25 April Home questions

#1. WAP to check whether a given matrix is symmetric or not.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
    int i_285,j_285,m_285,n_285,A_285[10][10],B_285[10][10],count_285;
   printf("Provide the order of your square matrix=>");
   scanf("%d%d",&m_285,&n_285);
   printf("Give the elements of your square matrix=>\n");
   for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)</pre>
        for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)</pre>
            printf("A[%d][%d]=",i_285,j_285);
            scanf("%d",&A_285[i_285][j_285]);
    for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)</pre>
        for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)</pre>
            B_285[i_285][j_285]=A_285[j_285][i_285];
   printf("Your matrix is\n");
    for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)</pre>
        for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)
            printf("%d\t",A_285[i_285][j_285]);
            if(j_285==(n_285-1))
            printf("\n");
    printf("The transpose of your matrix is\n");
    for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)</pre>
        for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)</pre>
            printf("%d\t",B_285[i_285][j_285]);
            if(j_285==(n_285-1))
            printf("\n");
    count_285=0;
    for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)
        for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)
            if(B_285[i_285][j_285]==A_285[i_285][j_285])
                count_285=count_285+1;
    if(count_285==m_285*n_285)
```

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```
printf("\nThe matrix is symmetric\n");
  else
  printf("\nThe matrix is not symmetric");
  return 0;
}
```

Output:

#2. WAP to check whether a given matrix is orthogonal or not.

Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
```

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```
_285,j_285,m_285,k_285,n_285,A_285[10][10],B_285[10][10],C_285[10][10],D_285[10][10],I_285[10
[10],count_285;
   printf("Provide the order of your matrix=>");
   scanf("%d%d",&m_285,&n_285);
   printf("Provide the elements of your matrix\n");
    //storing fresh input
    for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)</pre>
        for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)</pre>
            printf("A[%d][%d]=",i_285,j_285);
            scanf("%d",&A_285[i_285][j_285]);
    for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)
        for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)
            if(i_285==j_285)
            I_285[i_285][j_285]=1;
            I_285[i_285][j_285]=0;
    for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)
        for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)</pre>
             B_285[i_285][j_285]=A_285[j_285][i_285];
    for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)
        for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)</pre>
            C_285[i_285][j_285]=0;
             for(k_285=0;k_285<n_285;k_285++)
                  \begin{tabular}{ll} $C_{285}[i_{285}] + = A_{285}[i_{285}] & $B_{285}[k_{285}] = B_{285}[j_{285}]; \\ \end{tabular} 
    for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)
        for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)</pre>
            D_285[i_285][j_285]=0;
             for(k 285=0;k 285<n 285;k 285++)
                 D_285[i_285][j_285]+=B_285[i_285][k_285]*A_285[k_285][j_285];
    count_285=0;
    for(i_285=0;i_285<m_285;i_285++)
```

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```

```
{
    for(j_285=0;j_285<n_285;j_285++)
    {
        if(C_285[i_285][j_285]==D_285[i_285][j_285] &&

D_285[i_285][j_285]==I_285[i_285][j_285])
        {
            count_285++;
        }
    }
    if(count_285==(m_285*n_285))
    printf("Your matrix is orthogonal!\n");
    else
    printf("No it is not orthogonal!\n");
    return 0;
}</pre>
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\KIIT\Desktop\Programming\25_april Multiplication and 3D> gcc orthogonal.c
PS C:\Users\KIIT\Desktop\Programming\25_april Multiplication and 3D> ./a.exe
Provide the order of your matrix=>2 2
Provide the elements of your matrix
A[0][0]=0
A[0][1]=1
A[1][0]=1
A[1][1]=0
Your matrix is orthogonal!
PS C:\Users\KIIT\Desktop\Programming\25_april Multiplication and 3D> ■
```

```
PS C:\Users\KIIT\Desktop\Programming\25_april Multiplication and 3D> ./a.exe
Provide the order of your matrix=>3 3
Provide the elements of your matrix
A[0][0]=1
A[0][1]=0
A[0][2]=0
A[1][0]=0
A[1][0]=0
A[1][1]=-1
A[1][2]=0
A[2][0]=0
A[2][0]=0
A[2][0]=0
S[2][1]=0
A[2][1]=0
A[2][2]=1
Your matrix is orthogonal!
PS C:\Users\KIIT\Desktop\Programming\25_april Multiplication and 3D> []
```

#3. Use functions for string copy, concatenate. Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
void main()
{
    char A_285[20],B_285[20];
    printf("Provide a short sentence\n");
    gets(A_285);
```

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```
printf("Provide another short sentence\n");
  gets(B_285);
  printf("Adding both of your sentences would give us===\n");
  strcat(A_285,B_285);
  puts(A_285);
  printf("Over wrting your first sentence with the second would give us===\n");
  strcpy(A_285,B_285);
  puts(A_285);
}
```

Output: