

## IFOS-2018 → paper II

5) (c) write a program in BASIC to multiply two matrices (checking for consistency for multiplication is required).

```
⇒ #include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <math.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int a[10][10], b[10][10], c[10][10];
```

```
int i, j, k, m, n, o, p;
```

```
clrscr();
```

```
printf("In Enter the number of rows and columns of  
1st matrix: ");
```

```
scanf("%d%d", &m, &n);
```

```
for (i=0; i<m; i++)
```

```
for (j=0; j<n; j++)
```

```
scanf("%d", &a[i][j]);
```

```
printf("In Enter the number of rows and columns of  
2nd matrix: ");
```

```
scanf("%d%d", &o, &p);
```

```
for (i=0; i<o; i++)
```

```
for (j=0; j<p; j++)
```

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

```
if (n==o)
```

```
{
```

```
for (i=0; i<m; i++)
```

```
for (j=0; j<P; j++)
```

```
{
```

```
    c[i][j]=0;
```

```
    for (k=0; k<n; k++)
```

```
        c[i][j]=c[i][j] + (a[i][k] * b[k][j]);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
    printf ("m matrices not conformable for multiplication");
```

```
    exit (0);
```

```
}
```

```
printf ("The resultant matrix is: \n");
```

```
for (i=0; i<m; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    for (j=0; j<P; j++)
```

```
        printf ("%4d", c[i][j]);
```

```
        printf (" ");
```

```
}
```

```
    getch();
```

```
}
```

6) (d) write a program in BASIC to complement trapezoidal rule to compute  $\int_0^{10} e^{-x^2} dx$  with 10 subdivisions.

```
> #include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>
#include <math.h>
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
    float a,b,h,x,y,y0,yn,xn,s,x;
```

```
    int i,n;
```

```
    float f(float);
```

```
    clrscr();
```

```
    printf ("Enter the lower limit : ");
```

```
    scanf ("%f", &a);
```

```

printf("\n Enter the upper limit: ");
scanf("%f", &b);
printf("\n Enter the interval: ");
scanf("%d", &n);
h = (b-a)/n;
y0 = f(a);
yn = f(b);
x = a+h;
S = 0;
for (i=1; i<=(n-1); i++)
{
    y = f(x);
    S = S+y;
    x = x+h;
}
x = (h/2) * ((y0+yn) + (2*S));
printf("\n The result is: %f", x);
getch();
}
float f(float x)
{
    return (exp(-x*x));
}

```

7) (c) Assuming a 16-bit Computer representation of signed integers, represent  $(-44)$  in 2's Complement representation.

⇒ 16 bit representation of 44 is,

$$44 \equiv 00000000 \ 00101100$$

1's complement of 44 is,

$$11111111 \ 11010011$$

So, the 2's Complement representation is,

$$(-44) \equiv 11111111 \ 11010011 + 1$$

$$= 11111111 \ 11010100$$

2	44	
2	22	0
2	11	0
2	5	1
2	2	1
	1	0