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Estrutura de Dados Bidimensional Homogênea Indexada (Matrizes)



• Muitas vezes pode ser útil ter "vetores de vetores":

NOTAS1	10	5	8	4	2	9	3	1
NOTAS2	1	7	8	9	3	6	3	6
NOTAS3	5	6	4	7	9	4	7	8



• Muitas vezes pode ser útil ter "vetores de vetores":

NOTAS

10	5	8	4	2	9	3	1
1	7	8	9	3	6	3	6
5	6	4	7	9	4	7	8



NOTAS

1. Matrizes

• Muitas vezes pode ser útil ter "vetores de vetores":

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	_
10	5	8	4	2	9	3	1	0
1	7	8	9	3	6	3	6	1
5	6	4	7	9	4	7	8	2



- Declaração de matrizes:
 - ➤ Em Portugol:

```
var
```

<nome> : matriz[<linhas>, <colunas>] de <tipo>



- Declaração de matrizes:
 - ➤ Exemplo:

Algoritmo "notas"

<u>var</u>

NOTAS: matriz[3,8] de real

<u>inicio</u>

<comandos>

<u>fimalgoritmo</u>



- Declaração de matrizes:
 - ➤ Em C:

```
<tipo> <nome>[<linhas>] [<colunas>];
```



• Declaração de matrizes:

➤ Exemplo:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main()
{
  float NOTAS[3][8];

  system("PAUSE");
  return 0;
}
```



Preenchimento de matrizes:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
      float notas[3][8];
      int i, j;
      for(i=0;i<=2;i++) {
           for(j=0; j<=7; j++) {
               printf("Digite nota [%d][%d]:",i,j);
               scanf("%f", &notas[i][j]);
 system("PAUSE");
 return 0;
```



Acessando elementos de uma matriz:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAXL 3
#define MAXC 3
int main()
      float matriz[MAXL][MAXC];
      int i, j;
      for (i=0; i<=MAXL-1; i++) {
           for (j=0; j<=MAXC-1; j++) {
            printf("Digite matriz[%d][%d]:",i,j);
            scanf("%f", &matriz[i][j]);
```

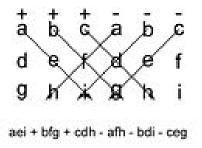


Acessando elementos de uma matriz:

