

PEMBAHASAN SOAL TRY OUT

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \frac{(9)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (16)^{\frac{3}{4}}}{(8)^{\frac{2}{3}} - (27)^{\frac{1}{3}}} &= \frac{(3^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (2^4)^{\frac{3}{4}}}{(2^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} - (3^3)^{\frac{1}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{3^3 - 2^3}{2^2 - 3^1} \\ &= \frac{27 - 8}{4 - 3} \\ &= 19 \end{aligned}$$

Jawaban : C

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \quad \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{3}} &= \frac{2\sqrt{10} - 2\sqrt{15}}{2 - 3} \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{10} - 2\sqrt{15}}{-1} \\ &= 2\sqrt{15} - 2\sqrt{10} \\ &= 2(\sqrt{15} - \sqrt{10}) \end{aligned}$$

Jawaban : B

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad \frac{{}^3\log 25 \cdot {}^5\log 81 - {}^4\log 2}{{}^3\log 36 - {}^3\log 4} &= \frac{{}^3\log 5^2 \cdot {}^5\log 3^4 - {}^2\log 2}{{}^3\log 36 - {}^3\log 4} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot {}^3\log 5 \cdot 4 \cdot {}^5\log 3 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot {}^2\log 2}{{}^3\log\left(\frac{36}{4}\right)} \\ &= \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot {}^3\log 5 \cdot {}^5\log 3 - \frac{1}{2}(1)}{{}^3\log 9} \\ &= \frac{8 \cdot {}^3\log 3 - \frac{1}{2}}{{}^3\log 3^2}} = \frac{8(1) - \frac{1}{2}}{2 \cdot {}^3\log 3} \\ &= \frac{8 - \frac{1}{2}}{2(1)} = \frac{\frac{15}{2}}{2(1)} = \frac{15}{4} \end{aligned}$$

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Jawaban : B

4. $\frac{1}{2} \log(x + \sqrt{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \log(x - \sqrt{2}) > 0$

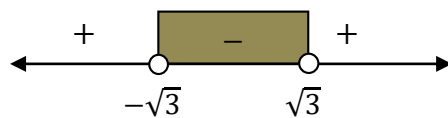
$$\frac{1}{2} \log(x + \sqrt{2})(x - \sqrt{2}) > 0$$

$${}^2 \log(x^2 - 2) < 0$$

$${}^2 \log(x^2 - 2) < {}^2 \log 2^0$$

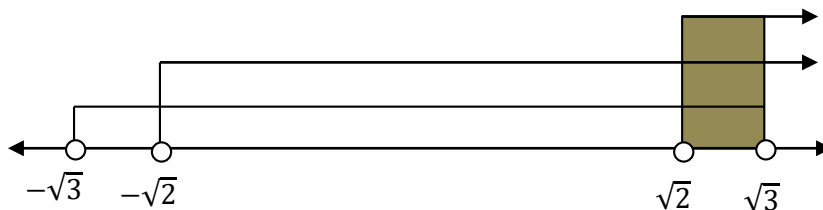
$$x^2 - 2 < 1$$

$$x^2 - 3 < 0$$



Syarat :

- $x + \sqrt{2} > 0$
 $x > -\sqrt{2}$
- $x - \sqrt{2} > 0$
 $x > \sqrt{2}$



Jadi, nilai x yang memenuhi $\sqrt{2} < x < \sqrt{3}$.

Jawaban : C

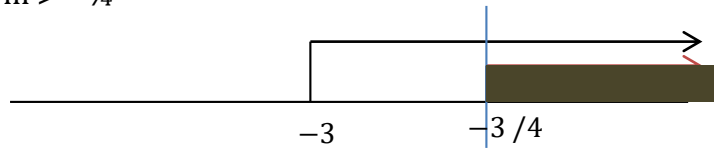
5. Syarat definit positif: $a > 0$, $D < 0$

- $a > 0$
 $m + 3 > 0$
 $m > -3$
- $D < 0$
 $(2m)^2 - 4(m + 3)(m + 1) < 0$
 $4m^2 - 4(m^2 + 4m + 3) < 0$

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$$4m^2 - 4m^2 - 16m - 12 < 0$$

$$m > -\frac{3}{4}$$



$$\text{Jadi } m > -\frac{3}{4}$$

Jawaban : D

6. Misalkan persamaan kuadrat baru:

$$x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1 \cdot x_2 = 0 \text{ dengan akar-akarnya } x_1 = \alpha + 1 \text{ dan } x_2 = \beta + 1.$$

