

MATEMATIKA DISKRIT

Teknik Biomedis Udinus – 3 SKS

Mohamad Sidiq



Materi Kuliah

- Pengantar Matematika Diskrit (1)
- Logika Matematika (2-3)
- Himpunan (4)
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- Kombinatorial (11)
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- Pohon (13)
- Kompleksitas Algoritma (14-15)
- UAS (16)

Komponen Penilaian

Nomor	Komponen	Persentase
1	Ujian Akhir Semester	40%
2	Ujian Tengah Semester	35%
3	Kuis	10%
4	Tugas Makalah	10%
5	Kehadiran & Keaktifan	5%
	Jumlah	100%

Referensi & Tools

Referensi

- Kenneth H. Rosen, Discrete Mathematics and Its Applications, 7ed, McGrawHill, 2012
- Richard Johnsonbaugh, Discrete Mathematics, 8ed, Pearson, 2018

Tools

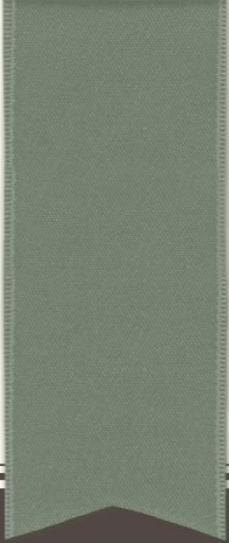
- Symbolab - <https://www.symbolab.com/>
- WolframAlpha - <https://www.wolframalpha.com/>

1

PENGANTAR MATEMATIKA DISKRIT

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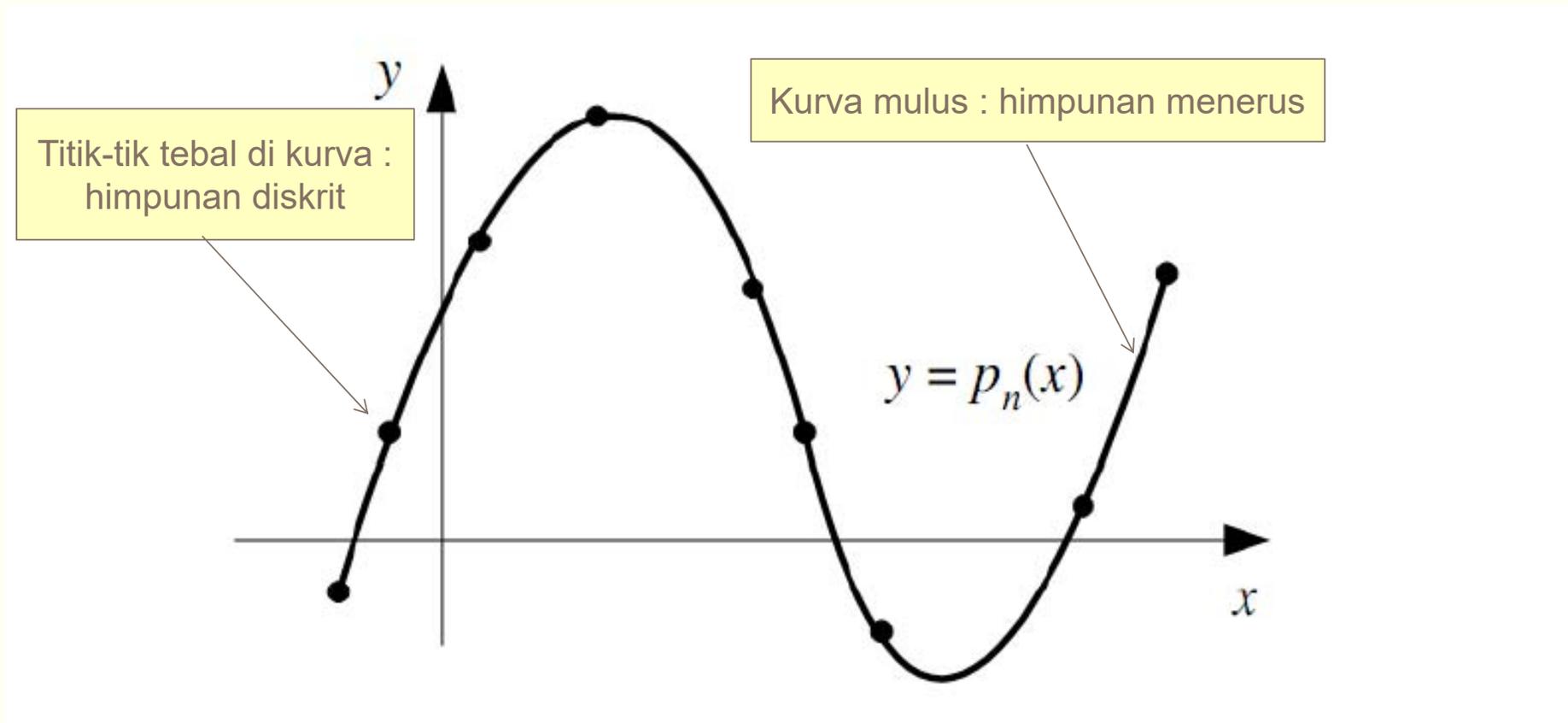


APAKAH MATEMATIKA DISKRIT ITU?