```
for (i=0; i <= MAXL-1; i++) {
    for (j=0; j <= MAXC-1; j++) {
        printf ("%f\t", matriz[i][j]);
    }
    printf ("\n");
}
system ("PAUSE");
return 0;</pre>
```



Exercício 1: Escreva um programa que leia uma matriz A_{3x3} e calcule seu determinante, mostrando o resultado na tela.





$$a = B[0][0]$$

$$e = B[1][1]$$

$$i = B[2] [2]$$

aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

$$b = B[0][1]$$

$$f = B[1][2]$$

$$g = B[2] [3]$$

$$c = B[0][2]$$

$$d = B[1][3]$$

$$h = B[2] [4]$$





$$i = 0..2$$

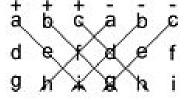
i

$$a = B[\mathbf{0}] [0]$$

$$e = B[1][1]$$

$$i = B[2] [2]$$

i = 0..2



aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

$$b = B[0] [1]$$

 $f = B[1] [2]$

$$g = B[2] [3]$$

$$i = 0..2$$

i

$$c = B[0][2]$$

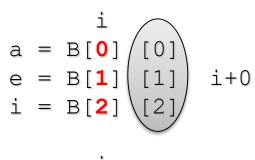
$$d = B[1][3]$$

$$h = B[2] [4]$$



d

aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg



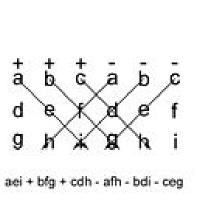
$$b = B[0]$$
 $f = B[1]$
 $g = B[2]$
 $[3]$

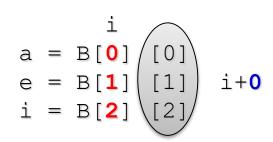
$$i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$







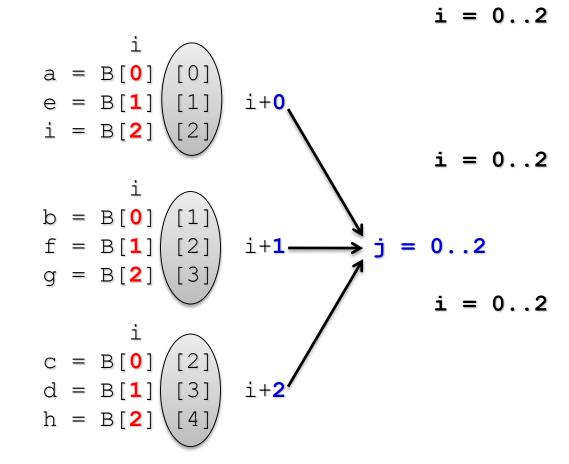
c = B[0] [2]
d = B[1] [3]
h = B[2] [4]
$$i+2$$

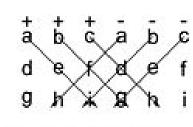
$$i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$







aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg





$$j = 0, i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$

$$i + j$$

 $b = B[0]$ [1]
 $f = B[1]$ [2]
 $g = B[2]$ [3]

$$i = 0..2$$



t a

d

aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg



$$a = B[0][0]$$

$$e = B[1][1]$$

$$i = B[2] [2]$$

$$b = B[0] [1]$$

$$f = B[1][2]$$

$$q = B[2][3]$$

$$c = B[0][2]$$

$$d = B[1][3]$$

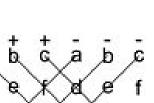
$$h = B[2] [4]$$

$$j = 0, i = 0..2$$

$$j = 1, i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$





t a

d

aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

$$i + j$$

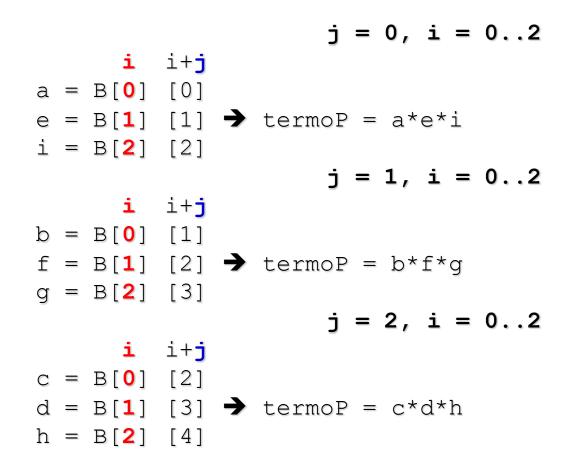
 $b = B[0]$ [1]
 $f = B[1]$ [2]
 $g = B[2]$ [3]

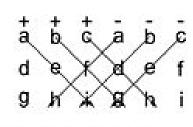
$$j = 0, i = 0..2$$

$$j = 1, i = 0..2$$

$$j = 2, i = 0..2$$







aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
float A[3][3] = \{ \{1,2,3\}, \{4,5,6\}, \{7,8,9\} \};
float B[3][6], termoP, Soma;
int i,j;
for (i=0; i<3; i++) {
    for (j=0; j<3; j++) {
       B[i][j] = A[i][j];
       B[i][j+3] = A[i][j];
       printf("%f \n", B[i][j]);
```



```
Soma = 0;
for (j=0;j<3;j++) {
  termoP = 1;
  for (i=0;i<3;i++) {
    termoP = termoP*B[i][i+j];
  }
  Soma = Soma + termoP;
}

printf("Determinante: %f\n", Soma);

system("PAUSE");
return 0;
}</pre>
```



