Selection of dancer member using simple additive weighting

Hana Adela¹, Kamarul Azmi Jasmi², Bushrah Basiron², Miftachul Huda², Andino Maseleno¹*

¹Department of Information Systems, STMIK Pringsewu, Lampung, Indonesia
²Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia
*Corresponding author E-mail: andimaseleno@gmail.com

Abstract

Travel and dance form in Indonesia is closely related to the development of community life, both in terms of ethnic structure and within the scope of the unitary state. This study determines the criteria for selecting dancer members and how to apply the qualified Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method. Based on predetermined criteria is the ability to dance physical flexibility, skilled, nimble, confident, have the ability, fill out the form, and certificate of achievement. From the results obtained values then V₁, V₂, V₃, V₄, V₅ is a member of a qualified dancer and has a highest value with a score of 100 which was obtained from V₂.

Keywords: Dance, Criteria, Simple Additive Weighting

1. Introduction

Indonesia is admired by other countries because of the many cultures in it. Cultural differences that make the culture in Indonesia to be diverse. One of those cultures is the Art of Dance. The embodiment of cultural expression through the movement that is imbued and tied cultural values into a basic benchmark or standard measure of dance to be studied into the form of dances in Indonesia. The art of dance is needed in various aspects such as welcoming candidates of leaders in various regions, welcoming guests at various events, as well as done at the party of the people in various regions.

Some previous research such as research conducted by Muhamad Muslihudin and Febriani Latifa [1] The use of Decision Support System in determining the performance of the best employees can help and simplify the company in assessing the performance of its employees based on predetermined criteria of discipline, cleanliness, honesty, communication, cooperation and responsibility. Research conducted by Ardi Kurniawan and Kusrin [2] on Decision Support System in determining the Teacher Performance Assessment can be used to complete the decision making in determining the employee's performance based on the criteria that have been determined. Assessment is also as a consideration of decision makers to give awards or reprimands to each employee. The rapid development of research has also led to the study of Big Data [3] [4].

Decision Support System in selecting dance members can help schools, colleges, and an organization select dance members based on predetermined criteria of dancing skills, physical flexibility, skill, deftness, confidence, fill out forms, and achievement certificates. Training in a teaching or giving experience for a person to develop behavior (knowledge, skills, attitudes) in order to achieve something to be desired. Dance is the expression of the human soul which is expressed through rhythmic and beautiful movements.

The study was to determine the criteria for selecting dancer members and how to apply the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method to the decision support system to determine the members of the dancers. The SAW method is often also known as the weighted summing method. The basic concept of the SAW method is to find the weighted sum of performance ratings on each alternative to an attribute. The application of Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method in determining the members of the dancers can make it easier for schools, colleges, or an organization in selecting the best and qualified dancers.

1.1 Problem Formulation

Based on the above background, then the formulation of the problem is:
1. How to determine the criteria of the dancer's members?
2. How to apply the Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method into decision support system to determine the members of the dancers
3. How to design a decision support system in selecting dancer members based on predetermined criteria.

1.2 Scope of problem

In order that the discussion does not deviate from the subject matter that has been formulated, it can be taken problem limitation as follows:
1. The criteria that are prioritized in nature determine the acceptance of new dancers: the ability to dance, physical flexibility, skill, deftness, confidence, skill, filling out forms, and achievement certificates.
2. The method used is Simple Additive Weighting (SAW)
3. This Decision Support System determines the members of the dancers.

1.3 Purpose of study

Purpose of study are as follows:
1. Applying Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method in determining the members of the dancers based on the criteria applied by the school, campus or an organization.
2. Add knowledge of Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method.
3. Produce a valid and accurate selection of member information system.

1.4 Benefit of Research

The benefits provided in this research are as follows:
1. Make it easy in determining the members of the dancers.
2. As information useful for school, college, and an organization in its application.
3. Minimize the time in the selection of dancers.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Decision Support System (DSS)

Decision Support System (DSS) was first stated with the term “Management Decision System”. Following the statement, several agencies undertook the research and development of the Decision Support System concept. Decision support systems have been used on research relating to sports [5–10], the detection of the disease [11–21] and education [22]. Basically DSS is designed to support all decision-making stages from identifying problems, selecting relevant data, defining approaches used in the decision-making process to evaluating alternative selection. This research is also inspired by researchers [23 – 40].

