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# Algoritmos e Estruturas de Dados Disciplina 301477

Programa de Pós-graduação em Computação Aplicada

Prof. Alexandre Zaghetto http://alexandre.zaghetto.com zaghetto@unb.br

Universidade de Brasília Instituto de Ciências Exatas Departamento de Ciência da Computação O presente conjunto de *slides* não pode ser reutilizado ou republicado sem a permissão do instrutor.

# Módulo 06 Estrutura de Dados Bidimensional Homogênea Indexada (Matrizes)

#### 1. 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

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#### 1. Matrizes

• 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

#### 1. Matrizes

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

NOTAS

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

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# 2. Declaração de Matrizes

• Exemplo:

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

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

  return 0;
}
```

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#### 3. 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]);
 return 0;
```

#### 4. 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++) {</pre>
           for (j=0; j<=MAXC-1; j++) {
             printf("Digite matriz[%d][%d]:",i,j);
             scanf("%f", &matriz[i][j]);
```

#### 4. 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");
}</pre>
```

#### 5. Macros

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define quadrado(x) x*x

int main()
{
    float numero, numeroquad;
    printf("Digite um número:");
    scanf("%f", &numero);

    numeroquad = quadrado(numero);

    printf("%.2f - %.2f \n\n", numero, numeroquad);
    return 0;
}
```

#### 5. Macros

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define PI 3.1416
#define quadrado(x) x*x
#define areaesfera(x) 4*PI*quadrado(x)
int main()
     float raio, area;
     printf("Digite um raio:");
     scanf("%f", &raio);
     area = areaesfera(raio);
     printf("%.2f \n\n", area);
     return 0;
```

**Exemplo 1**: Escrever um programa que preenche aleatoriamente uma matriz 5x5 com números entre 0 e 9 e mostra na tela do computador sua diagonal principal.

- Funções interessantes:
  - > srand()
  - > rand()
- Requerem a inclusão de <stdlib.h>.

- *srand()*: inicia o gerador de números pseudo-aleatórios com um semente.
- rand(): gera um número aleatório entre 0 e 32767.

• *rand()* 

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX 10
int main()
int i, numero;
for (i=0; i<=MAX-1; i++) {</pre>
        numero = rand();
        printf("%d ", numero);
        printf ("\n");
printf("\n");
return 0;
```

• *rand()* 

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX 10
int main()
int i, numero;
for (i=0; i<=MAX-1; i++) {
        numero = rand() % 10; ???
        printf("%d ", numero);
        printf("\n");
printf("\n");
return 0;
```

• *rand()* 

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX 10
int main()
int i, numero;
for (i=0; i<=MAX-1; i++) {
        numero = rand() % 10; // Gera entre 0 e 9.
        printf("%d ", numero);
        printf("\n");
printf("\n");
return 0;
```

# • srand()

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define MAX 10
int main()
int i, numero;
\operatorname{\mathtt{srand}}(2);
for(i=0;i<=MAX-1; i++) {
         numero = rand();
         printf("%d ", numero);
         printf("\n");
printf("\n");
return 0;
```

Inicia a semente do gerador de números pseudoaleatórios.

# • srand()

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>
#define MAX 10
int main()
int i, numero;
srand(time(NULL));
for(i=0;i<=MAX-1; i++) {
        numero = rand();
        printf("%d ", numero);
        printf("\n");
printf("\n");
return 0;
```

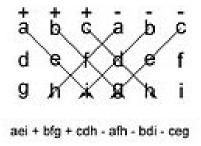
A semente é gerada a partir da função *time()*, que retorna um valor diferente a cada segundo.

• Exemplo 1:

• Exemplo 1:

