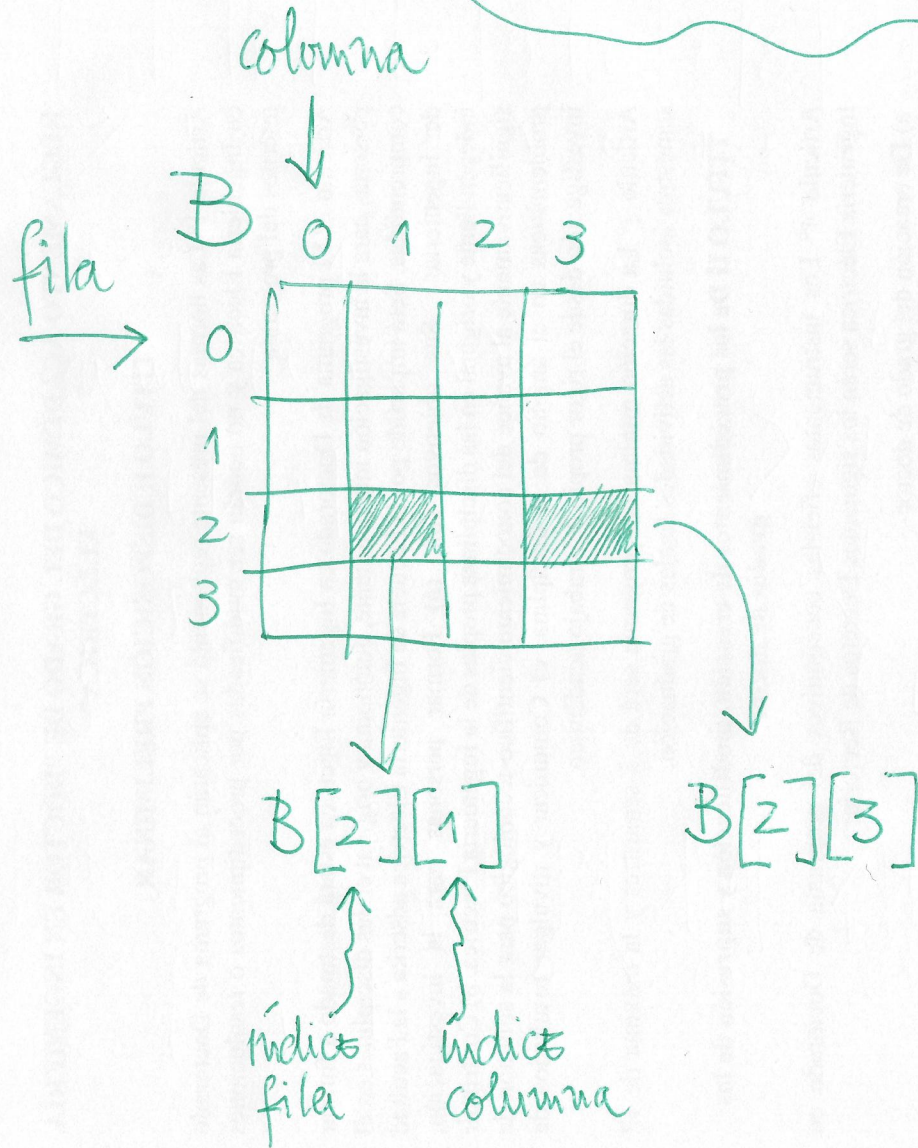


# Arreglos Bidimensionales



Definición en Language

C:

```
int B[4][4];
```

```
int C[2][2] = { {1, 2},  
               {3, 4} };
```

