

MATRIX

2D Array

	0	1	2	3
0	2	3	5	1
1	4	2	6	9
2	7	2	4	5

id: (row-id, col-id)

`int A[3][4];` →

① Print the element in  $i^{\text{th}}$  row,  $j^{\text{th}}$  col!

`print(A[i][j]);`

$O(1)$  Access time!

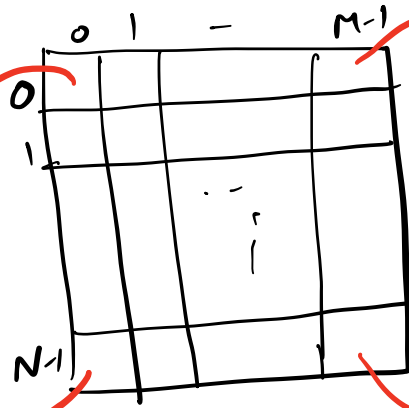
② Assigning  $x$  to  $i^{\text{th}}$  row,  $j^{\text{th}}$  col!

`A[i][j] = x`

int A[N][M];

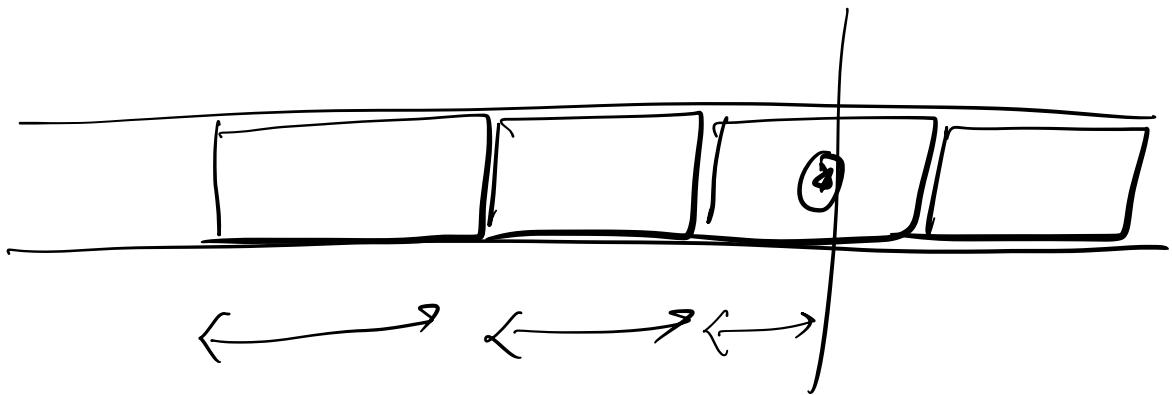
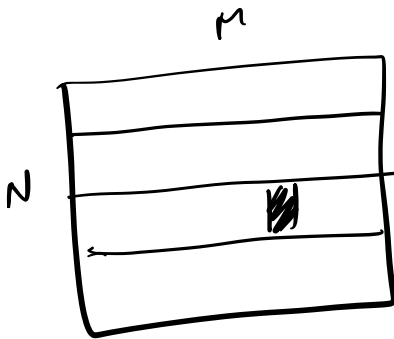
TL(0,0)

TR(0,M-1)



BL(N-1,0)

BR(N-1,M-1)



Q Given a 2D array!  
Find the sum of elements of the 2<sup>nd</sup> row!

2<sup>nd</sup> row  
 $(2,0), (2,1), (2,2) \dots (2, M-1)$   
0                      ++                      M-1

	0	1	...	M-1
0				
1				
2	3	5	2	7

17

```
sum = 0;  
for (j = 0; j < M; j++) {  
    sum += A[2][j];  
}  
return sum;
```

CONVENTION  
i: Row NO  
j: Col NO.