Matematika Diskrit

- Apa yang dimaksud dengan kata **diskrit** (*discrete*)?
- Objek disebut diskrit jika:
 - terdiri dari elemen yang berbeda (*distinct*) dan terpisah secara individual, atau
 - elemen-elemennya tidak bersambungan (*unconnected*).
- Contoh: himpunan bilangan bulat (*integer*)
- Lawan kata diskrit: **kontinu** atau **menerus** (*continuous*).
- Contoh: himpunan bilangan riil (*real*)

Diskrit vs Kontinu



Matematika Diskrit vs Matematika Kontinu

Matematika Diskrit (*discrete mathematics*)

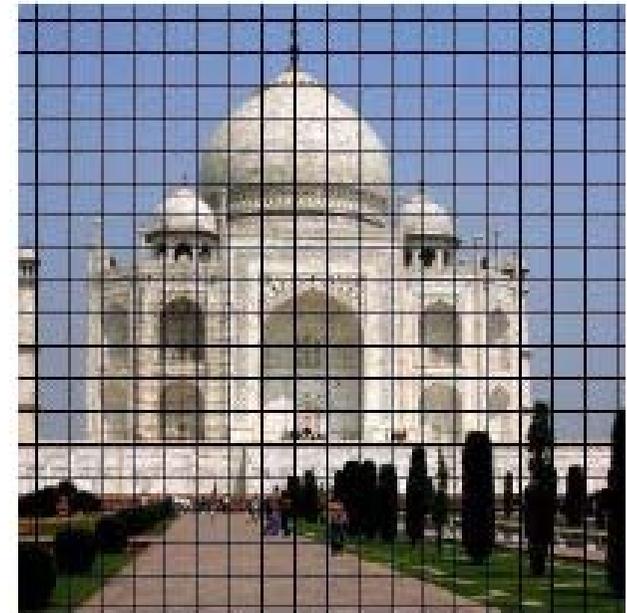
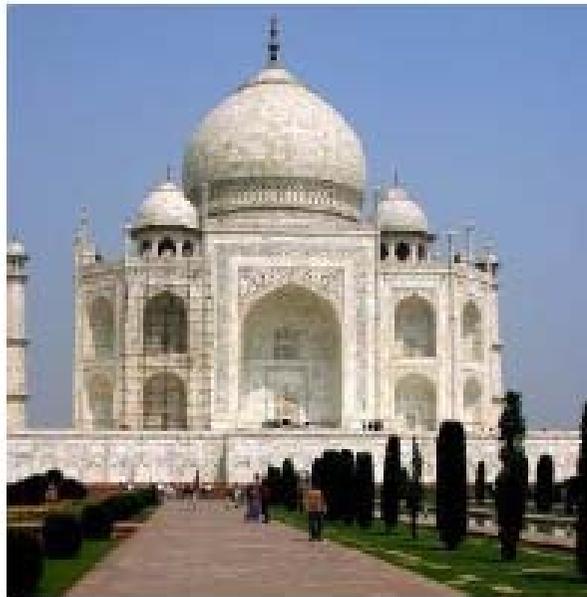
cabang matematika yang mengkaji objek-objek yang nilainya berbeda (*distinct*) dan terpisah (*separate*) satu sama lain.

Matematika Menerus (*continuous mathematics*)

cabang matematika dengan objek yang sangat mulus (*smoothy*), termasuk di dalamnya calculus.

Matematika Diskrit

- Komputer digital bekerja secara diskrit. Informasi yang disimpan dan dimanipulasi oleh komputer adalah dalam bentuk diskrit.
- Kamera digital menangkap gambar (analog) lalu direpresentasikan dalam bentuk diskrit berupa kumpulan pixel atau grid. Setiap pixel adalah elemen diskrit dari sebuah gambar