C	0	1
0	1	2
1	3	4

B

	0	1	2	3
0	1	2	3	4
1	5	6	7	8
2	9	10	11	12
3	13	14	15	16

$B[i][j] = k$

↓      ↓  
fila    columna

$k=1;$

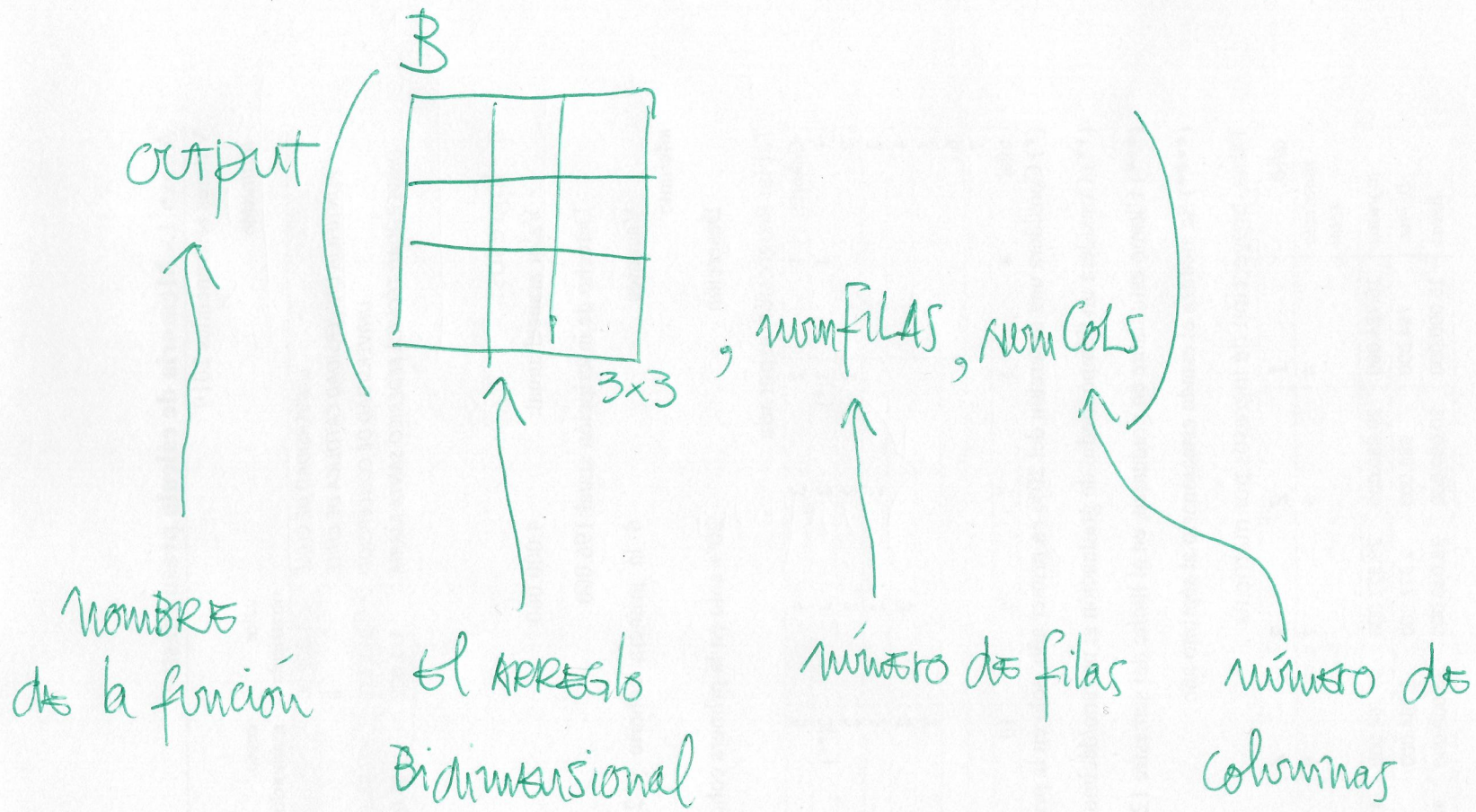
for( $i=0; i < 4; i++$ )

for( $j=0; j < 4; j++$ ) {

$B[i][j] = k;$

$k++;$

}



output ( B , 3 , 3 )  $\Rightarrow$  void output ( int B [ ] [ 3 ] , int n , int m )

```

for ( int i = 0 ; i < n ; i ++ ) {
    for ( int j = 0 ; j < m ; j ++ )
        printf ( "%d " , B [ i ] [ j ] );
    printf ( "\n" );
}

```

**Ejercicio 2.1**

	0	1	2
0	1	2	3
1	4	5	6
2	7	8	9

90°

	0	1	2
0	7	4	1
1	8	5	2
2	9	6	3

i j  
↓ ↓  
0, 0

1ra fila →

j ↓ ↓ NUMCOLS-1-i  
0, 2

λ+1 [ 0, 1  
0, 2  
→ 1, 1

2da fila →

1, 2  
2, 2  
0, 1  
1, 1  
2, 1

λ+1 [ 1, 2  
→ 2, 0  
2, 1  
2, 2

3ra fila →

0, 0  
1, 0  
2, 0

a

	0	1	2
0	1	2	3
1	4	5	6
2	7	8	9

90°

r

	0	1	2
0	7	4	1
1	8	5	2
2	9	6	3

$$r[j][\text{numcols}-1-i] = a[i][j];$$

Si ROTAMOS en  $180^\circ$ ,  $270^\circ$  entonces lo  
podemos obtener rotando "varias veces" en  $90^\circ$

VER solución en la pág de  
la asignatura