



Komputasi Statistika

#11 Meeting

Root Finding : Secant & Bisection

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Root Finding

Metode Secant

Metode Secant adalah sebuah metode pencarian akar (root finding) iteratif yang menggunakan aproksimasi garis potong (secant line) untuk menghampiri akar sebuah fungsi. Metode ini sering digunakan sebagai alternatif dari Metode Newton-Raphson, terutama ketika turunan pertama fungsi ($f'(x)$) sulit atau tidak efisien untuk dihitung.

- Metode ini tidak memerlukan perhitungan turunan analitik ($f'(x)$), yang merupakan kelemahan utama Metode Newton-Raphson.

$$x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)(x_n - x_{n-1})}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$$

- Pada setiap iterasi baru (misal, untuk mencari x_3), metode ini menggunakan dua nilai x terakhir yang dihitung (yaitu x_2 dan x_1), dan tidak lagi menggunakan nilai x terlama (x_0).



Root Finding

Metode Secant

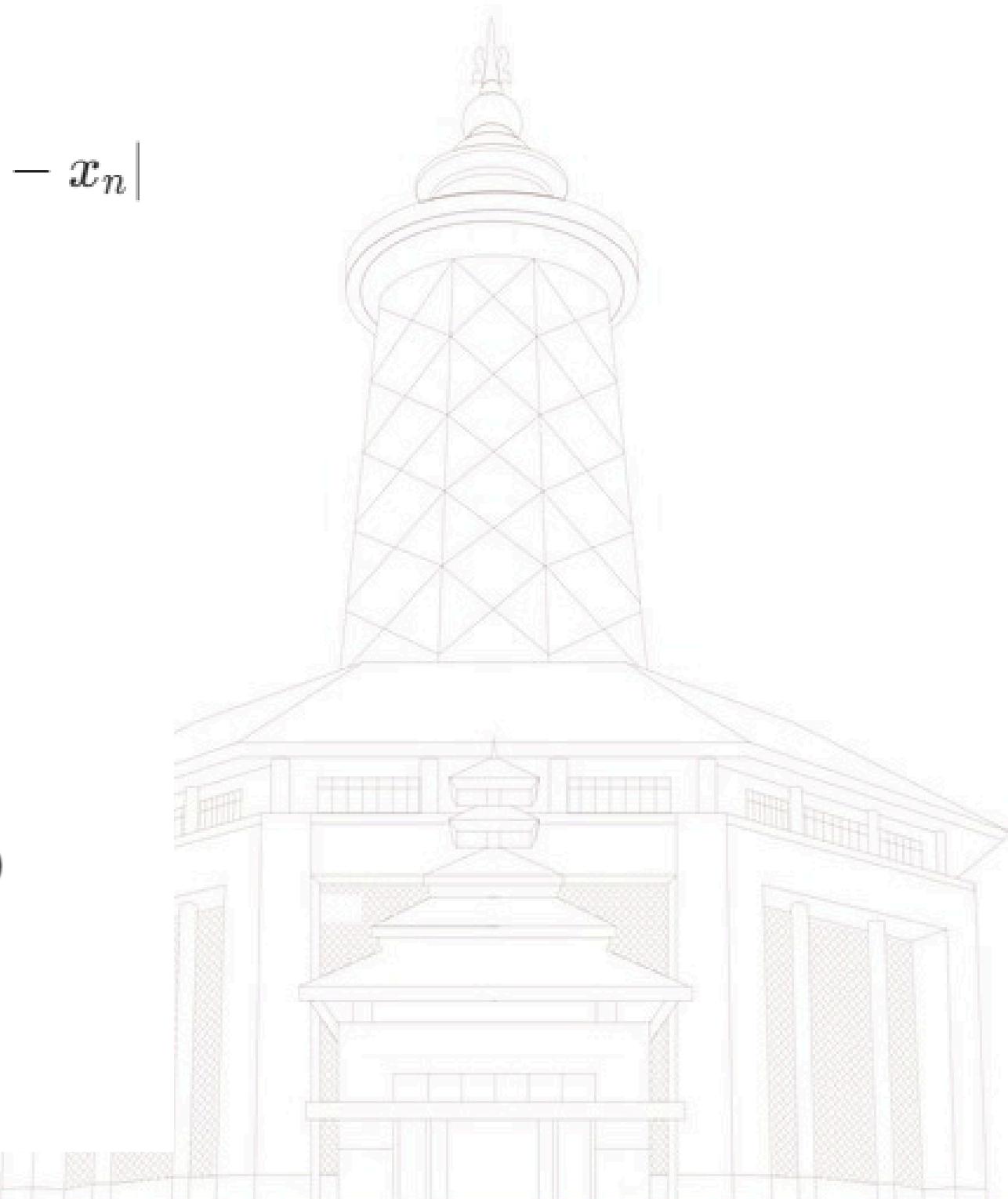
Contoh 1: Mencari Akar dari $f(x) = \cos(x) - x$

Rumus Iterasi: $x_{n+1} = x_n - \frac{f(x_n)(x_n - x_{n-1})}{f(x_n) - f(x_{n-1})}$ **Rumus Error:** Error = $|x_{n+1} - x_n|$

- **Tebakan Awal:** $x_0 = 0.5$ dan $x_1 = 0.6$
- **Nilai Fungsi:**
 - $f(x_0) = f(0.5) = \cos(0.5) - 0.5 \approx 0.3775825619$
 - $f(x_1) = f(0.6) = \cos(0.6) - 0.6 \approx 0.2253356149$

Iterasi 1 (Mencari x_2):

1. **Numerator:** $f(x_1) \times (x_1 - x_0) = 0.2253356149 \times (0.6 - 0.5) = 0.0225335615$
2. **Denominator:** $f(x_1) - f(x_0) = 0.2253356149 - 0.3775825619 = -0.1522469470$
3. $x_2: 0.6 - (0.0225335615 / -0.1522469470) \approx 0.6 - (-0.148006663) \approx 0.748006663$
4. **Error:** $|0.748006663 - 0.6| = 0.148006663$



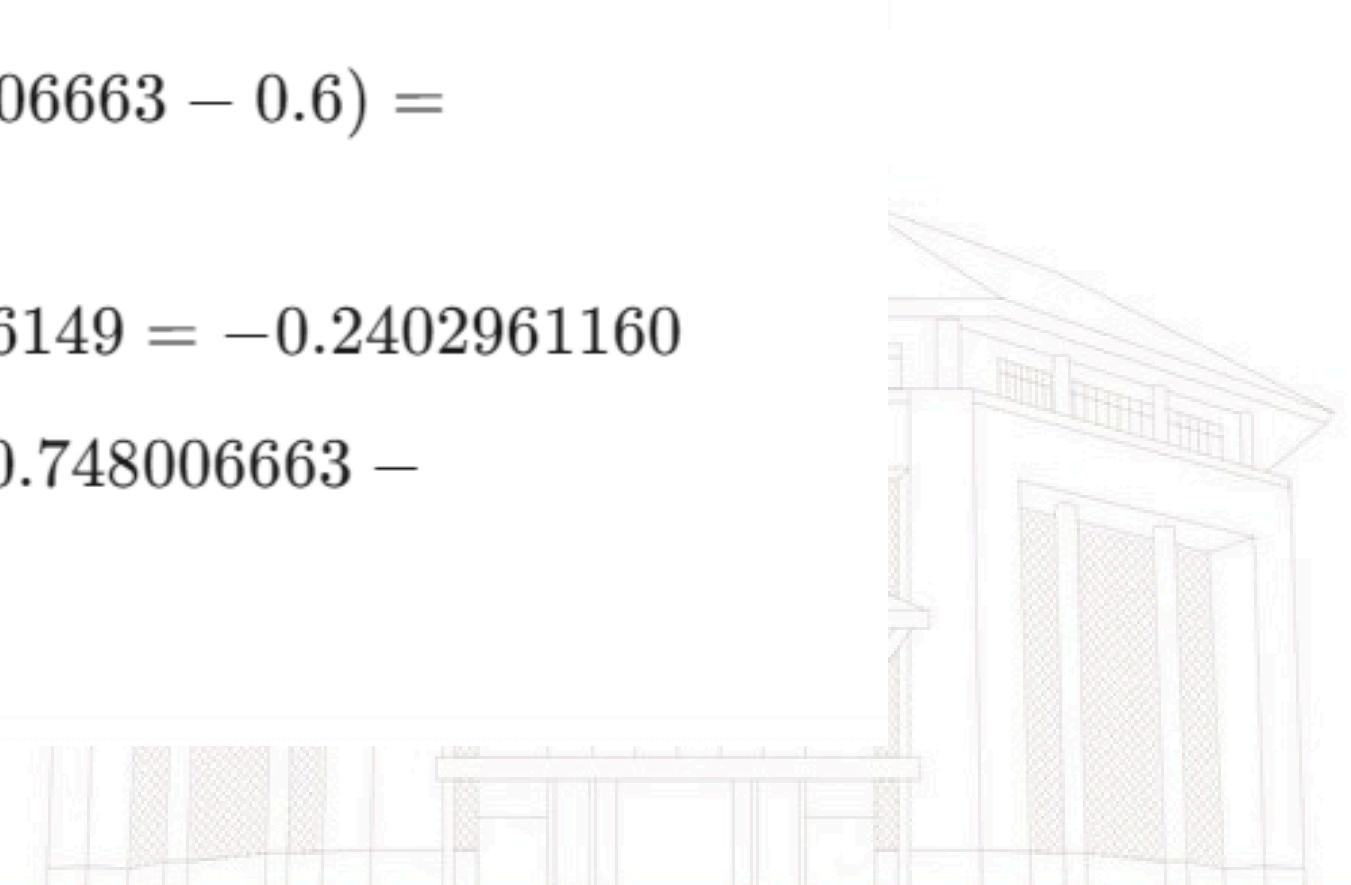


Root Finding

Metode Secant

Iterasi 2 (Mencari x_3):