Logika Matematika

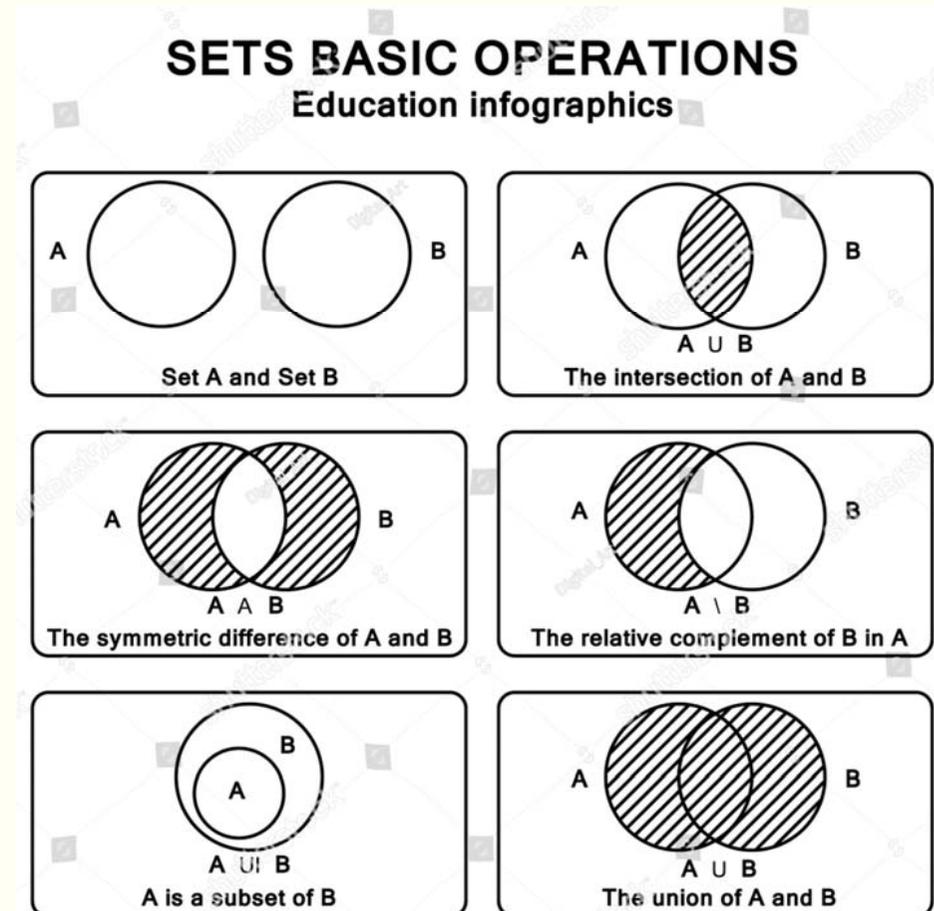
Theorem 2.1.1 Logical Equivalences

Given any statement variables $p, q,$ and $r,$ a tautology \mathbf{t} and a contradiction $\mathbf{c},$ the following logical equivalences hold.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. <i>Commutative laws:</i> | $p \wedge q \equiv q \wedge p$ | $p \vee q \equiv q \vee p$ |
| 2. <i>Associative laws:</i> | $(p \wedge q) \wedge r \equiv p \wedge (q \wedge r)$ | $(p \vee q) \vee r \equiv p \vee (q \vee r)$ |
| 3. <i>Distributive laws:</i> | $p \wedge (q \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r)$ | $p \vee (q \wedge r) \equiv (p \vee q) \wedge (p \vee r)$ |
| 4. <i>Identity laws:</i> | $p \wedge \mathbf{t} \equiv p$ | $p \vee \mathbf{c} \equiv p$ |
| 5. <i>Negation laws:</i> | $p \vee \sim p \equiv \mathbf{t}$ | $p \wedge \sim p \equiv \mathbf{c}$ |
| 6. <i>Double negative law:</i> | $\sim(\sim p) \equiv p$ | |
| 7. <i>Idempotent laws:</i> | $p \wedge p \equiv p$ | $p \vee p \equiv p$ |
| 8. <i>Universal bound laws:</i> | $p \vee \mathbf{t} \equiv \mathbf{t}$ | $p \wedge \mathbf{c} \equiv \mathbf{c}$ |
| 9. <i>De Morgan's laws:</i> | $\sim(p \wedge q) \equiv \sim p \vee \sim q$ | $\sim(p \vee q) \equiv \sim p \wedge \sim q$ |
| 10. <i>Absorption laws:</i> | $p \vee (p \wedge q) \equiv p$ | $p \wedge (p \vee q) \equiv p$ |
| 11. <i>Negations of \mathbf{t} and \mathbf{c}:</i> | $\sim \mathbf{t} \equiv \mathbf{c}$ | $\sim \mathbf{c} \equiv \mathbf{t}$ |

Teori Himpunan

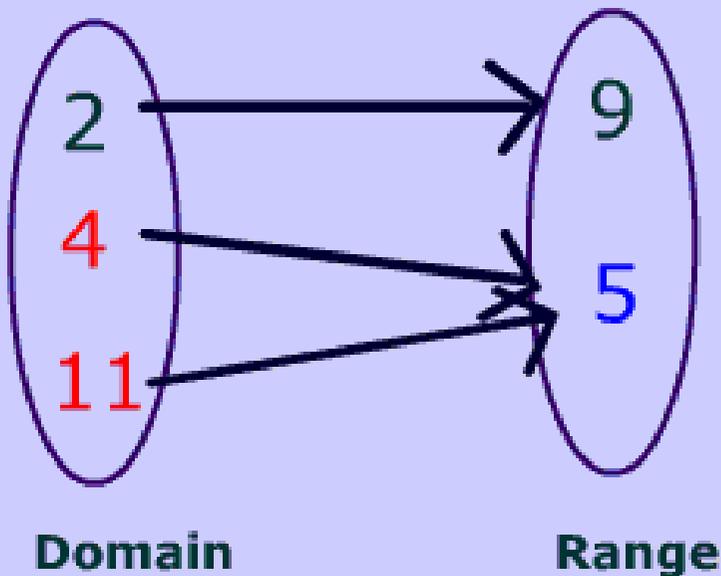
<i>Identity</i>	<i>Name</i>
$A \cup \emptyset = A$ $A \cap U = A$	Identity laws
$A \cup U = U$ $A \cap \emptyset = \emptyset$	Domination laws
$A \cup A = A$ $A \cap A = A$	Idempotent laws
$\overline{(\overline{A})} = A$	Complementation law
$A \cup B = B \cup A$ $A \cap B = B \cap A$	Commutative laws
$A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap C$ $A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup C$	Associative laws
$A \cap (B \cup C) = (A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)$ $A \cup (B \cap C) = (A \cup B) \cap (A \cup C)$	Distributive laws
$\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$ $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$	De Morgan's laws
$A \cup (A \cap B) = A$ $A \cap (A \cup B) = A$	Absorption laws
$A \cup \overline{A} = U$ $A \cap \overline{A} = \emptyset$	Complement laws