$$a = B[0][3]$$

$$f = B[1][2]$$

$$h = B[2][1]$$

aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

$$b = B[0] [4]$$

$$d = B[1][3]$$

$$i = B[2] [2]$$

$$c = B[0][5]$$

$$e = B[1][4]$$

$$g = B[2][3]$$



i = 0..2

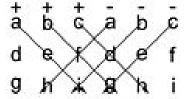
i

$$a = B[0][3]$$

$$f = B[1][2]$$

$$h = B[2][1]$$

i = 0..2



aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

$$b = B[0] [4]$$

$$d = B[1][3]$$

$$i = B[2] [2]$$

$$i = 0..2$$

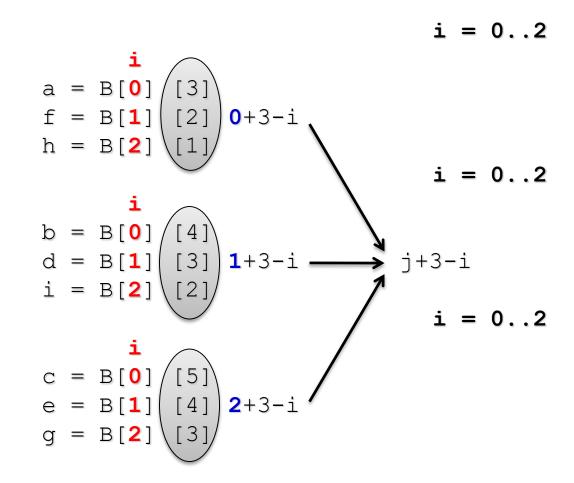
i

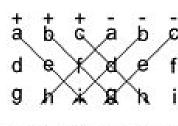
$$c = B[0][5]$$

$$e = B[1][4]$$

$$g = B[2][3]$$

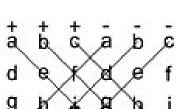






aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg





aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

$$i j+3-i$$

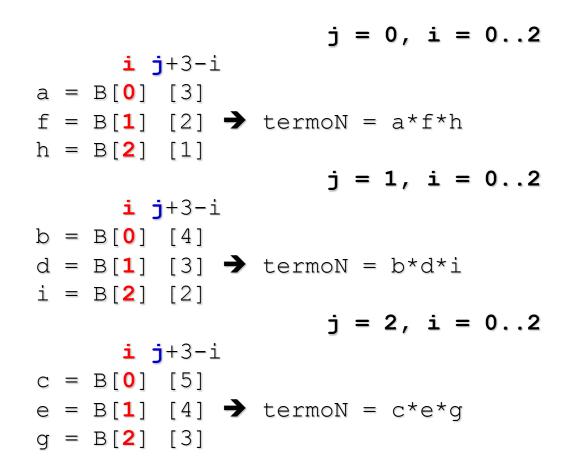
 $b = B[0] [4]$
 $d = B[1] [3]$
 $i = B[2] [2]$

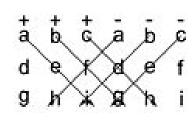
$$j = 0, i = 0..2$$

$$j = 1, i = 0..2$$

$$j = 2, i = 0..2$$







aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg



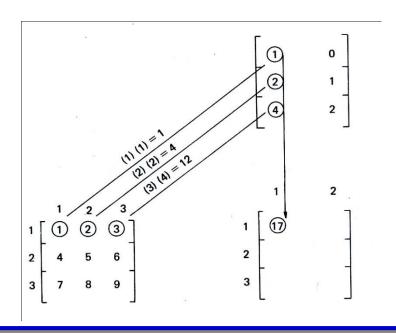
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
float A[3][3] = \{ \{1,2,3\}, \{4,5,6\}, \{7,8,9\} \};
float B[3][6], termoP, termoN, Soma;
int i, j;
for (i=0; i<3; i++) {
    for (j=0; j<3; j++) {
       B[i][j] = A[i][j];
       B[i][j+3] = A[i][j];
       printf("%f \n", B[i][j]);
```



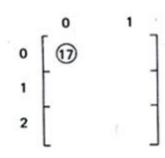
```
Soma = 0;
for (j=0;j<3;j++) {
termoP = 1;
 termoN = 1;
 for (i=0;i<3;i++) {
    termoP = termoP*B[i][i+j];
    termoN = termoN*B[i][j+3-i];
 Soma = Soma + termoP - termoN;
printf("Determinante: %f\n", Soma);
system("PAUSE");
return 0;