- **Tebakan Baru:** $x_1 = 0.6$ dan $x_2 = 0.748006663$
 - **Nilai Fungsi Baru:**
 - $f(x_1) \approx 0.2253356149$
 - $f(x_2) = f(0.748006663) \approx -0.0149605011$
1. **Numerator:** $f(x_2) \times (x_2 - x_1) = -0.0149605011 \times (0.748006663 - 0.6) = -0.002214249\dots$
 2. **Denominator:** $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = -0.0149605011 - 0.2253356149 = -0.2402961160$
 3. **x_3 :** $0.748006663 - (-0.002214249\dots / -0.2402961160) \approx 0.748006663 - 0.009214687 \approx \mathbf{0.738791976}$
 4. **Error:** $|0.738791976 - 0.748006663| = \mathbf{0.009214687}$



Root Finding

Metode Secant (Contoh 1)

```
f <- function(x) { return(cos(x) - x) }

x_prev <- 0.5; x_curr <- 0.6
fx_prev <- f(x_prev); fx_curr <- f(x_curr)
tolerance <- 1e-7; max_iter <- 20
iter <- 0; error <- 1

results <- data.frame(Iterasi=integer(),
x_n_min_1=double(), x_n=double(),
fx_n=double(), x_n_plus_1=double(),
Error=double())
```

```
while (error > tolerance && iter < max_iter) {
  iter <- iter + 1
  x_new <- x_curr - (fx_curr * (x_curr - x_prev)) /
(fx_curr - fx_prev)
  error <- abs(x_new - x_curr)

  results[iter, ] <- c(iter, x_prev, x_curr, fx_curr,
x_new, error)

  x_prev <- x_curr; fx_prev <- fx_curr
  x_curr <- x_new; fx_curr <- f(x_curr)
}

print(results, digits = 8)
```



Root Finding

Metode Secant (Contoh 1)

```
> print(results, digits = 8)
  Iterasi x_n_min_1      x_n          fx_n x_n_plus_1        Error
1       1 0.50000000 0.60000000 2.2533561e-01 0.74800666 1.4800666e-01
2       2 0.60000000 0.74800666 -1.4960501e-02 0.73879197 9.2146879e-03
3       3 0.74800666 0.73879197 4.9061313e-04 0.73908456 2.9259035e-04
4       4 0.73879197 0.73908456 9.6216332e-07 0.73908513 5.7493954e-07
5       5 0.73908456 0.73908513 -6.2292838e-11 0.73908513 3.7220560e-11
```

Root Finding

Metode Secant (Contoh 2)

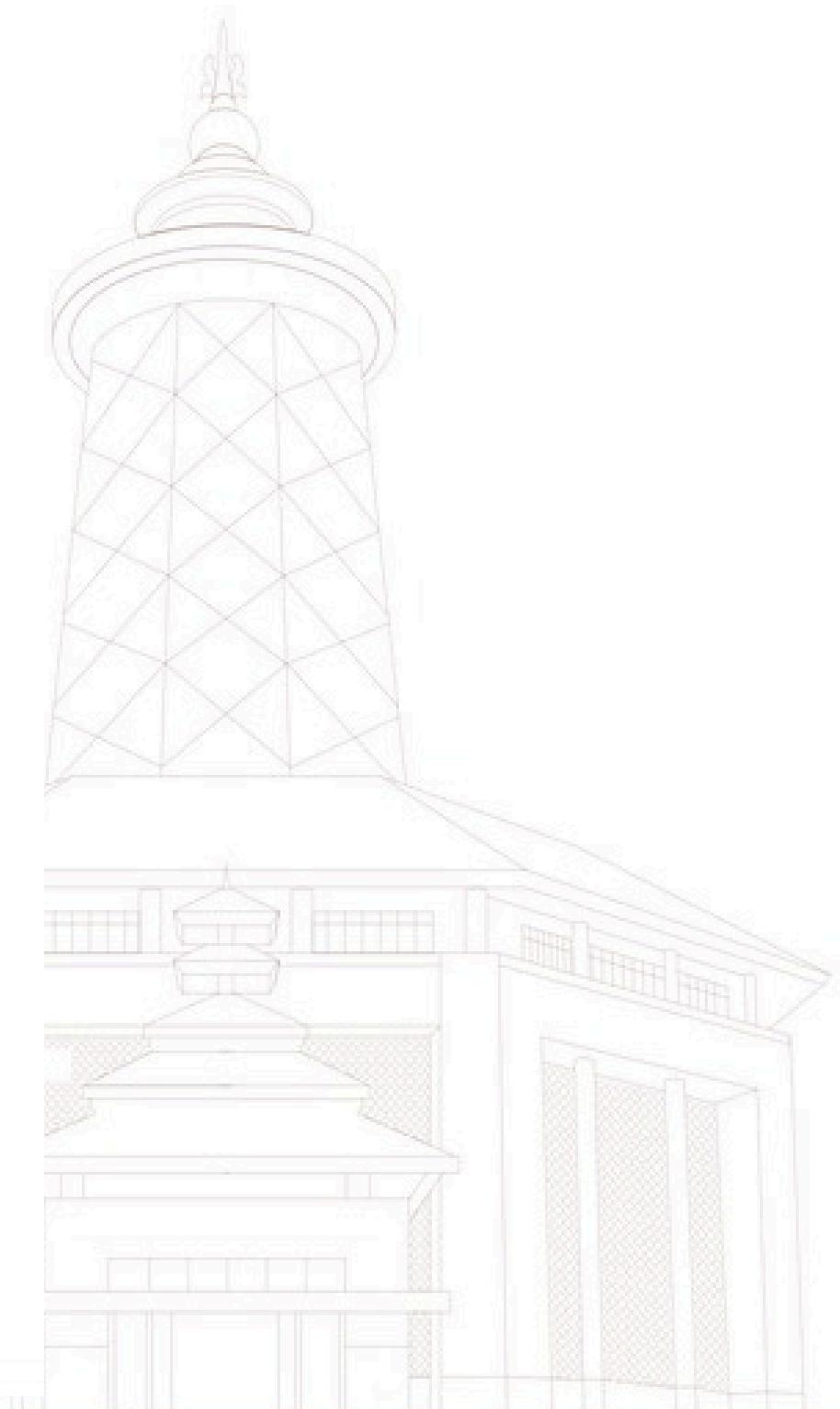
Mencari Akar dari $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

Skenario A (Target $x = 2$)

- **Tebakan Awal:** $x_0 = 1.5$ dan $x_1 = 1.6$
- **Nilai Fungsi:**
 - $f(x_0) = f(1.5) = (1.5)^2 - 1.5 - 2 = 2.25 - 1.5 - 2 = -1.25$
 - $f(x_1) = f(1.6) = (1.6)^2 - 1.6 - 2 = 2.56 - 1.6 - 2 = -1.04$

Iterasi 1 (Mencari x_2):

1. **Numerator:** $f(x_1) \times (x_1 - x_0) = -1.04 \times (1.6 - 1.5) = -0.104$
2. **Denominator:** $f(x_1) - f(x_0) = -1.04 - (-1.25) = 0.21$
3. $x_2: 1.6 - (-0.104/0.21) \approx 1.6 - (-0.495238095) \approx \mathbf{2.09523810}$
4. **Error:** $|2.09523810 - 1.6| = \mathbf{0.49523810}$





Root Finding

Metode Secant (Contoh 2)

Iterasi 2 (Mencari x_3):

- **Tebakan Baru:** $x_1 = 1.6$ dan $x_2 = 2.09523810$
 - **Nilai Fungsi Baru:**
 - $f(x_1) = -1.04$
 - $f(x_2) = f(2.09523810) \approx 0.29478458$
1. **Numerator:** $f(x_2) \times (x_2 - x_1) = 0.29478458 \times (2.09523810 - 1.6) \approx 0.1460517\dots$
 2. **Denominator:** $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = 0.29478458 - (-1.04) = 1.33478458$
 3. $x_3: 2.09523810 - (0.1460517\dots / 1.33478458) \approx 2.09523810 - 0.10937237\dots \approx 1.98586572$
 4. **Error:** $|1.98586572 - 2.09523810| = 0.10937237$

Root Finding

Metode Secant (Contoh 2)

Skenario B (Target $x = -1$)

- **Tebakan Awal:** $x_0 = -0.5$ dan $x_1 = -0.6$
- **Nilai Fungsi:**
 - $f(x_0) = f(-0.5) = (-0.5)^2 - (-0.5) - 2 = 0.25 + 0.5 - 2 = -1.25$
 - $f(x_1) = f(-0.6) = (-0.6)^2 - (-0.6) - 2 = 0.36 + 0.6 - 2 = -1.04$

Iterasi 1 (Mencari x_2):

1. **Numerator:** $f(x_1) \times (x_1 - x_0) = -1.04 \times (-0.6 - (-0.5)) = 0.104$
2. **Denominator:** $f(x_1) - f(x_0) = -1.04 - (-1.25) = 0.21$
3. $x_2: -0.6 - (0.104/0.21) \approx -0.6 - 0.495238095 \approx -1.09523810$
4. **Error:** $| -1.09523810 - (-0.6) | = 0.49523810$



Root Finding

Metode Secant (Contoh 2)

Iterasi 2 (Mencari x_3):

- **Tebakan Baru:** $x_1 = -0.6$ dan $x_2 = -1.09523810$
 - **Nilai Fungsi Baru:**
 - $f(x_1) = -1.04$
 - $f(x_2) = f(-1.09523810) \approx 0.29478458$
1. **Numerator:** $f(x_2) \times (x_2 - x_1) = 0.29478458 \times (-1.09523810 - (-0.6)) \approx -0.1460517\dots$
 2. **Denominator:** $f(x_2) - f(x_1) = 0.29478458 - (-1.04) = 1.33478458$
 3. $x_3: -1.09523810 - (-0.1460517\dots / 1.33478458) \approx -1.09523810 - (-0.10937237\dots) \approx \mathbf{-0.98586572}$
 4. **Error:** $| -0.98586572 - (-1.09523810) | = \mathbf{0.10937237}$

