

BAB 5

— Nomor 1 —

$$a). \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{6} \times 100\% = \frac{100}{6}\% = 16\frac{4}{6}\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$$

$$b). \frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{7} \times 100\% = \frac{100}{7}\% = 14\frac{2}{7}\%$$

$$c). \frac{3}{20} = \frac{3}{20} \times 100\% = \frac{3}{20} \times 20 \times 5\% = 15\%$$

$$d). \frac{5}{8} \times 100\% = \frac{5}{8} \times 25 \times 2\% = \frac{125}{2}\% = 62,5\%$$

— Nomor 2 —

$$\text{Diketahui } 1\% = \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{50 \times 2} = \frac{1}{25 \times 4} = \frac{1}{20 \times 5} = \frac{1}{10 \times 10}$$

$$a). 15\% = 15 \cdot 1\% = 15 \times 3 \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{3}{20}$$

$$b). 17\frac{1}{2}\% = \frac{35}{2} \cdot 1\% = \frac{35}{2} \times \frac{1}{5 \times 20} = \frac{7}{40}$$

$$c). 33\frac{1}{3}\% = \frac{100}{3} \cdot 1\% = \frac{100}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$d). 66\frac{2}{3}\% = \frac{200}{3} \cdot 1\% = \frac{2 \times 100}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{100} = \frac{2}{3}$$

— Nomor 3 —

$$1). \frac{1}{3} \cdot x = 300.000 \Rightarrow x = 3 \cdot 300.000 = \text{Rp } 900.000,00$$

$$2). \frac{2}{3} \cdot y = 40 \text{ kg} \Rightarrow y = 40 \cdot \frac{3}{2} = 20 \times 3 = 60 \text{ kg}$$

$$3). 5\% z = 7 \text{ kg} \Rightarrow z = \frac{7}{5\%} = 7 \cdot \frac{100}{5} = 7 \times \frac{20 \times 2}{1} = 140 \text{ kg}$$

$$4). 4\% w = 30.000 \Rightarrow w = 30.000 \cdot \frac{100}{4} = 30.000 \times \frac{25}{1}$$

$$= \text{Rp } 750.000,00$$

— Nomor 4 —

$$1). \text{bagian uang} \quad \frac{x}{20.000} = \frac{\frac{3}{2}}{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{1} \times 20.000$$

$$x = \text{Rp } 90.000,00$$

$$2). \text{Diketahui } 10\% \text{ dari sejumlah uang} = \text{Rp } 15.000,00$$

$$\Rightarrow [10\% \times \text{sejumlah uang} = 15.000] \times 20$$

$$\Rightarrow 200\% \text{ dari sejumlah uang} = \text{Rp } 300.000,00$$

$$3). \begin{array}{l} \text{Waktu} \\ \frac{1}{2} \text{ tahun} \\ 4 \text{ tahun} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Uang} \\ \text{Rp } 1.200.000,00 \\ \text{Rp } 9.600.000,00 \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} \times 8 \\ \times 8 \end{array}$$

— Nomor 4 (Lanjutan) —

$$1). \text{Uang keseluruhan} = 2.000.000$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [100\% \cdot \text{Uang keseluruhan} = 2.000.000] \times \frac{125}{100}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 125\% \text{ dari Uang keseluruhan} = \text{Rp } 2.500.000,00$$

— Nomor 5 —

$$1). [M \text{ rupiah} = 1 \cdot \text{sejumlah uang}] \times \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{a}{b} \text{ bagian dari sejumlah uang} = \left(\frac{Ma}{b}\right) \text{ rupiah}$$

$$2). \text{Bagian Uang}$$

$$\frac{p}{q} \quad M \text{ rupiah}$$

$$1 \quad ? = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{M} = \frac{1}{\frac{p}{q}} \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{q}{p} \times M = \left(\frac{Mq}{p}\right) \text{ rupiah}$$

Nomor 1

- a). Harga pembelian = Rp 30.000,00
 Harga penjualan = Rp 35.000,00
 • Harga penjualan > Harga pembelian
 \Rightarrow Untung = Harga penjualan - Harga pembelian
 $= 35.000 - 30.000 = \text{Rp } 5.000,00$

- b). Harga pembelian = $H_b = \text{Rp } 43.000,00$
 Harga penjualan = $H_j = \text{Rp } 41.500,00$
 • $H_b = 43.000 > 41.500 = H_j$
 \Rightarrow Rugi = $H_b - H_j = 43.000 - 41.500 = \text{Rp } 1.500,00$

- c). Harga pembelian = $H_b = \text{Rp } 12.500,00$
 Harga penjualan = $H_j = \text{Rp } 13.000,00$
 • $H_j = 13.000 > 12.500 = H_b$
 \Rightarrow Untung = $H_j - H_b = 13.000 - 12.500 = \text{Rp } 500,00$