```
// Mostra a matriz
for (i=0; i<=MAX-1; i++) {</pre>
   for (j=0; j<=MAX-1; j++) {
       printf("%d \t", valores[i][j]);
   printf("\n");
   printf("\n\n");
// Mostra a diagonal principal
for (i=0; i<=MAX-1; i++) {</pre>
        printf("%d \t", valores[i][i]);
   printf("\n");
return 0;
```

**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

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

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

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

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

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

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a = B[0] [0]e = B[1] [1]

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

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

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

i = 0..2

i = 0..2

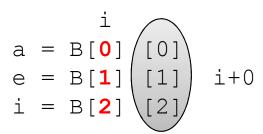
i = 0..2

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aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

# 7. Exemplos

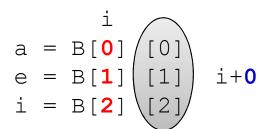


$$b = B[0][1]$$
 $f = B[1][2]$ 
 $g = B[2][3]$ 

$$i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$



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

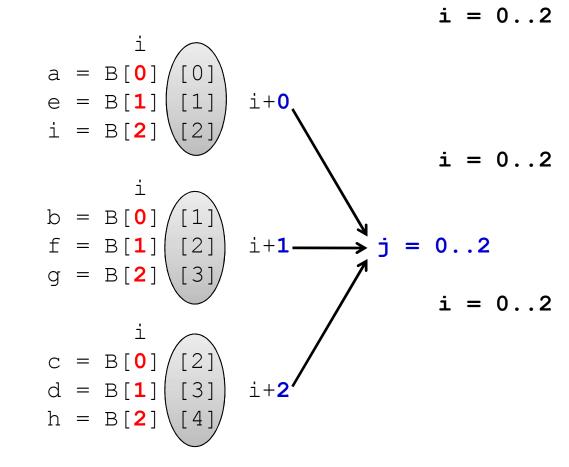
$$i = 0..2$$

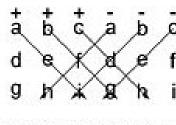
$$i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$

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aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg





aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

g

aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

# 7. Exemplos

i i+j
a = B[0] [0]
e = B[1] [1]
i = B[2] [2]

j = 0, i = 0..2

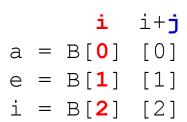
i = 0..2

i = 0..2

g

aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

# 7. Exemplos



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

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

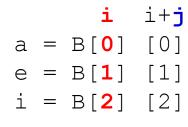
$$j = 1, i = 0..2$$

$$i = 0..2$$

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aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

# 7. Exemplos

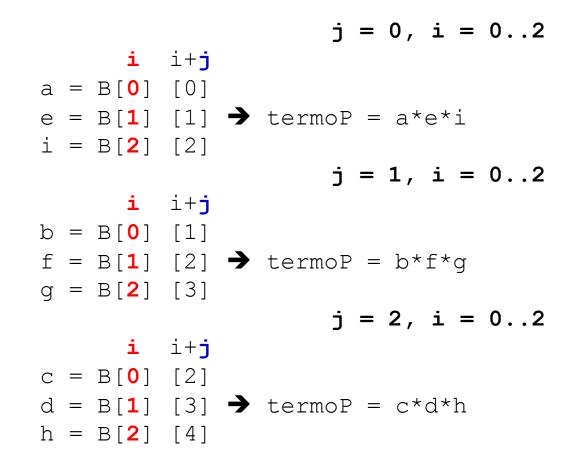


$$i + j$$
 $b = B[0] [1]$ 
 $f = B[1] [2]$ 
 $g = B[2] [3]$ 

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

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

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



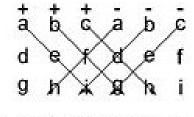
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
int main()
float A[3][3] = \{ \{1,2,3\}, \{4,5,6\}, \{7,8,9\} \};
float B[3][6], termoP, Soma;
int i, j;
for (i=0; i<3; i++) {
    for (j=0; j<3; j++) {
       B[i][j] = A[i][j];
       B[i][j+3] = A[i][j];
       printf("%f \n", B[i][j]);
```

```
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);

return 0;
}</pre>
```

$$a = B[0]$$
 [3]  
 $f = B[1]$  [2]  
 $h = B[2]$  [1]



