LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM 3 ANALISIS ALGORITMA



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Laprak 3

(i)
$$T(n) = 2 + 4 + 6 + 8 + 16 + ... + n^2 \Rightarrow 0$$
, $f(n)$, n_0 , notation $Poig = 0$?

Bentuh deret geometri: $a(r^n - 1) = \frac{2(2^n - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2^{n+1} - 2 = f(n)$

Notation $Poig = 0 \Rightarrow 0(2^n) \Rightarrow T(n) \in C$. $2^n \Rightarrow 2^{n+1} = \frac{2}{2^n} = \frac{2^n}{2^n} = \frac{$

(2) Proliphon bahwa untuh konstanta p, q, r:

τ(n) = pn² + 1n + r adalah O(n²), Ω(n²), θ(n²)

* Pong O: (O(n²)) = τ(n) ε C. f(n)

ρη² + 2n + r ε C n²

$$\frac{pn^2 + gn + r}{n^2} \leq \frac{c \cdot n^2}{n^2}, \text{ mixal } n_0 = 1 \Rightarrow p + g + r \leq C, \text{ mixal } p, g, r = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow c \geq 3 \quad |BFNAK|$$

Psig $\Omega: (\Omega(n^2)) = D$ $T(n) \geq C(g(n))$ $pn^2 + gn + r \geq C \cdot n^2$ $\frac{pn^2 + gn + r}{n^2} \geq \frac{C \cdot n^2}{n^2}, \text{ misal } n_0 = 1 \Rightarrow C \leq p+g+r, \text{ misal } p \cdot g \cdot r = r$ $C \leq 3 \text{ [SENAR]}$

* Prig $\theta: (\theta(n^2))$: Karena $O(n^2)$ dan $\Omega(n^2)$ benar dan berderajat sama, maka $\theta(n^2)$ tabuhti BENAK

(3) Kompleksitas weakto eximposth Big O, Ω , θ Wij \leftarrow Wij or Wik and Wkj $\rightarrow n^3$, $\tau(n) = n^3$ * Big $O \rightarrow O(n^3)$ * Big $\Omega \rightarrow \Omega(n^3)$ * Big $\theta \rightarrow \theta(n^5)$ $-Dn^3 = C.n^3$ $\Rightarrow n^3 \# \geq C.n^5$ $\rightarrow O(n^3)$ berderajat tama, $e \geq 1$ $e \geq 1$ $\theta(n^3)$ Benor

(4) Algoritma menjemlahkan dua matriks:

for $i \leftarrow 1$ to n do $D T(n) = n \cdot n = n^2 = n \times O(n^2) = n^2 \le C \cdot n^2$ for $j \leftarrow 1$ to n do $E \ge 1$ $Mij \leftarrow Aij + f_{ij}$ $C \le 1$ endfor $O(n^2) \cdot O(n^2) \cdot O(n^2) \cdot O(n^2)$ because $O(n^2) \cdot O(n^2) \cdot O(n^2) \cdot O(n^2) \cdot O(n^2)$

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1 Algoritma menjumlahlan waktu:
                                                                 × D(n)
                                               * S2 (n)
                               * O(n)
                                                                     O(n) & s2(n) buderajas soma,
     for 1 to 1 to n clo
                                                     n ≥ Cn
                                     nech
         ai - bi
                                                                     O(n) Genor
                                                     0 =1
      end for
                                     @ 21
    -D T(n)=n
(6) a) Jumlah operati perbandingan:
0.0+1+2+3+4+...+(n-1)\times = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \text{ kali}
    6) Berapa kali pertuburan elemen-elemen tubel Statution? (mach simum)
      - n(n-1) kali
    e) Hitung kompleherras walter asimbork: 1) Best Case -> dam walch known
                                                        perb. \frac{n(n-1)}{2} kali, T_{min}(n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n^2}{2} - \frac{n}{2}
                                                    2) Worst Case -> dam teracale
                                                                                    (Tmax (n)=
                                                         Assignment => 3n(n-1) fueli \ \ \frac{4n(n-1)}{2} = 2n^2 - 2n
                                                                                  * O (n2):
        ≈ O(n2): 2n2-2n ≤ C.n2
                                             =\Omega(n^2): \underline{\pi}\underline{n^2} - \underline{n} \geq C \cdot n^2
                                                                                     O(n2) & D(n2)
                    2-2n & C, mis no=1
                                                           1 - 1 2 C, mis No=1
                                                                                   Berchrojat soma,
                         € ≥ 2-2
                                                                                      O(1) benar
                                                           CX1-1 => C = 0
                         @ Z0
                                       (algoritms A > 0 (log 8) = 0 (3. log2)
 (7) a) algorithm A at O (log N)
                                        ( algoritma B → 10(8 log 8) - 0(24 log 2)
      E) algoritma B - O(N log N)
                                         algoritma C \rightarrow O(8^2) = O(64)
                                         Dengan asumi log 2 = 0,301, algoritma A lebih Cepat dari Bacc
      c) algoritma C - O (N2)
       N - 8
                                                        : 1 kali
                                  Bh = ak + bk+1 * x : n hali 

T(n) = n+1 + faih daipada p.
  (1) Operas: Assignment: En + an
                                  O(n) until p2
      =17 Algoritma p: penjumlahan: n kali y t(n) = 2n
perhalian: n kali
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