2.2 Definition of Dance

Dance is a rhythmic expression of motion of aesthetically assessed feeling states, whose symbols of motion are consciously designed for the enjoyment and satisfaction of repeated experiences, expressions, communicates, executes, and from the creation of forms.

2.3 Stages of Decision Making

Several stages of the process that must be passed in decision making namely:

a. Stages of search (Intelligence). In this stage the decision maker learns the facts that occur, so we can identify the problems that occur. Usually performed an analysis of the system to its forming subsystem so that the output obtained in the form of a document statement of the problem.

b. Design Stage. In this stage the decision maker finds, develops, and analyzes all solutions, ie through modeling that can redistribute Cj based on the equation adjusted to the type of attribute performance rating (ri)

c. Choice Stage. In this stage the decision maker chooses one of the alternative solutions made at the design stage which is seen as the most appropriate action to overcome the current problem. From this stage obtained the solution document and implementation plan.

d. Implementation Phase. The decision maker runs the selected split action sequence in Choice. Successful implementation is marked by the answer to the problem faced, while the failure is marked still a problem that is being tried to overcome. From this stage obtained report the implementation of the solution results.

2.4 Criteria Decision Support System

Decision Support Systems are specifically designed to support a person who must make certain decisions. Decision support systems are related to uncertainty, some research on uncertainty. Here are some criteria of Decision Support System are:

a. Interactive. Decision Support System has a communicative user interface, so the user can access quickly to the data and get the information needed.

b. Flexible. Decision Support System has as many input variables as possible, the ability to process and deliver output that presents decision alternatives to the user.

c. Quality Data Decision support systems have the ability to receive quantitative quality data that are subjective from the user, as input data for data processing.

d. Expert Procedures Decision support systems contain a planned procedure based on formal formulas or also in the form of a person or group’s expertise procedure in solving a problem area with a particular phenomenon.

2.5 FMADM

The FMADM method is a further development of MADM. MADM refers to decision-making based on selection of multiple options that each have multiple attributes and inter-attributes that conflict with each other. In decision making where a problem can not be presented correctly into the value of crisps, or in other words into boolean values, then the application of Fuzzy logic can be a problem solving. Application of fuzzy logic in MADM, hereinafter referred to as FMADM. The usual MADM method deficiencies against imprecise data, and are within the approximate range of values can be covered.

There are several methods that can be used to solve FMADM problems, among others:

a. Simple Additive Weighting Method (SAW)

b. Weighted Product (WP)

c. ELECTRE

d. Technique for Order Similar Preference to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS)

e. Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP)

2.5.1 FMADM algorithm

The FMADM algorithm is:

a. Give each alternative value (Ai) on each criterion (Cj) that has been determined, where the value is obtained based on the value of crisp i = 1,2, ..., m and j = 1,2, ..., n.

b. Gives a weight value (W) which is also obtained based on crisp value.

c. Perform normalized matrices by calculating the normalized performance rating (rij) value of the alternative Ai on the attribute Cj based on the equation adjusted to the type of attribute benefit / MAXIMUM or cost attribute / cost = MINIMUM). In the case of a profit attribute, the crisp (Xij) value of each attribute lollom is attributed to the crisp MAX (MAX Xij) value of each column, while for the cost attribute, the crisp Min (MIN Xi j) value of each attribute column is divided by the crisp (Xi j) value each column.

d. Perform the ranking process by multiplying the normalized matrix (R) with the weight value (W).

e. Determine the preference value for each alternative (Vi) by summing the product of the normalized matrix (R) with the weight value (W). Greater Vi values indicate that Ai alternatives more elected.

2.5.2 Steps to Completion

In this research using FMADM SAW method. The steps are:

1. Determining the criteria that will be used as a reference in decision making, namely Cl.
2. Specifies each alternative's match rating on each attribute.
3. Create a decision matrix based on criteria (Ci), then normalize the matrix based on the equation that is adjusted to the type of attribute (attribute gain or cost attribute) to obtain a normalized matrix R.
4. The final result obtained from the ranking process is the sum of the matrix multiplication normalized R with the weight vector to obtain the largest value selected as the best alternative (Ai) as a solution.