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

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

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

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

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

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i

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

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

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

i

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

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

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

i

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

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

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

i = 0..2

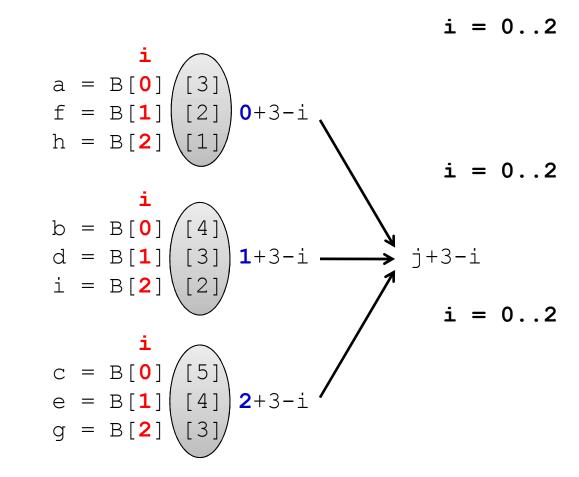
i = 0..2

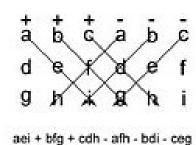
i = 0..2

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aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

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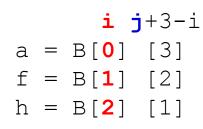




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aei + bfg + cdh - afh - bdi - ceg

#### 7. Exemplos



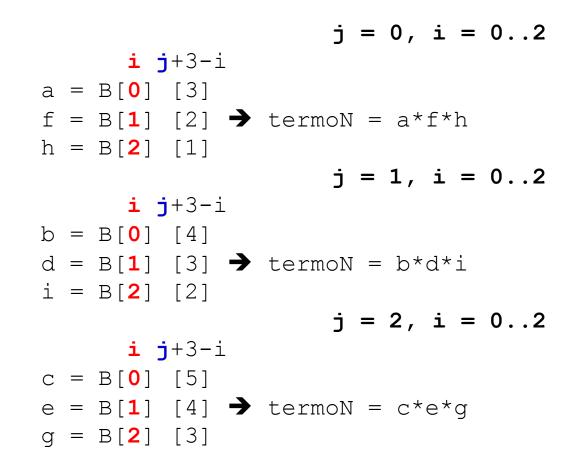
$$i j+3-i$$
  
 $b = B[0] [4]$   
 $d = B[1] [3]$   
 $i = B[2] [2]$ 

$$i j+3-i$$
 $c = B[0] [5]$ 
 $e = B[1] [4]$ 
 $g = B[2] [3]$ 

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

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

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

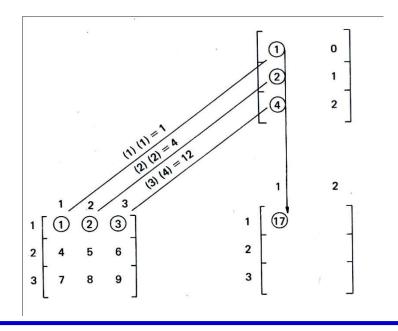


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```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
int main()
float A[3][3] = \{ \{1,2,3\}, \{4,5,6\}, \{7,8,9\} \};
float B[3][6], termoP, termoN, Soma;
int i, j;
for (i=0; i<3; i++) {
    for (j=0; j<3; j++) {
       B[i][j] = A[i][j];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

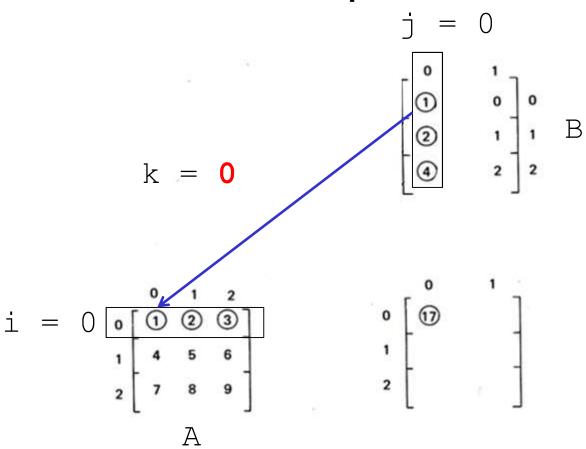
**Exercício 2**: Escreva um programa que leia duas matrizes  $A_{3x3}$  e  $B_{3x2}$ , e realiza o produto matricial entre elas, guardando o resultado em uma terceira matriz  $C_{3x2}$ , que é mostrada na tela do computador.

