# Programación de Computadores

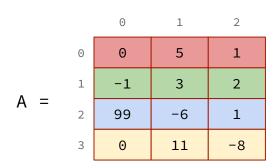
### **Tema 5:** Matrices



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## Estructura de un arreglo bi-dimensional (matriz)

```
int A[4][3] = \{\{0, 5, 1\}, \{-1, 3, 2\}, \{99, -6, 1\}, \{0, 11, -8\}\}
```



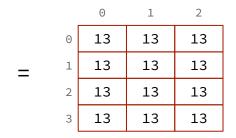
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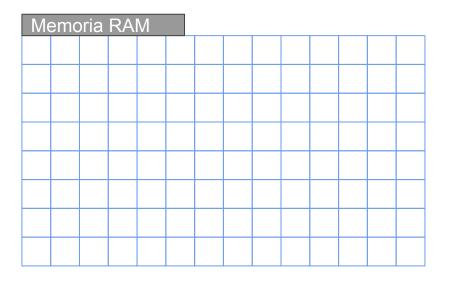
Ver: matrices\_2D\_3D.c

# **Suma de matrices** (Vista de la memoria)

	0	1	2
0	1	2	3
1	4	5	6
2	7	8	9
3	10	11	12

	0	1	2
Θ	12	11	10
1	9	8	7
2	6	5	4
3	3	2	1



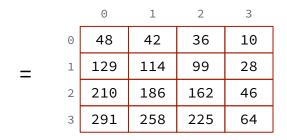


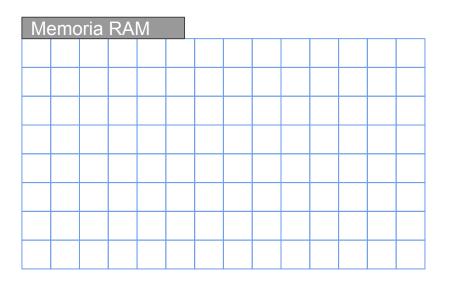
Ver: suma\_matrices.c

## Multiplicación de matrices (Vista de la memoria)

	0	1	2
0	1	2	3
1	4	5	6
2	7	8	9
3	10	11	12

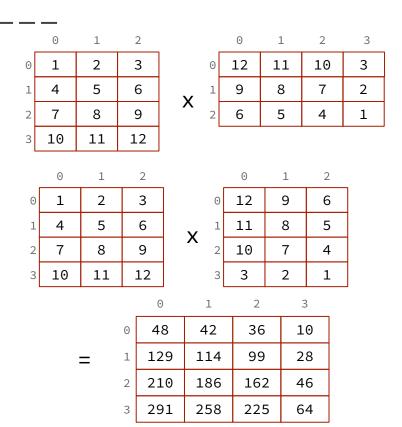
	0	1	2	3
0	12	11	10	3
1	9	8	7	2
2	6	5	4	1

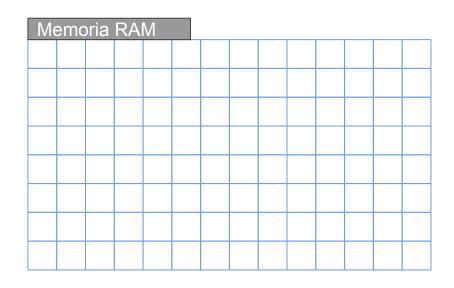




Ver: mult\_matrices.c

### Multiplicación de matrices + transpuesta (Vista de la memoria)

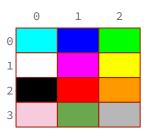




Ver: transposicion.c y mult\_trans\_matrices.c

### **Matrices RGB**

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#### Red

	0	1	2
0	0	0	Θ
1	255	255	255
2	0	255	255
3	246	106	183

#### **G**reen

	0	1	2
0	255	0	255
1	255	0	255
2	0	0	153
3	203	168	183

#### **B**lue

	0	1	2
0	255	255	0
1	255	255	0
2	0	0	0
3	222	79	183

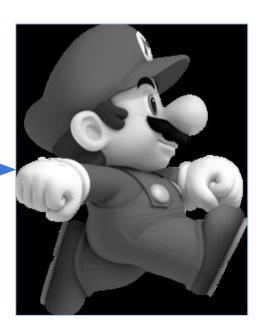
Ver: imagen\_rgb.c

# Matrices RGB (transformación a escala de grises)

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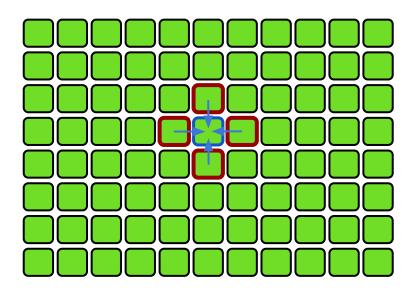
M[i] = (R[i]+G[i]+B[i])/3



Ver: escala\_grises.c

# Propagación de valores en una matriz

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# Propagación de valores en una matriz