TL:  $O(M)$

SC:  $O(1)$

Q Given a 2D array.  
Find the sum of every row!

```

f(i=0; i<N; i++) {
    sum=0;
    f(j=0; j<M; j++) {
        sum+= A[i][j];
    }
    print(sum)
}

```

0	2	5	7	→ 14
1	3	8	2	→ 13
2	7	6	9	→ 19
N-1	2	2	2	→ 6

$TC = O(NM)$

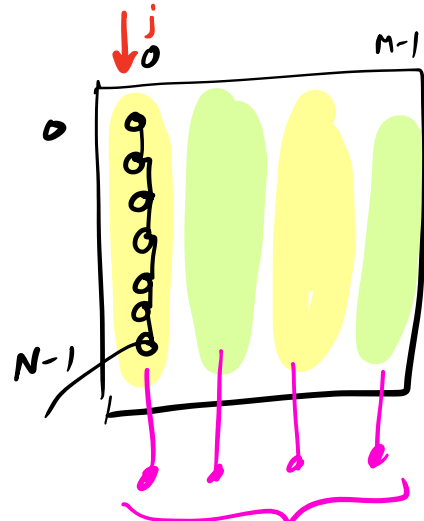
$SC = O(1)$

Q Given a matrix  $A[N][M]$ .  
Find the MAX column sum!

```

ms = -∞;
f(j=0; j<M; j++) {
    sum=0;
    f(i=0; i<N; i++) {
        sum+= A[i][j];
    }
    if(sum > ms) {
        ms = sum;
    }
}
return ms;

```



$TC = O(NM)$

$SC = O(1)$

Q Given a 2D array of size  $N \times N$   
print the diagonal values

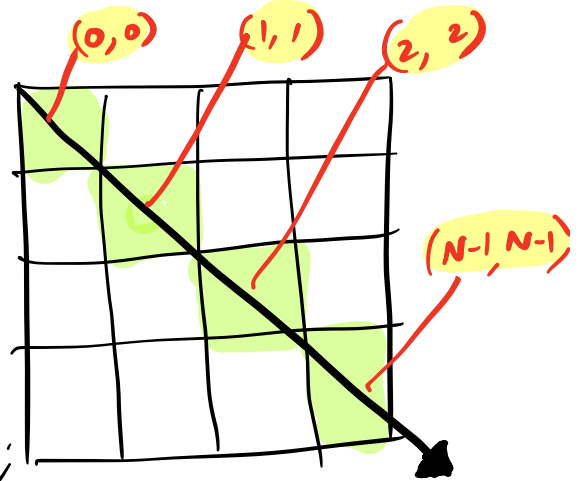


$(i=j)$

```

for (i: 0 → N-1) {
    for (j: 0 → N-1) {
        if (i == j) {
            print(A[i][j]);
        }
    }
}

```



$TC = O(N^2)$

$(0,0), (1,1), (2,2) \dots (N-1, N-1)$   
 $i \xrightarrow{0 \rightarrow N-1} (i, i)$

```

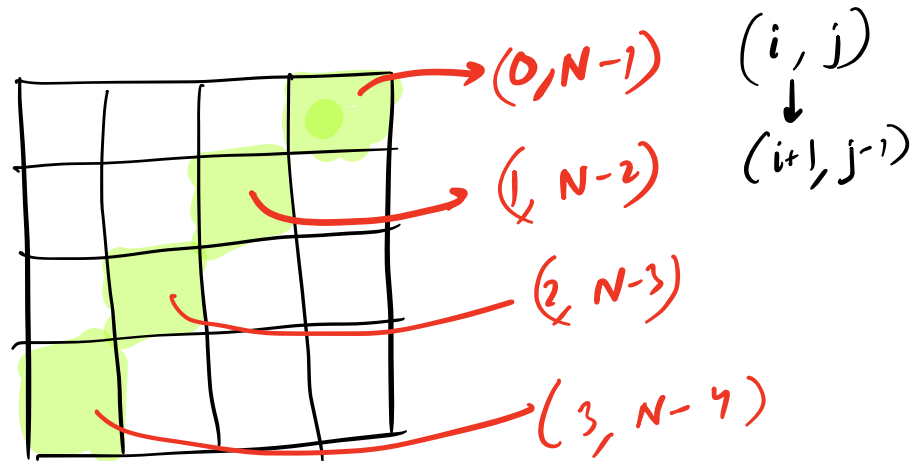
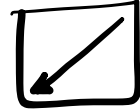
for (i: 0; i < N; i++) {
    print(A[i][i]);
}