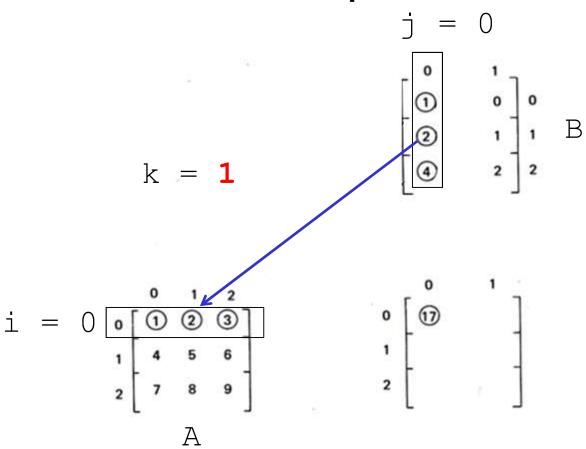


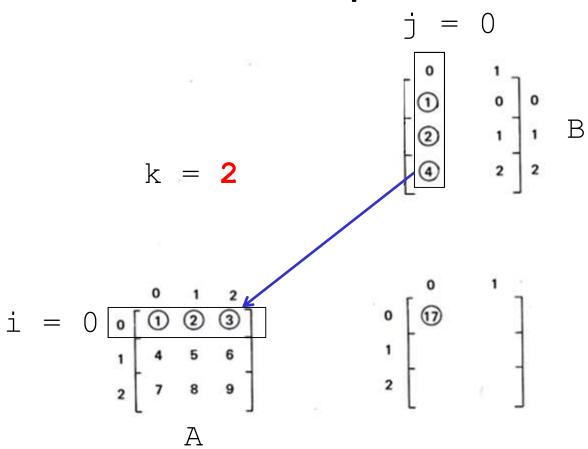
$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 \\
0 & 0 \\
0 & 1
\end{bmatrix}$$

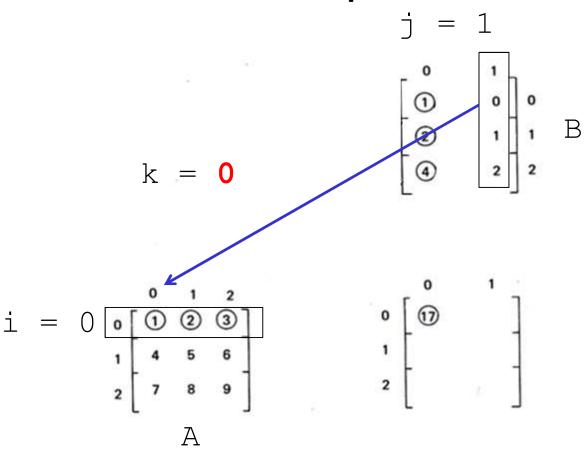
$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 \\
0 & 2
\end{bmatrix}$$

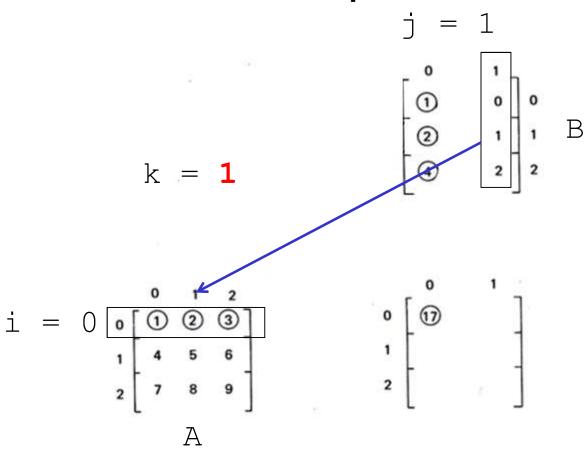
$$\begin{bmatrix}
0 & 1 \\
1 & 2
\end{bmatrix}$$