Nomor 2

- Harga beli 12 pensil = Rp 15.000,00 $12 \times 1.250 = 15.000$
 \Rightarrow ~~12~~ x Harga beli 1 pensil = ~~12~~ x 1.250
 \Rightarrow Harga beli 1 pensil = Rp 1.250,00
 \Rightarrow Harga jual 1 pensil = Rp 1.500,00
 \Rightarrow Untung 1 pensil = $1.500 - 1.250 = \text{Rp } 250,00$
 \Rightarrow Untung 12 pensil = $12 \times 250 = \text{Rp } 3.000,00$

Nomor 3

- a). Harga beli = $H_b = \text{Rp } 25.700,00$
 Harga jual = $H_j = \text{Rp } 20.500,00$
 • $H_j = 20.500 < 25.700 = H_b$
 \Rightarrow Untung = $U = 20.500 - 25.700 = \text{Rp } 2.000,00$
 b). $H_b = \text{Rp } 22.500,00$; Untung = $U = \text{Rp } 4.200,00$
 $\Rightarrow H_j = H_b + U = 22.500 + 4.200 = \text{Rp } 26.700,00$
 c). $H_b = \text{Rp } 52.200,00$; Rugi = $R = \text{Rp } 3.400,00$
 $\Rightarrow H_j = H_b - R = 52.200 - 3.400 = \text{Rp } 48.800,00$

Nomor 4

No	Harga Beli	Harga jual	Selisih	U/R
1	Rp 35.000,00	a = Rp 37.750,00	Rp 2.750,00	U
2	Rp 47.500,00	Rp 49.250,00	b = Rp 1.750,00	e = U
3	d = Rp 56.000,00	Rp 52.500,00	Rp 3.500,00	R
4	Rp 35.000,00	e = Rp 29.750,00	Rp 5.250,00	R
5	Rp 34.500,00	Rp 27.500,00	f = Rp 7.000,00	g = R
6	h = Rp 31.000,00	Rp 34.500,00	Rp 3.500	U

- (1) \Rightarrow Untung = $2.750 = a - 35.000$
 $\Leftrightarrow a = 35.000 + 2.750 = \text{Rp } 37.750,00$
 • (2) $\Rightarrow H_j = 49.250 > 47.500 = H_b \rightarrow c = U$
 $\Rightarrow b = \text{Untung} = 49.250 - 47.500 = \text{Rp } 1.750,00$
 • (3) rugi = $3.500 = d - 52.500$
 $\Leftrightarrow d = 52.500 + 3.500 = \text{Rp } 56.000,00$
 • (4) rugi = $H_b - H_j \Leftrightarrow 5.250 = 35.000 - e$
 $\Leftrightarrow e = 35.000 - 5.250 = \text{Rp } 29.750,00$
 • (5) $\Rightarrow H_b = 34.500 > 27.500 = H_j \rightarrow g = R$
 $\Rightarrow f = \text{rugi} = 34.500 - 27.500 = \text{Rp } 7.000,00$
 • (6) $\Rightarrow \text{Untung} = H_j - H_b \Leftrightarrow 3.500 = 34.500 - h$
 $\Leftrightarrow h = 34.500 - 3.500 = \text{Rp } 31.000,00$

Nomor 5

- Harga beli = B, Harga jual = J
 Keuntungan = U, Kerugian = R
 Diketahui: $U = J - B$
 a). $U = J - B \Rightarrow B = J - U$
 b). $U = J - B \Rightarrow J = B + U$
 c). $R = B - J$
 d). $R = B - J \Leftrightarrow B = R + J$
 e). $R = B - J \Leftrightarrow U = B - R$

— Nomor 1 —

$$a). H_b = \text{Rp } 700.000,00 < \text{Rp } 840.000,00 = H_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Untung} = H_j - H_b = 840.000 - 700.000 \\ = \text{Rp } 140.000,00$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Persentase} = \frac{\text{Untung}}{H_b} = \frac{140.000}{700.000} \\ = \frac{1 \times 140.000}{5 \times 140.000} = \frac{1}{5} \times 100\% \\ = 20\%$$

$$b). H_b = 1.400.000 < 1.540.000 = H_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Untung} = 1.540.000 - 1.400.000 = \text{Rp } 140.000,00$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Persentase} = \frac{\text{Untung}}{H_b} = \frac{140.000}{1.400.000} \times 100\% \\ \text{keuntungan} = \frac{140.000}{1.400.000} \times 10 \times 10\% = 10\%$$

— Nomor 2 —

$$\text{Harga beli 1 barang} = \text{Rp } 8.000,00$$

$$\text{Persentase keuntungan} = 25\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Keuntungan 1 barang} = 25\% \cdot 8.000 \\ = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 8.2000 \\ = \text{Rp } 2.000,00$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Harga jual 1 barang} = 8.000 + 2.000 \\ = \text{Rp } 10.000,00$$