Relasi dan Fungsi

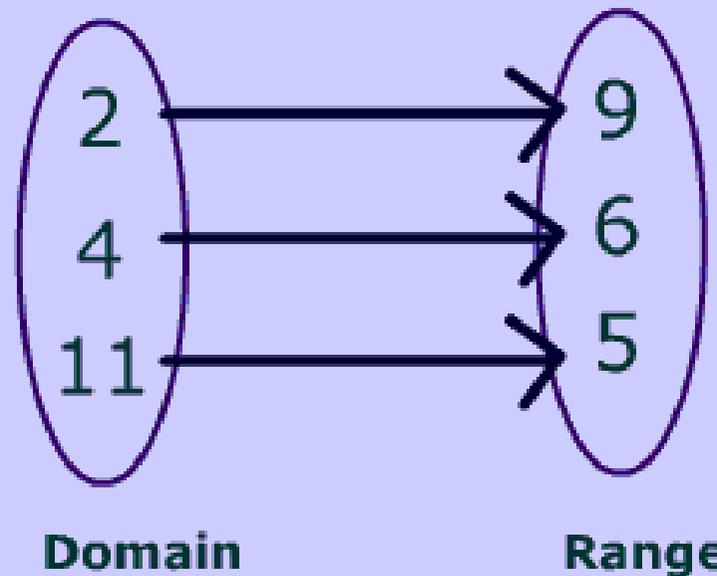
#1 **function**
not 1 to 1

$\{ (2,9), (4, 5), (11, 5) \}$

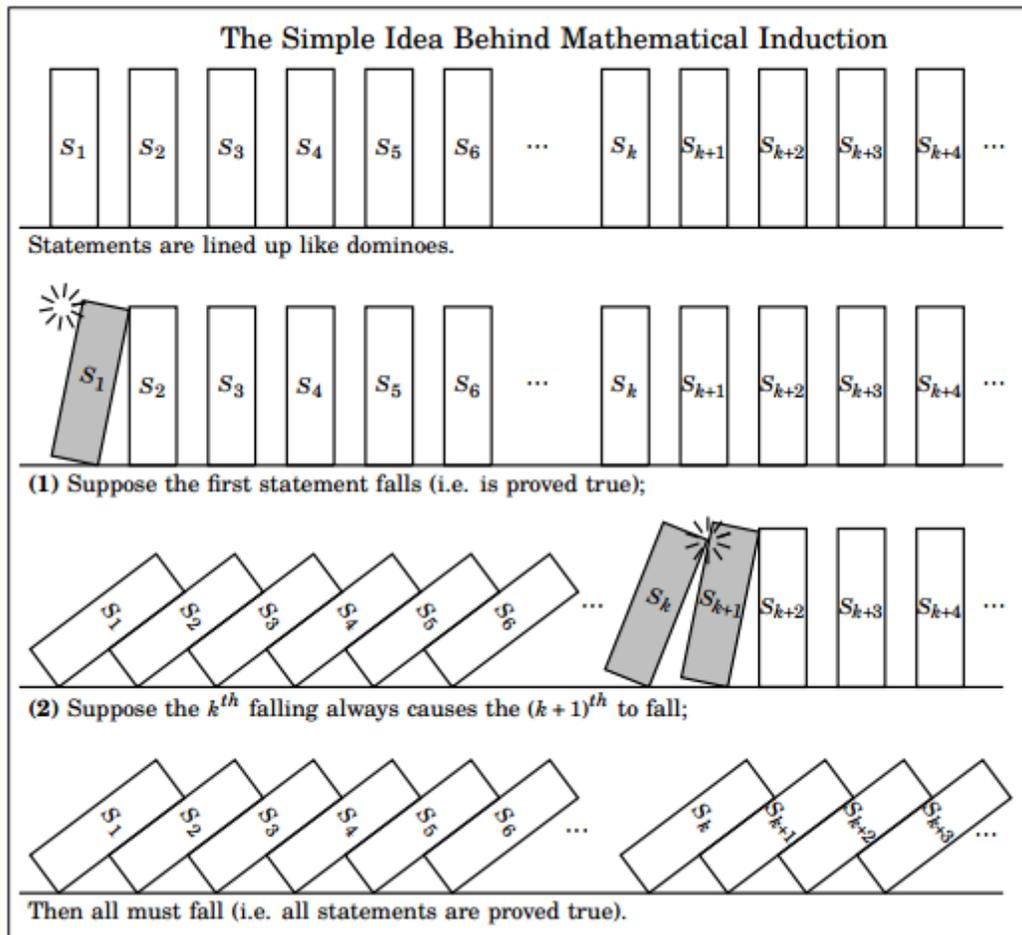


#2 **1 to 1 function**

$\{ (2,9), (4, 6), (11, 5) \}$



Induksi Matematik



Mathematical induction

Suppose $P(n)$ is some statement (mentioning integer n)

