

Lecture - 17

2D - Array

* Two Dimensional Array

row

Name : [Rohit, Paridhi, Riya, Jack, John]

M_NO : [92364, 9432, 9192, 9661, 9054]

R_NO : [32, 64, 66, 61, 39]

→ Column

1	3	5	8
2	4	6	7
9	12	13	15
16	14	14	16

2D Matrix

Initialise :

int arr [row] [column]

int arr [3] [4]

3 row & 4 column.

Array : A [3] [4]

	0	1	2	3
0	00	01	02	03
1	10	11	12	13
2	20	21	22	23

3x4

How it stored in Memory?

Row Major

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
00	01	02	03	10	11	12	13	20	21	22	23

How to find which element are present in which row major?

$$\text{Index} = (\text{row-index}) * \text{column} + \text{column-index};$$

Ex : for 20

$$2 \times 4 + 0 = 8$$

At 8th index 20 is present.

Index of Row Major is given:

Find Row index & Column index.

Row-index : Index / column

Column-index : Index % column.

*

col-major order:

00	01	02	03
10	11	12	13
20	21	22	23
30	31	32	33

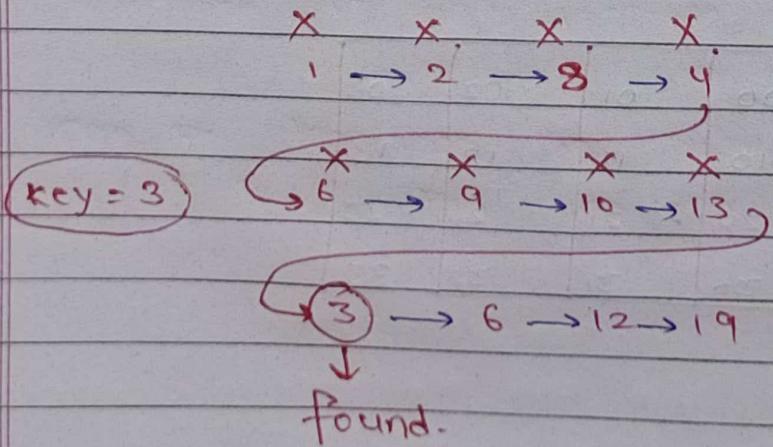
```

int main() {
    int arr[3][4];
    for (int i=0; i<3; i++) {
        for (int j=0; j<4; j++) {
            cin >> arr[i][j];
        }
    }
    for (int i=0; i<3; i++) {
        for (int j=0; j<4; j++) {
            cout << arr[i][j];
        }
    }
    cout << endl;
}

```

	0	1	2	3
0	00	01	02	03
1	10	11	12	13
2	20	21	22	23

* Searching an element :



Code:

```

int arr[3][4];
for (int i=0; i<3; i++) {
    for (int j=0; j<4; j++) {
        cin >> arr[i][j];
    }
}

int key = 19;
for (int i=0; i<3; i++) {
    for (int j=0; j<4; j++) {
        if (arr[i][j] == key) {
            return true;
        }
    }
}
return false;

```

~~O(MxN)~~

* Sum of all element of Array:

$$1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$$

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

$$5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8 \quad 10 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 = 36$$

$$9 \quad 10 \quad 11 \quad 10 \quad 36 + 9 + 10 + 11 + 10 = 76$$

Code:

```

int arr[3][4];
for (int i=0; i<3; i++) {
    for (int j=0; j<4; j++) {
        cin >> arr[i][j];
    }
}