3. Research Method

3.1 Simple Additive Weight (SAW)

The SAW method is often also known as the weighted summing method. The basic concept of the SAW method is to find the weighted sum of performance ratings on each alternative on all attributes. The SAW method requires the process of normalizing the decision matrix (X) to a scale comparable to all available alternative twigs. The SAW settlement measures are as follows:
1. Determining the criteria that will be made in reference in decision making, namely Ci.
2. Specify rating matches of each alternative on each criteria.
3. Preparing the decision matrix by criteria (Ci), then normalized matrix based on the equation n adjusted n with the type attribute (attribute or attributes benefit costs) in order to obtain the normalized matrix.
4. The end result of the ranking process is the sum of the matrix multiplication normalized R with the weight vector to obtain the largest value selected as the best alternative (Ai) as a solution.

\[
    r_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij}}{\text{Max } X_{ij}} \text{ if the smallest value is the best value} \\
    r_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij}}{\text{Min } X_{ij}} \text{ if the greatest value selected as the best alternative (Ai) as a solution.}
\]

Information:
- \( r_{ij} \) = normalized performance rating value
- \( X_{ij} \) = attribute value owned by each

Criteria:
- Max \( X_{ij} \) = the greatest value of each criterion
- Min \( X_{ij} \) = the smallest value of each criterion
- Benefit = if the largest value is the best value
- Cost = if the smallest value is the best value

Where \( r_{ij} \) is the normalized rating of the alternative Ai on the attribute \( C_j; i = 1,2, ..., m \) and \( j = 1,2, ..., n \). The preference value for each alternative (Vi) is given as:

\[
    V_i = \sum_{j=1}^{n} W_j r_{ij}
\]

Information:
- \( V_i \) = ranking for each alternative
- \( W_j \) = weighted value of each criterion
- \( r_{ij} \) = normalized performance rating value
A larger value of \( V_i \) identifies that Ai alternatives are preferred.

3.2 Criteria and Weights

In this study there are weights and criteria set out in determining who will be selected as a member of the best dancers. Criteria of Condition 1 is shown in Table 1. Criteria of Condition 2 is shown in Table 2. Criteria of Condition 3 is shown in Table 3. Criteria of Condition 4 is shown in Table 4. Criteria of Condition 5 is shown in Table 5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Dancing ability</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Physical Suspension</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Order</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Have Skills</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td>Confidence</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6</td>
<td>Deft</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7</td>
<td>Filling in form</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C8</td>
<td>Certificate of Achievement</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Alternative: |
| A1 = Hana |
| A2 = Adela |
| A3 = Dela |
| A4 = Ana |
| A5 = Adel |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Dancing ability</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Physical Suspension</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Order</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Have Skills</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td>Confidence</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6</td>
<td>Deft</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7</td>
<td>Filling in form</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C8</td>
<td>Certificate of Achievement</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Alternative: |
| A1 = Enggy |
| A2 = Lady |
| A3 = Asry |
| A4 = Sry |
| A5 = Lad |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Dancing ability</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Physical Suspension</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Order</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Have Skills</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td>Confidence</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C6</td>
<td>Deft</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C7</td>
<td>Filling in form</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Alternative: |
| A1 = Sella |
| A2 = Risky |
| A3 = Ella |
| A4 = Isky |
| A5 = Sky |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>Dancing ability</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Physical Suspension</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>Order</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C4</td>
<td>Have Skills</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C5</td>
<td>Confidence</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Alternative: |
| A1 = Enggy |
| A2 = Lady |
| A3 = Asry |
| A4 = Sry |
| A5 = Lad |

Table 1: Criteria of Condition 1
4. A step before the final submission

4.1 Systems Analysis and Design

In the process of making Decision Support System Selection of dancer members need weighting on each criterion that has been determined by the decision maker or experts in his field. Weighting value is shown in Table 6. For the selection of dancers there are 8 criteria that will be used namely Criteria C1 - C8 which are shown in Table 7, Table 8, Table 9, Table 10, Table 11, Table 12, Table 13, and Table 14.

4.2 System Analysis

Decision Support System The selection of dancer members is a software built to determine qualified dancers by selecting criteria determined under the previous provisions.

4.3 Input Analysis

Data input (Input) to make the decision-making process of several alternatives is done through data entry process in the form of new student ranking criteria that have been applied. Then the decision process will be made using Fuzzy Multi Attribute Decision Making (FMADM) using Simple Additive Weighting (SAW).