Persamaan kuadrat:

$$2x^2 - 6x + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 2, b = -6, \text{ dan } c = 5.$$

$$\bullet \quad \alpha + \beta = -\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{(-6)}{2} = 3$$

$$\bullet \quad \alpha \cdot \beta = \frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{2}$$

Sehingga diperoleh:

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad x_1 + x_2 &= (\alpha + 1) + (\beta + 1) \\ &= (\alpha + \beta) + 2 \\ &= 3 + 2 = 5 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \quad x_1 \cdot x_2 &= (\alpha + 1)(\beta + 1) \\ &= \alpha\beta + (\alpha + \beta) + 1 \\ &= \frac{5}{2} + 3 + 1 \\ &= \frac{5}{2} + 4 = \frac{13}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$x^2 - (x_1 + x_2)x + x_1 \cdot x_2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 5x + \frac{13}{2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 2x^2 - 10x + 13 = 0$$

Jadi, persamaan kuadrat baru adalah $2x^2 - 10x + 13 = 0$.

Jawaban : B

7. $x^2 - px + 18 = 0$

$$\bullet \quad \alpha + \beta = p$$

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- $\alpha\beta = 18 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{18}{\beta}$
- $\alpha = 2\beta$
 $\frac{18}{\beta} = 2\beta$
 $\beta^2 = 9$
 $\beta = \pm 3$
Karena $\beta > 0$ maka $\beta = 3$
 $\alpha = \frac{18}{3} = 6$
- $p = \alpha + \beta = 6 + 3 = 9$

Jawaban : D

8. Misalkan: $x =$ harga jeruk

$y =$ harga mangga

- $4x + 6y = 84.000$ (Kedua ruas dikali $\frac{3}{2}$)
 $6x + 2y = 63.000$
- $6x + 9y = 126.000$
 $6x + 2y = 63.000$

 $7y = 63.000$
 $y = 9.000$
- $6x + 2(9.000) = 63.000$
 $6x = 45.000$
 $x = 7.500$
- $4x + 8y = 4(7.500) + 8(9.000)$
 $= 30.000 + 72.000$
 $= 102.000$

Jadi, uang kembalian yang diterima Chery adalah Rp 150.000,00 - Rp 102.000,00 = Rp 48.000,00.

Jawaban : A

9. $f(1) = 1^3 + (a - 2)(1)^2 + 1 - 2 = 0$
 $1 + a - 2 + 1 - 2 = 0$

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$$a = 2$$

sehingga $f(x) = x^3 + x - 2$.

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -2 \\ & & 3 & 9 & 30 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & 10 & 28 \end{array} +$$

Jadi, hasil bagi adalah $x^2 + 3x + 10$.

Jawaban : D

$$10. f(-2) = (-2)^3 + p(-2)^2 + q(-2) - 30 = 0$$

$$4p - 2q = 38 \quad \left| \times \frac{5}{2} \right|$$

$$10p - 5q = 95 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$f(-5) = (-5)^3 + p(-5)^2 + q(-5) - 30 = 0$$

$$25p - 5q = 155 \quad \dots (2)$$

Eliminasi (1) dan (2) diperoleh:

- $10p - 5q = 95$

$$\begin{array}{r} 25p - 5q = 155 \\ \hline -15p = -60 \end{array} -$$

$$p = 4$$

- $4(4) - 2q = 38$

$$-2q = 38 - 16$$

$$-2q = 22$$

$$q = -11$$

Cara Horner

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} x = -2 & 1 & 4 & -11 & -30 \\ & & -2 & -4 & 30 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & -15 & 0 \end{array} +$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrr} x = -5 & 1 & 2 & -15 \\ & & -5 & 15 \\ \hline & 1 & -3 & 0 \end{array} +$$

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Akar-akar yang lain $x - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 3$

- $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$
 $-5 < -2 < 3$
- $x_1 - 2x_2 + x_3 = -5 - 2(-2) + 3$
 $= -5 + 4 + 3$
 $= 2$

Jawaban : B

$$11. \begin{pmatrix} 6 & 2 \\ 14 & 2b \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 3a & 5 \\ 7 & 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 7 \\ 21 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 6 + 3a & 7 \\ 21 & 2b + 2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 7 \\ 21 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$$