```

$TC = O(N)$

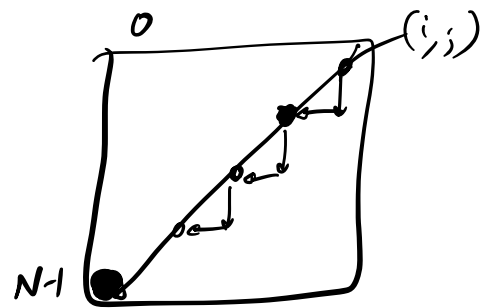
$SC = O(1)$

Q Given a 2D array of size  $N \times N$   
 print the diagonal values



$i = 0, j = N-1;$   
 while ( $i < N$  &  $j \geq 0$ ) {  
     print( $A[i][j]$ );  
      $i++$ ,  $j--$ ;  
 }

Any one cond. is fine!



$T.C = O(N)$

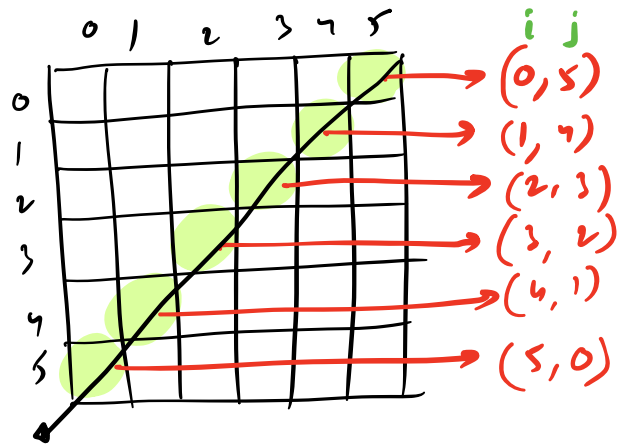
$S.C = O(1)$

$i: 0 \rightarrow N-1$

```

{ ( i=0; i<N; i++) {
  j = N-1-i;
  print(A[i][j]);
}

```



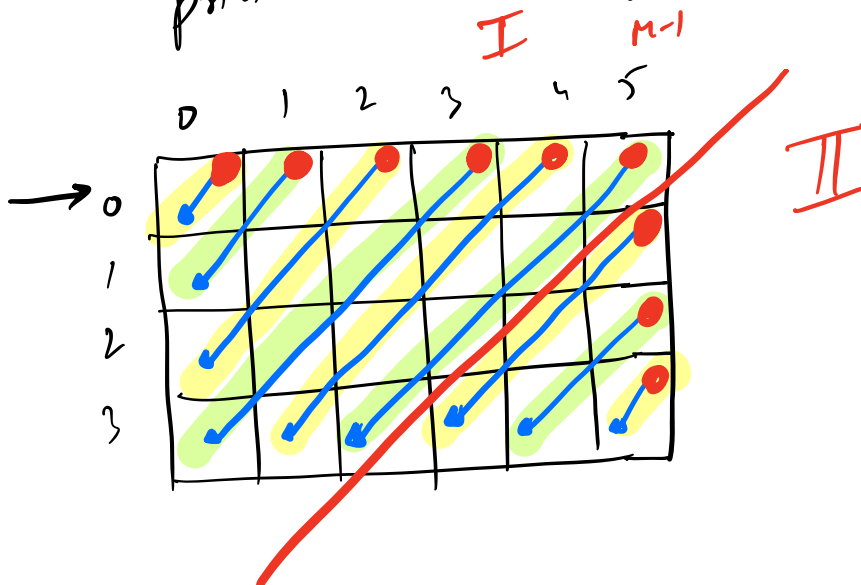
$$i+j = N-1$$

$$j = N-1-i$$

$$TC = O(N)$$

$$SL = O(1)$$

Q Given a 2D array  $A[N][M]$  print ALL the diagonals ( R→L, T→D )



```

for (j = 0; j < M; j++) {
    I = 0, J = j
    while (I < N && J >= 0) {
        print(A[I][J]);
        I++, J--;
    }
}