4.4 Output Analysis

Data output (Output) resulting from this is an alternative system determines the ranking member of dancers who have the highest value to the lowest value. The final result issued by this Decision Support System comes from the value of each alternative criteria of the dancer’s members, because in each criterion has different values.

4.5 Discussion and Results Analysis

4.5.1 Specify a Match Rating

Based on the troubleshooting steps using the SAW method described earlier, in this section will discuss about the process of calculation results and the determination of the members of the dancer.

Table 6: Weighting Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Low (SR)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low (R)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simply (C)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High (T)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High (ST)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7: Dancing Capability (C1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dancing ability</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unable</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less fortunate</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capable</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very capable</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8: Physical Fluidity (C2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical flexibility</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Expert</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Experts</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expert</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Expert</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 9: Order (C3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Not Ordered</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not good</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 10: Has Skills (C4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Have Skills</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Good</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11: Confidence (C5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Confidence</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very low</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>5</td>
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</table>

Table 12: Deft (C6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deft</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not Good</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Good</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 13: Filling Forms (C7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Filling in form</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not on time</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On time</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 14: Achievement Certificate (C8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Certificate of Achievement</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enough</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the above data, can be matrix decision X decisions. Alternative condition fitness rating 1 – 5 is shown in Table 15, Table 16, Table 17, Table 18, and Table 19.

Table 15: alternative condition fitness rating 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alternative</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>C1</th>
<th>C2</th>
<th>C3</th>
<th>C4</th>
<th>C5</th>
<th>C6</th>
<th>C7</th>
<th>C8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 16: alternative condition fitness rating 2

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Criteria</th>
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<th>C2</th>
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<th>C4</th>
<th>C5</th>
<th>C6</th>
<th>C7</th>
<th>C8</th>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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Table 17: alternative condition fitness rating 3

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<th>C4</th>
<th>C5</th>
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Table 18: alternative condition fitness rating 4

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</table>

Table 19: alternative condition fitness rating 5

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<th>C5</th>
<th>C6</th>
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<th>C8</th>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Decision making gives weight, based on the level of importance of each of the required criteria as follows: Vector Weight \( W = [20, 10, 10, 10, 5, 5, 20] \). Creating a decision matrix \( X \), a match table is created as follows:

\[

X_{\text{Condition1}} = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & 2 & 3 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
\]

\[

X_{\text{Condition2}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 3 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\
2 & 3 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 0 \\
3 & 2 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}
\]

4.5.2 Normalization of Matrices

First, the normalization of \( X \) matrix to calculate the value of each criterion based on predetermined criteria, namely:

**Condition 1**

* A1

\[
R_1 = \frac{5}{\Max{5,2,1,3,2}} = \frac{5}{5} = 1
\]

\[
R_2 = \frac{2}{\Max{2,1,3,2}} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6
\]

\[
R_3 = \frac{3}{\Max{3,3,3,3,3}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_4 = \frac{5}{\Max{5,5,5,5,5}} = \frac{5}{5} = 1
\]

\[
R_5 = \frac{4}{\Max{4,3,2,2,4}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1
\]

\[
R_6 = \frac{3}{\Max{3,3,3,3,3}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_7 = \frac{4}{\Max{4,4,4,4,4}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1
\]

\[
R_8 = \frac{2}{\Max{2,1,1,3,2}} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6
\]

* A2

\[
R_{21} = \frac{2}{\Max{5,2,1,3,2}} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4
\]

\[
R_{22} = \frac{1}{\Max{2,1,3,2}} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.3
\]

\[
R_{23} = \frac{1}{\Max{3,3,3,3,3}} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3
\]
\[
R_{24} = \frac{5}{\text{Max} \{5,5,5,5\}} = \frac{5}{5} = 1
\]

\[
R_{25} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{4,3,2,2,4\}} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75
\]

\[
R_{26} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,3,3,3\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_{27} = \frac{4}{\text{Max} \{4,4,4,4\}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1
\]

\[
R_{28} = \frac{1}{\text{Max} \{2,1,1,3,2\}} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3
\]

- **A3**

\[
R_{31} = \frac{1}{\text{Max} \{5,2,1,3,2\}} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2
\]

\[
R_{32} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{2,1,3,1,2\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_{33} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,3,3,3\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_{34} = \frac{5}{\text{Max} \{5,5,5,5\}} = \frac{5}{5} = 1
\]

\[
R_{35} = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{4,3,2,2,4\}} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5
\]

\[
R_{36} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,3,3,3\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_{37} = \frac{4}{\text{Max} \{4,4,4,4\}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1
\]

\[
R_{38} = \frac{1}{\text{Max} \{2,1,1,3,2\}} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3
\]

