



Two dimensional arrays. Applications with matrices

s10


- 
- Multidimensional arrays can be described as arrays of arrays.
 - For example, a bidimensional array can be imagined as a bidimensional table of a uniform concrete data *type*

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■ Declaring matrices

```
int m1[][] = new int[3][3];  
int m2[][] = {{1,2,3}, {4,5,6}};
```



■ `int jimmy [3][4];`

0				
1				5
2				
	0	1	2	3

`jimmy[1][3] = 5`

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■ Print content of a Matrix

```
for (int i=0; i < matrix.length; i++) {
    for (int j=0; j < matrix[0].length; j++) {
        System.out.println (matrix[i][j]);
    }
}
```

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■ Method that prints content of a Matrix

```
public class Matrix {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        int m[][] = { {7, 2},
                      {1, 5},
                      {8, 6} };
        printMatrix(m);
    }
    static void printMatrix(int m[][]){
        for(int i=0; i<m.length; i++)
            for(int j=0; j<m[0].length; j++)
                System.out.print(m[i][j] + " ");
    }
}
```

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Matrix multiplication

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & & a_{nm} \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & b_{12} & \dots & b_{1k} \\ b_{21} & b_{22} & & b_{2k} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ b_{j1} & b_{j2} & & b_{jk} \end{pmatrix}$$

$m=j$

$$A \cdot B = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}xb_{11}+a_{12}xb_{12}+\dots+a_{1m}xb_{1j} & a_{11}xb_{12}+a_{12}xb_{22}+\dots+a_{1m}xb_{j2} & a_{11}xb_{1k}+a_{12}xb_{2k}+\dots+a_{1m}xb_{jk} \\ a_{21}xb_{11}+a_{22}xb_{12}+\dots+a_{2m}xb_{1j} & a_{21}xb_{12}+a_{22}xb_{22}+\dots+a_{2m}xb_{j2} & a_{21}xb_{1k}+a_{22}xb_{2k}+\dots+a_{2m}xb_{jk} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}xb_{1k}+a_{n2}xb_{2k}+\dots+a_{nm}xb_{jk} & a_{n1}xb_{1k}+a_{n2}xb_{2k}+\dots+a_{nm}xb_{jk} & a_{n1}xb_{1k}+a_{n2}xb_{2k}+\dots+a_{nm}xb_{jk} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Example

$$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & -6 \\ 1 & -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -3 \\ 0 & 4 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 14 & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Code that multiplies matrices

```
for(int i=0; i<a.length; i++) // matrix rows (vertical)
  for(int j=0; j<b[0].length; j++) // matrix columns (horizontal)
    for(int k=0; k<b.length; k++)
      r[i][j] = r[i][j] + a[i][k]* b[k][j];
```

Activity:

- Make a program that populates a matrix with the following values and prints them out. Each value in a row is printed in a row separated by comas:

```
1 2 3 4 5
3 4 6 8 10
3 6 9 12 15
```

s11

Activity:

- Make a program that prints out the greatest number in the matrix

```
int m[3][5] = {{1,2,3,4,5},
               {2,4,6,8,10},
               {3,6,9,12,15}};
```

s11



■ Activity:

- Make a program that sums up all the odd numbers in the matrix

```
int m[3][5] = {{1,2,3,4,5},
               {2,4,6,8,10},
               {3,6,9,12,15}};
```

sl1



■ Activity:

- Make a program that multiplies a matrix by a vector

```
int r[] = new int[3];
int v[] = {1, 2};
int m[][] = { {7, 2},
              {1, 5},
              {8, 6} };

static void printVector(int v[]) {}
static void printMatrix(int m[][]) {}
static void matrixXvector(int m[][], int v[], int r[]) {}
```

sl1



■ Activity:

- Make a program that multiplies the following matrices. Each value in a row is printed in a row separated by comas :

```
int a[3][2] = { {7, 2},
                {1, 5},
                {8, 6} };
int b[2][3] = { {2, 5, 8},
                {3, 4, 9} };
```

```
static void printMatrix(int m[][]) {}
static void matrixXmatrix(int a[][], int b[], int r[][]) {}
```

sl2