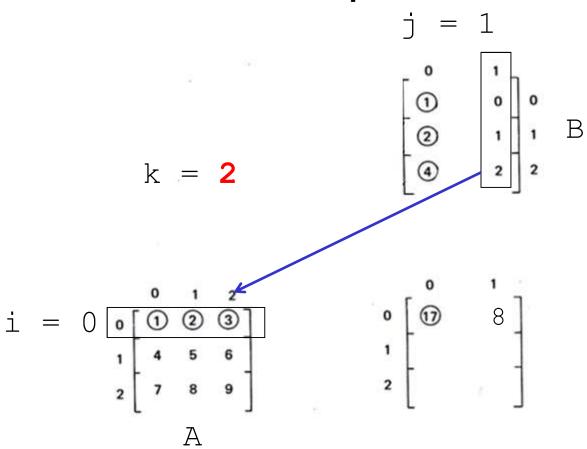






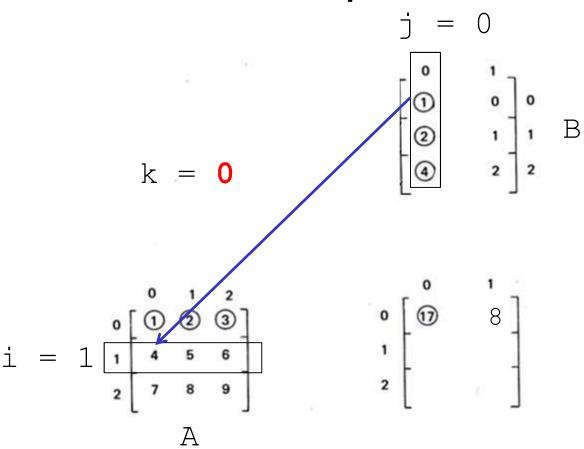


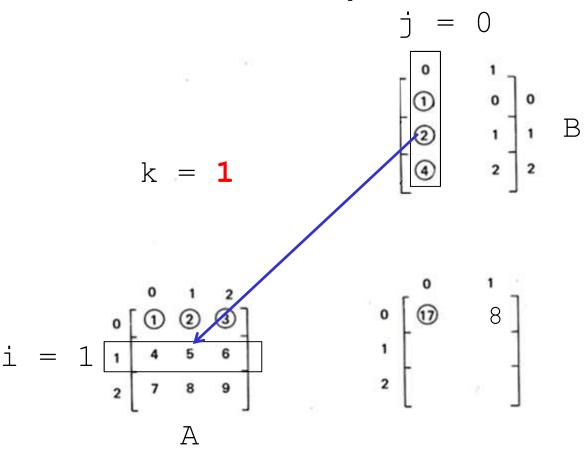


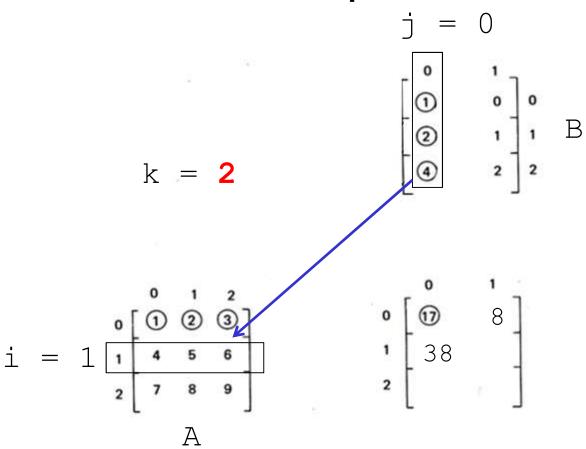


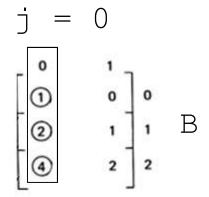
$$i = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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