Example: $n \geq n/2 + 1$

We can use induction to prove $P(n)$ for all integers $n \geq n_0$.

We need to

1. Prove the “base case” i.e. $P(n_0)$. For us n_0 is usually 1.
2. Assume the statement holds for $P(k)$.
3. Prove the “inductive case” i.e. if $P(k)$ is true, then $P(k+1)$ is true.

Why we will care:

To show an algorithm is correct or has a certain running time

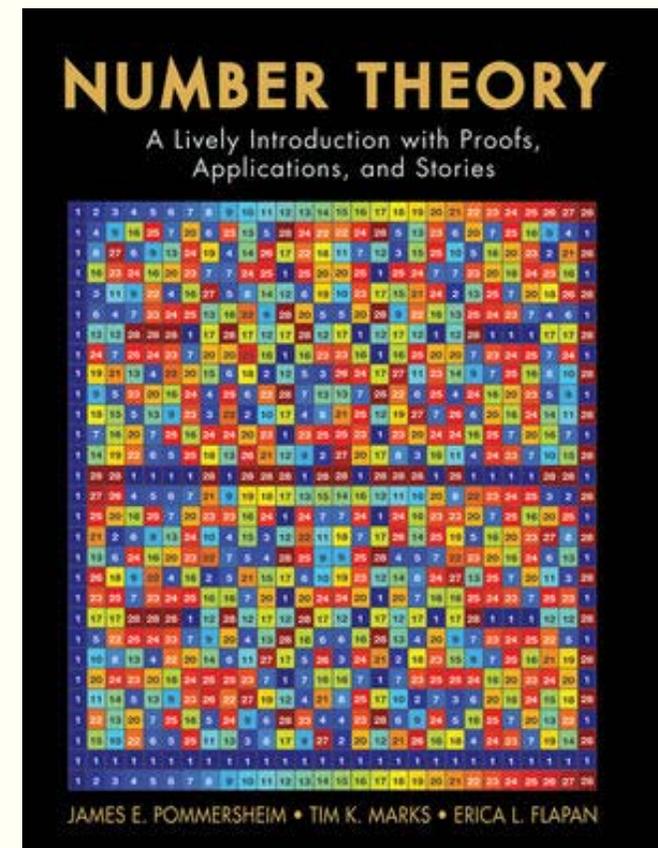
no matter how big a data structure or input value is

(Our “ n ” will be the data structure or input size.)

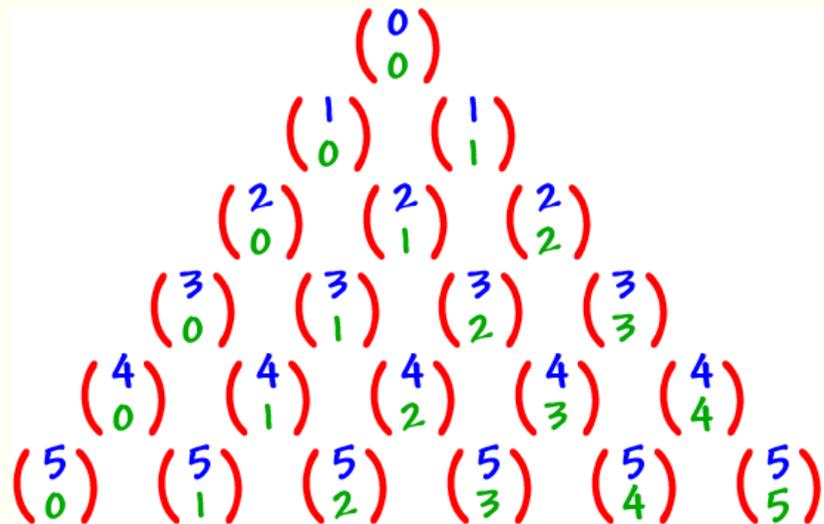
Teori Bilangan

Basic Number Theory Definitions *from Chapters 1.6, 2*

- \mathbb{Z} = Set of all Integers
- \mathbb{Z}^+ = Set of all Positive Integers
- \mathbb{N} = Set of Natural Numbers (\mathbb{Z}^+ and Zero)
- \mathbb{R} = Set of Real Numbers
- Addition and multiplication on integers produce integers. $(a, b \in \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow [(a+b) \in \mathbb{Z}] \wedge [(ab) \in \mathbb{Z}]$