```



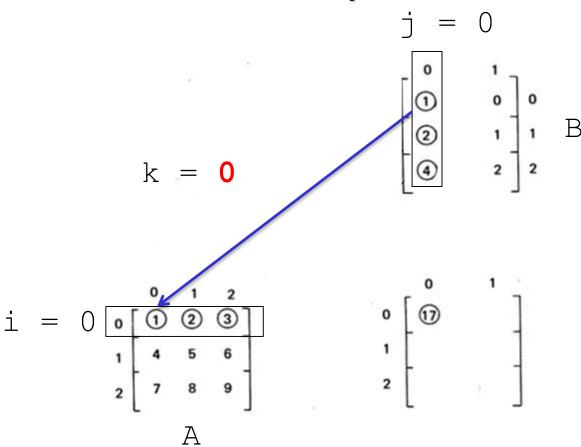
Exercício 2: Escreva um programa que leia duas matrizes A_{3x3} e B_{3x2} , e realiza o produto matricial entre elas, guardando o resultado em uma terceira matriz C_{3x2} , que é mostrada na tela do computador.



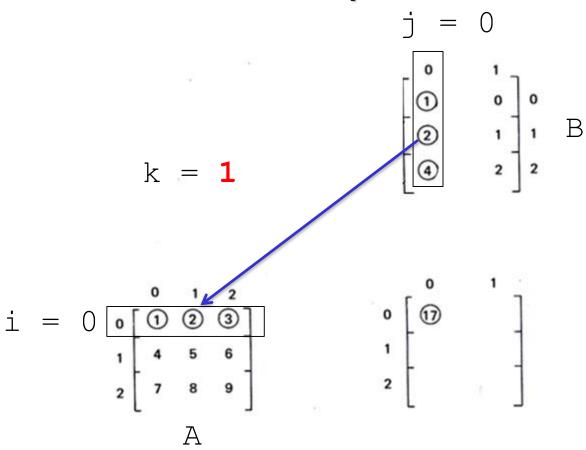




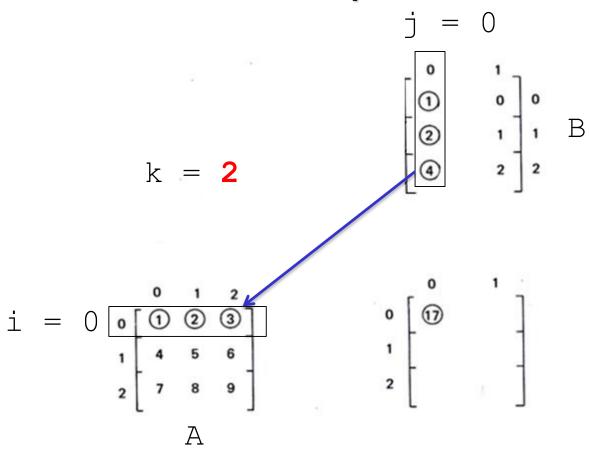




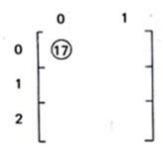




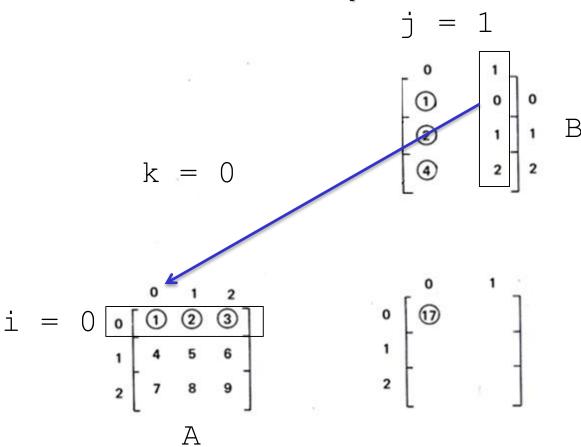




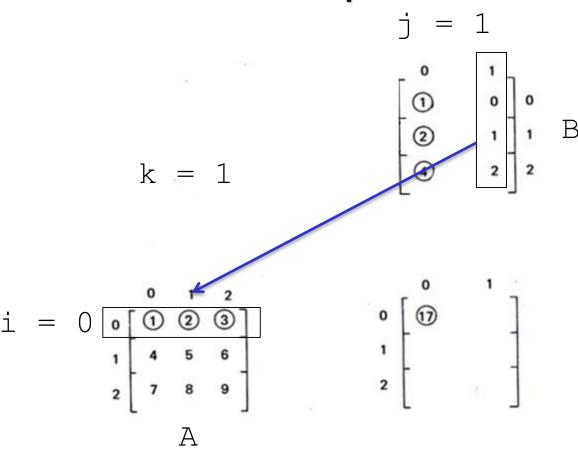




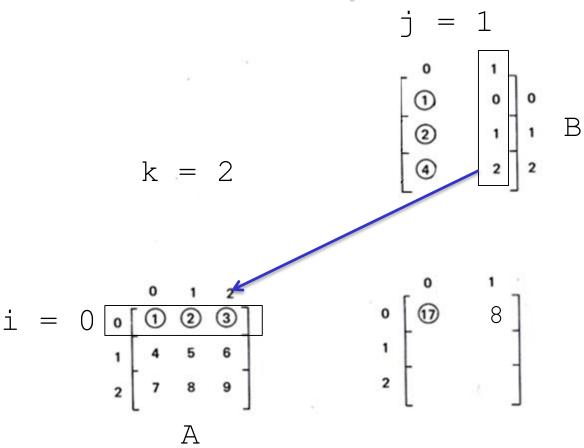










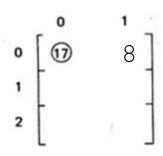




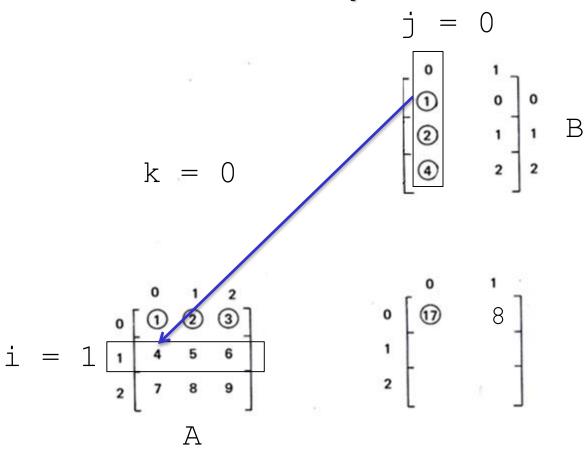
$$i = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$1 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

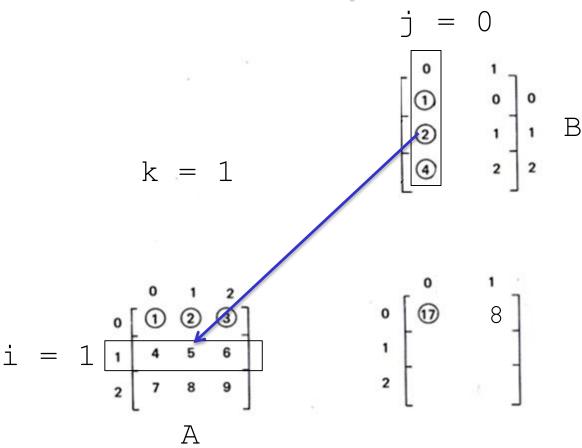
