

PEMBAHASAN UTS ASA

- 1) a. Kasus terbaik terjadi ketika $a_0 > 1$
Kasus terburuk terjadi ketika $a_n = 1$

b. $T_{\min}(n) = 0$
 $T_{\max}(n) = n$

c. Kompleksitas linear $\rightarrow O(n)$

- 2) a. Kompleksitas Konstan $\rightarrow O(1)$

Berapapun ukuran data/masukan yang diterima, algoritma akan memiliki jumlah langkah yang sama untuk dieksekusi

Contoh :

Algoritma menambahkan elemen baru dalam linked list

```
> void add-list (node * anchor, node * new-list)
{
    new-list → next = anchor → next ;
    anchor → next = new-list ;
}
```

- b. Kompleksitas linear $\rightarrow O(n)$

Algoritma dengan kompleksitas linear tumbuh selaras dengan pertumbuhan ukuran data.

Contoh :

Algoritma linear search pada python

```
> def linear_search (lst, search) :
    for i in range (0, len(lst)) :
        if lst [i] == search :
            print ("Nilai ditemukan pada posisi " + str(i))
            return 0
    print ("Nilai tidak ditemukan")
    return -1
```

- c. Kompleksitas polinomial $\rightarrow O(n^m)$

Algoritma tidak efisien, langkah penyelesaian jauh lebih besar daripada jumlah data.

Contoh :

```
def kali (a,b) :
    res = 0
    for i in range (a) :
```

for j in range (b) :

res += 1

return res

3) a. $T(n) = 5n + 1024 = O(n)$

$$5n + 1024 \leq 5n + 1024n, n \geq 1$$

$$\leq 1029n$$

$$T(n) \leq C f(n)$$

$$C = 1029, n_0 = 1$$

b. $T(n) = 1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n = O(n^2)$

$$\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \leq O(n^2), n \geq 1$$

$$\frac{(n^2 + n)}{2} \leq O(n^2)$$

$$\frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2} \leq n^2 + n^2$$

$$\leq 2n^2$$

$$C_0 = 2, n = 1$$

c. $T(n) = 4 \cdot 2^n + n^2 = O(n^2)$

$$4 \cdot 2^n + n^2 \leq 4 \cdot n^2 + n^2, n \geq 1$$

$$(4 \cdot 2^n) + n^2 \leq 5(n^2)$$

$$C_0 = 5, n = 1$$

d. $T(n) = \log n^5 = O(\log n)$

$$5 \log n \leq 6 \log n, n \geq 1$$

$$C_0 = 6, n_0 = 1$$

e. $T(n) = 8 \log 4^n = O(n)$

$$n \times 8 \log 4 \leq 5n, n \geq 1$$

$$C = 5, n_0 = 1$$

4) a. $T(n) = 2n^4 + 5n^3 + 10n + 4$

$$2n^4 + 5n^3 + 10n + 4 \leq 2n^4 + 5n^4 + 10n^4 + 4n^4$$

$$\leq 21n^4, n \geq 1$$

$$C = 21, n_0 = 1 \quad \text{Big } O = O(n^4)$$

$$2n^4 + 5n^3 + 10n + 4 \geq 2n^4$$

$$C = 2, n_0 = 1$$

$$\text{Omega } \Omega = (n^4)$$

$$\text{jadi Big } \Theta = \Theta(n^4)$$

b. $T(n) = 3n^2 + 2n \log n$

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

$$\leq 5n^2, n \geq 1$$

$$C = 5, n_0 = 1$$

$$\text{Big } O = O(n^2)$$

$$3n^2 + 2n \log n \geq 3n^2$$

$$C=3, n_0=1$$

$$\text{Omega } \Omega = (n^2)$$

$$\text{Maka Big } \theta = \theta(n^2)$$

$$c. \quad 6n^3 + (\log n)^4 = O(n^3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6n^3 + (\log n)^4 &\leq Cn^3 \\ &\leq 6n^3 + n^3 \\ &\leq 7n^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$C_0 = 7 \text{ dan } n_0 = 1$$

$$\text{Big } O = O(n^3)$$

$$6n^3 + (\log n)^4 \geq 6n^3$$

$$C=6, n_0=1$$

$$\text{Omega } \Omega = (n^3)$$

$$\text{Mk Big } \theta = \theta(n^3)$$

5) Relasi Rekurens :

$$T(n) = 0, n=0$$

$$T(n) = T(n-1) + 1, n > 0$$

Kompleksitas Waktu

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

$$= [T(n-2) + 1] + 1 = T(n-2) + 2 \quad \text{substitusikan } T(n-1) = T(n-2) + 1$$

$$= [T(n-3) + 2] + 1 = T(n-3) + 3 \quad \text{substitusikan } T(n-2) = T(n-3) + 1$$

$$= \dots$$

$$= T(0) + n$$

$$= 0 + n$$

$$\text{Jadi, } \begin{aligned} T(n) &= n \\ T(n) &\in O(n) \end{aligned}$$