TUTORIAL -2

Base address 1020 for A [1200 ... 1700] each dement is of size 2 bytes.

4,

:. size of A[1500] = 1620 + 300x2 = 1620

ARR [-4...6, 3...8] Base address = 1430

Each element is of size 4 bytes

: Each now is of size 64 bytes
For now ARR[3] - 1878 1430 + 7(64) = 1878 : FOR ARR[3][6] -151298 + 3(4) = 1220 (610

X[4...7, -1...3] each element requires 2 bytes

Base address is 100.

Each now is of size = 10 bytes :. Row = -6 is at 100 + 2(10) = 120

 $\therefore X[6,2]$ is at 120+3(2)=126

x[-20...20, 10. 35], each element = 1 byte

Base = 500 Size of column = 2341 0th 9000 is at = (26) 20 + 800 = 1020

: x {0, 20} = 1040

address of X[0,30] = 500+ [(0+20) + 41 (30-10)]

= 500 +840

= 1340

Vidyalekhan X[-3·3, 2.5] 5. Size of row = 74 bytes

Size of column = 74

Size of the array = 28 bytes. -3n For x[1,3] b -3 -2, -1, 0 1 4th scow TO seach 4th sow = 16 bytes from base adobress $For \times [1,3] = 5000 + 16 + 2 = 50187$ A.6 Cach element of arr[15][20]

address of arr[26][8] is 4440 · base address at avalifili] = 4000 2 3 4 \ 5 6 - . 25 40 brocks 6,8 20 20 blocks of 15 elements each our [6][8] is in 8th block 6th element .. To reach 8th block = 7x15 = 105 lights 6th llement = 105 + 5 = 1100 440 = 110 W W = 434

avay A[1...8, 1...5, 1...7]
address A[5, 3, 6]
13 are address = 900 -> A[1, 1, 1] 7 .. To reach 5th part -> 5 Blocks of & Telements # Hines

: 4 × \$ × \$ 7 = 72 140 lytes

To reach 3rd block of 5th part

= 140 + 2 (7) = 154 lytes

To reach 6th dement of 3rd block of 5th part

= 154 + \$5 = 160-1 laytes.

:. Final address = 900 + 160-1 = 1060-1 = 1059