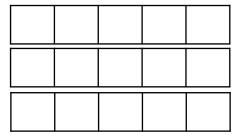
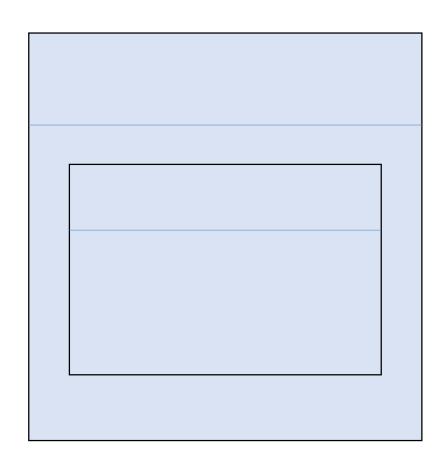
2차원배열(행, 열)





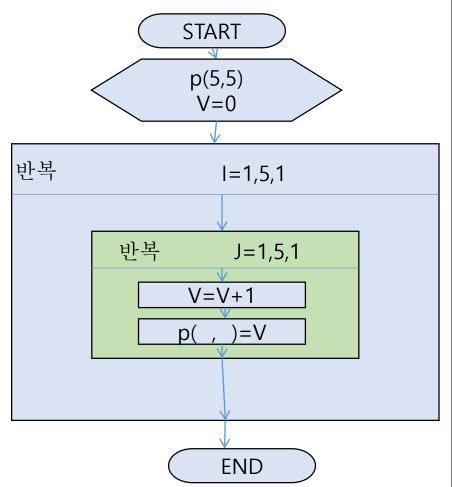
행 고정 열 변화

(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)
(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)
(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)	(4,4)	(5,5)
(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	(4,5)
(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)

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

р

P(행,열)



```
P(행,열)
1행
       p(1,1)=1
       p(1,2)=2
       p(1,3)=3
       p(1,4)=4
       p(1,5)=5
2행
       p(2,1)=6
       p(2,2)=7
       p(2,3)=8
       p(2,4)=9
       p(2,5)=10
3행
       p(3,1)=11
       p(3,2)=12
       p(3,3)=13
       p(3,4)=14
       p(3,5)=15
4행
       p(4,1)=16
       p(4,2)=17
       p(4,3)=18
       p(4,4)=19
       p(4,5)=20
5행
       p(5,1)=21
       p(5,2)=22
       p(5,3)=23
       p(5,4)=24
       p(5,5)=25
```

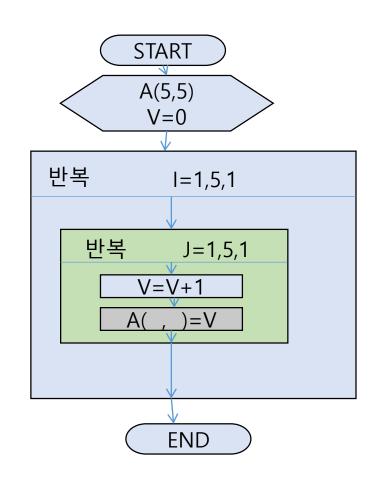
열고정 행변화

(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)
(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)
(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)	(4,4)	(5,5)
(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	(4,5)
(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)

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

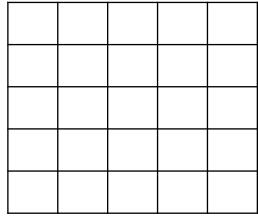
Α

A(행,열)



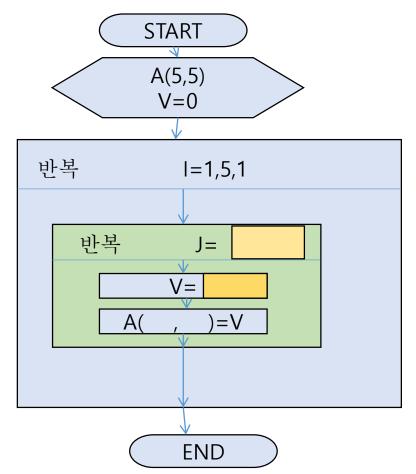
A(행,열)





(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)
(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)
(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)	(4,4)	(5,5)
(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	(4,5)
(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)

