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Kelas : A

Tugas Modul 3 - Analgo

1) $T(n) = 2 + 4 + 8 + 16 + \dots + 2^n$

$= \frac{2(2^n - 1)}{2 - 1} = 2(2^n - 1) = 2^{n+1} - 2$

$T(n) = 2^{n+1} - 2 = O(2^n)$

$T(n) \leq Cf(n)$ { $n_0 = 1$

$2^{n+1} - 2 \leq C \cdot 2^n$ $2 - \frac{2}{2} \leq C$

$2 - \frac{2}{2^n} \leq C$ $C \geq 1$

2) $T(n) = pn^2 + qn + r$

∴ $O(n^2) \rightarrow$ Big O { $n_0 = 1$

$T(n) \leq Cf(n)$ $p+q+r \leq C$

$pn^2 + qn + r \leq Cn^2$ $C \geq p+q+r$

$p + \frac{q}{n} + \frac{r}{n^2} \leq C$

∴ $\Omega(n^2) \rightarrow$ Big Ω { $n_0 = 1$

$T(n) \geq Cf(n)$ $p+q+r \geq C$

$pn^2 + qn + r \geq Cn$ $c \leq p+q+r$

$pn + q + \frac{r}{n} \geq C$

∴ Karena big O = big Ω = n^2, maka big θ = n^2

3)
```
for k ← i to n do
    for i ← 1 to n do
        for j ← to n do
            wij ← wij or wik or wkj → n.n.n → T(n) n^3
        endfor
    endfor
endfor
```

* Big O: $n^3 \leq C n^3$, $1 \leq C$, $C \geq 1$
* Big Ω: $n^3 \geq C n^3$, $C \leq 1$
* Big θ: Big O = Big Ω maka Big θ pun sama, Big θ = $\theta(n^3)$

4) Algoritma penjumlahan matrice n×m

```
for i ← 1 to n do
    for j ← i to n do
        mij ← aij + bij → n.n → T(n) = n^2
    endfor
endfor
```

* Big O: $n^2 \leq C n^2$, $1 \leq C$, $C \geq 1$
* Big Ω: $n^2 \geq C n^2$, $1 \geq C$, $C \leq 1$
* Big O = Big Ω maka Big θ bernilai sama, Big θ = $\theta(n^2)$

5) Algoritma menyalin lank

```
for i ← 1 to n do
    ai ← bi        ⇒ n = T(n)
endfor
```

* Big O: $n \leq Cn$, $1 \leq C$, $C \geq 1$
* Big Ω: $n \geq cn$, $1 \geq C$, $c \leq 1$
* Big O = Big Ω, maka Big θ bernilai sama, Big θ = $\theta(n)$

6.) a. jumlah operasi perbandingan

$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + \dots + (n-1) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ kali

b. Berapa kali maksimum pertukaran elemen-elemen tabel dilakukan

$\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ kali

c. Hitung kompleksitas

- Best case (semua telah terurut)

$\frac{(n-1)n}{2}$ kali, $T_{min}(n) = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{n^2 - n}{2}$

- Worst case (semua data harus ditukar)

perbandingan → $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$

memasukkan nilai → $\frac{3n(n-1)}{2}$

$T_{max}(n) = \frac{4n(n-1)}{2} = 2n^2 - 2n$

Big O { Big Ω

$2n^2 - 2n \leq Cn^2$ $\frac{n^2 - n}{2} \geq Cn^2$

$2 - \frac{2}{n} \leq C$ $1/2 - 1/2n \geq C$

$n_0 = 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \leq C$ $n_0 = 1 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \geq C$ $C \leq 0$

$C \geq 0$

7) a. Algoritma A → O (log N)

b. Algoritma B → O (N log N)

c. Algoritma C → O (N^2)

Jika N = 8 maka algoritma yang paling efektif ?

a. $O(\log 8) = O(^3\log 2)$ → yang paling efektif

b. $O(^8\log 8) = O(^{2^3}\log 2)$ { karena makin kecil O() makin efektif

c. $O(8^2) = O(64)$

8.) Operasi memasukkan nilai

- $b_n \leftarrow a_n$ 1 kali
- $b_k \leftarrow a_k + b_k + 1 + x$ n kali

$T(n) = n+1$

$O(n) =$ untuk p^2

Algoritma P

Perjumlahan n kali

Perkalian n kali

$T(n) = 2n$

P2 lebih baik dari P