)$$

$$= -6\frac{2}{3}$$

45

B. Diberi  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 8$  dan  $\int_3^4 f(x) dx = 15$ , cari setiap yang berikut.

Given  $\int_1^3 f(x) dx = 8$  and  $\int_3^4 f(x) dx = 15$ , find each of the following.

**CONTOH**

$$(a) \int_1^5 5f(x) dx = - \int_1^3 5f(x) dx$$

$$= -5 \int_1^3 f(x) dx$$

$$= -5(8)$$

$$= -40$$

$$(b) \int_3^4 [2f(x) - 3x] dx = 2 \int_3^4 f(x) dx - \int_3^4 3x dx$$

$$= 2(15) - \left[ \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_3^4$$

$$= 30 - \frac{3}{2}(4^2 - 3^2)$$

$$= 19\frac{1}{2}$$

$$1. \int_1^3 5f(x) dx = \int_1^3 f(x) dx$$

$$= 5(8)$$

$$= 40$$

$$2. \int_4^6 6f(x) dx = - \int_4^6 f(x) dx$$

$$= -6(15)$$

$$= -90$$

$$3. \int_1^4 f(x) dx = 3 \left[ \int_1^3 f(x) dx + \int_3^4 f(x) dx \right]$$

$$= 3[8 + 15]$$

$$= 69$$

$$4. \int_1^3 [2f(x) + 4] dx = \int_1^3 2f(x) dx + \int_1^3 4 dx$$

$$= 2 \int_1^3 f(x) dx + [4x]_1^3$$

$$= 2(8) + 4(3) - 4$$

$$= 24$$

$$5. \int_1^3 [3f(x) - 4x^2] dx = 3 \int_1^3 f(x) dx - \int_1^3 4x^2 dx$$

$$= 3(8) - \left[ \frac{4x^3}{3} \right]_1^3$$

$$= 24 - \frac{4}{3}(3^3 - 1)$$

$$= 24 - \frac{4}{3}(26) = -10\frac{2}{3}$$

$$6. \int_3^4 [4x - 3f(x)] dx = \int_3^4 4x dx - \int_3^4 3f(x) dx$$

$$= [2x^2]_3^4 - 3(15)$$

$$= 2(4^2 - 3^2) - 45$$

$$= -31$$

7. Cari nilai k jika  $\int_3^4 [4f(x) - kx] dx = 30$ .

Find the value of k if  $\int_3^4 [4f(x) - kx] dx = 30$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_3^4 [4f(x) - kx] dx &= 30 \\ \int_3^4 4f(x) dx - \int_3^4 kx dx &= 30 \\ 4(15) - \left[ \frac{kx^2}{2} \right]_3^4 &= 30 \\ -\frac{k}{2}(4^2 - 3^2) &= 30 - 60 \\ -\frac{7k}{2} &= -30 \\ k &= 8\frac{4}{7} \end{aligned}$$

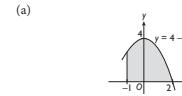
8. Cari nilai k jika  $\int_3^4 [x^2 - kf(x)] dx = 20$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_3^4 [x^2 - kf(x)] dx &= 20 \\ \int_3^4 x^2 dx - \int_3^4 kf(x) dx &= 20 \\ \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_3^4 - k(8) &= 20 \\ \frac{1}{3}(3^3 - 1) - 8k &= 20 \\ -\frac{7}{2}k &= -30 \\ k &= 8\frac{4}{7} \end{aligned}$$

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C. Cari luas bagi setiap rantaun berlorek berikut.  
Find the area of each of the following shaded regions.

**CONTOH**

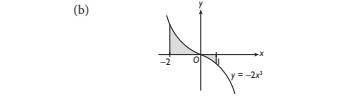


$$\text{Luas} = \int_{-1}^2 (4 - x^2) dx$$

$$= \left[ 4x - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^2$$

$$= \left( 8 - \frac{8}{3} \right) - \left( -4 + \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= 9 \text{ unit}^2$$

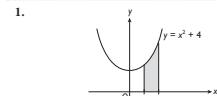


$$\text{Luas} = \int_0^2 (x^2 + 4) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + 4x \right]_0^2$$

$$= \left( \frac{8}{3} + 8 \right) - \left( \frac{1}{3} + 4 \right)$$

$$= 6\frac{1}{3} \text{ unit}^2$$

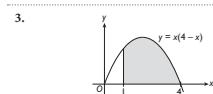


$$\text{Luas} = \int_0^2 \frac{4}{x^2} dx$$

$$= \left[ -\frac{4}{x} \right]_0^2$$

$$= \left( -\frac{4}{2} \right) - (-4)$$

$$= 2\frac{2}{3} \text{ unit}^2$$



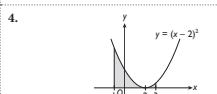
$$\text{Luas} = \int_0^4 x(4-x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^4 (4x - x^2) dx$$

$$= \left[ 2x^2 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^4$$

$$= \left( 32 - \frac{64}{3} \right) - \left( 0 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

$$= 9 \text{ unit}^2$$

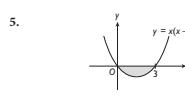


$$\text{Luas} = \int_{-1}^3 (x-2)^2 dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{(x-2)^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^3$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{-27}{3} \right)$$

$$= 9\frac{1}{3} \text{ unit}^2$$



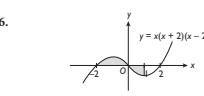
$$\text{Luas} = \int_0^3 (x(x-3)) dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 (x^2 - 3x) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{3x^2}{2} \right]_0^3$$

$$= \left[ \frac{27}{3} - \frac{27}{2} \right] - 0$$

$$= 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ unit}^2$$



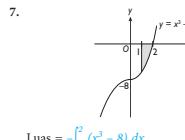
$$\text{Luas} = \int_{-2}^2 (x(x+2)(x-2)) dx$$

$$= \int_{-2}^2 (x^3 - 4x) dx - \int_0^2 (x^3 - 4x) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - 4x^2 \right]_{-2}^2 - \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - 4x^2 \right]_0^2$$

$$= 0 - (4 - 8) - \left( \frac{1}{4} - 2 \right)$$

$$= 5\frac{3}{4} \text{ unit}^2$$

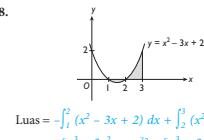


$$\text{Luas} = \int_0^2 (x^2 - 8) dx$$

$$= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - 8x \right]_0^2$$

$$= \left[ \frac{8}{3} - 16 \right] - 0$$

$$= 4\frac{1}{3} \text{ unit}^2$$



$$\text{Luas} = \int_0^3 (x^2 - 3x + 2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 (x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x) dx$$

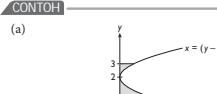
$$= \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} - 3x^3 + 2x^2 \right]_0^3$$

$$= \left[ \frac{81}{4} - 81 + 18 \right] - 0$$

$$= 1 \text{ unit}^2$$

D. Cari luas bagi setiap rantaun berlorek berikut.  
Find the area of each of the following shaded regions.

**CONTOH**

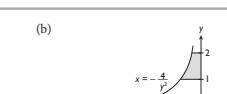


$$\text{Luas} = \int_0^4 (y-2)^2 dy$$

$$= \left[ \frac{(y-2)^3}{3} \right]_0^4$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{-8}{3} \right)$$

$$= 3 \text{ unit}^2$$



$$\text{Luas} = - \int_{-4}^2 \frac{4}{y^2} dy$$

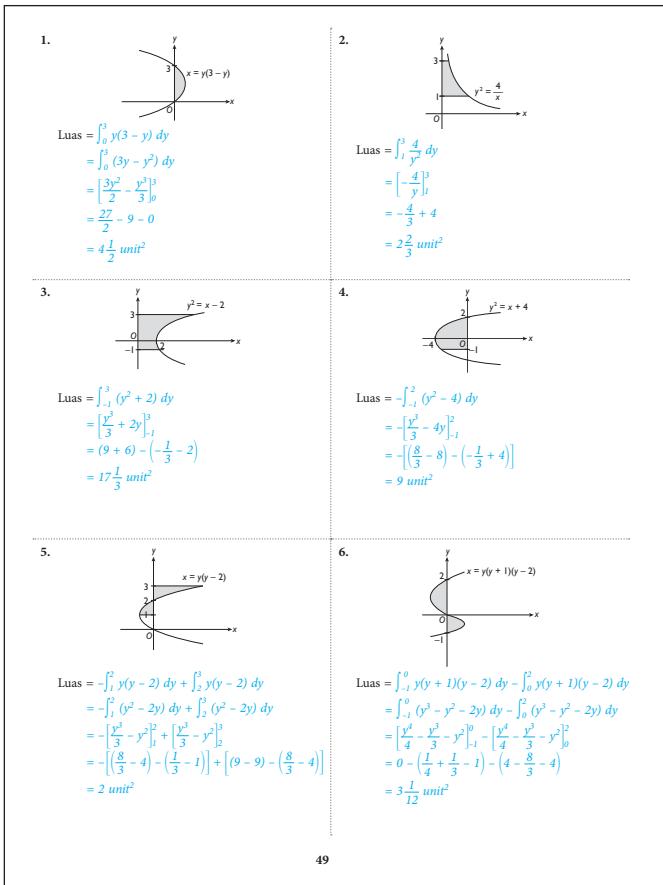
$$= - \left[ \frac{4}{y} \right]_{-4}^2$$

$$= -(2 - 4)$$

$$= 2 \text{ unit}^2$$

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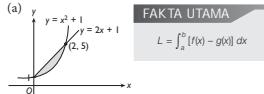
12



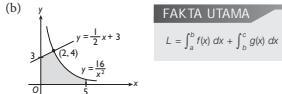
49

E. Cari luas bagi setiap rantaun berlorek berikut.  
Find the area of each of the following shaded regions.

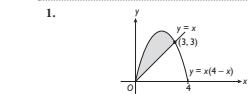
CONTOH



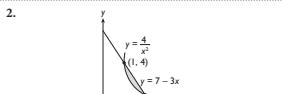
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= \int_0^2 ((2x + 1) - (x^2 + 1)) dx \\ &= \int_0^2 (2x - x^2) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - 3x^2 \right]_0^2 \\ &= \left[ \frac{8}{3} - 3 \cdot 4 \right] \\ &= \left( \frac{8}{3} - 12 \right) - 0 \\ &= 1\frac{1}{3} \text{ unit}^2 \end{aligned}$$



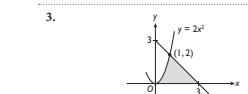
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Luas} &= \int_0^2 \left( \frac{1}{2}x + 3 - (x^2 + 1) \right) dx + \int_2^5 \frac{16}{x^2} dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{x^2}{4} + 3x - x^2 \right]_0^2 + \left[ -\frac{16}{x} \right]_2^5 \\ &= \left[ \frac{4}{4} + 3(2) - 0 \right] + \left( -\frac{16}{5} + \frac{16}{2} \right) \\ &= 1\frac{4}{5} \text{ unit}^2 \end{aligned}$$



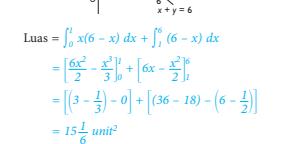
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^4 (3x - x^2) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{3x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^4 \\ &= \frac{3}{2}(9) - \frac{27}{3} - 0 \\ &= 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ unit}^2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ 7x - \frac{3x^2}{2} + \frac{4}{x} \right]_0^2 \\ &= (14 - 6 + 2) - \left( 7 - \frac{3}{2} + 4 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \text{ unit}^2 \end{aligned}$$

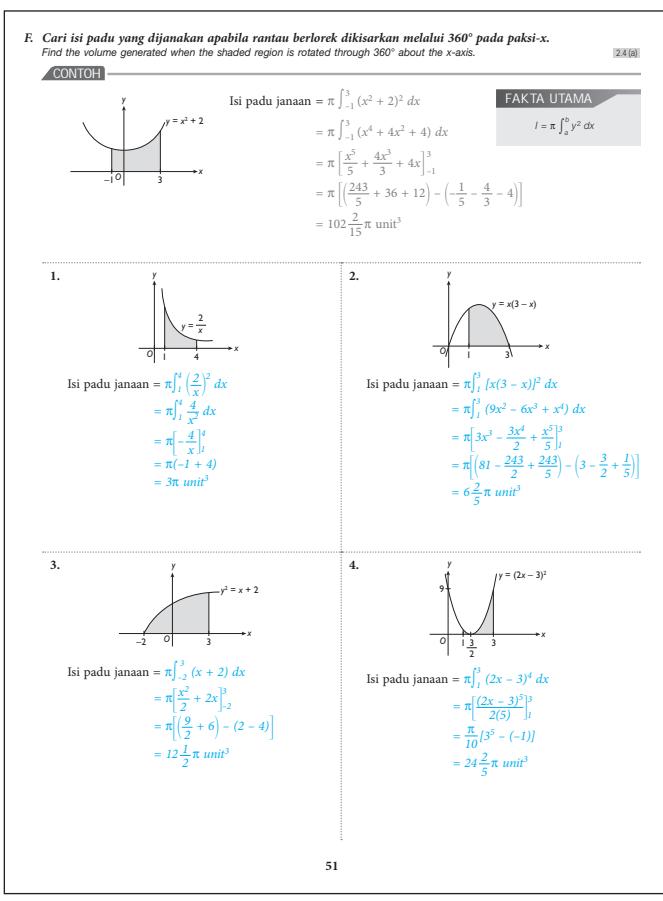


$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \frac{6x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^1 + \left[ 3x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_1^3 \\ &= \left( \frac{2}{3} - 0 \right) + \left[ \left( 9 - \frac{9}{2} \right) - \left( 3 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= 2\frac{2}{3} \text{ unit}^2 \end{aligned}$$

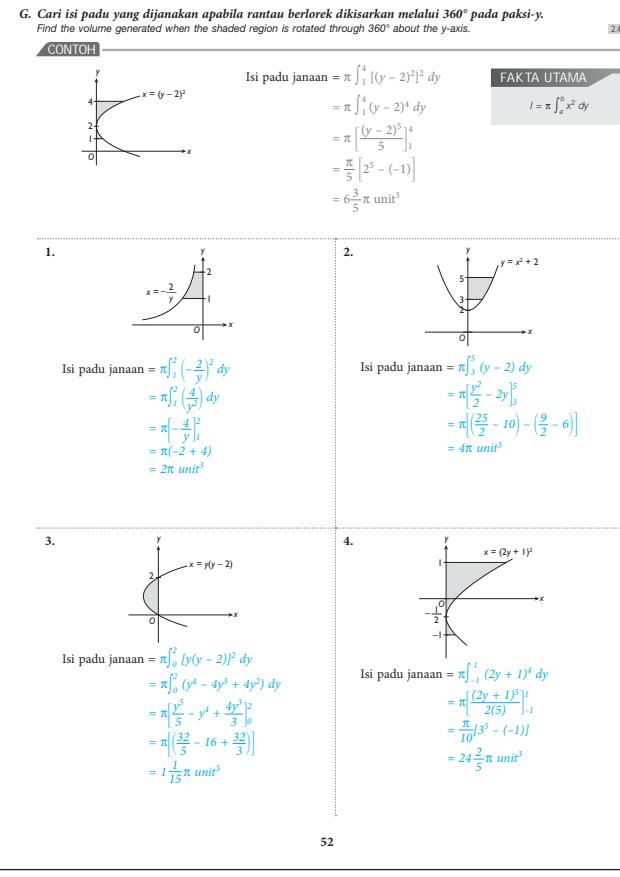


$$\begin{aligned} &= \left[ \frac{6x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^6 + \left[ 6x - \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_0^6 \\ &= \left[ (3 - \frac{1}{3}) \right] + \left[ (36 - 18) - (6 - \frac{1}{2}) \right] \\ &= 15\frac{1}{6} \text{ unit}^2 \end{aligned}$$

50



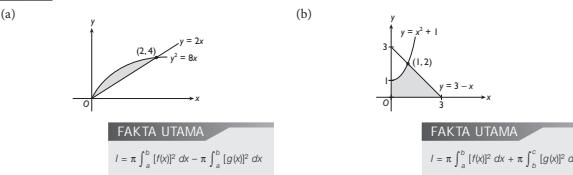
51



52

H. Hitung isi padu yang dijanakan apabila rantau berlorek dikisarkan melalui  $360^\circ$  pada paksi-x.  
Calculate the volume generated when the shaded region is rotated through  $360^\circ$  about the x-axis.

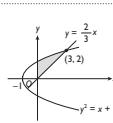
**CONTOH**



Isi padu janaan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_0^2 8x dx - \pi \int_0^2 (2x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \left[ 4x^2 - \frac{4x^3}{3} \right]_0^2 \\ &= \pi \left( 16 - \frac{32}{3} \right) \\ &= 5\frac{1}{3}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

1.

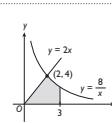


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Isi padu janaan} &= \pi \int_{-1}^0 (x+1) dx - \pi \int_0^3 \left(\frac{2}{3}x\right)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_{-1}^0 \left(x+1-\frac{4}{9}x^2\right) dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x - \frac{4}{9} \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)\right]_0^3 \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{9}{2} + 3 - 4\right] - 0 \\ &= 3\frac{1}{2}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

Isi padu janaan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_0^1 (x^2 + 1)^2 dx + \pi \int_1^3 (3-x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 (x^4 + 2x^2 + 1) dx + \pi \int_1^3 (3-x)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{2x^3}{3} + x \right]_0^1 + \pi \left[ \frac{(3-x)^3}{3} \right]_1^3 \\ &= \pi \left( \frac{1}{5} + \frac{2}{3} + 1 \right) + \pi \left( 0 + \frac{8}{3} \right) \\ &= 4\frac{8}{15}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2.

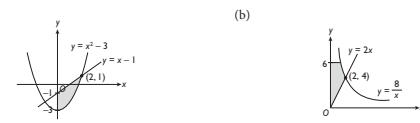


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Isi padu janaan} &= \pi \int_0^2 (2x)^2 dx + \pi \int_2^3 \left(\frac{8}{x}\right)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{4x^3}{3}\right]_0^2 + \pi \left[-\frac{64}{x}\right]_2^3 \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{32}{3} - 0\right] - \left[0 - \left(-\frac{64}{3}\right)\right] \\ &= 21\frac{1}{3}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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I. Hitung isi padu yang dijanakan apabila rantau berlorek dikisarkan melalui  $360^\circ$  pada paksi-y.  
Calculate the volume generated when the shaded region is rotated through  $360^\circ$  about the y-axis.

**CONTOH**



Isi padu janaan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_{-3}^1 (y+3) dy - \pi \int_{-1}^1 (y+1)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} + 3y \right]_{-3}^1 - \pi \left[ \frac{(y+1)^3}{3} \right]_{-1}^1 \\ &= \pi \left[ \left(\frac{1}{2} + 3\right) - \left(\frac{9}{2} - 9\right) - \left(\frac{8}{3} - 0\right) \right] \\ &= 5\frac{1}{3}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**FAKTA UTAMA**

$$I = \pi \int_0^6 [f(y)]^2 dy - \pi \int_0^6 [g(y)]^2 dy$$

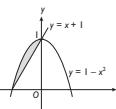
Isi padu janaan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_0^4 \left(\frac{y}{2}\right)^2 dy + \pi \int_4^6 \left(\frac{8}{y}\right)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{y^3}{6} \right]_0^4 + \pi \left[ -\frac{64}{y} \right]_4^6 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} (64 - 0) + \pi \left[ \frac{64}{6} + \frac{64}{4} \right] \\ &= 10\frac{2}{3}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

**FAKTA UTAMA**

$$I = \pi \int_0^6 [f(y)]^2 dy + \pi \int_0^6 [g(y)]^2 dy$$

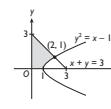
1.



Isi padu janaan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_0^1 (1-y) dy - \pi \int_0^1 (y-1)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{y^2}{2} - \frac{(y-1)^3}{3} \right]_0^1 \\ &- \pi \left[ \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) - 0 \right] - \left[0 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

2.



Isi padu janaan

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_0^1 (1-y) dy - \pi \int_1^3 (3-y)^2 dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 \left(y^2 + 2y^2 + 1\right) dy + \pi \int_1^3 \left(3-y\right)^2 dy \\ &- \pi \left[ \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) - 0 \right] - \left[0 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)\right] \\ &= \pi \left[ \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} + 1\right) - 0 \right] + \pi \left(0 + \frac{8}{3}\right) \\ &= 4\frac{8}{15}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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**PRAKTIS FORMATIF** Kertas 1

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

| ANALISIS SOALAN SPM |           |       |       |      |
|---------------------|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| Subtopic            | 2013      | 2014  | 2015  | 2016 |
| 3.1                 | S. 20, 21 | S. 16 | -     | -    |
| 3.2                 | -         | S. 19 | S. 17 | S. 5 |

1. Diberi  $\int (9x^3 + 5) dx = kx^4 + 5x + c$ , dengan keadaan  $k$  dan  $c$  ialah pemalar. Cari

Given  $\int (9x^3 + 5) dx = kx^4 + 5x + c$ , where  $k$  and  $c$  are constants.

Find

(a) nilai  $k$ .

the value of  $k$ .

(b) nilai  $c$  jika  $\int (9x^3 + 5) dx = 30$  apabila  $x = -2$ .

the value of  $c$  if  $\int (9x^3 + 5) dx = 30$  when  $x = -2$ .

[3]

$$(a) \int (9x^3 + 5) dx = \frac{9x^4}{4} + 5x + c$$

$$k = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$(b) Apabila x = -2,$$

$$\frac{2}{4}(-2)^4 + 5(-2) + c = 30$$

$$36 - 10 + c = 30$$

$$c = 4$$

2. Fungsi kecerunan suatu lengkung ialah  $\frac{dy}{dx} = kx - 10$ , dengan keadaan  $k$  ialah pemalar. Diberi bawah lengkung itu mempunyai titik pusngan pada  $(2, 7)$ . Cari

The gradient function of a curve is  $\frac{dy}{dx} = kx - 10$ , where  $k$  is a constant. It is given that the curve has a turning point at  $(2, 7)$ . Find

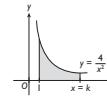
(a) nilai  $k$ .

the value of  $k$ .

(b) persamaan lengkung itu.

the equation of the curve.

3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan lengkung  $y = \frac{4}{x^2}$  dan garis lurus  $x = k$ .  
The diagram shows a curve  $y = \frac{4}{x^2}$  and a straight line  $x = k$ .



Luas rantaun berlorek ialah  $\frac{16}{5}$  unit<sup>2</sup>. Cari nilai  $k$ .

The area of the shaded region is  $\frac{16}{5}$  unit<sup>2</sup>. Find the value of  $k$ .

[3]

$$Luas = \int_1^k \frac{4}{x^2} dx = \frac{16}{5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\left[ -\frac{4}{x} \right]_1^k = \frac{16}{5} \\ &-\frac{4}{k} + 4 = \frac{16}{5} \\ &\frac{4}{k} = \frac{16}{5} - 4 \\ &k = \frac{5}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$k = 5$$

4. Diberi  $y = \frac{4x}{x^2 + 2}$  dan  $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$ , cari  $\int_0^3 3g(x) dx$ .

Given  $y = \frac{4x}{x^2 + 2}$  and  $\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$ , find  $\int_0^3 3g(x) dx$ .

[3]

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = g(x) \Rightarrow y = \int g(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^3 3g(x) dx = 3 \int_0^3 y dx$$

$$= 3 \int_0^3 \frac{4x}{x^2 + 2} dx$$

$$= 3 \left[ \frac{4}{2} \ln(x^2 + 2) \right]_0^3$$

$$= 3 \left[ \frac{4}{2} \ln(9 + 2) - 0 \right]$$

$$= 3 \cdot 2 \ln 11$$

$$= 6 \ln 11$$

$$= 6 \cdot 2.39$$

$$= 14.34$$

$$= 14.34 \text{ unit}^2$$

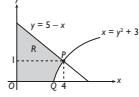
**PRAKТИS FORMATIF** Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

1. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan lengkung  $x = y^2 + 3$  bersilang dengan garis lurus  $y = 5 - x$  pada titik  $P(4, 1)$  dan paksi-x pada titik  $Q$ .

The diagram shows a curve  $x = y^2 + 3$  intersects a straight line  $y = 5 - x$  at point  $P(4, 1)$  and the  $x$ -axis at point  $Q$ .

KBAT



Cari  
Find  
(a) koordinat titik  $Q$ .  
the coordinates of point  $Q$ .

[1]

(b) luas rantaun berlorek  $R$ .  
the area of the shaded region  $R$ .

[6]

(c) isi padu yang dijanakan, dalam sebutan  $\pi$ , apabila rantaun yang dibatasi oleh lengkung  $x = y^2 + 3$ , garis lurus  $x = 4$  dan paksi-x diputar melalui  $360^\circ$  pada paksi-x.

the volume generated, in terms of  $\pi$ , when the region bounded by the curve  $x = y^2 + 3$ , the straight line  $x = 4$  and the  $x$ -axis is rotated through  $360^\circ$  about the  $x$ -axis.

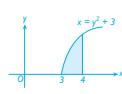
[3]

(a)  $x = y^2 + 3$   
Pada paksi-x,  $y = 0$ . Maka,  $x = 3$ .

Koordinat titik  $Q$  ialah  $(3, 0)$ .

(b) Luas rantaun berlorek  $R$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^4 (y^2 + 3) dy + \frac{1}{2}(4)(5 - 1) \\ &= \left[ \frac{y^3}{3} + 3y \right]_0^4 + 8 \\ &= \left( \frac{64}{3} + 3 \cdot 4 \right) - 0 + 8 \\ &= 11\frac{1}{3} \text{ unit}^2 \end{aligned}$$



(c) Isi padu janaan

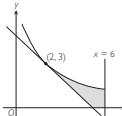
$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_0^4 y^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^4 (x - 3) dx \\ &= \pi \int_{\frac{3}{2}}^4 (x^2 - 3x) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - 3x^2 \right]_{\frac{3}{2}}^4 \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{64}{3} - 3(4) - \frac{9}{2} + 3\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan lengkung  $y = \frac{4}{x^2} + 2$  dan garis lurus  $y = mx + c$ . Garis lurus  $y = mx + c$  ialah tangen kepada lengkung itu pada  $(2, 3)$ .

The diagram shows the curve  $y = \frac{4}{x^2} + 2$  and the straight line  $y = mx + c$ . The straight line  $y = mx + c$  is a tangent to the curve at  $(2, 3)$ .



(a) Cari nilai  $m$  dan nilai  $c$ .  
Find the values of  $m$  and  $c$ .

[3]

(b) Hitung luas kawasan berlorek.  
Calculate the area of the shaded region.

[4]

(c) Hitung isi padu janaan apabila rantaun yang dibatasi oleh lengkung, paksi-x, garis lurus  $x = 2$  dan  $x = 4$  diputar melalui  $360^\circ$  pada paksi-x.

Calculate the volume generated when the region bounded by the curve, the  $x$ -axis, the straight lines  $x = 2$  and  $x = 4$  is rotated through  $360^\circ$  about the  $x$ -axis.

[3]

(a)  $y = \frac{4}{x^2} + 2$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= 4(-2)x^{-3} = -\frac{8}{x^3} \\ \text{Apabila } x = 2, \frac{dy}{dx} &= -\frac{8}{(2)^3} = -1 \\ m &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Gantikan  $(2, 3)$  ke dalam  $y = mx + c$ .  
 $3 = (-1)(2) + c$   
 $c = 5$

(b) Persamaan tangen ialah  $y = -x + 5$ .  
Pada paksi-x,  $y = 0$ .  
Maka,  $x = 5$ .

Luas kawasan berlorek

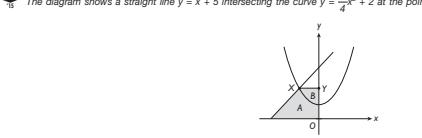
$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_2^4 \left( \frac{4}{x^2} + 2 \right) dx - \frac{1}{2}(5 - 2)(3) \\ &= \left[ -\frac{4}{x} + 2x \right]_2^4 - \frac{9}{2} \\ &= \left( -\frac{2}{3} + 12 \right) - (-2 + 4) - \frac{9}{2} \\ &= 4\frac{5}{6} \text{ unit}^2 \end{aligned}$$

(c) Isi padu janaan =  $\pi \int_2^4 \left( \frac{4}{x^2} + 2 \right)^2 dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \pi \int_2^4 \left( \frac{16}{x^4} + \frac{16}{x^2} + 4 \right) dx \\ &= \pi \left[ -\frac{16}{3x^3} - \frac{16}{x} + 4x \right]_2^4 \\ &= \pi \left[ \left( \frac{144}{12} \right) - \left( -\frac{2}{3} \right) \right] = 12\frac{7}{12}\pi \text{ unit}^3 \end{aligned}$$

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2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan garis lurus  $y = x + 5$  yang menyilang lengkung  $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2$  pada titik  $X$ .



(a) Cari koordinat  $X$ .  
Find the coordinates of  $X$ .

[2]

(b) Hitung  
Calculate

- (i) luas rantaun berlorek  $A$ .  
the area of the shaded region  $A$ .  
(ii) isi padu janaan, dalam sebutan  $\pi$ , apabila rantaun berlorek  $B$  diputarkan melalui  $360^\circ$  pada paksi-y.  
the volume generated, in terms of  $\pi$ , when the shaded region  $B$  is rotated through  $360^\circ$  about the  $y$ -axis.

[8]

(a)  $y = x + 5 \quad \dots \quad ①$

$y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2 \quad \dots \quad ②$

Gantikan ① ke dalam ②.

$x + 5 = \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2$

$\frac{1}{4}x^2 - x - 3 = 0$

$x^2 - 4x - 12 = 0$

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

$x = -2$  atau  $x = 6$

Apabila  $x = -2$ ,  $y = -2 + 5 = 3$

Koordinat  $X$  ialah  $(-2, 3)$ .

(b) (i)  $y = x + 5 \quad \dots \quad ①$

Pada paksi-x,  $y = 0$ .

$x + 5 = 0$

$x = -5$

Luas rantaun berlorek  $A$

$= \frac{1}{2}(3)(3) + \int_{-2}^{-5} \left( \frac{1}{4}x^2 + 2 \right) dx$

$= \frac{9}{2} + \left[ \frac{x^3}{12} + 2x \right]_{-2}^{-5}$

$= \frac{9}{2} + [0 - \left( -\frac{8}{12} \right)] - 2(-2)$

$= \frac{9}{2} + \frac{8}{3}$

$= \frac{45}{6}$

$= 7\frac{1}{2}$

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

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

$x^2 = 4(y - 2)$

$Luas rantaun berlorek A = \pi \int_2^5 4(y - 2) dy$

$= \frac{9}{2} + \left[ \frac{x^3}{12} - 2x \right]_2^5$

$= 4\pi \left[ \left( \frac{125}{12} - 10 \right) - \left( \frac{8}{12} - 4 \right) \right]$

$= 2\pi \text{ unit}^2$

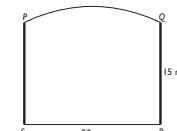
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**FOCUS KBAT**

Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi dan Mencipta  
Konteks: Kamiran Tentu

Rajah di bawah menunjukkan pelan bagi sebuah kolam renang.

The diagram shows the plan of a swimming pool.



Sisi PQ ialah suatu lengkung yang mempunyai fungsi kecerunan  $-\frac{x}{25}$ . Jika kedalaman kolam renang itu ialah 1.2 m, cari isi padu, dalam  $\text{m}^3$ , air yang diperlukan untuk mengisi kolam renang itu sehingga penuh.

The side PQ is a curve which has a gradient function of  $-\frac{x}{25}$ . If the depth of the swimming pool is 1.2 m, find the volume, in  $\text{m}^3$ , of water needed to fill the swimming pool until it is full.

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x}{25}$

$y = \int -\frac{x}{25} dx$

$y = -\frac{x^2}{50} + c$

Katakan  $Q = (10, 15)$ .

$15 = -\frac{10^2}{50} + c$

$c = 17$

$y = -\frac{x^2}{50} + 17$

Isi padu air,  $I = \text{Luas pelan} \times \text{Kedalaman}$

$= \int_{-10}^{10} \left( -\frac{x^2}{50} + 17 \right) dx \times 1.2$

$= \left[ -\frac{x^3}{150} + 17x \right]_{-10}^{10} \times 1.2$

$= \left[ \left( -\frac{10^3}{150} + 17(10) \right) - \left( -\frac{(-10)^3}{150} + 17(-10) \right) \right] \times 1.2$

$= 392 \text{ m}^3$

**Info KBAT**

Pertimbangan O = (10, 15) dan isi padu  
Luas pelan  $\times$  Kedalaman.  
Consider that Q = (10, 15) and the volume of water = area of plan  $\times$  depth.

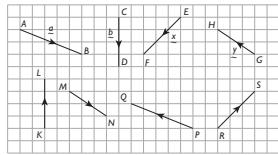
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## BAB 4 VEKTOR VECTORS

### 4.1 Konsep Vektor

A. Nyatakan vektor yang ditunjukkan dalam rajah berikut.

State the vectors shown in the following diagram.