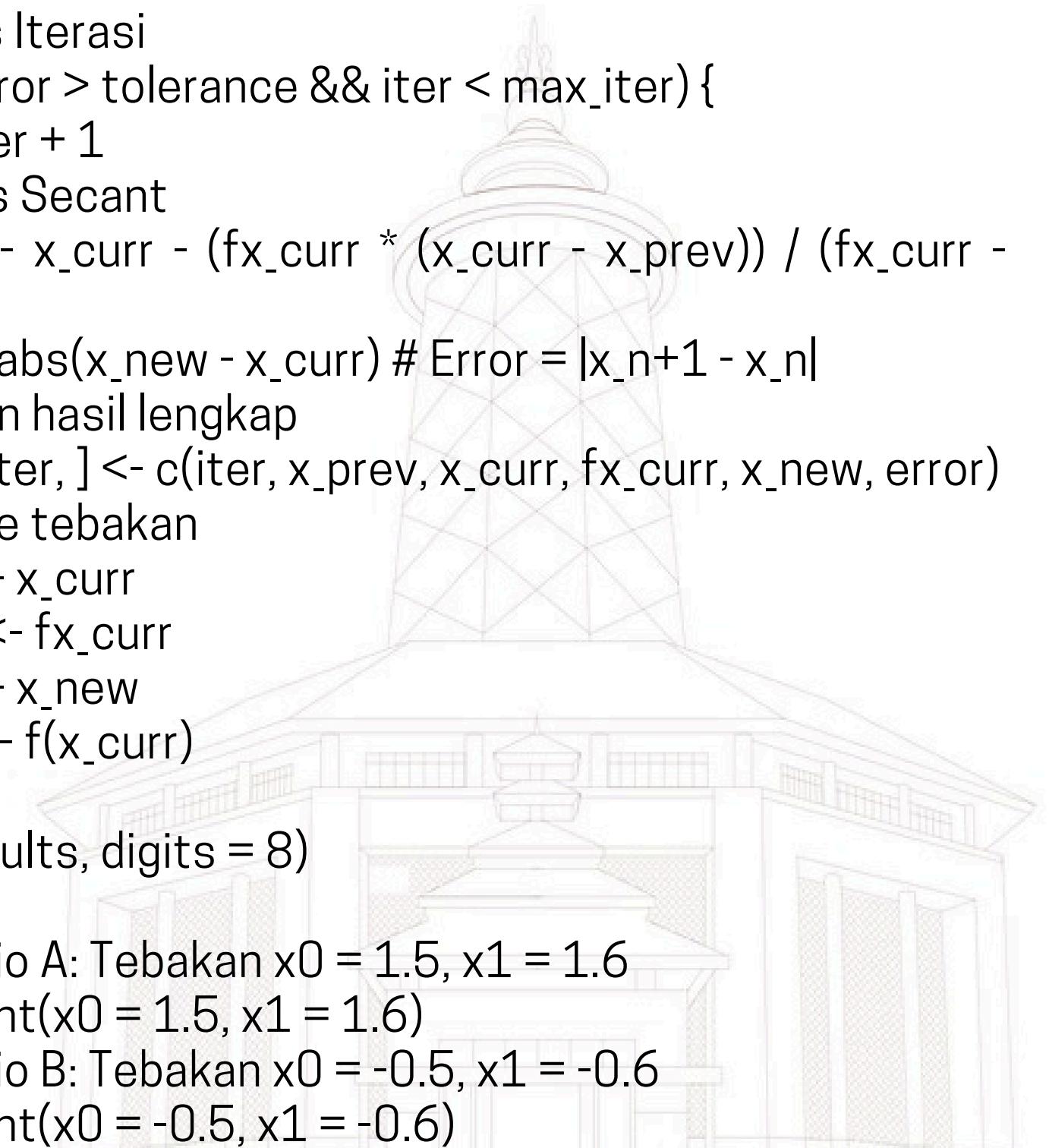
Root Finding

Metode Secant (Contoh 2)

```
# 1. Definisikan f(x)
f <- function(x) {
  return(x^2 - x - 2)
}

# --- Fungsi Helper Secant ---
run_secant <- function(x0, x1, tolerance = 1e-7, max_iter =
20) {
  # Inisialisasi
  x_prev <- x0
  x_curr <- x1
  fx_prev <- f(x_prev)
  fx_curr <- f(x_curr)
  iter <- 0
  error <- 1

  # Siapkan tabel 6-kolom yang benar
  results <- data.frame(Iterasi = integer(),
    xn_min_1 = double(), # x_n-1
    xn = double(), # x_n
    fxn = double(), # f(x_n)
    xn_plus_1 = double(),# x_n+1 (hasil baru)
    Error = double())
}
```



```
# Proses Iterasi
while (error > tolerance && iter < max_iter) {
  iter <- iter + 1
  # Rumus Secant
  x_new <- x_curr - (fx_curr * (x_curr - x_prev)) / (fx_curr -
  fx_prev)
  error <- abs(x_new - x_curr) # Error = |x_n+1 - x_n|
  # Simpan hasil lengkap
  results[iter, ] <- c(iter, x_prev, x_curr, fx_curr, x_new, error)
  # Update tebakan
  x_prev <- x_curr
  fx_prev <- fx_curr
  x_curr <- x_new
  fx_curr <- f(x_curr)
}
print(results, digits = 8)
}

# Skenario A: Tebakan x0 = 1.5, x1 = 1.6
run_secant(x0 = 1.5, x1 = 1.6)
# Skenario B: Tebakan x0 = -0.5, x1 = -0.6
run_secant(x0 = -0.5, x1 = -0.6)
```

Root Finding

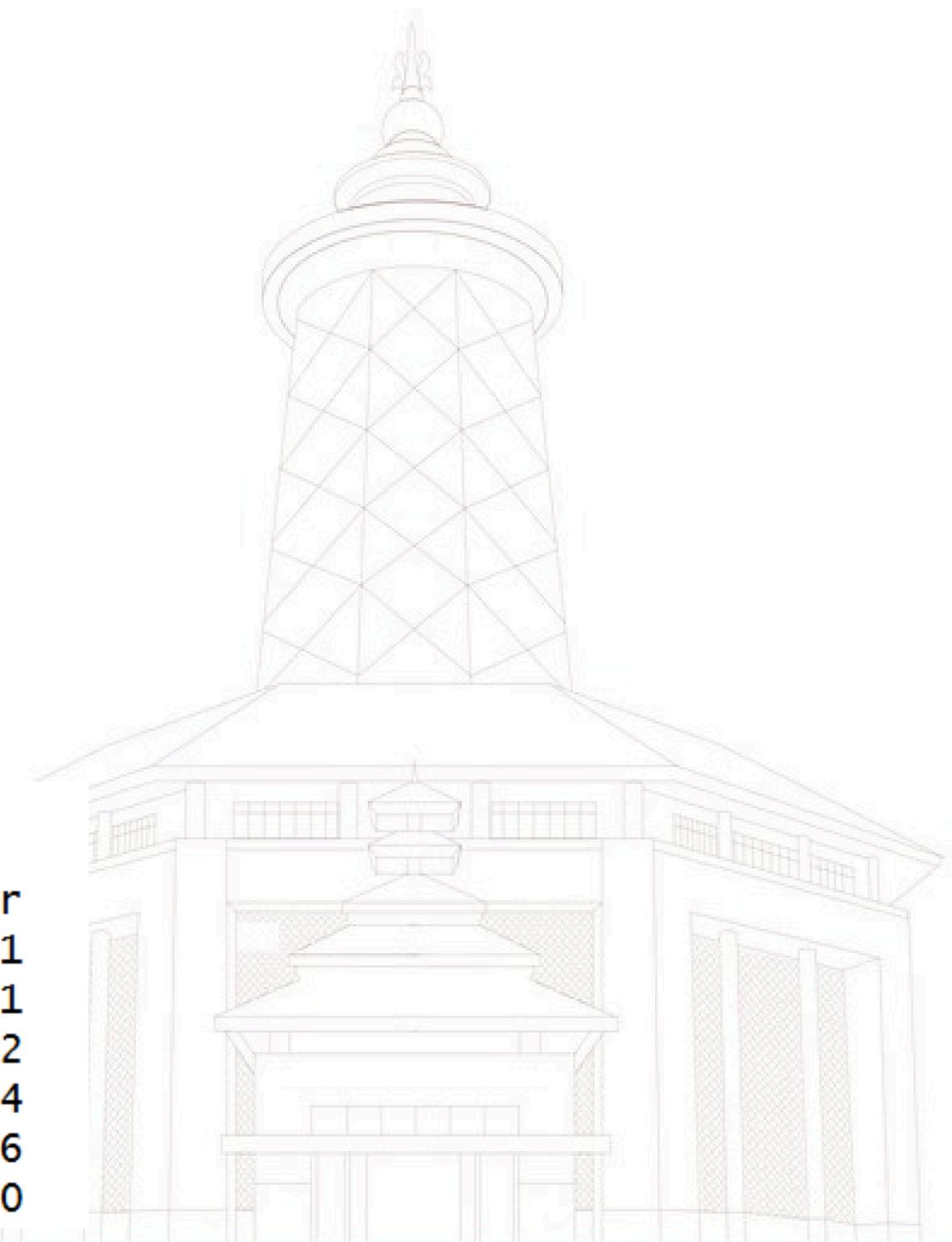
Metode Secant (Contoh 2)

Skenario A (Target $x = 2$)

```
> # Skenario A: Tebakan x0 = 1.5, x1 = 1.6
> run_secant(x0 = 1.5, x1 = 1.6)
  Iterasi  xn_min_1          xn          fxn  xn_plus_1        Error
1       1 1.5000000 1.6000000 -1.0400000e+00 2.0952381 4.9523810e-01
2       2 1.6000000 2.0952381  2.9478458e-01 1.9858657 1.0937237e-01
3       3 2.0952381 1.9858657 -4.2203049e-02 1.9995631 1.3697380e-02
4       4 1.9858657 1.9995631 -1.3104967e-03 2.0000021 4.3896430e-04
5       5 1.9995631 2.0000021  6.2053504e-06 2.0000000 2.0687500e-06
6       6 2.0000021 2.0000000 -9.0382768e-10 2.0000000 3.0127567e-10
```