— Nomor 3 —

$$\text{Harga jual} = \text{Rp } 4.500.000,00$$

$$\text{Persentase keuntungan} = 5\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Persentase Penjualan} = 100\% + 5\% = 105\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Harga jual} = \text{Persentase penjualan} \times \text{Harga beli}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 4.500.000 = 105\% \cdot \text{Harga Beli}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Harga beli} = \frac{105 \cdot 3.000.000}{105 \cdot 7\%} = \frac{300.000}{7} \times 100$$

$$= 4.285.714 \frac{2}{7}$$

$$\approx \text{Rp } 4.285.714$$

— Nomor 4 —

$$\text{Untung} = 10\% \cdot \text{harga beli} = 7.500$$

$$\Leftrightarrow [10\% \cdot \text{harga beli} = 7.500] \times 10$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 100\% \cdot \text{harga beli} = 75.000$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Harga beli} = \text{Rp } 75.000,00$$

— Nomor 5 —

$$\text{Harga jual 1 liter minyak} = \text{Rp } 2.750,00$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Harga jual 4.000 liter minyak}$$

$$= 2.750 \times 4.000 = \text{Rp } 11.000.000,00$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Persentase keuntungan} = 10\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Persentase penjualan} = 100\% + 10\% = 110\%$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Harga jual 4.000 liter minyak}$$

$$= \text{Persentase penjualan}$$

$$\times \text{Harga beli 4.000 liter minyak}$$

$$= 110\% \times \text{Harga beli 4.000 liter minyak}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Harga beli 4.000} = 11.000.000 \times \frac{100}{110} \\ \text{liter minyak} \\ = \text{Rp } 10.000.000,00$$

UJI PEMAHAMAN HAL 170

— Nomor 1 —

Persentase
potongan harga = 15%

Harga beli = 1200.000

Persentase
Pembayaran = $100\% - \text{Persentase potongan harga}$
 $= 100\% - 15\% = 85\%$

Pembayaran = $\frac{\text{Persentase Pembayaran}}{\text{Pembayaran}} \cdot \text{Harga beli}$
 $= 85\% \cdot 120.000$

Pembayaran = 102.000 //

— Nomor 2 —

Persentase
potongan harga = 30%

\Rightarrow Persentase
Pembayaran = $100\% - \text{Persentase potongan harga}$
 $= 100\% - 30\% = 70\%$

Harga beli = 45.000

\Rightarrow Pembayaran = $\frac{\text{Persentase Pembayaran}}{\text{Pembayaran}} \cdot \text{Harga beli}$
 $= 70\% \cdot 45.000$

Pembayaran = 31.500 //

— Nomor 3 —

Harga beli = 28.000 Pembayaran = 21.000

\Rightarrow Potongan harga = 7.000

\Rightarrow Persentase
potongan harga = $\frac{\text{Potongan harga}}{\text{Harga beli}} \times 100\%$
 $= \frac{7.000}{28.000} \times 100\%$

\therefore Persentase
potongan harga = $\frac{1}{4} \times 100\% = 25\%$ //

— Nomor 4 —

Persentase potongan harga = 8%

Pembayaran = 4968.000

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— Nomor 4 (Lanjutan) —

Persentase pembayaran = $100\% - 8\% = 92\%$

Pembayaran = $\frac{\text{Persentase pembayaran}}{\text{pembayaran}} \times \text{Harga awal}$

4968.000 = $92\% \times \text{Harga awal}$

Harga awal = $\frac{100}{92} \cdot 4968.000$
 $= 5.400.000 //$

— Nomor 5 —

Harga awal = 8700.000

potongan = $5\% \cdot \text{harga awal}$
 $= 5\% \cdot 8700.000$
 $= 435.000$

a. Pembayaran awal = $8700.000 - 435.000$
 $= 8265.000$

b. • menghitung pajak setelah
potongan

pajak = $\text{Pembayaran awal} \times 10\%$
 $= 826.500 //$

\Rightarrow Pembayaran akhir = $\text{Pembayaran awal} + \text{pajak}$
 $= 8265.000 + 826.500$
 $= 9.091.500 //$

• menghitung potongan setelah

pajak = $8700.000 \times 10\% = 870.000$

Harga terbaru = 9570.000

Potongan harga = $9570.000 \times 5\% = 478.500$

\Rightarrow Pembayaran akhir = $9570.000 - 478.500$
 $= 9.091.500$

— " — Nomor 3 — " — " — " — " —

- Bruto = 100 kg, tara = 1% · Bruto = 1 kg
- Persentase potongan harga = 5% dari harga awal
- Harga per kilo = Rp 4.000,00

⇒ Harga awal = $4.000(100 - 1) = \text{Rp } 396.000,00$

⇒ Pembayaran = Harga awal $\times (100 - 5)\%$

$$= 396.000 \times 95 =$$

$$= \text{Rp } 376.200,00$$

— " — Nomor 4 — " — " — " — " —

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Bruto} &= 5 \text{ kuintal} = 5 \times (100 \text{ kg}) = 500 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Tara} &= 1\% \cdot \text{Bruto} = 1\% \cdot 500 \text{ kg} = 5 \text{ kg} \\ \hline \text{Neto} &= \text{Bruto} - \text{Tara} = 500 - 5 = 495 \text{ kg} \\ \text{Harga} &= \text{Rp } 4.500 / \text{kg} \\ \Rightarrow \text{Total harga} &= \text{Harga} \cdot \text{Neto} \\ &= 4.500 / \text{kg} \cdot 495 \text{ kg} \\ &= \text{Rp } 2.227.500,00 \end{aligned}$$

Kedua Pertama Nomor 5

Harga jual	Harga per kg	Berat	Tara	Tara (%)	Neto
$3.500 \cdot 200 - 3.500 \cdot 20$ = Rp 630.000,00	Rp 3.500,00	200 kg	$1\% \cdot 200$ = 2 kg	1%	$100\% - 1\% = 99\%$ $\Rightarrow 99\% \cdot 200 = 198 \text{ kg}$
Rp 294.000,00	$294.000 \div 98$ = Rp 3.000,00	100 kg	2 kg	$\frac{2}{100} \times 100\%$ = 2%	$100\% - 2\% = 98\%$ $\Rightarrow 100 \text{ kg} - 2 \text{ kg} = 98 \text{ kg}$
Rp 343.000,00	$343.000 \div 196$ = $7.000 \div 4$ = Rp 1.750,00	$4 \div 2\%$ = $4 \cdot 50$ = 200 kg	4 kg	$100\% - 98\%$ = 2%	98% $\Rightarrow 200 - 4 = 196 \text{ kg}$

— Nomor 1 —

Tabungan = Rp 2.000.000,00

Persentase bunga untuk 1 tahun = 15%

a. bunga 1 tahun = $15\% \cdot 2.000.000$
 $= 300.000 //$

b. bunga 9 bulan = $\frac{9}{12} \cdot \text{bunga 1 tahun}$
 $= \frac{9}{12} \cdot 300.000 = 225.000 //$

c. bunga 95 hari = $\frac{95}{365} \cdot \text{bunga 1 tahun}$
 $= \frac{9 \cdot 300.000}{73} = 36.986 \frac{22}{73}$
 $\approx 36.986 //$

— Nomor 2 —

Tabungan = Rp 1.500.000,00

Persentase bunga = 12%
 * dalam 1 tahun

! jika tidak
 tercantum
 bunga bank
 dalam 1 tahun

a. bunga 1 tahun = $12\% \cdot 1.500.000 = 180.000 //$

b. bunga 2 tahun = $\frac{2}{1} \cdot \text{bunga 1 tahun} = 360.000 //$

c. bunga 8 bulan = $\frac{8}{12} \cdot \text{bunga 1 tahun}$
 $= \frac{8}{12} \cdot 180.000 = 120.000 //$

d. bunga 60 hari = $\frac{60}{365} \cdot \text{bunga 1 tahun}$
 $= \frac{12}{73} \cdot 180.000 = 29509 \frac{3}{73}$
 $\approx 29.509 //$

— Nomor 3 —

Tabungan = 11 juta

Persentase bunga dalam 1 tahun = 20%

a. bunga 1 tahun = $20\% \cdot 11 \text{ juta} = \frac{2}{5} \cdot 11 \text{ juta}$

— Nomor 3 (Lanjutan) —

b. bunga 2 tahun = $2 \cdot \text{bunga 1 tahun} = \frac{2 \cdot 11}{5} \text{ juta}$

c. bunga 8 bulan = $\frac{8}{12} \cdot \text{bunga 1 tahun}$
 $= \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{11}{5} \text{ juta} = \frac{22}{15} \text{ juta}$

d. bunga 75 hari = $\frac{75}{365} \cdot \text{bunga 1 tahun}$
 $= \frac{3}{47} \cdot \frac{11}{5} \text{ juta} = \frac{33}{235} \text{ juta}$

— Nomor 4 —

Tabungan = 600.000

bunga tabungan

selama "x" tahun = 54.000

$x = 18\% \cdot 600.000 = 54.000$

$x = \frac{54.000}{600.000} \cdot \frac{100}{100} = \frac{1000}{1000} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ tahun}$

$\therefore x = 6 \text{ bulan}$

— Nomor 5 —

Tabungan = 1.000.000 (ke-1)

