Kelas: TIF3A6

Tugas Pertemuan 6 Pratikum 1 Modul 1

Github Daffa Pandu Dewanata:

https://github.com/daffapandu2304/pratikum1-metnum

Tugas Pratikum Modul 1

A. Script Metode Bagi Dua

```
# ( > + Q = B
                                                 import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import e #untuk memang
                                                                                                                                                                                                               Daffa Pandu Dewanata
: TIF3A6
202010225242
                                                  def bisection(x0,x1,eps):
                                                      condition = True
```

Gambar 1. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Bagi Dua

```
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        D ~ th □ .
                                                                    import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import e #untuk memang
                                                                           condition = True
while condition:
    x2 = (x0 + x1)/2
    print('Iterasi-Xd, x2 = X0.6f dan f(x2) = X0.6f' % (step, x2, f(x2)))
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.005,
7500
Iterasi-8, X2 = 0.601562 dan f(X2
```

Gambar 2. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Bagi Dua

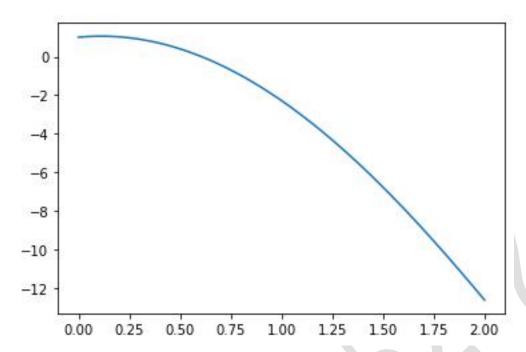
METODE NUMERIK

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Gambar 3. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Bagi Dua

Gambar 4. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Bagi Dua

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Gambar 5. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Bagi Dua

Scripct Metode Bagi Dua

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
@author: Daffa Pandu Dewanata 202010225242 TF3A6
print ("")
print ("")
print ("Nama: Daffa Pandu Dewanata")
print ("Kelas : TIF3A6")
print ("NPM: 202010225242")
print ("")
print ("")
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import e #untuk memanggil bilangan eksponen natural(e)
#Mendefinisikan fungsi
def f(x):
```

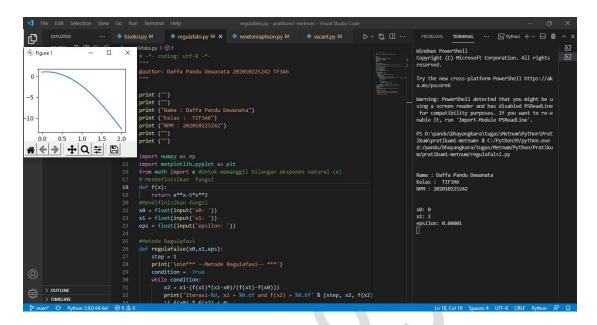
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```
METODE NUMERIK
```

```
return e**x-5*x**2
#Seri Input Nilai Awal yang dikonversi ke pecehan
x0 = float(input('x0: '))
x1 = float(input('x1: '))
eps = float(input('epsilon : '))
#Metode Bagi Dua
def bisection(x0,x1,eps):
  step = 1
  print('\n\n*** --Metode Bagi Dua-- ***')
  condition = True
  while condition:
    x2 = (x0 + x1)/2
    print('lterasi-%d, x2 = \%0.6f \text{ dan } f(x2) = \%0.6f' \% \text{ (step, } x2, f(x2)))
    if f(x0) * f(x2) < 0:
       x1 = x2
    else:
       x0 = x2
    step = step + 1
    condition = abs(f(x2)) > eps
    print('\n Akar Persamaan tersebut : %0.8f' % x2)
#menggambar fungsi
rr= np.linspace(0, 2, 100) #masukan nilai tebakan awal
plt.plot(rr, f(rr))
plt.show()
plt.savefig("fungsi.png") #untuk menyimpan gambar fungsi
#Pengecekan nilai awal
if f(x0) * f(x1) > 0.0:
  print (' Nilai yang diprediksi tidak mengurung akar')
  print ('Silahkan mencoba ulang nilai baru')
else:
  bisection (x0,x1,eps)
```