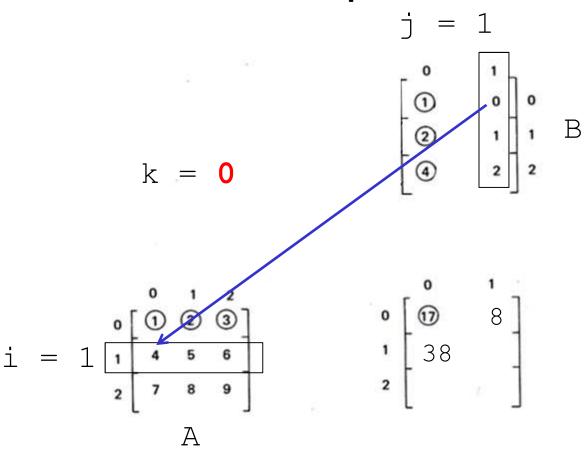


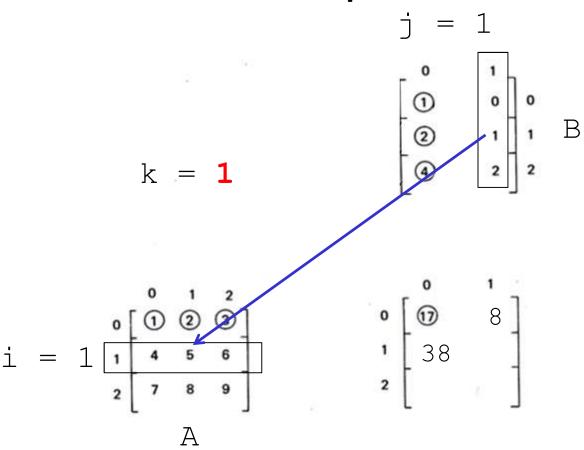


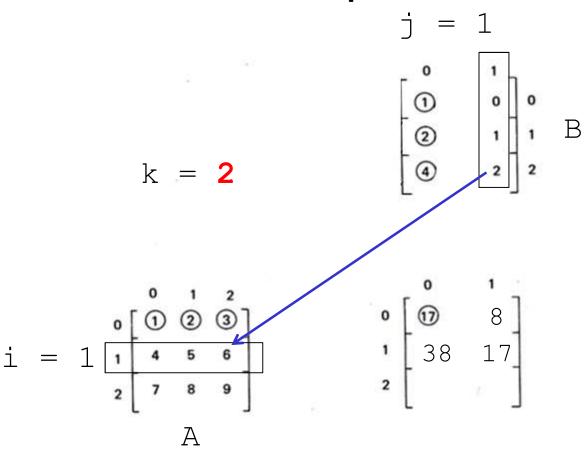
$$i = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \boxed{0} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{3} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2 \begin{bmatrix} 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A$$