Persentase bunga 1 tahun = 10%

a. bunga 1 tahun = $10\% \cdot 1.000.000 = 100.000 //$

b. Tabungan ke-2 = tabungan ke-1 + bunga tahun
 $= 1.000.000 + 100.000 = 1.100.000 //$

bunga 1 tahun (kedua) = $10\% \cdot \text{Tabungan ke-2}$

$= 10\% \cdot 1.100.000$

$= 110.000 //$

— Nomor 1 —

$$\text{Gaji} = 8.000.000$$

$$\text{Persentase pajak} = 15\%$$

$$\text{Pajak} = 15\% \cdot 8.000.000 = 1.200.000$$

$$\text{Gaji bersih} = \text{Gaji} - \text{Pajak}$$

$$= 8.000.000 - 1.200.000$$

$$= 6.800.000 //$$

— Nomor 2 —

$$\text{Harga mobil} = 90 \text{ juta.}$$

$$\text{Persentase pajak} = 5\%$$

$$\text{Pajak} = 5\% \cdot 90 \text{ juta} = 4,5 \text{ juta.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Pembayaran} = \text{Harga mobil} + \text{Pajak}$$

$$= 90 \text{ juta} + 4,5 \text{ juta} = 94,5 \text{ juta.}$$

— Nomor 3 —

$$\text{Harga mobil} = 100.000.000.$$

$$\text{Potongan} = 3\% \cdot \text{Harga mobil} = 3.000.000.$$

$$\text{Harga mobil setelah potongan} = H = 97.000.000$$

$$\text{Persentase pajak} = 5\%$$

$$\text{Pajak} = 5\% \cdot 97 \text{ juta} = 4,85 \text{ juta.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Pembayaran} = H + \text{Pajak} =$$

$$= 97 \text{ juta} + 4,85 \text{ juta.}$$

$$= 101,85 \text{ juta.}$$

— Nomor 4 —

$$\text{Tagihan} = 200.000$$

$$\text{Pajak} = 15\% \cdot \text{Tagihan} = 15\% \cdot 200.000 = 30.000.$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Pembayaran} = \text{Tagihan} + \text{Pajak} = 230.000 //$$

— Nomor 5 —

$$\text{Gaji} = 5.300.000$$

$$\text{PPH} = 10\% \cdot \text{Gaji} = 10\% \cdot 5.300.000 = 530.000$$

$$\text{Penghasilan} = 960.000$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Pendapatan} = [\text{Gaji} - \text{PPH}] + \text{Penghasilan.}$$

$$= 5.300.000 - 530.000$$

$$+ 960.000.$$

$$= 5.730.000 //$$

LATIHAN SOAL AKHIR BAB 5

Halaman: 8/12

1. ~~Har~~ 1 Lusin = 12 buah

Harga jual 1 pensil = 2.500

\Rightarrow Harga jual 12 pensil = 12×2.500
= 30.000

o Harga beli 12 pensil = 21.000

Keuntungan = 9.000 (B) //

2. Harga jual 1 pasang sepatu = 100.000

\Rightarrow Harga jual 30 pasang sepatu = 3.000.000

o Harga beli 30 pasang sepatu = 2.400.000

Keuntungan = 600.000

o Persentase keuntungan = $\frac{\text{keuntungan}}{\text{Harga beli}}$
= $\frac{600.000}{2.400.000} = \frac{1}{4} \times 100\%$

= 25% (D) //

3. Persentase keuntungan = 18%
Persentase Harga beli = 100% +
Persentase Harga jual = 118%

\Rightarrow Harga jual = Harga beli \times 118%
= $12100.000 \times \frac{118}{100}$
= 14.278.000 (A) //

4. Persentase kerugian = 10%
Persentase harga beli = 100%
Persentase harga jual = $100\% - 10\%$
= 90%

o Harga beli = $\frac{\text{Harga jual}}{\text{Persentase harga jual}}$
= $\frac{2.250.000}{90\%}$

= $2.250.000 \times \frac{100}{90}$

\Rightarrow Harga beli = 2.500.000 (C) //

5. 1 Lusin = 12 buah \Rightarrow 3 Lusin = 36 buah

o Harga beli total = 2.700.000

o Harga jual 1 kalkulator = 292.500 (Hj).

Agar tidak mengalami kerugian maka pendapatan harus lebih dari 2.700.000

o Pendapatan = total kalkulator yang terjual (n) \times H.j. 1 kalkulator.

$\Rightarrow n \times 292.500 \geq 2.700.000$

$\Rightarrow 9 \times 292.500 = 2632500 \times$

$10 \times 292.500 = 2.925.000 \checkmark$

Jadi setidaknya harus ada 10 buah kalkulator yang terjual. (B) //

6. selanjutnya: Harga Jual: Hj
o Harga Beli (Hb), keuntungan (U) kerugian (R),

6. Diskon = 5% dari Harga awal
 \Rightarrow Harga sekarang = $(100 - 5)\%$ dari harga awal
= 95% dari harga awal.

\Rightarrow Harga awal = $\frac{\text{Harga sekarang}}{95\%} = \frac{42.500}{95\%}$
= $42.500 = \frac{95}{100} = 42.500 \times \frac{100}{95}$

\Rightarrow Harga awal = 50.000 (C) //

	T. Rame	T. Damai	T. Senang	T. Indah
B	75% 80.000	80% 80.000	85% 80.000	90% 80.000
A	= 60.000	= 64.000	= 68.000	= 72.000
J				
C	90% 100.000	85% 100.000	80% 100.000	75% 100.000
E	= 90.000	= 85.000	= 80.000	= 75.000
A				
J				
total	150.000	149.000	148.000	147.000
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D) \checkmark

LATIHAN SOAL AKHIR BAB 5

— Nomor 8 —

$$\text{Bruto} = 52 \text{ kg}, \text{ tara} = 3\% \cdot \text{bruto} = 1,53 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Berat minyak goreng} = 52 - 1,53 = 50,47 \text{ kg} \quad (B)$$

— Nomor 9 —

$$\text{Bruto} = 840 \text{ g}, \text{ neto} = 798 \text{ g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{tara} = \text{Bruto} - \text{neto} = 840 - 798 = 42 \text{ g}$$

$$\text{Persentase tara} = \frac{\text{tara}}{\text{Bruto}} \times 100\% = \frac{42}{840} \times 100\% = 5\% \quad (B)$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \cdot 100\% = 5\% \quad (B)$$

— Nomor 10 —

$$\text{Bruto 14 karung} = 700 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Bruto 1 karung} = \frac{1}{14} \cdot 700 \text{ kg} = 50 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Tara 1 karung} = 15\% \cdot 50 = 7,5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Neto 1 karung} = 50 - 7,5 = 42,5 \text{ kg} \quad (A)$$

— Nomor 11 —

$$\text{Harga beli 5 peti} = 900.000$$

\Rightarrow

$$\text{Bruto 1 peti} = 25 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Tara 1 peti} = 4\% \cdot 25 = 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Neto 1 peti} = 25 - 1 = 24 \text{ kg}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Neto 5 peti} = 24 \cdot 5 = 120 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Untung 5 peti} = 20\% \cdot \text{Harga beli 5 peti}$$

$$= 900.000 \cdot \frac{1}{5} = 180.000$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Harga jual 5 peti} = (4.500.000 + 900.000) \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot 15\% \cdot \text{simpanan} = 4 \cdot 310.750$$

$$\text{Harga jual 5 peti} = \frac{5.400.000}{5} = 1.080.000$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Harga jual 5 peti} = \text{harga jual 100 kg}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \text{Harga jual 120 kg} = 5.400.000 / 5$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Harga jual 1 kg} = \frac{450}{5} = 90.000 \quad (C)$$

Halaman: 9/12

— Nomor 12 —

$$\text{Jumlah buku terjual} = 25.000 \text{ eksemplar}$$

$$\text{Harga buku 1 eksemplar} = \text{Rp} 18.000,00$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Pemasukan} = 25.000 \times 18.000 = 450 \text{ juta}$$

$$\text{Honor penulis} = 6\% \cdot \text{Pemasukan}$$

$$= \frac{6}{100} \cdot 450 \text{ juta} = 27 \text{ juta}$$

$$\text{Pajak Penghasilan} = (27 \text{ juta}) \cdot 15\% = 4,05 \text{ juta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Pendapatan Penulis} = \text{Honor Penulis} - \text{Pajak penghasilan}$$

$$= (27 - 4,05) = 22,95 \text{ juta} \quad (D)$$

— Nomor 13 —

$$\text{Harga 1 motor} = 18 \text{ juta}$$

$$\text{PPN 1 motor} = 15\% \cdot 18 \text{ juta} = 2,7 \text{ juta}$$

$$\text{Pembayaran} = 18 + 2,7 = 20,7 \text{ juta} \quad (C)$$

— Nomor 14 —

$$\text{Deposito} = 7.000.000$$

$$\text{bunga 1 tahun} = 12\% \cdot 7.000.000 = 840.000$$

$$\text{bunga } x = 7.420.000 - 7.000.000 = 420.000$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{420.000}{840.000} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ tahun} = 6 \text{ bulan} \quad (B)$$

— Nomor 15 —

$$\text{Bunga 3 bulan} = \text{Bunga 3 bulan}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{12} [\text{bunga 1 tahun}] = 310.750$$

$$\frac{1}{5} \cdot 15\% \cdot \text{simpanan} = 4 \cdot 310.750$$

$$\text{simpanan} = \frac{100}{15} \cdot 1275.000 = 8,5 \text{ juta} \quad (D)$$

— Nomor 16 —

$$\text{Deposito} = 10.000.000$$

$$\text{bunga 1 tahun} = 3\% \cdot 10 \text{ juta} = 300.000$$

$$\text{bunga 3 bulan} = \frac{3}{12} \cdot 300.000 = 75.000 \quad (A)$$

— PERINGATAN —

No. 14 ADA DI POJOKAN (SALAH POSISI)

LATIHAN SOAL AKHIR BAB 5

Halaman: 10/12

— Nomor 17 —

Pinjaman = 75 juta.

angsuran 1 bulan = 2,25 juta.

angsuran 4 tahun = angsuran 48 bulan
 $= 4 \cdot 12 \cdot 2,25 \text{ juta} = 12 \cdot 9 = 108 \text{ juta.}$

\Rightarrow Bunga 4 tahun = Angsuran 4 tahun
 - Pinjaman
 $= 108 - 75 = 33 \text{ juta.}$

\Rightarrow Bunga 4 tahun = 4 \cdot suku bunga 1 tahun
 $= 75 \text{ juta.}$

\Leftrightarrow mis. suku bunga 1 tahun x .

$\Rightarrow 4 \cdot 75 \cdot \text{juta} \cdot x = 33 \text{ juta.}$

$8 \cdot 100 \cdot x = 33 \Leftrightarrow x = \frac{33}{800} = 4,125\% \text{ (E) //}$

— Nomor 18 —

Pinjaman = 3.000.000

bunga 3 bulan = $\frac{3}{12} \cdot \frac{15}{100} \cdot 3.000.000$
 $= 11.2500$

\Rightarrow Total Pengembalian = Pinjaman
 + bunga 3 bulan
 $= 3.112.500 \text{ (A) //}$

— Nomor 19 —

Tabungan = 250.000

suku bunga 1 tahun = 18%

Tabungan setelah x bulan = 280.000

\Rightarrow bunga setelah x bulan = 30.000

$\frac{x \text{ bulan}}{2 \cdot 12 \text{ bulan}} \cdot \frac{18}{100} \cdot 250000 = 30.000$
 $x = \frac{2000.000}{250.000} = 8 \text{ bulan (D) //}$

— Nomor 20 —

Gaji = 5.000.000.

Tabungan (T) = 30% \cdot Gaji = 1.500.000

* T_k = Tabungan ke- k .

awal menabung tanggal 15.

\Rightarrow Pada awal: menabung selama
 $(30-15)$ hari yakni 15 hari.

\Rightarrow selanjutnya genap 1 bulan.

* B_k = Bunga ke- k .

bunga 1 bulan = $\frac{1}{12} \cdot 12\% \cdot 1,5 \text{ juta}$
 $= 15.000$

bunga 15 hari = $\frac{15}{30} \cdot \text{bunga 1 bulan}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 15.000 = \frac{15.000}{2}$

*	B_1	B_2	B_3	...	B_n
T_1	$\frac{15k}{2}$	15k	15k	...	15k
T_2	0	$\frac{15}{2}k$	15k	...	15k
T_3	0	0	$\frac{15}{2}k$...	15k
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
T_n	0	0	0	...	$\frac{15}{2}k$

\Rightarrow bunga bulan ke- n .

$= \frac{15000}{2} \cdot n + 15000(n-1)$
 $+ 15000(n-2) + \dots + 15.000(1-1)$

$= \frac{15000}{2} n + 15000(1+2+\dots+(n-1))$
 $= \frac{15000}{2} n + 15000 \cdot \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = 15000 \frac{n^2}{2}$

a). $15000 \cdot \frac{25^2}{2} = 4.687500 < 5 \text{ juta } \times$

(b). $15000 \cdot \frac{26^2}{2} = 5070000 > 5 \text{ juta } \checkmark$

c), d) jelas lebih dari 5 juta //

SOAL URAIAN BAB 5

Halaman: 11/12

— " — Nomor 1 — " — " — " — " —

Persentase keuntungan = 10%.

Keuntungan = 10% · harga beli = 75.000.

Persentase harga jual = 100% + persentase keuntungan
= 110%.

a. harga jual = 110% · harga beli
= 11 [10% harga beli]
= 11 · 75.000 = 825.000 //

b. harga beli = 100% · harga beli
= 10 (10% harga beli).
= 10 · 75.000 = 750.000 //

— " — Nomor 2 — " — " — " — " —

Persentase kerugian = 10%.

Kerugian = 10% · harga beli = 75.000.

Persentase harga jual = 100% - persentase kerugian = 90%.

a. Harga jual = 90% harga beli
= 9 (10% harga beli).
= 9 · 75.000 = 675.000 //

b. Harga beli = 750.000 (lihat 1.b) //

— " — Nomor 3 — " — " — " — " —

• Deposito = 20 juta.

• suku bunga triwulan

= suku bunga 3 bulan = 4,5%.