#### FAKTA UTAMA

Tatanda vektor:  
Vector notation:

$$\vec{AB} = \underline{a}$$

Magnitud  $\vec{AB}$  :  $|\vec{AB}| = |a|$

#### CONTOH

(a)  $\vec{AB} = \underline{a}$

(b)  $\vec{PQ} = \vec{BA}$   
 $= -\underline{a}$

1.  $\vec{CD} = \underline{b}$

2.  $\vec{EF} = \underline{x}$

3.  $\vec{KL} = \vec{DC}$   
 $= -\underline{b}$

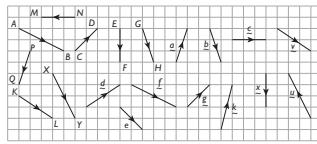
4.  $\vec{HG} = -\vec{GH}$   
 $= -\underline{y}$

5.  $\vec{MN} = \vec{HG}$   
 $= -\underline{y}$

6.  $\vec{RS} = \vec{FE}$   
 $= -\underline{x}$

### B. Tentukan pasangan vektor yang sama.

Determine the pairs of vectors that are equal.



#### CONTOH

(a)  $\vec{AB} = \underline{f}$

(b)  $\vec{CD} = \underline{g}$

1.  $\vec{EF} = \underline{x}$

2.  $\vec{GH} = \underline{b}$

3.  $\vec{KL} = \underline{y}$

4.  $\vec{XY} = -\underline{u}$

5.  $\vec{MN} = \underline{e}$

6.  $\vec{PQ} = -\underline{g}$

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C. Nyatakan setiap vektor berikut dalam sebutan  $a$ .

State each of the following vectors in terms of  $a$ .

#### CONTOH

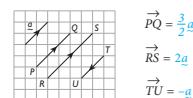


$\vec{AB} = \frac{3}{2}\underline{a}$

$\vec{CD} = 2\underline{a}$

$\vec{EF} = -\underline{a}$

1.

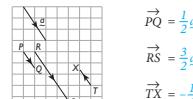


$\vec{PQ} = \frac{3}{2}\underline{a}$

$\vec{RS} = 2\underline{a}$

$\vec{TU} = -\underline{a}$

2.



$\vec{KL} = \frac{1}{2}\underline{a}$

$\vec{MN} = \frac{3}{2}\underline{a}$

$\vec{PQ} = -\underline{a}$

3.



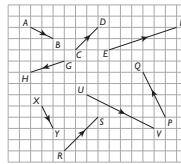
$\vec{PQ} = \frac{1}{2}\underline{a}$

$\vec{RS} = \frac{3}{2}\underline{a}$

$\vec{TX} = -\frac{1}{2}\underline{a}$

D. Tentukan pasangan vektor yang selari dan nyatakan hubungannya.

Determine the vectors that are parallel and state their relationship.



#### FAKTA UTAMA

Dua vektor,  $\vec{PQ}$  dan  $\vec{RS}$ , adalah selari jika dan hanya jika  $\vec{PQ} = k\vec{RS}$ , dengan keadaan  $k$  ialah permaril.

Two vectors,  $\vec{PQ}$  and  $\vec{RS}$ , are parallel if and only if  $\vec{PQ} = k\vec{RS}$ , where  $k$  is a constant.

#### CONTOH

1.  $\vec{CD}$  dan  $\vec{RS}$  ialah vektor selari.

$\vec{CD}$  and  $\vec{RS}$  are parallel vectors.

$\vec{AB} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{UV}$

1.  $\vec{CD}$  dan  $\vec{RS}$  ialah vektor selari.

$\vec{CD}$  and  $\vec{RS}$  are parallel vectors.

$\vec{CD} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{RS}$

2.  $\vec{EF}$  dan  $\vec{GH}$  ialah vektor selari.

$\vec{EF}$  and  $\vec{GH}$  are parallel vectors.

$\vec{EF} = -2\vec{GH}$

3.  $\vec{PQ}$  dan  $\vec{XY}$  ialah vektor selari.

$\vec{PQ}$  and  $\vec{XY}$  are parallel vectors.

$\vec{PQ} = -2\vec{XY}$

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E. Diberi vektor bukan sifar,  $x$  dan  $y$ , adalah tidak selari. Cari nilai  $m$  dan nilai  $n$ .

Given the non-zero vectors,  $x$  and  $y$ , are not parallel. Find the values of  $m$  and  $n$ .

#### CONTOH

$(m + 2n - 5)x = (m - n + 4)y$

$(m + 2n - 5)x = (m + n + 4)y$

$m + 2n - 5 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

$m - n + 4 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2}: 3n - 9 = 0$

$3n = 9$

$n = 3$

Gantikan  $n = 3$  ke dalam  $\textcircled{2}$

$m - 3 + 4 = 0$

$m = 1$

Gantikan  $m = -2$  ke dalam  $\textcircled{1}$

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

$n = 5$

#### CONTOH

$(2m + n - 1)x - (3m - 2n + 16)y = 0$

$2m + n - 1 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

$3m - 2n + 16 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{1} \times 2: 4m + 2n - 2 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{3}$

$\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}: 7m + 14 = 0$

$7m = -14$

$m = -2$

Gantikan  $m = -2$  ke dalam  $\textcircled{1}$

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

$n = 5$

#### Selesaikan masalah berikut.

Solve the following problems.

#### CONTOH

Diberi  $\vec{PQ} = 12x$  dan  $\vec{QR} = 16x$ , tunjukkan bahawa  $P, Q$  dan  $R$  adalah segaris.

Given  $\vec{PQ} = 12x$  and  $\vec{QR} = 16x$ , show that  $P, Q$  and  $R$  are collinear.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{PQ} &= 12x \\ &= \frac{3}{4}(16x) \\ \vec{PQ} &= \frac{3}{4}\vec{QR} \end{aligned}$$

$PQ$  dan  $QR$  adalah selari dan titik  $Q$  ialah titik sepunya. Maka,  $P, Q$  dan  $R$  adalah segaris.

1.  $(m + n - 2)x = (m - 3n - 14)y$

$m + n - 2 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

$m - 3n - 14 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}: 4n + 12 = 0$

$4n = -12$

$n = -3$

Gantikan  $n = -3$  ke dalam  $\textcircled{1}$

$m - 3 + 2 = 0$

$m = 5$

3.  $(m + 3n + 2)x + (3m + n - 10)y = 0$

$m + 3n + 2 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{1}$

$3m + n - 10 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$

$\textcircled{1} \times 3: 3m + 9n + 6 = 0 \dots\dots \textcircled{3}$

$\textcircled{2} + \textcircled{3}: -8n - 16 = 0$

$n = -2$

Gantikan  $n = -2$  ke dalam  $\textcircled{1}$

$m + 3(-2) + 2 = 0$

$m = 4$

2. Diberi  $X$ ,  $Y$  dan  $Z$  adalah segaris, dengan keadaan  $XY = 8$  unit dan  $YZ = 12$  unit. Ungkapkan  $XY$  dalam sebutan  $YZ$ .

Given  $X$ ,  $Y$  and  $Z$  are collinear, where  $XY = 8$  units and  $YZ = 12$  units. Express  $XY$  in terms of  $YZ$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{XY}{YZ} &= \frac{8}{12} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \\ XY &= \frac{2}{3}YZ \end{aligned}$$

Diberi  $X$ ,  $Y$  dan  $Z$  adalah segaris. Maka,  $XY$  adalah selari dengan  $YZ$  dan  $XY = \frac{2}{3}YZ$ .

3. Diberi  $\vec{AB}$  dan  $\vec{KL}$  adalah selari, dengan keadaan  $|\vec{AB}| = 14$  unit dan  $|\vec{KL}| = 8$  unit. Ungkapkan  $\vec{AB}$  dalam sebutan  $\vec{KL}$ .

Given  $\vec{AB}$  and  $\vec{KL}$  are parallel, where  $|\vec{AB}| = 14$  units and  $|\vec{KL}| = 8$  units. Express  $\vec{AB}$  in terms of  $\vec{KL}$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|\vec{AB}|}{|\vec{KL}|} &= \frac{14}{8} \\ &= \frac{7}{4} \\ |\vec{AB}| &= \frac{7}{4}|\vec{KL}| \end{aligned}$$

Diberi  $\vec{AB}$  dan  $\vec{KL}$  adalah selari. Maka,  $\vec{AB} = \frac{7}{4}\vec{KL}$ .

#### 4.2 Penambahan dan Penolakan Vektor

A. Tentukan vektor paduan bagi setiap yang berikut.

Determine the resultant vector of each of the following.

#### CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \underline{a} + \frac{1}{2}\underline{a} + \frac{1}{3}\underline{a} &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right)\underline{a} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\underline{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) (2\underline{a} + \underline{b}) + \left(\frac{3}{2}\underline{a} + \frac{1}{2}\underline{b}\right) &= \left(2 + \frac{3}{2}\right)\underline{a} + \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\underline{b} \\ &= \frac{7}{2}\underline{a} + \frac{1}{2}\underline{b} \end{aligned}$$

$AB$  dan  $BC$  adalah selari dan  $B$  ialah titik sepunya. Maka,  $A, B$  dan  $C$  adalah segaris.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \underline{a} + \frac{1}{2}\underline{a} + \frac{1}{3}\underline{a} &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right)\underline{a} \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\underline{a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. 4\underline{x} + \frac{1}{3}\underline{x} + \frac{1}{4}\underline{x} &= \left(4 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4}\right)\underline{x} \\ &= \frac{7}{12}\underline{x} \end{aligned}$$

$AB$  dan  $BC$  adalah selari dan  $B$  ialah titik sepunya. Maka,  $A, B$  dan  $C$  adalah segaris.

$$\begin{aligned} 3. (\underline{a} + 2\underline{b}) + \left(2\underline{a} + \frac{3}{4}\underline{b}\right) &= (1 + 2)\underline{a} + \left(2 + \frac{3}{4}\right)\underline{b} \\ &= 3\underline{a} + 2\frac{3}{4}\underline{b} \end{aligned}$$

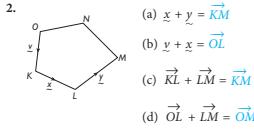
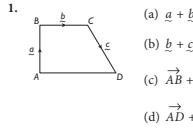
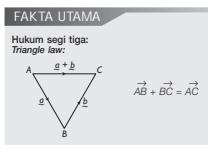
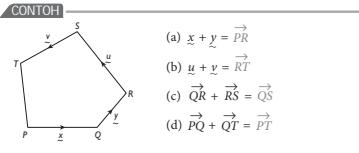
$AB$  dan  $BC$  adalah selari dan  $B$  ialah titik sepunya. Maka,  $A, B$  dan  $C$  adalah segaris.

$$\begin{aligned} 4. (3\underline{x} + 4\underline{z}) + \left(\frac{1}{2}\underline{x} + \frac{2}{3}\underline{y}\right) &= \left(3 + \frac{1}{2}\right)\underline{x} + \left(4 + \frac{2}{3}\right)\underline{y} \\ &= 3\frac{1}{2}\underline{x} + 4\frac{2}{3}\underline{y} \end{aligned}$$

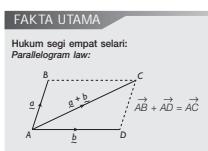
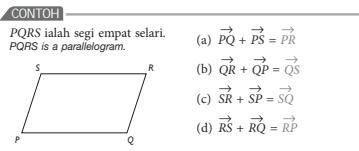
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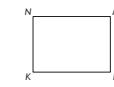
B. Tentukan vektor paduan bagi setiap yang berikut.  
Determine the resultant vector of each of the following.



C. Tentukan vektor paduan bagi setiap yang berikut.  
Determine the resultant vector of each of the following.

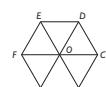


1. KLMN ialah segi empat tepat.  
KLMN is a rectangle.



- (a)  $\vec{KL} + \vec{KN} = \vec{KM}$   
(b)  $\vec{LK} + \vec{LM} = \vec{LN}$   
(c)  $\vec{ML} + \vec{MN} = \vec{MK}$   
(d)  $\vec{NK} + \vec{NM} = \vec{NL}$

2. ABCDEF ialah heksagon sekata.  
ABCDEF is a regular hexagon.



- (a)  $\vec{AB} + \vec{AF} = \vec{AO}$   
(b)  $\vec{BA} + \vec{BC} = \vec{BO}$   
(c)  $\vec{OC} + \vec{OE} = \vec{OD}$   
(d)  $\vec{OA} + \vec{OE} = \vec{OF}$

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D. Tentukan vektor paduan bagi setiap yang berikut.  
Determine the resultant vector of each of the following.

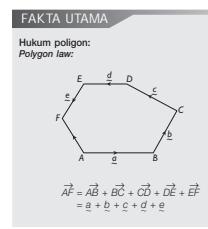
**CONTOH**  
PQRST ialah pentagon.  
PQRST is a pentagon.



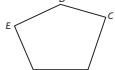
- (a)  $\vec{PQ} + \vec{QR} + \vec{RS} = \vec{PS}$

- (b)  $\vec{QT} + \vec{TS} + \vec{SR} = \vec{QR}$

- (c)  $\vec{PS} + \vec{SQ} + \vec{QR} = \vec{PR}$



1. ABCDE ialah pentagon.  
ABCDE is a pentagon.

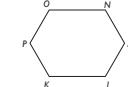


- (a)  $\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CD} = \vec{AD}$

- (b)  $\vec{AC} + \vec{CD} + \vec{DE} = \vec{AE}$

- (c)  $\vec{BD} + \vec{DC} + \vec{CA} = \vec{BA}$

2. KLMNOP ialah heksagon.  
KLMNOP is a hexagon.



- (a)  $\vec{KL} + \vec{LN} + \vec{NO} = \vec{KO}$

- (b)  $\vec{PK} + \vec{KL} + \vec{LO} + \vec{OM} = \vec{PM}$

- (c)  $\vec{MN} + \vec{NP} + \vec{PL} + \vec{LO} = \vec{MO}$

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E. Permudahkan setiap vektor berikut.  
Simplify each of the following vectors.

**CONTOH**

(a)  $7\vec{q} + 4\vec{a}$   
 $= (7 - 4)\vec{a}$   
 $= 3\vec{a}$

(b)  $(2\vec{x} + 3\vec{y}) - (4\vec{x} - 5\vec{y})$   
 $= 2\vec{x} + 3\vec{y} - 4\vec{x} + 5\vec{y}$   
 $= -2\vec{x} + 8\vec{y}$

1.  $10\vec{a} + 6\vec{a} - 7\vec{a}$   
 $= (10 + 6 - 7)\vec{a}$   
 $= 9\vec{a}$

3.  $4\vec{b} - \frac{1}{2}\vec{b} - \frac{3}{4}\vec{b}$   
 $= \left(4 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{4}\right)\vec{b}$   
 $= \frac{2\frac{3}{4}}{4}\vec{b}$

2.  $4\vec{x} - 5\vec{y} - (2\vec{x} + 6\vec{y})$   
 $= 4\vec{x} - 5\vec{y} - 2\vec{x} - 6\vec{y}$   
 $= 2\vec{x} - 11\vec{y}$

4.  $3\vec{x} - 2\vec{y} - \left(\frac{3}{2}\vec{x} - \frac{1}{3}\vec{y}\right)$   
 $= 3\vec{x} - 2\vec{y} - \frac{3}{2}\vec{x} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{y}$   
 $= \frac{3}{2}\vec{x} - \frac{5}{3}\vec{y}$

F. Tentukan setiap yang berikut.  
Determine each of the following.

**CONTOH**

PORSTV ialah heksagon.  
PORSTV is a hexagon.

(a)  $\vec{PQ} - \vec{RQ}$   
 $= \vec{PQ} + (-\vec{RQ})$   
 $= \vec{PQ} + \vec{QR}$   
 $= \vec{PR}$

1. ABCDE ialah pentagon.  
ABCDE is a pentagon.

(a)  $\vec{AB} - \vec{CB} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC}$   
 $= \vec{AC}$

(b)  $\vec{AD} - \vec{CD} = \vec{AD} + \vec{DC}$   
 $= \vec{AC}$

(c)  $\vec{AC} - \vec{BC} - \vec{EB} = \vec{AC} + \vec{CB} + \vec{BE}$   
 $= \vec{AE}$

**FAKTA UTAMA**

- Penolakan yang melibatkan dua vektor yang selari:  
Subtraction involving two parallel vectors:

$8x - 3x = 8x + (-3x) = 5x$

- Penolakan yang melibatkan dua vektor yang tidak selari:  
Subtraction involving two non-parallel vectors:

$\vec{a} - \vec{b} = \vec{a} + (-\vec{b})$

2. KLMNOP ialah heksagon.  
KLMNOP is a hexagon.

(a)  $\vec{KL} - \vec{LN} = \vec{KL} + \vec{LN}$   
 $= \vec{KN}$

(b)  $\vec{KL} - \vec{OL} - \vec{PO} = \vec{KL} + \vec{LO} + \vec{OP}$   
 $= \vec{KP}$

(c)  $\vec{PM} - \vec{LM} - \vec{KL} = \vec{PM} + \vec{ML} + \vec{LK}$   
 $= \vec{PK}$

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G. Ungkapkan setiap vektor dalam sebutan  $x$  dan  $y$ .  
Express each vector in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ .

**CONTOH**

PQRS ialah segi empat selari. Penepunguru PR dan QS menyilang di T. U ialah titik tengah RS dan V terletak pada QR dengan keadaan  $QV : VR = 3 : 1$ . PQRS is a parallelogram. The diagonals PR and QS intersect at T. U is the midpoint of RS and V lies on QR such that  $QV : VR = 3 : 1$ .

(a)  $\vec{PU} = \vec{PQ} + \vec{SU}$   
 $= \vec{PQ} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{SR}$   
 $= \vec{PQ} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{PQ}$   
 $= 8x + \frac{1}{2}(12y)$   
 $= 8x + 6y$

(b)  $\vec{PV} = \vec{PQ} + \vec{QV}$   
 $= \vec{PQ} + \frac{3}{4}\vec{QR}$   
 $= \vec{PQ} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{PQ}$   
 $= 12y + \frac{3}{4}(8x)$   
 $= 8x + 12y$

(c)  $\vec{UV} = \vec{UP} + \vec{PV}$   
 $= -\vec{PU} + \vec{PV}$   
 $= -8x - 6y + 6x + 12y$   
 $= -2x + 6y$

1.

ABCD ialah segi empat selari. Penepunguru AC dan BD menyilang di E. F ialah satu titik pada BC dengan keadaan  $BF : FC = 2 : 1$ . ABCD is a parallelogram. The diagonals AC and BD intersect at E. F is a point on BC such that  $BF : FC = 2 : 1$ .

(a)  $\vec{AE} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{AC}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}(\vec{AB} + \vec{AD})$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}(4x + 6y)$   
 $= 2x + 3y$

(b)  $\vec{AF} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BF}$   
 $= \vec{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{BC}$   
 $= \vec{AB} + \frac{2}{3}\vec{AD}$   
 $= \vec{AB} + \frac{2}{3}(6y)$   
 $= 2x + \frac{2}{3}(6y)$   
 $= 4x + 4y$

2.

ABCD ialah trapezium dengan keadaan BC adalah selari dengan AD dan  $BC = \frac{1}{3}AD$ . E ialah satu titik pada CD dengan keadaan  $CE : ED = 1 : 2$ . Diberi bahawa  $\vec{AB} = 4x$  dan  $\vec{AD} = 9y$ . ABCD is a trapezium such that BC is parallel to AD and  $BC = \frac{1}{3}AD$ . E is a point on CD such that  $CE : ED = 1 : 2$ . It is given that  $\vec{AB} = 4x$  and  $\vec{AD} = 9y$ .

(a)  $\vec{AC} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC}$   
 $= \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{AD}$   
 $= 4x + \frac{1}{3}(9y)$   
 $= 4x + 3y$

(b)  $\vec{AE} = \vec{AC} + \vec{CE}$   
 $= \vec{AC} + \frac{1}{3}\vec{CD}$   
 $= 4x + \frac{1}{3}(CB + BA + AD)$   
 $= 4x + \frac{1}{3}(-3y - 4x + 9y)$   
 $= 4x + 3y - \frac{4}{3}x + 2y$   
 $= \frac{8}{3}x + 5y$

**H. Selesaikan masalah berikut.**  
Solve the following problems.

**CONTOH**

Diberi  $O, A, B$  dan  $C$  ialah empat titik dengan keadaan  $\vec{OA} = 4\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{ka} + 3\mathbf{b}$  dan  $\vec{OC} = 5\mathbf{a} + 6\mathbf{b}$ . Given  $O, A, B$  and  $C$  are four points such that  $\vec{OA} = 4\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{ka} + 3\mathbf{b}$  and  $\vec{OC} = 5\mathbf{a} + 6\mathbf{b}$ .

- (a) Ungkapkan  $\vec{AB}$  dan  $\vec{AC}$  dalam sebutan  $\mathbf{a}$  dan  $\mathbf{b}$ . (b) Jika titik  $A, B$  dan  $C$  adalah segaris, cari nilai  $k$ . Express  $\vec{AB}$  and  $\vec{AC}$  in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ . If points  $A, B$  and  $C$  are collinear, find the value of  $k$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \vec{AB} &= \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} \\ &= (\mathbf{ka} + 3\mathbf{b}) - (4\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) \\ &= (k-4)\mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{b} \\ \vec{AC} &= \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} \\ &= (5\mathbf{a} + 6\mathbf{b}) - (4\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) \\ &= \mathbf{a} + 8\mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

Gantikan ② ke dalam ①.  $k-4 = \frac{5}{8}$   
 $k = 4\frac{5}{8}$

1. Diberi  $\vec{OA} = 3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{b}$  dan  $\vec{OC} = \mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b}$ . Given  $\vec{OA} = 3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$ ,  $\vec{OB} = \mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{b}$  and  $\vec{OC} = \mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b}$ .

- (a) Ungkapkan  $\vec{AB}$  dan  $\vec{AC}$  dalam sebutan  $\mathbf{a}$  dan  $\mathbf{b}$ . Express  $\vec{AB}$  and  $\vec{AC}$  in terms of  $a$  and  $b$ .

- (b) Jika titik  $A, B$  dan  $C$  adalah segaris, cari nilai  $\mu$ . If points  $A, B$  and  $C$  are collinear, find the value of  $\mu$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \vec{AB} &= \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} \\ &= (\mathbf{a} + 5\mathbf{b}) - (3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) \\ &= (\mu - 3)\mathbf{a} + 7\mathbf{b} \\ \vec{AC} &= \vec{OC} - \vec{OA} \\ &= \mathbf{a} + 4\mathbf{b} - (3\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) \\ &= -2\mathbf{a} + 6\mathbf{b} \end{aligned}$$

- (b)  $A, B$  dan  $C$  adalah segaris.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AB} &= \lambda \vec{AC} \\ (\mu - 3)\mathbf{a} + 7\mathbf{b} &= \lambda(-2\mathbf{a} + 6\mathbf{b}) \\ 7 &= 6\lambda \\ \lambda &= \frac{7}{6} \quad \dots \dots \text{①} \\ \mu - 3 &= -2\lambda \quad \dots \dots \text{②} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gantikan ① ke dalam ②. } \mu - 3 &= -2\left(\frac{7}{6}\right) \\ \mu &= 3 - \frac{7}{6} \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

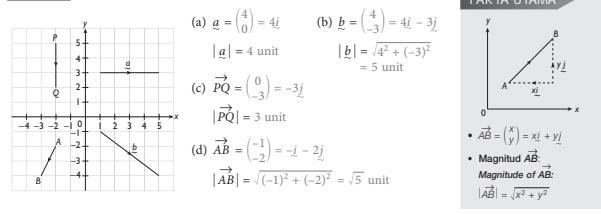
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**4.3 Vektor dalam Satah Kartes**

**A. Ungkapkan setiap vektor dalam bentuk  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$  dan  $x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}$ . Seterusnya, cari magnitud bagi setiap vektor.**

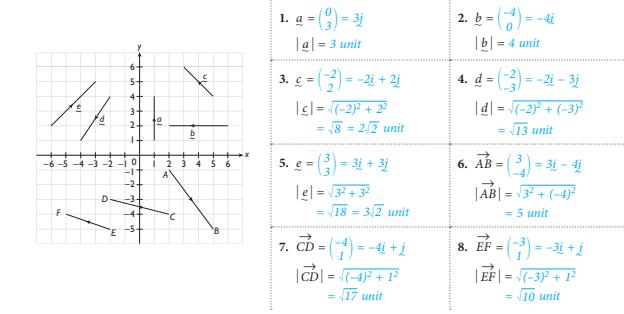
Express each vector in the form  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$  and  $x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}$ . Hence, find the magnitude of each vector.

**CONTOH**



**FAKTA UTAMA**

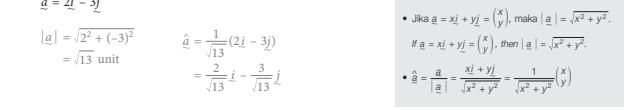
- $\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}$
- Magnitud  $\vec{AB}$ :  $|\vec{AB}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$



**B. Tentukan vektor unit dalam arah setiap vektor berikut.**

Determine the unit vector in the direction of each of the following vectors.

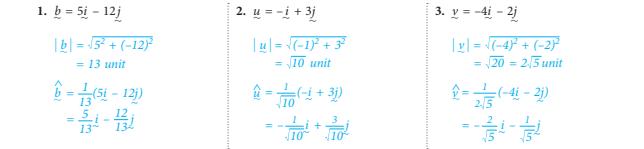
**CONTOH**



**FAKTA UTAMA**

- Jika  $\vec{a} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ , maka  $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ . If  $\vec{a} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ , then  $|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ .
- $\hat{\vec{a}} = \frac{\vec{a}}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$

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- C. Diberi  $\vec{u} = 3\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\vec{v} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$  dan  $\vec{w} = -4\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$ , cari setiap yang berikut dalam sebutan  $\mathbf{i}$  dan  $\mathbf{j}$ . Given  $\vec{u} = 3\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\vec{v} = 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$  and  $\vec{w} = -4\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$ , find each of the following in terms of  $\mathbf{i}$  and  $\mathbf{j}$ .

CONTOH  
 $2\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v} - 3\mathbf{w} = 2(3\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}) + (2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}) - 3(-4\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j})$   
 $= 6\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j} + 12\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j}$   
 $= 20\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j}$

2.  $2\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{v} + 4\mathbf{w} = 2(3\mathbf{i} + 5\mathbf{j}) - (2\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}) + 4(-4\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j})$   
 $= 6\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j} - 2\mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j} - 16\mathbf{i} + 8\mathbf{j}$   
 $= -12\mathbf{i} + 19\mathbf{j}$

- D. Diberi  $\vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{q} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  dan  $\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , cari setiap yang berikut dan ungkapkan dalam bentuk vektor lurus. Given  $\vec{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\vec{q} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$ , find each of the following and express in the form of a column vector.

CONTOH  
 $3\vec{p} - \vec{q} + 4\vec{r} = 3\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + 4\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 20 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 30 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

2.  $2\vec{p} + 4\vec{q} - \vec{r} = 2\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 4\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 16 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 21 \end{pmatrix}$

1.  $\vec{p} + 2\vec{q} + 3\vec{r} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + 2\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} + 3\begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 16 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

3.  $3\vec{p} - 2\vec{q} - \vec{r} = 3\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} - 2\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 8 \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$   
 $= \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$

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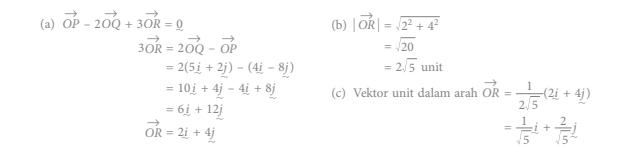
**E. Selesaikan masalah berikut.**

Solve the following problems.

**CONTOH**

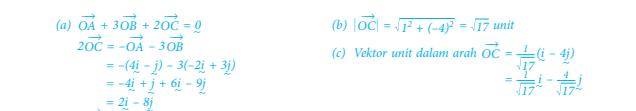
- Diberi  $\vec{OP} = 4\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\vec{OQ} = 5\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$  dan  $\vec{OP} - 2\vec{OQ} + 3\vec{OR} = \mathbf{0}$ , cari Given  $\vec{OP} = 4\mathbf{i} - 8\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\vec{OQ} = 5\mathbf{i} + 2\mathbf{j}$  and  $\vec{OP} - 2\vec{OQ} + 3\vec{OR} = \mathbf{0}$ , find

- (a)  $\vec{OR}$ . (b)  $|\vec{OR}|$ . (c) vektor unit dalam arah  $\vec{OR}$ . the unit vector in the direction of  $\vec{OR}$ .

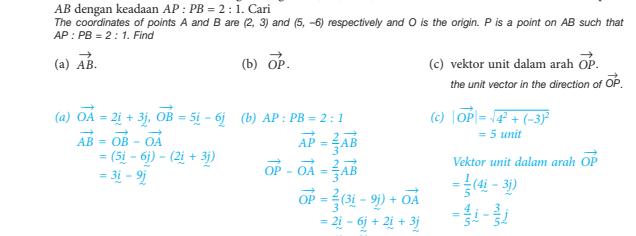


1. Diberi  $\vec{OA} = 4\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$ ,  $\vec{OB} = -2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$  dan  $\vec{OA} + 3\vec{OB} + 2\vec{OC} = \mathbf{0}$ , cari Given  $\vec{OA} = 4\mathbf{i} - \mathbf{j}$ ,  $\vec{OB} = -2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$  and  $\vec{OA} + 3\vec{OB} + 2\vec{OC} = \mathbf{0}$ , find

- (a)  $\vec{OC}$ . (b)  $|\vec{OC}|$ . (c) vektor unit dalam arah  $\vec{OC}$ . the unit vector in the direction of  $\vec{OC}$ .



2. Koordinat titik  $A$  dan titik  $B$  masing-masing ialah  $(2, 3)$  dan  $(5, -6)$ , dan  $O$  ialah asalan.  $P$  ialah satu titik pada  $AB$  dengan keadaan  $AP : PB = 2 : 1$ . Cari The coordinates of points  $A$  and  $B$  are  $(2, 3)$  and  $(5, -6)$  respectively and  $O$  is the origin.  $P$  is a point on  $AB$  such that  $AP : PB = 2 : 1$ . Find



- (a)  $\vec{OA} = 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j}$ ,  $\vec{OB} = 5\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j}$  (b)  $AP : PB = 2 : 1$   
 $\vec{AB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA}$   
 $= (5\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j}) - (2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j})$   
 $= 3\mathbf{i} - 9\mathbf{j}$

- (c)  $|\vec{OP}| = \sqrt{4^2 + (-3)^2} = 5$  unit Vektor unit dalam arah  $\vec{OP}$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OP} &= \frac{2}{3}\vec{AB} \\ &= \frac{2}{3}(3\mathbf{i} - 9\mathbf{j}) + \vec{OA} \\ &= 2\mathbf{i} - 6\mathbf{j} + 2\mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} \\ &= 4\mathbf{i} - 3\mathbf{j} \end{aligned}$$

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### PRAKТИS FORMATIF Kertas 1

Jawab semua soalan.

Answer all the questions.

1.  $\underline{a}$  dan  $\underline{b}$  ialah vektor bukan sifar dan tidak selari.  
 Diberi  $(m - 5)\underline{a} = (3n + 4)\underline{b}$ , dengan keadaan  $m$  dan  $n$  ialah pemalar. Cari nilai  $m$  dan nilai  $n$ .

$\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$  are non-zero and non-parallel vectors. Given  $(m - 5)\underline{a} = (3n + 4)\underline{b}$ , where  $m$  and  $n$  are constants. Find the values of  $m$  and  $n$ .

[2]

$$(m - 5)\underline{a} = (3n + 4)\underline{b}$$

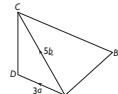
$\underline{a}$  dan  $\underline{b}$  ialah vektor bukan sifar dan tidak selari.

$$\begin{aligned} m - 5 &= 0 \\ m &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3n + 4 &= 0 \\ n &= -\frac{4}{3} \end{aligned}$$

2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan trapezium  $ABCD$  dengan keadaan  $\vec{BC} = 2\vec{AD}$ .

The diagram shows a trapezium  $ABCD$  such that  $\vec{BC} = 2\vec{AD}$ .



Ungkapkan dalam sebutan  $\underline{a}$  dan/atau  $\underline{b}$ :

Express in terms of  $\underline{a}$  and/or  $\underline{b}$ :

$$(a) \vec{DC} - \vec{AC} \quad (b) \vec{BA}$$

[3]

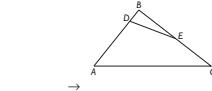
$$(a) \vec{DC} - \vec{AC} = \vec{DC} + \vec{CA} \\ = \vec{DA} \\ = -3\underline{a}$$

$$(b) \vec{BA} = \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} \\ = 2\vec{AD} + \vec{CA} \\ = 2(3\underline{a}) + (-5\underline{b}) \\ = 6\underline{a} - 5\underline{b}$$

[3]

3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan segi tiga  $ABC$  dengan  $\vec{AC} = 2\vec{a}$  dan  $\vec{AB} = 8\vec{b}$ .

