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Kelas : IF-48-11

1. Selection Sort Iteratif

```
14 void selectionSortIteratif(int arr[], int n) {  
15     operasiIteratif = 0;  
16  
17     for (int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {  
18         int minIdx = i;  
19         operasiIteratif++;  
20  
21         for (int j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {  
22             operasiIteratif++;  
23             if (arr[j] < arr[minIdx]) {  
24                 minIdx = j;  
25                 operasiIteratif++;  
26             }  
27         }  
28  
29         // Swap  
30         if (minIdx != i) {  
31             int temp = arr[i];  
32             arr[i] = arr[minIdx];  
33             arr[minIdx] = temp;  
34             operasiIteratif += 3;  
35         }  
36     }  
37 }
```

2. Selection Sort Rekursif

```
50 void selectionSortRekursif(int arr[], int n, int index = 0) {  
51     if (index == n - 1) {  
52         return;  
53     }  
54  
55     operasiRekursif++;  
56     int minIdx = findMinIndex(arr, index, n - 1);  
57  
58     // Swap  
59     if (minIdx != index) {  
60         int temp = arr[index];  
61         arr[index] = arr[minIdx];  
62         arr[minIdx] = temp;  
63         operasiRekursif += 3;  
64     }  
65  
66     selectionSortRekursif(arr, n, index + 1);  
67 }
```

3. Analisis Kompleksitas waktu dari kedua algoritma tersebut

		No.	Date												
Selection sort iteratif															
$T(n) = (n-1) + (n-2) + (n-3) + \dots + 1$															
atau bisa kita tulis															
$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-2) + (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$															
$T(n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$															
$= \frac{n^2 - n}{2} \in O(n^2)$															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>n</th> <th>$(n^2 - n) / 2$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100</td> <td>4950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>49950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5000</td> <td>12497500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10000</td> <td>49995000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				n	$(n^2 - n) / 2$	1	0	100	4950	1000	49950	5000	12497500	10000	49995000
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1	0														
100	4950														
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10000	49995000														
Selection sort rekursif															
$T(n) = (n-1) + (n-2)T(n-3) + \dots + 1$															
atau bisa kita tulis															
$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-2) + (n-1) = n(n-1)$															
$T(n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$															
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4. Uji running time dari kedua algoritma tersebut untuk ukuran masukan $n= 1, 10, 20, \dots, 10000$, buatlah grafiknya

Jumlah Elemen Array	Running Time Rekursif	Running Time Iteratif
1	0.000000	0.000000
100	0.000016	0.000010
1000	0.001456	0.000929
5000	0.041944	0.014879
10000	0.161753	0.061659