```

→ I

```

}
for (i = 1; i < N; i++) {
    I = i, J = M - 1;
    while (I < N && J >= 0) {
        print(A[I][J]);
        I++, J--;
    }
}

```

→ II

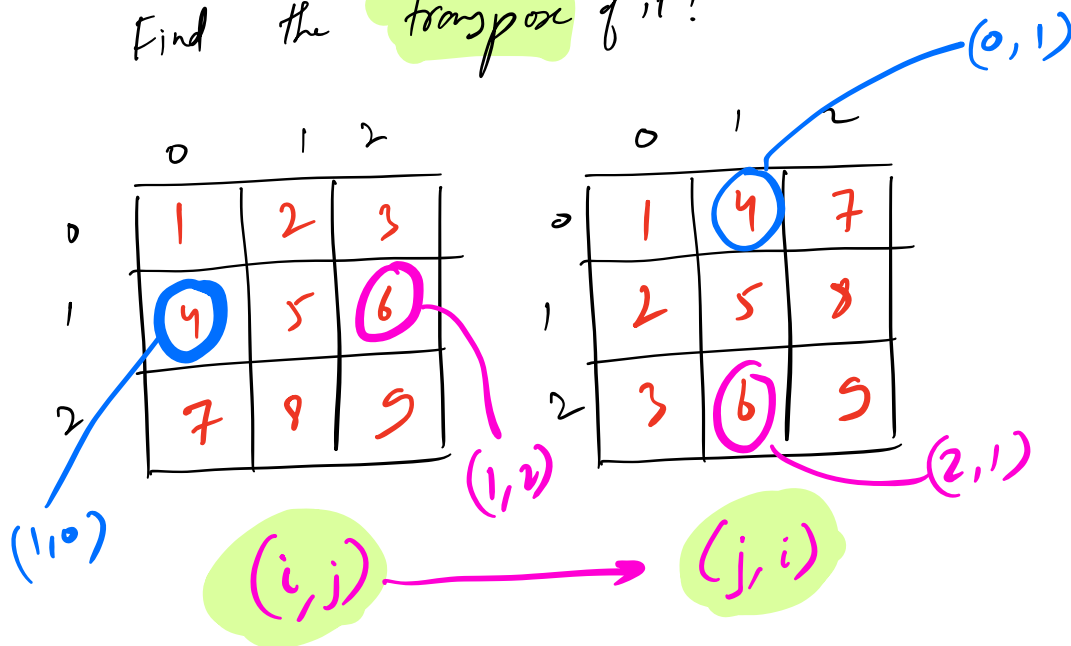
$TC = O(NM)$

$SC = O(1)$

N



Q Given a square matrix  $A \rightarrow N \times N$   
Find the transpose of it!



