Assignment of Data Structures

Class Exercises

P1: 靜態陣列、動態陣列的操作。

NOTE

C語言中動態陣列的操作會使用指標的使用。

```
C p1.c
        M × signment_240226-doc.adoc U
240226 > c > C p1.c > ...
      #include <stdio.h>
      #include <stdlib.h>
       int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
         int array_static[10] = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}, *pointer, count,
         *array_dynamic;
         pointer = array_static;
        printf("%d %d\n", array_static[0], *pointer);
         pointer = array_static;
        printf("%p %p\n", &array_static[0], pointer);
         int i
        for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
          printf("%d ", array_static[i]);
         printf("\n");
        while (1) {
          printf("\nGive me the size of array: ");
          scanf("%d", &count);
          if (count <= 0)
 18 🖁
            break:
          // Memory allocation alias dynamic memory allocation
          array_dynamic = (int *)malloc(count * sizeof(int));
 20 3
          for (i = 0; i < count; i++) {
            printf("Give me the value of a[%d]: ", i + 1);
            scanf("%d", array_dynamic + i);
 25 🖁
           for (i = 0; i < count; i++) {
 26 🖁
            printf("%d ", *(array_dynamic + i));
 29
         return 0;
 31
```

P2: 計算陣列中特定元素的記憶體位址。

```
C p2.c M X 🐎 assignment_240226-doc.adoc U
240226 > c > C p2.c > ...
      #include <stdio.h>
      int main() {
       int n, s, st, loc, addr;
        while (1) {
  6 7
         printf("陣列位置: ");
         scanf("%d", &n);
  8 3
         if (n == 0)
          break: // 500
         printf("元素大小: ");
         scanf("%d", &s); // 4
         printf("陣列基本位置: ");
         scanf("%x", &st); // 0x1000
         printf("陣列計算位置: ");
         scanf("%d", &loc); // 100
 16
         addr = st + (loc - n) * s;
         printf("陣列位置 %d 的記憶體位置是 %d\n", loc, addr);
       }
 20
```

P3: C語言中的字串操作。

```
C p3.c M × 🐎 assignment_240226-doc.adoc U
240226 > c > C p3.c > 分 main()
      #include <stdio.h>
      #include <string.h>
      int main() {
  6 |
        // pointer. int a[15]={5,6,7,8,9}; printf("陣列a的位置:
        %p\n'', a);
        // printf("陣列a[4]的位置:%p\n", &a[4]);
 10 |
        char s1[] = "Today is a sunny day.", <math>s2[] = "This is a
        book.", s3[30], s4[40];
       strcpy(s3, s1);
        strcpy(s4, s2);
 12 🖁
        printf("%s | %s | %s | %s\n", s1, s2, s3, s4);
        return 0;
 15
 16
```

P4: 二維陣列的操作。

```
C p4.c
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240226 > c > C p4.c > \Omega main()
      int main() {
        int i, n, m, j, s;
        printf("輸入學生人數直到-1:");scanf("%d", &n);
  8
        printf("輸入科目數:");scanf("%d", &m);srand(time(NULL));
        int stu[n][m + 2];
        while (n != -1 \&\& m != -1) {
          for (i = 0; i < m; i++) {
            printf("成績%1d ", i + 1);
            printf("平均\t名次\n");
          for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            for (j = 0, s = 0; j < m; j++) {
              s += stu[i][j] = rand() % 101;
              printf("%5d ", stu[i][j]);
            stu[i][m] = (int)s / m;
            stu[i][m + 1] = 1;
            printf("%5d %5d\n", stu[i][m], stu[i][m + 1]);
          // 比較學生名次
          for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            for (j = i + 1; j < n; j++) {
              if (stu[i][m] > stu[j][m]) {
                stu[i][m + 1]++;
              } else if (stu[i][m] < stu[j][m]) {</pre>
                stu[j][m + 1]++;
              }
            }
          for (i = 0; i < m; i++) {
            printf("成績%1d ", i + 1);
            printf("平均\t名次\n");
          for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
            for (j = 0, s = 0; j < m + 2; j++) {
              printf("%5d ", stu[i][j]);
            printf("\n");
          printf("輸入學生人數直到-1:");
          scanf("%d", &n);
          printf("輸入科目數:");
          scanf("%d", &m);
```

