

Lembar Kerja Responsi 4 Mata Kuliah KOM 401 Analisis Algoritme

Semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2020/2021

Asisten Praktikum:

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A. Iteratif Sederhana

Berikut ini terdapat potongan program yang memuat struktur perulangan iteratif sederhana. Tentukan kompleksitas big-Oh dari setiap potongan program tersebut.

No	Potongan Program	Big-Oh
1	<pre>int n; scanf("%d", &n); for(int i = n; i > 0; i=i/2) {</pre>	
2	<pre>for(int i = 1; i < n; i=i*2) { // Suatu pernyataan konstan O(1) }</pre>	
3	<pre>int n; scanf("%d", &n); while (n > 0) { n = n / 2; }</pre>	
4	<pre>int n; scanf("%d", &n); for(i = 0; i < sqrt(n); i++) {</pre>	

```
5
     for (int i = n; i > 1; i=i--) {
         printf("%d", &i);
     for(int i = 2; i < n; i=pow(i, 2)){
6
          // Suatu pernyataan konstan O(1)
7
     int n;
     scanf("%d", &n);
     for(i = 1; i < sqrt(n); i = i*2){
         // Suatu pernyataan konstan O(1)
6
     int n;
     scanf("%d", &n);
     for(i = 2; i < n; i = i*2){
          // Suatu pernyataan konstan O(n)
9
     int n;
     scanf("%d", &n);
     for(i = 0; i < n+n+n; i = i++){
           // Suatu pernyataan konstan O(n^2)
10
     int n;
     scanf("%d", &n);
     for(i = 0; i < n*n; i = i++){
           // Suatu pernyataan konstan O(1)
```

B. Iteratif Majemuk

Berikut ini terdapat potongan program yang memuat struktur perulangan iteratif majemuk. Tentukan kompleksitas big-Oh dari setiap potongan program tersebut.

No	Potongan Program	Big-Oh
1	<pre>for (int i=0; i<n; (int="" for="" i++)="" j="0;" j++)="" j<n;="" pre="" printf("*");="" {="" }="" }<=""></n;></pre>	
2	<pre>for (int i=0; i<n; (int="" for="" i++)="" j="0;" j++)="" j<sqrt(n);="" td="" {="" {<=""><td></td></n;></pre>	
3	<pre>int n; int count = 0; scanf("%d", &n); for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){ while(c < i){ sum = sum + count; count++; } }</pre>	
4	<pre>int n; int c = 0; scanf("%d", &n); for(int i = 0; i < n; i++){ c = 0; while(c < i){ sum = sum + c; c++; } }</pre>	
5	<pre>scanf("%d", &n); for(int i = 0; i<n=pow(n,3); i);="" i++)="" if(i<n="pow(n,3))" pre="" printf("%d",="" {="" }="" }<=""></n=pow(n,3);></pre>	

```
int n;
6
     int count = 0;
     scanf("%d", &n);
     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
         for (int j = 0; j < n*n; j++) {
           for (int k = n; k > 0; k--) {
                  count = count + k;
           }
         }
7
     int count = 0;
     for (int i=n/2; i <= n; i++) {
         for (int j=1; j+n/2<=n; j = j++) {
             for (int k=1; k <= n; k = k * 2) {
                 count++;
             }
         }
     for (int i=0; i<=sqrt(n); i++) {
         for (int j=n; j>=1; j = j--) {
             for (int k=1; k <= n; k = k * 2) {
                 printf("*");
             }
         }
8
     Kadane's Algorithm
     int arr[M] = {//M element} //array dengan M element
     int top = arr[0];
     int best = arr[0];
     for (int i = 0; i < M; i++) {
           top = max(arr[i],top+arr[i]);
           best = max(top, best);
     printf("%d", best);
10
     scanf("%d", &n);
     for(int i = 0; i < n*n; i++){
           for (int j = m/4; j < m/2; i*=2)
                  printf("I");
           for (int j = 0; j < 2*m; i+=2) {
                 printf("B");
                  for (int k = 0; j < 2*m; i+=2)
                        printf("P");
           }
     for (int i = 0; i/2 < n*m; i*=2)
           printf("B");
```