(b) `f` is a function with two arguments: `p`, a pointer to a structure with tag `t`, and `n`, a long integer. `f` returns a pointer to a function that has no arguments and returns nothing.
(c) `a` is an array of four pointers to functions that have no arguments and return nothing. The elements of `a` initially point to functions named `insert`, `search`, `update`, and `print`.
(d) `b` is an array of 10 pointers to functions with two `int` arguments that return structures with tag `t`.

11. In Section 18.4, we saw that the following declarations are illegal:

```
int f(int)[];       /* functions can't return arrays     */
int g(int)(int);    /* functions can't return functions  */
int a[10](int);     /* array elements can't be functions */
```

We can, however, achieve similar effects by using pointers: a function can return a *pointer* to the first element in an array, a function can return a *pointer* to a function, and the elements of an array can be *pointers* to functions. Revise each of these declarations accordingly.

*12. (a) Write a complete description of the type of the function `f`, assuming that it's declared as follows:

```
int (*f(float (*)(long), char *))(double);
```

(b) Give an example showing how `f` would be called.

Section 18.5

W 13. Which of the following declarations are legal? (Assume that `PI` is a macro that represents 3.14159.)

```
(a) char c = 65;
(b) static int i = 5, j = i * i;
(c) double d = 2 * PI;
(d) double angles[] = {0, PI / 2, PI, 3 * PI / 2};
```

14. Which kind of variables cannot be initialized?

(a) Array variables
(b) Enumeration variables
(c) Structure variables
(d) Union variables
(e) None of the above

W 15. Which property of a variable determines whether or not it has a default initial value?

(a) Storage duration
(b) Scope
(c) Linkage
(d) Type