#define ROW 3 /* 行の要素数 */ #define COLUMN 4 /* 列の要素数 */ の領域確保 */
**dmatrix(int nrl,
の領域解放 */
ree_dmatrix(double '
*dvector(int i, int puble **a, int nrl, int nr2, int nll, i, int j); /* ベクトル様様の確保 */ puble *a, int i); /* 様様の解放 */ 比較開始 */
double_comp(const void *s1, const void *s2);

1 / ルルの計算 s[n1...n2][n1...n2] */
able matrix_norml(double *n2, int n1, int n2), int n1, int n2);

を発力 / ルルの計算 s[n1...n2][n1...n2] */
able matrix_norm_nax(double *n2, int n1, int n2, int n1, int n1, int n2, int n1, int n2, int n1, int n2, int n1, int n3, i t main(void) int i, j; double **a; ROW; i++)(
1; j <= COLLUMN; j++){
a[i][j] - 2.0 * (i + j) * printf("%f\t", a[i][j]); printf("A の 1 ノルムは%f\n", matrix_norm printf("A の最大値ノルムは%f\n", matrix_n /* 行列領域の解放 */ free_dmatrix(a, 1, ROW, 1, COLUMN); return 0: int i, nrow, ncol; double **a; nrow = nr2 - nr1 + 1; /* 行の数 */ ncol = nl2 - nl1 + 1; /* 列の数 */ ble *))) == NULL) printf("メモリが確保できません (行列 a)\n") exit(1); } a = a - nr1; /* 行をずらす /* 列の確保 */
for (i = nri; i <= nr2; i++)
a[i] = malloc(ncol * sizeof(double)
for (i = nri; i <= nr2; i++)
a[i] = a[i] - nli; /* 列をずらす */ n (a); int i; tor(int i, int j) /* a[i]~a[j] の情核を確保 */ if ((a = malloc(((j - i + 1) * sizeof(double)))) == N0
{ return (a - i); ctor(double *a, int i) free((void *)(a + i)); /* (v 開散 (昇順) */ ble_comp(const void *s1, const void *s2) const double a1 = *((double *)s1); /* (double *) $\land \div \neg \nearrow \vdash \neg \land$ const double a2 = *((double *)s2); /* (double *) $\land \div \neg \nearrow \vdash \neg \land$ if (a1 c a2) { else if (a1 == a2) int i, j, tmp; double *work, norm; work = dvector(n1, n2); One.

only if ** ','

only if < n2; j++){

work[j] = 0.0;

for(i = n1; i <- n2; i++){

work[j] +- fabs(a[i][j]);

} tmp = n2 - n1 + 1; /* 列放の計算 */ /* 並べ換え:先頭アドレスがn1 だけずれていることに注意 */ qsort(work + n1, tmp, sizeof(work[0]), double_comp); rm = work[n2]; ee_dvector(work, n1); int i, j, tmp; double *work, norm work = dvector(m1, p = m2 - m1 + 1; /* 行故の計算 */ norm = work[m2]; free_dvector(work, m1);