```

}

Teacher's Signature.....

```
int sum = 0;
```

```
for (int i=0; i<3; i++) {
```

```
    for (int j=0; j<4; j++) {
```

```
        sum += arr[i][j];
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

* Transpose of a 2D Matrix :

1	2	3	Transpose	1	4	7
4	5	6	←	2	5	8
7	8	9	→	3	6	9

00	01	02	→	00	10	20
10	11	12	→	01	11	21
20	21	22	→	02	12	22

reverse the index

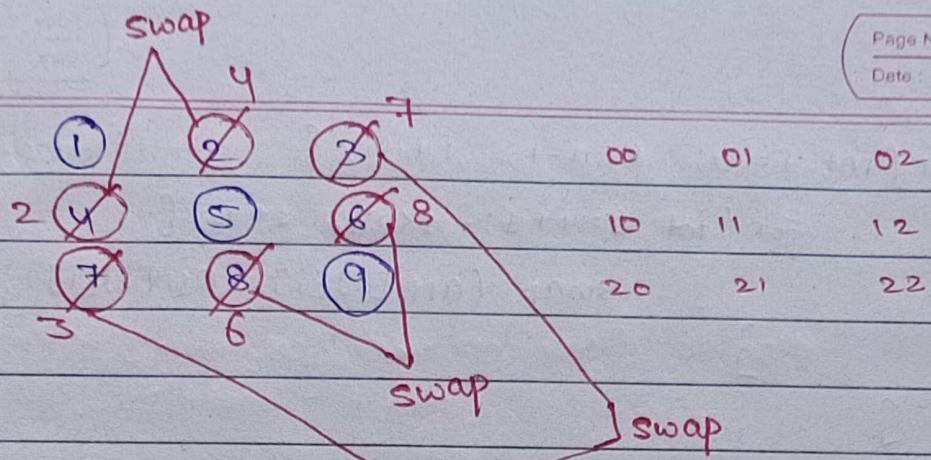
i to j & j to i

$$\text{Ans}[i][j] = \text{A}[j][i]$$

- Transpose is only possible if size is equal.

* Can we transpose the array without creating a new array?

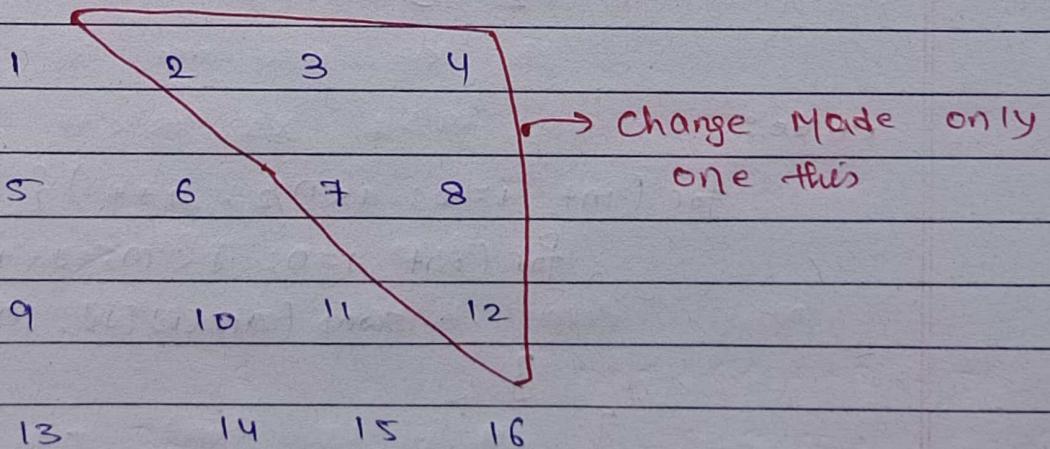
Teacher's Signature



1 4 7
 2 5 8
 3 6 9

Exchange value
 $[i][j]$ with $[j][i]$
 01 with 10

change only Half Matrix



Diagonal Does not change
 if ($i == j$)
 No change

```

for (int i=0; i<n-1; i++) {
    for (int j=i+1; j<m; j++) {
        swap (arr[i][j], arr[j][i]);
    }
}

```

* Flip the array:

	1	2	3
$0 - 2 = 2$	4	5	6
$1 - 1 = 2$	7	8	9



7	8	9
4	5	6
1	2	3

Code:

```

for (int i=0; i<n/2; i++) {
    for (int j=0; j<m; j++) {
        swap (arr[i][j], arr[n-1-i][j]);
    }
}

```

* Rotate Image : (90°)

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{90'} \begin{matrix} 7 & 4 & 1 \\ 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Transpose}} \begin{matrix} 1 & 4 & 7 \\ 2 & 5 & 8 \\ 3 & 6 & 9 \end{matrix}$$

↓ Flip vertical

$$\begin{matrix} 7 & 4 & 1 \\ 8 & 5 & 2 \\ 9 & 6 & 3 \end{matrix}$$

* Search in a 2D Matrix (sorted):

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 10 & 11 & 16 & 20 & 23 & 30 & 34 & 60 \end{matrix} \quad \text{Target = 16}$$

Sorted : then apply binary search

$$\begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 & 11 \\ 1 & 3 & 5 & 7 & 10 & 11 & 16 & 20 & 23 & 30 & 34 & 60 \end{matrix}$$

start = 0

end = 11

$$\text{mid} = (\text{start} + \text{end}) / 2;$$

$$\text{row_index} = \text{mid} / \text{column};$$

$$\text{column_index} = \text{mid} \% \text{column};$$

```
if (arr[row-index][col-index] == target) {
```

```
    return mid;
```

```
}
```

```
else if (arr[row-index][col-index] < target) {
```

```
    start = mid + 1;
```

```
}
```

```
else {
```

```
    end = mid - 1;
```

```
}
```

* 2nd Approach :

1	2	5	7	
11	13	18	20	Key = 18
21	27	30	35	

18 Kis row me Rahega

18 > 1 & & 18 < 11 false

18 lies in 2nd row

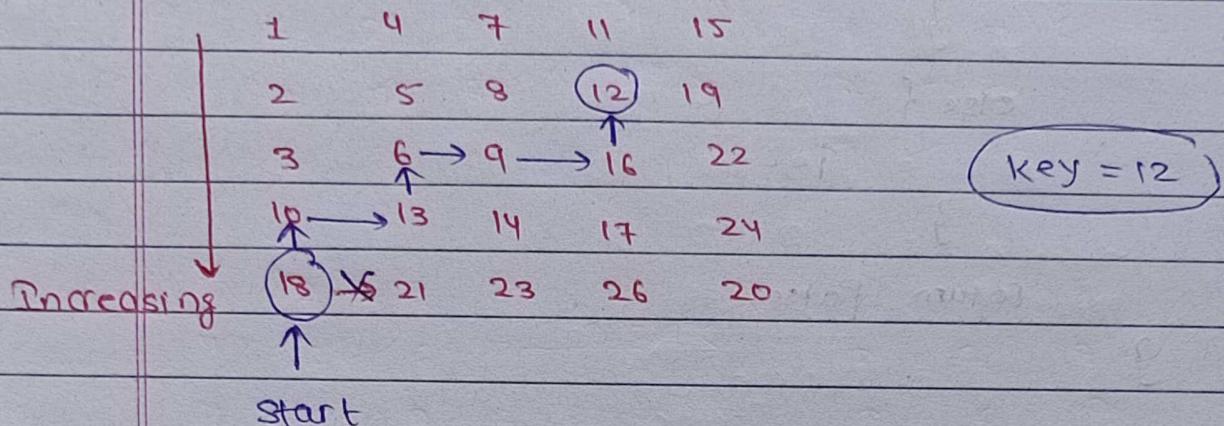
Now Apply binary search in 2nd row :

11	13	(18)	20
		↑	

Key .

* Search in a 2D Matrix :

→ Increasing



From this corner

one pattern is found.

If go up ↑ : value decreased

If go right → : value increased

$12 < 18 \rightarrow$ go up (\uparrow)

$10 < 12 \rightarrow$ go right (\rightarrow)

$13 > 12 \rightarrow$ go up (\uparrow)

$6 > 12 \rightarrow$ go right (\rightarrow)

$9 < 12 \rightarrow$ go right (\rightarrow)

$16 > 12 \rightarrow$ go up (\uparrow)

$12 = 12 \rightarrow$ Found.

Code :

```
int row = matrix.length;
```

```
int col = matrix[0].length;
```

```
int i = row - 1, j = 0;
```

```
while (i >= 0 && j < col) {
```

```
    if (matrix[i][j] == target)
```

```
        return true;
```

```
        else if (matrix[i][j] < target) {  
            j++;  
        }  
        else {  
            i--;  
        }  
    return false;  
}
```