Recreation

What is the sum of the coefficients of

\[(1 - 3x + 3x^2)^{743}(1 + 3x - 3x^2)^{744}\]

after expanding and collecting terms?
CS61B Lecture #6: Arrays

• An array is a structured container whose components are
  - **length**, a fixed integer.
  - a sequence of **length** simple containers of the same type, numbered from 0.
  - (.length field usually implicit in diagrams.)

• Arrays are anonymous, like other structured containers.

• Always referred to with pointers.

• For array pointed to by A,
  - Length is `A.length`
  - Numbered component \( i \) is `A[i]` (\( i \) is the **index**)
  - Important feature: index can be **any integer expression.**
A Few Samples

Java

```java
int[] x, y, z;
String[] a;
x = new int[3];
y = x;
a = new String[3];
x[1] = 2;
y[1] = 3;
a[1] = "Hello";

int[] q;
q = new int[] { 1, 2, 3 };
// Short form for declarations:
int[] r = { 7, 8, 9 };
```

Results

```
x:
   0 3 0
y:
  1 2 3
z:
   /
```

```
a:
   Hello
```

```
q:
  1 2 3
r:
   7 8 9
```

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Example: Accumulate Values

Problem: Sum up the elements of array A.

```java
static int sum(int[] A) {
    int N;
    N = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < A.length; i += 1) {
        N += A[i];
    }
    return N;
}
```

// For the hard-core: could have written

```java
int N, i;
for (i=0, N=0; i<A.length; N += A[i], i += 1) {
} // or just ;
```

// But please don’t: it’s obscure.
Example: Insert into an Array

Problem: Want a call like insert(A, 2, "gnu") to convert (destructively)

```
A: bear  
   gazelle 
   hartebeest 
   skunk

A: bear  
   gzelle  
   hartebeest  
   gnu
```

```java
/** Insert X at location K in ARR, moving items K, K+1, ... to locations
 * K+1, K+2, ... The last item in ARR is lost. */
static void insert (String[] arr, int k, String x) {
    for (int i = arr.length-1; i > k; i -= 1) // Why backwards?
        arr[i] = arr[i-1];
    /* Alternative to this loop:
        System.arraycopy(arr, k, arr, k+1, arr.length-k-1);*/
    arr[k] = x;
}
```
(Aside) Java Shortcut

- **Useful tip:** Can write just `arraycopy` by including at the top of the source file:

  ```java
  import static java.lang.System.arraycopy;
  ```

- This means “define the simple name `arraycopy` to be the equivalent of `java.lang.System.arraycopy` in the current source file.”

- Can do the same for `out` so that you can write

  ```java
  out.println(...);
  ```

  in place of

  ```java
  System.out.println(...);
  ```

- Finally, a declaration like

  ```java
  import static java.lang.Math.*;
  ```

  means “take all the (public) static definitions in `java.lang.Math` and make them available in this source file by their simple names (the name after the last dot).”

- Useful for functions like `sin`, `sqrt`, etc.
**Growing an Array**

**Problem:** Suppose that we want to change the description above, so that $A = \text{insert2} \ (A, 2, \ "gnu")$ does not shove “skunk” off the end, but instead “grows” the array.

```
A:  |     |     |     |     |
   |     | bear | gazelle |
   |     | hartebeest | skunk |
   |     |     |     |     |
   |     |     |     |     |
```

```
A:  |     |     |     |     |
   |     | bear | gazelle |
   |     |     | gnu |
   |     | hartebeest | skunk |
   |     |     |     |     |
   |     |     |     |     |
```

/** Return array, r, where r.length = ARR.length+1; r[0..K-1] the same as ARR[0..K-1], r[k] = x, r[K+1..] same as ARR[K..]. */

```java
static String[] insert2(String[] arr, int k, String x) {
    String[] result = new String[arr.length + 1];
    arraycopy(arr, 0, result, 0, k);
    arraycopy(arr, k, result, k+1, arr.length-k);
    result[k] = x;
    return result;
}
```

**Why do we need a different return type from insert2??**
Example: Merging

Problem: Given two sorted arrays of ints, A and B, produce their merge: a sorted array containing all items from A and B.

A: 0 2 3 6 9 11
B: 1 4 5 7 8

result: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 11
Example: Merging Program

Problem: Given two sorted arrays of ints, A and B, produce their merge: a sorted array containing all from A and B.

