

L19. Two-Dimensional Arrays

Set-Up

Rows and Columns

Subscripting

Operations

Examples

Simple Set-Up Examples

```
>> A = [1 2 3; 4 5 6]
```

```
A =
```

```
    1    2    3
    4    5    6
```

Simple Set-Up Examples

```
>> A = zeros(3,4)
```

```
A =
```

```
    0    0    0    0
    0    0    0    0
    0    0    0    0
```

Simple Set-Up Examples

```
>> A = floor(100*rand(5,5))
```

```
A =
```

95	76	61	40	5
23	45	79	93	35
60	1	92	91	81
48	82	73	41	0
89	44	17	89	13

Simple Set-Up Examples

```
>> A = [zeros(3,2) [1;2;3]]
```

```
A =
```

```
    0    0    1
    0    0    2
    0    0    3
```

Simple Set-Up Examples

```
>> A = [zeros(3,2) ; [1 2] ]
```

```
A =
```

```
    0    0  
    0    0  
    0    0  
    1    2
```

Rows and Columns

A:

12	17	49	61	row 1
38	18	82	77	row 2
83	53	12	10	row 3

col 1 col 2 col 3 col 4

A is a 3-by-4 array: 3 rows 4 columns.

Subscripting

A:

12	17	49	61
38	18	82	77
83	53	12	10

Individual entries:

$A(3, 2)$

Subscripting

A:

12	17	49	61
38	18	82	77
83	53	12	10

An Entire Row: $A(2, :)$

Scaling a Row

A:

12	17	49	61
1	2	3	4
83	53	12	10

Before

A:

12	17	49	61
10	20	30	40
83	53	12	10

After

$$A(2, :) = 10 * A(2, :)$$

Subscripting

A:

12	17	49	61
38	18	82	77
83	53	12	10

An Entire Column: $A(:, 3)$

Incrementing the Values in a Column

A:

12	17	49	61
38	18	82	77
83	53	12	10

Before

A:

12	17	50	61
38	18	83	77
83	53	13	10

After

$$A(:, 3) = A(:, 3) + 1$$

Subscripting

A:

12	17	49	61
38	18	82	77
83	53	12	10

A General Subarray: $A(2:3, 3:4)$

Zeroing a Subarray

A:

12	17	49	61
38	18	82	77
83	53	12	10

Before

A:

12	17	49	61
38	18	0	0
83	53	0	0

After

`A(2:3, 3:4) = zeros(2, 2)`

Classical Double Loop Set-Up

A:

11	21	31	41
12	22	32	42
13	23	33	43

```
for i=1:3
    for j=1:4
        A(i,j) = 10*j + i;
    end
end
```

Set-Up By Row

A:

11	21	31	41
12	22	32	42
13	23	33	43

```
A = [];  
  
for i=1:3  
    v = [10 20 30 40] + i;  
    A = [A ; v]  
  
end
```


Set-Up By Column

A:

11	21	31	41
12	22	32	42
13	23	33	43

```
A = [];  
for j=1:4  
    v = 10*j + [1;2;3];  
    A = [A v]  
end
```

Question Time

```
A = [ 1 2 3; 4 5 6];
```

```
C = A(:,2);
```

What the value of A(2,2)?

A. 4 B. 5 C. 6

Question Time

```
A = [ 1 2 3; 4 5 6];
```

```
A = A(1:2,2:3)
```

What the value of A(2,2)?

A. 4 B. 5 C. 6

Largest Value

A:

12	17	49	61
38	18	82	77
83	53	12	10

m:

83	53	82	77
----	----	----	----

M:

83

$$m = \max(A) ; M = \max(m)$$

Functions and 2D Arrays

```
function alpha = Ave(A)
% A is a 2D array.
% alpha is the average of its
% values.
```

```
10 20 30
40 50 60
```

-> $(10+20+30+40+50+60)/6$

Need Built-In Function `size`

```
function alpha = Ave(A)
[m,n] = size(A);
```

Add up all the numbers in the array. Store in `s`.

```
alpha = s/(m*n);
```

`size(A)` returns #rows and # columns

Refine...

```
function alpha = Ave(A)
```

```
    [m,n] = size(A);
```

```
    s = 0;
```

```
    for i=1:m
```

```
        sRow = the sum of the values in A(i,:)
```

```
        s = s + sRow
```

```
    end
```

```
    alpha = s / (m*n);
```

`sRow = the sum of the
values in A(i,:)`



```
sRow = 0;  
for j=1:n  
    sRow = sRow + A(i,j);  
end
```



```
function alpha = Ave(A)
[m,n] = size(A);
s = 0;
for i=1:m
    sRow = 0;
    for j=1:n
        sRow = sRow + A(i,j);
    end
    s = s + sRow
end
alpha = s/(m*n);
```

Now Some More Involved
Examples

Random Web

N web pages

N-by-N Link Array A.

$A(i,j)$ is 1 if there is a link
on webpage j to webpage i

Generate a random link array and display
the connectivity.

Random Link Idea

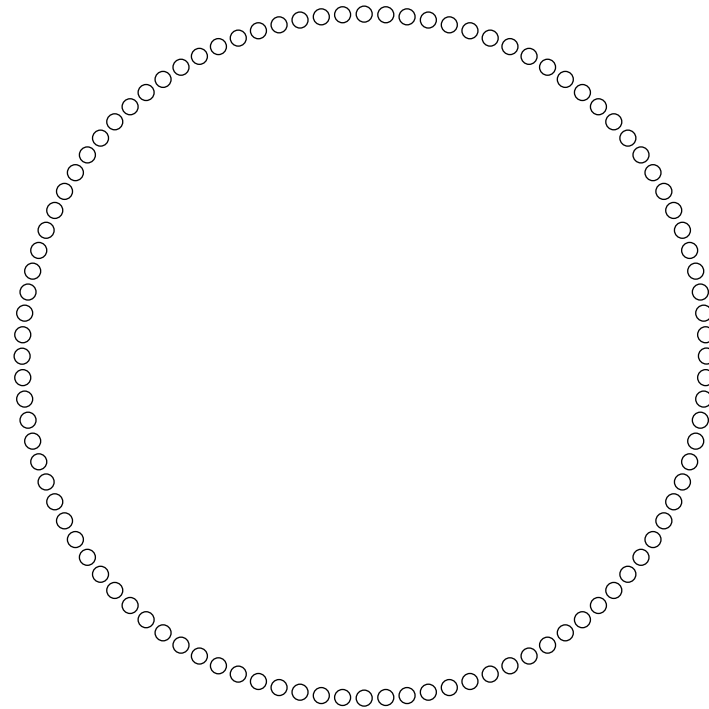
$$A(i,j) = 1 \quad \text{with probability} \quad \frac{1}{1+|i-j|}$$

More likely to be a link
if i is close to j .

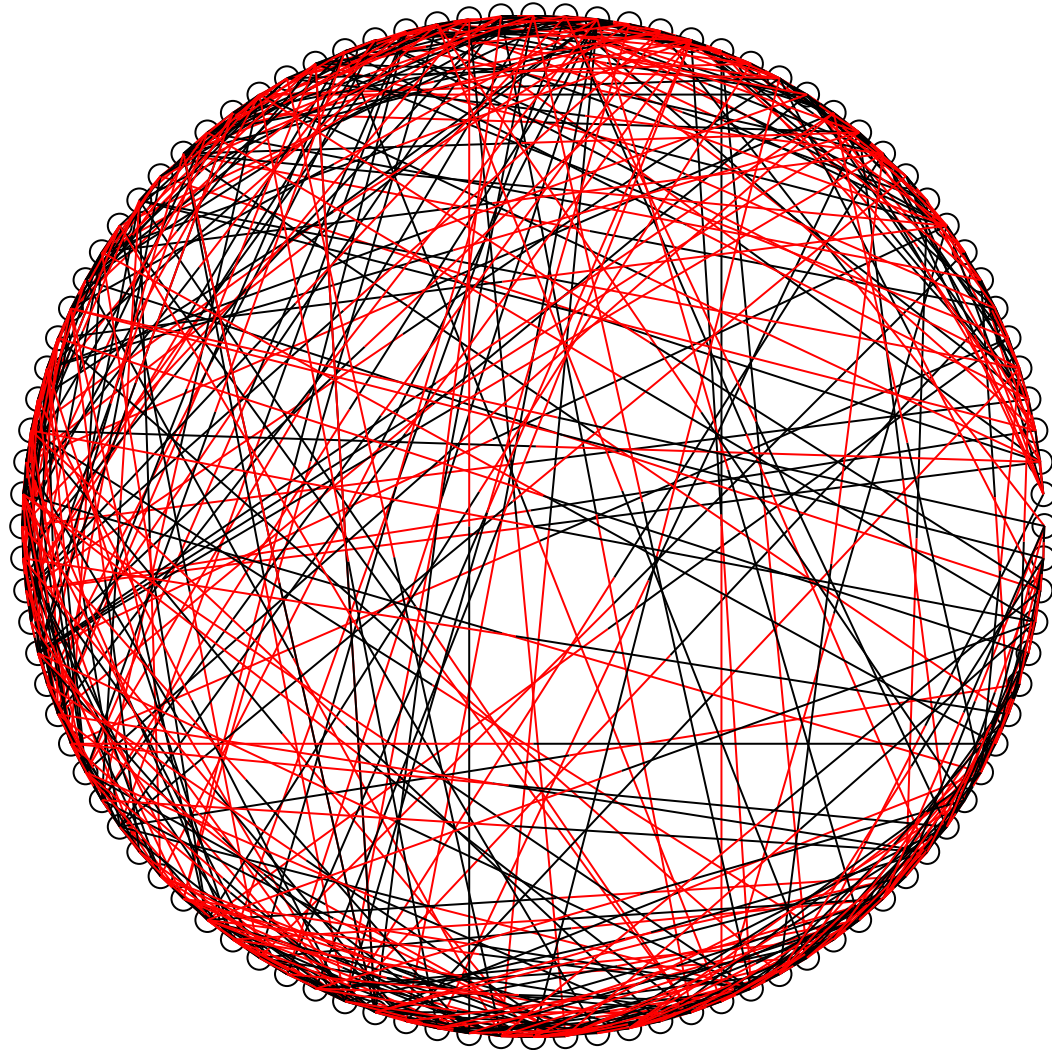
```
function A = RandomLinks(n)
A = zeros(n,n);
for i=1:n
    for j=1:n
        r = rand;
        if i~=j && r<= 1/(1 + abs(i-j));
            A(i,j) = 1;
        end
    end
end
end
```

N = 20

```
011100000100100000000
100010001110000000100
010100000000000000000
001010000000000000000
000100000011000000000
0000000000000001010000
011111000101100000000
000000100001000000011
01000000010010001000
000000011010000000001
000000100000011000000
000000100100000000001
000100000110101100000
000000100000000110000
000001010000010010001
000000100010000001010
0100000001000001010110
0000000000000000011001
000000100000000000000
0000000000000000001010
```



100 Web pages. Now display the links....



Line black as it leaves page j , red when it arrives at page i .