Skenario B (Target $x = -1$)

```
> # Skenario B: Tebakan x0 = -0.5, x1 = -0.6
> run_secant(x0 = -0.5, x1 = -0.6)
  Iterasi  xn_min_1          xn          fxn  xn_plus_1        Error
1       1 -0.5000000 -0.6000000 -1.0400000e+00 -1.09523810 4.9523810e-01
2       2 -0.6000000 -1.09523810  2.9478458e-01 -0.98586572 1.0937237e-01
3       3 -1.09523810 -0.98586572 -4.2203049e-02 -0.99956310 1.3697380e-02
4       4 -0.98586572 -0.99956310 -1.3104967e-03 -1.00000207 4.3896430e-04
5       5 -0.99956310 -1.00000207  6.2053504e-06 -1.00000000 2.0687500e-06
6       6 -1.00000207 -1.00000000 -9.0382768e-10 -1.00000000 3.0127567e-10
```



Root Finding

Metode Bisection

Metode Biseksi (atau Metode Bagi Dua) adalah salah satu metode pencarian akar numerik yang paling dasar dan robust (andal). Prinsip kerjanya didasarkan pada pembagian interval secara berulang (*interval halving*). Metode ini mengidentifikasi sebuah interval yang dijamin memiliki akar, lalu membagi dua interval tersebut secara terus-menerus, dan mempersempit pencarian ke sub-interval di mana akar tersebut berada.

- Metode ini adalah metode "tertutup" (*bracketing method*) yang memerlukan interval awal $[a, b]$.
- **Syarat Awal:** Interval $[a, b]$ harus dipastikan "mengurung" akar. Syarat ini terpenuhi jika $f(a)$ dan $f(b)$ memiliki tanda yang berlawanan (yaitu, $f(a) \times f(b) < 0$). Berdasarkan Teorema Nilai Antara (*Intermediate Value Theorem*), jika syarat ini terpenuhi, setidaknya satu akar dijamin ada di dalam interval $[a, b]$.



Root Finding

Metode Bisection

- **Proses Iterasi:**
 1. Titik tengah interval dihitung: $c = (a + b)/2$.
 2. Nilai fungsi di titik tengah, $f(c)$, dievaluasi.
 3. Jika $f(c)$ memiliki tanda yang berlawanan dengan $f(a)$ (yaitu $f(a) \times f(c) < 0$), maka akar berada di sub-interval $[a, c]$. Interval baru diset menjadi $[a, c]$ (dimana b baru = c).
 4. Jika tidak (yaitu $f(c)$ berlawanan tanda dengan $f(b)$), maka akar berada di sub-interval $[c, b]$. Interval baru diset menjadi $[c, b]$ (dimana a baru = c).
- Proses ini diulang, di mana lebar interval $[a, b]$ berkurang setengahnya pada setiap iterasi, hingga interval tersebut cukup kecil (sesuai batas toleransi error).





Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 1)

Contoh 1: Mencari Akar dari $f(x) = \cos(x) - x$

Rumus Iterasi: $c = (a + b)/2$ **Rumus Error:** $\text{Error} = (b - a)/2$

- **Kurungan Awal:**

- $a = 0.5 \rightarrow f(0.5) = \cos(0.5) - 0.5 \approx 0.37758\dots$ (**Positif**)
- $b = 1.0 \rightarrow f(1.0) = \cos(1.0) - 1.0 \approx -0.45970\dots$ (**Negatif**)
- Syarat $f(a) \times f(b) < 0$ terpenuhi.



Iterasi 1:

1. **c_1 (Titik Tengah):** $(0.5 + 1.0)/2 = 0.75$
2. **$f(c_1)$:** $f(0.75) = \cos(0.75) - 0.75 \approx -0.01831\dots$ (**Negatif**)
3. **Error:** $(1.0 - 0.5)/2 = 0.25$
4. **Update Kurungan:** $f(c_1)$ (Negatif) menggantikan $f(b)$. Kurungan baru: $[0.5, 0.75]$



Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 1)

Iterasi 2:

1. **c_2 (Titik Tengah): $(0.5 + 0.75)/2 = 0.625$**
2. **$f(c_2)$: $f(0.625) = \cos(0.625) - 0.625 \approx 0.18596\dots$ (Positif)**
3. **Error: $(0.75 - 0.5)/2 = 0.125$**
4. **Update Kurungan: $f(c_2)$ (Positif) menggantikan $f(a)$. Kurungan baru: $[0.625, 0.75]$**

Iterasi 3:

1. **c_3 (Titik Tengah): $(0.625 + 0.75)/2 = 0.6875$**
2. **$f(c_3)$: $f(0.6875) = \cos(0.6875) - 0.6875 \approx 0.08533\dots$ (Positif)**
3. **Error: $(0.75 - 0.625)/2 = 0.0625$**
4. **Update Kurungan: $f(c_3)$ (Positif) menggantikan $f(a)$. Kurungan baru: $[0.6875, 0.75]$**



Root Finding

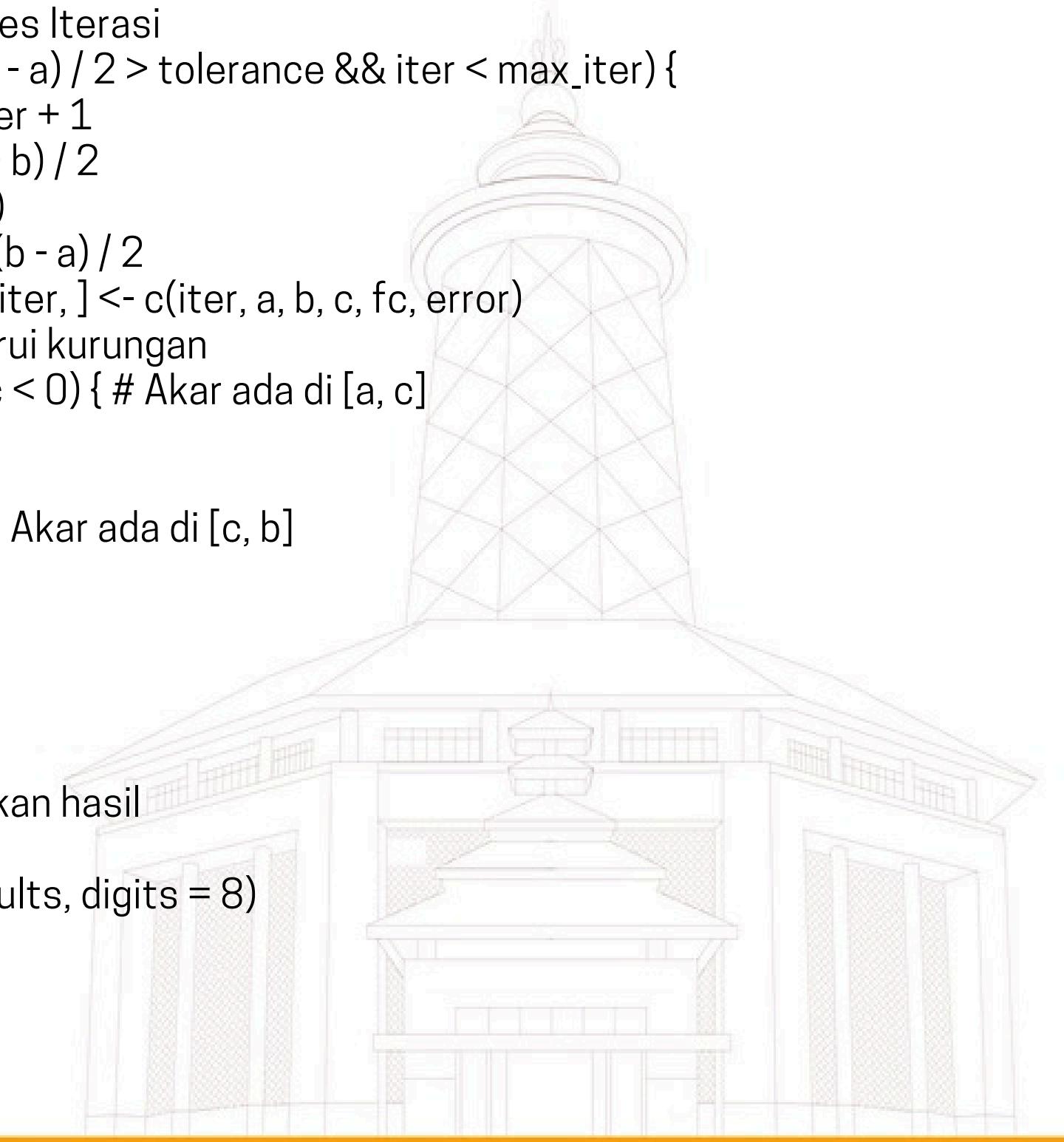
Metode Bisection (Contoh 1)

```
# 1. Definisikan f(x)
f <- function(x) {
  return(cos(x) - x)
}

# 2. Inisialisasi (batas a dan b)
a <- 0.5
b <- 1.0
fa <- f(a)
fb <- f(b)
# Cek syarat awal
if (fa * fb >= 0) {
  stop("Syarat Biseksi tidak terpenuhi. f(a) dan f(b) harus beda tanda.")
}
tolerance <- 1e-7
max_iter <- 30 # Biseksi butuh lebih banyak iterasi
iter <- 0
# Siapkan tabel untuk hasil
results <- data.frame(Iterasi = integer(),
                      a = double(),
                      b = double(),
                      c = double(),    # Titik tengah
                      fc = double(),   # f(c)
                      Error = double())
```

```
# 3. Proses Iterasi
while ( (b - a) / 2 > tolerance && iter < max_iter) {
  iter <- iter + 1
  c <- (a + b) / 2
  fc <- f(c)
  error <- (b - a) / 2
  results[iter, ] <- c(iter, a, b, c, fc, error)
  # Perbarui kurungan
  if (fa * fc < 0) { # Akar ada di [a, c]
    b <- c
    fb <- fc
  } else { # Akar ada di [c, b]
    a <- c
    fa <- fc
  }
}

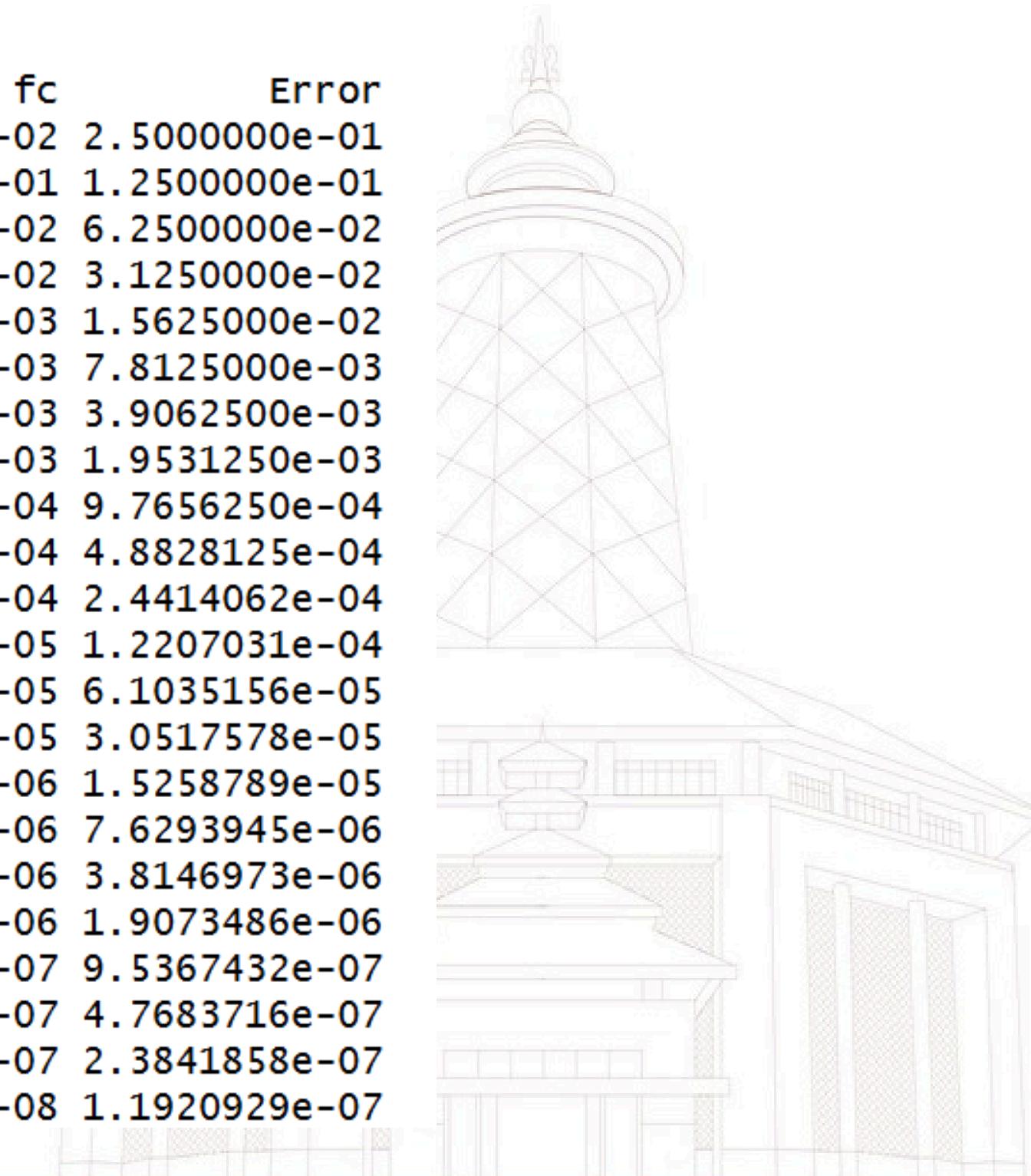
# Tampilkan hasil
print(results, digits = 8)
```



Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 1)

```
> print(results, digits = 8)
    Iterasi      a          b          c        fc      Error
1 1 0.50000000 1.00000000 0.75000000 -1.8311131e-02 2.5000000e-01
2 2 0.50000000 0.75000000 0.62500000 1.8596312e-01 1.2500000e-01
3 3 0.62500000 0.75000000 0.68750000 8.5334946e-02 6.2500000e-02
4 4 0.68750000 0.75000000 0.71875000 3.3879372e-02 3.1250000e-02
5 5 0.71875000 0.75000000 0.73437500 7.8747255e-03 1.5625000e-02
6 6 0.73437500 0.75000000 0.74218750 -5.1957117e-03 7.8125000e-03
7 7 0.73437500 0.74218750 0.73828125 1.3451498e-03 3.9062500e-03
8 8 0.73828125 0.74218750 0.74023438 -1.9238728e-03 1.9531250e-03
9 9 0.73828125 0.74023438 0.73925781 -2.8900915e-04 9.7656250e-04
10 10 0.73828125 0.73925781 0.73876953 5.2815843e-04 4.8828125e-04
11 11 0.73876953 0.73925781 0.73901367 1.1959667e-04 2.4414062e-04
12 12 0.73901367 0.73925781 0.73913574 -8.4700731e-05 1.2207031e-04
13 13 0.73901367 0.73913574 0.73907471 1.7449347e-05 6.1035156e-05
14 14 0.73907471 0.73913574 0.73910522 -3.3625348e-05 3.0517578e-05
15 15 0.73907471 0.73910522 0.73908997 -8.0879147e-06 1.5258789e-05
16 16 0.73907471 0.73908997 0.73908234 4.6807375e-06 7.6293945e-06
17 17 0.73908234 0.73908997 0.73908615 -1.7035833e-06 3.8146973e-06
18 18 0.73908234 0.73908615 0.73908424 1.4885784e-06 1.9073486e-06
19 19 0.73908424 0.73908615 0.73908520 -1.0750208e-07 9.5367432e-07
20 20 0.73908424 0.73908520 0.73908472 6.9053827e-07 4.7683716e-07
21 21 0.73908472 0.73908520 0.73908496 2.9151812e-07 2.3841858e-07
22 22 0.73908496 0.73908520 0.73908508 9.2008025e-08 1.1920929e-07
```



Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 2)

Mencari Akar dari $f(x) = x^2 - x - 2 = 0$

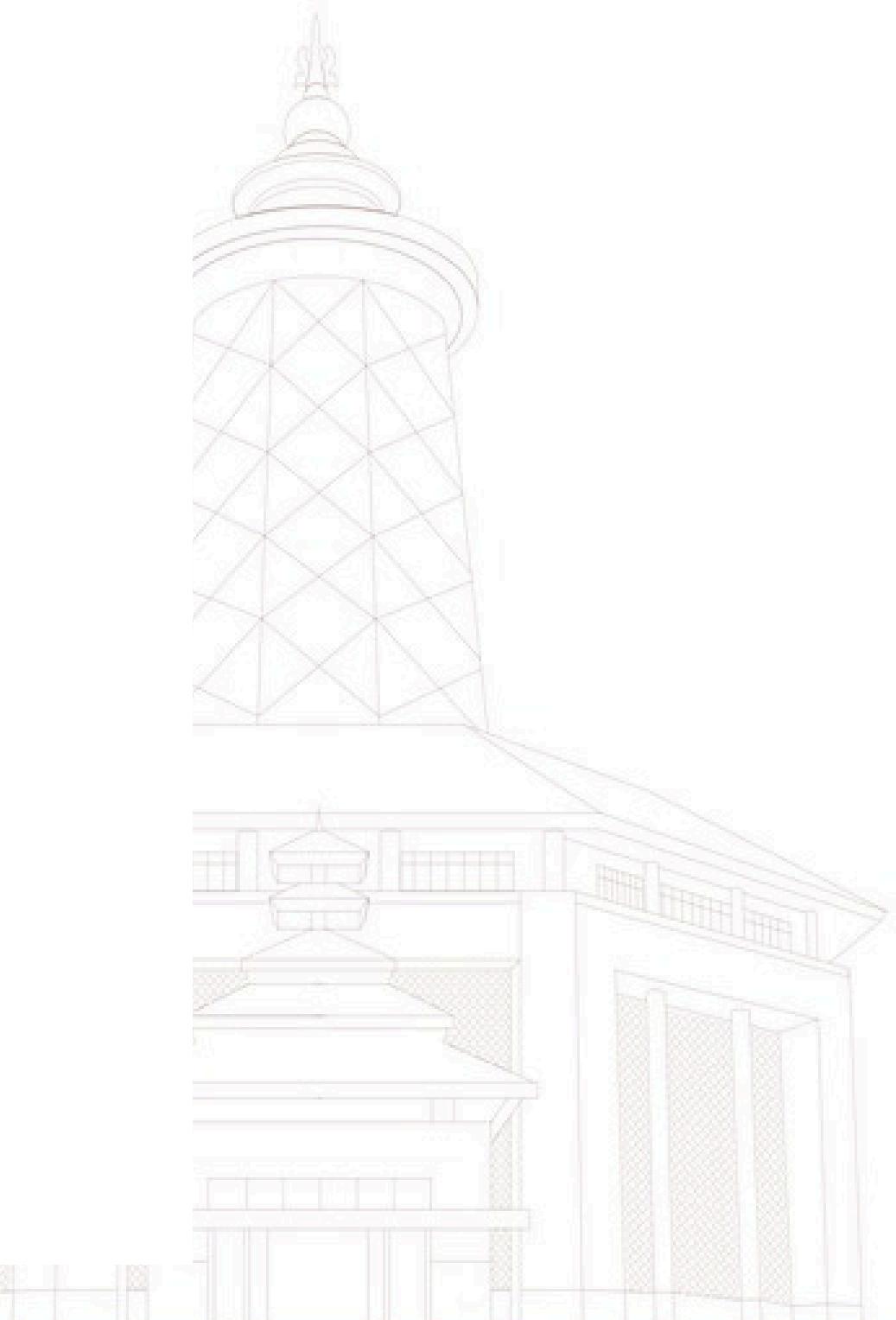
Skenario A (Target $x = 2$)

- **Kurungan Awal:**

- $a = 1.5 \rightarrow f(1.5) = (1.5)^2 - 1.5 - 2 = -1.25$ (**Negatif**)
- $b = 3 \rightarrow f(3) = (3)^2 - 3 - 2 = 4$ (**Positif**)
- Syarat $f(a) \times f(b) < 0$ terpenuhi.

