LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM 4 ANALISIS ALGORITMA



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Studi Kasus 1: MERGE SORT

Setelah Anda mengetahui Algoritma Merge-Sort mengadopsi paradigma divide & conquer, lakukan Hal berikut:

- Buat program Merge-Sort dengan bahasa C++
- 2. Kompleksitas waktu algoritma merge sort adalah O(n lg n). Cari tahu kecepatan komputer Anda dalam memproses program. Hitung berapa running time yang dibutuhkan apabila input untuk merge sort-nya adalah 20?

```
1. #include <iostream>
2. #include <chrono>
3. #include <unistd.h>
using namespace std;
5. void merge(int *,int, int , int );
6. void merge_sort(int *arr, int low, int high){
7.
8.
        int mid;
9.
        if (low < high){</pre>
10.
            mid=(low+high)/2;
11.
12.
            merge sort(arr,low,mid);
            merge_sort(arr,mid+1,high);
13.
14.
            merge(arr,low,high,mid);
15.
        }
16.}
17.
18. void merge(int *arr, int low, int high, int mid){
        int i, j, k, c[50];
20.
        i = low;
21.
        k = low;
22.
        j = mid + 1;
        while (i <= mid && j <= high) {</pre>
23.
24.
            if (arr[i] < arr[j]) {</pre>
25.
                c[k] = arr[i];
26.
                k++;
27.
                i++;
28.
            }
29.
            else {
30.
                c[k] = arr[j];
31.
                k++;
32.
                j++;
33.
            }
34.
35.
        while (i <= mid) {</pre>
36.
            c[k] = arr[i];
37.
            k++;
38.
            i++;
39.
        while (j <= high) {</pre>
40.
41.
            c[k] = arr[j];
42.
            k++;
43.
            j++;
44.
45.
        for (i = low; i < k; i++) {</pre>
46.
            arr[i] = c[i];
47.
```

```
48.}
49.
50.
51. int main(){
52. int arr[20], num;
53.
        cout<<"Masukkan banyak data : ";</pre>
54.
        cin>>num;
55.
        cout<<"Masukkan Data : ";</pre>
56.
       for (int i = 0; i < num; i++) {</pre>
57.
            cin>>arr[i];
58.
59.
        auto start = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
60.
        merge_sort(arr, 0, num-1);
61.
        auto end = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
62.
        auto elapsed =
63.
        std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::nanoseconds>(end - start);
64.
65.
        cout<<"Data setelah di sorting\n";</pre>
66.
        for (int i = 0; i < num; i++){</pre>
            cout<<arr[i]<<" ";</pre>
67.
68.
69.
        cout << "\nElapsed time in nanoseconds : " << elapsed.count()<< " ns" << endl;</pre>
70.
71.}
```

Kompleksitas waktu:

```
Masukkan banyak data : 10
Masukkan Data : 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Data setelah di sorting
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Elapsed time in nanoseconds : 700 ns
```

Studi Kasus 2: SELECTION SORT

Selection sort merupakan salah satu algoritma sorting yang berparadigma divide & conquer. Untuk membedah algoritma selection sort, lakukan langkah-langkah berikut:

- Pelajari cara kerja algoritma selection sort
- Tentukan T(n) dari rekurensi (pengulangan) selection sort berdasarkan penentuan rekurensi divide & conquer:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \theta(1) & \text{if } n \le c \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + D(n) + C(n) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Selesaikan persamaan rekurensi T(n) dengan metode recursion-tree untuk mendapatkan kompleksitas waktu asimptotiknya dalam Big-O, Big-Ω, dan Big-Θ
- Lakukan implementasi koding program untuk algoritma selection sort dengan menggunakan bahasa C++