- $6 + 3a = 15$ • $2b + 2 = 6$
 $3a = 9$ $2b = 4$
 $a = 3$ $b = 2$
- $2a - 3b = 2(3) - 3(2) = 0$

Jawaban : C

$$12. X = \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{4-6} \begin{pmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 5 & 1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 1 \\ \frac{3}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{17}{2} & \frac{9}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$|X| = -\frac{17}{4} - \frac{9}{4}$$
$$= -\frac{13}{2}$$

Jawaban : B

$$13. (g \circ f)(x) = g(f(x))$$
$$= g(2x^2 - 3x - 6)$$
$$= 5(2x^2 - 3x - 6) + 1$$
$$= 10x^2 - 15x - 30 + 1$$

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$$= 10x^2 - 15x - 29$$

Jawaban : A

$$\begin{aligned} 14. (f \circ g)(x) &= f(g(x)) \\ &= f(x + 2) \\ &= \frac{2(x + 2) - 1}{(x + 2) + 3} \\ &= \frac{2x + 3}{x + 5} \end{aligned}$$

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

Jawaban : D

$$\begin{aligned} 15. \bullet \quad U_4 &= a + 3b = 22 \\ U_2 &= a + b = 16 \quad - \\ \hline &2b = 6 \\ &b = 3 \\ \bullet \quad a + 3 &= 16 \\ &a = 13 \\ \bullet \quad U_n &= a + (n - 1)b = 70 \\ 13 + (n - 1)3 &= 70 \\ 13 + 3n - 3 &= 70 \\ 3n &= 60 \\ n &= 20 \\ \bullet \quad S_{20} &= \frac{n}{2}(a + U_n) \\ &= \frac{20}{2}(13 + 70) \\ &= 10(83) \\ &= 830 \end{aligned}$$

Jawaban : D

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16. Soal tersebut membentuk deret geometri dengan $a = \frac{1}{2}(400.000.000) = 200.000.000$ dan $r = \frac{1}{2}$, maka

$$S_4 = \frac{a(1-r^n)}{(1-r)} = \frac{200.000.000\left(1-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4\right)}{\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)}$$
$$= 375.000.000$$

Jawaban : B

17. Panjang tali membentuk barisan geometri: $27, \dots, \dots, 64$.

- $U_4 = ar^3$

$$64 = 27r^3$$

$$r^3 = \frac{64}{27}$$

$$r = \sqrt[3]{\frac{64}{27}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

- $S_n = \frac{a(r^n-1)}{(r-1)}$

$$S_4 = \frac{27\left(\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^4 - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{4}{3} - 1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{27\left(\frac{256}{81} - 1\right)}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= \frac{175}{3} \cdot 3 = 175$$

Jadi, panjang tali semula adalah 175 cm.

Jawaban : C

18. Menggunakan rumus:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{ax^2 + bx + c} - \sqrt{ax^2 + px + q} = \frac{b-p}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\text{Sehingga } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 6} - \sqrt{x^2 + 4x - 12}) = \frac{-2-(4)}{2\sqrt{1}} = \frac{-6}{2} = -3$$

Jawaban : A

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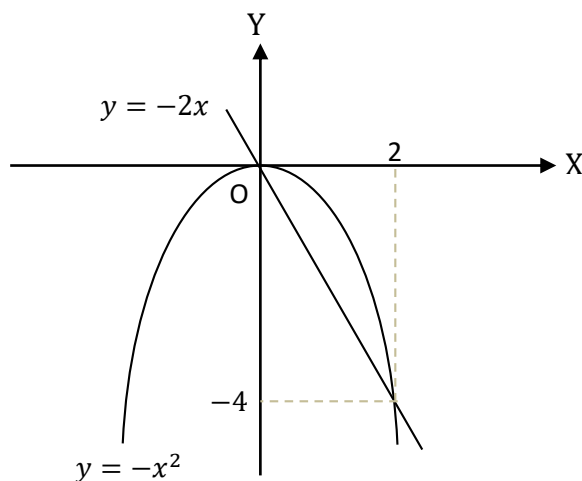
$$\begin{aligned} 19. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 6x - \sin 2x}{4x \cos 4x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{6x+2x}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{6x-2x}{2}\right)}{4x \cos 4x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \cos 4x \sin 2x}{4x \cos 4x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin 2x}{4x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2 \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{4x} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Jawaban : D

$$\begin{aligned} 20. \int_1^3 3x^2 - x + 5 \, dx \\ &= x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 5x \Big|_1^3 \\ &= \left(3^3 - \frac{1}{2}(3)^2 + 5(3)\right) - \left(1^3 - \frac{1}{2}(1)^2 + 5(1)\right) \\ &= \left(27 - \frac{9}{2} + 15\right) - \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + 5\right) \\ &= 26 - \frac{8}{2} + 10 \end{aligned}$$

Jawaban : C

21.



Titik potong kurva $y_1 = -x^2$ dan $y_2 = -2x$

$$\begin{aligned} \Leftrightarrow y_1 &= y_2 \\ -x^2 &= -2x \\ -x^2 + 2x &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$x = 0 \text{ dan } x = 2$$

Sehingga:

$$\begin{aligned} V &= -\pi \int_0^2 y_2^2 - y_1^2 dx \\ &= -\pi \int_0^2 (x^4 - 4x^2) dx \\ &= -\pi \left[\frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 \right]_0^2 \\ &= -\pi \left[\frac{1}{5}(2)^5 - \frac{4}{3}(2)^3 - 0 \right] \\ &= -\pi \left[\frac{32}{5} - \frac{32}{3} \right] \\ &= 4 \frac{4}{15} \pi \end{aligned}$$

Jadi, volume benda putar adalah $4 \frac{4}{15} \pi$ satuan volume.

Jawaban : C

22. $f(x) = \cos^2(4x - 7)$
 $= (\cos(4x - 7))^2$

Misalkan:

$$y = u^2 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{du} = 2u$$

$$u = \cos v \qquad v = 4x - 7$$

$$\frac{du}{dv} = -\sin v \qquad \frac{dv}{dx} = 4$$

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dv} \cdot \frac{dv}{dx}$$

$$y' = 2u \cdot (-\sin v) \cdot (4)$$

$$f'(x) = 2\{\cos(4x - 7)\}\{-\sin(4x - 7)\}(4)$$

$$= -8 \cos(4x - 7) \sin(4x - 7)$$

$$= -4 \sin(8x - 14)$$

(catatan: $\sin^2 x = 2 \sin x \cos x$)

Jawaban : D

23. Misal : $u = 3x^2 - 2x + 5$

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$$du = 6x - 2 dx$$

$$\int \frac{12x - 4}{\sqrt[3]{3x^2 - 2x + 5}} dx = \int \frac{12x - 4}{u^{1/3}} \cdot \frac{du}{6x - 2} = \int 2 u^{-1/3} du = 2 \cdot \frac{3}{2} u^{2/3}$$
$$= 3\sqrt[3]{(3x^2 - 2x + 5)^2} + C$$

Jawaban : E

24. Batas integral \rightarrow titik potong kurva

$$x^2 + 3x + 4 = 1 - x$$

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

$$(x+3)(x+1) = 0$$

$$x = -3 \text{ atau } x = -1$$

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x \Big|_{-3}^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3} - 2 + 3\right) - (9 - 18 + 9)$$

$$= 1\frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$$

Jawaban : E

25. $X = -2 \rightarrow 2(-2)^3 - a(-2)^2 - 11(-2) + 6 = 0$

$$-16 - 4a + 28 = 0$$

$$4a = 12$$

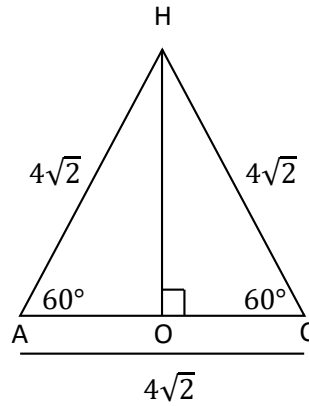
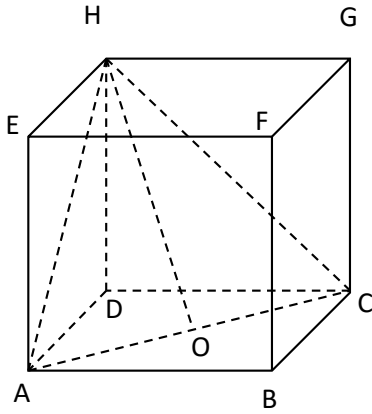
$$a = 3$$

