

# Arrays

lecture

## \* Two-Dimensional Arrays:

the simplest form of multidimensional array is two dimensional array. A two-dimensional array is a list of one dimensional arrays.

To declare a two-dimensional array of size  $x, y$  you would write as follows:

Var

array name: array [1..x, 1..y] of type

ex:

a <sub>00</sub>	a <sub>01</sub>	a <sub>02</sub>	a <sub>03</sub>
a <sub>10</sub>	a <sub>11</sub>	a <sub>12</sub>	a <sub>13</sub>
a <sub>20</sub>	a <sub>21</sub>	a <sub>22</sub>	a <sub>23</sub>
	a <sub>31</sub>	a <sub>32</sub>	a <sub>33</sub>

linearly, right

a[0][0] a[0][1] a[0][2] a[0][3]

a[\*][0] a[0][1] a[1][2] a[1][3]

a[2][0] a[2][1] a[2][2] a[2][3] ①

re!  
if the number of rows ~~are~~  
equal to the number of columns  
the array is called ~~square array~~

(square array) then,

we have

1 - main Diagonal : ~~square~~

set of element that include the  
First element in the first row ~~last~~  
the last element in the last column.  
the condition ~~to~~ to satisfy the  
main diagonal is  $I = J$

2 - Secondary diagonal : ~~square~~

include the last element of the  
first row to the first element  
in the last row.

the condition is

$$(n + j - i)$$

$$j = n - i + 1$$

where  $n$  is no. of  
columns or rows in the  
array.

لـجـع لـطـبـاع مـعـصـر لـفـلـدـارـكـسـي فـي مـصـر

Program array;

Var

A: array [1..3, 1..3] of integers

i, j: integers

begin

for i := 1 to 3 do

for j := 1 to 3 do

begin

read (A[i, j]),

end;

for i := 1 to 3 do

begin

for j := 1 to 3 do

if i = j then

writeln (A[i, j]: 3);

end;

readln;

end.



3) upper triangle def A[24]  
set of element that stay upper  
of the main diagonal.  
the condition to satisfy it is  
 $(J > I)$

4) lower triangle def A[11]  
set of element that stay at  
the lower of the ~~secondary~~  
main  
diagonal.  
to satisfy it  $(J < I)$ .

H.W.

- ١- لفنس عناصر المصنفة كـ ابعة  
اصلع عناصر المقط الالتوبي.
- ٢- اطبع عناصر المفہم في مصنفة شایل  
البع ٥\*٥

ex1

var

a: array[0..3, 0..3] of integer;

i, j: integer;

begin

for i := 0 to 3 do

for j := 0 to 3 do

a[i,j] := i \* j;

---

end;

to read an array of two D --

لقراءة المصفوفة - ذات البعدين خطأ الى حلقة الأولى

للبيع، الاول والثانية للبيع الثاني . هنا اذا كنت تزير ادخال  
قيم اولاً، المصفوفة عن طريق جمل اداريان Read, Readln.

or  $i := 1$  to 3 do

begin

For  $j := 1$  to 3 do

$x[i, j] := \text{Sum} + (c[i, j] * (b[i, j]))$ ;

End.

هذا يسمى حزب المصفوفة الولني الـ  $a$  في  $b$   
ويمثل ترتيب المصفوفة  $x$  في المصفوفة  $b$ .

For  $i := 1$  to 3 do

begin

for  $j := 1$  to 3 do

$\text{writeln}(x[1, j])$  ;

end.

،  $x$  ~~is~~  $\text{writeln}$ , ~~is~~  $\text{writeln}$  طبع المصفوفة

Program examples:

Var

i, j, sum: integers

X, a, b: array [1..3, 1..3] of integers

→ Begin

For i := 1 to 3 do

Begin

For j := 1 to 3 do

Read (a[i,j]) ;

End;

For i := 1 to 3 do

Begin

For j := 1 to 3 do

Read (b[i,j]) ;

End;

sum := 0 ;

for i := 1 to 3 do

Begin

For j := 1 to 3 do

x[i,j] := sum + ((a[i,j]) \* (b[i,j])) ;

End;

for i := 1 to 3 do

begin

For j := 1 to 3 do

writeln (x[i,j]);

End;

: sub line (v, X on 2nd line) is 2 space

→ End.

مذكرة: المصفوفة المربعة هي المصفوفة ذات الربعات المتساوية.

شرح لبرنامج بسيط.

First block

For i := 1 to 3 do

Begin

For j := 1 to 3 do

Read (a[i,j]) ;

Endi ;

هذا يسمى قراءة المصفوفة <sup>(a)</sup> كأمثلة (البعد الأول، الثاني)

Second block

For i := 1 to 3 do

Begin

For j := 1 to 3 do

Read (b[i,j]) ;

Endi ;

هذا يسمى قراءة المصفوفة b كأمثلة (البعد الأول، الثاني)

sum := 0 ;

عبارة عن محرن يسمى منه مجموع مرات حشرب المصفوفة b أو  $\sum_{i=1}^3 \sum_{j=1}^3 b_{ij}$  .