$$A$$



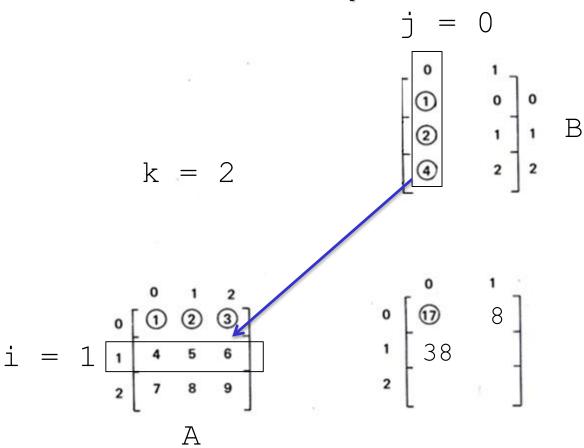








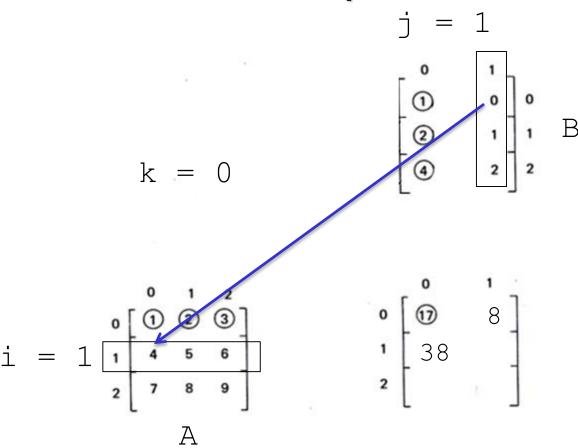




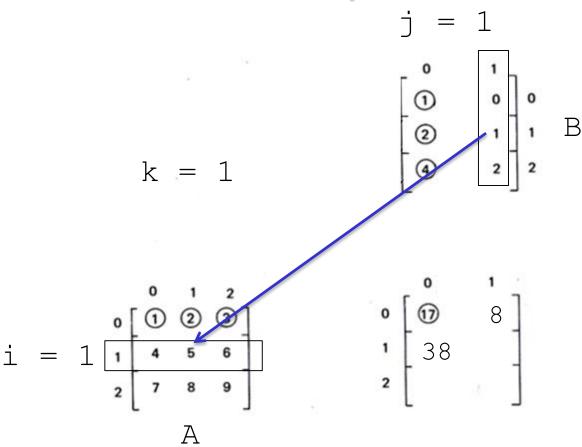


$$i = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{3} \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$
A







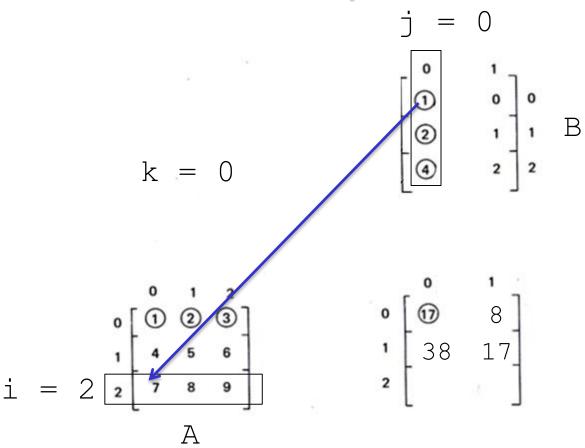




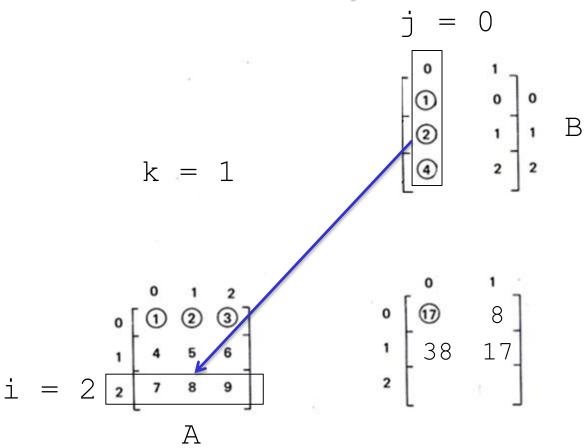


$$i = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \boxed{0} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{3} \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$
A

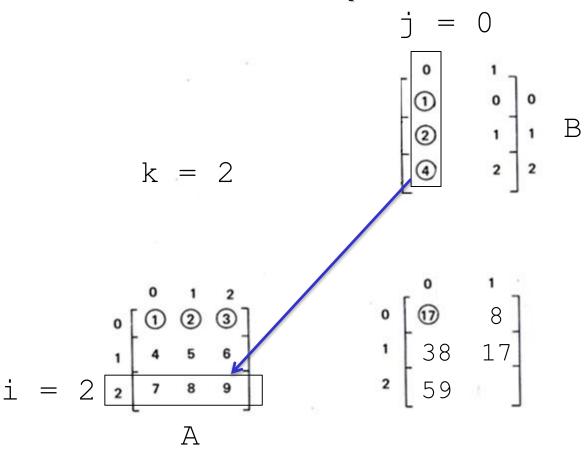




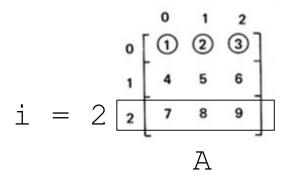




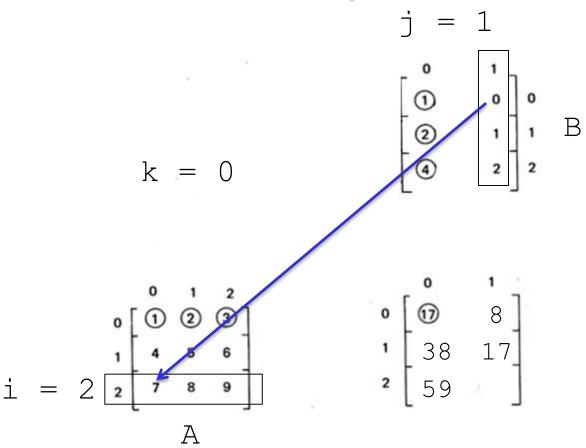




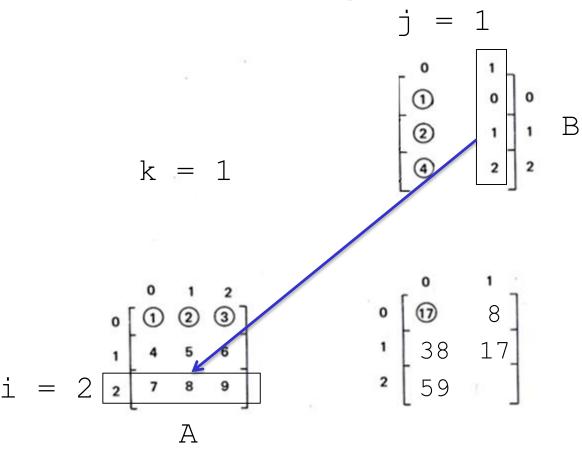




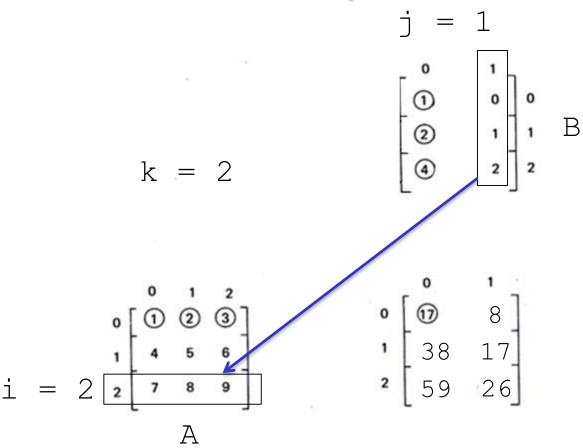




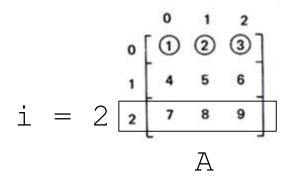
















```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>

int main ()

{

float A[3][3] = {{1,2,3}, {4,5,6}, {7,8,9}};
float B[3][2] = {{1,2}, {4,5}, {7,8}};
float C[3][2], elemento;
int i, j, k;
```



```
for (i=0; i<3; i++) {
 for (j=0; j<2; j++) {
      elemento = 0;
      for (k=0; k<3; k++)
         elemento = elemento + A[i][k]*B[k][j];
      C[i][j] = elemento;
for (i=0; i<3; i++) {
  for (j=0; j<3;j++) {
      printf("%f ", A[i][j]);
 printf("\n");
 printf("\n\n");
```



```
for (i=0; i<3; i++) {
     for (j=0; j<2; j++) {
         printf("%f ", B[i][j]);
     printf("\n");
printf("\n\n");
 for (i=0; i<3; i++) {
     for (j=0; j<2;j++) {
         printf("%f \t", C[i][j]);
     printf("\n");
system("PAUSE");
return 0;
```