

usia axel di tahun - n

$$u(n)$$

* Base case :

$$u(2010) = 1$$

* Rekurens :

$$u(n) = u(n-1) + 1$$

$$u(2024) = u(2023) + 1 \rightarrow 13 + 1 = 14$$

$$u(2023) = u(2022) + 1 \rightarrow 12 + 1 = 13$$

$$u(2022) = u(2021) + 1 \rightarrow 11 + 1 = 12$$

$$\begin{aligned} u(2020) = 10 & \rightarrow u(2021) = u(2020) + 1 \\ & = 10 + 1 \\ & = 11 \end{aligned}$$

$f(n)$ = hari dari 2^n

$$f(n) = 2^n$$

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$$

* Base case

$$2^1 = 2 \rightarrow f(1) = 2$$

* Rekurens

$$2^n = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$f(n) = 2^n$$

$$\dots = 2^{n-1}$$

$$\leftrightarrow f(n-1) = 2^{n-1}$$

$$\rightarrow 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} = 2^{1+n-1} = 2^n$$

$$f(n) = 2^n \rightarrow 2 \cdot 2^{n-1} \rightarrow f(n-1)$$

$$f(n) = 2 f(n-1)$$

$$2^n = 2 \cdot 2^{n-1}$$

$$\underline{f(n)} = \underline{2 \cdot f(n-1)}$$

1) Bonur Rekursif:

$$\star f(n) = 3^n \quad (1) \rightarrow f(n) = 3 f(n-1)$$

$$\star f(n) = 4^n \quad (2) \rightarrow f(n) = 4 f(n-1)$$

$$\star f(n) = 2^n - 1 \rightarrow (3) \quad f(n) = 1$$

$$\underline{f(n)} = \underline{2f(n-1) + 1}$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(2) = 2f(1) + 1 = 3$$

→ $2^2 - 1 = 3$

$$f(3) = 2f(2) + 1 = 7$$

$$2^3 - 1 = 7$$

$$f(4) = 2 \cdot f(3) + 1 = 15$$

$$2^4 - 1 = 15$$

$$5! = 120$$

$$= 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$$

$$5! = 5 * 4!$$

$$n! = n * (n-1) * (n-2) * \dots * 1$$

$$\underline{\text{fact}(n) = n!}$$

* Base case

$$\underline{\text{f}(1) = 1}$$

$$5! = 5 * 4! , 4! = 4 * 3!$$

$$n! = n \times (n-1)!$$

$$\text{fact}(n) = n \times \text{fact}(n-1)$$

→ Back tracking

Jumlah orang → distinct (bisa dihitung jari)

$n!$ → n harus distinct → bilangan bulat non negatif

$$100! = 100 \times 99 \times \dots \times 90 \times \dots \times 1$$

... 00000000

$$3^{\text{Pangkat}}(n) = 3 * 3^{\text{Pangkat}(n-1)}$$

$$a^n = \text{Pangkat}(a, n)$$

* $\text{Pangkat}(a, n) = a * \text{Pangkat}(a, n-1)$

Base case: Kalau $n=1$ return a

$$1, 1, 2, 3, 5, \dots$$

$$F_1 \quad F_2$$

$$\text{Fibo}(n) = \text{Fibo}(n-1) + \text{Fibo}(n-2)$$

Basecase : $\text{Fibo}(1) = 1$, $\text{Fibo}(2) = 1$

*orde Rekursif

$$f(n) = f(n-1)^{k_1} + f(n-2)^{k_2}$$

$$f(1) = 1$$

$$f(3) = \cancel{f(2)} + f(1) \quad \text{error}$$

?

$$\begin{aligned} & f(k_1), \\ & f(k_2) \\ & f(1) \\ & f(2) \end{aligned}$$

$$f(n) = f(n-k_1) + f(n-k_2) + f(n-k_3) + \dots + f(n-k_i)$$

Base case atleast:

$$f(k_1), f(k_2), \dots, \\ f(k_i)$$

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-2) + f(n-3)$$

Base case: $f(1) \Rightarrow f(2), f(3) = \dots$

$$f(n) = f(n-1) + f(n-3)$$

Base case: $f(1), f(3)$

