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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF ARMENIA
College of Science and Engineering
COMP120 Introduction to Object-Oriented Programming
MIDTERM 2 EXAM

Date:	Tuesday, March 24 2015
Starting time:	10:30
Duration:	1 hour 20 minutes
Attention:	**ANY COMMUNICATION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED**

4/15

Please write down your name at the top of all used pages

Problem 1

The easiest way to implement rotation by 90^0 of a square array is to transpose it and then reverse all its rows separately. Write a C++ function ***void rotate(int *a2D, int size)*** that takes as its argument a pointer to the first element of a square array ***int *a2D*** of the specified ***int size*** and rotates its. Use already implemented functions ***void reverse(int a1D[], int length)*** and ***void transpose(int *a2D, int size)***:

```
void reverse(int a1D[], int length)
{
      for (int i = 0; i < length / 2; i++)
            swap(a1D[i], a1D[length - 1 - i]);
}

void transpose(int *a2D, int size)
{
      for (int row = 0; row < size; row++)
            for (int col = row + 1; col < size; col++)
                  swap(a2D[row * size + col], a2D[col * size + row]);
}
```

```
void rotate(int *a2D, int size) {
  Array[size][lenght];
    int y=size = lenght);
    ptr(*a2D, *a1D);
void reverse(int a1D[], int lenght);
void transpose(int *a2D, int size);
  for ( ~~size=lenght=0, si~~ y=0; y<Array);
```

}

1

we need to take first element of the first row and the first colum and rotate it. Program takes function rotate and connect it withe two functions, reverse and transpose. I ~~ta~~ use pointer which takes first elements.

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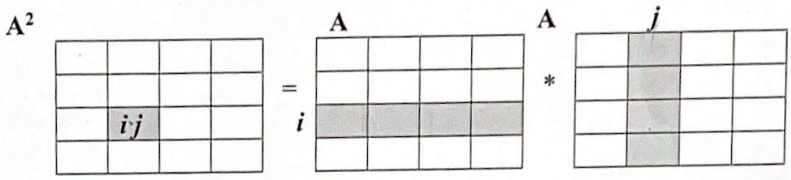
Problem 2

Using functions ***transpose()*** from **Problem 1** and ***scalar()*** from below, write a C++ function ***void square(int *a2D, int *product, int size)*** that takes as its argument a pointer to the first element of a square array ***int *a2D*** of the specified ***int size***, computes its square (multiplies it by itself) and saves it in another square array of the same size, the pointer to the first element of which is given by ***int *product***. Each element p_{ij} in the i^{th} row and j^{th} column of the array ****product*** is the scalar product of the i^{th} row and j^{th} column of the array ****a2D*** and is calculated by the expression: $p_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^{size-1} a_{ik} a_{kj}$

```
int scalar(int a[], int b[], int length)
{
      int result = 0;
      for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)
            result += a[i] * b[i];
      return result;
}
```




```
void square(int *a2D, int size){
Array1[I];
Array2[J];
Array3[A²];
int *product =(Array3 = Array1 * Array2);
Array3[A²] = ptr(I; J);
      for (Array1 = Array2 < Array3);
int scalar(int *a; int* b; int lenght);
   For (1row · 2row = size of Array);
}.
```

1

Use the backside, if needed

OOP.MT2.240315.L132

[illegible] Array 3 contains products of Array 1 and Array 2, My pointer takes the FIRST element I and J then multiplys those 2 numbers.

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Problem 3

Using, if you wish, ***segment()*** and ***rotate()*** functions from the **C++ Reference Functions** section, write a C++ function ***void spiral2(int *a2D, int even_size)*** that takes as its argument a pointer to the first element of a square array ***int *a2D*** of the specified even size ***int even_size*** and fills its top-left and bottom-right quadrants with spirals of successive values from ***1*** to ***even_size*** ^{2} ***/ 4*** . The remaining two quadrants are filled with zeros. Each spiral propagates horizontally toward the array center, then vertically toward the center, then in opposite directions horizontally and vertically, and so on. Obviously, the spirals do not cross the central axes. A shaded example is shown below:

```
int* segment(int *start, int length, int direction, int increment)
{
      for (; length > 0; length--)
      {
            *(start + direction) = *start + increment;
            start += direction;
      }
      return start;
}
```

1	2	3	0	0	0
8	9	4	0	0	0
7	6	5	0	0	0
0	0	0	5	6	7
0	0	0	4	9	8
0	0	0	3	2	1

Void spiral2(int *a2D, int even_size)

for(length = n

col. = m

Hort. n = m., then ndirection =

= m increment, then. --ndirection ≤

≤ m + 1 , ++ m ≤ n-(n-1)|.

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

I can Explane you but I can write a code. we need to move n square from one horizontal then n square from vertical then we need remove the squares from whic we moved, and it repeats until a center of our big square which has n = n length = width. then the can to be our square in every step.

2

Use the backside, if needed