

$$3) \begin{aligned} x^4 + 9x^3 + 4x + 7 &\leq x^4 + 9x^4 + 4x^4 + 7x^4 \\ x^4 + 9x^3 + 4x + 7 &\leq 21x^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\hookrightarrow c = 21 \\ 21 &\leq 21 \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \} O(x^4)$$

$$4) 2^x + 17 \leq 3^x \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\hookrightarrow c = 7 \\ 19 &\leq 21 \\ &\hookrightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

\* Utk big Oh eksponensial, cukup cari n tertinggi dari  $n^x$ .  
Miralkan terdapat  $5^x$ , maka big Oh-nya adalah  $6^x$

$$5) \begin{aligned} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} &\leq \frac{x^3 + x^3}{x^2 + x^2} \\ \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} &\leq x \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\hookrightarrow c = 1 \\ \frac{2}{2} &\leq 1 \\ 1 &\leq 1 \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \} O(x)$$

$$6) \begin{aligned} \frac{x^3 + 2x}{2x + 1} &\leq \frac{x^4 + 2x^4}{2x^2 + x^2} \\ \frac{x^3 + 2x}{2x + 1} &\leq \frac{3x^4}{3x^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 2x}{2x + 1} \leq x^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\hookrightarrow c = 1 \\ \frac{3}{3} &\leq 1 \\ 1 &\leq 1 \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \} O(x^2)$$

$$7) \textcircled{a} f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 \log x$$

$$2x^3 + x^2 \log x \leq 2x^3 + x^3$$

$$2x^3 + x^2 \log x \leq 3x^3$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\hookrightarrow c = 3 \\ 2 &\leq 3 \\ &\hookrightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \} O(x^3)$$



contoh

i : integer

j, k : integer

for i = 2 to  $n/2$  do

for j = 1 to (n-2) do

for k = 1 to n do

print '31A01'

end for

end for

end for

for i = 1 to (n-2) do

for j = 2 to  $n/3$  do

print '01'

end for

end for

$$\rightarrow 1 \left\} n \left\} (n-2) \left\} \left(\frac{n}{2} - 1\right)$$

$$\rightarrow 1 \left\} \left(\frac{n}{3} - 1\right) \left\} (n-2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} T(n) &= n(n-2)\left(\frac{n}{2} - 1\right) + (n-2)\left(\frac{n}{3} - 1\right) + 2 \\ &= (n^2 - 2n)\left(\frac{n}{2} - 1\right) + n^2/3 - n - 2n/3 + 4 \\ &= \frac{n^3}{2} - n^2 - \frac{2n^2}{2} + 2n + \frac{n^2}{3} - n - \frac{2n}{3} + 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$T(n) = \frac{n^3}{2} - \frac{5}{3}n^2 + \frac{1}{3}n + 4$$

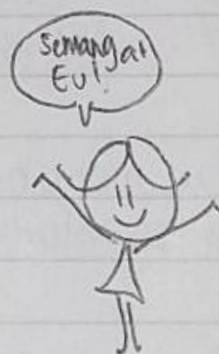
Asimtot  $\rightarrow$  big 'Oh'

Kasus  $\swarrow$

Best Case ( $\Omega$ )	OHM
Worst Case ( $O$ )	OH
Average Case ( $\theta$ )	THETA

- 1 If nilai  $\geq 70$  then
- 2 write 'nilai baik'
- 3 write 'selamat, anda lulus'
- 4 else
- 5 write 'nilai belum baik'
- 6 write 'anda belum lulus'
- 7 write 'coba lagi'
- 8 write 'semangat!'

$$\begin{aligned} &\Omega(3) \\ &O(5) \\ &\theta\left(\frac{3+5}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$