Iterasi 1:

1. **c_1 (Titik Tengah):** $(1.5 + 3)/2 = 2.25$
2. **$f(c_1)$:** $f(2.25) = (2.25)^2 - 2.25 - 2 = 0.8125$ (**Positif**)
3. **Error:** $(3 - 1.5)/2 = 0.75$
4. **Update Kurungan:** $f(c_1)$ (Positif) menggantikan $f(b)$. Kurungan baru: $[1.5, 2.25]$





Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 2)

Iterasi 2:

1. **c_2 (Titik Tengah): $(1.5 + 2.25)/2 = 1.875$**
2. **$f(c_2)$: $f(1.875) = (1.875)^2 - 1.875 - 2 = -0.359375$ (Negatif)**
3. **Error: $(2.25 - 1.5)/2 = 0.375$**
4. **Update Kurungan:** $f(c_2)$ (Negatif) menggantikan $f(a)$. Kurungan baru: $[1.875, 2.25]$

Iterasi 3:

1. **c_3 (Titik Tengah): $(1.875 + 2.25)/2 = 2.0625$**
2. **$f(c_3)$: $f(2.0625) = (2.0625)^2 - 2.0625 - 2 = 0.19140625$ (Positif)**
3. **Error: $(2.25 - 1.875)/2 = 0.1875$**
4. **Update Kurungan:** $f(c_3)$ (Positif) menggantikan $f(b)$. Kurungan baru: $[1.875, 2.0625]$





Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 2)

Skenario B (Target $x = -1$)

- **Kurungan Awal:**

- $a = -2 \rightarrow f(-2) = (-2)^2 - (-2) - 2 = 4$ (**Positif**)
- $b = -0.5 \rightarrow f(-0.5) = (-0.5)^2 - (-0.5) - 2 = -1.25$ (**Negatif**)
- Syarat $f(a) \times f(b) < 0$ terpenuhi.

Iterasi 1:

1. c_1 (**Titik Tengah**): $(-2 + -0.5)/2 = -1.25$
2. $f(c_1)$: $f(-1.25) = (-1.25)^2 - (-1.25) - 2 = 0.8125$ (**Positif**)
3. **Error**: $(-0.5 - (-2))/2 = 0.75$
4. **Update Kurungan**: $f(c_1)$ (Positif) menggantikan $f(a)$. Kurungan baru: $[-1.25, -0.5]$



Root Finding

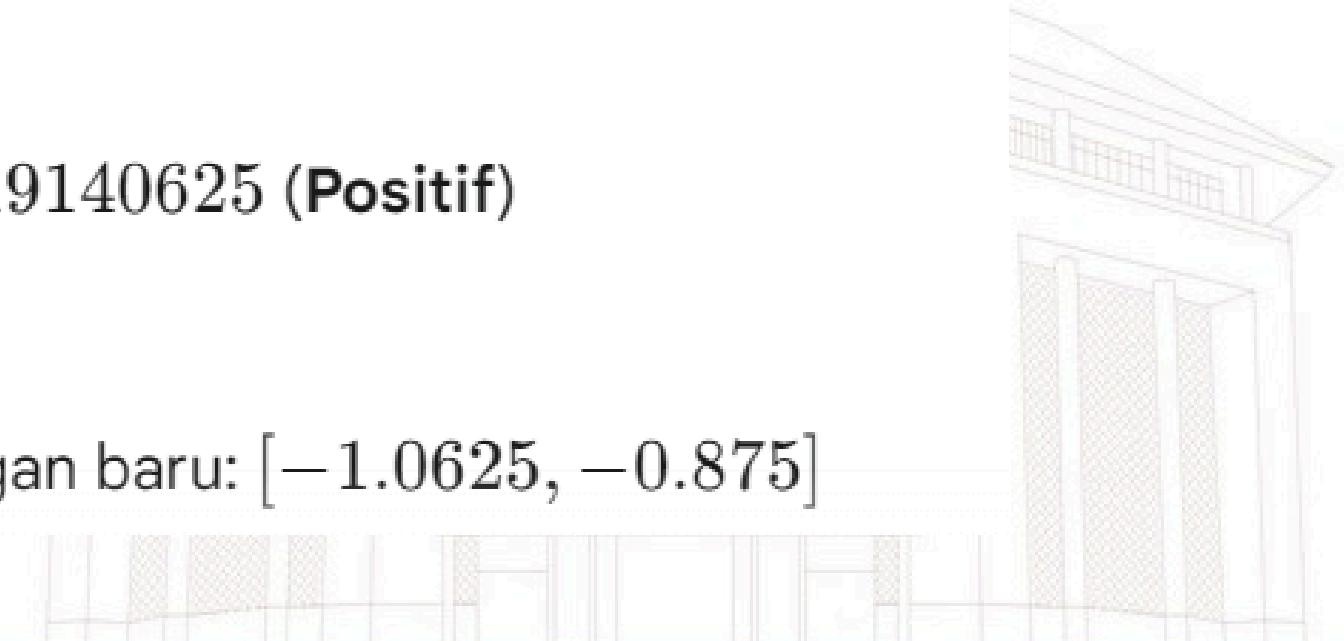
Metode Bisection (Contoh 2)

Iterasi 2:

1. **c_2 (Titik Tengah):** $(-1.25 + -0.5)/2 = -0.875$
2. **$f(c_2)$:** $f(-0.875) = (-0.875)^2 - (-0.875) - 2 = -0.359375$ (**Negatif**)
3. **Error:** $(-0.5 - (-1.25))/2 = 0.375$
4. **Update Kurungan:** $f(c_2)$ (Negatif) menggantikan $f(b)$. Kurungan baru: $[-1.25, -0.875]$

Iterasi 3:

1. **c_3 (Titik Tengah):** $(-1.25 + -0.875)/2 = -1.0625$
2. **$f(c_3)$:** $f(-1.0625) = (-1.0625)^2 - (-1.0625) - 2 = 0.19140625$ (**Positif**)
3. **Error:** $(-0.875 - (-1.25))/2 = 0.1875$
4. **Update Kurungan:** $f(c_3)$ (Positif) menggantikan $f(a)$. Kurungan baru: $[-1.0625, -0.875]$





Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 2)

```
# 1. Definisikan f(x)
f <- function(x) {
  return(x^2 - x - 2)
}

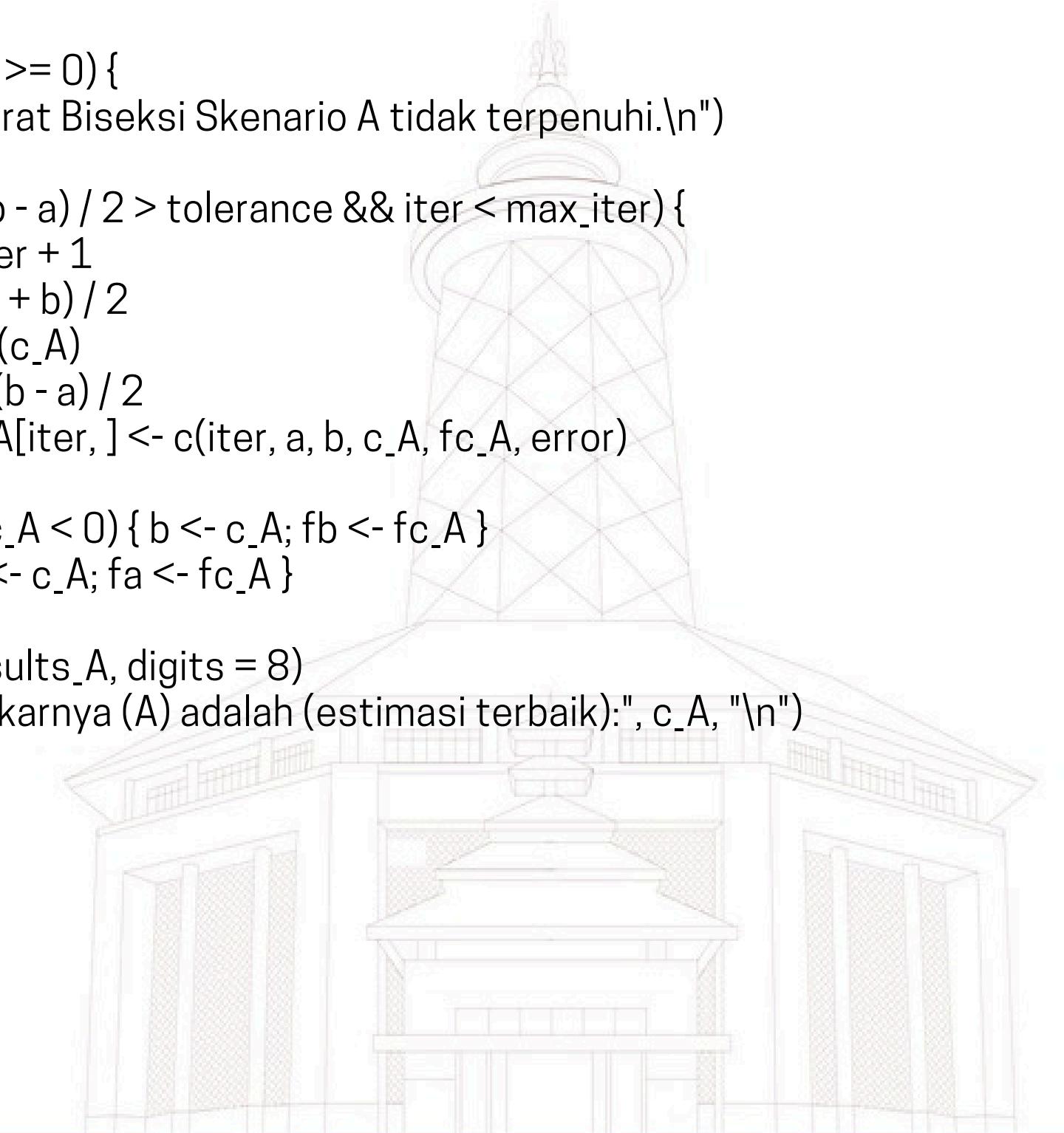
# Inisialisasi umum
tolerance <- 1e-7
max_iter <- 30

cat("\nKASUS 2: f(x) = x^2 - x - 2\n")
cat("-----\n")

# --- SKENARIO A (Target 2) ---
cat("Skenario A: Target 2 (Kurungan [1.5, 3])\n")
a <- 1.5
b <- 3
fa <- f(a)
fb <- f(b)
iter <- 0
results_A <- data.frame(Iterasi = integer(), a = double(), b = double(),
                        c = double(), fc = double(), Error = double())
```

```
if (fa * fb >= 0) {
  cat("Syarat Biseksi Skenario A tidak terpenuhi.\n")
} else {
  while ((b - a) / 2 > tolerance && iter < max_iter) {
    iter <- iter + 1
    c_A <- (a + b) / 2
    fc_A <- f(c_A)
    error <- (b - a) / 2
    results_A[iter, ] <- c(iter, a, b, c_A, fc_A, error)

    if (fa * fc_A < 0) { b <- c_A; fb <- fc_A }
    else { a <- c_A; fa <- fc_A }
  }
  print(results_A, digits = 8)
  cat("\nAkarnya (A) adalah (estimasi terbaik):", c_A, "\n")
}
```





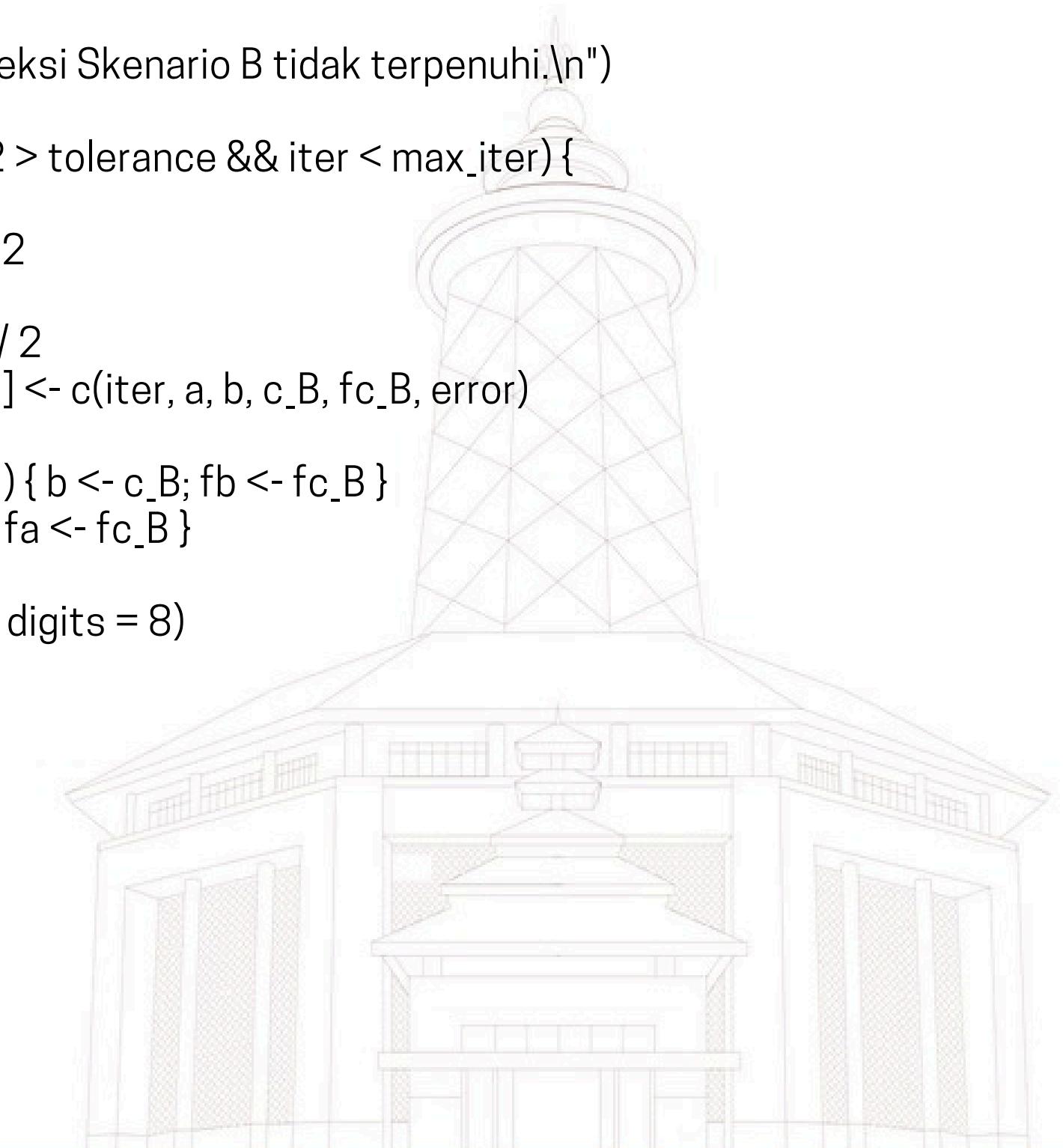
Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 2)

```
# --- SKENARIO B (Target -1) ---
cat("Skenario B: Target -1 (Kurungan [-2, -0.5])\n")
a<- -2
b <- -0.5
fa <- f(a)
fb <- f(b)
iter <- 0
results_B <- data.frame(Iterasi = integer(), a = double(), b = double(),
                         c = double(), fc = double(), Error = double())
```

```
if (fa * fb >= 0) {
  cat("Syarat Biseksi Skenario B tidak terpenuhi.\n")
} else {
  while ( (b - a) / 2 > tolerance && iter < max_iter) {
    iter <- iter + 1
    c_B <- (a + b) / 2
    fc_B <- f(c_B)
    error <- (b - a) / 2
    results_B[iter, ] <- c(iter, a, b, c_B, fc_B, error)

    if (fa * fc_B < 0) { b <- c_B; fb <- fc_B }
    else { a <- c_B; fa <- fc_B }
  }
  print(results_B, digits = 8)
}
```