- **A4**

\[
R_{41} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{5,2,1,3,2\}} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6
\]

\[
R_{42} = \frac{1}{\text{Max} \{2,1,3,1,2\}} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3
\]

\[
R_{43} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,3,3,3\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_{44} = \frac{5}{\text{Max} \{5,5,5,5\}} = \frac{5}{5} = 1
\]

\[
R_{45} = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{4,3,2,2,4\}} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5
\]

\[
R_{46} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,3,3,3\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_{47} = \frac{4}{\text{Max} \{4,4,4,4\}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1
\]

\[
R_{48} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{2,1,1,3,2\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

- **A5**

\[
R_{51} = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{5,2,1,3,2\}} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4
\]

\[
R_{52} = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{2,1,3,1,2\}} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6
\]

\[
R_{53} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,3,3,3\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_{54} = \frac{5}{\text{Max} \{5,5,5,5\}} = \frac{5}{5} = 1
\]

\[
R_{55} = \frac{4}{\text{Max} \{4,3,2,2,4\}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1
\]

\[
R_{56} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,3,3,3\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_{57} = \frac{4}{\text{Max} \{4,4,4,4\}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1
\]

\[
R_{58} = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{2,1,1,3,2\}} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6
\]

**Condition 2**

- **A1**

\[
R_1 = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,2,1,5,2\}} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6
\]

\[
R_2 = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{2,1,3,3,1\}} = \frac{2}{3} = 0.6
\]

\[
R_3 = \frac{5}{\text{Max} \{5,3,3,5,1\}} = \frac{5}{5} = 1
\]

\[
R_4 = \frac{1}{\text{Max} \{1,3,1,3,3\}} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3
\]

\[
R_5 = \frac{4}{\text{Max} \{4,2,2,4,2\}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1
\]

\[
R_6 = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{2,3,3,5,3\}} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4
\]

\[
R_7 = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,4,3,4,4\}} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75
\]

\[
R_8 = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{3,2,4,5,3\}} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6
\]

- **A2**

\[
R_{21} = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{3,2,1,5,2\}} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4
\]

\[
R_{22} = \frac{1}{\text{Max} \{2,1,3,3,1\}} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3
\]

\[
R_{23} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{5,3,3,5,1\}} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6
\]

\[
R_{24} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{1,3,1,3,3\}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1
\]

\[
R_5 = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{4,2,2,4,2\}} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5
\]

\[
R_{26} = \frac{3}{\text{Max} \{2,3,3,5,3\}} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6
\]

\[
R_{27} = \frac{4}{\text{Max} \{3,4,3,4,4\}} = \frac{4}{4} = 1
\]

\[
R_{28} = \frac{2}{\text{Max} \{3,2,4,5,3\}} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4
\]

- **A3**

\[
R_{31} = \frac{1}{\text{Max} \{3,2,1,5,2\}} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2
\]
\[ R_{32} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(2,1,3,3,1)} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \]
\[ R_{33} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(5,3,3,5,1)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_{34} = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(1,3,1,3,3)} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3 \]
\[ R_{35} = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(4,2,2,4,2)} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5 \]
\[ R_{36} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(2,3,3,5,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_{37} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,4,3,4,4)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \]
\[ R_{38} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(3,2,4,5,5)} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \]

- \textbf{A4}
\[ R_{41} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(3,2,1,5,2)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{42} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(2,1,3,3,1)} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \]
\[ R_{43} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(5,3,3,5,1)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{44} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(1,3,1,3,3)} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \]
\[ R_{45} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(4,2,2,4,2)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \]
\[ R_{46} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(2,3,3,5,3)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{47} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(3,4,3,4,4)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \]
\[ R_{48} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(3,2,4,5,5)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]

- \textbf{A5}
\[ R_{51} = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(3,2,1,5,2)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]
\[ R_{52} = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(2,1,3,3,1)} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3 \]
\[ R_{53} = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(5,3,3,5,1)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_{54} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(1,3,1,3,3)} = \frac{3}{3} = 1 \]
\[ R_{55} = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(4,2,2,4,2)} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.5 \]
\[ R_{56} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(2,3,3,5,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_{57} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(3,4,3,4,4)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \]
\[ R_{58} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,2,4,5,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]

