

Java Exercise – Array

Question 1

Write a `Scalaire.java` program that calculates the scalar product of two vectors, implemented using one-dimensional arrays. Your program will have to use (among others) the following elements:

Declarations in the `main ()` method:

- a variable `nMax` representing the maximum size of the vectors (needless to give it a value too high ... 10 is more than enough)
- two variables `v1` and `v2` : array of type `real`, size: `nMax`.

Methods:

- ask the user to enter `n`, the effective size of the vectors.
- check that `n` is between 1 and `nMax` and ask the user to enter a value again as long as this is not the case
ask the user the components (`v10 ... v1n-1`, `v20 ... v2n-1`) of vectors `v1` and `v2`.
- calculate the dot product of `v1` and `v2`.
- Show result

Recall:

The scalar product of `a` by `b` is: $a \cdot b = a_1 * b_1 + a_2 * b_2 + \dots + a_n * b_n$

Example: `a=(5,3,-1)` `b=(2,1,2)` `a·b=11`

Question 2

We are looking here to write a program MulMat.java which calculates the multiplication of two matrices (recall below).

You will use an array of array of double to represent the matrix.

Declaration:

- In the main method, declare two matrices mat1 and mat2.

Process:

- Read from the keyboard the elements of each of the two matrices (after asking for their dimensions).
- Multiply both matrices and store the result in a new prod matrix.
- View the contents of this new matrix line by line.

Methods:

- Read from the keyboard the dimensions lines (number of lines) and columns (number of columns) of the first matrix mat1
- Read the contents of mat1.
- Similarly, read the dimensions and then the content of the second matrix mat2.
- Check that the number of mat2 rows is the same as the number of mat1 columns. If not, display an error message "Multiplication of matrices impossible!". (reminder: if we multiply two matrices $M = M1 * M2$, the dimensions of M are "number of lines of M1" and "number of columns of M2", and the element $M_{i,j}$ is defined by

$$M_{i,j} = \sum_{k=1}^{c1} M1_{i,k} \cdot M2_{k,j}$$

- display the result line by line.

Example:

Entering the 1st matrix:

Number of rows: 2

Number of columns: 3

M[1,1]=1.0

M[1,2]=2.0

M[1,3]=3.0

M[2,1]=4.0

M[2,2]=5.0

M[2,3]=6.0

Entering the 2nd matrix:

Number of rows: 3

Number of columns: 4

M[1,1]=1.0

M[1,2]=2.0

M[1,3]=3.0

M[1,4]=4.0

M[2,1]=5.0

M[2,2]=6.0

M[2,3]=7.0

M[2,4]=8.0

M[3,1]=9.0

M[3,2]=0.0

M[3,3]=1.0

M[3,4]=2.0

Result:

38.0 14.0 20.0 26.0

83.0 38.0 53.0 68.0