Remark: In order to solve this recursively, it is useful to generalize the original function to allow merging portions of the arrays.

```java
/** Assuming A and B are sorted, returns their merge. */
public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    return mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0);
}

/** The merge of A[L0..] and B[L1..] assuming A and B sorted. */
static int[] mergeTo(int[] A, int L0, int[] B, int L1) {
    int N = A.length - L0 + B.length - L1;
    int[] C = new int[N];
    if (L0 >= A.length) arraycopy(B, L1, C, 0, N);
    else if (L1 >= B.length) arraycopy(A, L0, C, 0, N);
    else if (A[L0] <= B[L1]) {
        C[0] = A[L0];
        arraycopy(mergeTo(A, L0+1, B, L1), 0, C, 1, N-1);
    } else {
        C[0] = B[L1];
        arraycopy(mergeTo(A, L0, B, L1+1), 0, C, 1, N-1);
    }
    return C;
}

What is wrong with this implementation?
```
A Tail-Recursive Strategy

public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    return mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0, new int[A.length+B.length], 0);
}

/** Merge A[L0..] and B[L1..] into C[K..], assuming A and B sorted. */
static int[] mergeTo(int[] A, int L0, int[] B, int L1, int[] C, int k){
...
}

This last method merges part of A with part of B into part of C. For example, consider a possible call mergeTo(A, 3, B, 1, C, 2)
A Tail-Recursive Solution

public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    return mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0, new int[A.length+B.length], 0);
}

/** Merge A[L0..] and B[L1..] into C[K..], assuming A and B sorted. */
static int[] mergeTo(int[] A, int L0, int[] B, int L1, int[] C, int k){
    if (??) {
        return C;
    } else if (??) {
        C[k] = A[L0];
        return mergeTo(A, ??, B, ??, C, ??)
    } else {
        C[k] = B[L1];
        return mergeTo(A, ??, B, ??, C, ??)
    }
}
public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    return mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0, new int[A.length+B.length], 0);
}

/** Merge A[L0..] and B[L1..] into C[K..], assuming A and B sorted. */
static int[] mergeTo(int[] A, int L0, int[] B, int L1, int[] C, int k){
    if (L0 >= A.length && L1 >= B.length) {
        return C;
    } else if (??) {
        C[k] = A[L0];
        return mergeTo(A, ??, B, ??, C, ??)
    } else {
        C[k] = B[L1];
        return mergeTo(A, ??, B, ??, C, ??)
    }
}
A Tail-Recursive Solution

```java
public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    return mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0, new int[A.length+B.length], 0);
}

/** Merge A[L0..] and B[L1..] into C[K..], assuming A and B sorted. */
static int[] mergeTo(int[] A, int L0, int[] B, int L1, int[] C, int k){
    if (L0 >= A.length && L1 >= B.length) {
        return C;
    } else if (L1 >= B.length || A[L0] <= B[L1]) {
        C[k] = A[L0];
        return mergeTo(A, ??, B, ??, C, ??)
    } else {
        C[k] = B[L1];
        return mergeTo(A, ??, B, ??, C, ??)
    }
}
```
**A Tail-Recursive Solution**

```java
public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    return mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0, new int[A.length+B.length], 0);
}

/** Merge A[L0..] and B[L1..] into C[K..], assuming A and B sorted. */
static int[] mergeTo(int[] A, int L0, int[] B, int L1, int[] C, int k) {
    if (L0 >= A.length && L1 >= B.length) {
        return C;
    } else if (L1 >= B.length || A[L0] <= B[L1]) {
        C[k] = A[L0];
        return mergeTo(A, L0 + 1, B, L1, C, k + 1);
    } else {
        C[k] = B[L1];
        return mergeTo(A, ??, B, ??, C, ??)
    }
}
```
A Tail-Recursive Solution

public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    return mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0, new int[A.length+B.length], 0);
}

/** Merge A[L0..] and B[L1..] into C[K..], assuming A and B sorted. */
static int[] mergeTo(int[] A, int L0, int[] B, int L1, int[] C, int k){
    if (L0 >= A.length && L1 >= B.length) {
        return C;
    } else if (L1 >= B.length || A[L0] <= B[L1]) {
        C[k] = A[L0];
        return mergeTo(A, L0 + 1, B, L1, C, k + 1);
    } else {
        C[k] = B[L1];
        return mergeTo(A, L0, B, L1 + 1, C, k + 1);
    }
}
Iterative Solution

