

9/1/22

# \* Section 10 - Sparse Matrix and Polynomial Representation

## 159. Sparse Matrix Representation

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
2	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	0

8x9 matrix  $72 \times 2 = 144$  bytes  
 $\uparrow$  int

1. Coordinate List / 3-Column Representation
2. Compressed Sparse Row

## \* 3-column Representation

row	column	element
8	9	8
1	8	3
2	3	8
2	6	10
4	1	4
6	3	2
7	4	6
8	2	9
8	5	5

\* Compressed Sparse row

$A [3, 8, 10, 4, 2, 6, 9, 5]$  // Non-zero elements

$IA [0, 1, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 8]$  // row elements  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
 count in each row  
 + previous count

$JA [8, 3, 6, 1, 3, 4, 2, 5]$  // column<sup>th</sup> element  
 corresponding to  
 row element

$$8+9+8 = 25 \times 2 = 50 \text{ bytes}$$

↑ int

160. Addition of Sparse Matrices

Size must be same of matrices

	1	2	3	4	5	6		0	1	2	3	4	5	
1	0	0	0	6	0	0	A	5	1	2	3	3	5	row
2	0	7	0	0	0	0		6	4	2	2	4	1	col
3	0	2	0	5	0	0		5	6	7	2	5	4	els
4	0	0	0	0	0	0								
5	4	0	0	0	0	0								

	1	2	3	4	5	6		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	B	5	2	2	3	3	4	5
2	0	3	0	0	5	0		6	2	5	3	6	4	1
3	0	0	2	0	0	7		6	3	5	2	7	9	8
4	0	0	0	9	0	0								
5	8	0	0	0	0	0								



$A+B=C =$

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	0	0	6	0	0
2	0	10	0	0	5	0
3	0	2	2	5	0	7
4	0	0	0	9	0	0
5	12	0	0	0	0	0

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
C	5	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	5
	6	4	2	5	2	3	4	6	4	1
	9	6	10	5	2	2	5	7	9	12

# 16. Array Representation of Sparse Matrix

$$A = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 7 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$4 \times 5$

		0	1	2	3	4	5
i	4	1	2	2	3	4	
j	5	3	1	4	1	5	
x	5	7	2	5	9	4	

		5	
m	4		
n	5		
num	5	i	0 1 2 3 4 5
e		-j	
		x	

```
struct Element {
    int i;
    int j;
    int x;
```

};

```
struct Sparse {
```

```
    int m;
```

```
    int n;
```

```
    int num;
```

```
    struct Element *e;
```

};



```

void create (struct Sparse *s) {
    printf ("Enter Dimensions");
    scanf ("%ld %ld", &s->m, &s->n);
    printf ("Enter no. of non-zero");
    scanf ("%ld", &s->num);
    s->e = new Elements [s->num]; for (i++)
    printf ("Enter all elements");
    for (i=0; i<s->num; i++) {
        scanf ("%ld %ld %ld", &s->e[i].i,
            &s->e[i].j, &s->e[i].x);
    }
}

```

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163. Program for adding sparse matrix

$$S_1 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 7 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$S_2 = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 4 & 0 & 8 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 9 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

S <sub>1</sub>										S <sub>2</sub>									
m	4									m	4								
n	5									n	5								
num	6	i	1	2	2	3	3	4		num	6	i	1	2	2	3	3	4	
e		→ j	3	1	5	3	5	2		e		→ j	5	2	5	1	3	5	
		x	3	4	7	5	8	6				x	2	5	6	4	8	9	

Sum

m	4										
n	5										
num											
e		→	1	1	2	2	2				
			3	5	1	2	5				
			3	2	4	5	13				

k



```

struct Sparse * add ( struct Sparse * s1,
                      struct sparse * s2 ) {

```

```

    struct sparse * sum;

```

```

    if (s1->m != s2->m && s1->n != s2->n)
        return 0;

```

```

    sum = new Sparse;

```

(++)

```

    sum->m = s1->m;

```

```

    sum->n = s1->n;

```

```

    sum->e = new Element [s1->n + s2->n];

```

```

    while (i < s1->n && j < s2->n) {

```

```

        if (s1->e[i].i < s2->e[j].i)

```

```

            sum->e[k++] = s1->e[i++];

```

```

        else if (s1->e[i].i > s2->e[j].i)

```

```

            sum->e[k++] = s2->e[j++];

```

```

        else {

```

```

            if (s1->e[i].j < s2->e[j].j)

```

```

                sum->e[k++] = s1->e[i++];

```

```

            else if (s1->e[i].j > s2->e[j].j)

```

```

                sum->e[k++] = s2->e[j++];

```

```

            else {

```

```

                sum->e[k] = s1->e[i];

```

```

                sum->e[k++].x = s1->e[i++].x

```

```

                    + s2->e[j++].x;

```

```

            }

```

```

        }

```

```

    }

```



# 167. Polynomial Representation (List of terms)

$$p(x) = 3x^5 + 2x^4 + 5x^2 + 2x + 7$$

← exponent  
↑  
coefficient

$n = 5$

coeff	3	2	5	2	7
Expo	5	4	2	1	0

```

struct Term {
    int coeff;
    int Exp;
};

```

```

struct Poly {
    int n;

```

Struct Term \* t; p

n	5	0	1	2	3	4
t	→ coeff	3	2	5	2	7
	Exp	5	4	2	1	0

```

struct Poly p;
printf("No. of non-zero terms \n");
scanf("%d", &p.n);
p.t = new Term[p.n];
printf("Enter Polynomial terms \n");
for (i = 0; i < p.n; i++) {
    printf("Term no. %d \n", i);
    scanf("%d %d", &p.t[i].coeff,
        &p.t[i].Exp);
}

```

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## 168. Polynomial Evaluation

```

x = 5; Sum = 0;
for (i = 0; i < p.n; i++) {
    Sum += p.t[i].coeff * pow(x, p.t[i].Exp);
}
return Sum;

```

## 169. Polynomial Addition

$$p_1(x) = 5x^4 + 2x^2 + 5$$

p1					
n			0	1	2
t					
		→ Coeff	5	2	5
		Exp	4	2	0
			i		

$$p_2(x) = 6x^4 + 5x^3 + 9x^2 + 2x + 3$$

p2							
n			0	1	2	3	4
t							
		→ Coeff	6	5	9	2	3
		Exp	4	3	2	1	0
			j				

p3							
n			0	1	2	3	4
t							
		→ Coeff	11	5	11	2	8
		Exp	4	3	2	1	0
			k				



$i = 0; j = 0; k = 0;$

while ( $i < p1.n$  &  $j < p2.n$ ) {

if ( $p1.t[i].Exp > p2.t[j].Exp$ )

$p3.t[k++] = p1.t[i++];$

else if ( $p2.t[j].Exp > p1.t[i].Exp$ )

$p3.t[k++] = p2.t[j++];$

else {

$p3.t[k].Exp = p1.t[i].Exp;$

$p3.t[k++].Coeff = p1.t[i++].Coeff +$   
 $p2.t[j++].Coeff;$

}

}