The diagram shows a triangle  $ABC$  with  $\vec{AC} = 2\vec{a}$  and  $\vec{AB} = 8\vec{b}$ .



$$(a) \text{Cari } \vec{BC} \text{ dalam sebutan } \underline{a} \text{ dan } \underline{b}.$$

Find  $\vec{BC}$  in terms of  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$ .

$$(b) \text{Diberi } AB = 4DB \text{ dan } BE = EC, \text{ cari } \vec{DE} \text{ dalam sebutan } \underline{a} \text{ dan } \underline{b}.$$

Given  $AB = 4DB$  and  $BE = EC$ , find  $\vec{DE}$  in terms of  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$ . [4]

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \vec{BC} &= \vec{AC} - \vec{AB} \\ &= 2\vec{a} - 8\vec{b} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}\vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\vec{BC} \\ &= \frac{1}{4}(8\vec{b}) + \frac{1}{2}(2\vec{a} - 8\vec{b}) \\ &= \underline{a} - 2\vec{b} \end{aligned}$$

4. Rajah bawah menunjukkan segi empat selari  $OABC$  yang dilukis pada satu satah Cartes.

The diagram shows a parallelogram  $OABC$  drawn on a Cartesian plane.



Diberi  $\underline{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$  dan  $\underline{q} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ , dengan keadaan  $k$  ialah pemalar.

It is given that the vectors  $\underline{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\underline{q} = \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$ , where  $k$  is a constant.

$$(a) \text{Ungkapkan vektor } \underline{p} + \underline{q} \text{ dalam sebutan } \underline{a} \text{ dan } \underline{b}.$$

Express the vector  $\underline{p} + \underline{q}$  in terms of  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$ .

$$(b) \text{Diberi } |\underline{p} + \underline{q}| = 25 \text{ unit, cari nilai positif } k.$$

Given  $|\underline{p} + \underline{q}| = 25$  units, find the positive value of  $k$ . [3]

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \underline{p} + \underline{q} &= \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ -3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} k \\ 10 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6+k \\ -3+10 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 6+k \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \sqrt{(\underline{p} + \underline{q})^2} &= 25 \text{ unit} \\ \sqrt{(6+k)^2 + 7^2} &= 25 \\ (6+k)^2 + 49 &= 25^2 \\ (6+k)^2 &= 576 \\ 6+k &= \pm 24 \\ k &= 18 \text{ atau } -30 \end{aligned}$$

Nilai positif  $k$  ialah 18.

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Tentukan

Determine

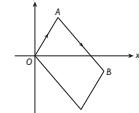
$$(a) |\vec{OC}|.$$

$$(b) \vec{OC} \text{ dalam sebutan } \underline{a} \text{ dan } \underline{b}.$$

$\vec{OC}$  in terms of  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$ . [2]

5. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan segi empat selari  $OABC$  yang dilukis pada satu satah Cartes.

The diagram shows a parallelogram  $OABC$  drawn on a Cartesian plane.



- Diberi  $\vec{OA} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$  dan  $\vec{AB} = 6\vec{i} - 7\vec{j}$ . Cari  $\vec{AC}$ .

It is given that  $\vec{OA} = 3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}$  and  $\vec{AB} = 6\vec{i} - 7\vec{j}$ . Find  $\vec{AC}$ . [3]

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AC} &= \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} \\ &= \vec{AB} + \vec{AO} \\ &= \vec{AB} - \vec{OA} \\ &= (6\vec{i} - 7\vec{j}) - (3\vec{i} + 5\vec{j}) \\ &= 3\vec{i} - 12\vec{j} \end{aligned}$$

7. Maklumat berikut adalah berkaitan dengan  $\underline{a}$  dan  $\underline{b}$ .  
 The following information refers to  $\underline{a}$  and  $\underline{b}$ .

$$\underline{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ \lambda - 5 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

Diberi bahawa  $\underline{a} = \mu\underline{b}$ , dengan keadaan  $\underline{a}$  adalah selari dengan  $\underline{b}$  dan  $\mu$  ialah pemalar. Cari nilai

It is given that  $\underline{a} = \mu\underline{b}$ , where  $\underline{a}$  is parallel to  $\underline{b}$  and  $\mu$  is a constant. Find the value of

$$(a) \mu. \quad (b) \lambda.$$

[3]

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \underline{a} &= \mu\underline{b} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ \lambda - 5 \end{pmatrix} &= \mu \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

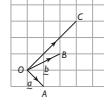
$$\begin{aligned} (a) \underline{12} &= 4\mu \\ \mu &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \lambda - 5 &= 7\mu \\ \lambda &= 26 \end{aligned}$$

[3]

6. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan vektor  $\vec{OA}$ ,  $\vec{OB}$  dan  $\vec{OC}$  yang dilukis pada grid segi empat sama yang sama besar bersamaan 1 unit.

The diagram shows the vectors  $\vec{OA}$ ,  $\vec{OB}$  and  $\vec{OC}$  drawn on a grid of equal squares with sides of 1 unit.



Tentukan

Determine

$$(a) |\vec{OC}|.$$

$$(b) \vec{OC} \text{ dalam sebutan } \underline{a} \text{ dan } \underline{b}.$$

[2]

8. Diberi  $\underline{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$  dan  $\underline{q} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ k-2 \end{pmatrix}$ , cari

Given  $\underline{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\underline{q} = \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ k-2 \end{pmatrix}$ , find

$$(a) \underline{p}$$
 vektor unit dalam arah  $\underline{p}$ .

the unit vector in the direction of  $\underline{p}$ .

$$(b) \underline{p}$$
 dan  $\underline{q}$  bersamaan 1 unit.

$\underline{p}$  and  $\underline{q}$  such that  $\underline{p}$  and  $\underline{q}$  are parallel.

[4]

$$(a) |\underline{p}| = \sqrt{8^2 + 6^2}$$

= 10 unit

Vektor unit dalam arah  $\underline{p}$

$$= \frac{1}{10} \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{8}{10} \\ \frac{6}{10} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{3}{5} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$(b) \underline{p}$$
 dan  $\underline{q}$  bersamaan 1 unit. Maka,  $\underline{p} = m\underline{q}$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ k-2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$8 = 12m \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$6 = 6(k-2) \quad \dots \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}: \quad \frac{8}{6} = \frac{12}{k-2}$$

$$k-2 = 9 \quad k = 11$$

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### PRAKТИS FORMATIF Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.

Answer all the questions.

11. Diberi  $\underline{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$  dan  $\underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$ , cari

Given  $\underline{a} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$ , find

$$(a) |\underline{a}|.$$

$$(b) \text{nilai } k \text{ dengan keadaan } \underline{a} + \underline{b} \text{ adalah selari dengan paksi-x.}$$

the value of  $k$  such that  $\underline{a} + \underline{b}$  is parallel to the x-axis.

$$[3]$$

$$(a) |\underline{a}| = \sqrt{(-5)^2 + 12^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{25 + 144}$$

$$= 13 \text{ unit}$$

$$(b) \underline{a} + \underline{b} = \begin{pmatrix} -5 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 12+k \end{pmatrix}$$

$$12+k = 0 \quad k = -12$$

12. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan heksagon sekata berpusat O.

The diagram shows a regular hexagon with centre O.



(a) Ungkapkan  $\vec{PR} + \vec{RT} + \vec{RQ}$  sebagai satu vektor tunggal.

Express  $\vec{PR} + \vec{RT} + \vec{RQ}$  as a single vector.

(b) Diberi  $\vec{OP} = \underline{p}$ ,  $\vec{OQ} = \underline{q}$  dan panjang setiap sisi heksagon itu 5 units. Cari vektor unit dalam arah  $\vec{PQ}$ , dalam sebutan  $\underline{p}$  dan  $\underline{q}$ .

Given  $\vec{OP} = \underline{p}$ ,  $\vec{OQ} = \underline{q}$  and the length of each side of the hexagon is 5 units. Find the unit vector in the direction of  $\vec{PQ}$ , in terms of  $\underline{p}$  and  $\underline{q}$ . [3]

$$(a) \underline{p} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ 5 \end{pmatrix}, \underline{q} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{p} = m\underline{q}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} h \\ 5 \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1-h \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = m \begin{pmatrix} k-1 \\ -7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1-h}{k-1} = \frac{-1}{-7}$$

$$7 - 7h = k - 1$$

$$7h = 8 - k$$

$$h = \frac{8-k}{7}$$

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12. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sisi empat ABCD yang bersilang dengan garis lurus BD di titik E.

The diagram shows a quadrilateral ABCD. The straight line AC intersects the straight line BD at point E.



Diberi:

Given:

$$BE : ED = 3 : 2, \quad \vec{AB} = 20\vec{x}, \quad \vec{AD} = 15\vec{y},$$

$$\vec{BC} = -4\vec{x} + 18\vec{y}$$

- (a) Ungkapkan dalam sebutan  $\vec{x}$  dan  $\vec{y}$ .

Express in terms of  $\vec{x}$  and  $\vec{y}$ .

$$(i) \vec{AB} \quad (ii) \vec{AE}$$

[3]

- (b) Cari nisbah  $AE : EC$ .

Find the ratio  $AE : EC$ . [5]

$$(a) (i) \vec{BD} = \vec{AD} - \vec{AB} = 15\vec{y} - 20\vec{x}$$

$$= \vec{AB} + \vec{BE} = \vec{AB} + \frac{3}{2}\vec{BD} = \vec{AB} + \frac{3}{2}(15\vec{y} - 20\vec{x})$$

$$= 20\vec{x} + \frac{3}{2}(15\vec{y} - 20\vec{x})$$

$$= 20\vec{x} + \frac{45}{2}\vec{y} - 30\vec{x}$$

$$= 2\vec{x} + \frac{45}{2}\vec{y}$$

$$= 2AE$$

$$AC : AE = 2 : 1$$

$$AE : EC = 1 : 1$$

Gantikan ② ke dalam ①.

$$k - \frac{1}{3} = 1$$

$$k = \frac{4}{3}$$

Dari ②,

$$\frac{4}{3}m = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$m = \frac{1}{4}$$

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**3.**

Rajah di sebelah menunjukkan segi tiga ABC. Diberi bahawa  $AP : PB = 1 : 3$ ,  $BR : RC = 3 : 1$ ,  $\vec{AP} = 4x$  dan  $\vec{AC} = 6y$ .  
The diagram shows a triangle ABC. It is given that  $AP : PB = 1 : 3$ ,  $BR : RC = 3 : 1$ ,  $\vec{AP} = 4x$  and  $\vec{AC} = 6y$ .

(a) Ungkapkan dalam sebutan  $x$  dan  $y$ :  
Express in terms of  $x$  and  $y$ :

- $\vec{CP}$
- $\vec{CR}$

[3]

(b) Diberi  $x = 3j - j$ ,  $y = 4j$ , cari  $|\vec{CR}|$ .  
Given  $x = 3j - j$ ,  $y = 4j$ , find  $|\vec{CR}|$ .  
[2]

(c) Diberi  $\vec{CD} = \lambda\vec{CP}$  dan  $\vec{QR} = \mu\vec{AR}$ , dengan keadaan  $\lambda$  dan  $\mu$  ialah pemalar, cari nilai  $\lambda$  dan nilai  $\mu$ .  
Given  $\vec{CQ} = \lambda\vec{CP}$  and  $\vec{QR} = \mu\vec{AR}$ , where  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are constants, find the values of  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$ .  
[5]

(a) (i)  $\vec{CP} = \vec{CA} + \vec{AP} = -6y + 4x$

(ii)  $\vec{CR} = \frac{1}{4}\vec{CB} = \frac{1}{4}(AB - AC) = \frac{1}{4}(4(4x) - 6y) = 4x - \frac{3}{2}y$

(c)  $\vec{CQ} = \lambda\vec{CP}, \vec{QR} = \mu\vec{AR}$   
 $\vec{CR} = \vec{CQ} + \vec{QR} = \lambda\vec{CP} + \mu\vec{AR}$   
 $4x - \frac{3}{2}y = \lambda(4x - 6y) + \mu(6y + 4x - \frac{3}{2}y)$   
 $= 4Ax - 6\lambda y + \mu(6y + 4x - \frac{3}{2}y)$   
 $= (4\lambda + 4\mu)x + (\frac{9}{2}\mu - 6\lambda)y$

Bandingkan vektor-vektor.  
 $4x + 4y = 4\lambda + 4\mu$   
 $\lambda + \mu = 1$  ..... ①  
 $\lambda = 1 - \mu$  ..... ②  
 $\frac{9}{2}\mu - 6\lambda = -\frac{3}{2}\mu - 6\lambda$  ..... ③

Dari ①,  $\lambda = 1 - \frac{3}{7}$   
 $= \frac{4}{7}$

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**4.**

Rajah di sebelah menunjukkan kedudukan dan arah bagi tiga buah kano, P, Q dan R, dalam suatu pertandingan. Kedua-dua buah kano P dan Q bergerak mengikut arah arus air. Halaju arus air ialah  $w = (i - \frac{1}{3}j)$  m s<sup>-1</sup>. Diberi halaju kano P ialah  $p = (3i - j)$  m s<sup>-1</sup> dan halaju kano Q ialah  $q = (9i - 3j)$  m s<sup>-1</sup>.  
The diagram shows the position and the direction of three canoes, P and Q, and R, in a competition. Both canoes P and Q move in the direction of the water current. The velocity of the water current is  $w = (i - \frac{1}{3}j)$  m s<sup>-1</sup>. Given the velocity of canoe P is  $p = (3i - j)$  m s<sup>-1</sup> and the velocity of canoe Q is  $q = (9i - 3j)$  m s<sup>-1</sup>.  
Find

- halaju paduan kano R,  
the resultant velocity of canoe R.
- vektor unit dalam arah kano R,  
the unit vector in the direction of canoe R.

(a) Tentukan berapa kali halaju paduan kano Q berbanding dengan halaju paduan kano P.  
Determine how many times the resultant velocity of canoe Q compare to the resultant velocity of canoe P.  
[4]

(b) Dalam perjalanan ke garisan peramat, kano R mengalami masalah teknikal dan tersasar dari laluan. Halaju kano R ialah  $r = (2i - \frac{8}{5}j)$  m s<sup>-1</sup>.  
On the way to the finishing line, canoe R is facing a technical problem and off track. The velocity of canoe R is  $r = (2i - \frac{8}{5}j)$  m s<sup>-1</sup>.  
Find

- halaju paduan kano R,  
the resultant velocity of canoe R.
- vektor unit dalam arah kano R,  
the unit vector in the direction of canoe R.

(a) Halaju paduan kano P =  $(3i - j) + (i - \frac{1}{3}j)$   
 $= 4i - \frac{4}{3}j$   
Halaju paduan kano Q =  $(9i - 3j) + (i - \frac{1}{3}j)$   
 $= 10i - \frac{10}{3}j$   
 $= \frac{10}{3}(4i - \frac{4}{3}j)$   
 $= \frac{5}{3} \times \text{Halaju paduan kano P}$

(b) (i) Halaju paduan kano R =  $2i - \frac{8}{5}j + (i - \frac{1}{3}j)$   
 $= 3i - \frac{3}{5}j$

(ii)  $|r| = |2i - \frac{8}{5}j| = \sqrt{2^2 + (-\frac{8}{5})^2} = \frac{10}{5} = \frac{10}{3}$   
Vektor unit dalam arah kano R =  $\frac{2i - \frac{8}{5}j}{\frac{10}{3}} = \frac{3}{5}i - \frac{4}{5}j$

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**FOKUS KBAT**

Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi dan Menganalisis  
Konteks: Vektor dalam Sistem Kartesius

Taman permainan Playground, Perhentian bas Bus stop, Sekolah School, Bulatan Roundabout, Pusat bandar Town centre, Pejabat pos Post office.

Rajah di sebelah menunjukkan peta sebuah bandar dengan keadaan semua lokasi disambungkan oleh jalan lurus. Jarak sekolah dari taman permainan adalah tiga kali jarak perhentian bas daripada taman permainan. Bulatan ditempatkan sama jarak dari pejabat pos dan perhentian bas. Diberi bahawa vektor dari taman permainan ke sekolah ialah  $15j$  dan vektor dari pejabat pos ke sekolah ialah  $18i + 12j$ . Jika  $1 \text{ unit} = 1 \text{ km}$ , cari jarak di antara bulatan dengan pusat bandar.  
The diagram shows the map of a town where all the locations are connected by straight roads. The distance of the school from the playground is thrice the distance of the bus stop from the playground. The roundabout is located at equidistant from the post office and the bus stop. It is given that the vector from the playground to the school is  $15j$  and the vector from the post office to the school is  $18i + 12j$ . If  $1 \text{ unit} = 1 \text{ km}$ , find the distance between the roundabout and the town centre.

Katakan P = Taman permainan  
B = Perhentian bas  
S = Sekolah  
R = Bulatan  
O = Pejabat pos  
T = Pusat bandar

$\vec{PS} = 15j$  dan  $\vec{OS} = 18i + 12j$   
 $PS = 3PB$ , maka  $PB : BS = 1 : 2$ .  
Jika 1 unit = 1 km, maka  $OR = RB$ .

$\vec{OP} = \vec{OS} + \vec{SP} = 18i + 12j - 15j = 3i + 12j$   
 $\vec{OR} = \frac{1}{2}\vec{OB} = \frac{1}{2}(\vec{OS} + \vec{SB}) = \frac{1}{2}(18i + 12j - 15j) = 4i + 6j$   
 $\vec{PR} = \vec{PO} + \vec{OR} = -3i - 12j + 4i + 6j = i - 6j$

$\vec{PRT}$  adalah segaris.  
Katakan  $\vec{PR} = k\vec{PT}$  dan  $\vec{OT} = h\vec{OS}$ , dengan keadaan  $k$  dan  $h$  ialah pemalar.  
 $\vec{PT} = \vec{PO} + \vec{OT} = \frac{1}{k}\vec{PR} = -3i - 12j + h\vec{OS}$   
 $\frac{1}{k}(i - 6j) = -3i - 12j + h(18i + 12j)$   
 $\frac{1}{k}i - \frac{6}{k}j = (18h - 3)i + (12h - 12)j$

$\vec{PRT}$  =  $\vec{PO} + \vec{OR}$   
 $= -3i - 12j + 4i + 6j$   
 $= i - 6j$

$\vec{PRT}$  adalah segaris.  
Katakan  $\vec{PR} = k\vec{PT}$  dan  $\vec{OT} = h\vec{OS}$ , dengan keadaan  $k$  dan  $h$  ialah pemalar.  
 $\vec{PT} = \vec{PO} + \vec{OT}$   
 $\frac{1}{k}\vec{PR} = -3i - 12j + h\vec{OS}$   
 $\frac{1}{k}(i - 6j) = -3i - 12j + h(18i + 12j)$   
 $\frac{1}{k}i - \frac{6}{k}j = (18h - 3)i + (12h - 12)j$

Bandingkan kedua-dua persamaan:  
 $\frac{1}{k} = 18h - 3 \dots \text{①}$   
 $\frac{6}{k} = 12h - 12 \dots \text{②}$

Gantikan ① ke dalam ②.  
 $18h - 3 = -2h + 2 \dots \text{③}$   
 $h = \frac{1}{4}$

Gantikan  $h = \frac{1}{4}$  ke dalam ①.  
 $\frac{1}{k} = 18\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) - 3$   
 $k = \frac{2}{3}$

Apabila  $\vec{PR} = \frac{2}{3}\vec{PT}$ ,  $\vec{RT} = \frac{1}{3}\vec{PT}$  dan  $PR : RT = 2 : 1$ .  
 $\vec{RT} = \frac{1}{2}(i - 6j) = \frac{1}{2}i - 3j$   
 $|\vec{RT}| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + (-3)^2} = 3.04 \text{ unit}$

Jarak di antara bulatan dengan pusat bandar ialah 3.04 km.

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**BAB 5**

**FUNGSI TRIGONOMETRI**  
**TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS**

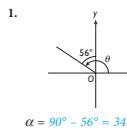
### 5.1 Sudut Positif dan Sudut Negatif

A. Cari sudut positif dan sudut negatif bagi  $\angle XOP$ . Seterusnya, nyatakan dalam suku mana terletaknya sudut itu.  
Find the positive angle and the negative angle of  $\angle XOP$ . Hence, state the quadrant in which the angle lies.  
[1]

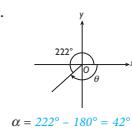
| Rajah Diagram   | Sudut positif<br>Positive angle    | Sudut negatif<br>Negative angle                        | Sukuan Quadrant |
|---|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| <b>CONTOH:</b><br>(a)<br>(b)                                    | $180^\circ - 54^\circ = 126^\circ$ | $-(180^\circ + 54^\circ) = -234^\circ$                 | II              |
| <b>1.</b><br>$\frac{3}{2}\pi + \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{7}{4}\pi$ | $180^\circ + 47^\circ = 227^\circ$ | $-(180^\circ - 47^\circ) = -133^\circ$                 | III             |
| <b>2.</b><br>$270^\circ + 58^\circ = 328^\circ$                 |                                    | $-(90^\circ - 58^\circ) = -32^\circ$                   | IV              |
| <b>3.</b><br>$\pi + \frac{5}{6}\pi = \frac{11}{6}\pi$           |                                    | $-(\pi - \frac{5}{6}\pi) = -\frac{1}{6}\pi$            | IV              |
| <b>4.</b><br>$\frac{1}{2}\pi + \frac{1}{4}\pi = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ |                                    | $-(\frac{1}{2}\pi + \frac{3}{4}\pi) = -\frac{5}{4}\pi$ | II              |

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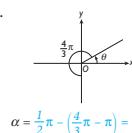
B. Tentukan sudut rujukan,  $\alpha$ , bagi setiap yang berikut.  
Determine the reference angle,  $\alpha$ , of each of the following.

1. 

$$\alpha = 90^\circ - 56^\circ = 34^\circ$$

2. 

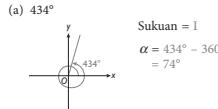
$$\alpha = 222^\circ - 180^\circ = 42^\circ$$

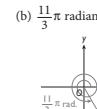
3. 

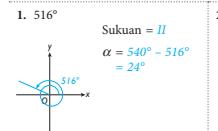
$$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\pi - \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi - \pi\right) = \frac{1}{6}\pi$$

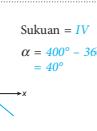
C. Lukar setiap sudut pada satah Cartes. Nyatakan dalam sukuan mana terletaknya setiap sudut itu dan seterusnya, cari sudut rujukan,  $\alpha$ , yang sepadan.  
Sketch each angle on a Cartesian plane. State the quadrant in which the angle lies and hence, find its corresponding reference angle,  $\alpha$ .

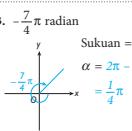
**CONTOH**

(a)  $434^\circ$    
Sukuan = I  
 $\alpha = 434^\circ - 360^\circ = 74^\circ$

(b)  $\frac{11}{3}\pi$  radian   
Sukuan = IV  
 $\alpha = 4\pi - \frac{11}{3}\pi = \frac{1}{3}\pi$

1.  $516^\circ$    
Sukuan = II  
 $\alpha = 540^\circ - 516^\circ = 24^\circ$

2.  $-400^\circ$    
Sukuan = IV  
 $\alpha = 400^\circ - 360^\circ = 40^\circ$

3.  $-\frac{7}{4}\pi$  radian   
Sukuan = I  
 $\alpha = 2\pi - \frac{7}{4}\pi = \frac{1}{4}\pi$

D. Diberi  $0^\circ < \theta < 720^\circ$  atau  $0 < \theta < 4\pi$ . Cari semua sudut yang mungkin bagi  $\theta$  diberi sudut rujukan,  $\alpha$ .  
Given  $0^\circ < \theta < 720^\circ$  or  $0 < \theta < 4\pi$ . Find all the possible values of  $\theta$  given the reference angle,  $\alpha$ .

1.  $\alpha = 65^\circ$

Sukuan I  
 $\theta = 65^\circ, 360^\circ + 65^\circ = 65^\circ, 425^\circ$

Sukuan II  
 $\theta = 180^\circ - 65^\circ, 360^\circ + 115^\circ = 115^\circ, 475^\circ$

Sukuan III  
 $\theta = 180^\circ + 65^\circ, 360^\circ + 245^\circ = 245^\circ, 605^\circ$

Sukuan IV  
 $\theta = 360^\circ - 65^\circ, 360^\circ + 295^\circ = 295^\circ, 655^\circ$

2.  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$

Sukuan I  
 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}, 2\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{13\pi}{6}$

Sukuan II  
 $\theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, 2\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}, \frac{17\pi}{6}$

Sukuan III  
 $\theta = \pi + \frac{\pi}{6}, 2\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{19\pi}{6}$

Sukuan IV  
 $\theta = 2\pi - \frac{\pi}{6}, 2\pi + \frac{11\pi}{6}, \frac{11\pi}{6}, \frac{23\pi}{6}$

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5.2 Enam Fungsi Trigonometri bagi Sebarang Sudut

A. Cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut.  
Find the value of each of the following.

**CONTOH**

Diberi  $\sin 87^\circ = 0.9986$ ;  $\cos 87^\circ = 0.0523$

Given:  $\sin 87^\circ = 0.9986$ ;  $\cos 87^\circ = 0.0523$

$$(a) \tan 87^\circ = \frac{\sin 87^\circ}{\cos 87^\circ} = \frac{0.9986}{0.0523} = 19.09$$

$$(b) \sec 87^\circ = \frac{1}{\cos 87^\circ} = \frac{1}{0.0523} = 19.12$$

1. Diberi:  $\sec 42^\circ = 1.3456$ ;  $\sin 42^\circ = 0.6691$

Given:  $\sec 42^\circ = 1.3456$ ;  $\sin 42^\circ = 0.6691$

$$(a) \cos 42^\circ = \frac{1}{\sec 42^\circ} = \frac{1}{1.3456} = 0.7432$$

$$(b) \tan 42^\circ = \frac{\sin 42^\circ}{\cos 42^\circ} = \frac{0.6691}{0.7432} = 0.9003$$

2. Diberi:  $\cot 200^\circ = 2.7475$ ;  $\operatorname{cosec} 200^\circ = -2.9238$

Given:  $\cot 200^\circ = 2.7475$ ;  $\operatorname{cosec} 200^\circ = -2.9238$

$$(a) \sin 200^\circ = \frac{1}{\operatorname{cosec} 200^\circ} = \frac{1}{-2.9238} = -0.3420$$

$$(b) \cos 200^\circ = \frac{\sin 200^\circ}{\tan 200^\circ} = \frac{-0.3420}{2.7475} = -0.9396$$

B. Berdasarkan rajah yang diberi, cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut.  
Based on the given diagram, find the value of each of the following.

**CONTOH**

**FAKTA UTAMA**  
Guna teorem Pythagoras untuk mencari panjang OP di bawah, iaitu  $OP = 10$  unit.  
Use the Pythagoras' theorem to find the length of OP,  $OP = 10$  units.

$$\sin \theta = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$2. \frac{2}{\tan \theta} = \frac{5}{\operatorname{kot} \theta}$$

$$3. \operatorname{sek} \theta \times \frac{1}{3 \sin \theta}$$

$$1. \operatorname{kosek} \theta + \operatorname{sek} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta} + \frac{1}{\operatorname{kos} \theta} = \left(\frac{10}{6}\right) + \left(-\frac{10}{8}\right) = -\frac{35}{12}$$

$$4. \tan \theta \times \frac{5}{\operatorname{kosek} \theta} - \frac{7}{3}$$

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C. Diberi  $\tan 45^\circ = 1$  dan  $\operatorname{kos} 60^\circ = 0.5$ , cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut.  
Given  $\tan 45^\circ = 1$  and  $\operatorname{cos} 60^\circ = 0.5$ , find the value of each of the following.

**CONTOH**

kot  $45^\circ$   
 $= \tan(90^\circ - 45^\circ)$   
 $= \tan 45^\circ$   
 $= 1$

**FAKTA UTAMA**

- $\sin \theta = \operatorname{kos}(90^\circ - \theta)$
- $\operatorname{kos} \theta = \operatorname{sin}(90^\circ - \theta)$
- $\tan \theta = \operatorname{cot}(90^\circ - \theta)$
- $\operatorname{cot} \theta = \operatorname{sek}(90^\circ - \theta)$

$$1. \sin 30^\circ = \operatorname{kos}(90^\circ - 30^\circ) = \operatorname{kos} 60^\circ = 0.5$$

2.  $2 \operatorname{kot} 45^\circ + 5 \sin 30^\circ$   
 $= 2 \tan 45^\circ + 5 \operatorname{kos} 60^\circ$   
 $= 2(1) + 5(0.5)$   
 $= 4.5$

$$3. \operatorname{kosek} 30^\circ + 2 \operatorname{sek} 60^\circ + \frac{3}{\operatorname{sin} 60^\circ}$$

$$= \operatorname{sek} 60^\circ + 2 \operatorname{sek} 60^\circ + 3 \operatorname{kos} 60^\circ$$

$$= \frac{1}{0.5} + 2\left(\frac{1}{0.5}\right) + 3(0.5)$$

$$= 7.5$$

D. Diberi  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  dan  $\theta$  ialah sudut tirus. Cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut tanpa menggunakan kalkulator.  
Given  $\sin \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$  and  $\theta$  is an acute angle. Find the value of each of the following without using a calculator.

**CONTOH**

(a)  $\operatorname{kosek} \theta = \frac{1}{\sin \theta}$   
 $= \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}}$

(b)  $\operatorname{kosek}(90^\circ - \theta) = \operatorname{sek} \theta$   
 $= \frac{1}{\operatorname{kos} \theta}$   
 $= \frac{3}{2}$

$$1. \sqrt{5} \operatorname{sek}(90^\circ - \theta) + \operatorname{kosek}(90^\circ - \theta) = \sqrt{5} \operatorname{sek} \theta + \operatorname{kosek} \theta$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \left(\frac{1}{\operatorname{sin} \theta}\right) + \frac{1}{\operatorname{kos} \theta}$$

$$= \sqrt{5} \times \frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}$$

$$2. \frac{\operatorname{kot}(90^\circ - \theta) + \tan(90^\circ - \theta)}{\operatorname{kot}(90^\circ - \theta) - \tan(90^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{\operatorname{tan} \theta + \operatorname{cot} \theta}{\operatorname{tan} \theta - \operatorname{cot} \theta}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{\frac{5+4}{2\sqrt{5}}}{\frac{5-4}{2\sqrt{5}}} = 9$$

E. Cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut tanpa menggunakan kalkulator.  
Find the value of each of the following without using a calculator.

**CONTOH**

$$5 \tan 30^\circ \operatorname{kos} 30^\circ \operatorname{kos} 50^\circ$$

$$= \frac{5 \tan 30^\circ \operatorname{kos} 30^\circ (\sin(90^\circ - 50^\circ))}{\sin 40^\circ \operatorname{sin} 30^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{5 \tan 30^\circ \operatorname{kos} 30^\circ \sin 40^\circ}{\sin 40^\circ \operatorname{sin} 30^\circ}$$

$$= 5 \tan 30^\circ \operatorname{kos} 30^\circ$$

$$= 5 \operatorname{tan} 30^\circ$$

$$= 5$$

$$1. \frac{\sin 34^\circ \sin 22^\circ}{2 \tan 22^\circ \operatorname{kos} 22^\circ \operatorname{kos} 56^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{kos} 56^\circ \operatorname{sin} 22^\circ}{2 \tan 22^\circ \operatorname{kos} 22^\circ \operatorname{kos} 56^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{sin} 22^\circ}{2 \tan 22^\circ \operatorname{kos} 22^\circ}$$

$$= \frac{\operatorname{tan} 22^\circ}{2 \tan 22^\circ}$$

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

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F. Tukarkan setiap yang berikut kepada fungsi trigonometri bagi sudut tirus. Kemudian, cari nilainya dengan menggunakan kalkulator.  
Convert each of the following to trigonometric functions of acute angle. Hence, find its value using a calculator.

**CONTOH**

(a)  $\sin(-222^\circ)$   
 $= \sin 222^\circ$   
 $= -(\sin 42^\circ)$   
 $= \sin 42^\circ$

Tukarkan kepada sudut positif dahulu.

(b)  $\operatorname{sek}(-460^\circ)$   
 $= \frac{1}{\operatorname{kos}(-460^\circ)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{\operatorname{kos} 460^\circ}$   
 $= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{kos} 80^\circ} = -5.7588$

Tukarkan kepada sudut positif dahulu.

1.  $\operatorname{kos}(-662^\circ) = \operatorname{kos} 662^\circ$

$= \operatorname{kos} 58^\circ$

$= 0.5299$

2.  $\operatorname{tan}(-932^\circ) = -\operatorname{tan} 932^\circ$

$= -\operatorname{tan} 212^\circ$

$= -(\operatorname{tan} 32^\circ)$

$= -0.6249$

3.  $\operatorname{kosek}(-198^\circ) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}(-198^\circ)}$

$= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{sin} 198^\circ}$

$= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{sin} 18^\circ}$

$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin} 18^\circ} = 3.2361$

4.  $\operatorname{kot}(-\frac{2}{3}\pi) = \operatorname{kot}(-\frac{2}{3}\pi \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi})$

$= \operatorname{kot}(-300^\circ)$

$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{tan}(-300^\circ)}$

$= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{tan} 300^\circ}$

$= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{tan} 60^\circ}$

$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{tan} 60^\circ} = 0.5774$

5.  $\operatorname{sek}(-\frac{1}{3}\pi) = \operatorname{sek}(-\frac{1}{3}\pi \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi})$

$= \operatorname{sek}(-60^\circ)$

$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos}(-60^\circ)}$

$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{cos} 60^\circ}$

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

6.  $\operatorname{kosek}(-\frac{9}{8}\pi) = \operatorname{kosek}(-\frac{9}{8}\pi \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi})$

$= \operatorname{kosek}(-202.5^\circ)$

$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin}(-202.5^\circ)}$

$= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{sin} 202.5^\circ}$

$= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{sin} 22.5^\circ}$

$= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin} 22.5^\circ} = 2.6131$

G. Cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut dengan menggunakan nisbah trigonometri  $30^\circ, 45^\circ$  dan  $60^\circ$ .  
Find the value of each of the following using the trigonometric ratios of  $30^\circ, 45^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ .

**CONTOH**

$\tan 150^\circ = -\tan(180^\circ - 150^\circ)$   
 $= -\tan(180^\circ - 30^\circ)$   
 $= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

1.  $\operatorname{kos} 210^\circ = -\operatorname{kos}(210^\circ - 180^\circ)$   
 $= -\operatorname{kos} 30^\circ$   
 $= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

2.  $\operatorname{sin}(-225^\circ) = -\operatorname{sin} 225^\circ$   
 $= -\operatorname{sin}(225^\circ - 180^\circ)$   
 $= -\operatorname{sin} 45^\circ$   
 $= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

2.  $\operatorname{sin}(-225^\circ) = -\operatorname{sin} 225^\circ$   
 $= -\operatorname{sin}(225^\circ - 180^\circ)$   
 $= -\operatorname{sin} 45^\circ$   
 $= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

3.  $\operatorname{kot}(-405^\circ) = \frac{1}{\operatorname{tan}(-405^\circ)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{tan} 405^\circ}$   
 $= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{tan}(405^\circ - 360^\circ)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{tan} 45^\circ}$

4.  $\operatorname{kosek} \frac{5}{3}\pi = \operatorname{kosek} \left(\frac{5}{3}\pi \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi}\right)$   
 $= \operatorname{kosek} 300^\circ$   
 $= \frac{1}{\operatorname{sin} 300^\circ}$   
 $= \frac{1}{-\operatorname{sin} 60^\circ}$   
 $= -1$

5.  $\operatorname{kos}(-\frac{5}{6}\pi) = \operatorname{kos}(-\frac{5}{6}\pi \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi})$   
 $= \operatorname{kos}(-150^\circ)$   
 $= \operatorname{kos} 150^\circ$   
 $= -\operatorname{kos}(180^\circ - 150^\circ)$   
 $= -\operatorname{kos} 30^\circ$   
 $= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

5.  $\operatorname{kos}(-\frac{5}{6}\pi) = \operatorname{kos}(-\frac{5}{6}\pi \times \frac{180^\circ}{\pi})$   
 $= \operatorname{kos}(-150^\circ)$   
 $= \operatorname{kos} 150^\circ$   
 $= -\operatorname{kos}(180^\circ - 150^\circ)$   
 $= -\operatorname{kos} 30^\circ$   
 $= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

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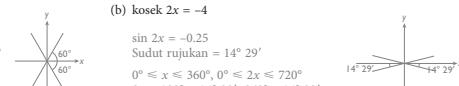
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H. Selesaikan setiap persamaan trigonometri berikut untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .  
Solve each of the following trigonometric equations for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .

**CONTOH**

(a)  $\cos x = \frac{1}{2}$

Sudut rujukanan =  $60^\circ$   
 $x = 60^\circ, 360^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ, 300^\circ$



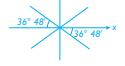
(b)  $\cos 2x = -4$

$\sin 2x = -0.25$   
Sudut rujukanan =  $14^\circ 29'$   
 $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ, 0^\circ \leq 2x \leq 720^\circ$   
 $2x = 180^\circ + 14^\circ 29', 360^\circ - 14^\circ 29', 540^\circ + 14^\circ 29', 720^\circ - 14^\circ 29', = 194^\circ 29', 345^\circ 31', 554^\circ 29', 705^\circ 31'$   
 $x = 97^\circ 15', 172^\circ 46', 277^\circ 15', 352^\circ 46'$

1.  $\tan x = -0.7481$

Sudut rujukanan =  $36^\circ 48'$

$x = 180^\circ - 36^\circ 48', 360^\circ - 36^\circ 48' = 143^\circ 12', 323^\circ 48'$

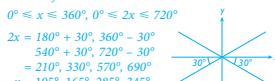


2.  $1.5 \sin 2x = -0.75$

$\sin 2x = -0.5$

Sudut rujukanan =  $30^\circ$

$0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ, 0^\circ \leq 2x \leq 720^\circ$   
 $2x = 180^\circ + 30^\circ, 360^\circ - 30^\circ = 210^\circ, 330^\circ, 570^\circ, 690^\circ$   
 $x = 105^\circ, 165^\circ, 285^\circ, 345^\circ$



I. Selesaikan setiap persamaan trigonometri berikut untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .  
Solve each of the following trigonometric equations for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .

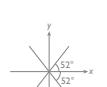
**CONTOH**

$\cos x = \sin 38^\circ$

$\cos x = \cos 52^\circ$

Sudut rujukanan =  $52^\circ$

$x = 52^\circ, 360^\circ - 52^\circ = 52^\circ, 308^\circ$



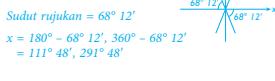
1.  $\tan x + 2 = \cos 120^\circ$

$\tan x + 2 = -0.5$

$\tan x = -2.5$

Sudut rujukanan =  $68^\circ 12'$

$x = 180^\circ - 68^\circ 12', 360^\circ - 68^\circ 12' = 111^\circ 48', 291^\circ 48'$



2.  $\cos x = -\tan 37^\circ$

$\cos x = -0.7536$

Sudut rujukanan =  $41^\circ 6'$

$x = 180^\circ - 41^\circ 6', 180^\circ + 41^\circ 6' = 138^\circ 54', 221^\circ 6'$



3.  $\sin 2x + \cos 66^\circ = 0$

$\sin 2x = -\cos 66^\circ$

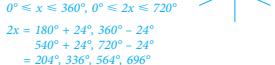
$\sin 2x = \sin 24^\circ$

Sudut rujukanan =  $24^\circ$

$0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ, 0^\circ \leq 2x \leq 720^\circ$

$2x = 180^\circ + 24^\circ, 360^\circ - 24^\circ = 204^\circ, 336^\circ, 564^\circ, 696^\circ$

$x = 102^\circ, 168^\circ, 282^\circ, 348^\circ$



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J. Selesaikan setiap persamaan trigonometri berikut untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .  
Solve each of the following trigonometric equations for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .

**CONTOH**

$\sin(x + 10^\circ) = \cos 65^\circ$

$\sin(x + 10^\circ) = \sin 25^\circ$

Sudut rujukanan =  $25^\circ$

$x + 10^\circ = 25^\circ, 180^\circ - 25^\circ = 25^\circ, 155^\circ$

$x = 15^\circ, 145^\circ$

1.  $3 \sec\left(\frac{3}{2}x + 75^\circ\right) = -6$

$\sec\left(\frac{3}{2}x + 75^\circ\right) = -2$

$\cos\left(\frac{3}{2}x + 75^\circ\right) = -0.5$

Sudut rujukanan =  $60^\circ$

$\frac{3}{2}x + 75^\circ = 180^\circ - 60^\circ, 180^\circ + 60^\circ = 540^\circ - 60^\circ, 540^\circ + 60^\circ = 120^\circ, 240^\circ, 480^\circ, 600^\circ$

$x = 30^\circ, 110^\circ, 270^\circ, 350^\circ$

2.  $\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 25^\circ\right) = -\cos 240^\circ$

$\cos\left(\frac{1}{2}x - 25^\circ\right) = -(-\cos 60^\circ)$

$= \cos 60^\circ$

Sudut rujukanan =  $60^\circ$

$\frac{1}{2}x - 25^\circ = 60^\circ, 360^\circ - 60^\circ = 60^\circ, 300^\circ$

$x = 170^\circ$

3.  $2 \tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 2.24$

$\tan\left(x - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1.12$

Sudut rujukanan =  $48^\circ 14'$

$x - 45^\circ = 48^\circ 14', 180^\circ + 48^\circ 14' = 48^\circ 14', 228^\circ 14'$

$x = 93^\circ 14', 273^\circ 14'$

K. Selesaikan setiap persamaan trigonometri berikut untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .  
Solve each of the following trigonometric equations for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .

**CONTOH**

$\tan x \sin(x - 20^\circ) = 0$

$\tan x = 0$

$x = 0^\circ, 180^\circ, 360^\circ$

$\sin(x - 20^\circ) = 0$

$x - 20^\circ = 0^\circ, 180^\circ, 360^\circ$

$x = 20^\circ, 200^\circ, 380^\circ$

Maka,  $x = 0^\circ, 20^\circ, 180^\circ, 200^\circ, 360^\circ$

1.  $x = -3 \cos x$

$\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} = -3$

$\tan x = -3$

Sudut rujukanan =  $71^\circ 34'$

$x = 180^\circ - 71^\circ 34', 360^\circ - 71^\circ 34'$

$= 108^\circ 26', 288^\circ 26'$

2.  $(\cos x + 1)(\tan x + 1) = 0$

$\cos x + 1 = 0$

$\cos x = -1$

$x = 180^\circ$

$\tan x + 1 = 0$

$\tan x = -1$

Sudut rujukanan =  $45^\circ$

$x = 180^\circ - 45^\circ, 360^\circ - 45^\circ = 135^\circ, 315^\circ$

Maka,  $x = 135^\circ, 180^\circ, 315^\circ$

3.  $3 \cos^2 x + 8 \cos x - 3 = 0$

$3 \cos^2 x + 8 \cos x - 3 = 0$

$(3 \cos x - 1)(\cos x + 3) = 0$

$3 \cos x - 1 = 0$

$\cos x = \frac{1}{3}$

Sudut rujukanan =  $70^\circ 32'$

$x = 70^\circ 32', 360^\circ - 70^\circ 32' = 290^\circ 28'$

$\cos x = 3 = 0$

$\cos x = -3$  (tidak diterima)

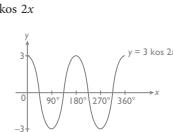
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### 5.3 Graf Fungsi Sinus, Kosinus dan Tangen

A. Lakar graf bagi setiap fungsi trigonometri berikut untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .  
Sketch the graph of each of the following trigonometric functions for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .

**CONTOH**

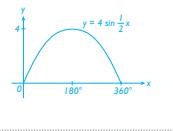
(a)  $y = 3 \cos 2x$



(b)  $y = |\tan x|$

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| x | 0 | 2π |
| y | 2 | -2 |

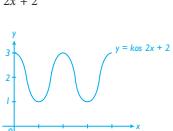
1.  $x = 4 \sin \frac{1}{2}x$



2.  $y = -2 \sin 2x$

|   |   |    |
|---|---|----|
| x | 0 | 2π |
| y | 2 | -2 |

3.  $y = \cos 2x + 2$



4.  $y = 2 + |\cos x|$

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| x | 0 | π |
| y | 0 | 3 |

5.  $y = -2 \tan x$

|   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| x | 0  | 2π |
| y | -2 | 2  |

6.  $y = -2 - \cos 2x$

|   |    |    |
|---|----|----|
| x | 0  | 2π |
| y | -3 | 1  |

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B. Selesaikan setiap yang berikut dengan menggunakan kaedah graf.  
Solve each of the following by using the graphical method.

[32.33]

**CONTOH**

Lakar graf bagi  $y = -2 \cos x$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . Seterusnya, lakukan garis lurus yang sesuai untuk mencari bilangan penyelesaian bagi persamaan  $\cos x = -1$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ .

Sketch the graph of  $y = -2 \cos x$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . Hence, sketch a suitable straight line to find the number of solutions to the equation  $\cos x = -1$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ .

L<sub>1</sub>: Lakar graf  $y = -2 \cos x$ .

L<sub>2</sub>: Daripada persamaan  $\cos x = -1$

$-\cos x = -1$

$\times 2: -2 \cos x = -2$

$-2 \cos x = -2$

Lukis garis lurus  $y = -2$  pada paksi yang sama.

$y = 2 - \frac{2}{\pi}x$

$y = -2 \cos x$

Bilangan penyelesaian = 3

1. Lakar graf bagi  $y = 3 \sin 2x$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ . Seterusnya, lakukan garis lurus yang sesuai untuk mencari bilangan penyelesaian bagi persamaan  $\sin 2x = 0$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ .

Sketch the graph of  $y = 3 \sin 2x$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ . Hence, sketch a suitable straight line to find the number of solutions to the equation  $\sin 2x = 0$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ .

L<sub>1</sub>: Lakar graf  $y = 3 \sin 2x$ .

L<sub>2</sub>: Daripada persamaan  $\sin 2x = 0$

$\frac{2x}{\pi} = 0$

$\frac{2x}{\pi} = 0$

$2x = 0$

$x = 0$

$\frac{2x}{\pi} = \pi$

$2x = \pi$

$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\frac{2x}{\pi} = 2\pi$

$2x = 2\pi$

$x = \pi$

Lukis garis lurus  $y = \frac{4x}{\pi} - 3$  pada paksi yang sama.

$y = 3 \sin 2x$

$y = \frac{4x}{\pi} - 3$

Bilangan penyelesaian = 1

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## 5.4 Identiti Asas

A. Buktikan setiap identiti berikut.  
Prove each of the following identities.

### CONTOH

$$\frac{1 + \cos A - \cos^2 A}{\sin A} = \sin A + \cot A$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1 - \cos^2 A + \cos A}{\sin A} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos A}{\sin A} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 A + \cos A}{\sin A \cdot \sin A} \\ &= \sin A + \cot A \end{aligned}$$

### FAKTA UTAMA

- $\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$
- $\tan^2 \theta + 1 = \sec^2 \theta$
- $1 + \cot^2 \theta = \operatorname{cosec}^2 \theta$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A} - \frac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \sin A} &= 4 \tan A \sec A \\ \frac{1 + \sin A}{1 - \sin A} - \frac{1 - \sin A}{1 + \sin A} &= \frac{(1 + \sin A)^2 - (1 - \sin A)^2}{(1 - \sin A)(1 + \sin A)} \\ &= \frac{(1 + 2 \sin A + \sin^2 A) - (1 - 2 \sin A + \sin^2 A)}{1 - \sin^2 A} \\ &= \frac{4 \sin A}{\cos^2 A} \\ &= \frac{4 \sin A}{\cos A} \times \frac{1}{\cos A} \\ &= 4 \tan A \sec A \end{aligned}$$

B. Diberi bahawa  $7 \operatorname{cosec} A \cos A + 8 \sec A \sin A = \frac{n \sin^2 A + m}{\sin A \cos A}$ . Tunjukkan bahawa  $m = 7$  dan  $n = 1$ .

It is given that  $7 \operatorname{cosec} A \cos A + 8 \sec A \sin A = \frac{n \sin^2 A + m}{\sin A \cos A}$ . Show that  $m = 7$  and  $n = 1$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 7 \operatorname{cosec} A \cos A + 8 \sec A \sin A &= \frac{7 \cos A + 8 \sin A}{\sin A \cos A} \\ &= \frac{7 \cos^2 A + 8 \sin^2 A}{\cos A \sin A} \\ &= \frac{7 \cos^2 A + 7 \sin^2 A + \sin^2 A}{\cos A \sin A} \\ &= \frac{7(\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A) + \sin^2 A}{\cos A \sin A} \\ &= \frac{7 + \sin^2 A}{\cos A \sin A} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 A + 7}{\sin A \cos A} \end{aligned}$$

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$$1. 3 - \frac{3 \cos^2 A}{1 + \sin A} = 3 \sin A$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3 - \frac{3 \cos^2 A}{1 + \sin A} &= \frac{3 + 3 \sin A - 3 \cos^2 A}{1 + \sin A} \\ &= \frac{3 - 3 \cos^2 A + 3 \sin A}{1 + \sin A} \\ &= \frac{3 \sin A(\sin A + 1)}{1 + \sin A} \\ &= 3 \sin A \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \frac{1}{\cot A - 1} - \frac{1}{\cot A + 1} = \frac{2}{\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\cot A - 1} - \frac{1}{\cot A + 1} &= \frac{(\cot A + 1) - (\cot A - 1)}{(\cot A - 1)(\cot A + 1)} \\ &= \frac{\cot A + 1 - \cot A + 1}{(\cot A - 1)(\cot A + 1)} \\ &= \frac{2}{\cot^2 A - 1} \\ &= \frac{2}{(\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - 1) - 1} \end{aligned}$$

C. Selesaikan setiap persamaan trigonometri berikut untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .  
Solve each of the following trigonometric functions for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .

### CONTOH

1.  $\sin^2 x + 11 \cos x = 7$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \sin^2 x + 11 \cos x - 7 &= 0 \\ 5(1 - \cos^2 x) + 11 \cos x - 7 &= 0 \\ 5 - 5 \cos^2 x + 11 \cos x - 7 &= 0 \\ 5 \cos^2 x - 11 \cos x + 2 &= 0 \\ (5 \cos x - 1)(\cos x - 2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= \frac{1}{5} & \text{atau} & \cos x = 2 \\ \cos x &= 0.2 & \cos x &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

(tidak diterima)

2.  $\cos x \cot x = 4 \sin x - 4$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} &= 4 \sin x - 4 \\ \cos^2 x &= 4 \sin^2 x - 4 \sin x \\ 1 - \sin^2 x &= 4 \sin^2 x - 4 \sin x \\ 5 \sin^2 x &= 4 \sin x - 1 = 0 \\ (5 \sin x + 1)(\sin x - 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5 \sin x + 1 &= 0 & \text{atau} & \sin x - 1 = 0 \\ \sin x &= -\frac{1}{5} & \sin x &= 1 \\ x &= 191^\circ 32', 348^\circ 28' & x &= 90^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Maka,  $x = 90^\circ, 191^\circ 32', 348^\circ 28'$

D. Diberi bahawa  $\frac{3}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{4}{\tan x} = 7$ . Tunjukkan bahawa  $\tan x = -1.5$  dan  $\tan x = 0.5$  untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .  
Seterusnya, cari nilai x.

It is given that  $\frac{3}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{4}{\tan x} = 7$ . Show that  $\tan x = -1.5$  and  $\tan x = 0.5$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . Hence, find the value of x.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{3}{\sin^2 x} - \frac{4}{\tan x} &= 7 \\ 3 \operatorname{cosec}^2 x - 4 \cot x &= 7 \\ 3(1 + \cot^2 x) - 4 \cot x &= 7 \\ 3 + 3 \cot^2 x - 4 \cot x - 7 &= 0 \\ 3 \cot^2 x - 4 \cot x + 4 &= 0 \\ (3 \cot x + 2)(\cot x - 2) &= 0 \\ 3 \cot x + 2 &= 0 \quad \text{atau} \quad \cot x - 2 = 0 \\ \cot x &= -\frac{2}{3} & \cot x &= 2 \\ \tan x &= \frac{3}{2} & \tan x &= \frac{1}{2} \\ &= -1.5 & &= 0.5 \\ x &= 123^\circ 41', 303^\circ 41' & x &= 26^\circ 34', 206^\circ 34' \\ \text{Maka, } x &= 26^\circ 34', 123^\circ 41', 206^\circ 34', 303^\circ 41' & & \end{aligned}$$

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## 5.5 Rumus Penambahan dan Rumus Sudut Berganda

A. Tanpa menggunakan kalkulator, cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut.  
Without using a calculator, find the value of each of the following.

### CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 99^\circ \cos 69^\circ - \cos 99^\circ \sin 69^\circ &= \sin(99^\circ - 69^\circ) \\ &= \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

### FAKTA UTAMA

Rumus penambahan:  
Addition formulae:  

- $\sin(A \pm B) = \sin A \cos B \pm \cos A \sin B$
- $\cos(A \pm B) = \cos A \cos B \mp \sin A \sin B$
- $\tan(A \pm B) = \frac{\tan A \pm \tan B}{1 \mp \tan A \tan B}$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \sin 15^\circ &= \sin(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\ &= \sin 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ - \cos 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} - 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \cos 168^\circ &= \cos(168^\circ - 123^\circ) \\ &= \cos 168^\circ - \cos 123^\circ \\ &= \cos 45^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \cos 345^\circ &= \cos(45^\circ - 30^\circ) \\ &= \cos 45^\circ \cos 30^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. 1 + \tan 195^\circ &= \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 195^\circ}{1 - \tan 45^\circ \tan 195^\circ} \leftarrow [\tan 45^\circ = 1] \\ &= \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 195^\circ}{1 - \tan 240^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\tan 45^\circ + \tan 195^\circ}{\tan 60^\circ} \\ &= \tan 60^\circ \\ &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

B. Diberi  $\sin A = \frac{5}{13}$  dan  $\sin B = \frac{4}{5}$ , dengan keadaan A ialah sudut cakuh dan B ialah sudut tirus. Cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut tanpa menggunakan kalkulator.

Given  $\sin A = \frac{5}{13}$  and  $\sin B = \frac{4}{5}$ , such that A is an obtuse angle and B is an acute angle. Find the value of each of the following without using a calculator.

### CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(A + B) &= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \\ &= \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) \\ &= \frac{15}{65} - \frac{48}{65} \\ &= -\frac{33}{65} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} 1. \tan(A - B) &= \frac{\tan A - \tan B}{1 + \tan A \tan B} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{5}{12} - \frac{4}{3}}{1 + \left(-\frac{5}{12}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{63}{36}}{1 - \frac{20}{36}} = \frac{-\frac{63}{36}}{\frac{16}{36}} = -\frac{63}{16} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \cos(A - B) &= \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B \\ &= \left(-\frac{12}{13}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)\left(\frac{4}{5}\right) \\ &= \frac{36}{65} + \frac{20}{65} \\ &= \frac{56}{65} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \operatorname{cosec}(60^\circ - A) &= \frac{1}{\sin(60^\circ - A)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin 60^\circ \cos A - \cos 60^\circ \sin A} \\ &= \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\left(\frac{5}{13}\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(\frac{4}{5}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{12}{26} - \frac{5}{26}} = \frac{1}{\frac{7}{26}} = \frac{26}{7} \end{aligned}$$

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C. Tanpa menggunakan kalkulator, cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut.  
Without using a calculator, find the value of each of the following.

### CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 60^\circ &= 2 \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ \leftarrow \sin 60^\circ = \cos 30^\circ \\ &= \sin(2 \times 30^\circ) \\ &= \sin 60^\circ \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. 2 \cos 67.5^\circ \sin 67.5^\circ &= 2 \sin 67.5^\circ \cos 67.5^\circ \\ &= \sin(2 \times 67.5^\circ) \\ &= \sin 135^\circ \\ &= \sin 45^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \cos^2 22.5^\circ &= \frac{\cos(2 \times 22.5^\circ) + 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\cos 45^\circ + 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

### FAKTA UTAMA

Rumus sudut berganda:  
Double angle formulae:  

- $\sin 2A = 2 \sin A \cos A$
- $\cos 2A = \cos^2 A - \sin^2 A = 2 \cos^2 A - 1 = 1 - 2 \sin^2 A$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \frac{2 \tan 210^\circ}{\tan 45^\circ - \tan^2 210^\circ} &= \frac{2 \tan 210^\circ}{1 - \tan^2 210^\circ} \\ &= \frac{2 \tan 210^\circ}{\tan(2 \times 210^\circ)} \\ &= \tan 420^\circ \\ &= \tan 60^\circ \\ &= \sqrt{3} \end{aligned}$$

D. Diberi bahawa  $0^\circ \leq A \leq 180^\circ$  dan  $0^\circ \leq B \leq 90^\circ$ . Cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut tanpa menggunakan kalkulator jika  $\cos A = -\frac{5}{13}$  dan  $\tan B = \frac{4}{3}$ .

It is given that  $0^\circ \leq A \leq 180^\circ$  and  $0^\circ \leq B \leq 90^\circ$ . Find the value of each of the following without using a calculator if  $\cos A = -\frac{5}{13}$  and  $\tan B = \frac{4}{3}$ .

### CONTOH

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(A + B) &= \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B \\ &= \sin A(2 \cos B - 1) + \cos A(2 \sin B \cos B) \\ &= \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)\left[2\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right) - 1\right] + \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)\left[2\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)\right] \\ &= \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)\left(\frac{7}{25}\right) + \left(-\frac{5}{13}\right)\left(\frac{24}{15}\right) \\ &= \frac{84}{325} - \frac{120}{325} = -\frac{36}{325} = -\frac{36}{325} \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned} \text{FAKTA UTAMA} \\ \text{Rumus sudut separuh:} \\ \text{Half angle formulae:} \\ \bullet \sin A = 2 \sin \frac{A}{2} \cos \frac{A}{2} \\ \bullet \cos A = \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \\ = 2 \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} - 1 \\ = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{A}{2} \\ \bullet \tan A = \frac{2 \tan \frac{A}{2}}{1 - \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \cos^2 \frac{A}{2} &= \frac{\cos A + 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{-\frac{5}{12} + 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

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**E. Buktikan setiap identiti berikut.**  
Prove each of the following identities

**CONTOH**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos 2A - 1}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos 2A + 1}{\cos A} &= -2 \sin A + 2 \cos A \\ \frac{\cos 2A - 1}{\sin A} + \frac{\cos 2A + 1}{\cos A} &= \frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 A - 1}{\sin A} + \frac{2 \cos^2 A - 1 + 1}{\cos A} \\ &= \frac{-2 \sin^2 A + 2 \cos^2 A}{\sin A - \cos A} \\ &= -2 \sin A + 2 \cos A \end{aligned}$$

2.  $\cos 2A = 2 \cos^2 A + \cot^2 A - \operatorname{kosek}^2 A$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cos^2 A + \cot^2 A - \operatorname{kosek}^2 A &= 2 \cos^2 A + \cot^2 A - (1 + \cot^2 A) \\ &= 2 \cos^2 A + \cot^2 A - 1 - \cot^2 A \\ &= 2 \cos^2 A - 1 \\ &= \cos 2A \end{aligned}$$

4.  $\frac{\tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A} = \frac{\sin 2A}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\tan A}{1 + \tan^2 A} &= \frac{\frac{\sin A}{\cos A}}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}} \\ &= \frac{\sin A}{1 + \frac{\sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}} \\ &= \frac{\sin A}{\frac{\cos^2 A + \sin^2 A}{\cos^2 A}} \\ &= \frac{\sin A}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 A}} \\ &= \frac{\sin A \times \cos^2 A}{\cos A} \\ &= \frac{\sin A}{\cos A} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2A}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \frac{\sin 2A + \cos 2A - 1}{\cos A - \sin A} &= 2 \sin A \\ \frac{\sin 2A + \cos 2A - 1}{\cos A - \sin A} &= \frac{2 \sin A \cos A + 1 - 2 \sin^2 A - 1}{\cos A - \sin A} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin A \cos A - 2 \sin^2 A}{\cos A - \sin A} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin A (\cos A - \sin A)}{\cos A - \sin A} \\ &= 2 \sin A \end{aligned}$$

3.  $\frac{1 + \cos 2A}{\sin 2A} = \operatorname{kot} A$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{\sin 2A} &= \frac{1 + 2 \cos^2 A - 1}{2 \sin A \cos A} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos^2 A}{2 \sin A \cos A} \\ &= \frac{\cos A}{\sin A} \\ &= \operatorname{kot} A \end{aligned}$$

5.  $\frac{\sin 4A + \cos 4A + 1}{\sin 4A - \cos 4A + 1} = \operatorname{kot} 2A$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin 4A + \cos 4A + 1}{\sin 4A - \cos 4A + 1} &= \frac{\sin 4A + 1}{\sin 4A - 1} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 2A \cos 2A + 2 \cos^2 2A - 1 + 1}{2 \sin 2A \cos 2A - (1 - 2 \sin^2 2A) + 1} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 2A \cos 2A + 2 \cos^2 2A}{2 \sin 2A \cos 2A + 2 \sin^2 2A} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos 2A (\sin 2A + \cos 2A)}{2 \sin 2A (\cos 2A + \sin 2A)} \\ &= \frac{\cos 2A}{\sin 2A} \\ &= \operatorname{kot} 2A \end{aligned}$$

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**F. Selesaikan setiap persamaan trigonometri berikut untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .**  
Solve each of the following trigonometric equations for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$

**CONTOH**

1.  $2 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cos 2x + 2 \sin 2x &= 0 \\ 4 \cos x + 2(2 \sin x \cos x) &= 0 \\ 4 \cos x + 4 \sin x \cos x &= 0 \\ 4 \cos x(1 + \sin x) &= 0 \\ 4 \cos x = 0 &\text{ atau } 1 + \sin x = 0 \\ \cos x = 0 &\text{ atau } \sin x = -1 \\ x = 90^\circ, 270^\circ &\text{ atau } x = 270^\circ \end{aligned}$$

Maka,  $x = 90^\circ, 270^\circ$

1.  $2 \cos 2x - 4 \cos x - 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} 2(2 \cos^2 x - 1) - 4 \cos x - 1 &= 0 \\ 4 \cos^2 x - 4 \cos x - 1 &= 0 \\ (2 \cos x + 1)(2 \cos x - 3) &= 0 \\ 2 \cos x + 1 = 0 &\text{ atau } 2 \cos x - 3 = 0 \\ \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} &\text{ atau } \cos x = 1.5 \\ x = 120^\circ, 240^\circ &\text{ (tiada penyelesaian)} \\ x = 120^\circ, 240^\circ & \end{aligned}$$

Maka,  $x = 120^\circ, 240^\circ$

2.  $\tan x = 1.5 (\tan 45^\circ - x)$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan x &= \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{\tan 45^\circ - x}{1 + \tan 45^\circ \tan x} \\ 2 \tan x &= 3 \times \frac{1 - \tan x}{1 + \tan x} \\ 2 \tan x + 2 \tan^2 x &= 3 - 3 \tan x \\ 2 \tan^2 x + 5 \tan x - 3 &= 0 \\ (2 \tan x - 1)(\tan x + 3) &= 0 \\ 2 \tan x - 1 = 0 &\text{ atau } \tan x + 3 = 0 \\ \tan x = \frac{1}{2} &\text{ atau } \tan x = -3 \\ x = 26^\circ 34', 108^\circ 26', 206^\circ 34', 288^\circ 26' & \end{aligned}$$

Maka,  $x = 26^\circ 34', 108^\circ 26', 206^\circ 34', 288^\circ 26'$

3.  $\frac{1}{\operatorname{kot} 2x} = -\tan x$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\operatorname{kot} 2x} + \tan x &= 0 \\ \tan 2x &= \frac{1}{\tan x} \\ \frac{2 \tan x}{1 - \tan^2 x} + \tan x &= 0 \\ \tan x \left( \frac{2}{1 - \tan^2 x} + 1 \right) &= 0 \\ \tan x = 0 &\text{ atau } x = 26^\circ, 108^\circ, 206^\circ \\ x = 0^\circ, 180^\circ, 360^\circ & \end{aligned}$$

Maka,  $x = 0^\circ, 60^\circ, 120^\circ, 180^\circ, 240^\circ, 300^\circ, 360^\circ$

4.  $\sin(x - \pi) \cos(x - \pi) = \frac{1}{4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x - \pi) \cos(x - \pi) &= \frac{1}{4} \\ 2 \sin(x - \pi) \cos(x - \pi) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \sin 2(x - \pi) &= \frac{1}{2} \\ 2(x - \pi) &= 30^\circ \\ x - \pi &= 15^\circ, 75^\circ \\ x &= 195^\circ, 255^\circ \end{aligned}$$

5.  $\sin x = \cos(x - 30^\circ)$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= \cos(x - 30^\circ) \\ \sin x &= \cos x \cos 30^\circ + \sin x \sin 30^\circ \\ \sin x &= \cos x (0.8660) + \sin x (0.5) \\ 0.5 \sin x &= 0.8660 \cos x \\ \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} &= \frac{0.8660}{0.5} \\ \tan x &= 1.732 \\ x &= 60^\circ, 240^\circ \end{aligned}$$

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**PRAKТИS FORMATIF Kertas 1**

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

1. Selesaikan persamaan  $\tan^2 x - 4 \tan x + 3 = 0$  untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .  
Solve the equation  $\tan^2 x - 4 \tan x + 3 = 0$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ .

$\tan^2 x - 4 \tan x + 3 = 0$

$(\tan x - 1)(\tan x - 3) = 0$

$\tan x - 1 = 0$

$\tan x = 1$

$x = 45^\circ, 225^\circ$

atau

$\tan x - 3 = 0$

$\tan x = 3$

$x = 71^\circ 34', 251^\circ 34'$

Maka,  $x = 45^\circ, 71^\circ 34', 225^\circ, 251^\circ 34'$

2. Selesaikan persamaan  $5 \operatorname{kot} x = \tan x + 4$  untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$ .  
Solve the equation  $5 \operatorname{kot} x = \tan x + 4$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 180^\circ$ .