In general, we don’t use either of the previous approaches in languages like C and Java. Array manipulation is most often iterative:

```java
public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    int[] C = new int[A.length + B.length];
    // mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0, C, 0)
    int L0, L1, k;
    L0 = L1 = k = 0;

    while (??) {
        if (L1 >= B.length || A[L0] <= B[L1]) {
            C[k] = A[L0];
            ??
        } else {
            C[k] = B[L1];
            ??
        }
    }
}
```
Iterative Solution

In general, we don't use either of the previous approaches in languages like C and Java. Array manipulation is most often iterative:

```java
public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    int[] C = new int[A.length + B.length];
    // mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0, C, 0)
    int L0, L1, k;
    L0 = L1 = k = 0;

    while (L0 < A.length || L1 < B.length) {
        if (L1 >= B.length || A[L0] <= B[L1]) {
            C[k] = A[L0];
            ??
        } else {
            C[k] = B[L1];
            ??
        }
        k++;
        L0++;
        L1++;
    }
    return C;
}
```

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Iterative Solution

In general, we don't use either of the previous approaches in languages like C and Java. Array manipulation is most often iterative:

```java
public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    int[] C = new int[A.length + B.length];
    // mergeTo(A, 0, B, 0, C, 0)
    int L0, L1, k;
    L0 = L1 = k = 0;

    while (L0 < A.length || L1 < B.length) {
        if (L1 >= B.length || A[L0] <= B[L1]) {
            C[k] = A[L0];
            L0 += 1; k += 1;
        } else {
            C[k] = B[L1];
            L1 += 1; k += 1;
        }
    }
}
```
Iterative Solution II

The same, with a for loop:

```java
public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    int[] C = new int[A.length + B.length];
    int L0, L1;
    L0 = L1 = 0;
    for (int k = 0; k < C.length; k += 1) {
        if (L1 >= B.length || A[L0] <= B[L1]) {
            C[k] = A[L0]; L0 += 1;
        } else {
            C[k] = B[L1]; L1 += 1;
        }
    }
    return C;
}
```
Alternative Solution: Removing $k$

**Claim:** An invariant of the loop is that $k = L0 + L1$.

```java
public static int[] merge(int[] A, int[] B) {
    int[] C = new int[A.length + B.length];
    int L0, L1;
    L0 = L1 = 0;
    while (L0 + L1 < C.length) {
        if (L1 >= B.length || A[L0] < B[L1]) {
            C[L0 + L1] = A[L0]; L0 += 1;
        } else {
            C[L0 + L1] = B[L1]; L1 += 1;
        }
    }
    return C;
}
```
Multidimensional Arrays

What about two- or higher-dimensional layouts, such as

\[
A = \begin{bmatrix}
2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
4 & 9 & 16 & 25 \\
8 & 27 & 64 & 125 \\
\end{bmatrix}
\]
Multidimensional Arrays in Java

These are not primitive in Java, but we can build them as arrays of arrays:

```java
int[][] A = new int[3][];
A[0] = new int[] {2, 3, 4, 5};
A[2] = new int[] {8, 27, 64, 125};

// or
int[][] A;
A = new int[][] { 
    {2, 3, 4, 5}, 
    {4, 9, 16, 25}, 
    {8, 27, 64, 125} 
};

// or
int[][] A = { 
    {2, 3, 4, 5}, 
    {4, 9, 16, 25}, 
    {8, 27, 64, 125} 
};

// or
int[][] A = new A[3][4];
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i += 1)
    for (int j = 0; j < 4; j += 1)
        A[i][j] = (int) Math.pow(j + 2, i + 1);
```
Exotic Multidimensional Arrays

- Since every element of an array is independent, there is no single “width” in general:

```java
int[][] A = new int[5][];
A[0] = new int[] {};
A[1] = new int[] {0, 1};
A[3] = new int[] {6, 7, 8};
```

- What does this print?

```java
int[][] ZERO = new int[3][];
    new int[] {0, 0, 0};
ZERO[0][1] = 1;
System.out.println(ZERO[2][1]);
```
Exotic Multidimensional Arrays

- Since every element of an array is independent, there is no single “width” in general:

  ```java
  int[][] A = new int[5][];
  A[0] = new int[] {};
  A[1] = new int[] {0, 1};
  A[3] = new int[] {6, 7, 8};
  ```

- What does this print?

  ```java
  int[][] ZERO = new int[3][];
    new int[] {0, 0, 0};
  ZERO[0][1] = 1;
  System.out.println(ZERO[2][1]);
  ```

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