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Aim:

The below sample code finds the **addition** of two matrices.

In the **main()** function read a two two-dimensional array of elements and then find the **addition** of two matrices.

The **logic** is

First checks the row sizes and column sizes of two two-dimensional arrays are equal or not.

If the sizes are not equal then print "Addition is not possible" and stop the process.

If the sizes are equal then use **two for loops** to add each corresponding elements of two matrices and finally print the result.

Fill in the missing code so that it produces the desired output.

Source Code:

matrix.c

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int a[20][20],b[20][20];
   int i, j, k, l, m, n;
   printf("Enter the row & column sizes of matrix-1 : ");
   scanf("%d%d",&m,&n);
   printf("Enter matrix-1 %d elements : ",m*n);
   for(i=0;i<m;i++)
      for(j=0;j<n;j++)
         scanf("%d",&a[i][j]);
      }
   printf("Enter the row & column sizes of matrix-2 : ");
   scanf("%d%d",&k,&l);
   printf("Enter matrix-2 %d elements : ",k*l);
   for(i=0;i<k;i++)
   {
      for(j=0;j<1;j++)
         scanf("%d",&b[i][j]);
      }
   printf("The given matrix-1 is\n");
   for(i=0;i<m;i++)
   {
      for(j=0;j<n;j++)
         printf("%d ",a[i][j]);
      printf("\n");
   }
   printf("The given matrix-2 is\n");
   for(i=0;i<k;i++)
```

```
{
      for(j=0;j<1;j++)
         printf("%d ",b[i][j]);
      }
      printf("\n");
   }
   printf("Addition of two matrices is\n");
   for(i=0;i<m;i++)
      for(j=0;j<n;j++)
         printf("%d ",a[i][j]+b[i][j]);
      printf("\n");
   printf("\n");
   return 0;
}
```

Execution Results - All test cases have succeeded!

```
Test Case - 1
User Output
Enter the row & column sizes of matrix-1 : 2 2
Enter matrix-1 4 elements : 1 2 3 4
Enter the row & column sizes of matrix-2 : 2 2
Enter matrix-2 4 elements : 4 5 6 7
The given matrix-1 is
1 2
3 4
The given matrix-2 is
4 5
6 7
Addition of two matrices is
5 7
9 11
```