I

```

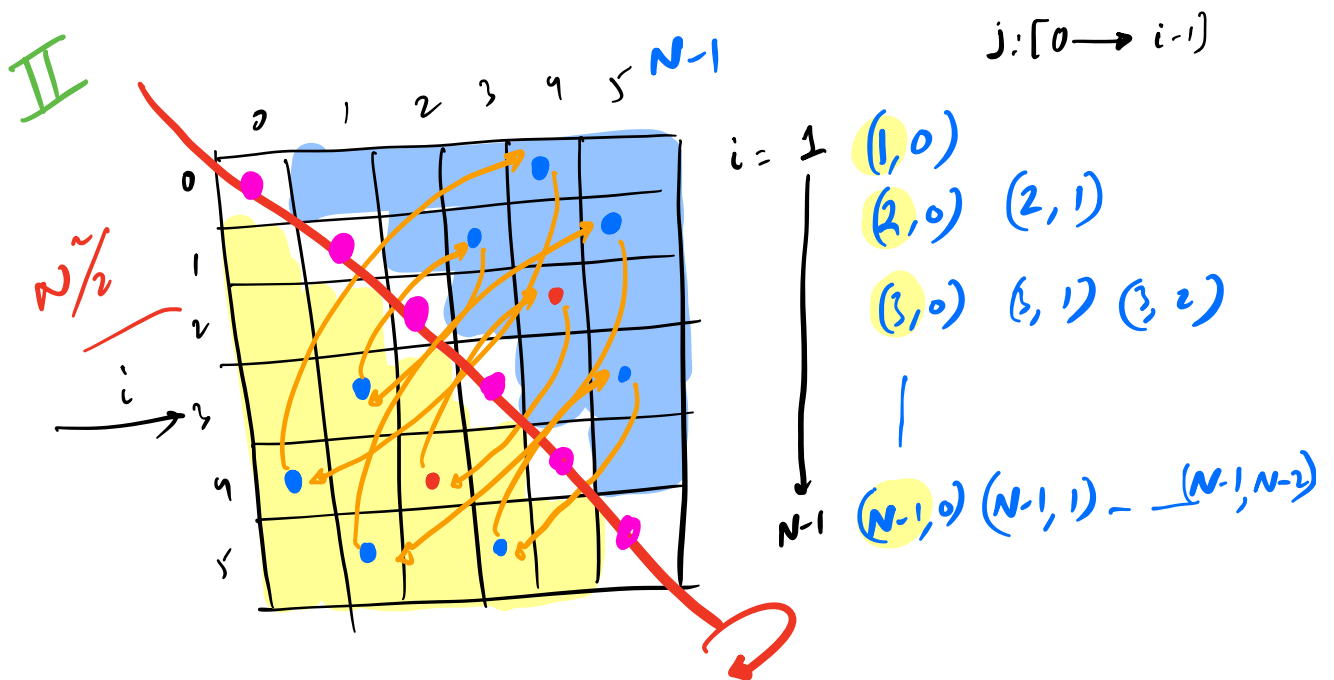
int B[N][N];
for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
    for (j = 0; j < N; j++) {
        B[i][j] = A[j][i];
    }
}
copy B → A
    
```

$N^2$

TC =  $O(N^2)$

SC =  $O(N^2)$

$\rightarrow N^2$



```

f ( i = 1; i < N; i++ ) {
    f ( j = 0; j < i; j++ ) {
        swap ( A[i][j], A[j][i] );
    }
}

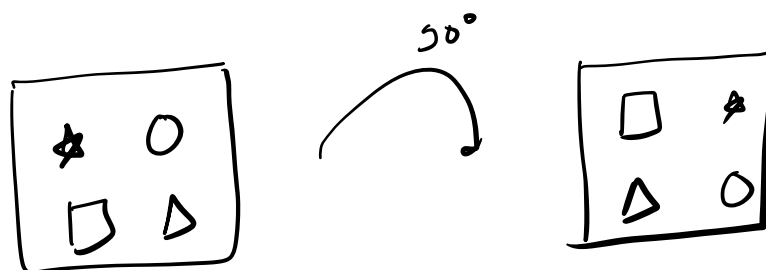
```

**TC =  $O(N^2)$**

**SC =  $O(1)$**

**IN PLACE**

Q Given a square matrix  $\rightarrow N \times N$   
 Rotate it by  $90^\circ$  clockwise!



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

90°

13	9	5	1
14	10	6	2
15	11	7	3
16	12	8	4

$N^2$  transpose

$N$

reverse every row!  $N^2$

1	5	9	13
2	6	10	14
3	7	11	15
4	8	12	16

$TC = O(N^2)$

$SC = O(1)$

IN PLACE