$5 \operatorname{kot} x = \tan x + 4$

$\frac{5}{\tan x} = \tan x + 4$

$5 = \tan^2 x + 4 \tan x + 4$

$(\tan x - 1)(\tan x + 5) = 0$

$\tan x - 1 = 0$

$\tan x + 5 = 0$

$\tan x = 1$

$\tan x = -5$

$x = 45^\circ$

$x = 101.30^\circ$

3. Diberi  $\tan x = \frac{5}{12}$  dan  $\tan y = \frac{4}{3}$ , dengan keadaan  $x$  ialah sudut tirus dan  $y$  ialah sudut refleks. Cari  $\operatorname{tan}(x - y)$ .

Given  $\tan x = \frac{5}{12}$  and  $\tan y = \frac{4}{3}$ , where  $x$  is an acute angle and  $y$  is a reflex angle. Find  $\operatorname{tan}(x - y)$ .

(a)  $\operatorname{cot} x$ . (b)  $\operatorname{sin}(x - y)$ .

(a)  $\operatorname{cot} x = \frac{1}{\tan x} = \frac{12}{5}$

(b)  $\operatorname{sin}(x - y) = \operatorname{sin} x \operatorname{cos} y - \operatorname{cos} x \operatorname{sin} y$

$= \left(\frac{5}{13}\right)\left(-\frac{3}{5}\right) - \left(\frac{12}{13}\right)\left(-\frac{4}{5}\right)$

$= \frac{33}{65}$

$= \frac{3}{5}$

$\operatorname{sin}(x - y) = \frac{3}{5}$

$\operatorname{cot} x = \frac{12}{5}$

$\operatorname{cot} y = \frac{3}{4}$

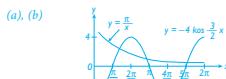
$\operatorname{cot}(x - y) = \frac{12}{5} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{16}{5}$

$\operatorname{cot}(x - y) = \frac{16}{5}$

$\operatorname{cot}(x - y) = 3.2$

$\operatorname{cot}(x - y) = 3.2</math$

4. (a) Lukar graf bagi  $y = -4 \cos \frac{3}{2}x$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . Sketch the graph of  $y = -4 \cos \frac{3}{2}x$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . [4]
- (b) Seterusnya, dengan menggunakan paksi yang sama, lukar satu graf yang sesuai untuk mencari bilangan penyelesaian bagi persamaan  $\frac{\pi}{x} + 4 \cos \frac{3}{2}x = 0$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . Nyatakan bilangan penyelesaian itu.
- Hence, using the same axes, sketch a suitable graph to find the number of solutions to the equation  $\frac{\pi}{x} + 4 \cos \frac{3}{2}x = 0$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . State the number of solutions. [3]

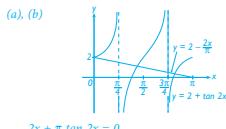


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi}{x} + 4 \cos \frac{3}{2}x &= 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{x} &= -4 \cos \frac{3}{2}x \end{aligned}$$

Lukis lengkap  $y = \frac{\pi}{x}$ .

Bilangan penyelesaian = 3

5. (a) Lukar graf bagi  $y = 2 + 2 \tan 2x$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ . Sketch the graph of  $y = 2 + 2 \tan 2x$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ . [3]
- (b) Seterusnya, dengan menggunakan paksi yang sama, lukar satu garis lurus yang sesuai untuk mencari bilangan penyelesaian bagi persamaan  $2x + \tan 2x = 0$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ . Nyatakan bilangan penyelesaian itu.
- Hence, using the same axes, sketch a suitable straight line to find the number of solutions to the equation  $2x + \tan 2x = 0$  for  $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ . State the number of solutions. [3]



$$2x + \tan 2x = 0$$

$$\frac{2x}{\pi} + \tan \frac{2x}{\pi} = 0$$

$$2 - \frac{2x}{\pi} = 2 + \tan 2x$$

Lukis garis lurus  $y = 2 - \frac{2x}{\pi}$ .

Bilangan penyelesaian = 3

6. (a) Bukti bawah  $\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sec^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x - \tan^2 x} = \tan 2x$ . Prove that  $\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sec^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x - \tan^2 x} = \tan 2x$ . [2]
- (b) Lukar graf bagi  $y = |\tan 2x|$  untuk  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ . Sketch the graph of  $y = |\tan 2x|$  for  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ . [3]
- (c) Seterusnya, dengan menggunakan paksi yang sama, lukar satu garis lurus yang sesuai untuk mencari bilangan penyelesaian bagi persamaan  $|\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sec^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x - \tan^2 x}| + \frac{x}{\pi} = 1$  untuk  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ . Nyatakan bilangan penyelesaian itu.
- Hence, using the same axes, sketch a suitable straight line to find the number of solutions to the equation  $|\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sec^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x - \tan^2 x}| + \frac{x}{\pi} = 1$  for  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ . State the number of solutions. [3]

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sec^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x - \tan^2 x} &= \frac{2 \sin 2x}{(\sec^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x) - 2 \sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2x}{1 - 2 \sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos 2x} \\ &= \tan 2x \\ (b), (c) \quad y &= 1 - \frac{x}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sec^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x - \tan^2 x} \right| + \frac{x}{\pi} &= 1 \\ |\tan 2x| + \frac{x}{\pi} &= 1 - \frac{x}{\pi} \\ y &= 1 - \frac{x}{\pi} \end{aligned}$$

Lukis garis lurus  $y = 1 - \frac{x}{\pi}$ .

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7. (a) Lukar graf bagi  $y = \frac{2}{\cos 2x - 1} = -\sec^2 x$ . Sketch the graph of  $y = \cos 2x - 1$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . [3]

- (b) (i) Lukar graf bagi  $y = \cos 2x - 1$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . Sketch the graph of  $y = \cos 2x - 1$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . [3]

- (ii) Seterusnya, dengan menggunakan paksi yang sama, lukar satu garis lurus yang sesuai untuk mencari bilangan penyelesaian bagi persamaan  $\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sec^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x - \tan^2 x} = \frac{x}{\pi} + 1$  untuk  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . Nyatakan bilangan penyelesaian itu.
- Hence, using the same axes, sketch a suitable straight line to find the number of solutions to the equation  $\frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{\sec^2 x - 2 \sin^2 x - \tan^2 x} = \frac{x}{\pi} + 1$  for  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . State the number of solutions. [3]

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \frac{2}{\cos 2x - 1} &= \frac{2}{(1 - 2 \sin^2 x) - 1} \\ &= \frac{2}{-2 \sin^2 x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \\ &= -\sec^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) (i), (ii) \quad y &= 1 - \frac{x}{\pi} \\ \frac{2}{\sec^2 x} &= \frac{x}{\pi} + 1 \\ \frac{2}{\sec^2 x} - 1 &= -\frac{x}{\pi} - 1 \\ \cos 2x - 1 &= -\frac{x}{\pi} - 1 \\ \cos 2x &= -\frac{x}{\pi} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Lukis garis lurus  $y = -\frac{x}{\pi} - 1$ .

Bilangan penyelesaian = 4

8. (a) Lukar graf bagi  $y = \cot x \sin 2x = \cos 2x + 1$ . Sketch the graph of  $y = \cot x \sin 2x = \cos 2x + 1$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . [3]

- (b) Seterusnya, selesaikan persamaan  $\cot x \sin 2x = \frac{6}{5}$  untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . Hence, solve the equation  $\cot x \sin 2x = \frac{6}{5}$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . [4]

- (a)  $\cot x \sin 2x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} (2 \sin x \cos x)$   
 $= 2 \cos^2 x$   
 $= 2 (\cos^2 x - 1) + 1 = \cos 2x + 1$

- (b)  $\cot x \sin 2x = \frac{6}{5}$   
 $\cos 2x + 1 = \frac{6}{5}$   
 $\cos 2x = \frac{1}{5}$   
 $2x = 78^\circ 28', 281^\circ 32', 438^\circ 28', 641^\circ 32'$   
 $x = 39^\circ 14', 140^\circ 46', 219^\circ 14', 320^\circ 46'$

9. (a) (i) Lukar graf bagi  $y = \cos 2x$  untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . Sketch the graph of  $y = \cos 2x$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . [3]

- (ii) Seterusnya, selesaikan persamaan  $2 \sin(x + 45^\circ) \sin(x - 45^\circ) = -\cos 2x$ . Hence, solve the equation  $2 \sin(x + 45^\circ) \sin(x - 45^\circ) = -\cos 2x$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . [4]

- (b) Lukar graf bagi  $y = -\cos 2x$  untuk  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . Sketch the graph of  $y = -\cos 2x$  for  $0^\circ \leq x \leq 360^\circ$ . [3]

- (a) (i)  $2 \sin(x + 45^\circ) \sin(x - 45^\circ) = -\cos 2x$   
 $= 2[(\sin x \cos 45^\circ + \cos x \sin 45^\circ)(\sin x \cos 45^\circ - \cos x \sin 45^\circ)]$   
 $= 2[\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x\right)]$   
 $= 2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)(\sin x + \cos x)(\sin x - \cos x)$   
 $= \sin^2 x - \cos^2 x$   
 $= -(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = -\cos 2x$

- (ii)  $2 \sin(x + 45^\circ) \sin(x - 45^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 $-\cos 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$   
 $\cos 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$

$2x = 180^\circ - 30^\circ, 180^\circ + 30^\circ, 540^\circ - 30^\circ, 540^\circ + 30^\circ$

$x = 75^\circ, 105^\circ, 255^\circ, 285^\circ$

- (b)

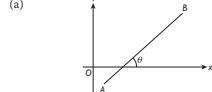
$y = -\cos 2x$

$y = \cos 2x$

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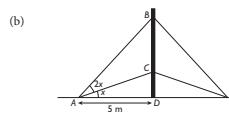
## FOKUS KBAT

Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi dan Mencipta  
Konteks: Rumus Penambahan dan Rumus Sudut Berganda



Rajah di sebelah menunjukkan garis lurus  $AB$ . Diberi bahawa kecerunan garis lurus  $AB$ ,  $m_{AB} = \tan \theta$ . Jika suatu garis lurus  $CD$  adalah berserenjang dengan garis lurus  $AB$ , tunjukkan bahawa  $m_{AB} \times m_{CD} = -1$ .

The diagram shows a straight line  $AB$ . It is given that the gradient of the straight line  $AB$ ,  $m_{AB} = \tan \theta$ . If a straight line  $CD$  is perpendicular to the straight line  $AB$ , show that  $m_{AB} \times m_{CD} = -1$ .



Rajah di sebelah menunjukkan sebuah tiang yang didirikan secara tegak di atas tanah dengan menggunakan empat utas rantai keluli. Diberi panjang rantaian keluli  $AB$  dan  $AC$  masing-masing  $h$  m dan  $k$  m. Ungkapkan  $h$  dalam sebutan  $k$ .

The diagram shows a pole mounted vertically on the ground by using four steel chains. Given the length of steel chains  $AB$  and  $AC$  are  $h$  m and  $k$  m respectively. Express  $h$  in terms of  $k$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad m_{AB} \times m_{CD} &= \tan \theta \times \tan(\theta + 90^\circ) \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{\sin(\theta + 90^\circ)}{\cos(\theta + 90^\circ)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{\sin \theta \cos 90^\circ + \sin 90^\circ \cos \theta}{\cos \theta \cos 90^\circ - \sin \theta \sin 90^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{\sin \theta(0) + 1 \cdot \cos \theta}{\cos \theta(0) - \sin \theta(0)} \\ &= \frac{\sin \theta}{\cos \theta} \times \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \\ &= -1 \end{aligned}$$

Kaedah lain:  
 $m_{AB} \times m_{CD} = \tan \theta \times \tan(\theta + 90^\circ) = \tan \theta \times \tan(-\theta - 90^\circ) = \tan \theta \times (-\cot \theta) = \tan \theta \times -\frac{1}{\tan \theta} = -1$

### Info KBAT

- (a) Guna  $m_{AB} = \tan(\theta + 90^\circ)$ .  
 Gunakan  $m_{AB} = \tan(\theta + 90^\circ)$ .

- (b) Guna  $\cos 3x = \cos(x + 2x)$ .  
 Gunakan  $\cos 3x = \cos(x + 2x)$ .

$$(b) \quad CD = \sqrt{k^2 - 5^2} = \sqrt{k^2 - 25}$$

$$BD = \sqrt{(h^2 - 5^2)} = \sqrt{h^2 - 25}$$

$$\cos x = \frac{5}{k} \text{ dan } \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{k^2 - 25}}{k}$$

$$\cos 2x = 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$= 2\left(\frac{5}{k}\right)^2 - 1$$

$$= \frac{50 - k^2}{k^2}$$

$$h^2 = \cos x \cos 2x - \sin x \sin 2x$$

$$\frac{5}{k} = \left(\frac{5}{k}\right)\left(\frac{50 - k^2}{k^2}\right) - \left(\frac{\sqrt{k^2 - 25}}{k}\right)\left(2\left(\frac{5}{k}\right)^2 - 1\right)\left(\frac{5}{k}\right)$$

$$\frac{5}{k} = \frac{250 - 5k^2}{k^3} - \frac{10(k^2 - 25)}{k^3}$$

$$h = \frac{k^3}{100 - 3k^2}$$

## BAB 6 PILIH ATUR DAN GABUNGAN PERMUTATIONS AND COMBINATIONS

### 6.1 Pilih Atur

#### A. Hitung setiap yang berikut.

Calculate each of the following.

#### CONTOH

Cari bilangan cara untuk membandingkan dua kod yang terdiri daripada satu huruf dan satu digit daripada 6 huruf dan 8 digit.

Find the number of ways of matching 4 neckties and 3 shirts.

Bilangan cara = 4 × 3

= 12

Gunakan peraturan pendaraban.

1. Cari bilangan cara untuk membentuk satu kod yang terdiri daripada satu huruf dan satu digit daripada 6 huruf dan 8 digit.

Find the number of ways of forming a code consisting of a letter and a digit from 6 letters and 8 digits.

$$6 \times 8 = 48$$

2. Cari bilangan kesudahan yang didapat apabila melambung dua biji dadu dan sekeping duit syiling secara serentak.

Find the number of outcomes when two dice and a coin are tossed simultaneously.

$$6 \times 6 \times 2 = 72$$

#### B. Cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut.

Evaluate each of the following.

#### CONTOH

$$6! = 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$= 720 \rightsquigarrow \text{Nilai ini boleh didapat terus daripada kalkulator.}$$

$$2. 7! = 5040$$

$$3. 9! = 362880$$

#### C. Cari bilangan cara yang berlainan untuk menyusun semua huruf dalam setiap perkataan yang diberi.

Find the number of different ways of arranging the letters in each given word.

#### CONTOH

ROMANTIK

Bilangan cara = 8!

= 40320

1. CATAR

Bilangan cara = 5!

= 120

2. OKSIGEN

Bilangan cara = 7!

= 5040

99

25



**D. Cari nilai bagi setiap yang berikut.**  
Find the value of each of the following.

**CONTOH**

${}^8P_3 = 8 \times 7 \times 6 = 336$  Nila ini boleh didapat terus daripada kalkulator.

1.  ${}^5P_2 = 20$

2.  ${}^6P_3 = 120$

3.  ${}^9P_4 = 3\,024$

**E. Tentukan setiap yang berikut.**  
Determine each of the following.

**CONTOH**

Cari bilangan cara untuk menyusun 6 huruf dalam perkataan REVOLUSI dengan ulangan huruf tidak dibenarkan. Find the number of ways of arranging 6 letters in the word REVOLUSI without repetitions.

Bilangan cara  
 $= {}^6P_6$   
 $= 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3$   
 $= 20\,160$

1. Cari bilangan nombor 4 digit yang dapat dibentuk daripada digit 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 dan 7 dengan ulangan digit tidak dibenarkan. Find the number of 4-digit numbers that can be formed from the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 without repetitions.

Bilangan nombor 4 digit  
 $= {}^7P_4$   
 $= 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4$   
 $= 840$

2. Cari bilangan cara untuk menyusun 5 buah buku dalam satu baris daripada 8 buah buku berlainan. Find the number of ways of arranging 5 books in a row from 8 different books.

Bilangan cara  
 $= {}^8P_5$   
 $= 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4$   
 $= 6\,720$

**F. Selesaikan masalah berikut.**  
Solve the following problems.

**CONTOH**

Berapakah bilangan kod 6 huruf yang berakhir dengan huruf vokal boleh dibentuk dengan menggunakan huruf dalam perkataan VEKTOR jika ulangan huruf tidak dibenarkan? How many 6-letter codes ending with a vowel can be formed by using the letters in the word VEKTOR if no repetition is allowed?

Setiap kod mesti berakhir dengan huruf E atau O. Bilangan kod yang berakhir dengan huruf vokal  
 $= 2 \times 5!$   
 $= 2 \times 120$   
 $= 240$

101

1. Berapakah bilangan nombor ganjil 5 digit yang boleh dibentuk daripada digit 9, 8, 7, 6 dan 3 dengan ulangan digit tidak dibenarkan? How many 5-digit odd numbers can be formed from the digits 9, 8, 7, 6 and 3 if no repetition is allowed?
- Nombor ganjil berakhir dengan digit 9, 7 atau 5.
- Bilangan nombor ganjil  
 $= 3 \times 4!$   
 $= 3 \times 24$   
 $= 72$

1. Berapakah bilangan nombor ganjil 5 digit yang boleh dibentuk daripada digit 9, 8, 7, 6 dan 3 dengan ulangan digit tidak dibenarkan? How many 5-digit odd numbers can be formed from the digits 9, 8, 7, 6 and 3 if no repetition is allowed?
- Nombor ganjil berakhir dengan digit 9, 7 atau 5.
- Bilangan nombor ganjil  
 $= 3 \times 4!$   
 $= 3 \times 24$   
 $= 72$

1. Cari bilangan cara untuk memilih 7 orang pemain daripada 10 orang murid untuk membentuk pasukan badminton sekolah. Find the number of ways to choose 7 players from 10 students to form the school badminton team.
- Bilangan cara  
 $= {}^{10}C_7$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7}$   
 $= 120$

2. Terdapat 8 buah alat mainan yang berlainan di dalam sebuah kotak. Seorang budak ingin memilih 5 buah alat mainan itu. Berapakah pilihan yang boleh dibuatnya? There are 8 different toys in a box. A child wants to select 5 toys. How many selections can he make?
- Bilangan pilihan  
 $= {}^8C_5$   
 $= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}$   
 $= 56$

3. Alex ingin membeli 4 buah buku cerita daripada satu koleksi 9 buah buku cerita. Cari bilangan cara dia dapat membeli buku cerita itu. Alex wants to purchase 4 storybooks from a collection of 9 storybooks. Find the number of ways he can make the purchase.
- Bilangan cara  
 $= {}^9C_4$   
 $= 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6$   
 $= 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4$   
 $= 126$

4. Cari bilangan sisi empat yang dapat dibentuk daripada bucuk-bucuk sebuah oktagon. Find the number of quadrilaterals that can be formed from the vertices of an octagon.
- Bilangan sisi empat  
 $= {}^8C_4$   
 $= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}$   
 $= 70$

5. Azlina ingin memilih 5 helai kemeja-T daripada 9 helai kemeja-T yang berlainan jenama sebagai cenderamata untuk beberapa tetamu. Cari bilangan gabungan yang mungkin. Azlina wants to choose 5 T-shirts from 9 T-shirts of different brands as gifts for some guests. Find the number of possible combinations.

- Bilangan gabungan  
 $= {}^9C_5$   
 $= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}$   
 $= 126$



6. orang murid perempuan dan 2 orang murid lelaki berdiri sebaris untuk mengambil gambar. Berapakah bilangan susunan yang berlainan jika 2 orang murid lelaki hendak berdiri berselamban? 6 girls and 2 boys are standing in a row to take a photograph. How many different arrangements if the 2 boys want to stand side by side?

- Bilangan susunan =  $2 \times 7!$   
 $= 10\,080$

3. Berapakah bilangan nombor melebihi 2 000 yang dapat dibentuk daripada digit 1, 2, 3 dan 5 dengan ulangan digit tidak dibenarkan? How many numbers greater than 2 000 can be formed from the digits 1, 2, 3 and 5 if no repetition is allowed?

- Digit pertama bermula dengan 2, 3 atau 5.

- Bilangan nombor 4 digit  
 $= 3 \times 3!$   
 $= 18$

#### G. Selesaikan setiap masalah berikut.

Solve each of the following problems.

1. Berapakah bilangan kod 4 huruf yang boleh dibentuk daripada huruf dalam perkataan ACRONYM jika setiap kod itu How many 4-letter codes can be formed from the letters in the word ACRONYM if each code

- (a) mengandungi huruf O? contains the letter O?

- Bilangan pilih atau bagi huruf O = 4  
 Bilangan kod 4 huruf  
 $= 4 \times {}^6P_3$   
 $= 4 \times 120$   
 $= 480$

- (b) mesti mengandungi digit 9? must consists of the digit 9?

- Bilangan huruf konsonan = 5  
 Bilangan kod 4 huruf  
 $= {}^5P_4$   
 $= 120$

- (b) mesti mengandungi digit 9? must consists of the digit 9?

- Bilangan pilih atau bagi digit 9 = 6

- Bilangan nombor yang mengandungi digit 9

- $= 6 \times {}^6P_3$

- $= 6 \times 120$

- $= 4\,320$

102

#### 6.2 Gabungan

**A. Selesaikan setiap masalah berikut.**  
Solve each of the following problems.

**CONTOH**

Norman ingin memilih 4 buah tanaman pasu daripada 7 buah tanaman pasu yang berlainan untuk menghias pejabatnya. Cari bilangan pilihan mungkin yang boleh dibuatnya. Norman wants to choose 4 potted plants from 7 different potted plants to decorate his office. Find the number of possible choices that he could make.

Bilangan pilihan  
 $= {}^7C_4$   
 $= 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4$   
 $= 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4$   
 $= 35$

Tekan: [7] SHIFT [nCr] [4] [=] 35

1. Cari bilangan cara untuk memilih 7 orang pemain daripada 10 orang murid untuk membentuk pasukan badminton sekolah. Find the number of ways to choose 7 players from 10 students to form the school badminton team.

- Bilangan cara  
 $= {}^{10}C_7$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7}$   
 $= 120$

2. Terdapat 8 buah alat mainan yang berlainan di dalam sebuah kotak. Seorang budak ingin memilih 5 buah alat mainan itu. Berapakah pilihan yang boleh dibuatnya? There are 8 different toys in a box. A child wants to select 5 toys. How many selections can he make?

- Bilangan pilihan  
 $= {}^8C_5$   
 $= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}$   
 $= 56$

3. Alex ingin membeli 4 buah buku cerita daripada satu koleksi 9 buah buku cerita. Cari bilangan cara dia dapat membeli buku cerita itu. Alex wants to purchase 4 storybooks from a collection of 9 storybooks. Find the number of ways he can make the purchase.

- Bilangan cara  
 $= {}^9C_4$   
 $= 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6$   
 $= 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4$   
 $= 126$

4. Cari bilangan sisi empat yang dapat dibentuk daripada bucuk-bucuk sebuah oktagon. Find the number of quadrilaterals that can be formed from the vertices of an octagon.

- Bilangan sisi empat  
 $= {}^8C_4$   
 $= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}$   
 $= 70$

5. Azlina ingin memilih 5 helai kemeja-T daripada 9 helai kemeja-T yang berlainan jenama sebagai cenderamata untuk beberapa tetamu. Cari bilangan gabungan yang mungkin. Azlina wants to choose 5 T-shirts from 9 T-shirts of different brands as gifts for some guests. Find the number of possible combinations.

- Bilangan gabungan  
 $= {}^9C_5$   
 $= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}$   
 $= 126$

1. Cari bilangan cara untuk memilih 7 orang pemain daripada 10 orang murid untuk membentuk pasukan badminton sekolah. Find the number of ways to choose 7 players from 10 students to form the school badminton team.

- Bilangan cara  
 $= {}^{10}C_7$   
 $= \frac{10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7}$   
 $= 120$

2. Terdapat 8 buah alat mainan yang berlainan di dalam sebuah kotak. Seorang budak ingin memilih 5 buah alat mainan itu. Berapakah pilihan yang boleh dibuatnya? There are 8 different toys in a box. A child wants to select 5 toys. How many selections can he make?

- Bilangan pilihan  
 $= {}^8C_5$   
 $= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5}$   
 $= 56$

3. Alex ingin membeli 4 buah buku cerita daripada satu koleksi 9 buah buku cerita. Cari bilangan cara dia dapat membeli buku cerita itu. Alex wants to purchase 4 storybooks from a collection of 9 storybooks. Find the number of ways he can make the purchase.

- Bilangan cara  
 $= {}^9C_4$   
 $= 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6$   
 $= 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4$   
 $= 126$

4. Cari bilangan sisi empat yang dapat dibentuk daripada bucuk-bucuk sebuah oktagon. Find the number of quadrilaterals that can be formed from the vertices of an octagon.

- Bilangan sisi empat  
 $= {}^8C_4$   
 $= \frac{8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}$   
 $= 70$

5. Azlina ingin memilih 5 helai kemeja-T daripada 9 helai kemeja-T yang berlainan jenama sebagai cenderamata untuk beberapa tetamu. Cari bilangan gabungan yang mungkin. Azlina wants to choose 5 T-shirts from 9 T-shirts of different brands as gifts for some guests. Find the number of possible combinations.

- Bilangan gabungan  
 $= {}^9C_5$   
 $= \frac{9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}$   
 $= 126$

6. orang murid perempuan dan 2 orang murid lelaki berdiri sebaris untuk mengambil gambar. Berapakah bilangan susunan yang berlainan jika 2 orang murid lelaki hendak berdiri berselamban? 6 girls and 2 boys are standing in a row to take a photograph. How many different arrangements if the 2 boys want to stand side by side?

- Bilangan susunan =  $2 \times 7!$

- = 10 080

- Tekan: [3] SHIFT [nPr] [3] [=] 336

- Bilangan susunan = 336

- Tekan: [3] SHIFT [nPr] [3] [=] 336

- Bilangan susunan = 336

- Tekan: [3] SHIFT [nPr] [3] [=] 336

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- Bilangan susunan = 336

- Tekan: [3] SHIFT [nPr] [3] [=] 336

### PRAKТИS FORMATIF Kertas 1

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

1. Berapakah bilangan nombor 4 digit melebihi 5 000 yang boleh dibentuk daripada digit 0, 2, 4, 7 dan 8 dengan ulangan digit tidak diperlukan?  
How many 4-digit numbers greater than 5 000 can be formed from the digits 0, 2, 4, 7 and 8 if there is no repetition? [2]

Digit pertama boleh jadi 7 atau 8.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bilangan nombor} &= 2 \times {}^3P_3 \\ &= 2 \times 24 \\ &= 48\end{aligned}$$

2. Berapakah bilangan nombor ganjil 4 digit yang boleh dibentuk daripada digit 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 dan 9 jika tidak digit diulangi?  
How many 4-digit odd numbers can be formed from the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 if no digit is repeated? [2]

Nombor ganjil berakhir dengan digit 1, 3, 5 atau 7.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bilangan nombor} &= 4 \times {}^3P_3 \\ &= 4 \times 120 \\ &= 480\end{aligned}$$

3. 5 orang murid dan 2 orang guru berdiri dalam satu baris untuk mengambil gambar. Hitung bilangan cara yang berlainan untuk menyusun mereka dalam satu baris jika 5 students and 2 teachers are standing in a row to take a photograph. Calculate the number of different ways to arrange them in a row if:
- (a) tiada syarat dikenakan.  
no condition is imposed.
  - (b) 2 orang guru itu mestilah berdiri berselamban.  
the 2 teachers must stand next to each other.

$$(a) \text{ Bilangan cara} = 7! = 5040$$

$$(b) \text{ Katakan 2 orang guru dianggap sebagai 1 objek}. \\ \text{Bilangan pilih atau bagi 2 objek} = 6! \\ \text{Bilangan pilih atau bagi 2 orang guru} = 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Bilangan cara} &= 6! \times 2 \\ &= 1440\end{aligned}$$

| ANALISIS SOALAN SPM |        |       |       |      |
|---------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Subtopik            | 2013   | 2014  | 2015  | 2016 |
| 1.1                 | 36     | 36    | 35    | 33   |
| 6.2                 | 5, 299 | S. 23 | S. 21 | -    |

4. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan enam keping kad nombor. Satu kod lima digit berlainan dapat dibentuk dengan menggunakan lima digit pada kad-kad itu.

The diagram shows six numbered cards. A five-digit code is to be formed by using five of these cards.



Cari  
Find

- (a) bilangan kod lima digit berlainan yang dapat dibentuk.  
the number of different five-digit codes that can be formed.

- (b) bilangan kod lima digit berlainan yang bermula dengan digit genap dan berakhir dengan digit ganjil.  
the number of different five-digit codes which begin with an even digit and end with an odd digit.

[4]

- (a) Bilangan kod lima digit yang dapat dibentuk

$$= {}^5P_5$$

$$= 120$$

- (b) Bilangan pilih atau bagi digit pertama =  ${}^4P_1 = 4$

Bilangan pilih atau bagi digit terakhir =  ${}^3P_1 = 3$

Bilangan pilih atau bagi digit kedua, ketiga dan keempat =  ${}^4P_3 = 24$

- Bilangan kod lima digit yang dapat dibentuk

$$= 4 \times 2 \times 24$$

$$= 192$$

5. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan enam keping kad berhuruf.

The diagram shows six labelled cards.



- Hitung bilangan cara yang berlainan untuk menyusun semua kad itu dalam satu baris jika

Calculate the number of different ways to arrange all the cards in a row if

- (a) tiada syarat dikenakan.  
there is no restriction.

- (b) kad pertama dan kad terakhir adalah huruf konsonan.

the first card and the last card are consonants.

[3]

- (a) Bilangan cara = 6!

$$= 720$$

- (b) Bilangan cara =  $4 \times 3 \times 2$

$$= 288$$

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6. Di dalam sebuah beg terdapat 9 buah kubus yang berlainan warna. Cari

There are 9 different coloured cubes in a bag. Find

- (a) bilangan cara 3 buah kubus boleh dipilih dari beg itu.  
the number of ways 3 cubes can be chosen from the bag.

- (b) bilangan cara sekurang-kurangnya 7 buah kubus boleh dipilih dari beg itu.  
the number of ways at least 7 cubes can be chosen from the bag.

[4]

- (a) Bilangan cara =  ${}^9C_3$

$$= 84$$

- (b) Bilangan cara =  ${}^9C_2 + {}^9C_3 + {}^9C_4$

$$= 36 + 9 + 1$$

$$= 46$$

[4]

- (a) Bilangan cara =  ${}^8C_6$

$$= 28$$

- (b) Bilangan cara =  ${}^{10}C_6 \times {}^8C_4 + {}^{10}C_7$

$$= 2016 + 210$$

$$= 2226$$

7. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan satu perkataan tujuh huruf.

The diagram shows a seven-letter words.

D O R M A N T

- (a) Cari bilangan cara yang berlainan untuk menyusun semua kad itu dalam satu baris.

Find the number of different ways to arrange all the letters in a row.

- (b) Empat huruf akan dipilih daripada perkataan itu.

Cari bilangan cara untuk memilih empat huruf itu yang terdiri daripada 3 konsonan.

Four letters are to be chosen from the word. Find the number of ways of choosing the four letters which consists of 3 consonants.

[3]

- (a) Bilangan cara = 7!

$$= 5040$$

- (b) Bilangan cara untuk memilih 3 konsonan daripada 5 konsonan dan 1 vokal daripada 2 vokal

$$= {}^5C_3 \times {}^2C_1$$

$$= 10 \times 2$$

$$= 20$$

[3]

- (a) Bilangan cara =  ${}^8C_4$

$$= 70$$

- (ii) Bilangan cara =  ${}^8C_3 \times {}^5C_1$

$$= 6 \times 10$$

$$= 60$$

[3]

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### FOKUS KBAT

1. Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi dan Menganalisis  
Konteks: Pilih Atur dan Gabungan

Rajah di bawah menunjukkan beberapa digit dan huruf.

The diagram shows several digits and letters.



Ethan ingin membentuk suatu kata laluan yang mengandungi tiga digit dan dua huruf dengan menggunakan digit dan huruf itu. Berapakah bilangan kata laluan yang berlainan yang boleh dibentuk oleh Ethan jika kata laluan itu mestilah bermula dengan huruf?

Ethan wants to form a password consisting of three digits and two letters by using the digits and letters. How many different passwords can be formed by Ethan if the password must start with a letter?

$${}^4C_3 \times {}^4C_2 \times {}^2P_2 = 20 \times 6 \times 2 \times 24$$

$$= 5760$$

Kaedah lain:

$${}^4P_3 \times {}^4C_3 \times {}^2P_2 = 4 \times 20 \times 3 \times 24$$

$$= 5760$$

2. Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi  
Konteks: Gabungan

Bilangan cara seorang guru memilih 2 orang murid daripada sekumpulan murid ialah 21. Berapakah bilangan murid dalam kumpulan itu?

The number of ways a teacher chooses 2 students from a group of students is 21. How many students are there in the group?

$${}^nC_2 = 21$$

$$\frac{n!}{(n-2)!2!} = 21$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 21$$

$$n^2 - n - 42 = 0$$

$$(n-7)(n+6) = 0$$

$$n = 7 \text{ atau } n = -6$$

Oleh sebab  $n > 0$ , maka  $n = 7$ .

Bilangan murid dalam kumpulan itu ialah 7 orang.

