

LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM
ANALISIS ALGORITMA



Disusun Oleh:

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FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM

UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN

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Studi Kasus 4

$$T(n) = \Theta(1) T(n-1) + \Theta(n)$$

$$T(n) = cn + cn - c + cn - 2c + \dots + 2c + c \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= c((n-1)(n-2)/2) + c \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= c((n^2 - 3n + 2)/2) + c \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= c(n^2/2) - c(3n/2) + 2c \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= O(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = cn + cn - c + cn - 2c + \dots + 2c + c \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= c((n-1)(n-2)/2) + c \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= c((n^2 - 3n + 2)/2) + c \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= c(n^2/2) - c(3n/2) + 2c \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= \Omega(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= \Theta(n^2)$$

Source Code:

```
/*
Nama      : Natasya Rizky Maharani
NPM       : 140810180004
Kelas    : B
Deskripsi : Program ini menampilkan program Bubblesort
*/

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main(){
    int arr[100],n,temp;
    cout << "\n===== "<<endl;
    cout<<"Input Element : ";cin>>n;
    cout << "\n-----" << endl;

    for(int i=0;i<n;++i){
        cout<<"Input Element ke-"<<i+1<<" : ";cin>>arr[i];
    }

    for(int i=1;i<n;i++){
        for(int j=0;j<(n-1);j++){
            if(arr[j]>arr[j+1]){
                temp=arr[j];
                arr[j]=arr[j+1];
                arr[j+1]=temp;
            }
        }
    }
    cout << "-----" << endl;
    cout<<"\nBubble Sort : "<<endl;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){
        cout<<" "<<arr[i];
```

```

    }
    cout << "\n===== "<<endl;
}

```

```

=====
Input Element : 10

```

```

-----
Input Element ke-1 : 1
Input Element ke-2 : 2
Input Element ke-3 : 3
Input Element ke-4 : 4
Input Element ke-5 : 5
Input Element ke-6 : 6
Input Element ke-7 : 7
Input Element ke-8 : 8
Input Element ke-9 : 9
Input Element ke-10 : 10
-----

```

```

Bubble Sort :
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
=====

```

```

Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)

```

Studi Kasus 1

```

/*
Nama      : Natasya Rizky Maharani
NPM       : 140810180004
Kelas    : B
Deskripsi : Program ini menampilkan program Mergesort
*/

```

```

#include <iostream>
#include <chrono>
using namespace std;

```

```

void satu(int* in, int p, int q,int r){
    int n1 = q-p+1;
    int n2 = r-q;

```

```

int L[n1+1];
int R[n2+1];
for (int i=1; i<=n1; i++){
    L[i-1] = in[(p-1)+i-1];
}

for (int j=1; j<=n2; j++){
    R[j-1] = in[(q-1)+j];
}

int i=0;
int j=0;
L[n1]=2147483647;
R[n2]=2147483647;

for (int k=(p-1); k<r; k++){
    if(L[i]<=R[j]){
        in[k]=L[i];
        i = i+1;
    }
    else{
        in[k]=R[j];
        j = j+1;
    }
}

void msort(int* in, int p, int r){
    int q;
    if(p<r){
        q = (p+r)/2;
        msort(in, p, q);
        msort(in, q+1, r);

        satu(in, p, q, r);
    }
}

```

```

void input(int* a, int& n){
    cout << "Input banyak data: "; cin >> n;
    for (int i=0; i<n; i++){
        cout << "Input angka: "; cin >> a[i];
    }
}

int main(){
    int in[100];
    int n;
    input(in,n);
    auto start = chrono::steady_clock::now();
    msort(in,1,n);
    auto end = chrono::steady_clock::now();
    cout << "Hasil: ";
    for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
        cout << in[i] << " ";
    }

    cout<<endl;
    cout << "Elapsed time in nanoseconds : "
        << chrono::duration_cast<chrono::nanoseconds>(end - start).count()
        << " ns" << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

```
Input banyak data: 20
Input angka: 1
Input angka: 2
Input angka: 3
Input angka: 4
Input angka: 5
Input angka: 6
Input angka: 7
Input angka: 8
Input angka: 9
Input angka: 10
Input angka: 11
Input angka: 12
Input angka: 13
Input angka: 14
Input angka: 15
Input angka: 16
Input angka: 17
Input angka: 18
Input angka: 19
Input angka: 20
Hasil: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
Elapsed time in nanoseconds : 1590 ns
```

```
Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)
```

Kecepatan computer pada 20 inputan data melalui program ada 3000 ns

Tapi jika menggunakan rumus $O(n \lg n)$. $T(26)$

Studi Kasus 2

Pseudocode:

```
for i ← n downto 2 do {pass sebanyak n-1 kali}
    imaks ← 1
    for j ← 2 to i do
        if  $x_j > x_{imaks}$  then
            imaks ← j
        endif
    endfor
    {pertukarkan  $x_{imaks}$  dengan  $x_i$ }
    temp ←  $x_i$ 
     $x_i$  ←  $x_{imaks}$ 
     $x_{imaks}$  ← temp
endfor
```

Subproblem = 1

Masalah setiap subproblem = $n-1$

Waktu proses pembagian = n

Waktu proses penggabungan = n

$$T(n) = cn + cn - c + cn - 2c + \dots + 2c + cn$$

$$= c((n-1)(n-2)/2) + cn$$

$$= c((n^2 - 3n + 2)/2) + cn$$

$$= c(n^2/2) - (3n/2) + 1 + cn$$

$$= O(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = cn + cn - c + cn - 2c + \dots + 2c + cn$$

$$= c((n-1)(n-2)/2) + cn$$

$$= c((n^2 - 3n + 2)/2) + cn$$

$$= c(n^2/2) - (3n/2) + 1 + cn$$

$$= \Omega(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = cn^2$$

$$= \Theta(n^2)$$

SourceCode:

```
/*
Nama      : Natasya Rizky Maharani
NPM       : 140810180004
Kelas    : B
Deskripsi : Program ini menampilkan program SelectionSort
*/

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int data[100],data2[100];
int n;

void tukar(int a, int b)
{
    int t;
    t = data[b];
    data[b] = data[a];
    data[a] = t;
}

void selection_sort()
{
    int pos,i,j;
    for(i=1;i<=n-1;i++)
    {
        pos = i;
        for(j = i+1;j<=n;j++)
        {
            if(data[j] < data[pos]) pos = j;
        }
        if(pos != i) tukar(pos,i);
    }
}

int main()
{
    cout << "\n===== ";
    cout<<"\nInput Jumlah Data : ";cin>>n;
    cout << "\n-----" << endl;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
```

```

        cout<<"Input data ke-"<<i<<" : ";
        cin>>data[i];
        data2[i]=data[i];
    }

    selection_sort();
    cout << "\n-----" << endl;
    cout<<"Data Setelah di Sort : "<<endl;
    for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
    {
        cout<<" "<<data[i];
    }

    cout << "\n=====\\n";
}

```

```
=====
```

```
Masukkan Jumlah Data : 5
```

```
-----
```

```

Masukkan data ke-1 : 1
Masukkan data ke-2 : 2
Masukkan data ke-3 : 3
Masukkan data ke-4 : 4
Masukkan data ke-5 : 5

```

```
-----
```

```

Data Setelah di Sort :
1 2 3 4 5

```

```
=====
```

```
Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)
```

Studi Kasus 3

PseudoCode:

Algoritma

```
for i ← 2 to n do
    insert ← xi
    j ← i
    while (j < i) and (x[j-i] > insert) do
        x[j] ← x[j-1]
        j ← j-1
    endwhile
    x[j] = insert
endfor
```

Subproblem = 1

Masalah setiap subproblem = n-1

Waktu proses penggabungan = n

Waktu proses pembagian = n

$$T(n) = cn + cn - c + cn - 2c + \dots + 2c + cn \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= c((n-1)(n-2)/2) + cn \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= c((n^2 - 3n + 2)/2) + cn \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= c(n^2/2) - c(3n/2) + c + cn \leq 2cn^2 + cn^2$$

$$= O(n^2)$$

$$T(n) = cn \leq cn$$

$$= \Omega(n)$$

$$T(n) = (cn + cn^2)/n$$

$$= \Theta(n)$$

SourceCode

```
/*
Nama      : Natasya Rizky Maharani
NPM       : 140810180004
Kelas    : B
Deskripsi : Program ini menampilkan program InsertionSort
*/

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int data[100],data2[100],n;

void insertion_sort()
{
    int temp,i,j;
    for(i=1;i<=n;i++){
        temp = data[i];
        j = i - 1;
        while(data[j]>temp && j>=0){
            data[j+1] = data[j];
            j--;
        }
        data[j+1] = temp;
    }
}

int main()
{
    cout << "\n===== "<< endl;
    cout<<"Input Jumlah Data : "; cin>>n;
    cout<<endl;
    cout << "\n-----" << endl;
    for(int i=1;i<=n;i++)
    {
        cout<<"Input data ke-"<<i<<" : ";
        cin>>data[i];
        data2[i]=data[i];
    }
    cout << "\n-----" << endl;
    insertion_sort();
    cout<<"\nData Setelah di Sort : "<<endl;
```

```
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
    cout<<data[i]<<" ";
}
cout << "\n===== "<<endl;
}
```

```
=====
Input Jumlah Data : 5
```

```
-----
Input data ke-1 : 1
Input data ke-2 : 2
Input data ke-3 : 3
Input data ke-4 : 4
Input data ke-5 : 5
```

```
-----
Data Setelah di Sort :
1 2 3 4 5
=====
```

```
Exit code: 0 (normal program termination)
```