

Today's Content,

1. Rotate 90°
2. Matrix Multiplication
3. Set zero

Q: Rotate $\text{mat}[N][N]$ rotate by 90° Clockwise

	0	1	2	3	4			0	1	2	3	4	
0	1	2	3	4	5			0	21	16	11	6	1
1	6	7	8	9	10			1	22	17	12	7	2
2	11	12	13	14	15			2	23	18	13	8	3
3	16	17	18	19	20			3	24	19	14	9	4
4	21	22	23	24	25			4	25	20	15	10	5

Rotate 90° \rightarrow

Approach:

Expected TC: $O(N^2, N^2) = O(N^2)$

1. Take transpose of $\text{mat}[N][N]$ ✓
2. Reverse each row. ✓

	0	1	2	3	4			0	1	2	3	4
0	1	6	11	16	21	<u>Reverse each row</u> →	0	21	16	11	6	1
1	2	7	12	17	22		1	22	17	12	7	2
2	3	8	13	18	23		2	23	18	13	8	3
3	4	9	14	19	24		3	24	19	14	9	4
4	5	10	15	20	25		4	25	20	15	10	5

vector<vector<int>> Rotate90(vector<vector<int>> A) { **TODD**

}

Matrix Multiplication.

$$A[3 \times 4] * B[4 \times 2] = R[3 \times 2]$$

$$A[2 \times 5] * B[5 \times 3] = R[2 \times 3]$$

$$A[3 \times 4] * B[5 \times 2] = \text{Not multiply}$$

Rule: $A * B = R$

$$r_1 * c_1 = r_1 * c_2 \quad r_1 \quad c_2$$
$$r_1 \quad c_1 \quad r_2 \quad c_2 = R$$
$$A[3 \times 4] \quad B[4 \times 2] \quad 3 \times 2$$

$$A : 3 \times 4$$

$$B : 4 \times 2$$

$$C : 3 \times 2$$

$$\begin{matrix} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 0 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & 0 & 1 \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} & 0 & 1 \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 \\ 15 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$C[0][0]$ = Multiply 0th row in A * 0th col in B

$C[0][1]$ = Multiply 0th row in A * 1th col in B

$C[1][0]$ = Multiply 1st row in A * 0th col in B

$C[1][1]$ = Multiply 1st row in A * 1st col in B

$C[2][0]$ = Multiply 2nd row in A * 0th col in B

$C[2][1]$ = Multiply 2nd row in A * 1st col in B

$C[i][j]$ = Multiply ith row in A * jth col in B

rc: $O(r_1, c_2 * c_1)$ sc: $O(1) \rightarrow$ Neglect input & output space.

$\text{vector} \times \text{vector} \times \text{int} \rightarrow \text{mul}(\text{vector} \times \text{vector} \times \text{int} \rightarrow A, \text{vector} \times \text{vector} \times \text{int} \rightarrow B) \{$

$\text{int } r_1 = A.\text{size}(), c_1 = A[0].\text{size}();$

$\text{int } r_2 = B.\text{size}(), c_2 = B[0].\text{size}();$

$A_{r_1 \times c_1} \times B_{r_2 \times c_2}$, given $c_1 == r_2$ we can multiply = $R_{r_1 \times c_2}$

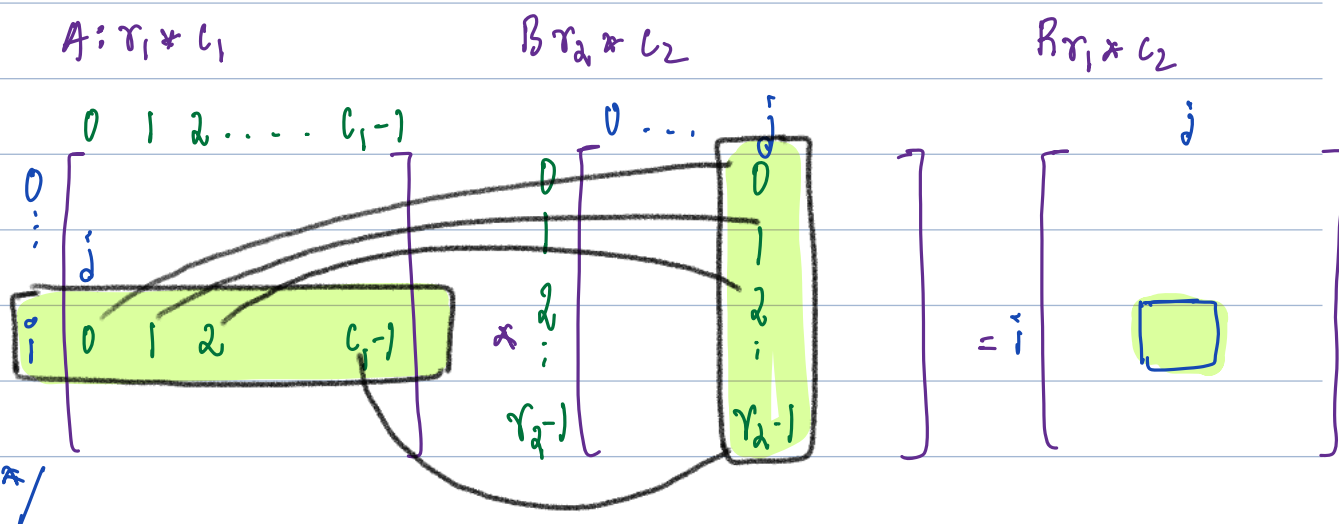
$\text{vector} \times \text{vector} \times \text{int} \rightarrow R(r_1, \text{vector} \times \text{int} \rightarrow c_2);$ # mat $r_1 \times c_2;$

for (int i = 0; i < r_1; i++) {

for (int j = 0; j < c_2; j++) {

$R[i][j] = \text{Multiply } i^{\text{th}} \text{ row in } A \times j^{\text{th}} \text{ col in } B$

/*



*/

long prod = 0;

for (int k = 0; k < c_1; k++) {

prod = prod + A[i][k] * B[k][j];

R[i][j] = prod;

Tracing:

k

0 $A[i][0] \times B[0][j]$

1 $A[i][1] \times B[1][j]$

2 $A[i][2] \times B[2][j]$

\vdots

1

c_1-1 $A[i][c_1-1] \times B[c_1-1][j]$

return R;

Note: $B[c_1-1][j] = B[r_2-1][j]$, $c_1 == r_2$