### Info KBAT

Pertimbangkan bilangan cara memiliki digit dan huruf, dan dilukut dengan pilih atau. Consider the number of ways to select the digits and letters, and follow by permutation.

G: Gambar A: Angka

### Info KBAT

Guna  ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$ .  
Use  ${}^nC_r = \frac{n!}{(n-r)!r!}$ .

## BAB 7 KEBARANGKALIAN MUDAH SIMPLE PROBABILITY

### 7.1 Kebarangkalian

- A. Bagi setiap yang berikut, tulis ruang sampel, S, dengan menggunakan tatatanda set.

For each of the following, write down the sample space, S, using set notation.

[1]

- CONTOH

Sekeping duit syiling yang adil dan sebijinya yang adil dilambung secara serentak.

A fair coin and a fair dice are tossed together.

$$S = \{(G, 1), (G, 2), (G, 3), (G, 4), (G, 5), (G, 6), (A, 1), (A, 2), (A, 3), (A, 4), (A, 5), (A, 6)\}$$

G: Gambar A: Angka

2. Sekeping duit syiling yang adil dilambung dua kali.

A fair coin is tossed twice.

$$S = \{(G, G), (G, A), (A, G), (A, A)\}$$

[1]

3. Jantina bagi 3 orang murid yang terdiri daripada lelaki dan perempuan.

The genders of 3 students consisting of boys and girls.

$$S = \{(L, L, L), (L, L, P), (L, P, L), (P, L, L), (L, P, P), (P, L, P), (P, P, L), (P, P, P)\}$$

[1]

- B. Bagi setiap yang berikut, senarakikan semua kesudahan bagi peristiwa Z dan cari  $n(Z)$ .

For each of the following, list all the outcomes of event Z and find  $n(Z)$ .

[2]

- CONTOH

Satu buah dipilih secara rawak dari setahun.

A month is randomly selected from a year.

Z = Peristiwa memilih bulan yang ada 30 hari

Z = Event of choosing a month with 30 days

Z =  $\{April, Jun, September, November\}$

$$n(Z) = 4$$

[2]

2. Satu huruf dipilih secara rawak daripada perkataan KOPERATIF.

A letter is chosen randomly from the word KOPERATIF.

Z = Peristiwa memilih huruf konsonan

Z = Event of choosing a consonant

Z =  $\{K, P, R, T, F\}$

$$n(Z) = 5$$

[2]

3. Sekeping duit syiling yang adil dilambung dua kali.

A fair coin is tossed twice.

Z = Peristiwa mendapat sekurang-kurangnya satu gambar

Z = Event of getting at least a heads

Z =  $\{(G, G), (G, A), (A, G), (A, A)\}$

$$n(Z) = 3$$

[2]

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**C. Selesaikan masalah berikut.**  
Solve the following problems.

**CONTOH**

Sebiji bola dipilih secara rawak dari sebuah kotak yang mengandungi 7 biji bola putih dan 5 biji bola merah. Cari kebarangkalian memilih sebiji bola merah.

A ball is randomly picked from a box containing 7 white balls and 5 red balls. Find the probability of picking a red ball.

$$n(S) = 7 + 5 = 12$$

$$n(\text{bola merah}) = 5$$

$$P(\text{bola merah}) = \frac{5}{12}$$

2. Satu huruf dipilih secara rawak daripada perkataan HELIKOPTER. Cari kebarangkalian memilih satu huruf konsonan.

A letter is chosen randomly from the word HELIKOPTER. Find the probability of choosing a consonant.

$$n(S) = 10$$

$$n(\text{huruf konsonan}) = 6$$

$$P(\text{huruf konsonan}) = \frac{6}{10} = \frac{3}{5}$$

4. Di dalam dompet Rashid ada 8 keping wang kertas RM1, 4 keping wang kertas RM5 dan 3 keping wang kertas RM10. Rashid mengeluarkan sekeping wang kertas daripada dompetnya. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa nilai wang kertas itu adalah lebih daripada RM1.

Rashid's wallet consists of 8 pieces of RM1 notes, 4 pieces of RM5 notes and 3 pieces of RM10 notes. Rashid draws out a piece of note from his wallet. Find the probability that the value of the note is more than RM1.

$$n(S) = 8 + 4 + 3 = 15$$

$$n(\text{nilai wang kertas lebih daripada RM1}) = 4 + 3 = 7$$

$$P(\text{nilai wang kertas lebih daripada RM1}) = \frac{7}{15}$$

1. Sebiji dadu yang adil dilumbung sekali. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa nombor yang lebih besar daripada 4 diperoleh.

A fair dice is rolled once. Find the probability that a number greater than 4 is obtained.

$$n(S) = 6$$

$$n(\text{nomor lebih besar daripada } 4) = 2$$

$$P(\text{nomor lebih besar daripada } 4) = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

3. Sekeping kad dicabut secara rawak daripada 30 keping kad bernombor dari 11 hingga 40. Cari kebarangkalian mencabut satu nombor kuasa dua sempurna.

A card is drawn randomly from 30 cards, numbered from 11 to 40. Find the probability of drawing a number which is a complete square.

$$S = \{11, 12, 13, \dots, 40\}$$

$$n(S) = 30$$

$$A = \{\text{nomor kuasa dua sempurna}\}$$

$$= \{16, 25, 36\}$$

$$n(A) = 3$$

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{30} = \frac{1}{10}$$

5.  Rajah di atas menunjukkan 11 keping kad huruf. Jika sekeping kad dicabut secara rawak, cari kebarangkalian bahawa nilai huruf kad itu

The diagram shows 11 labelled cards. If a card is drawn at random, find the probability that it is

- (a) dilabel dengan huruf I, labeled with the letter I.  
(b) dilabel dengan huruf konsonan, labeled with a consonant.

$$n(S) = 11$$

$$(a) n(\text{kad dilabel dengan } I) = 3$$

$$P(\text{kad dilabel dengan } I) = \frac{3}{11}$$

$$(b) n(\text{kad dilabel dengan huruf konsonan}) = 7$$

$$P(\text{kad dilabel dengan huruf konsonan}) = \frac{7}{11}$$

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**D. Selesaikan masalah berikut.**  
Solve the following problems.

**CONTOH**

Rosita mengeluarkan sekeping kad secara rawak dari sebuah kotak yang mengandungi 9 keping kad bernombor dari 11 hingga 19. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa nombor yang dipilih itu ialah

Rosita draws a card randomly from a box which contains 9 cards, numbered from 11 to 19. Find the probability that the number drawn is

- (a) nombor genap dan nombor gandaan 3, an even number and a multiple of 3.

- (b) nombor genap atau nombor gandaan 3, an even number or a multiple of 3.

$$S = \{11, 12, 13, \dots, 19\}, n(S) = 9$$

$$A = \{\text{nombor genap}\} = \{12, 14, 16, 18\}$$

$$(a) A \cap B = \{12, 18\}, n(A \cap B) = 2$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(S)} = \frac{2}{9}$$

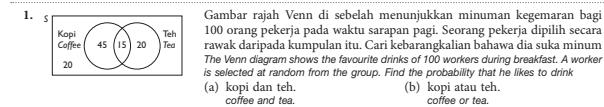
$$= \frac{2}{9}$$

$$(b) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= \frac{4}{9} + \frac{3}{9} - \frac{2}{9}$$

$$= \frac{5}{9}$$

$$= \frac{5}{9}$$



The Venn diagram shows the favourite drinks of 100 workers during breakfast. A worker is selected randomly from the group. Find the probability that he likes to drink

- (a) kopitiam teh.  
(b) kopitiam teh, coffee or tea.

$$n(S) = 100, A = \{\text{suka kopitiam}\}, B = \{\text{suka teh}\}$$

$$n(A) = 45 + 15 = 60$$

$$(a) P(A \cap B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(S)}$$

$$= \frac{15}{100}$$

$$= \frac{3}{20}$$

$$= \frac{3}{20}$$

$$n(B) = 15 + 20 = 35$$

$$n(A \cap B) = 15$$

$$(b) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= \frac{60}{100} + \frac{35}{100} - \frac{15}{100}$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}$$

2. Satu nombor dipilih secara rawak daripada set  $\{x : 21 \leq x \leq 40\}$ , dengan  $x$  ialah integer. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa nombor yang dipilih itu ialah

A number is selected at random from the set  $\{x : 21 \leq x \leq 40\}$ , where  $x$  is an integer. Find the probability that the number selected is

- (a) nombor gandaan 3 dan gandaan 4, a multiple of 3 and 4.

- (b) nombor gandaan 3 atau gandaan 4, a multiple of 3 or 4.

$$S = \{21, 22, 23, \dots, 40\}, n(S) = 20$$

$$A = \{\text{gandaan 3}\}$$

$$= \{21, 24, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39\}$$

$$n(A) = 7, n(B) = 5$$

$$(a) A \cap B = \{24, 36\}$$

$$P(A \cap B) = \frac{n(A \cap B)}{n(S)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{20}$$

$$= \frac{1}{10}$$

$$(b) P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$$

$$= \frac{7}{20} + \frac{5}{20} - \frac{2}{20}$$

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

$$110$$

**7.2 Kebarangkalian bagi Peristiwa Saling Eksklusif**

**Selesaikan masalah berikut.**  
Solve the following problems.

**CONTOH**

Sebiji dadu yang adil dilumbung. Cari kebarangkalian mendapat

A fair dice is rolled. Find the probability of obtaining

- (a) nombor 4 atau nombor lebih daripada 4, the number 4 or a number more than 4.

- (b) nombor ganjil atau nombor 2, an odd number or the number 2.

$$(a) P(\text{nombor } 4) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\text{nombor lebih besar daripada } 4) &= \frac{2}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) P(\text{nombor ganjil}) &= \frac{3}{6}, P(\text{nombor } 2) = \frac{1}{6} \\ P(\text{nombor ganjil atau nombor } 2) &= \frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

2. Jane ingin membeli sebatang pen daripada satu koleksi 5 batang pen merah, 3 batang pen biru dan 6 batang pen hitam. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa dia membeli

Jane wants to buy a pen from a collection of 5 red pens, 3 blue pens and 6 black pens. Find the probability that she buys

- (a) sebatang pen merah atau sebatang pen hitam, a red pen or a black pen.

- (b) sebatang pen biru atau sebatang pen hitam, a blue pen or a black pen.

$$\text{Jumlah bilangan pen} = 5 + 3 + 6 = 14$$

$$P(\text{pen merah}) = \frac{5}{14}$$

$$P(\text{pen biru}) = \frac{3}{14}$$

$$P(\text{pen hitam}) = \frac{6}{14}$$

$$(a) P(\text{pen merah atau pen hitam}) = \frac{5}{14} + \frac{6}{14} = \frac{11}{14}$$

$$(b) P(\text{pen biru atau pen hitam}) = \frac{3}{14} + \frac{6}{14} = \frac{9}{14}$$

1. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebuah cakera putar. Anak panah diputar untuk memilih satu nombor. Cari kebarangkalian mendapat

The diagram shows a spinner. The arrow is spun to choose a number. Find the probability of obtaining

- (a) nombor genap atau nombor 5, an even number or the number 5.

- (b) nombor kurang daripada 3 atau nombor lebih besar daripada 7.

a number less than 3 or a number more than 7.

$$(a) P(\text{nombor genap}) = \frac{4}{8}$$

$$P(\text{nombor } 5) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(\text{nombor genap atau nombor } 5) = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$(b) P(\text{nombor kurang daripada } 3) = \frac{2}{8}$$

$$P(\text{nombor lebih besar daripada } 7) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$P(\text{nombor kurang daripada } 3 \text{ atau nombor lebih besar daripada } 7) = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

P(nombor kurang daripada 3 atau nombor lebih besar daripada 7)

$$= \frac{2}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{8}$$

$$= \frac{3}{8}$$

3. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan sebelas keping kad.

The diagram shows eleven cards.

$$M | I | S | S | I | S | S | I | P | P | I$$

Sekeping kad dipilih secara rawak. Cari kebarangkalian memilih sekeping kad yang dilabel dengan huruf

A card is selected at random. Find the probability of selecting a card labelled with the letter

- (a) I atau P.  
(b) S atau huruf vokal.  
I or P.  
S or a vowel.

$$\text{Jumlah bilangan huruf} = 11$$

$$(a) P(\text{huruf } I) = \frac{4}{11}$$

$$P(\text{huruf } P) = \frac{2}{11}$$

$$P(\text{huruf } I \text{ atau huruf } P) = \frac{4}{11} + \frac{2}{11} = \frac{6}{11}$$

$$(b) P(\text{huruf } S) = \frac{4}{11}$$

$$P(\text{huruf } vokal) = \frac{4}{11}$$

$$P(\text{huruf } S \text{ atau huruf vokal}) = \frac{4}{11} + \frac{4}{11} = \frac{8}{11}$$

P(huruf S atau huruf vokal)

$$= \frac{4}{11} + \frac{4}{11} = \frac{8}{11}$$

$$= \frac{8}{11}$$

4. Kebarangkalian bahawa hujan akan turun pada suatu hari di Taiping ialah  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Zamri akan berada di Taiping dari hari Isnin hingga hari Rabu. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa dia akan lihat hujan turun *The probability that it will rain on a day in Taiping is  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Zamri will be in Taiping from Monday till Wednesday. Find the probability that he will see rain falling*
- pada ketiga-tiga hari itu.
  - pada hari Isnin dan hari Selasa tetapi tidak pada hari Rabu.
  - on Monday and Tuesday but not on Wednesday.*

$$P(\text{hujan akan turun pada suatu hari}) = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$P(\text{hujan tidak akan turun pada suatu hari}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(a) P(\text{hujan turun pada ketiga-tiga hari})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{27}{64}$$

$$(b) P(\text{hujan turun pada hari Isnin dan hari Selasa tetapi tidak pada hari Rabu})$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{64}$$

5. Sebuah kotak mengandungi 12 biji mentol. 4 biji mentol itu telah rosak. 2 biji mentol dikeluaran secara berturut-turut dari kotak itu. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa *A box contains 12 bulbs. 4 of the bulbs are spoilt. 2 bulbs, one after another, are drawn from the box. Find the probability that*

- kedua-dua biji mentol itu telah rosak. *both of the bulbs are spoilt.*
- sebijinya daripada mentol itu telah rosak. *one of the bulbs is spoilt.*

$$\text{Bilangan mentol rosak} = 4 \\ \text{Bilangan mentol elok} = 12 - 4 = 8$$

$$(a) P(\text{kedua-dua mentol rosak})$$

$$= P(\text{mentol pertama rosak}) \times P(\text{mentol kedua rosak})$$

$$= \frac{4}{12} \times \frac{3}{11} = \frac{1}{11}$$

$$(b) P(\text{sebijinya daripada mentol rosak})$$

$$= P(\text{mentol pertama rosak tetapi mentol kedua elok}) + P(\text{mentol pertama elok tetapi mentol kedua rosak})$$

$$= \frac{4}{12} \times \frac{8}{11} + \frac{8}{12} \times \frac{4}{11}$$

$$= \frac{32}{132} + \frac{32}{132} = \frac{16}{132}$$

$$= \frac{32}{132} + \frac{32}{132} = \frac{16}{132}$$

### B. Sesajaikan masalah berikut.

Solve the following problems.

#### CONTOH

Sekeping duits siling yang tidak adil dilambung tiga kali. Kebarangkalian mendapat gambar dalam setiap lambungan itu ialah  $\frac{3}{5}$ . Cari kebarangkalian mendapat

*A biased coin is tossed three times. The probability of getting heads in each toss is  $\frac{3}{5}$ . Find the probability of obtaining*

- angka dalam ketiga-tiga lambungan itu. *(b) gambar dalam hanya satu lambungan itu. heads in only one toss.*

Katakan  $A$  = peristiwa mendapat gambar dalam satu lambungan dan  $A'$  = peristiwa mendapat angka dalam satu lambungan

$$P(A) = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$P(A') = \frac{2}{5}$$

$$(a) P(\text{mendapat angka dalam ketiga-tiga lambungan}) = P(A'A'A')$$

$$= P(A') \times P(A') \times P(A')$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5}$$

$$= \frac{8}{125}$$

$$= \frac{8}{125}$$

$$(b) P(\text{mendapat gambar dalam hanya satu lambungan})$$

$$= P(A'A'A) + P(A'AA') + P(A'A'A)$$

$$= \left( \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \right) + \left( \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \right) + \left( \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{2}{5} \times \frac{3}{5} \right)$$

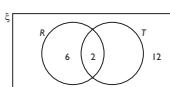
$$= \frac{12}{125} + \frac{12}{125} + \frac{12}{125}$$

$$= \frac{36}{125}$$

## FOKUS KBAT

1. Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi Konteks: Kebarangkalian bagi Peristiwa Tak Bersandar

Gambar rajah Venn di bawah menunjukkan bilangan ahli dalam Kelab Renang dan Kelab Tenis di kalangan sekumpulan murid. The Venn diagram shows the number of members in the Swimming Club and the Tennis Club among a group of students.



Apabila dua orang murid dipilih secara rawak, kebarangkalian bahawa kedua-dua orang murid itu adalah daripada kelab yang berlainan ialah  $\frac{1}{10}$ . Cari bilangan ahli Kelab Tenis jika jumlah bilangan murid dalam kumpulan itu adalah kurang daripada 40 orang.

When two students are selected at random, the probability that both students are from different clubs is  $\frac{1}{10}$ . Find the number of members in the Tennis Club if the total number of students in the group is less than 40.

Katakan bilangan murid yang hanya merupakan ahli dalam Kelab Tenis = n.

$$\text{Jumlah bilangan murid} = n + 6 + 2 + 12$$

$$= n + 20$$

$$\text{P(kelab berlainan)} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\left( \frac{6}{n+20} \times \frac{n}{n+19} \right) + \left( \frac{n}{n+20} \times \frac{6}{n+19} \right) = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\left[ \frac{6n}{(n+20)(n+19)} \right] + \left[ \frac{6n}{(n+20)(n+19)} \right] = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$\frac{12n}{(n+20)(n+19)} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$120n = (n+20)(n+19)$$

$$= n^2 + 39n + 380$$

$$n^2 - 81n + 380 = 0$$

$$(n - 5)(n - 76) = 0$$

$$n = 5 \text{ atau } n = 76$$

Oleh sebab jumlah bilangan murid dalam kumpulan itu < 40, maka n = 5.

Bilangan ahli Kelab Tenis = 7

## Info KBAT

Anggap bilangan murid yang hanya merupakan ahli dalam Kelab Tenis = n.  
Assume that the number of students who are only members in the Tennis Club = n.

2. Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi Konteks: Kebarangkalian bagi Peristiwa Tak Bersandar

2 orang lelaki dan 4 orang perempuan akan duduk dalam satu baris. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa 2 orang lelaki itu tidak akan duduk berselamban. 2 boys and 4 girls are to be seated in a row. Find the probability that the 2 boys will not sit side by side.

$$\text{Kebarangkalian} = 1 - \frac{2P_A \times 5P_B}{6P_6}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

## Info KBAT

Applikasikan pilih atau untuk bilangan susunan bagi kedudukan. Apply the permutation for the number of arrangements of seats.

3. Kemahiran Kognitif: Menganalisis

Konteks: Kebarangkalian bagi Peristiwa Tak Bersandar

Dalam suatu pertandingan badminton pusingan akhir, iaitu Lee lawan Lim. Pemenang akan ditentukan apabila terdapat seorang pemain menang dua set dalam perlawanannya. Peluang untuk Lee menang dalam mana-mana satu set dalam perlawanannya itu ialah 55%. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa kedua-duanya akan menjadi pemenang atau pertandingan itu akan tamat selepas tiga set perlawanannya.

In the badminton competition final, it is Lee versus Lim. The winner is determined when a player wins two sets in the match. The chance of Lee winning any one set of the match is 55%. Find the probability that both of them will become winners or the competition will end after three sets of match.

$$\text{P}(Lee \text{ menang}) = \frac{11}{20}, \text{ P}(Lim \text{ menang}) = \frac{9}{20}$$

Tidak ada mungkin mempunyai 2 orang pemenang. Maka,  $P(\text{kedua-dua orang menang}) = 0$ .

$P(\text{pertandingan akan tamat selepas tiga set perlawanannya}) = 1 - P(\text{pertandingan akan tamat selepas dua set perlawanannya})$

Kebarangkalian

$$= P(\text{kedua-dua orang menang}) + P(\text{pertandingan akan tamat selepas tiga set perlawanannya})$$

$$= 0 + 1 - P(Lee \text{ menang dua set dalam perlawanannya}) - P(Lim \text{ menang dua set dalam perlawanannya})$$

$$= 1 - \frac{(11 \times 11)}{20} - \left( \frac{9}{20} \times \frac{9}{20} \right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{121}{400} - \frac{81}{400}$$

$$= \frac{99}{400}$$

## Info KBAT

Syarat pertandingan akan tamat dalam tiga set perlawanannya adalah pemenang akan kelihatan set pertama atau set ketua. The condition that the competition will end in three sets of the match is the winner will lose either in the first set or the second set.

## BAB 8

### TABURAN KEBARANGKALIAN PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS

#### 8.1 Taburan Binomial

A. Selesaikan masalah berikut. Solve the following problems.

##### CONTOH

Kebarangkalian mendapat sebiji oren busuk dari sebuah kotak ialah 0.2. Christina memilih 6 biji oren. Hitung kebarangkalian bahawa

The probability of getting a bad orange from a box is 0.2. Christina has chosen 6 oranges. Calculate the probability that

(a) hanya sebiji oren itu busuk.

only one orange is bad.

(b) semua oren itu elok.

all the oranges are good.

Katakan X mewakili bilangan oren busuk.

$p = 0.2, q = 1 - 0.2 = 0.8, n = 6$

$$(a) P(X = 1) = {}^6C_1(0.2)^1(0.8)^5 = 0.3932$$

(b) P(semua oren elok) = P(tiada oren busuk)

$$P(X = 0) = {}^6C_0(0.2)^0(0.8)^6 = 0.2621$$

2. Kebarangkalian sebuah bas akan tiba lewat di sekolah ialah 0.15. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa dalam 5 hari persekolahan tertentu, bas itu akan lewat untuk 2 hari.

The probability that a bus will be late to school is 0.15. Find the probability that in 5 particular school days, the bus will be late for 2 days.

Katakan X mewakili bilangan hari bas lewat.  $p = 0.15, q = 0.85, n = 5$

$$P(X = 2) = {}^5C_2(0.15)^2(0.85)^3 = 0.1382$$

3. Kebarangkalian tembakan seorang penembak mengenai sasaran ialah 0.8. Jika dia melepaskan 9 das tembakam, cari kebarangkalian bahawa tembakannya akan mengenai sasaran

The probability that a shooter hits the target is 0.8. If he fires 9 shots, find the probability that he will hit the target exactly 8 kali.

(a) sekurang-kurangnya 8 kali.

at least 8 times.

Katakan X mewakili bilangan tembakan yang mengenai sasaran.

$p = 0.8, q = 0.2, n = 9$

$$(a) P(X = 8) = {}^9C_8(0.8)^8(0.2)^1 = 0.3020$$

(b) P(sekurang-kurangnya 8 das)

$$= P(X = 8) + P(X = 9)$$

$$= 0.3020 + {}^9C_9(0.8)^9(0.2)^0$$

$$= 0.3020 + 0.1342$$

$$= 0.4362$$

#### B. Plotkan graf bagi setiap taburan binomial berikut.

Plot the graph of each of the following binomial distributions.

##### CONTOH

Sekeping duit syiling yang tidak adil dilumbang 3 kali berturut-turut. Kebarangkalian mendapat gambar ialah 0.65.

A biased coin is tossed 3 times consecutively. The probability of obtaining heads is 0.65.

Katakan X ialah bilangan kali mendapat gambar.

$n = 3, p = 0.65, q = 1 - 0.65 = 0.35$

$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

$$P(X = 0) = {}^3C_0(0.65)^0(0.35)^3 = 0.043$$

$$P(X = 1) = {}^3C_1(0.65)^1(0.35)^2 = 0.239$$

$$P(X = 2) = {}^3C_2(0.65)^2(0.35)^1 = 0.444$$

$$P(X = 3) = {}^3C_3(0.65)^3(0.35)^0 = 0.275$$

1. Dalam suatu kuiz, setiap peserta dikehendaki menjawab 3 soalan. Kebarangkalian Aziz menjawab setiap soalan dengan betul ialah 0.6. In a quiz, each participant has to answer 3 questions. The probability of Aziz answering each question correctly is 0.6.

Katakan X ialah bilangan soalan yang dijawab betul.

$n = 3, p = 0.6, q = 0.4$

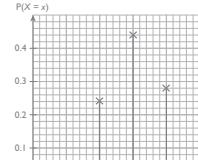
$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

$$P(X = 0) = {}^3C_0(0.6)^0(0.4)^3 = 0.064$$

$$P(X = 1) = {}^3C_1(0.6)^1(0.4)^2 = 0.288$$

$$P(X = 2) = {}^3C_2(0.6)^2(0.4)^1 = 0.432$$

$$P(X = 3) = {}^3C_3(0.6)^3(0.4)^0 = 0.216$$



2. Kebarangkalian Henry mengenai sasaran dalam satu pertandingan memanah ialah 0.45. Dia membuat 4 percubaan. The probability of Henry hitting the target in an archery competition is 0.45. He makes 4 attempts.

Katakan X ialah bilangan kali Henry mengenai sasaran.

$n = 4, p = 0.45, q = 0.55$

$X = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

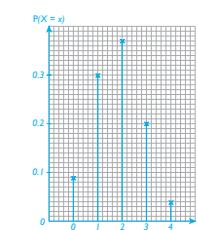
$$P(X = 0) = {}^4C_0(0.45)^0(0.55)^4 = 0.092$$

$$P(X = 1) = {}^4C_1(0.45)^1(0.55)^3 = 0.299$$

$$P(X = 2) = {}^4C_2(0.45)^2(0.55)^2 = 0.368$$

$$P(X = 3) = {}^4C_3(0.45)^3(0.55)^1 = 0.200$$

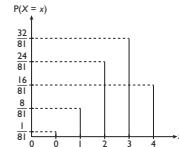
$$P(X = 4) = {}^4C_4(0.45)^4(0.55)^0 = 0.041$$





5. Sebuah syarikat menjalankan satu tinjauan tentang jangka hayat bagi suatu jenama bateri tertentu. Didapati bahawa kebarangkalian jangka hayat bateri itu kurang daripada setahun ialah p.

A company conduct a survey on lifespan of a certain brand of battery. It is found that the probability lifespan of the battery less than one year is p.



Satu sampel yang mengandung 4 biji bateri dipilih secara rawak. Rajah di atas menunjukkan keputusan tinjauan tersebut, dengan keadaan  $X$  mewakili bilangan bateri yang mempunyai jangka hayat kurang daripada setahun.

A sample of 4 batteries is selected at random. The diagram shows the result of the survey, such that  $X$  represents the number of batteries with a lifespan of less than one year.

(a) Cari nilai p.

Find the value of p.

(b) Hitung bilangan bateri yang masih berfungsi selepas setahun jika 60 biji bateri dengan jenama yang sama digunakan.

Calculate the number of batteries that are still functioning after one year if 60 batteries of the same brand are used.

[4]

$$(a) P(X = 4) = {}^4C_4 p^4 q^0 = \frac{16}{81}$$

$$p^4 = \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^4$$

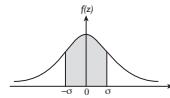
$$p = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(b) \left(1 - \frac{2}{3}\right) \times 60 = \frac{1}{3} \times 60 = 20$$

6.

Rajah di bawah menunjukkan graf taburan normal piawai dengan min,  $\mu$  dan sifuan piawai,  $\sigma$ .

The diagram shows the standard normal distribution graph with mean,  $\mu$ , and standard deviation,  $\sigma$ .



(a) Nyatakan State

- (i) nilai  $\mu$ .  
(ii) nilai  $\sigma$ .  
the value of  $\mu$ .  
the value of  $\sigma$ .

(b) Cari luas rantau berlorek.

Find the area of the shaded region. [4]

(a) (i)  $\mu = 0$

(ii)  $\sigma = 1$

$$(b) P(-1 < Z < 1) = 1 - 2P(Z > 1)$$

$$= 1 - 2(0.1587)$$

$$= 0.6826$$

7.

Pembelahan ubah rawak  $X$  mempunyai taburan normal dengan min 32 dan sifuan piawai  $\sigma$ . Diberi skor-z ialah 1.5 apabila  $X = 33.2$ . Cari

The random variable  $X$  has a normal distribution with a mean of 32 and a standard deviation of  $\sigma$ . Given the z-score is 1.5 when  $X = 33.2$ . Find

- (a) nilai  $\sigma$ .  
the value of  $\sigma$ .

(b) nilai  $k$  dengan keadaan  $P(X > k) = 0.4013$ .  
the value of  $k$  such that  $P(X > k) = 0.4013$ .

[4]

$$(a) Skor-z = \frac{33.2 - 32}{\sigma} = 1.5$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1.2}{1.5} = 0.8$$

$$(b) P(X > k) = 0.4013$$

$$P\left(Z > \frac{k - 32}{0.8}\right) = 0.4013$$

$$\frac{k - 32}{0.8} = 0.25$$

$$k - 32 = 0.2$$

$$k = 32.2$$

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### PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

1. (a) Dalam suatu kajian di sebuah pekan tertentu, didapati tiga kajian daripada empat keluarga memiliki sejumlah pemainan udara. Jika 9 keluarga dari pekan itu dipilih secara rawak, hitung kebarangkalian bahawa sekurang-kurangnya 7 keluarga memiliki sebuah kereta ke kolej.

In a survey carried out in a particular town, it is found that three out of four families own an air conditioner. If 9 families are chosen at random from the town, calculate the probability that at least 7 families own an air conditioner. [4]

- (b) Di sebuah sekolah, 250 orang murid menduduksu suatu ujian. Markah yang diperoleh adalah mengikut taburan normal dengan min 52 dan sifuan piawai 6.

In a school, 250 students sat for a test. The marks obtained follow a normal distribution with a mean of 52 and a standard deviation of 6.

- (i) Cari bilangan murid yang lulus ujian itu jika markah lulus ialah 40.

Find the number of students who pass the test if the passing mark is 40.

- (ii) Jika 15% daripada murid itu lulus ujian dengan mendapat gred A, cari markah minimum untuk mendapat gred A.

If 15% of the students pass the test with grade A, find the minimum mark to obtain grade A. [6]

- (a) Katakan  $X$  ialah bilangan keluarga yang memiliki sebuah pemainan udara.

$$n = 9, p = \frac{3}{4}, q = \frac{1}{4}$$

$P(\text{sekuang-kurangnya } 7 \text{ keluarga memiliki sebuah pemainan udara})$

$$= P(X \geq 7)$$

$$= P(X = 7) + P(X = 8) + P(X = 9)$$

$$= {}^9C_7 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^7 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^2 + {}^9C_8 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^8 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^1 + {}^9C_9 \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^9 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)^0$$

$$= 0.6007$$

- (b) Katakan  $X$  ialah markah yang diperoleh seorang murid.

$$(i) P(X \geq 40) = P\left(Z \geq \frac{40 - 52}{6}\right)$$

$$= P(Z \geq -2) = 0.9772$$

Bilangan murid yang lulus ujian =  $250 \times 0.9772 = 244$

- (ii)  $P(X > x) = 15\%$

$$P\left(Z > \frac{x - 52}{6}\right) = 0.15$$

$$\frac{x - 52}{6} = 0.1536$$

Merkah minimum untuk mendapat gred A ialah 58.2.

$$\frac{x - 52}{6} = 58.216$$

$$x = 58.216$$

| Subjek    | ANALISIS SOALAN SPM |       |      |       |
|-----------|---------------------|-------|------|-------|
|           | 2010                | 2011  | 2012 | 2014  |
| Matematik | 5.1                 | 5.25  | 5.25 | 5.25  |
| Biologi   | 8.2                 | 5.120 | 5.78 | 5.120 |

2. (a) Didapati bahawa 25% daripada pelajar dari Kolej Intan memandu kereta ke kolej. 10 orang pelajar dari Kolej Intan dipilih secara rawak. Cari kebarangkalian bahawa tepat 4 orang daripada mereka memandu kereta ke kolej.

It is found that 25% of the students from the Intan College driving car to college. 10 students from the Intan College are chosen at random. Find the probability that exactly 4 of them driving car to college. [2]

- (b) Jisim ikan yang ditangkap dari sebuah kolam akan adalah mengikut taburan normal dengan min 2.4 kg dan sifuan piawai  $k$  kg. Diberi bahawa 10.56% daripada ikan itu mempunyai jisim lebih daripada 3 kg.

The masses of fish caught from a pond follows a normal distribution with a mean of 2.4 kg and a standard deviation of  $k$  kg. It is given that 10.56% of the fish have a mass of more than 3 kg.

- (i) Hitung nilai  $k$ .  
Calculate the value of  $k$ .

(ii) Diberi bilangan ikan yang ditangkap dari kolam itu ialah 1 800 ekor. Cari bilangan ikan yang mempunyai jisim antara 2.0 kg hingga 3.0 kg.

Given the number of fish caught from the pond is 1 800. Find the number of fish that have the mass between 2.0 kg and 3.0 kg.

