**Trabalho 1 – Parte 2**

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Curso: Ciência da Computação.

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#include <stdio.h>

#define M 20

int main() {

int N[M],i,j;

for(i=0;i<M;i++){

scanf("%i",&N[i]);

}

for(i=0;i<M;i++){

printf("%i\n",N[i]);

}

for(i=M-1;i>=0;i--){

printf("%i\n",N[i]);

}

return 0;

}

**5-**

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#define TAM 20

int main () {

int K[TAM],i,j;

for (i=0;i<TAM;i++) {

scanf ("%i", &K[i]);

}

for (i=0;i<TAM;i++) {

printf ("\n%i", K[i]);

}

for (i=0; i<TAM; i=i+2) {

j = K[i];

K[i] = K[i+1];

K[i+1] = j;

}

for (i=0;i<TAM;i++) {

printf ("\nK[%i]=%i",i,K[i]);

}

return 0;

}

**7-**

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#define TAM 9

int main () {

int h[TAM], b[TAM], f[TAM], r[TAM], i=0,j=0,k=0,s=0;

printf ("Digite o primeiro vetor:\n");

for (i=0; i<TAM; i++) {

scanf ("%i", &h[i]);

}

printf ("Digite o segundo vetor:\n");

for (j=0; j<TAM; j++) {

scanf ("%i", &b[j]);

}

printf ("Digite o terceiro vetor:\n");

for (k=0;k<TAM;k++) {

scanf ("%i", &f[k]);

}

for (s=0; s<3;s++) {

r[s] = h[s];

}

for (s=3; s<6;s++) {

r[s] = b[s];

}

for (s=6; s<9;s++) {

r[s] = f[s];

}

printf ("O vetor resultante é:\n");

for (s=0;s<TAM;s++) {

printf ("\t%i", r[s]);

}

}