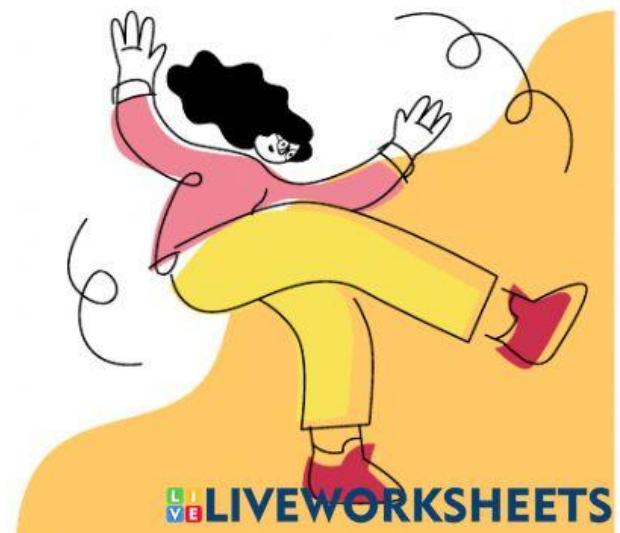




# **LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK (LKPD)**

## **INVERS MATRIKS**

**KELAS XI**



M

### Petunjuk pengisian LKPD:

1. Pelajari materi Invers Matriks yang telah dibagikan melalui *Google Classroom*
2. Bacalah persoalan dengan cermat
3. Tanyakan pada guru apabila mendapat kesulitan dalam mengerjakan LKPD
4. Tuliskan jawabanmu pada kotak (  ) yang tersedia
5. Setelah selesai mengerjakan LKPD jangan lupa klik finish dan kirim jawabanmu lewat email guru

Nama :	
Kelas :	
NIS :	

## Selesaikan persoalan berikut!

1. Invers dari matriks  $A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 8 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  adalah . . .

Penyelesaian :

$$\begin{aligned}\det(A) &= (\boxed{3})(\boxed{2}) - (\boxed{0})(\boxed{8}) \\ &= \boxed{6} - \boxed{0} \\ &= \boxed{6}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{3} & \boxed{-8} \\ \boxed{-0} & \boxed{2} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} & \boxed{-\frac{4}{3}} \\ \boxed{0} & \boxed{\frac{1}{3}} \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

2. Tentukan nilai  $x$  dan  $y$  dari sistem persamaan linear berikut

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 8 \\ 3x - 2y = -1 \end{cases}$$

Penyelesaian :

Susun SPLDV di atas ke dalam bentuk matriks.

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & \boxed{3} \\ 3 & \boxed{-2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{8} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Gunakan sifat invers matriks:

$$AX = B \rightarrow X = A^{-1}B$$

Maka :

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & \boxed{3} \\ \boxed{-2} & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{8} \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{(\boxed{\phantom{0}})(\boxed{\phantom{0}}) - (\boxed{\phantom{0}})(\boxed{\phantom{0}})} \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} \begin{pmatrix} (\boxed{\phantom{0}})(\boxed{\phantom{0}}) + (\boxed{\phantom{0}})(\boxed{\phantom{0}}) \\ (\boxed{\phantom{0}})(\boxed{\phantom{0}}) + (\boxed{\phantom{0}})(\boxed{\phantom{0}}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\boxed{\phantom{00}}} \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{pmatrix}$$

Jadi nilai  $x = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$  dan  $y = \boxed{\phantom{00}}$

3. Tentukan invers dari matriks  $A$  berikut

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Penyelesaian :

Menentukan semua minor dari matriks  $A$  terlebih dahulu:

$$M_{11} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2 - 2 = 0$$

$$M_{12} = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 6 = -2$$

$$M_{13} = \begin{vmatrix} \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{vmatrix} = 4 - 6 = -2$$

$$M_{21} = \begin{vmatrix} \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{vmatrix} = \boxed{\phantom{0}} - \boxed{\phantom{0}} = \boxed{\phantom{0}}$$

$$M_{22} = \begin{vmatrix} \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} \\ \boxed{\phantom{0}} & \boxed{\phantom{0}} \end{vmatrix} = \boxed{\phantom{0}} - \boxed{\phantom{0}} = \boxed{\phantom{0}}$$

$$M_{23} = \begin{vmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{vmatrix} = \square - \square = \square$$

$$M_{31} = \begin{vmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{vmatrix} = \square - \square = \square$$

$$M_{32} = \begin{vmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{vmatrix} = \square - \square = \square$$

$$M_{33} = \begin{vmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{vmatrix} = \square - \square = \square$$

Sehingga diperoleh kofaktor dari  $A$  yaitu

$$kof(A) = \begin{pmatrix} +M_{11} & -M_{12} & +M_{13} \\ -M_{21} & +M_{22} & -M_{23} \\ +M_{31} & -M_{32} & +M_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

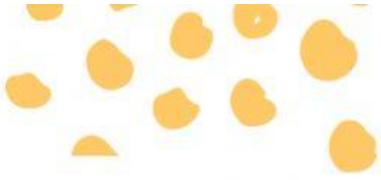
$$= \begin{pmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \end{pmatrix}$$

Adjoin dari  $A$  adalah transpose dari matriks kofaktornya, yaitu

$$adj(A) = \begin{pmatrix} \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \\ \square & \square & \square \end{pmatrix}$$

Determinan dari matriks  $A$  dapat ditentukan dengan banyak cara. Kali ini, akan digunakan ekspansi kofaktor sepanjang baris pertama:

$$\begin{aligned} \det(A) &= 3 \begin{vmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{vmatrix} + 0 \\ &= 3(\square - \square) - 1(\square - \square) \\ &= \square \end{aligned}$$



Sehingga invers dari matriks  $A$  adalah

$$\begin{aligned}A^{-1} &= \frac{1}{\det(A)} \text{adj}(A) \\&= \frac{1}{\det(A)} \begin{pmatrix} \text{adj}(A_{11}) & \text{adj}(A_{12}) & \text{adj}(A_{13}) \\ \text{adj}(A_{21}) & \text{adj}(A_{22}) & \text{adj}(A_{23}) \\ \text{adj}(A_{31}) & \text{adj}(A_{32}) & \text{adj}(A_{33}) \end{pmatrix} \\&= \begin{pmatrix} \text{adj}(A_{11}) & \text{adj}(A_{12}) & \text{adj}(A_{13}) \\ \text{adj}(A_{21}) & \text{adj}(A_{22}) & \text{adj}(A_{23}) \\ \text{adj}(A_{31}) & \text{adj}(A_{32}) & \text{adj}(A_{33}) \end{pmatrix}\end{aligned}$$