[8]

$$(a) X \sim B(10, 0.25)$$

$$P(X = 4) = {}^{10}C_4 (0.25)^4 (0.75)^6 = 0.1460$$

$$(b) X \sim N(2.4, k^2)$$

$$(i) P(X > 3) = 0.1056$$

$$P\left(Z > \frac{3 - 2.4}{k}\right) = 0.1056$$

$$\frac{0.6}{k} = 0.125$$

$$k = 0.48$$

$$(ii) P(2.0 < X < 3.0)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{2.0 - 2.4}{0.48} < Z < \frac{3.0 - 2.4}{0.48}\right)$$

$$= P(-0.8333 < Z < 1.25)$$

$$= 1 - 0.2025 - 0.1056$$

$$= 0.6919$$

$$\text{Bilangan ikan} = 1800 \times 0.6919 = 1245$$

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3. Satu tinjauan dijalankan berkenaan pengawas di sebuah sekolah.

A survey is carried out about the prefects in a school.

- (a) Didapati bahawa min bilangan pengawas ialah 168, varians ialah 120 dan kebarangkalian bahawa seorang murid menjadi pengawas ialah p.

It is found that the mean of the number of prefects is 168, the variance is 120 and the probability that a student become a prefect is p.

(i) Cari nilai p.

Find the value of p.

(ii) Jika 10 orang murid dari sekolah itu dipilih secara rawak, cari kebarangkalian bahawa lebih daripada 7 orang murid menjadi pengawas.

If 10 students from the school are chosen at random, find the probability that more than 7 students become prefects.

[5]

- (b) Jisim pengawas-pengawas di sekolah itu adalah mengikut taburan normal dengan min 52 kg dan sifuan piawai 6.2 kg. Cari

The masses of the prefects in the school follow a normal distribution with a mean of 52 kg and a standard deviation of 6.2 kg.

Find

(i) kebarangkalian bahawa seorang pengawas yang dipilih secara rawak mempunyai jisim kurang daripada 50 kg.

the probability that a prefect chosen at random has a mass of less than 50 kg.

(ii) nilai m jika 20% daripada pengawas itu mempunyai jisim lebih daripada m kg.

the value of m if 20% of the prefects have mass of more than m kg.

[5]

$$(a) (i) \min = np = 168$$

$$\text{varians} = npq = np(1 - p) = 120$$

$$\frac{120}{168} = \frac{120}{np} = \frac{120}{168} = \frac{10}{14} = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$1 - p = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$p = \frac{2}{7}$$

(ii) Katakan  $X$  ialah bilangan pengawas terpilih.

$$n = 10, p = \frac{2}{7}, q = \frac{5}{7}$$

$$P(X > 7) = P(X = 8) + P(X = 9) + P(X = 10)$$

$$= {}^{10}C_8 \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^8 \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^2 + {}^{10}C_9 \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^9 \left(\frac{5}{7}\right)^1 + {}^{10}C_{10} \left(\frac{2}{7}\right)^{10}$$

$$= 0.001114$$

(b) Katakan  $X$  ialah jisim pengawas,  $X \sim N(52, 6.2^2)$ .

$$(i) P(X < 50) = P\left(\frac{50 - 52}{6.2}\right)$$

$$= P(Z < -0.323)$$

$$= 0.3734$$

$$(ii) P(X > m) = P\left(Z > \frac{m - 52}{6.2}\right) = 20\% = 0.2$$

$$\frac{m - 52}{6.2} = 0.842$$

$$m - 52 = 5.2204$$

$$m = 57.22$$

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- (i)  $P(X > V) = 0.262144$
- $$P = \sqrt[6]{0.262144} = 0.8$$

$$(ii) P(X > 4) = P(X = 5) + P(X = 6)$$

$$= {}^6C_5 (0.8)^5 (0.2) + 0.262144$$

$$= 0.393216 + 0.262144 = 0.65536$$

(b)  $X \sim N(450, 225)$

$$(i) P(X > V) = 0.2611$$

$$P\left(Z > \frac{V - 450}{\sqrt{225}}\right) = 0.2611$$

$$\frac{V - 450}{15} = 0.64$$

$$V = 459.6$$

$$(ii) P(420 < X < 470) = P\left(\frac{420 - 450}{\sqrt{225}} < Z < \frac{470 - 450}{\sqrt{225}}\right)$$

$$= P(-2 < Z < \frac{4}{3})$$

$$= 1 - P(Z > 2) - P\left(Z > \frac{4}{3}\right)$$

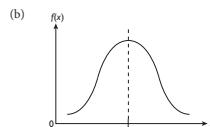
$$= 1 - 0.2022 - 0.0913 = 0.8859$$

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## FOKUS KBAT

Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi dan Menganalisis  
Konteks: Taburan Binomial dan Taburan Normal

- (a) 40% lembu di sebuah ladang dijual di sebuah pasar. Cari bilangan minimum lembu di ladang itu supaya kebarangkalian bahawa sekurang-kurangnya seekor lembu dijual adalah melebihi  $\frac{7}{8}$ .  
40% of the cows in a farm are sold in a market. Find the minimum number of the cows in the farm so that the probability that at least one cow is sold exceeds  $\frac{7}{8}$ .



Rajah di sebelah menunjukkan graf taburan bagi skor yang diperoleh sekumpulan peserta dalam suatu pertandingan IQ. Skor peserta beraturan secara normal dengan sisaan piawai 16. Terdapat 61 orang peserta yang mempunyai skor antara 95 hingga 100. Berapakah skor minimum yang diperoleh pemenang dalam pertandingan IQ itu?

The diagram shows the distribution graph of the scores obtained by a group of participants in a IQ competition. The scores of the participants are normally distributed with a standard deviation of 16. There are 61 participants who scored between 95 and 100. What is the minimum score obtained by the champion in the IQ competition?

(a)  $p = 0.4$  dan  $q = 0.6$

$$P(X \geq 1) > \frac{7}{8}$$

$$1 - P(X = 0) > \frac{7}{8}$$

$$1 - "C(0.4)"^0("0.6")^n > 0.875$$

$$1 - (1)(0.6)^n > 0.875$$

$$0.6^n < 0.125$$

$$\log_{10} 0.6^n < \log_{10} 0.125$$

$$n \log_{10} 0.6 < \log_{10} 0.125$$

$$n > \frac{\log_{10} 0.125}{\log_{10} 0.6}$$

$$n > 4.07$$

Bilangan minimum lembu ialah 5 ekor.

(b) Min.  $\mu = 90$

$$P(95 < X < 100)$$

$$= P\left(\frac{95-90}{16} < Z < \frac{100-90}{16}\right)$$

$$= P(0.3125 < Z < 0.625)$$

$$= P(Z > 0.3125) - P(Z > 0.625)$$

$$= 0.3772 - 0.2660$$

$$= 0.1112$$

$$\text{Jumlah bilangan peserta} = \frac{61}{0.1112}$$

$$= 549$$

## Info KBAT

(a) Guna  $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0)$ .  
Use  $P(X \geq 1) = 1 - P(X = 0)$ .

(b) Cari jumlah bilangan peserta.  
Kebarangkalian pemenang

$$= \frac{1}{\text{Jumlah bilangan peserta}}$$

Find the total number of participants.

Probability of champion

$$= \frac{1}{\text{Total number of participants}}$$

Hanya ada seorang pemenang.

$$P(X \geq x) = \frac{1}{549}$$

$$P(Z > \frac{x-90}{16}) = 0.00182$$

Daripada jadual taburan normal,  
 $P(Z > 2.91) = 0.00181$ ,

$$\text{Maka, } \frac{x-90}{16} = 2.91$$

$$x = 136.56$$

Skor minimum yang diperoleh pemenang ialah 137.

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## BAB 9

### GERAKAN PADA GARIS LURUS MOTION ALONG A STRAIGHT LINE

#### 9.1 Sesaran

A. Sesaran,  $s$  meter, suatu zarah dari titik tetap O, t saat selepas zarah itu mula bergerak diberi oleh  $s = f(t)$ . Hitung (a) sesaran, dan (b) masa yang diambil.

The displacement,  $s$  metres, of a particle from a fixed point O,  $t$  seconds after the start of its motion is given by  $s = f(t)$ . Calculate (a) the displacement, and (b) the time(s) taken.

#### CONTOH

s =  $8t - 3t^2$

(a) Apabila  $t = 2$   
When  $t = 2$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

(b) Apabila  $s = -3$   
When  $s = -3$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

$3t^2 - 8t + 3 = 0$

$(3t+1)(t-3) = 0$

$t = -\frac{1}{3}$  atau  $t = 3$

Oleh sebab  $t \geq 0$ , maka  $t = 3$ .

2.  $s = t^2 + 3t$

(a) Apabila  $t = 5$   
When  $t = 5$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

(b) Apabila  $s = 10$   
When  $s = 10$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

$3t^2 + 3t = 10$

$t^2 + t - 10 = 0$

$(t-2)(t+5) = 0$

$t = 2$  atau  $t = -5$

Oleh sebab  $t \geq 0$ , maka  $t = 2$ .

4.  $s = 6t - 3t^2$

(a) Apabila  $t = 3$   
When  $t = 3$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

(b) Apabila  $s = 4$   
When  $s = 4$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

$3t^2 - 8t + 3 = 0$

$(3t-1)(t-3) = 0$

$t = 1$  atau  $t = 3$

Oleh sebab  $t \geq 0$ , maka  $t = 3$ .

5.  $s = 4t - 3t^2 + 2$

(a) Apabila  $t = 5$   
When  $t = 5$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

(b) Apabila  $s = -2$   
When  $s = -2$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

$3t^2 - 8t + 3 = -53$

$3t^2 - 4t - 2 = -53$

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

$t^2 - \frac{4}{3}t + \frac{2}{3} = 0$

$(t-2)(3t+2) = 0$

$t = 2$  atau  $t = -\frac{2}{3}$

Oleh sebab  $t \geq 0$ , maka  $t = 2$ .

1.  $s = t^2 + t$

(a) Apabila  $t = 3$   
When  $t = 3$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

(b) Apabila  $s = 6$   
When  $s = 6$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

$t^2 + t - 6 = 0$

$(t-2)(t+3) = 0$

$t = 2$  atau  $t = -3$

Oleh sebab  $t \geq 0$ , maka  $t = 2$ .

1.  $s = 2t^2 - 5t + 6$

(a) Apabila  $t = 4$   
When  $t = 4$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

(b) Apabila  $s = 3$   
When  $s = 3$

$8t - 3t^2 = -3$

$t^2 - \frac{8}{3}t + \frac{3}{2} = 0$

$(t-2)(2t-3) = 0$

$t = 1$  atau  $t = \frac{3}{2}$

Oleh sebab  $t \geq 0$ , maka  $t = 1$ .

#### 9.2 Halaju

A. Sesaran,  $s$  meter, suatu zarah yang bergerak di sepanjang satu garis lurus dari satu titik tetap O diberikan seperti berikut, dengan keadaan t saat ialah masa selepas zarah itu mula bergerak. Hitung halaju zarah itu selepas 3 saat.

The displacement,  $s$  m, of a particle moving along a straight line from a fixed point O is given as follows, where  $t$  seconds is the time after the start of its motion. Calculate its velocity after 3 seconds.

#### CONTOH

s =  $3t^2 - 5t + 4$

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 6t - 5$

Apabila  $t = 3$ ,  $v = 4(3) - 5 = 7$

=  $6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

2.  $s = 5t - t^2 + 3$

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 5 - 2t$

Apabila  $t = 3$ ,  $v = 5 - 2(3) = 1$

=  $-1 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

3.  $s = 4t - 3t^2 + 1$

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 4 - 6t$

Apabila  $t = 3$ ,  $v = 4 - 10(3) = -26$

=  $-26 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

4.  $s = t^3 - 2t^2 + 3t - 4$

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 3t^2 - 4t + 3$

Apabila  $t = 3$ ,  $v = 2(3)^2 - 4(3) + 3 = 18$

=  $18 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

5.  $s = t^2 - 4t^3 + 6t + 5$

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 2t - 12t^2 + 6$

Apabila  $t = 3$ ,  $v = 2(3)^2 - 12(3)^2 + 6 = -96$

=  $-96 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

B. Sesaran,  $s$  m, suatu zarah yang bergerak di sepanjang satu garis lurus dari satu titik tetap O, t saat selepas zarah itu mula bergerak diberikan seperti berikut. Selsaikan setiap yang berikut.

The displacement,  $s$  m, of a particle moving along a straight line from a fixed point O,  $t$  seconds after the start of its motion is given as follows. Solve each of the following.

#### CONTOH

Diberi/Given  $s = t^2 - 8t + 5$

Caril/Find

(a) masa apabila zarah itu berada dalam keadaan pegun,

the value of  $t$  when the particle is at rest.

(b) jmlat masa apabila zarah itu bergerak dengan halaju positif,

the time interval during which the particle moves with a positive velocity.

$s = t^2 - 8t + 5$

$v = \frac{ds}{dt} = 2t - 8$

Apabila zarah itu berada dalam keadaan pegun,  $v = 0$ ,

$2t - 8 = 0$

$2t = 8$

$t = 4$

(b) Apabila halaju zarah itu positif,  $v > 0$ ,

$2t - 8 > 0$

$t - 4 > 0$

$t > 4$

2.  $s = 3t - t^2$ ; 4 saat yang pertama

First 4 seconds

$$s = 3t - t^2$$

$$= 2t - 2(1) = 2t - 2$$

$$= 2t - 2$$

$$= 2(4) - 2 = 6$$

$$= 6 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah jarak yang dilalui} = 1 + 1 + 8 = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$2. s = 3t - t^2$$

$$4 \text{ saat yang pertama}$$

$$\text{First 4 seconds}$$

$$s = 3(1.5) - 1.5^2$$

$$= 2.25 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 4, \quad s = 3(4) - 4^2$$

$$= -4 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah jarak yang dilalui} = 2.25 + 2.25 + 4 = 8.5 \text{ m}$$

$$3. s = (t-1)(t-3)$$

$$5 \text{ saat yang pertama}$$

$$\text{First 5 seconds}$$

$$s = (-1)(-3) = 3 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 2, \quad s = (2-1)(2-3) = -1 \text{ m}$$

$$t = 5, \quad s = (5-1)(5-3) = 8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Jumlah jarak yang dilalui} = 3 + 1 + 8 = 13 \text{ m}$$

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1. Jika  $a = 6t + 4$ , cari sesaran zarah itu dari O selepas 3 saat.  
If  $a = 6t + 4$ , find the displacement of the particle from O after 3 seconds.

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 6t + 4 \\ v &= \int(6t + 4) dt \\ &= 3t^2 + 4t + c \\ \text{Pada } t = 0, v = 5, c = 5. \\ \text{Maka, } v &= 3t^2 + 4t + 5 \\ &= \int(3t^2 + 4t + 5) dt \\ &= t^3 + 2t^2 + 5t + k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pada } t = 0, s = 0, k = 0. \\ \text{Maka, } s &= t^3 + 2t^2 + 5t \\ \text{Pada } t = 3, s &= 3^3 + 2(3)^2 + 5(3) \\ &= 60 \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

2. Jika  $a = 3 - 4t$ , cari sesaran zarah itu dari O selepas 2 saat.  
If  $a = 3 - 4t$ , find the displacement of the particle from O after 2 seconds.

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 3 - 4t \\ v &= \int(3 - 4t) dt \\ &= -4t^2 + c \\ \text{Pada } t = 0, v = 5, c = 5. \\ \text{Maka, } v &= -4t^2 + 5 \\ s &= \int(-4t^2 + 5) dt \\ &= \frac{-4t^3}{3} + 5t + k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pada } t = 0, s = 0, k = 0. \\ \text{Maka, } s &= \frac{-4t^3}{3} + 5t \\ \text{Pada } t = 2, s &= \frac{3}{2}(2)^2 - \frac{2}{3}(2)^3 + 5(2) \\ &= 10 \frac{2}{3} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

3. Jika  $a = 2 - 6t$ , cari sesaran zarah itu dari O apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika.  
If  $a = 2 - 6t$ , find the displacement of the particle from O when it is at instantaneous rest.

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 2 - 6t \\ v &= \int(2 - 6t) dt \\ &= -6t^2 + c \\ \text{Pada } t = 0, v = 5, c = 5. \\ \text{Maka, } v &= -6t^2 + 5 \\ \text{Apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika, } v &= 0. \\ 2t^2 + 5 &= 0 \\ 3t^2 - 2t - 5 &= 0 \\ (3t - 5)(t + 1) &= 0 \\ \text{Oleh sebab } t \geq 0, \text{ maka } t = \frac{5}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pada } t = 0, s = 0, k = 0. \\ \text{Maka, } s &= t^2 - t^3 + 5t \\ \text{Pada } t = \frac{5}{3}, s &= \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{5}{3}\right)^3 + 5\left(\frac{5}{3}\right) \\ &= 10 \frac{13}{27} \text{ m} \end{aligned}$$

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## PRAKTIS FORMATIF Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

[Anggapkan gerakan ke arah kanan sebagai positif.  
(Assume motion to the right is positive.)]

1. Suatu zarah bergerak di sepanjang satu garis lurus  $\text{[K047]}$  dengan halaju awal  $8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . Pecutananya,  $a \text{ m s}^{-2}$ , diberi oleh  $a = 7 - 2t$ , dengan keadaan  $t$  ialah masa, dalam saat, selepas melalui titik tetap O. A particle moves along a straight line with an initial velocity of  $8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . Its acceleration,  $a \text{ m s}^{-2}$ , is given by  $a = 7 - 2t$ , where  $t$  is the time, in seconds, after passing through a fixed point O. Cari

**Cari**

(a) masa, dalam saat, ketika pecutananya sifar.  
[1]

(b) halaju maksimum, dalam  $\text{m s}^{-1}$ , zarah itu.  
[3]

(c) masa, dalam saat, apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika.  
[2]

(d) jumlah jarak, dalam m, yang dilalui oleh zarah itu  
dalam 10 saat pertama.  
the total distance, in m, travelled by the particle in the first 10 seconds.  
[4]

(a) Apabila  $a = 0$ ,  $7 - 2t = 0$   $t = 3 \frac{1}{2}$

(b)  $v = \int(7 - 2t) dt = 7t - t^2 + c$

Pada  $t = 0$ ,  $v = 8$ ,  $c = 8$ .

Maka,  $v = -t^2 + 7t + 8$

Apabila halaju maksimum,

$a = \frac{dv}{dt} = 0$  dan  $t = \frac{7}{2}$

Halaju maksimum =  $-\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)^2 + 7\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) + 8 = 20 \frac{1}{4} \text{ m s}^{-1}$

(c) Apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika,  $v = 0$ .

$-t^2 + 7t + 8 = 0$

$t^2 - 7t - 8 = 0$

$(t + 1)(t - 8) = 0$

Oleh sebab  $t \geq 0$ , maka  $t = 8$ .

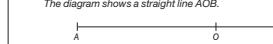
(d) Apabila  $v = 0$ ,  $t = 8$ . Jumlah jarak yang dilalui dalam 10 saat pertama

$= \int_0^{10} (-t^2 + 7t + 8) dt = \left| \frac{t^3}{3} - 7t^2 + 8t \right|_0^{10}$

$= \left[ -\frac{t^3}{3} + 7\frac{t^2}{2} + 8t \right]_0^{10} = \left[ -\frac{1000}{3} + 224 + 80 \right]$

$- \left( -\frac{512}{3} + 224 + 64 \right) \right| = 117 \frac{1}{3} + \left| -20 \frac{2}{3} \right| = 138 \text{ m}$

2. Rajah di bawah menunjukkan garis lurus  $AOB$ .  
The diagram shows a straight line  $AOB$ .



Suatu zarah bergerak di sepanjang garis lurus itu dan melalui titik tetap O. Halajuinya,  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , diberi oleh  $v = 6 - 2t$ , dengan keadaan  $t$  ialah masa, dalam saat, selepas meninggalkan O. Zarah itu berhenti seketika di titik R.

A particle moves along the straight line and passes through the fixed point O. Its velocity,  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , is given by  $v = 6 - 2t$ , where  $t$  is the time, in seconds, after leaving O. The particle stops instantaneously at point B.

**Cari**

(a) pecutan, dalam  $\text{m s}^{-2}$ , zarah itu.  
[1]

(b) masa, dalam saat, apabila zarah itu berada di B.  
[2]

(c) halaju, dalam  $\text{m s}^{-1}$ , zarah itu apabila zarah itu melalui A.  
[3]

(d) jumlah jarak, dalam m, yang dilalui oleh zarah itu dari O ke A melalui B.  
[4]

(e)  $v = 6 - 2t$   $a = \frac{dv}{dt} = -2$   
Pecutan zarah itu ialah  $-2 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

(b) Pada titik B,  $v = 0$   
 $6 - 2t = 0$   
 $t = 3$

Zarah itu berada di B selepas 3 saat meninggalkan titik O.

(c)  $s = (6 - 2t) dt = 6t - t^2 + c$

Pada  $t = 0$ ,  $s = 0$ ,  $c = 0$ .

Pada titik A,  $s = 6t - t^2$

$6t - t^2 = -16$

$t^2 - 6t - 16 = 0$

Oleh sebab  $t \geq 0$ , maka  $t = 8$ .

Apabila  $t = 8$ ,  $v = 6 - 2(8) = -10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

(d) Pada titik B,  $t = 3$ .

$OB = 6(3) = 18 \text{ m}$

Jumlah jarak yang dilalui =  $9 + 9 + 16 = 34 \text{ m}$

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3. Suatu zarah bergerak di sepanjang satu garis lurus dan melalui satu titik tetap O dengan halaju  $10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . Pecutananya,  $a \text{ m s}^{-2}$ , diberi oleh  $v = 4t - 12$ , dengan keadaan  $t$  ialah masa, dalam saat, selepas melalui O.

A particle moves along a straight line and passes through a fixed point O with a velocity of  $10 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . The acceleration,  $a \text{ m s}^{-2}$ , is given by  $v = 4t - 12$ , where  $t$  is the time, in seconds, after passing through O.

**Cari**

(a) pecutan awal, dalam  $\text{m s}^{-2}$ , zarah itu.  
[1]

(b) nilai  $t$ , dalam saat, apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika.  
[3]

(c) masa, dalam saat, apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika.  
[2]

(d) jumlah jarak, dalam m, yang dilalui oleh zarah itu dalam 4 saat pertama.  
the total distance, in m, travelled by the particle in the first 4 seconds.  
[4]

(a)  $a = 4t - 12$   
Apabila  $t = 0$ ,  $a = -12$   
Pecutan awal zarah itu ialah  $-12 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

(b)  $v = 12 - 4t$   
 $dt$   
 $= 2t^2 - 12t + c$   
 $= 2t^2 - 12t + 10$

Pada  $t = 0$ ,  $v = 10$ ,  $c = 10$ .  
Maka,  $v = 2t^2 - 12t + 10$

Apabila halaju minimum,  $\frac{dv}{dt} = a = 0$ .

$4t - 12 = 0$   
 $t = 3$   
 $\frac{dv}{dt} = 4 > 0$

dan halaju minimum apabila  $t = 3$ .

Halaju minimum =  $2(3)^2 - 12(3) + 10 = -8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

(c) Apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika,  $v = 0$ .

$2t^2 - 12t + 10 = 0$   
 $t^2 - 6t + 5 = 0$   
 $(t - 1)(t - 5) = 0$

Pada  $t = 0$ ,  $s = 0$ ,  $c = 0$ .

Maka,  $s = \frac{2}{3}t^3 - 6t^2 + 10t$ .

Apabila  $t = 1$ ,  $s = \frac{2}{3} - 6 + 10 = 4 \frac{2}{3} \text{ m}$

Apabila  $t = 4$ ,  $s = \frac{2}{3}(64) - 6(16) + 10(4) = -13 \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}$

Jumlah jarak yang dilalui dalam 4 saat pertama

=  $2(4 \frac{2}{3}) + 13 \frac{1}{3}$   
 $= 22 \frac{2}{3} \text{ m}$

4. Suatu zarah bergerak di sepanjang satu garis lurus dan melalui satu titik tetap O. Halajuinya,  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , diberi oleh  $v = 4t + bt$ , dengan keadaan  $a$  dan  $b$  ialah pemalar dan  $t$  ialah masa, dalam saat, selepas melalui O.

Diberi bahawa zarah itu berhenti seketika apabila  $t = 1$  s.

A particle moves along a straight line and passes through a fixed point O. Its velocity,  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , is given by  $v = 4t + bt$ , where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants and  $t$  is the time, in seconds, after passing through O. It is given that the particle stops instantaneously when  $t = 1$  s and its acceleration is  $-3 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  when  $t = 1$  s.

**Cari**

(a) nilai  $a$  dan nilai  $b$ .

(b) halaju awal, dalam  $\text{m s}^{-1}$ , zarah itu.

(c) jumlah jarak, dalam m, yang dilalui oleh zarah itu dalam 10 saat pertama.

the total distance, in m, travelled by the particle in the first 10 seconds.

(a)  $v = 4t + bt$   
Apabila  $t = 3$ ,  $v = 0$ .

$a(3)^2 + b(3) = 0$   
 $9a + 3b = 0$   
 $3a + b = 0 \quad \dots \text{①}$

pecutan =  $\frac{dv}{dt} = 2at + b$

Apabila  $t = 1$ ,  $a = -3$ .

$2a + b = -3 \quad \dots \text{②}$

Dari ①,  $b = -3a$   $\dots \text{③}$

(b)  $v = 3t^2 - 9t$

Apabila zarah itu bergerak ke arah kiri,  $v < 0$ .

$3t^2 - 9t < 0$

$t(t - 3) < 0$

$0 < t < 3$

(c)  $s = \int v dt$

=  $\int(3t^2 - 9t) dt$

=  $t^3 - \frac{9t^2}{2} + c$

Apabila  $t = 0$ ,  $s = 0$ ,  $c = 0$ .

Maka,  $s = t^3 - \frac{9t^2}{2}$

Apabila  $t = 2$ ,  $s = 8 - \frac{9}{2}(4) = -10$

Jarak yang dilalui oleh zarah itu dalam saat ketiga

=  $|-13.5 - (-10)|$

=  $3.5 \text{ m}$

=  $157 \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}$

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5. Suatu zarah bergerak di sepanjang satu garis lurus dan melalui satutitik tetap O. Halajuinya,  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , diberi oleh  $v = 12 + 4t - 4t^2$ , dengan keadaan  $t$  ialah masa, dalam saat, selepas melalui O.

A particle moves along a straight line and passes through a fixed point O. Its velocity,  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , is given by  $v = 12 + 4t - 4t^2$ , where  $t$  is the time, in seconds, after passing through O. The acceleration of the particle is  $4 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  when  $t = 3$ . Cari

**Cari**

(a) halaju awal, dalam  $\text{m s}^{-1}$ , zarah itu.

(b) nilai  $t$ , dalam saat, apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika.

(c) halaju maksimum, dalam  $\text{m s}^{-1}$ , zarah itu.

(d) jumlah jarak, dalam m, yang dilalui oleh zarah itu dalam 10 saat pertama.

the total distance, in m, travelled by the particle in the first 10 seconds.

(a)  $v = 12 + 4t - 4t^2$

Apabila  $t = 0$ ,  $v = 12$

Halaju awal =  $12 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

(b) Apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika,  $v = 0$ .

$12 + 4t - 4t^2 = 0$

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

$(t - 6)(t + 1) = 0$

Oleh sebab  $t > 0$ , maka  $t = 6$

(c)  $\frac{dv}{dt} = 4 - 8t$

Apabila halaju maksimum,  $\frac{dv}{dt} = 0$

$4 - 8t = 0$

$t = 2$

$\frac{dv^2}{dt^2} = -8$

Maka, halaju maksimum apabila  $t = 2$ .

Halaju maksimum =  $12 + 4(2) - 4(2)^2 = 16 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

(d)  $s = \int(12 + 4t - 4t^2) dt$

=  $12t + 4t^2 - \frac{4t^3}{3} + c$

Apabila  $t = 0$ ,  $s = 0$ ,  $c = 0$ .

Maka,  $s = 12t + 4t^2 - \frac{4t^3}{3}$

$s = 12t + 4t^2 - \frac{4t^3}{3}$

$s = 12(6) + 4(6)^2 - \frac{4(6)^3}{3} = 72$

Apabila  $t = 10$ ,

$s = 12(10) + 4(10)^2 - \frac{10^3}{3} = -13 \frac{1}{3}$

Jumlah jarak yang dilalui

=  $2(72) + \left| -13 \frac{1}{3} \right|$

=  $157 \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}$

6. Suatu zarah bergerak di sepanjang suatu garis lurus dan melalui satu titik tetap O. Halajuinya,  $v \text{ m s}^{-1}$ , diberi oleh  $v = h^2 - 8t$ , dengan keadaan  $t$  ialah masa, dalam saat, selepas melalui O. Pecutan zarah itu ialah  $4 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  apabila  $t = 3$ . Cari

**Cari**

(a) the value of  $h$ .

(b) jumlah jarak, dalam m, yang dilalui oleh zarah itu menyusut.

the time interval, in seconds, when the velocity of the particle is decreasing.

(c) masa, dalam saat, apabila zarah itu berhenti seketika.

the time, in seconds, when the particle is stop instantaneously.

(d) jumlah jarak, dalam m, yang dilalui oleh zarah itu dalam 5 saat pertama.

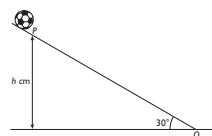
the total distance, in m, travelled by the particle in the first 5 seconds.

(a)  $v = h^2 - 8t$

$\frac{dv}{dt} = 2ht - 8$

## FOKUS KBAT

Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi  
Konteks: Sesaran, Halaju dan Pecutan



Cari  
Find

- nilai  $t$ , dalam saat, apabila bola itu berhenti.  
the value of  $t$ , in seconds, when the ball stops.
- halaju maksimum, dalam  $\text{cm s}^{-1}$ , bola itu.  
the maximum velocity, in  $\text{cm s}^{-1}$ , of the ball.
- nilai  $h$ .  
the value of  $h$ .

(a) Apabila bola itu berhenti  $v = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} 28 + 12t - t^2 &= 0 \\ t^2 - 12t - 28 &= 0 \\ (t+2)(t-14) &= 0 \\ t = -2 \text{ atau } t &= 14 \end{aligned}$$

Oleh sebab  $t > 0$ , maka  $t = 14$  s.

(b)  $a = \frac{dv}{dt}$

$$= 12 - 2t$$

Pada halaju maksimum,  $a = 0$ .

$$12 - 2t = 0$$

$$t = 6 \text{ s}$$

Halaju maksimum,

$$v = 28 + 12(6) - 36$$

$$= 64 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$$

Rajah di sebelah menunjukkan sebij bola yang bergerak ke bawah pada satu satah condong bersudut  $30^\circ$ . Ketinggian titik  $P$  dari tanah ialah  $h$  cm. Halaju,  $v$  cm  $\text{s}^{-1}$ , bola itu diberi oleh  $v = 28 + 12t - t^2$ , dengan keadaan  $t$  ialah masa, dalam saat, selepas bola itu melalui titik  $P$ . Bola itu mempunyai halaju maksimum apabila bola itu tiba pada hujung satuh condong di  $Q$ . The diagram shows a ball moving down on an inclined plane with the angle of  $30^\circ$ . The height of point  $P$  from the ground is  $h$  cm. The velocity,  $v$  cm  $\text{s}^{-1}$ , of the ball is given by  $v = 28 + 12t - t^2$ , where  $t$  is the time, in seconds, after the ball has passed through point  $P$ . The ball has a maximum velocity when it reaches the end of the inclined plane at  $Q$ .

## Info KBAT

Apabila bola berhenti,  $v = 0$  dan pada halaju maksimum,  $\frac{dv}{dt} = 0$ . Guna  $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{h}{PQ}$

When the ball stops,  $v = 0$  and at maximum velocity,  $\frac{dv}{dt} = 0$ . Use  $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{h}{PQ}$ .

$$(c) s = \int (28 + 12t - t^2) dt \\ = 28t + 6t^2 - \frac{t^3}{3} + c$$

Apabila  $t = 0$ ,  $s = 0$ , maka  $c = 0$ .

Pada  $t = 6$ ,

$$PQ = 28(6) + 6(6)^2 - \frac{6^3}{3} \\ = 312 \text{ cm}$$

$$\sin 30^\circ = \frac{h}{312} \\ h = 312 \sin 30^\circ \\ = 156$$

Halaju maksimum,

$$v = 28 + 12(6) - 36$$

$$= 64 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$$

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## BAB 10 PENGATURCARAAN LINEAR LINEAR PROGRAMMING

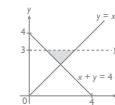
### 10.1 Graf Ketaksamaan Linear

A. Bina dan lorrek rantau yang memenuhi ketaksamaan yang diberikan dalam setiap yang berikut.

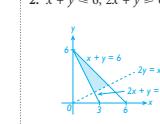
Construct and shade the region that satisfies the given inequalities in each of the following.

#### CONTOH

$$y \geq x, y < 3, x + y \leq 4$$



$$1. y \leq x, x, y \leq 3, 2y \geq x$$



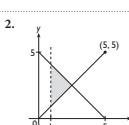
B. Cari ketaksamaan linear yang mentakrifkan rantau berlorek dalam setiap yang berikut.