Persamaannya menjadi $2x^3 - 3x^2 - 11x + 6 : (2x + 3) = x^2 - 3x - 1$

Jawaban : B

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26.



$$AB = 4 \text{ cm}$$

$$AC = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$AH = 4\sqrt{2}$$

$$CH = 4\sqrt{2}$$

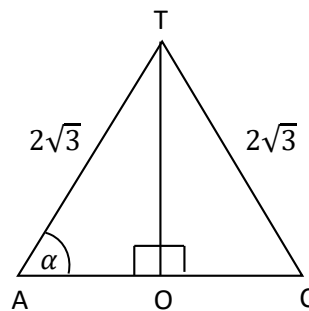
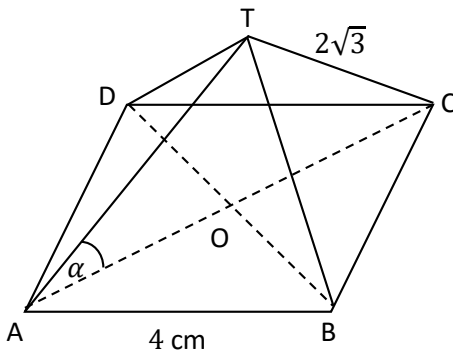
$$OC = \frac{1}{2}AC = 2\sqrt{2}$$

Jarak titik H ke garis AC adalah HO .

$$HO^2 = CH^2 - OC^2 = (4\sqrt{2})^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2 = 24 \Rightarrow HO = \sqrt{24} = 2\sqrt{6} \text{ cm}$$

Jawaban : D

27.



$$TO^2 = \sqrt{(2\sqrt{3})^2 - (2\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{12 - 8}$$

$$TO = \sqrt{4} = 2$$

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{TO}{TA} = \frac{2}{2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

Jawaban : A

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28. $y = \sin^3(2x - 4)$
 $y' = (3\sin^2(2x - 4))(2 \cos(2x - 4))$
 $= 6 \cos(2x - 4) \sin^2(2x - 4)$

Jawaban : E

29. $K = 2(p + l) = 100$
 $p + l = 50$
 $l = 50 - p$
Luas $L = p \times l = p(50 - p) = 50p - p^2$
Fungsi mencapai maksimum saat
 $L' = 0$
 $50 - 2p = 0$
 $p = 25$
 $L = 50(25) - 25^2 = 625 \text{ cm}^2$

Jawaban : E

30. Jumlah unit = x unit
Biaya total $B(x) = (9.000 + 1.000x + 10x^2)$
Harga jual per unit = 5.000
Harga jual x unit $H(x) = 5.000x$
Fungsi laba $L(x) = H(x) - B(x) = 5.000x - (9.000 + 1.000x + 10x^2)$
 $= -10x^2 + 4.000x - 9.000$
Fungsi mencapai maksimum saat $L'(x) = 0$
 $= -20x + 4.000 = 0$
 $x = 200$
 $L(x) = -10(200)^2 + 4.000(200) - 9.000 = 391.000$

Jawaban : C

31. Misalkan: x = banyak sepeda gunung
 y = banyak sepeda balap
(Harga dalam ribuan rupiah)

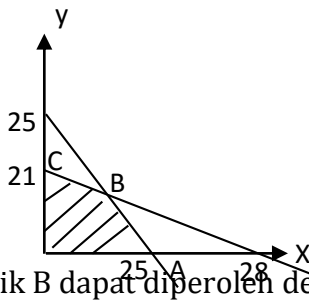
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Kendaraan	Harga Beli	Jumlah	Laba
Sepeda Gunung	1.500	x	500
Sepeda Balap	2.000	y	600
Batasan	42.000	25	

Berdasarkan tabel, diperoleh model matematika: memaksimumkan
 $f(x, y) = 500x + 600y$ (dalam ribuan rupiah), dengan kendala:

- i. $x + y \leq 25$
- ii. $1.500x + 2.000y \leq 42.000 \rightarrow 3x + 4y \leq 84$
- iii. $x \geq 0$ dan $y \geq 0$

Daerah penyelesaian:



Titik B dapat diperoleh dengan cara eliminasi.