1				
1	2			
1	2	3		
1	2	3	4	
1	2	3	4	5

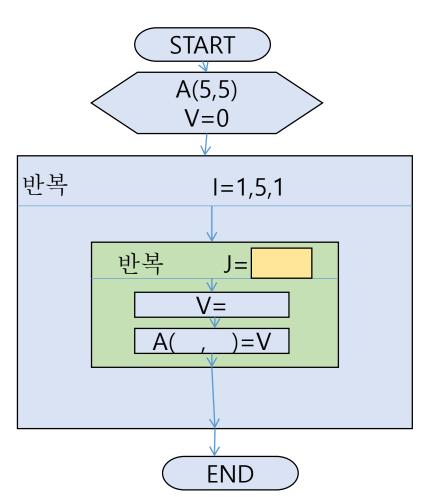


```
1행
      p(1,1)=1
2행
      p(2,1)=1
      p(2,2)=2
3행
       p(3,1)=1
       p(3,2)=2
       p(3,3)=3
4행
       p(4,1)=1
       p(4,2)=2
       p(4,3)=3
       p(4,4)=4
5행
       p(5,1)=1
       p(5,2)=2
       p(5,3)=3
       p(5,4)=4
       p(5,5)=5
```

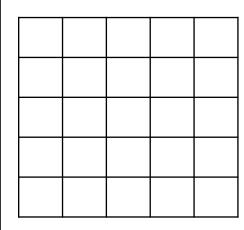
1				
1	2			
1	2	3		
1	2	3	4	
1	2	3	4	5

(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)
(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)
(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)	(4,4)	(5,5)
(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	(4,5)
(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	
10	11	12		
13	14			
15				

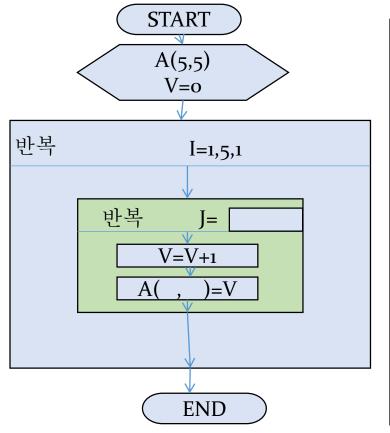




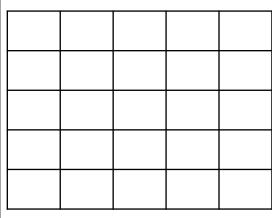


(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)
(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)
(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)	(4,4)	(5,5)
(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	(4,5)
(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)

1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9
		10	11	12
			13	14
				15





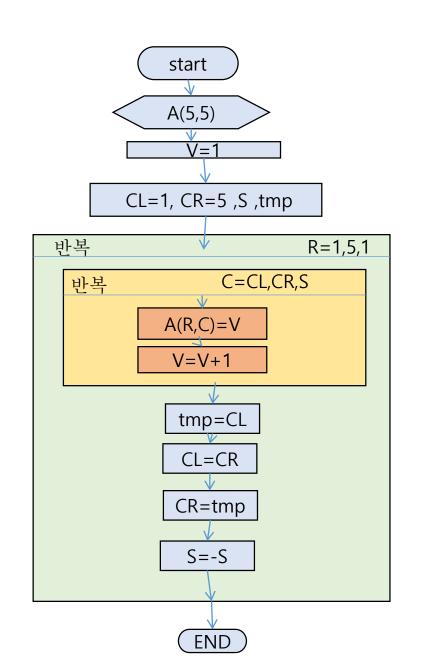




ㄹ자 모양의 배열 채우기

(1,1)	(1,2)	(1,3)	(1,4)	(1,5)
(2,1)	(2,2)	(2,3)	(2,4)	(2,5)
(3,1)	(3,2)	(3,3)	(4,4)	(5,5)
(4,1)	(4,2)	(4,3)	(4,4)	(4,5)
(5,1)	(5,2)	(5,3)	(5,4)	(5,5)

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



```
1행
       p(1,1)=1
       p(1,2)=2
       p(1,3)=3
       p(1,4)=4
       p(1,5)=5
       p(2,5)=6
2행
       p(2,4)=7
       p(2,3)=8
       p(2,2)=9
      p(2,1)=10
3행
       p(3,1)=11
       p(3,2)=12
       p(3,3)=13
       p(3,4)=14
       p(3,5)=15
4행
       p(4,5)=16
       p(4,4)=17
       p(4,3)=18
       p(4,2)=19
       p(4,1)=20
5행
       p(5,1)=21
       p(5,2)=22
       p(5,3)=13
       p(5,4)=15
      p(5,5)=17
```