⇒ Bunga x bulan = $\frac{x}{3} = 4,5\% \cdot 20 \text{ juta}$,

dimana x adalah waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk mendapatkan bunga sebesar

10.920.000

⇒ $10.920.000 = \frac{x}{3} \cdot \frac{4,5}{100} \cdot 20.000.000$

⇒ $x = \frac{10920}{1500} = \frac{10920}{420} = 26 \text{ bulan} //$

— " — Nomor 4 — " — " — " — " —

Persentase bobot

tara 2% } x50 1,25 kg } x50.
bruto 100% } 62,5 kg //

neto = 62,5 - 1,25 = 61,25 kg //

— " — Nomor 5 — " — " — " — " —

• Upah 3 jam pertama = 40.000/jam.

• Upah pada siang hari = lebih banyak
(06.00 - 18.00) = 20% dari sebelumnya.

• Upah pada malam hari = 30.000.
(18.00 - 06.00)

• Kerja dari 16.00 sampai 09.00

* Perhitungan dimulai

16.00 - 17.00	40000	} 3 jam Pertama.
17.00 - 18.00	40000	
18.00 - 19.00	40000	
19.00 - 20.00	30.000	
20.00 - 21.00	30.000	
:		
05.00 - 06.00	30.000	
06.00 - 07.00	$\frac{120}{100} \cdot 30.000$	
	= 36.000	
07.00 - 08.00	$\frac{120}{100} \cdot 36.000$	
	= 43.200	
08.00 - 09.00	$\frac{120}{100} \cdot 43.200$	
	= 51.840	

Total upah = 40000 · 3 + 11 · 30.000
+ 36.000 + 43.200 + 51.840
= 120.000 + 330.000 + 131.040
= 581.040 //

MODEL SOAL AKM BAB 5

Pertanyaan 1

✓ P1: Benar, karena uang yang akan dikembalikan akan dibagi ke lebih banyak bagian

P2: Salah - Kebalikandari P1 x

P3: Benar, karena bunga akan selalu
✓ membesar jika semakin lama

P4: Salah, harus memperhatikan jumlah
x pinjaman juga

Pertanyaan 2

Pinjaman = Rp2.000.000,00

Besar suku bunga yang ditawarkan

Aplikasi	$\frac{\text{Bunga}}{\text{hari}}$	$\frac{\text{Bunga}}{\text{bulan}}$	Lama angsuran
A	0,8%		2 minggu = 14 hari
B		24%	1 bulan
C	1,2%		10 hari
D		18%	2 bulan

$$\text{Bunga A} = 0,8\% \cdot 14 \cdot 2.000.000 = \text{Rp}224.000,00$$

Bunga B = $24\% \cdot 1.2.000.000 = \text{Rp}480.000,00$

$$\text{Bunga C} = 1,2\% \cdot 10 \cdot 2.000.000 = \text{Rp } 240.000,00$$

$$\text{Bunga D} = 18\% \cdot 2 \cdot 2.000.000 = \text{Rp } 720.000,00$$

a). Bunga terkecil berasal dari aplikasi A

b). Bunga terbesar berasal dari aplikasi D.

Per tayaan 3 —————
Potongan = 30% \Rightarrow yang diterima = 70% ; suku bunga = 0,4% per hari = $\frac{4}{1000}$ per hari

Potongan = 30% \Rightarrow yang diterima = 70% ; suku bunga = 0,9% per hari = $\frac{4}{1000}$ per hari

Pinjaman	Jangka Waktu	Uang yang diterima	Bunga	Pengembalian
Rp 500.000,00	14 hari	$70\% \cdot 500.000$ = Rp 350.000,00	$\frac{4}{1000} \times 14 \times 500.000$ = Rp 28.000,00	$500.000 + 28.000$ = Rp 528.000,00
Rp 1.000.000,00	20 hari	$70\% \cdot 1.000.000$ = Rp 700.000,00	$\frac{4}{1000} \times 20 \times 1.000.000$ = Rp 80.000,00	$700.000 + 80.000$ = Rp 780.000,00
Rp 2.500.000,00	1 bulan = 30 hari	$70\% \cdot 2.500.000$ = Rp 1.750.000,00	$\frac{4}{1000} \times 30 \times 2.500.000$ = Rp 300.000,00	$2.500.000 + 300.000$ = Rp 2.800.000,00
Rp 3.000.000,00	3 bulan = 90 hari	$70\% \cdot 3.000.000$ = Rp 2.100.000,00	$\frac{4}{1000} \times 90 \times 3.000.000$ = Rp 1.080.000,00	$3.000.000 + 1.080.000$ = Rp 4.080.000,00
Rp 5.000.000,00	4 bulan = 120 hari	$70\% \cdot 5.000.000$ = Rp 3.500.000,00	$\frac{4}{1000} \times 120 \times 5.000.000$ = Rp 2.400.000,00	$5.000.000 + 2.400.000$ = Rp 7.400.000,00