Kombinatorial



Rekursif dan Relasi Rekurens

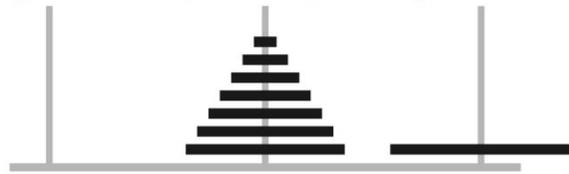
start position



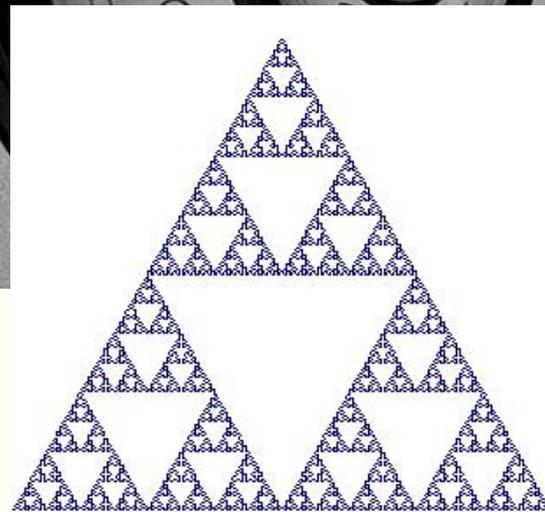
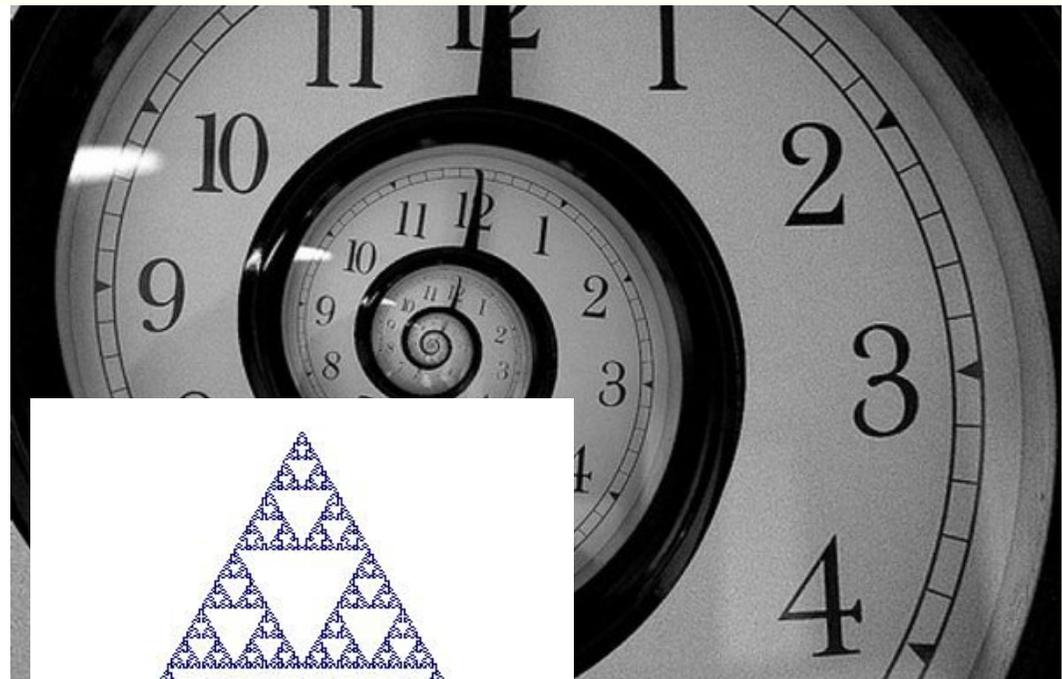
move $n-1$ discs to the right (recursively)



move largest disc left (wrap to rightmost)



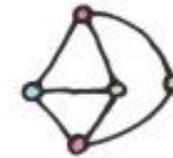
move $n-1$ discs to the right (recursively)



