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Aim:

The below sample code finds the **addition** of two matrices.

In the main() function read a two two-dimensional array of elements and then find the addition of two matrices.

The **logic** is

First checks the row sizes and column sizes of two two-dimensional arrays are equal or not.

If the sizes are not equal then print "Addition is not possible" and stop the process.

If the sizes are equal then use two for loops to add each corresponding elements of two matrices and finally print the result.

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired output.

Source Code:

matrix.c

```
#include<stdio.h>
void main()
{
   int i,j,m,n,p,q;
   int a[10][10],b[10][10],c[10][10];
   printf("Enter the row & column sizes of matrix-1 : ");
   scanf("%d %d",&m,&n);
   printf("Enter matrix-1 %d elements : ",m*n);
   for(i=0;i<m;i++)
   for(j=0;j<n;j++)
   scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
}
}
   printf("Enter the row & column sizes of matrix-2 : ");
   scanf("%d %d",&p,&q);
   printf("Enter matrix-2 %d elements : ",p*q);
   for(i=0;i<p;i++)
   for(j=0;j<q;j++)
   scanf("%d",&b[i][j]);
}
}
   printf("The given matrix-1 is\n");
   for(i=0;i<m;i++)
   for(j=0;j<n;j++)
   printf("%d ",a[i][j]);
}
   printf("\n");
}
   printf("The given matrix-2 is\n");
   for(i=0;i<p;i++)
```

```
for(j=0;j<q;j++)
   printf("%d ",b[i][j]);
}
   printf("\n");
}
   if(m==p\&n==q)
   for(i=0;i<m;i++)</pre>
   for(j=0;j<n;j++)</pre>
   c[i][j]=a[i][j]+b[i][j];
}
}
   printf("Addition of two matrices is\n");
   for(i=0;i<m;i++)</pre>
   for(j=0;j<n;j++)
   printf("%d ",c[i][j]);
}
   printf("\n");
}
}
   else
   printf("Addition is not possibe\n");
}
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter the row & column sizes of matrix-1 : 2 2
Enter matrix-1 4 elements : 1 2 3 4
Enter the row & column sizes of matrix-2 : 2 2
Enter matrix-2 4 elements : 4 5 6 7
The given matrix-1 is
1 2
3 4
The given matrix-2 is
4 5
6 7
Addition of two matrices is
5 7
9 11