9.11

a). n = Math.floor(1+Math.random()\*2);

b). n = Math.floor(1+Math.random()\*100);

c). n = Math.floor(Math.random()\*99);

d). n = Math.floor(1000+Math.random()\*1112);

e). n = Math.floor(-1+Math.random()\*1);

f). n = Math.floor(-3+Math.random()\*11);

9.30

The function return the value of a\*b, which b is a integer greater than 0.

10.6

a) JavaScript stores lists of values in array.

b) The names of the four elements of array p are p[0], p[1], p[2] and p[3].

c) In a two-dimensional array, by convention the first index identifies the row of an element, and the second index identifies the column of an element.

d) An m-by-n array contains m rows, n columns and m\*n elements.

e) The name the element in row 3 and column 5 of array d is d[3][5].

10.7

a). False; To refer to a particular location or element in an array, we specify the name of the array and the position of the element.

b). False; The new operator reserves space for an array.

c). False; var p = new Array(100);

d). False; It can use while loop

e). False; It can use while loop

10.9

a). var t = new Array(2);

t[0] = new Array(3);

t[1] = new Array(3);

b). 2

c). 3

d). 6

e). t[0][0], t[0][1], t[0][2]

f). t[0][2], t[1][2]

g). t[0][1] = 0;

h). t[0][0] = 0;

t[0][1] = 0;

t[0][2] = 0;

t[1][0] = 0;

t[1][1] = 0;

t[1][2] = 0;

i). for (var i=0; i<t.length; i++) {

for (var j=0; j<t[i].length; j++) {

t[i][j] = 0;

}

}

j). var m = t[0][0];

for (var i=0; i<t.length; i++) {

for (var j=0; j<t[i].length; j++) {

if (t[i][j] < m) {

m = t[i][j];

}

}

}

document.writeln(“The smallest element is: ” + m);

k). document.writeln(t[0][0] + “ ” + t[0][1] + “ ” + t[0][2]);

10.11

a). for (var i=0; i<10; i++) {

counts[i] = 0;

}

b). for (var i=0; i<15; i++) {

bonus[i] = bonus[i]+1;

}

c). for (var i=5; i<10; i++) {

document.writeln(bestScores[i] + “ ”);

}