Tugas Pratikum Modul 2

B. Script Metode Regulafalsi



Gambar 1. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Regulafalsi

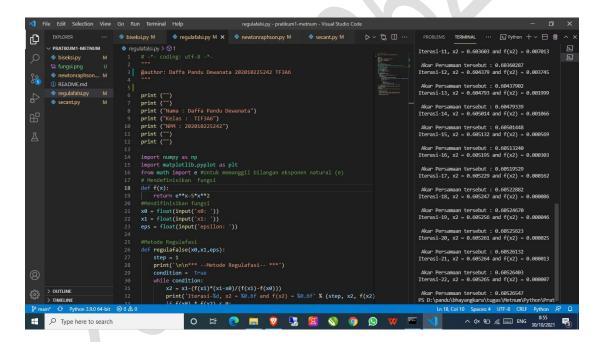
```
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D
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      *** --Metode Regulafasi-- ***
Iterasi-1, x2 = 0.146941 and f(x2) = 1.050327
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.14694058 Iterasi-2, x2 = 0.289410 and f(x2) = 0.916848
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.40534585
Iterasi-4, x2 = 0.486738 and f(x2) = 0.442429
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.48673845
Iterasi-5, x2 = 0.538029 and f(x2) = 0.265253
                                                            import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import e #Untuk memanggil bilangan eksponen natural (e)
# Mendefinisikan fungsi
def f(x):
    return e*x-5*x**2
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.53802875
Iterasi-6, x2 = 0.568146 and f(x2) = 0.151043
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.56814572 
 Iterasi-7, x2 = 0.585092 and f(x2) = 0.083492
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.58509231
Iterasi-8, x2 = 0.594398 and f(x2) = 0.045394
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.59439820 Iterasi-9, x2 = 0.599440 and f(x2) = 0.024459
                                                              def regulafalse(x0,x1,eps):
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.59943963 
 Iterasi-10, x2 = 0.602151 and f(x2) = 0.013114
                                                                    step = 1
print('\n\n*** --Metode Regulafasi-- ***')
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.60215073 Iterasi-11, x2 = 0.603603 and f(x2) = 0.007013
                                                                    condition = Tr
while condition
                                                                          Akar Persamaan tersebut : 0.60360287 Iterasi-12, x2 = 0.604379 and f(x2) = 0.003745
```

Gambar 2. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Regulafalsi

METODE NUMERIK

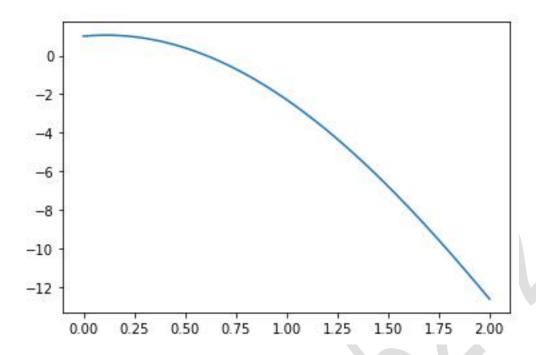
```
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```

Gambar 3. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Regulafalsi



Gambar 4. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Regulafalsi

METODE NUMERIK



Gambar 5. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Regulafalsi

Scripct Metode Regulafalsi

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
@author: Daffa Pandu Dewanata 202010225242 TF3A6
print ("")
print ("")
print ("Nama: Daffa Pandu Dewanata")
print ("Kelas: TIF3A6")
print ("NPM: 202010225242")
print ("")
print ("")
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import e #Untuk memanggil bilangan eksponen natural (e)
# Mendefinisikan fungsi
def f(x):
  return e**x-5*x**2
#Mendifinisikan fungsi
x0 = float(input('x0: '))
x1 = float(input('x1: '))
eps = float(input('epsilon: '))
#Metode Regulafasi
def regulafalse(x0,x1,eps):
```

regulafalse(x0,x1,eps)