Teori Graf



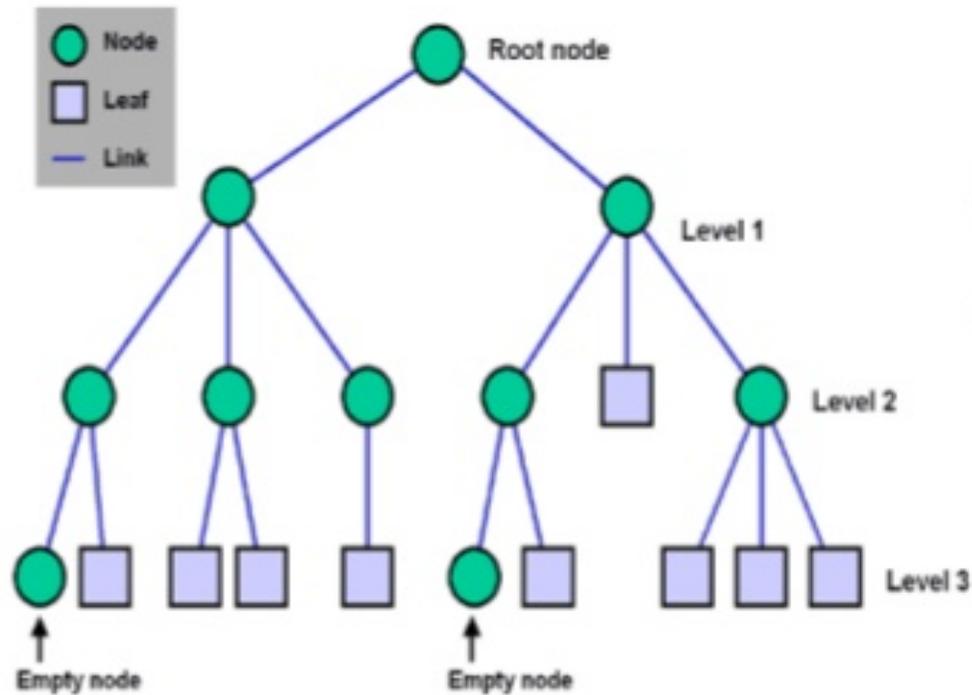
A GRAPH IS A
COLLECTION OF VERTICES
JOINED BY EDGES.