- \textbf{A1}
\[ R_1 = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(2,1,3,3,5)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]
\[ R_2 = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(1,3,5,2,3)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_3 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,5,3,3,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_4 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,5,3,5,1)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_5 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,3,4,2,3)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \]
\[ R_6 = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(1,2,5,1,2)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_7 = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(4,3,4,3,3)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \]
\[ R_8 = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(2,4,5,4,3)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]

- \textbf{A2}
\[ R_{21} = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(2,1,3,3,5)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_{22} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(1,3,5,2,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_{23} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(3,5,3,3,5)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{24} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(3,5,3,5,1)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{25} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,3,4,2,3)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \]
\[ R_{26} = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(1,2,5,1,2)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]
\[ R_{27} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(4,3,4,3,3)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \]
\[ R_{28} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(2,4,5,4,3)} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \]

- \textbf{A3}
\[ R_{31} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(2,1,3,3,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_{32} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(1,3,5,2,3)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{33} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,5,3,3,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_{34} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,5,3,5,1)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_{35} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(3,3,4,2,3)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \]
\[ R_{36} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(1,2,5,1,2)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{37} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(4,3,4,3,3)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \]
\[ R_{38} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(2,4,5,4,3)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
Condition 4

• A4

\begin{align*}
R_{41} &= \frac{3}{\max(2,1,3,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
R_{42} &= \frac{2}{\max(1,3,5,2,3)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \\
R_{43} &= \frac{3}{\max(3,5,3,5,1)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
R_{44} &= \frac{5}{\max(3,5,3,5,1)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \\
R_{45} &= \frac{2}{\max(3,3,4,2,3)} = \frac{2}{4} = 0.4 \\
R_{46} &= \frac{1}{\max(1,2,5,1,2)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \\
R_{47} &= \frac{3}{\max(4,3,4,3)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \\
R_{48} &= \frac{4}{\max(2,4,5,4,3)} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \\
\end{align*}

• A5

\begin{align*}
R_{51} &= \frac{5}{\max(2,1,3,5)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \\
R_{52} &= \frac{3}{\max(1,3,5,2,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
R_{53} &= \frac{5}{\max(3,5,3,5,1)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \\
R_{54} &= \frac{1}{\max(3,3,4,2,3)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \\
R_{55} &= \frac{3}{\max(3,3,4,2,3)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \\
R_{56} &= \frac{2}{\max(1,2,5,1,2)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \\
R_{57} &= \frac{3}{\max(4,3,4,3)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \\
R_{58} &= \frac{3}{\max(2,4,5,4,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
\end{align*}

\[R_8 = \frac{4}{\max(4,3,2,4,5)} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8\]

• A2

\begin{align*}
R_{21} &= \frac{3}{\max(1,3,2,1,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
R_{22} &= \frac{5}{\max(3,5,1,5,2)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \\
R_{23} &= \frac{1}{\max(1,1,5,3,3)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \\
R_{24} &= \frac{3}{\max(5,1,5,3,1)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
R_{25} &= \frac{4}{\max(2,4,3,5,4)} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \\
R_{26} &= \frac{1}{\max(5,1,2,3,5)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \\
R_{27} &= \frac{4}{\max(3,4,3,4,4)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \\
R_{28} &= \frac{3}{\max(4,3,2,4,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
\end{align*}

• A3

\begin{align*}
R_{31} &= \frac{2}{\max(1,3,2,1,5)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \\
R_{32} &= \frac{1}{\max(3,5,1,5,2)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \\
R_{33} &= \frac{5}{\max(1,1,5,3,3)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \\
R_{34} &= \frac{5}{\max(5,1,5,3,1)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \\
R_{35} &= \frac{3}{\max(2,4,3,5,4)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
R_{36} &= \frac{2}{\max(5,1,2,3,5)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \\
R_{37} &= \frac{3}{\max(3,4,3,4,4)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \\
R_{38} &= \frac{2}{\max(4,3,2,4,5)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \\
\end{align*}