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```
METODE NUMERIK
```

```
step = 1
  print('\n\n*** --Metode Regulafasi-- ***')
  condition = True
  while condition:
    x2 = x1-(f(x1)*(x1-x0)/(f(x1)-f(x0)))
    print('lterasi-%d, x2 = \%0.6f and f(x2) = \%0.6f' % (step, x2, f(x2)))
    if f(x0) * f(x2) < 0:
       x1 = x2
    else:
      x0 = x2
       step = step + 1
       condition = abs(f(x2)) > eps
    print('\n Akar Persamaan tersebut: %0.8f' % x2)
# Menggambar Fungsi
rr= np.linspace(0, 2, 100) #Masukan Nilai tebakan Awal
plt.plot(rr, f(rr))
plt.show()
plt.savefig("fungsi.png") #Untuk menyimpan gambar fungsi
# Pengecekan nilai awal
if f(x0) * f(x1) > 0.0:
  print('Nilai yang di prediksi tidak mengurung akar')
  print('Silahkan mencoba ulang prediksi nili baru')
else:
```

Tugas Pratikum Modul 3

C. Script Metode NewtonRapshon

Gambar 1. Hasil Scripct Python Metode NewtonRapshon

Scripct Metode NewtonRapshon

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
"""

@author: Daffa Pandu Dewanata 202010225242 TF3A6
"""

print ("")
print ("Nama : Daffa Pandu Dewanata")
print ("Kelas : TIF3A6")
print ("NPM : 202010225242")
print ("")
print ("")

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

Kelas : TIF3A6

METODE NUMERIK

```
from math import e #Untuk memanggil bilangan eksponen natural (e)
# Mendefinisikan fungsi
def f(x):
  return e**x-5*x**2
#Mendefinisikan Turunan Fungsi
def DF(x):
  return e**x-10*x
#Metode Newton-Raphson
def newtonRaphson(x0,eps):
  step = 0
  print('\n\n*** --Metode Newson Raphson-- ***')
  xn = x0
  for n in range(0,100): #Maksimal iterasi adalah 100
    fxn=f(xn)
    if abs(fxn) < eps:
      print('\n Akar Persamaan tersebut : %0.8f' % xn)
      return xn
    Dfxn=DF(xn)
    if Dfxn == 0:
      print('Solusi tidak ditemukan')
      return None
    xn=xn-(fxn/Dfxn)
    step = step + 1
    print('Iterasi-%d, x = \%0.8f dan f(x) = \%0.8f' % (step, xn, f(xn)))
  print('Iterasi maksimum, solusi tidak di temukan')
#Sesi Input Nilai awal yang di konversi kepecahan
x0 = float(input('x0: '))
eps = float(input('epsilon : '))
newtonRaphson(x0,eps)
```

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Tugas Pratikum Modul 4

D. Script Metode Secant

```
metode Secant
ef Secant(x0,x1,eps, N):
          x2 = x1 - ((f(x1)^*(x1-x8))/(f(x1)-f(x8)))
ncint('Iterasi-%d, x = \%8.8f dan f(x) = \%8.8f % (step, x2, f(x2)))
```

Gambar 1. Hasil Scripct Python Metode Secant

Scripct Metode Secant

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
@author: Daffa Pandu Dewanata 202010225242 TF3A6
print ("")
print ("")
print ("Nama: Daffa Pandu Dewanata")
print ("Kelas : TIF3A6")
print ("NPM: 202010225242")
print ("")
print ("")
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from math import e #untuk memanggil bilangan eksponen natural (e)
#Mendefinisikan fungsi
```

```
METODE NUMERIK
Kelas: TIF3A6
def f(x):
  return e**x-5*x**2
#Metode Secant
def Secant(x0,x1,eps, N):
  step = 1
  condition = True
  while condition:
    if f(x0) == f(x1):
      print ('Solusi tidak di temukan')
      break
    x2 = x1 - ((f(x1)*(x1-x0))/(f(x1)-f(x0)))
    print('Iterasi-%d, x = \%0.8f dan f(x) = \%0.8f' % (step, x2, f(x2)))
    x0 = x1
    x1 = x2
    step = step+1
    if step > N:
      print('Divergen')
      break
    condition = abs(f(x2)) > eps
  print('\n Akar Persamaan tersebut : %0.8f' % x2)
#Sesi Input Nilai Awal yang dikonversi ke pecahan
```

x0 = float(input('x0: ')) x1 = float(input('x1: ')) N = int(input('Max Iter: ')) eps = float(input('epsilon: ')) Secant(x0,x1,eps, N)