

BAB V

KESIMPULAN

Dari analisis dari bab sebelumnya dapat disimpulkan bahwa payback period investasi pada warung internet terbatas pada waktu investasi selama 3 tahun maka diperoleh kesimpulan sebagai berikut dari analisa dengan Payback Period dan Net Present Value sebagai berikut:

Payback Period			
Keterangan	Estimasi Tingkat Huni		
	Pesimis	Moderate	Optimis
Warnet sampai dengan 64Kbps			
Harga sewa Rp 3000,00/jam	Lebih dari 3 Tahun	Lebih dari 3 tahun	1.94 Tahun
Harga sewa Rp 3.500,00/jam	Lebih dari 3 Tahun	2.18 Tahun	1.4 Tahun
Harga sewa Rp 4000,00/jam	Lebih dari 3 Tahun	1.55 Tahun	1.07 Tahun
Warnet Lebih dari 64Kbps			
Harga sewa Rp 3000,00/jam	Lebih dari 3 Tahun	2.78 tahun	1.7 Tahun
Harga sewa Rp 3.500,00/jam	Lebih dari 3 Tahun	1.8 Tahun	1.25 tahun
Harga sewa Rp 4000,00/jam	2.27 Tahun	1.37 Tahun	0.98 Tahun

NPV			
Keterangan	Estimasi Tingkat Huni		
	Pesimis	Moderate	Optimis
Warnet sampai dengan 64Kbps			
Harga sewa Rp 3000,00/jam	(Rp151,467,891.50)	(Rp105,810,321.50)	Rp17,582,348.50
Harga sewa Rp 3.500,00/jam	(Rp106,962,557.00)	Rp3,494,828.50	Rp102,107,468.50
Harga sewa Rp 4000,00/jam	(Rp38,767,731.50)	Rp73,932,428.50	Rp186,632,588.50
Warnet Lebih dari 64Kbps			
Harga sewa Rp 3000,00/jam	(Rp191,135,431.50)	(Rp50,260,231.50)	Rp90,614,968.50
Harga sewa Rp 3.500,00/jam	(Rp97,218,631.50)	Rp67,135,768.50	Rp231,490,168.50
Harga sewa Rp 4000,00/jam	(Rp3,301,831.50)	Rp184,531,768.50	Rp372,365,368.50

Dari hasil diatas dapat kita lihat diambil kesimpulan:

- A. Untuk perbandingan diantara kedua jenis warnet tersebut dapat di simpulkan bahwa warnet dengan bandwith lebih dari 64Kbps atau dengan 25 unit komputer mempunyai tingkat pengembalian modal sedikit lebih baik dari metode Payback daripada dengan Warnet yang hanya memiliki 15 komputer.
- B. Dari metode NPV terlihat hampir sama dengan dengan meode Payback, tetapi di Sewa Rp. 4000/jam keadaan pesimis hanya berselisih Rp. 3.301.831.5 saja kurang untuk memenuhi NPV, itu artinya tetap Warnet dengan 25 unit komputer atau dengan koneksi 128Kbps lebih aman daripada Warnet dengan 15unit komputer.

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Changing Silicon Technology of the PC Platform

The desktop PC platform has not changed a great deal since introduced by IBM* in 1981. The basic ergonomics of a mouse and keyboard in front has remained remarkably constant over the years. Inside the PC platform, however, the electronics industry is about to create a dramatic change in the PC usage pattern. Moving from a universally adaptable, "one-size-fits-all" system to specialized appliances designed to solve specific user needs and this expanded and changing role is Intel's relentless pursuit of the microprocessor.

I first observed the "doubling of transistor density on a manufactured die every year" in 1965, just four years after the first planar integrated circuit was discovered. The press called this "Moore's Law" and the name has stuck. To be honest, I did not expect this law to still be true some 30 years later, but I am now confident that it will be true for another 20 years. By the year 2012, Intel should have the ability to integrate 1 billion transistors onto a production die that will be operating at 10GHz. This could result in a performance of 100,000 MIPS, the same increase over the currently cutting edge Pentium® II processor as the Pentium II processor was to the 386! We see no fundamental barriers in our path to Micro 2012, and it's not until the year 2017 that we see the physical limitations of wafer fabrication technology being reached.