(harga dalam ribuan rupiah)

(x, y)	$f(x, y) = 500x + 600y$
(25, 0)	12.500
(16, 9)	13.400 \rightarrow maksimum
(0, 21)	12.600

Jawaban : A

$$32. \frac{\cos 140^\circ - \cos 100^\circ}{\sin 140^\circ - \sin 100^\circ} = \frac{-2 \sin 120^\circ \sin 20^\circ}{2 \cos 120^\circ \sin 20^\circ}$$

$$= -\tan(120^\circ) = \sqrt{3}$$

Jawaban : E

$$33. \sin^2 2x - 2 \sin x \cos x - 2 = 0$$

$$\sin^2 2x - \sin 2x - 2 = 0$$

$$(\sin 2x - 2)(\sin 2x + 1) = 0$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \text{ (tm) } \sin 2x = -1$$

$$\sin 2x = -1$$

$$\sin 2x = \sin 270$$

- $2x = 270 + k \cdot 360$

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$$x = 135 + k. 180$$

untuk $k = 0$, maka $x = 135$

untuk $k = 1$, maka $x = 315$

- $2x = (180 - 270) + k. 360$

$$x = -45 + k. 180$$

untuk $k = 1$, maka $x = 135$

untuk $k = 2$, maka $x = 315$

Jadi, himpunan penyelesaiannya adalah $\{135, 315\}$

Jawaban : E

34. $\cos(A + B) = \frac{3}{5}$

$$\Leftrightarrow \cos A \cos B - \sin A \sin B = \frac{3}{5}$$

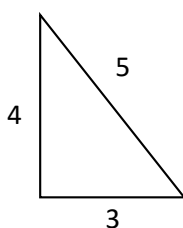
$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{5}{3} - \sin A \sin B = \frac{3}{5}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sin A \sin B = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{16}{15}$$

$$\tan A \tan B = \frac{\sin A \sin B}{\cos A \cos B} = \frac{\frac{16}{15}}{\frac{5}{3}} = \frac{16}{25}$$

Jawaban : B

35.



$$\begin{aligned} \sin 3x + \sin x &= 2 \sin\left(\frac{3x + x}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{3x - x}{2}\right) \\ &= 2 \sin 2x \cos x = 2(2 \sin x \cos x) \cos x \\ &= 4 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} = \frac{144}{125} \end{aligned}$$

Jawaban : E

36. $S =$ kejadian terambil 3 bola

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$$\Leftrightarrow n(S) = C_3^{10} = \frac{10!}{(10-3)!3!}$$

A = kejadian terambil 2 bola merah dan 1 bola kuning

$$\Leftrightarrow n(A) = C_2^6 C_1^4 = \frac{6!}{(6-2)!2!} \cdot \frac{4!}{(4-1)!1!} = \frac{6!}{4!2!} \cdot \frac{4!}{3!1!}$$
$$= 60$$

$$\text{Jadi, } P(A) = \frac{n(A)}{n(S)} = \frac{60}{120} = \frac{1}{2}$$

Jawaban : B

$$37. P_3^{20} = \frac{20!}{(20-3)!} = \frac{20!}{17!} = 6.840$$

Jawaban : B

38. Angka yang disediakan : 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 dan 8 berarti ada 6 pilihan

Bilangan terdiri atas 3 angka antara 300-700

Angka ke-1 = 3, 4, 5, 6 berarti ada 4 pilihan

Angka ke-2 diisi setelah angka ke-1, berarti ada 5 pilihan (berkurang 1)

Angka ke-3 diisi setelah angka ke-2, berarti ada 4 pilihan (berkurang 2)

Jadi banyak bilangan yang dapat dibentuk adalah : $4 \times 5 \times 4 = 80$

Jawaban : D

39.

Nilai	Frekuensi
55 - 59	2
60 - 64	4
65 - 69	18
70 - 74	14 (Kelas Median)
75 - 80	12

Total frekuensi = 60

$$\frac{1}{2} (60) = 30$$

$$Me = 69,5 + \left(\frac{30 - 24}{14} \right) 5$$

$$= 69,5 + 2,1$$

$$= 71,6$$

Jawaban : C

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40.

Berat Badan	Frekuensi
50 - 54	4
55 - 59	6
60 - 64	8
65 - 69	10
70 - 74	8(Kelas Q3)
75 - 79	4

Total frekuensi = 40

$$\frac{3}{4} (40) = 30$$

$$Q3 = 69,5 + \left(\frac{30 - 24}{14} \right) 5$$

$$= 69,5 + 1,25$$

$$= 70,75$$

Jawaban : D