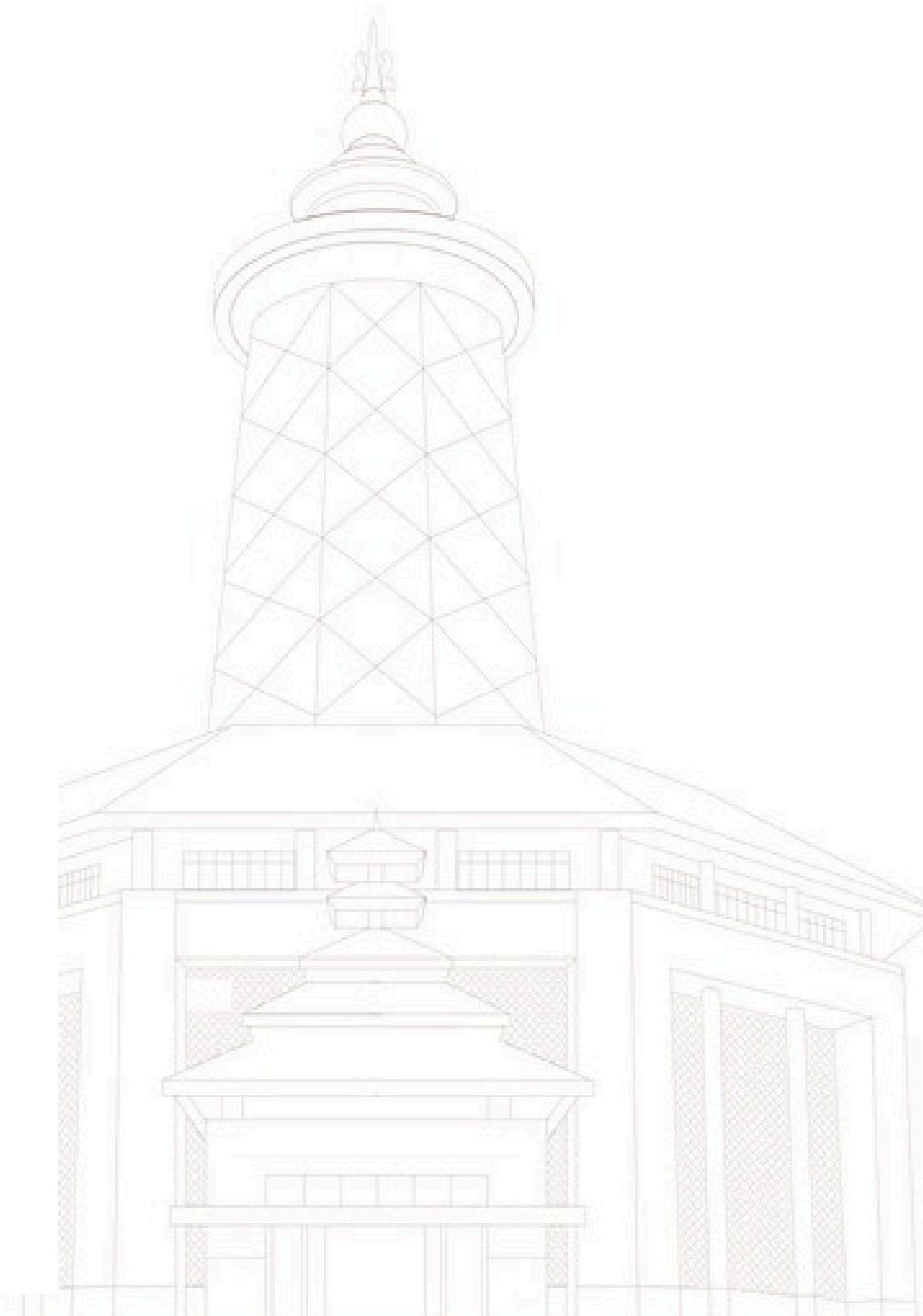


Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 2)

```
+ print(results_A, digits = 8)
+ cat("\nAkarnya (A) adalah (estimasi terbaik):", c_A, "\n")
+
  Iterasi      a      b      c      fc      Error
1   1 1.5000000 3.0000000 2.2500000 8.1250000e-01 7.5000000e-01
2   2 1.5000000 2.2500000 1.8750000 -3.5937500e-01 3.7500000e-01
3   3 1.8750000 2.2500000 2.0625000 1.9140625e-01 1.8750000e-01
4   4 1.8750000 2.0625000 1.9687500 -9.2773438e-02 9.3750000e-02
5   5 1.9687500 2.0625000 2.0156250 4.7119141e-02 4.6875000e-02
6   6 1.9687500 2.0156250 1.9921875 -2.3376465e-02 2.3437500e-02
7   7 1.9921875 2.0156250 2.0039062 1.1734009e-02 1.1718750e-02
8   8 1.9921875 2.0039062 1.9980469 -5.8555603e-03 5.8593750e-03
9   9 1.9980469 2.0039062 2.0009766 2.9306412e-03 2.9296875e-03
10  10 1.9980469 2.0009766 1.9995117 -1.4646053e-03 1.4648438e-03
11  11 1.9995117 2.0009766 2.0002441 7.3248148e-04 7.3242188e-04
12  12 1.9995117 2.0002441 1.9998779 -3.6619604e-04 3.6621094e-04
13  13 1.9998779 2.0002441 2.0000610 1.8310919e-04 1.8310547e-04
14  14 1.9998779 2.0000610 1.9999695 -9.1551803e-05 9.1552734e-05
15  15 1.9999695 2.0000610 2.0000153 4.5776600e-05 4.5776367e-05
16  16 1.9999695 2.0000153 1.9999924 -2.2888125e-05 2.2888184e-05
17  17 1.9999924 2.0000153 2.0000038 1.1444106e-05 1.1444092e-05
18  18 1.9999924 2.0000038 1.9999981 -5.7220423e-06 5.7220459e-06
19  19 1.9999981 2.0000038 2.0000010 2.8610239e-06 2.8610229e-06
20  20 1.9999981 2.0000010 1.9999995 -1.4305112e-06 1.4305115e-06
21  21 1.9999995 2.0000010 2.0000002 7.1525579e-07 7.1525574e-07
22  22 1.9999995 2.0000002 1.9999999 -3.5762785e-07 3.5762787e-07
23  23 1.9999999 2.0000002 2.0000001 1.7881394e-07 1.7881393e-07
```

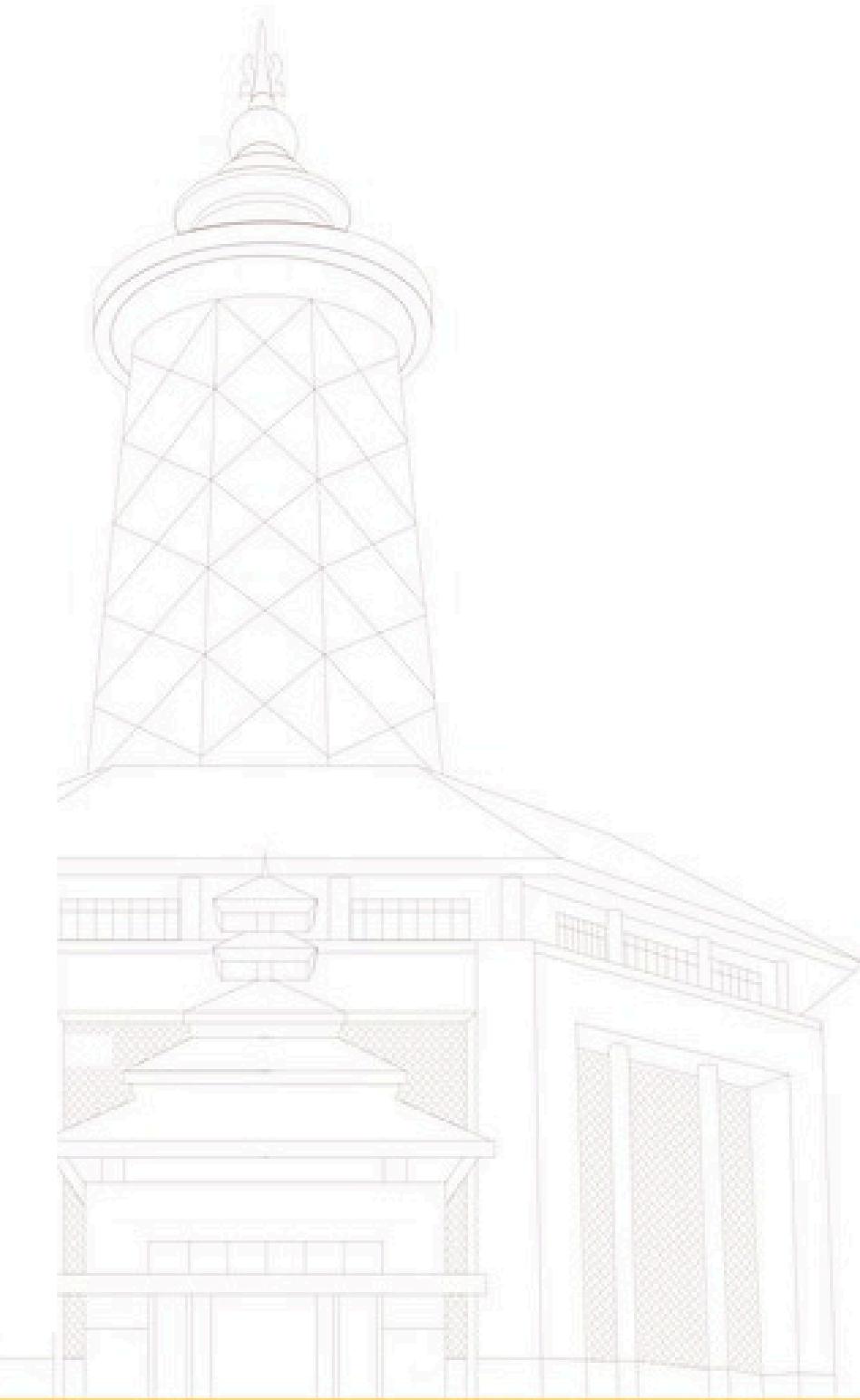
Akarnya (A) adalah (estimasi terbaik): 2



Root Finding

Metode Bisection (Contoh 2)

```
+     print(results_B, digits = 8)
+
  Iterasi      a          b          c          fc        Error
1   1 -2.0000000 -0.5000000 -1.2500000  8.125000e-01 7.500000e-01
2   2 -1.2500000 -0.5000000 -0.8750000 -3.5937500e-01 3.7500000e-01
3   3 -1.2500000 -0.8750000 -1.0625000  1.9140625e-01 1.8750000e-01
4   4 -1.0625000 -0.8750000 -0.9687500 -9.2773438e-02 9.3750000e-02
5   5 -1.0625000 -0.9687500 -1.01562500  4.7119141e-02 4.6875000e-02
6   6 -1.0156250 -0.9687500 -0.99218750 -2.3376465e-02 2.3437500e-02
7   7 -1.0156250 -0.99218750 -1.00390625  1.1734009e-02 1.1718750e-02
8   8 -1.0039062 -0.99218750 -0.99804688 -5.8555603e-03 5.8593750e-03
9   9 -1.0039062 -0.99804688 -1.00097656  2.9306412e-03 2.9296875e-03
10  10 -1.0009766 -0.99804688 -0.99951172 -1.4646053e-03 1.4648438e-03
11  11 -1.0009766 -0.99951172 -1.00024414  7.3248148e-04 7.3242188e-04
12  12 -1.0002441 -0.99951172 -0.99987793 -3.6619604e-04 3.6621094e-04
13  13 -1.0002441 -0.99987793 -1.00006104  1.8310919e-04 1.8310547e-04
14  14 -1.0000610 -0.99987793 -0.99996948 -9.1551803e-05 9.1552734e-05
15  15 -1.0000610 -0.99996948 -1.00001526  4.5776600e-05 4.5776367e-05
16  16 -1.0000153 -0.99996948 -0.99999237 -2.2888125e-05 2.2888184e-05
17  17 -1.0000153 -0.99999237 -1.00000381  1.1444106e-05 1.1444092e-05
18  18 -1.0000038 -0.99999237 -0.99999809 -5.7220423e-06 5.7220459e-06
19  19 -1.0000038 -0.99999809 -1.00000095  2.8610239e-06 2.8610229e-06
20  20 -1.0000010 -0.99999809 -0.99999952 -1.4305112e-06 1.4305115e-06
21  21 -1.0000010 -0.99999952 -1.00000024  7.1525579e-07 7.1525574e-07
22  22 -1.0000002 -0.99999952 -0.99999988 -3.5762785e-07 3.5762787e-07
23  23 -1.0000002 -0.99999988 -1.00000006  1.7881394e-07 1.7881393e-07
```





SEE YOU NEXT WEEK !

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