You can observe the beginnings of a role-change in the PC platform today. Some applications will continue to drive for maximum available processor performance but others will use the processor capabilities in different ways. Mobile systems, for example, are able to slow the processor down to conserve battery life yet still deliver incredible performance to the user. A PC platform targeted at home entertainment could use the processor performance to decompress an MPEG-2 video stream in software. This reduces the cost of the platform by removing special decompression hardware, making the system more affordable to a broader market. I expect to see rapid growth in all PC platform application areas in the next few years.

The *Focus* section in this issue of *Platform Solutions* delves deeper into the challenges of Micro 2012 and discusses the R&D efforts that Intel is employing to remove the barriers to delivering this improved capability to the PC platform. This material was originally presented at the Intel Developer Forum (IDF), and a webcast is available for your listening pleasure at the IDF site. The last 16 years of the PC platform have been filled with exciting innovations. The next 20 years promises to be even more exciting for the user experience, and it's all made possible by Intel's silicon technology leadership.

About the Author

Dr. Gordon E. Moore is Chairman Emeritus of Intel Corporation. Gordon co-founded Intel in 1968 and was CEO from 1979 to 1987. He is the originator of the now legendary Moore's Law, named after him in 1965, for which Intel silicon technology has tracked for over 30 years.

To find out more about how Moore's Law is changing the PC platform, visit the [Focus section](#) in this month's *Platform Solutions* newsletter.

For more information on the Intel Developer Forum, read the Top Story in this month's *Platform Solutions* on "[PC Evolution Accelerates at the Fall Intel Developer Forum](#)."

To see and hear a webcast replay of Gordon Moore's IDF keynote presentation, visit the [IDF web site](#).

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Moore's Law

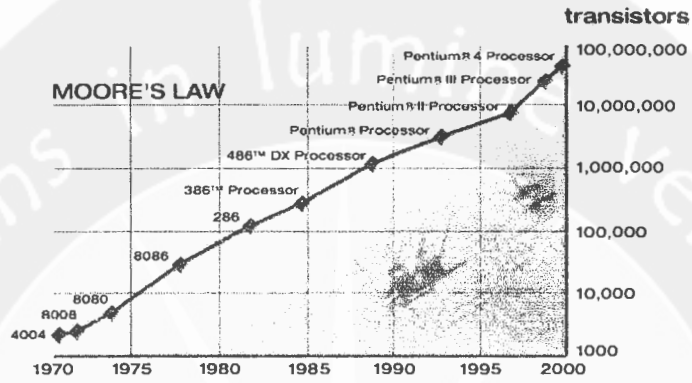
Overview

Gordon Moore made his famous observation in 1965, just four years after the first planar integrated circuit was discovered. The press called it "Moore's Law" and the name has stuck. In his original paper, Moore predicted that the number of transistors per integrated circuit would double every 18 months. He forecast that this trend would continue through 1975. Through Intel's technology, Moore's Law has been maintained for far longer, and still holds true as we enter the new century. The mission of Intel's technology development team is to continue to break down barriers to Moore's Law.

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	Year of introduction	Transistors
4004	1971	2,250
8008	1972	2,500
8080	1974	5,000
8086	1978	29,000
286	1982	120,000
386™ processor	1985	275,000
486™ DX processor	1989	1,180,000
Pentium® processor	1993	3,100,000
Pentium II processor	1997	7,500,000
Pentium III processor	1999	24,000,000
Pentium 4 processor	2000	42,000,000

Dr. Gordon E. Moore is Chairman Emeritus of Intel Corporation. He co-founded Intel in 1968, serving initially as Executive Vice President. He became President and Chief Executive Officer in 1975 and held that post until being elected Chairman and Chief Executive Officer in 1979. He remained CEO until 1987 and served as Chairman until being named Chairman Emeritus in 1997.



Publications

- ["Cramming More Components Onto Integrated Circuits"](#)
(Acrobat PDF file, 167 KB)
Author: Gordon E. Moore
Publication: Electronics, April 19, 1965
- ["Microprocessors Circa 2000"](#)
(Acrobat PDF file, 543 KB)
Authors: Patrick Gelsinger, Paolo Gargini, Gerhard Parker, Albert Yu
Publication: IEEE Spectrum, October 1989