P5: 二維陣列在記憶體中的位址計算。

```
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                               C p5.c
                                         U X
240226 > c > C p5.c > \( \operatorname{O} \) main()
      #include <stdio.h>
      int main() {
        int is, ie, js, je, sta, addc, b, tr, tc, i, j;
        // 輸入列起始、列結束、行起始、行結束
        printf("輸入列起始-->");
        scanf("%d", &is);
        printf("輸入列結束-->");
        scanf("%d", &ie);
        printf("輸入行起始-->");
        scanf("%d", &js);
        printf("輸入行結束-->");
        scanf("%d", \&je);
        // 輸入單位佔的空間
        printf("輸入單位佔的空間-->");
        scanf("%d", &b);
        // 計算起始位置
        sta = is * tc + js * b;
        while (b != 0) 
          // 計算列為主位址
          addc = sta + ((i - is) * tc + j - js) * b;
          printf("[%d][%d]列為主位址%d\n", i, j, addc);
          addc = sta + ((j - js) * tr + i - is) * b;
          printf("[%d][%d]行為主位址%d\n", i, j, addc);
          // 輸入列起始、列結束、行起始、行結束
          printf("輸入列起始-->");scanf("%d", &is);
          printf("輸入列結束-->");scanf("%d", &ie);
          printf("輸入行起始-->");scanf("%d", &js);
          printf("輸入行結束-->");scanf("%d", &je);
          // 輸入單位佔的空間
          printf("輸入單位佔的空間-->");
          scanf("%d", &b);
          // 計算起始位置
          sta = is * tc + js * b;
        }
 36
        return 0;
```

Assignments

NOTE

 $A_im:q,n:r!$ 代表的是陣列的範圍, $m \times n$ 代表的是陣列的起始位置, $q \times r$ 代表的是陣列的結束位置。

 $Loc \mathring{a}a_{ij} \rlap{!} = a + \mathring{a}\mathring{a}i - 1_1 \rlap{!} - 1 \rlap{!} * n * d + \mathring{a}\mathring{a}j - 1_2 + 1 \rlap{!} - 1 \rlap{!} * d = a + \mathring{a}i - 1_1 \rlap{!} * n * d + \mathring{a}j - 1_2 \rlap{!} * d$ 以列為主的計算方式

 $Loc \mathring{a}_{ij} \rlap{\ } = a + \mathring{\mathbf{A}} \mathring{\mathbf{A}} i - 1_1 + 1 \rlap{\ } \rlap{\ } - 1 \rlap{\ } \rlap{\ } \rlap{\ } + \mathring{\mathbf{A}} \mathring{\mathbf{A}} j - 1_2 + 1 \rlap{\ } \rlap{\ } - 1 \rlap{\ } \rlap{\ } \rlap{\ } + \mathring{\mathbf{A}} i - 1_1 \rlap{\ } \rlap{\ } \rlap{\ } \rlap{\ } * m * d$ 以行為主的計算方式

Ex3

Question: A(-3:5, -4:2) 陣列的起始位置 A(-3,-4)=100,以列為主。請問Loc(A(1,1))=?

Answer: 137

Explanation: 1-i-3!=4, 1-i-4!=5。 -3到5的距離為5-i-3!=8,所以d=8。 所以A(1,-4)=100+4*8+0*8=132,A(1,1)=132+5=137。

Ex4

Question: 若 A(3,3)在位置121, A(6,4)在位置159, 則A(4,5)在位置?(單位空間d=1)

Answer: 133

Explanation: $A_{\downarrow 3}$, 3! = 121, $A_{\downarrow 6}$, 3! = 158。 因此從A(3,3)到A(6,3)的距離為158-121=37,所以d=37/3=12,每行陣列元素儲存空間為12。 從A(3,3)到A(4,3)的距離為12,所以A(4,3)在位置121+12=133。

Ex5

Question: 若 A(1,1)在位置2,A(2,3)在位置18,試求A(4,5)的位置?

Answer: 51

Explanation: A_i 1, 1! = 2, A_i 2, 2! = 17。 從A(1,1)到A(2,2)的距離為17 - 2 = 15,所以陣列元素儲存空間為15。 所以A(4,1)=2+15*3=47,A(4,5)=47+4=51。

Ex6

Question: 請說明稀疏矩陣的定義,並舉例說明之。

Answer: 一個矩陣中大部分的數值為0。 Ex: 一個5×5的稀疏矩陣如下:

Ex7

Question: 假設陣列A[-1:3, 2:4, 1:4, -2:1]是以列為主,起始位置 $\alpha = 200$,每個陣列元素儲存空間為5。請問A[-1, 2, 1, -2]、 A[3, 4, 4, 1]、 A[3, 2, 1, 0] 的位置?

Answer: A[-1, 2, 1, -2] = 200, A[3, 4, 4, 1] = 491, A[3, 2, 1, 0] = 450