2 · Selection Subproblem =1 subproblem= n-1 Masalah sokiep su Walten pombagian = n -11- penggabungan =n T(n) = {@(i) T(n-1) + 0(n) Worst (a)6 T(n): Cn+ Cn-C+(n-2c+...+2c+cn $\sqrt{n-1}$ = ((n-1) (n-2) + Cn 1 / 1-2 $= c(\frac{n^{2}-3n^{2}}{2}) + cn$ $= c(\frac{n^{3}}{2}) - \frac{3n}{2} + 1 + cn$ $= c(\frac{n^{3}}{2}) - \frac{3n}{2} + 1 + cn$ 1 1 -3 Bost caso = 0 (n) T(n)=(n+(n-cf(n-zc+...+zc+(n $= \left(\frac{(n-1)(n-y)}{2} + (n-y) \right)$ $= C\left(\left(\frac{n^2 - 3n + 2}{2}\right) + \left(n\right)$ $= C\left(\frac{n^2 - 3n + 2}{2}\right) + Cn$ Avg Coso = $T(n) = n^2 + n^2 = n^2$ = (H) (n)

```
1. #include<iostream>
2. #include <chrono>
3. #include <unistd.h>
4. using namespace std;
5. void swap(int &a, int &b) {
6.
       int temp;
7.
       temp = a;
8. a = b;
9.
       b = temp;
10.}
11. void printData(int *array, int length) {
12. for(int i = 0; i<length; i++)</pre>
13.
          cout << array[i] << " ";</pre>
14. cout << endl;</pre>
15. }
16. void selectionSort(int *array, int length) {
17.
       int i, j, imin;
       for(i = 0; i<length-1; i++) {</pre>
18.
19.
          imin = i;
          for(j = i+1; j<length; j++)</pre>
20.
21.
             if(array[j] < array[imin])</pre>
22.
                imin = j;
23.
             swap(array[i], array[imin]);
24.
25. }
26. int main() {
27.
       int n,arr[30];
28.
       cout << "Masukkan banyak data : ";</pre>
29.
       cin >> n;
30.
       cout << "Masukkan Data : ";</pre>
31.
       for(int i = 0; i<n; i++) {</pre>
32.
          cin >> arr[i];
33.
34.
       auto start = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
35.
       selectionSort(arr, n);
       auto end = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
36.
37. auto elapsed = std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::nanoseconds>(end - start);
       cout << "Data setelah di-Sorting : ";</pre>
39. printData(arr, n);
40.
       cout << "\nElapsed time in nanoseconds : " << elapsed.count()<< " ns" << endl;</pre>
41.}
```

```
Masukkan banyak data : 10
Masukkan Data : 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Data setelah di-Sorting : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Elapsed time in nanoseconds : 600 ns
```

Studi Kasus 3: INSERTION SORT

Insertion sort merupakan salah satu algoritma sorting yang berparadigma divide & conquer. Untuk membedah algoritma insertion sort, lakukan langkah-langkah berikut:

- Pelajari cara kerja algoritma insertion sort
- Tentukan T(n) dari rekurensi (pengulangan) insertion sort berdasarkan penentuan rekurensi divide & conquer:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \theta(1) & \text{if } n \leq c \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + D(n) + C(n) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

· Selesaikan persamaan rekurensi T(n) dengan metode subtitusi untuk mendapatkan

kompleksitas waktu asimptotiknya dalam Big-O, Big-Ω, dan Big-Θ

 Lakukan implementasi koding program untuk algoritma insertion sort dengan menggunakan bahasa C++

```
Sub problem = (possible of the control of the cont
```

```
1. #include<iostream>
2. #include <chrono>
3. #include <unistd.h>
4. using namespace std;
5. void insertionSort(int *array, int length) {
6.  int temp, j;
7.  for(int i = 1; i<length; i++) {
8.  temp = array[i];
9.  j = i;</pre>
```

```
while(j > 0 && array[j-1]>temp) {
11.
             array[j] = array[j-1];
12.
             j--;
13.
14.
          array[j] = temp;
15.
16. }
17. void printData(int *array, int length) {
18. for(int i = 0; i<length; i++)</pre>
19.
          cout << array[i] << " ";</pre>
20.
       cout << endl;</pre>
21. }
22.
23. int main() {
24. int n,arr[30];
       cout << "Masukkan banyak data: ";</pre>
25.
26. cin >> n;
27.
     cout << "Masukkan Data : ";</pre>
28.
29.
       for(int i = 0; i<n; i++) {</pre>
30.
       cin >> arr[i];
31.
32.
     cout << "Array sebelum di-Sorting: ";</pre>
33.
       printData(arr, n);
34.
       auto start = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
35.
       insertionSort(arr, n);
36.
       auto end = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
37.
       auto elapsed = std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::nanoseconds>(end - start);
       cout << "Array setelah di-Sorting: ";</pre>
38.
39.
       printData(arr, n);
40.
       cout << "\nElapsed time in nanoseconds : " << elapsed.count()<< " ns" << endl;</pre>
41. }
```

```
Masukkan banyak data: 10
Masukkan Data : 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Array sebelum di-Sorting: 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Array setelah di-Sorting: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Elapsed time in nanoseconds : 400 ns
```

Studi Kasus 4: BUBBLE SORT

Bubble sort merupakan salah satu algoritma sorting yang berparadigma divide & conquer. Untuk membedah algoritma bubble sort, lakukan langkah-langkah berikut:

- Pelajari cara kerja algoritma bubble sort
- Tentukan T(n) dari rekurensi (pengulangan) insertion sort berdasarkan penentuan rekurensi divide & conquer:

$$T(n) = \begin{cases} \theta(1) & \text{if } n \leq c \\ aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + D(n) + C(n) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

- Selesaikan persamaan rekurensi T(n) dengan metode master untuk mendapatkan kompleksitas waktu asimptotiknya dalam Big-O, Big-Ω, dan Big-Θ
- Lakukan implementasi koding program untuk algoritma bubble sort dengan menggunakan bahasa C++

```
Sort = 12 U)
Bubble
                                 Subproblem = 1

Masaloch pada subproblem = n-1

Walten plant agreen - n

-1+ Penggas ung on = n

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

)= on + cn-c+ cn-2c+...+2c+c < 2cn2+cn2
 Worst
                                                T(n)=
                                                                                                      = (((n-1)(n-1))+C < 2(n2 + Cn2
                                                                                                = \left( \frac{2}{(n^{2} - 3n+1)} \right) + \left( \frac{2}{(2n^{2} + 6n^{2})} \right)
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     B6 St (05 6
                                                                                                                                                               = \frac{c(\frac{1}{2}) + c(\frac{2n}{2})}{c(n^2)} + c \leq 2 c c^2 + c n^2
```

```
    #include<iostream>

2. #include <chrono>
3. #include <unistd.h>
4. using namespace std;
6. void swap(int &a, int &b) {
7.
       int temp;
8.
       temp = a;
9.
       a = b;
10.
       b = temp;
12. void printData(int *array, int length) {
       for(int i = 0; i<length; i++)</pre>
     cout << array[i] << " ";
14.
15.
       cout << endl;
16. }
17. void bubbleSort(int *array, int length) {
```

```
18. for(int i = 0; i<length; i++) {</pre>
19.
          int isSwap = 0;
20.
          for(int j = 0; j<length-i-1; j++) {</pre>
21.
             if(array[j] > array[j+1]) {
22.
                swap(array[j], array[j+1]);
23.
                isSwap = 1;
24.
25.
          if(!isSwap)
26.
27.
             break;
28.
29. }
30. int main() {
       int n,arr[30];
31.
32.
       cout<< "Bubble Sort\n";</pre>
       cout << "Masukkan banyak Data: ";</pre>
33.
34. cin >> n;
35.
       cout << "Masukkan Data : ";</pre>
36.
       for(int i = 0; i<n; i++) {</pre>
37.
          cin >> arr[i];
38.
39.
       auto start = std::chrono::steady_clock::now();
       bubbleSort(arr, n);
40.
41.
       auto end = std::chrono::steady clock::now();
42.
       auto elapsed = std::chrono::duration_cast<std::chrono::nanoseconds>(end - start);
       cout << "Array setelah di-Sorting: ";</pre>
43.
44. printData(arr, n);
45.
       cout << "\nElapsed time in nanoseconds : " << elapsed.count()<< " ns" << endl;</pre>
46.}
```

```
Bubble Sort
Masukkan banyak Data: 10
Masukkan Data : 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Array setelah di-Sorting: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Elapsed time in nanoseconds : 800 ns
```