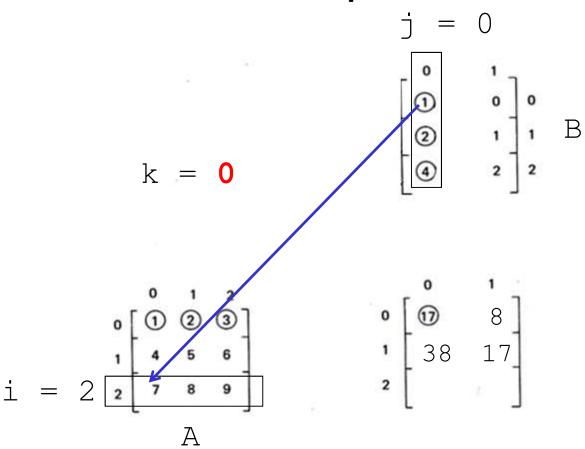


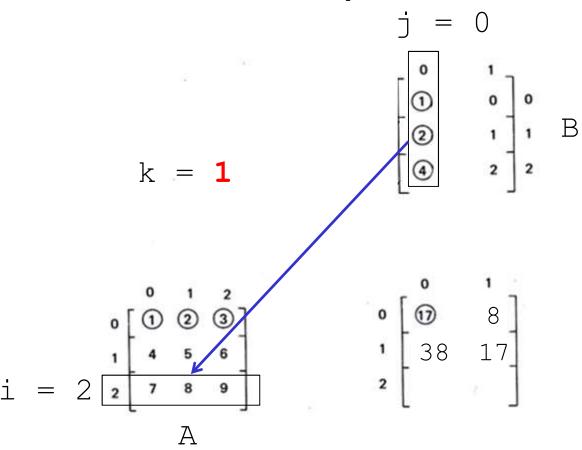


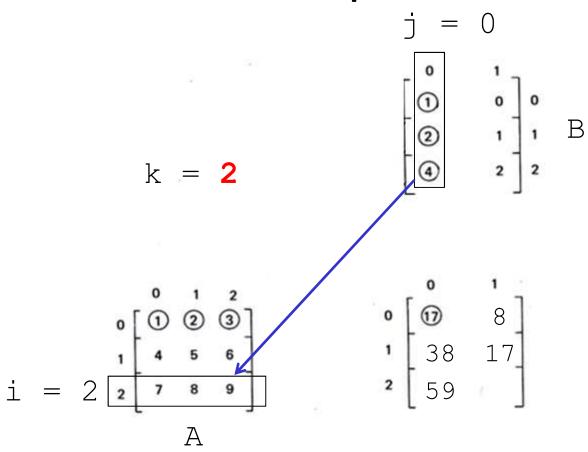


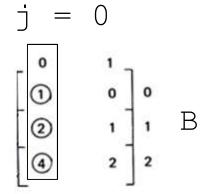
$$i = 1 \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & \boxed{1} & \boxed{2} & \boxed{3} \\ 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$$

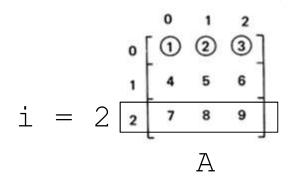
$$A$$

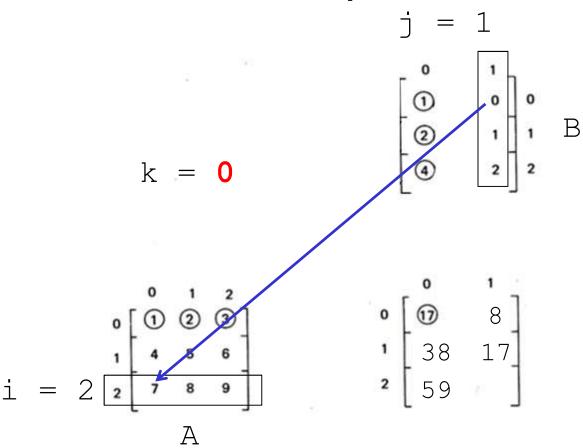


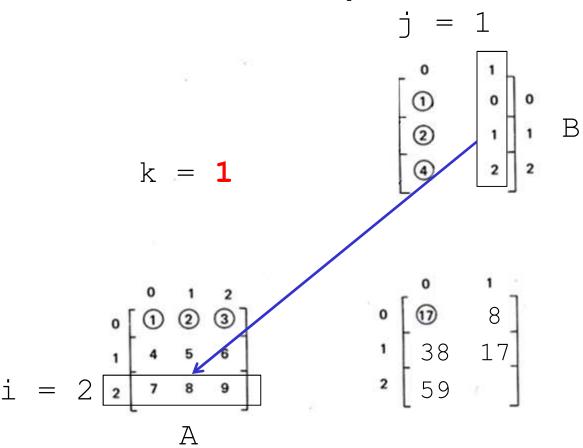


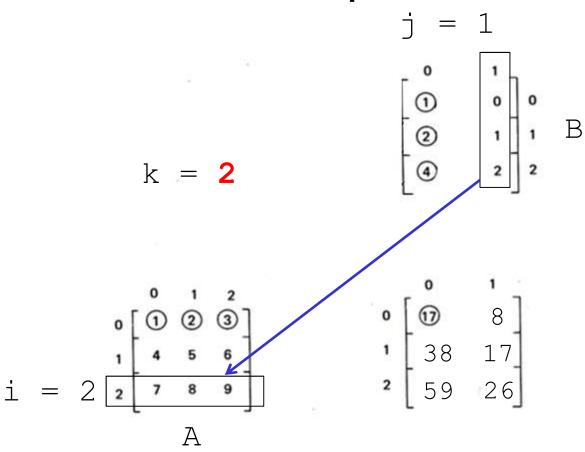


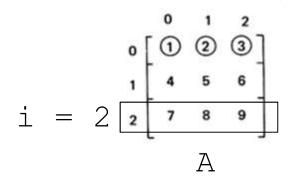












```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <time.h>

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 (\dot{7}=0; \dot{7}<3; \dot{7}++) {
      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");
return 0;
```

"It is no measure of health to be well adjusted to a profoundly sick society".

Jiddu Krishnamurti