• A4

\begin{align*}
R_{41} &= \frac{1}{\max(1,3,2,1,5)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \\
R_{42} &= \frac{5}{\max(3,5,1,5,2)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \\
R_{43} &= \frac{3}{\max(1,1,5,3,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
R_{44} &= \frac{3}{\max(5,1,5,3,1)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
R_{45} &= \frac{5}{\max(2,4,3,5,4)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \\
R_{46} &= \frac{3}{\max(5,1,2,3,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \\
\end{align*}
\[ R_{47} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(3,4,3,4)} = \frac{4}{4} = 1 \]
\[ R_{48} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(4,3,2,4,5)} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \]

- **A5**
\[ R_{51} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(1,3,2,1,5)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{52} = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(3,5,1,5,2)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]
\[ R_{53} = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(1,3,5,3,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_{54} = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(5,1,5,3,1)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_{55} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(2,4,3,5,4)} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \]
\[ R_{56} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(5,1,2,3,5)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{57} = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(3,4,3,4,4)} = \frac{4}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_{58} = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(4,3,2,4,5)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]

**Condition 5**

- **A1**
\[ R_1 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,2,1,5,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_2 = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(2,1,5,2,1)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]
\[ R_3 = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(5,3,1,3,5)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_4 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,5,1,5,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_5 = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(5,4,2,1,3)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_6 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,2,5,1,2)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_7 = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(4,3,3,4,3)} = \frac{4}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_8 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,4,2,5,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]

- **A2**
\[ R_1 = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(3,2,1,5,3)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]
\[ R_2 = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(2,1,5,2,1)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_3 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(5,3,1,3,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_4 = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(3,5,1,5,3)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_5 = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(5,4,2,1,3)} = \frac{4}{5} = 0.8 \]

- **A3**
\[ R_1 = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(3,2,1,5,3)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_2 = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(2,1,5,2,1)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_3 = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(5,3,1,3,5)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_4 = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(3,3,1,5,3)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_5 = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(5,4,2,1,3)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]
\[ R_6 = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(3,2,5,1,2)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_7 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(4,3,3,4,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.75 \]
\[ R_8 = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(3,4,2,5,3)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]

- **A4**
\[ R_1 = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(3,2,1,5,3)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_2 = \frac{2}{\text{Max}(2,1,5,2,1)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]
\[ R_3 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(5,3,1,3,5)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_4 = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(3,3,1,5,3)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_5 = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(4,2,1,3)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_6 = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(3,2,5,1,2)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_7 = \frac{4}{\text{Max}(4,3,3,4,3)} = \frac{4}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_8 = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(3,4,2,5,3)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]

- **A5**
\[ R_1 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,2,1,5,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_2 = \frac{1}{\text{Max}(2,1,5,2,1)} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2 \]
\[ R_3 = \frac{5}{\text{Max}(5,3,1,3,5)} = \frac{5}{5} = 1 \]
\[ R_4 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(3,5,1,5,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_5 = \frac{3}{\text{Max}(5,4,2,1,3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]
\[ R_6 = \frac{2}{\max(3,2,5,12)} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4 \]

\[ R_7 = \frac{3}{\max(4,3,3,4,3)} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75 \]

\[ R_8 = \frac{3}{\max(3,4,2.5,3.3)} = \frac{3}{5} = 0.6 \]

From the above calculation, then the normalized matrix can be as follows:

\[
\mathbf{R} = \begin{pmatrix}
1 & 0.6 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0.6 \\
0.4 & 0.3 & 1 & 1 & 0.75 & 1 & 1 & 0.3 \\
0.2 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0.5 & 1 & 1 & 0.3 \\
0.6 & 0.3 & 1 & 1 & 0.5 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
0.4 & 0.4 & 1 & 1 & 0.5 & 0.6 & 1 & 0.6 \\
0.2 & 0.6 & 1 & 1 & 0.6 & 0.75 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\
0.6 & 0.4 & 1 & 1 & 0.6 & 0.75 & 0.4 & 0.75 & 0.8 \\
0.6 & 0.4 & 1 & 0.2 & 0.75 & 0.75 & 0.4 & 0.75 & 0.6 \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]

4.5.3 Calculation

Next will be made multiplication matrix \( \mathbf{W} \times \mathbf{R} \) and the sum of multiplication products to obtain the best alternative by ranking the following great values:

**Condition 1**

\[ V_1 = \{(0.4 \times 20) + (0.6 \times 20) + (1 \times 10) + (1 \times 10) + (1 \times 10) + (1 \times 5) + (1 \times 5) + (0.6 \times 20)\} \\
= (8 + 12 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 5 + 5 + 12) \\
= 72 \]

