

```

interest.c  /* Prints a table of compound interest */

#include <stdio.h>

#define NUM_RATES ((int) (sizeof(value) / sizeof(value[0])))
#define INITIAL_BALANCE 100.00

int main(void)
{
    int i, low_rate, num_years, year;
    double value[5];

    printf("Enter interest rate: ");
    scanf("%d", &low_rate);
    printf("Enter number of years: ");
    scanf("%d", &num_years);

    printf("\nYears");
    for (i = 0; i < NUM_RATES; i++) {
        printf("%6d%", low_rate + i);
        value[i] = INITIAL_BALANCE;
    }
    printf("\n");

    for (year = 1; year <= num_years; year++) {
        printf("%3d    ", year);
        for (i = 0; i < NUM_RATES; i++) {
            value[i] += (low_rate + i) / 100.0 * value[i];
            printf("%7.2f", value[i]);
        }
        printf("\n");
    }

    return 0;
}

```

Note the use of `NUM_RATES` to control two of the `for` loops. If we later change the size of the `value` array, the loops will adjust automatically.

8.2 Multidimensional Arrays

An array may have any number of dimensions. For example, the following declaration creates a two-dimensional array (a *matrix*, in mathematical terminology):

```
int m[5][9];
```

The array `m` has 5 rows and 9 columns. Both rows and columns are indexed from 0, as the following figure shows: