

## LAMPIRAN 1

## Pendekatan Regresi Terhadap Model Klasifikasi Dua Arah

Y	X0	X1	X2	X3	X4
21	1	0	1	0	0
29	1	0	1	0	0
7	1	0	0	1	0
11	1	0	0	1	0
46	1	0	0	0	1
16	0	1	1	0	0
15	0	1	1	0	0
8	0	1	0	1	0
38	0	1	0	0	1
40	0	1	0	0	1
42	0	1	0	0	1

FITS	RESIDU
23.2845	-2.28448
23.2845	5.71552
10.6897	-3.68966
10.6897	0.31034
46.0517	-0.05172
17.2155	-1.21552
17.2155	-2.21552
4.6207	3.37931
39.9828	-1.98276
39.9828	0.01724
39.9828	2.01724



LAMPIRAN 2

REGRESI MINIMAD

Iterasi 1 (iterasi awal)

$C_B$	$VB$	$W_B$	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_2$	$\alpha_3$	$\alpha_4$	$\alpha_5$	$\alpha_6$	$\alpha_7$	$\alpha_8$	$\alpha_9$	$\alpha_{10}$	$\alpha_{11}$	$\alpha_{12}$	$\alpha_{13}$	$\alpha_{14}$	$\alpha_{15}$	$\alpha_{16}$	$\alpha_{17}$	$\alpha_{18}$	$\alpha_{19}$	$\alpha_{20}$	$\alpha_{21}$	$\alpha_{22}$	$\alpha_{23}$	$\alpha_{24}$	$\alpha_{25}$	$\alpha_{26}$	$\alpha_{27}$	
1	$a_6$	21	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	$a_7$	29	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	$a_8$	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	$a_9$	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	$a_{10}$	46	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	$a_{11}$	16	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	$a_{12}$	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0
1	$a_{13}$	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
1	$a_{14}$	38	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0
1	$a_{15}$	40	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0
1	$a_{16}$	42	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
		273	-5	-6	-4	-3	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Iterasi 11 (iterasi akhir)

$C_B$	$VB$	$W_B$	$\alpha_1$	$\alpha_2$	$\alpha_3$	$\alpha_4$	$\alpha_5$	$\alpha_6$	$\alpha_7$	$\alpha_8$	$\alpha_9$	$\alpha_{10}$	$\alpha_{11}$	$\alpha_{12}$	$\alpha_{13}$	$\alpha_{14}$	$\alpha_{15}$	$\alpha_{16}$	$\alpha_{17}$	$\alpha_{18}$	$\alpha_{19}$	$\alpha_{20}$	$\alpha_{21}$	$\alpha_{22}$	$\alpha_{23}$	$\alpha_{24}$	$\alpha_{25}$	$\alpha_{26}$	$\alpha_{27}$		
1	$a_{13}$	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	
1	$a_7$	8	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	$a_1$	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	$a_{19}$	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	$a_{10}$	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	$a_{23}$	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	$a_3$	10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	$a_2$	6	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	$a_5$	34	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	
1	$a_{25}$	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	
1	$a_{16}$	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	
		20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

KETERANGAN LAMPIRAN 2 :

Dari data dapat dibuat matriks :

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{dan } Y = \begin{bmatrix} 21 \\ 29 \\ 7 \\ 11 \\ 46 \\ 16 \\ 15 \\ 8 \\ 38 \\ 40 \\ 42 \end{bmatrix}$$

Dengan metode simpleks untuk regresi minmad , maka :

Langkah 1:

Menentukan basis awal . Elemen-elemen  $\alpha_{ij}$  ditentukan dari matriks  $A = (X, I, -I)$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & \dots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Maka tabel awal adalah tabel pada iterasi 1.

Langkah 2 :

Pilih  $a_j$  yang tidak terdapat dalam basis . Untuk mengubah vektor dalam basis dilakukan sebagai berikut :

$C_k - Z_k < 0$  maka  $|C_j - Z_j| = \max ( |-5| , |-6| , |-3| , |-4| , |-4| ) = 6$  sehingga  $j = 2 , C_2 - Z_2 < 0$ .

Langkah 3:

Memilih  $r$  sebagai berikut :

$$\frac{W_{B_r}}{\alpha_{r2}} = \min \frac{W_{B_i}}{\alpha_{i2}} = \min (16/1, 15/1, 8/1, 38/1, 40/1, 42/1) = 8$$

Baris ke 8 , maka  $r = 8$  sehingga  $a_{13}$  diganti dengan  $a_2$  .

Langkah 4 :

Membentuk tabel baru yang sesuai dengan basis baru B .

$$\hat{W}_{B_8} = \frac{W_{B_8}}{\alpha_{82}} \text{ dan } \hat{\alpha}_{8l} = \frac{\alpha_{8l}}{\alpha_{82}}$$

$$\hat{W}_{B_i} = W_{B_i} - \frac{W_{B_8}}{\alpha_{82}} \cdot \alpha_{i2} ; i \neq r ; i = 1, \dots, 11$$

$$\hat{\alpha}_{il} = \alpha_{il} - \frac{\alpha_{ij} \cdot \alpha_{8l}}{\alpha_{82}} ; i \neq r ; i = 1, \dots, 11 ; l = 1, \dots, 27$$

Belum memenuhi syarat optimal , maka dilanjutkan ke langkah 2 . Iterasi ini berlanjut sampai tercapai kondisi optimal pada masalah primal , sehingga ditemukan iterasi akhir seperti tercantum pada tabel iterasi akhir yaitu pada iterasi ke-11 .