THIS GRAPH HAS
5 VERTICES
7 EDGES
AND IT DIVIDES THE
PLANE INTO
4 REGIONS

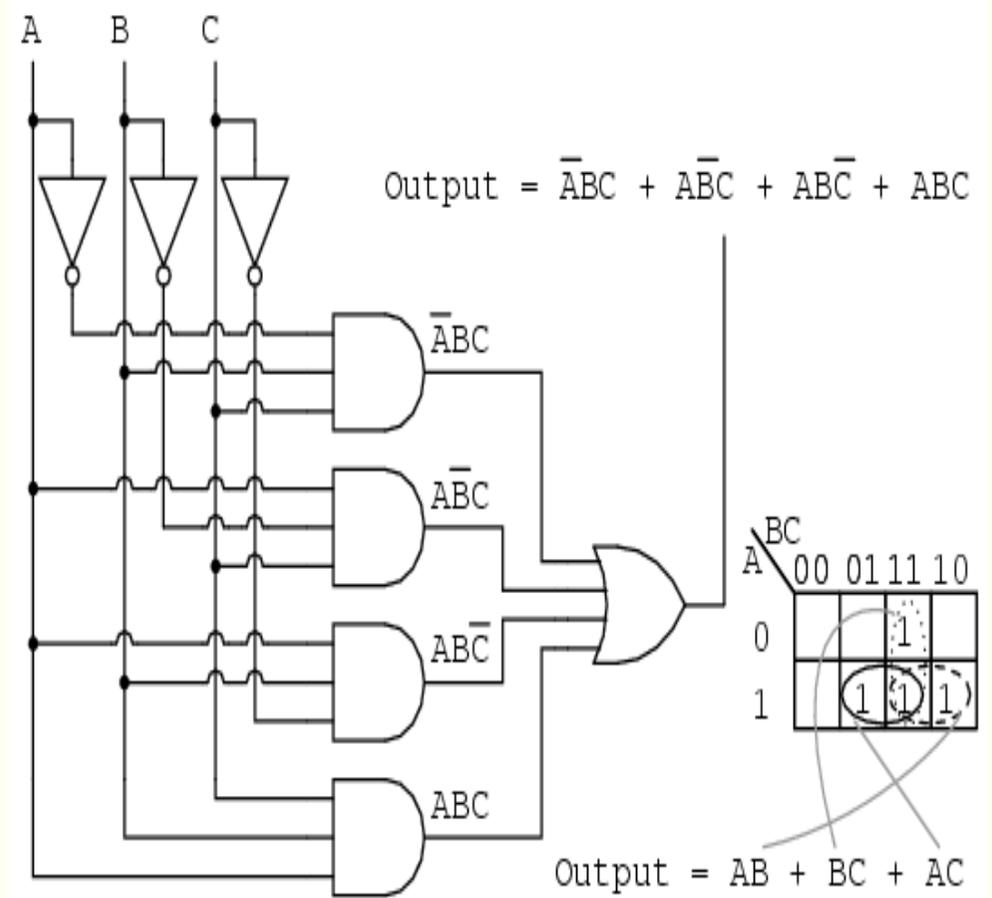
Pohon

Tree diagram



Aljabar Boolean

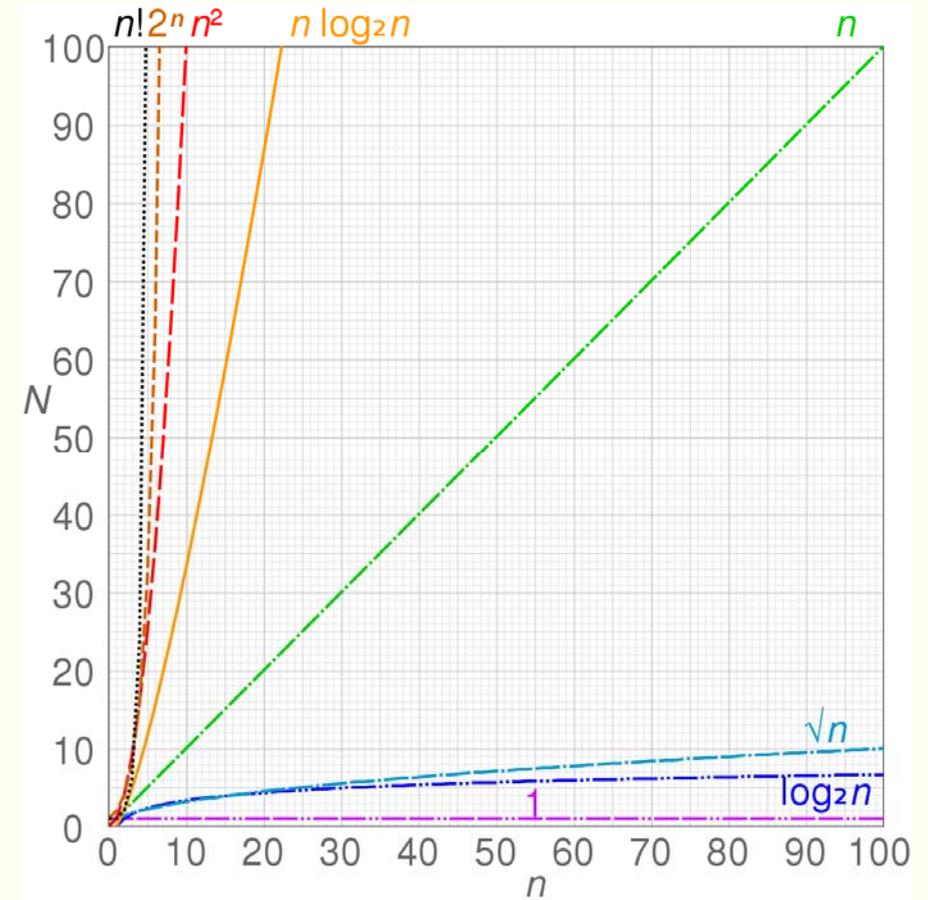
Name	Graphical Symbol	Algebraic Function	Truth Table															
AND		$F = A \cdot B$ or $F = AB$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>F</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
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1	0	0																
1	1	1																
OR		$F = A + B$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>F</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	F	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
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NOT		$F = \bar{A}$ or $F = A'$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>F</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	A	F	0	1	1	0									
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NAND		$F = \overline{AB}$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>F</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	F	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
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NOR		$F = \overline{A + B}$	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr><th>A</th><th>B</th><th>F</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	A	B	F	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
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Kompleksitas Algoritma

Complexity of Algorithm

Commonly Used Terminology for the Complexity of Algorithm	
Complexity	Terminology
$\Theta(1)$	Constant Complexity
$\Theta(\log n)$	Logarithmic Complexity
$\Theta(n)$	Linear Complexity
$\Theta(n \log n)$	N log N complexity
$\Theta(n^b)$	Polynomial Complexity
$\Theta(b^n)$	Exponential Complexity
$\Theta(n!)$	Factorial Complexity



Contoh Penerapan Matematika Diskrit

- Berapa banyak kemungkinan jumlah password yang dapat dibuat dari 8 karakter?
- Berapa banyak jumlah kombinasi dari kunci koper yang tersusun dari 3 angka dari angka 0 sampai dengan 9?
- Berapa banyak string biner yang panjangnya 8bit yang mempunyai bit 1 sejumlah ganjil?
- Bagaimana menentukan lintasan terpendek dari satu kota A ke kota B?
- Diberikan dua buah algoritma untuk menyelesaikan sebuah persoalan, algoritma mana yang terbaik?
- Bagaimana rangkaian logika untuk membuat peraga digital yang disusun oleh 7 buah batang (*bar*)?
- Dapatkah kita melalui semua jalan di sebuah kompleks perumahan tepat hanya sekali dan kembali lagi ke tempat semula?
- “Makanan murah tidak enak”, “makanan enak tidak murah”. Apakah kedua pernyataan tersebut menyatakan hal yang sama?

Mengapa Belajar Matematika Diskrit?

- Mengajarkan mahasiswa untuk berpikir secara matematis
 - mengerti argumen matematika
 - mampu membuat argumen matematika.
 - Contoh: Jumlah derajat semua simpul pada suatu graf adalah genap, yaitu dua kali jumlah sisi pada graf tersebut. Akibatnya, untuk sembarang graf G , banyaknya simpul berderajat ganjil selalu genap.
- Mempelajari fakta-fakta matematika dan cara menerapkannya.
 - Contoh: (*Chinese Remainder Theorem*) Pada abad ketiga, seorang matematikawan China yang bernama Sunzi mengajukan pertanyaan sebagai berikut:
 - Tentukan sebuah bilangan bulat yang bila dibagi dengan 3 menyisakan 2, bila dibagi 5 menyisakan 3, dan bila dibagi 7 menyisakan 2.