Name and, if possible, ID#: t *a2D, int size)

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**

10/15

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) {
   transpose (*a2D, size);
   for (int row=0; row<size; row++)
      reverse (a[row], size);
}
```

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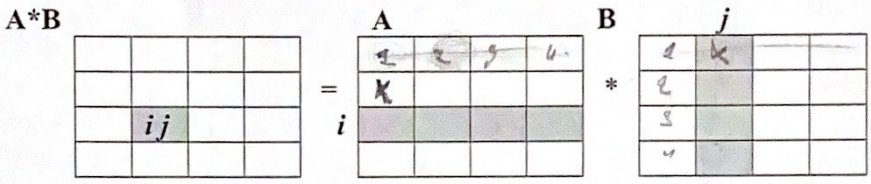
Use the backside, if needed

Problem 2

Using functions ***transpose()*** from **Problem 1** and ***scalar()*** from below, write a C++ function ***void mult(int *a2D, int *b2D, int *product, int size)*** that takes as its arguments pointers to the first elements of square arrays ***int *a2D*** and ***int *b2D*** of the same specified ***int size***, computes their product 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 of ***a2D*** and j^{th} column of ***b2D*** and is calculated by the expression: $p_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^{size-1} a_{ik} b_{kj}$

```
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 mult (int *a2D, int *b2D, int * product, int size)
{
  transpose (*b2D, size);
  for (int i=0; i<size; i++)
    for(int j=0; j<size, j++)
      product[i][j] = scalar( a[i], b[j], size);
}
```

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void spiral2(int *a2D, int even size)

segment
sobabe

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

for (int
segment(start, size/4, dir, increment)

Name and, if possible, ID#:

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) {
int along1[4] = { 1, size, -1, -size }; direction = 0;
segment(*start, size, along[direction], 2);
for (int length = size; length > 0; length--) {
segment(*start, size, along[direction + 1], 1);
segment(*start, size, along[direction + 1], 1);
direction = 2 - direction
}
int along2[4] = { -1, -size, 1, size }
segment(*(start + size/2), size, along[direction], 1);
for (int length = size; length > 0, length--) {
segment(*start, size, along[direction + 3], 1);
segment(*start, size, along[direction + 3], 1);
direction = 2 - direction,
```

not declared

assignment required

Use the backside, if needed

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