## Big 'Oh'

sebuah fungsi  $g(n)$  adalah big oh dari  $T(n)$  bila kita dapat menentukan  $C$  & no dimana pertidaksamaan berikut  $|T(n)| \leq C |g(n)|$

contoh

Buktikan  $T(n) = 2n^2 + 3n + 4$  adalah  $O(n^2)$   
 $\Rightarrow$  • buat  $g(n)$  bebas, namun lebih besar dari  $T(n)$

$$T(n) = 2n^2 + 3n + 4 \leq 2n^2 + 3n^2 + 4n^2$$

$$2n^2 + 3n + 4 \leq 9(n^2)$$

$$\hookrightarrow C = 9$$

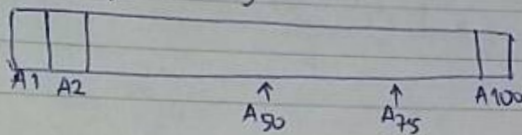
$$\hookrightarrow n_0 = 1 \rightarrow \text{dicoba 1'1 dari 1 (bil. asli)}$$

## Definisi Big 'Oh'

jika big Oh bernilai sama dengan big Omega  $\rightarrow O(g(n)) = \Omega(g(n))$

Contoh pencarian data dgn binary tree

mis:  $x = 70$



n	eksekusi (k)
2	1
4	2
8	3
16	4
32	5

$$2^k = n$$

$$\log 2^k = \log n$$

$$k \log 2 = \log n$$

$$k = \frac{\log n}{\log 2} \rightarrow 2 \log n$$

## Algoritma Penelusuran Graf Cycle Secara BFS & DFS

$\hookrightarrow$  Queue  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow$  Stack \\  $\hookrightarrow$  LIFO \end{array} \right.

① Kondisi awal : Status I

② Tentukan initial value :

③ Masukkan titik awal ke dlm antrian: Status II

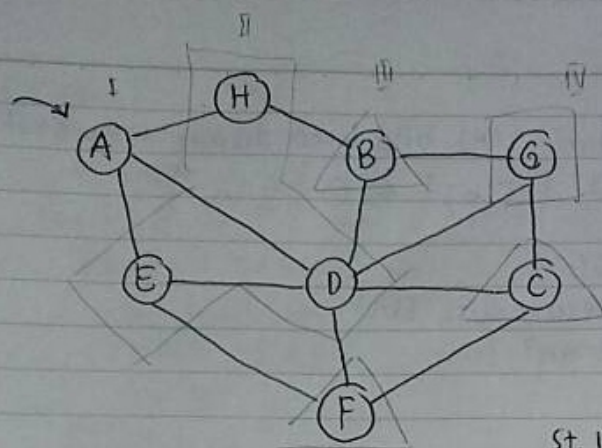
④ Titik pd antrian, masukkan ke output : Status III

⑤ Setiap titik yang dikeluarkan dr antrian, maka titik ajasensinya dimasukkan

⑥ ke dlm antrian.

⑥ Ke langkah 4, hingga semua titik masuk Status III





BFS FIFO

Status I  
(St. Awal)

Status II

ADEHBCFG

St. III → Output ⇒ ADEHBCFG

DFS : Status II

LIFO

F
C
G
B
H
E
D
A

Status III

Output ⇒ AHBGCFED

## Branch and Bound (BNB)

↳ teknik algoritma yang secara khusus mempelajari bagaimana caranya memperkecil Search Tree menjadi sekecil mungkin.

Metode ini terdiri dari 2 langkah :

# Branch ~ membangun semua cabang yang mungkin menuju solusi

# Bound ~ menghitung node mana yang merupakan Active Node (A-Node) dan node mana yang merupakan Dead Node (D-Node) dengan menggunakan syarat batas / constraint

↳ Teknik Perhitungan BNB ada 3 macam :

1. FIFO BNB → queue

2. LIFO BNB → stack

3. Least Cost BNB

↳ teknik ini akan menghitung cost dari setiap node.

Node yang memiliki cost paling kecil dikatakan memiliki kemungkinan paling besar menuju solusi



$$3) \begin{aligned} x^4 + 9x^3 + 4x + 7 &\leq x^4 + 9x^4 + 4x^4 + 7x^4 \\ x^4 + 9x^3 + 4x + 7 &\leq 21x^4 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\hookrightarrow C = 21 \\ 21 &\leq 21 \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned} \quad \} O(x^4)$$

$$4) 2^x + 17 \leq 3^x \quad (7)$$

$$\hookrightarrow C = 7$$

$$19 \leq 21$$

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\* Utk big Oh eksponensial, cukup cari n tertinggi dari  $n^x$ .  
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$$5) \frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} \leq \frac{x^3 + x^3}{x^2 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{x^2 + 1}{x + 1} \leq x$$

$$\hookrightarrow C = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \leq 1$$

$$1 \leq 1 \rightarrow n_0 = 1$$

$$\} O(x)$$

$$6) \frac{x^3 + 2x}{2x + 1} \leq \frac{x^4 + 2x^4}{2x^2 + x^2}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 2x}{2x + 1} \leq \frac{3x^4}{3x^2}$$

$$\frac{x^3 + 2x}{2x + 1} \leq x^2$$

$$\hookrightarrow C = 1$$

$$\frac{3}{3} \leq 1$$

$$1 \leq 1 \rightarrow n_0 = 1$$

$$\} O(x^2)$$

$$7) \textcircled{a} f(x) = 2x^3 + x^2 \log x$$

$$2x^3 + x^2 \log x \leq 2x^3 + x^3$$

$$2x^3 + x^2 \log x \leq 3x^3$$

$$\hookrightarrow C = 3$$

$$2 \leq 3$$

$$\hookrightarrow n_0 = 1$$

$$\} O(x^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{b} \quad f(x) &= 3x^3 + (\log x)^4 \\ 3x^3 + (\log x)^4 &\leq 3x^3 + x^3 \\ 3x^3 + (\log x)^4 &\leq 4x^3 \\ &\hookrightarrow C = 4 \quad \} O(x^3) \\ 3 &\leq 4 \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{c} \quad f(x) &= (x^4 + x^2 + 1) / (x^3 + 1) \\ (x^4 + x^2 + 1) / (x^3 + 1) &\leq \frac{x^5 + x^5 + x^5}{x^4 + x^4} \\ (x^4 + x^2 + 1) / (x^3 + 1) &\leq \frac{3}{2} x \\ &\hookrightarrow C = \frac{3}{2} \quad \} O(x) \\ \frac{3}{2} &\leq \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{d} \quad f(x) &= (x^4 + 5 \log x) / (x^4 + 1) \\ (x^4 + 5 \log x) / (x^4 + 1) &\leq \frac{x^5 + 5x^5}{x^5 + x^5} \\ (x^4 + 5 \log x) / (x^4 + 1) &\leq \frac{6x^5}{2x^5} \\ (x^4 + 5 \log x) / (x^4 + 1) &\leq 3 \\ &\hookrightarrow C = 3 \quad \} O(1) \\ \frac{1}{2} &\leq 3 \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8) \textcircled{a} \quad f(x) &= 2x^2 + x^3 \log x \\ 2x^2 + x^3 \log x &\leq 2x^2 + x^2 \\ 2x^2 + x^3 \log x &\leq 3x^2 \\ &\hookrightarrow C = 3 \quad \} O(x^2) \\ 2 &\leq 3 \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{b} \quad f(x) &= 3x^5 + (\log x)^4 \\ 3x^5 + (\log x)^4 &\leq 3x^5 + x^5 \\ 3x^5 + (\log x)^4 &\leq 4x^5 \\ &\hookrightarrow C = 4 \quad \} O(x^5) \\ 3 &\leq 4 \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \end{aligned}$$



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Date 5 Nov 2018

$$\textcircled{c} F(x) = (x^4 + x^2 + 1) / (x^4 + 1)$$

$$(x^4 + x^2 + 1) / (x^4 + 1) \leq \frac{x^4 + x^4 + x^4}{x^4 + x^4}$$

$$(x^4 + x^2 + 1) / (x^4 + 1) \leq \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2} \leq \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow c = 3/2 \\ \end{array} \right\} O(1)$$

$$\textcircled{d} F(x) = (x^3 + 5 \log x) / (x^4 + 1)$$

$$(x^3 + 5 \log x) / (x^4 + 1) \leq \frac{x^3 + x^3}{x^4 + x^4}$$

$$(x^3 + 5 \log x) / (x^4 + 1) \leq \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq 1 \rightarrow n_0 = 1 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \hookrightarrow c = 1 \\ \end{array} \right\} O\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$