**Condition 2**

\[ V_1 = \{(0.6 \times 20) + (0.6 \times 20) + (1 \times 10) + (0.3 \times 10) + (1 \times 10) + (0.4 \times 5) + (0.75 \times 5) + (0.6 \times 20)\} \\
= (12 + 12 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 3 + 7.5 + 12) \\
= 64.75 \]

**Condition 3**

\[ V_1 = \{(0.2 \times 20) + (0.6 \times 10) + (0.3 \times 10) + (0.5 \times 10) + (0.6 \times 5) + (0.75 \times 5) + (0.8 \times 20)\} \\
= (4 + 20 + 6 + 3 + 5 + 3 + 7.5 + 16) \\
= 51 \]

**Condition 4**

\[ V_1 = \{(0.8 \times 20) + (0.6 \times 10) + (0.3 \times 10) + (0.5 \times 10) + (0.6 \times 5) + (0.75 \times 5) + (0.6 \times 20)\} \\
= (12 + 10 + 0.6 + 10 + 10 + 5 + 5 + 12) \\
= 74 \]
Condition 5
V₁ = {0.6×20) + (0.4×20) + (1×10) + (0.6×10) + (1×10) + (0.6×5) + (1×5) + (0.6×20) + (0.4×5) + (0.75×5) + (0.8×20)}
= (12+4+10+6+10+3+5+12)
= 66
V₂ = {0.4×20) + (0.2×20) + (0.6×10) + (1×10) + (0.8×10) + (0.4×5) + (0.75×5) + (0.8×20)}
= (8+4+6+10+8+2+3.75+16)
= 57.75
V₃ = {(0.2×20) + (1×20) + (0.2×10) + (0.2×10) + (0.4×10) + (1×5) + (0.75×5) + (0.4×20)}
= (4+20+2+4+5+3.75+8)
= 51.75
V₄ = {(1×20) + (0.4×20) + (0.6×10) + (1×10) + (0.2×10) + (0.2×5) + (1×5) + (1×20)}
= (20+8+6+10+2+14+5+20)
= 72
V₅ = {(0.6×20) + (0.2×20) + (1×10) + (0.6×10) + (0.6×10) + (0.4×5) + (0.75×5) + (0.6×20)}
= (12+4+10+6+6+2+3.75+12)
= 55.75

From matrix multiplication W×R then got results as follows:

Condition 1
V₁ = 84
V₂ = 57.5
V₃ = 65
V₄ = 73
V₅ = 72

Condition 2
V₁ = 64.75
V₂ = 51
V₃ = 60.75
V₄ = 100
V₅ = 51

Condition 3
V₁ = 45.5
V₂ = 65.25
V₃ = 84
V₄ = 60.75
V₅ = 69.25

Condition 4
V₁ = 58.75
V₂ = 62
V₃ = 51.75
V₄ = 70
V₅ = 74

Condition 5
V₁ = 66
V₂ = 57.75
V₃ = 51.75
V₄ = 72
V₅ = 55.75

The greatest value of the sum of the above matrix is V₁ thus alternative A₁ (Dancer A₁) is a member of the dancers are good quality and have the best predicate or a dancer with the highest weight value. The criteria of the best dancers above are based on the following intervals:

Condition 1
50 - 70 = Enough
71 - 82 = Good
83 - 100 = Best

Condition 2
40-55 = Enough
60-70 = Good
80-100 = Best

Condition 3
40-55 = Enough
60-70 = Good
80-100 = Best

Condition 4
50-60 = Enough
61-70 = Good
71-100 = Best

Condition 5
50-60 = Enough
61-70 = Good
81-100 = Best

5. Conclusion

Decision Support System in the selection of dancers can help and facilitate schools, an organization or campus in selecting qualified dancers based on predetermined criteria of dancing skills, physical flexibility, skill, deftness, confidence, skill, filling out forms, and certificates of achievement. From the result value obtained then Vcondition1, Vcondition2, Vcondition3, Vcondition4, Vcondition5 is a member of a dancer of good quality and has a predicate value of 84, 100, 84, 74, 72. This research is expected that this Information System can be developed further with data processing members of the dancers, more and more widely so that this Information System can really be used as a single picture taking in making the decision of member selection of dancers.

References