Find the linear inequalities which define the shaded region in each of the following.

#### CONTOH

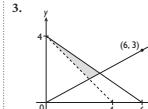
Persamaan garis lurus:  
 $x + y = 8$   
 $y = 2$   
 $2x + y = 8$

Ketaksamaan linear:  
 $x + y \leq 8$   
 $y \geq 2$   
 $2x + y \leq 8$



1. Persamaan garis lurus:  
 $x + y = 4$   
 $x = 4$

Ketaksamaan linear:  
 $y \leq x$   
 $x + y \geq 4$   
 $x \leq 4$



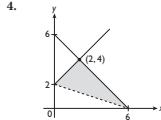
Persamaan garis lurus:  
 $x = 1$   
 $y = x$   
 $x + y = 5$

Ketaksamaan linear:  
 $x > 1$   
 $y \geq x$   
 $x + y \leq 5$

Persamaan garis lurus:  
 $x + y = 4$   
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$   
 $2x + 3y = 12$

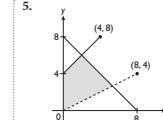
Ketaksamaan linear:  
 $x + y > 4$   
 $y \geq \frac{1}{2}x$   
 $2x + 3y \leq 12$

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4. Persamaan garis lurus:  
 $y = x + 2$   
 $x + y = 6$   
 $x + 3y = 6$

Ketaksamaan linear:  
 $y \leq x + 2$   
 $y \leq 6$   
 $x + 3y \geq 6$



Persamaan garis lurus:  
 $x = 0$   
 $y = x + 4$   
 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$

Ketaksamaan linear:  
 $x \geq 0$   
 $y \leq x + 4$   
 $y \geq \frac{1}{2}x$   
 $y \leq 8$

### 10.2 Pengaturcaraan Linear

A. Tulis semua ketaksamaan, selain  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi semua syarat yang diberi.

Write all the inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy all the given conditions.

#### CONTOH

Harga sebuah buku latihan ialah 80 sen dan harga sebatang pen ialah RM1.20. Seorang murid membeli  $x$  buku latihan dan  $y$  batang pen.

The price of an exercise book is 80 sen and the price of a pen is RM1.20. A student buys  $x$  exercise books and  $y$  pens.

I : Sekurang-kurangnya 5 batang pen dibeli.  
At least 5 pens are bought.

II : Jumlah bilangan buku latihan dan pen yang dibeli mestilah tidak melebihi 13.  
The total number of exercise books and pens bought must not exceed 13.

III : Wang yang dibelanjakan adalah selebih-lebihnya RM10.  
The amount spent is at most RM10.

$$I : y \geq 5$$

$$II : x + y \leq 13$$

$$III : 80x + 120y \leq 1000 \quad \text{RM10} = 1000 \text{ sen}$$

$$2x + 3y \leq 25$$

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#### B. Selesaikan masalah berikut.

Solve the following problems.

#### CONTOH

2. Sebuah kedai roti menjual dua jenis roti, iaitu roti  $A$  dan roti  $B$ . Sebuah roti  $A$  berharga RM1.80 manakala sebuah roti  $B$  berharga RM1.50. Bilangan roti  $A$  dan roti  $B$  yang dijual masing-masing ialah  $x$  buku dan  $y$  buku.

A bakery sells two types of bread, bread  $A$  and bread  $B$ . A loaf of bread  $A$  costs RM1.80 while a loaf of bread  $B$  costs RM1.50. The number of loaves of bread  $A$  and bread  $B$  sold are  $x$  and  $y$  respectively.

I : Jualan roti  $A$  adalah selebih-lebihnya RM80. The sales of bread  $A$  are at most RM80.

II : Jumlah bilangan roti yang dijual adalah kurang daripada 450 buku.  
The total number of loaves of bread sold is less than 450.

III : Jumlah jualan dua jenis roti itu adalah sekurang-kurangnya RM200.  
The total sales of the two types of bread are at least RM200.

$$I : 1.8x \leq 80 \\ 9x \leq 400$$

$$II : x + y < 450$$

$$III : 1.8x + 1.5y \geq 200 \\ 18x + 15y \geq 2000$$

3. Andrew mempunyai sebilangan duit syiling yang bernilai RM90. Dia mempunyai sekurang-kurangnya RM15 duit syiling 20 sen dan sekurang-kurangnya RM40 duit syiling 50 sen. Bilangan duit syiling 20 sen adalah melebihi dua kali bilangan duit syiling 50 sen. Bilangan duit syiling 20 sen ialah  $x$  keping dan bilangan duit syiling 50 sen ialah  $y$  keping.

Andrew has RM90 in coins. He has at least RM15 in 20 sen coins and at least RM40 in 50 sen coins. The number of 20 sen coins is more than two times the number of 50 sen coins. The number of 20 sen coins is  $x$  and the number of 50 sen coins is  $y$ .

$$I : 20x \geq 1500 \\ x \geq 75$$

$$II : 50y \geq 4000 \\ y \geq 80$$

$$III : y > 2x$$

$$IV : 20x + 50y \leq 9000 \\ 2x + 5y \leq 900$$

1. Linda membeli  $x$  buah kalkulator dan  $y$  buah jam sebagai hadiah untuk suatu pertandingan. Harga sebuah kalkulator dan sebuah jam masing-masing ialah RM35 dan RM45. Bentukkan satu fungsi objektif untuk jumlah kos pengeluaran.

Linda buys  $x$  units of calculators and  $y$  units of clocks as prizes for a competition. The costs of a calculator and a clock are RM35 and RM45 respectively. Form an objective function for the total expenditure.

$$\text{Harga bagi } x \text{ buah kalkulator} = \text{RM}35x$$

$$\text{Harga bagi } y \text{ buah jam} = \text{RM}45y$$

$$\text{Fungsi objektif, } k = 35x + 45y$$

2. Seorang usahawan ingin menghasilkan  $x$  unit robot model A dan  $y$  unit robot model B. Kos pengeluaran seunit robot model A dan seunit robot model B masing-masing ialah RM80 dan RM120. Bentukkan satu fungsi objektif untuk jumlah kos pengeluaran.

An entrepreneur wishes to produce  $x$  units of model A robots and  $y$  units of model B robots. The production costs of a model A robot and a model B robot are RM80 and RM120 respectively. Form an objective function for the total cost of the production.

$$\text{Kos bagi } x \text{ unit robot model A} = \text{RM}80x$$

$$\text{Kos bagi } y \text{ unit robot model B} = \text{RM}120y$$

$$\text{Fungsi objektif, } k = 80x + 120y$$

3. Kos operasi untuk dua jenis mesin,  $P$  dan  $Q$ , masing-masing ialah RM40 dan RM60 sehari. Sebuah kilang mempunyai  $x$  unit mesin  $P$  dan  $y$  unit mesin  $Q$ . Bentukkan satu fungsi objektif untuk jumlah kos operasi sehari.

The operation costs of two types of machines,  $P$  and  $Q$ , are RM40 and RM60 per day respectively. A factory has  $x$  units of machine  $P$  and  $y$  units of machine  $Q$ . Form an objective function for the total cost of the operation per day.

$$\text{Kos operasi sehari bagi } x \text{ unit mesin } P = \text{RM}40x$$

$$\text{Kos operasi sehari bagi } y \text{ unit mesin } Q = \text{RM}60y$$

$$\text{Fungsi objektif, } k = 40x + 60y$$

4. Upah harian untuk pekerja mahir dan pekerja tidak mahir masing-masing ialah RM80 dan RM45. Seorang kontraktor mengupah  $x$  orang pekerja mahir dan  $y$  orang pekerja tidak mahir. Bentukkan satu fungsi objektif untuk jumlah upah pekerja itu.

The daily wages of a skilled and a non-skilled worker are RM80 and RM45 respectively. A contractor employs  $x$  skilled workers and  $y$  non-skilled workers. Form an objective function for the total wages of the workers.

$$\text{Upah harian bagi } x \text{ orang pekerja mahir} = \text{RM}80x$$

$$\text{Upah harian bagi } y \text{ orang pekerja tidak mahir} = \text{RM}45y$$

$$\text{Fungsi objektif, } k = 80x + 45y$$

### C. Selesaikan setiap masalah berikut dengan menggunakan kertas graf.

Solve each of the following problems by using graph paper.

[2.1 (a), (b), (c), (d)]

1. Sebuah koperasi sekolah membeli baju sekolah dan kemeja-T daripada seorang pembekal masing-masing dengan harga RM12 dan RM8 sehelai. Koperasi sekolah itu mempunyai modal RM2 000. Bilangan baju sekolah yang dijual mestilah sekurang-kurangnya dua kali bilangan kemeja-T yang dijual. Baju sekolah dan kemeja-T itu masing-masing dijual dengan harga RM18 dan RM13 sehelai. Jumlah keuntungan yang diperoleh mestilah tidak kurang daripada RM600. Diberi koperasi sekolah itu menjual  $x$  helai baju sekolah dan  $y$  helai kemeja-T.

A school cooperative buys school shirts and T-shirts from a supplier at RM12 and RM8 per unit respectively. The school cooperative has an allocation of RM2 000. The number of school shirts sold must be at least two times the number of T-shirts sold. The school shirts and T-shirts are sold at RM18 and RM13 per unit respectively. The total profit earned must not be less than RM600. Given the school cooperative has sold  $x$  school shirts and  $y$  T-shirts.

(a) Tulis tiga ketaksamaan, selain  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi semua syarat itu.

Write three inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy all the conditions.

(b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 50 helai baju pada kedua-dua paksi, bina dan loret rantaui  $R$  yang memenuhi semua syarat itu.

Using a scale of 2 cm to 50 shirts on both axes, construct and shade the region  $R$  which satisfies all the conditions.

(c) Berdasarkan graf di (b), cari

Based on the graph in (b), find

(i) bilangan maksimum kemeja-T yang dijual.

the maximum number of T-shirts sold.

(ii) jumlah keuntungan minimum jika 25 helai kemeja-T dijual.

the minimum total profit if 25 T-shirts are sold.

(a) I :  $12x + 8y \leq 2000$

$$3x + 2y \leq 500$$

II :  $x \geq 0$

III :  $(18 - 12)x + (13 - 8)y \geq 600$

$$6x + 5y \geq 600$$

(c) (i) Bilangan maksimum kemeja-T = 62

(ii) Apabila  $y = 25$ , nilai minimum  $x = 80$

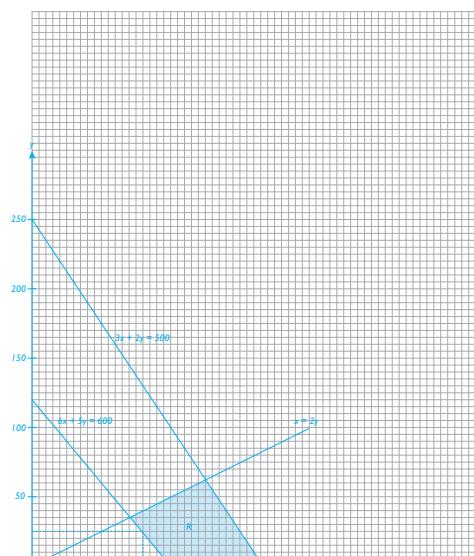
$$\text{Jumlah keuntungan minimum} = 6(80) + 5(25)$$

$$= \text{RM}605$$

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(b)



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2. Sebuah kilang menyediakan  $x$  buah bas panjang dan  $y$  buah bas pendek untuk pengangkutan pekerja jaya. Kilang itu mempunyai 600 orang pekerja. Muatan untuk sebuah bas panjang dan sebuah bas pendek masing-masing ialah 40 orang dan 30 orang. Diberi bilangan bas panjang adalah selebih-lebihnya 12 buah dan jumlah bilangan bas yang disediakan tidak melebihi 20 buah.

A factory provides  $x$  big buses and  $y$  small buses for workers. The factory has 600 workers. The capacities of a big bus and a small bus are 40 and 30 passengers respectively. Given the number of big buses is at most 12 and the total number of buses is not more than 20.

(a) Tulis tiga ketaksamaan, selain  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi semua syarat itu.

Write three inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy all the conditions.

(b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 buah bas pada kedua-dua paksi, bina dan loret rantaui  $R$  yang memenuhi semua syarat itu.

Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 buses on both axes, construct and shade the region  $R$  which satisfies all the conditions.

(c) Berdasarkan graf di (b), tentukan kos operasi minimum dan maksimum dalam sehari jika kos operasi sehari untuk sebuah bas panjang dan sebuah bas pendek masing-masing ialah RM300 dan RM200.

Based on the graph in (b), determine the daily minimum and maximum operation costs for a big bus and a small bus are RM300 and RM200 respectively.

(a) I :  $40x + 30y \geq 600$

$$4x + 3y \geq 60$$

II :  $x \leq 12$

III :  $x + y \leq 20$

(c) Kos operasi ialah  $k = 300x + 200y$ .

$$\text{Katakan } k = 1200$$

$$300x + 200y = 1200$$

$$3x + 2y = 12$$

Lukis garis  $3x + 2y = 12$  sebagai rujukan.

Daripada graf, titik optimum ialah  $(0, 20)$  dan  $(12, 8)$ .

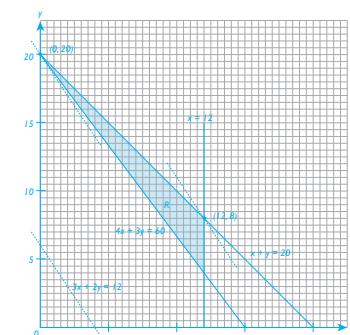
$$\text{Kos operasi minimum} = 300(0) + 200(20)$$

$$= \text{RM}4 000$$

$$\text{Kos operasi maksimum} = 300(12) + 200(8)$$

$$= \text{RM}5 200$$

(b)



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**PRAKТИS FORMATIF** Kertas 2

Jawab semua soalan.  
Answer all the questions.

1. Daniel ingin menutup lantai sebuah bilik dengan jubin. Lantai itu akan ditutup dengan dua jenis jubin, P dan Q. Bilangan jubin jenis P ialah x keping dan bilangan jubin jenis Q ialah y keping. Kerja-kerja menutup lantai itu dengan jubin adalah berdasarkan kekangan berikut:

Daniel wishes to tile the floor of a room. The floor is to be tiled with two types of tiles, P and Q. The number of tiles of type P is  $x$  and the number of tiles of type Q is  $y$ . The tiling works are based on the following constraints:

I : Bilangan jubin jenis Q adalah tidak melebihi 3 kali bilangan jubin jenis P.  
The number of tiles of type Q is not more than 3 times the number of tiles of type P.

II : Bilangan jubin jenis Q adalah sekurang-kurangnya  $\frac{1}{3}$  daripada bilangan jubin jenis P.  
The number of tiles of type Q is at least  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the number of tiles of type P.

III : Jumlah masa yang diperlukan untuk kerja menutup lantai itu adalah selebih-lebihnya 10 jam. Purata masa untuk menutup lantai dengan sekeping jubin jenis P ialah 15 minit dan purata masa untuk menutup lantai dengan sekeping jubin jenis Q ialah 10 minit.  
The total time allocated for the tiling works is at most 10 hours. The average time of laying a tile of type P is 15 minutes and the average time of laying a tile of type Q is 10 minutes.

- (a) Tulis tiga ketaksamaan, selain  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Write three inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy all the above constraints. [3]

- (b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 keping jubin pada kedua-dua paksi, bina dan lorek rantaun R yang memuaskan semua kekangan di atas.  
Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 tiles on both axes, construct and shade the region R which satisfies all the above constraints. [3]

- (c) Gunakan graf yang dibina di (b) untuk mencari  
Use the graph constructed in (b) to find

(i) bilangan minimum jubin jenis Q jika bilangan jubin jenis P ialah 27 keping.  
the minimum number of tiles of type Q if the number of tiles of type P is 27.

(ii) perbelanjaan maksimum untuk menutup lantai itu jika harga menutup lantai dengan sekeping jubin jenis P ialah RM20 dan harga untuk menutup lantai dengan sekeping jubin jenis Q ialah RM28.  
the maximum expenditure for tiling the floor if the price of laying a tile of type P is RM20 and the price of laying a tile of type Q is RM28.

[4]

(a) I :  $y \leq 3x$

II :  $y \geq \frac{1}{3}x$

III :  $15x + 10y \leq 10(60)$

$15x + 10y \leq 600$

$3x + 2y \leq 120$

(b) Rujuk JAWAPAN di muka surat 163.

(c) (i) Daripada graf, apabila  $x = 27$ , nilai minimum  $y = 9$ .  
Bilangan minimum jubin jenis Q ialah 9 keping.

(ii) Fungsi objektif ialah  $20x + 28y$ .

Katakan  $20x + 28y = 140$

$5x + 7y = 35$

Daripada graf, titik optimum ialah (14, 39).

Perbelanjaan maksimum =  $20(14) + 28(39)$

= RM1 372

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| ANALISIS SOALAN SPM |      |      |      |      |
|---------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Subjek              | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|                     | 10.1 | 8.15 | 8.14 | 8.13 |

2. Seorang tukang kayu membuat dua jenis perabot, meja dan kerusi. Dalam seminggu, dia membuat  $x$  buah meja dan  $y$  buah kerusi. Dia mempunyai modal sebanyak RM4 800. Penghasilan perabot adalah berdasarkan kekangan berikut:  
A carpenter makes two types of furniture, table and chair. In a week, he makes  $x$  tables and  $y$  chairs. He has a capital of RM4 800. The production of furniture is based on the following constraints:

I : Kos membuat sebuah meja ialah RM80 dan sebuah kerusi ialah RM60.  
The cost of making a table is RM80 and a chair is RM60.

II : Jumlah bilangan minimum meja dan kerusi yang dihasilkan ialah 40 buah.  
The minimum total number of tables and chairs made is 40.

III : Bilangan kerusi mesti sekurang-kurangnya 75% daripada bilangan meja.  
The number of chairs must be at least 75% of the number of tables.

- (a) Tulis tiga ketaksamaan, selain  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Write three inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy all the above constraints. [3]

- (b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 10 buah perabot pada kedua-dua paksi, bina dan lorek rantaun R yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Using a scale of 2 cm to 10 units of furniture on both axes, construct and shade the region R which satisfies all the above constraints. [3]

- (c) Dengan menggunakan graf yang dibina di (b), cari  
Using the graph constructed in (b), find

(i) bilangan minimum kerusi yang dihasilkan jika 15 buah meja dihasilkan.  
the minimum number of chairs made if 15 tables are made.

(ii) jumlah keuntungan maksimum yang diperoleh jika keuntungan sebuah meja ialah RM50 dan keuntungan sebuah kerusi ialah RM25.  
the maximum profit obtained if the profit for a table is RM50 and the profit for a chair is RM25.

[4]

(a) I :  $80x + 60y \leq 4800$

$4x + 3y \leq 240$

II :  $x + y \geq 40$

III :  $y \geq \frac{3}{4}x$

(b) Rujuk JAWAPAN di muka surat 163.

(c) (i) Daripada graf, apabila  $x = 15$ ,  $y = 25$ .  
Bilangan minimum kerusi ialah 25 buah.

(ii) Fungsi objektif ialah  $50x + 25y$ .

Katakan  $50x + 25y = 500$

$2x + y = 20$

Daripada graf, titik optimum ialah (38, 29).

Jumlah keuntungan maksimum

=  $50(38) + 25(29)$

= RM2 625

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3. Seorang pengusaha bot menyediakan  $x$  perjalanan ke Pulau P dan  $y$  perjalanan ke Pulau Q setiap hari. Perkhidmatan yang disediakan adalah berdasarkan kekangan berikut:  
A tourist boat operator provides  $x$  trips to Island P and  $y$  trips to Island Q per day. The service provided is based on the following constraints:

I : Jumlah bilangan perjalanan yang disediakan tidak lebih daripada 18.  
The total number of trips provided is not more than 18.

II : Bilangan perjalanan ke Pulau P adalah tidak lebih lima kali bilangan perjalanan ke Pulau Q.  
The number of trips to Island P is not more than five times the number of trips to Island Q.

III : Tambang satu perjalanan ke Pulau P ialah RM50 dan tambang satu perjalanan ke Pulau Q ialah RM40. Jumlah pungutan tambang setiap hari adalah tidak kurang daripada RM400.  
The fare per trip to Island P is RM50 and the fare per trip to Island Q is RM40. The total fare collection per day is not less than RM400.

- (a) Tulis tiga ketaksamaan, selain  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Write three inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy all the above constraints. [3]

- (b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 2 perjalanan pada kedua-dua paksi, bina dan lorek rantaun R yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Using a scale of 2 cm to 2 trips on both axes, construct and shade the region R which satisfies all the above constraints. [3]

- (c) Dengan menggunakan graf yang dibina di (b), cari  
Using the graph constructed in (b), find

(i) bilangan minimum perjalanan ke Pulau Q jika 10 perjalanan ke Pulau P disediakan setiap hari.  
the minimum number of trips to Island Q if 10 trips to Island P are provided per day.

(ii) jumlah keuntungan maksimum sebanyak jika keuntungan bagi satu perjalanan ke Pulau P ialah RM40 dan keuntungan bagi satu perjalanan ke Pulau Q ialah RM30.  
the maximum total profit per day if the profit per trip to Island P is RM40 and the profit per trip to Island Q is RM30.

[4]

(a) I :  $x + y \leq 18$

II :  $x \leq 5y$

III :  $50x + 40y \geq 400$

$5x + 4y \geq 40$

(b) Rujuk JAWAPAN di muka surat 163.

(c) (i) Apabila  $x = 10$ , nilai minimum  $y = 2$ .  
Bilangan minimum perjalanan ke Pulau Q ialah 2.

(ii) Fungsi objektif ialah  $RM(40x + 30y)$ .

Katakan  $40x + 30y = 120$

$4x + 3y = 12$

Daripada graf, titik optimum ialah (15, 3).

Keuntungan maksimum

=  $40(15) + 30(3)$

= RM690

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4. sebuah sekolah hendak membeli dua jenis meja, P dan Q, untuk perpustakaannya. Harga bagi sebuah meja jenis P ialah RM300 dan sebuah meja jenis Q ialah RM200. Keluasan permukaan meja jenis P ialah  $2 m^2$  dan meja jenis Q ialah  $4 m^2$ . Sekolah tersebut membeli  $x$  buah meja jenis P dan  $y$  buah meja jenis Q. Pembelian meja adalah berdasarkan kekangan berikut:  
A school wants to buy two types of tables, P and Q, for its library. The price of a table of type P is RM300 and a table of type Q is RM200. The area of a table top of type P is  $2 m^2$  and type Q is  $4 m^2$ . The school buys  $x$  tables of type P and  $y$  tables of type Q. The purchase of the tables is based on the following constraints:

I : Jumlah keluasan permukaan meja tidak kurang daripada  $40 m^2$ .  
The total area of the tables is not less than  $40 m^2$ .

II : Jumlah wang yang diperlukan ialah RM6 000.  
The amount of money allocated is RM6 000.

III : Bilangan meja jenis Q adalah selebih-lebihnya tiga kali bilangan meja jenis P.  
The number of type Q table is at most three times the number of type P table.

[3]

- (a) Tulis tiga ketaksamaan, selain  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Write three inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy all the above constraints.

- (b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 5 perjalanan pada kedua-dua paksi, bina dan lorek rantaun R yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Using a scale of 2 cm to 5 tables on both axes, construct and shade the region R which satisfies all the above constraints.

[3]

- (c) Dengan menggunakan graf yang dibina di (b), cari  
Using the graph constructed in (b), find

(i) jumlah bagi bilangan meja jenis P jika 10 buah meja jenis Q dibeli.  
the range of the number of type P table if 10 type Q tables are bought.

(ii) bilangan maksimum murid yang dapat menggunakan meja-meja pada masa tertentu jika sebuah meja jenis P dapat menampung 3 orang murid dan sebuah meja jenis Q dapat menampung 6 orang murid.  
the maximum number of students that can use the tables at a time if a type P table can accommodate 3 students and a type Q table can accommodate 6 students.

[4]

(a) I :  $2x + 4y \leq 40$

$x + 2y \leq 20$

II :  $300x + 200y \leq 6000$

$3x + 2y \leq 60$

III :  $y \leq 3x$

(b) Rujuk JAWAPAN di muka surat 163.

(c) (i) Apabila  $y = 10$ ,  $3 \leq x \leq 13$

(ii) Fungsi objektif ialah  $3x + 6y$ .

Katakan  $3x + 6y = 18$ .

Daripada graf, titik optimum ialah (7, 19).

Bilangan maksimum murid

=  $3(7) + 6(19)$

= 135 orang

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5. Sebuah kedai menjual dua jenis kipas angin, P dan Q. Keuntungan yang diperoleh daripada jualan seunit kipas angin jenis P adalah RM8 dan daripada seunit kipas angin jenis Q adalah RM6. Kedai itu menjual x unit kipas angin jenis P dan y unit kipas angin jenis Q berdasarkan kekangan berikut.

A shop sells two types of electrical fans, P and Q. The profit made from the sale of a unit of electrical fan of type P is RM8 and a unit of electrical fan of type Q is RM6. The shop sells x units of type P electrical fan and y units of type Q electrical fan based on the following constraints:

I : Bilangan maksimum kipas angin di kedai itu ialah 180 unit.  
The maximum number of electrical fans in the shop is 180.

II : Bilangan kipas angin jenis Q adalah sekurang-kurangnya  $\frac{4}{5}$  daripada bilangan kipas angin jenis P.  
The number of electrical fan of type Q is at least  $\frac{4}{5}$  of the number of electrical fan of type P.

III : Jumlah keuntungan adalah sekurang-kurangnya RM480.  
The total profit is at least RM480.

- (a) Tulis tiga ketaksamaan, selain  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Write three inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy all the above constraints. [3]

(b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 20 unit kipas angin pada kedua-dua paksi, bina dan lorekkan rantaу R yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Using a scale of 2 cm to 20 units of electrical fans on both axes, construct and shade the region R which satisfies all the above constraints.

- (c) Dengan menggunakan graf yang dibina di (b), cari  
(i) bilangan minimum kipas angin jenis P yang dijual jika 48 unit kipas angin jenis Q telah dijual.  
the minimum number of electrical fans of type P sold if 48 electrical fans of type Q are sold.  
(ii) keuntungan maksimum yang dapat diperoleh.  
the maximum profit that can be obtained. [4]

(a) I :  $x + y \leq 180$

II :  $y \geq \frac{4}{5}x$

III :  $8x + 6y \geq 480$

(b) Rujuk JAWAPAN di muka surat 164.

- (c) (i) Apabila  $y = 48$ , nilai minimum  $x = 24$ .  
Maka, bilangan minimum kipas angin jenis P yang dijual = 24 unit.

(ii) Daripada graf, titik optimum ialah (100, 80).  
Keuntungan maksimum  
 $= 8(100) + 6(80)$   
 $= \text{RM}1\,280$

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6. Sebuah kedai buku membeli x buah kalkulator dan y kotak geometri daripada pemborong. Harga sebuah kalkulator

dan harga sekotak geometri masing-masing ialah RM40 dan RM30. Pembelian kalkulator dan geometri tersebut

berdasarkan tiga kekangan, dua daripada kekangan itu adalah seperti berikut:

A bookshop buys x calculators and y geometry boxes from a wholesaler. The price of a calculator and a geometry box is RM40 and RM30 respectively. The purchase of the calculator and the geometry box is based on three constraints, two of the constraints are as follows:

I : Jumlah peruntukan ialah RM2400.  
The total allocation is RM2400.

III : Bilangan kotak geometri tidak melebihi 3 kali bilangan kalkulator.  
The number of geometry boxes is not more than 3 times the number of calculators.

- (a) Tulis dua ketaksamaan, selain daripada  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi dua kekangan tersebut.  
Write two inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy the two constraints. [2]

(b) Kekangan ketiga diwakili oleh rantau berlorek pada graf di halaman 155. Tulis kekangan itu dalam perkataan.  
The third constraint is represented by the shaded region in the graph on page 155. Write the constraint in words. [1]

(c) Pada graf di halaman 155, bina dan lorek rantau R yang memenuhi ketiga-tiga kekangan itu.  
In the graph on page 155, construct and shade the region R which satisfies all the three constraints. [1]

- (d) Dengan menggunakan graf yang dibina di (c), cari  
Using the graph constructed in (c), find

- (i) bilangan minimum kotak geometri jika bilangan kalkulator ialah 25 buah.  
the minimum number of geometry boxes if the number of calculators is 25.

- (ii) jumlah maksimum bilangan kalkulator dan kotak geometri yang boleh dibeli.  
the maximum total number of calculators and geometry boxes that can be purchased.

[4]

(a) I :  $40x + 30y \leq 2400$

4x + 3y  $\leq 240$

II :  $y \leq 3x$

(b) Bilangan kalkulator tidak melebihi 2 kali bilangan kotak geometri.

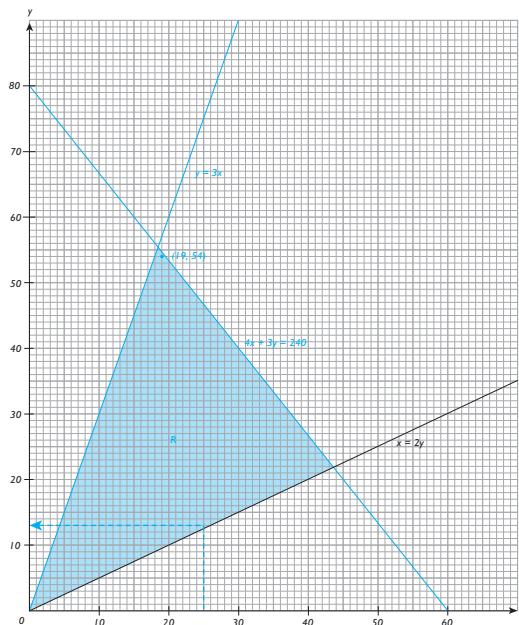
(d) (i) Apabila  $x = 25$ , nilai minimum  $y = 13$ .

Bilangan minimum kotak geometri ialah 13.

(ii) Daripada graf, titik optimum ialah (19, 54).

Maka, jumlah maksimum bilangan kalkulator dan kotak geometri yang boleh dibeli  
 $= 19 + 54$   
 $= 73$

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### FOKUS KBAT

Kemahiran Kognitif: Mengaplikasi dan Menganalisis

Konteks: Pengaturcaraan Linear

Seorang tukang jahit menghasilkan x helai baju dan y buah beg dalam sehari. Jadual di bawah menunjukkan masa penyediaan dan masa menjahit bagi sehelai baju dan sebuah beg.

A tailor produces x shirts and y bags in a day. The table shows the time of preparation and sewing for a shirt and a bag.

| Barang Item | Masa penyediaan (minit) Time of preparation (minutes) | Masa menjahit (minit) Time of sewing (minutes) |
|-------------|---|--|
| Baju/Shirt  | 40  | 36   |
| Beg/Bag     | 20  | 45   |

Penghasilan baju dan beg dalam sehari adalah berdasarkan kekangan berikut:

The production of the shirts and bags in a day is based on the following constraints:

I Jumlah masa penyediaan dalam sehari tidak melebihi 4 jam.  
The total time of preparation in a day does not exceed 4 hours.

II Jumlah masa menjahit adalah sebilah-sebilahnya 6 jam dalam sehari.  
The total time of sewing is at most 6 hours in a day.

III Bilangan minimum beg yang dihasilkan adalah 50% daripada bilangan baju yang dihasilkan.  
The minimum number of bags produced is 50% of the number of shirts produced.

- (a) Tulis tiga ketaksamaan, selain  $x \geq 0$  dan  $y \geq 0$ , yang memenuhi semua kekangan di atas.  
Write three inequalities, other than  $x \geq 0$  and  $y \geq 0$ , which satisfy all the above constraints.

(b) Dengan menggunakan skala 2 cm kepada 1 item pada kedua-dua paksi, bina dan lorek rantaу R yang memuaskan semua kekangan di atas.  
Using a scale of 2 cm to 1 item on both axes, construct and shade the region R which satisfies all the above constraints.

- (c) Dengan menggunakan graf yang dibina di (b), cari  
Using the graph constructed in (b), find

- (i) jumlah bagi bilangan beg yang dihasilkan apabila bilangan maksimum bagi bilangan baju dihasilkan.  
the range of the number of bags produced when the maximum number of shirts is produced.

- (ii) kos maksimum jika kos sehelai baju ialah RM25 dan kos sebuah beg ialah RM20.  
the maximum cost if the cost of a shirt is RM25 and the cost of a bag is RM20.

(a) I :  $4 \text{ jam} = 240 \text{ minit}$   
 $40x + 20y \leq 240$

II :  $6 \text{ jam} = 360 \text{ minit}$   
 $36x + 45y \leq 360$

III :  $y \geq 50\%$  daripada x  
 $y \geq \frac{1}{2}x$

- (c) (i) Nilai maksimum bagi x talah 4.  
Apabila  $x = 4$ , jumlah milai y talah  $2 \leq y \leq 4$ .

(ii) Fungsi objektif ialah  $25x + 20y$  dan titik optimum ialah (4, 4).

Kos maksimum  
 $= 25(4) + 20(4)$   
 $= \text{RM}180$

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