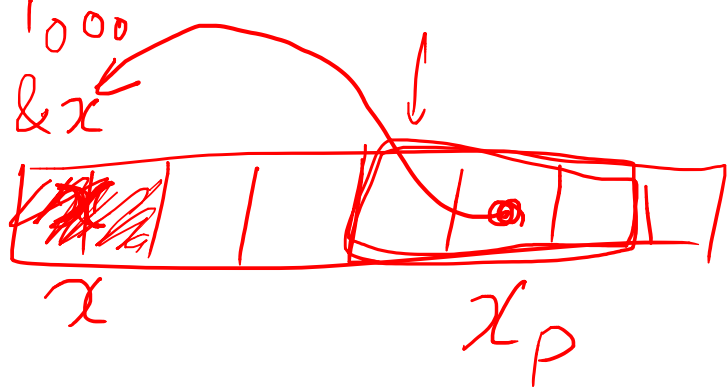


# Πίνακας

του μαθήματος C της 11/4/2022



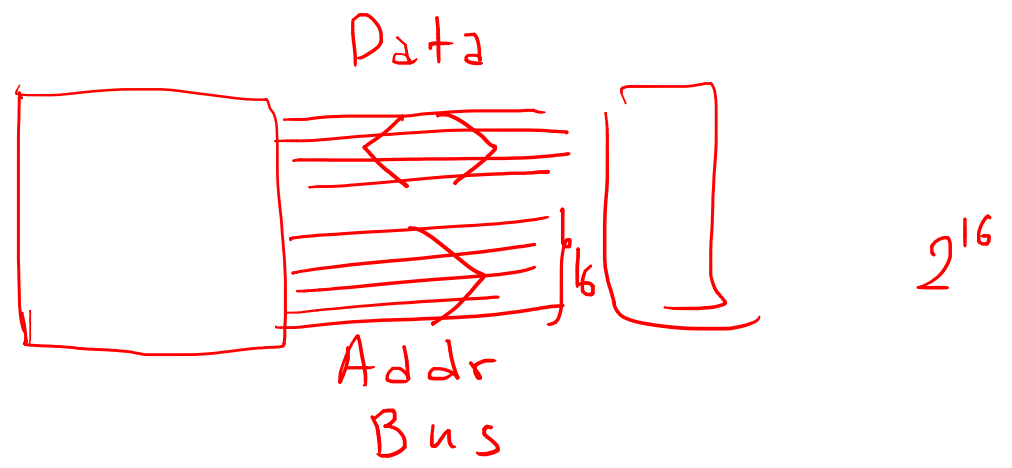
```
int x = 10; ┌ 16
```

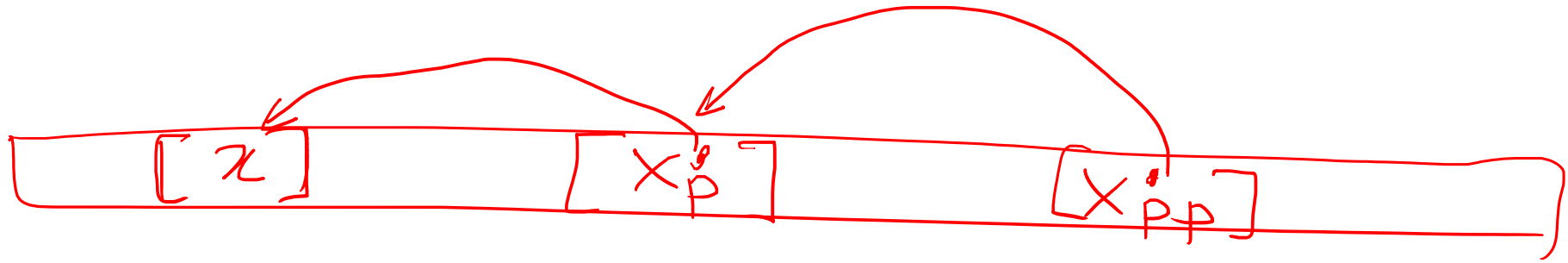
```
int *xp = &x;
```

1000

```
int *xp;
xp ≡ &x
*xp ≡ x
```

```
double *yp = &y;
```



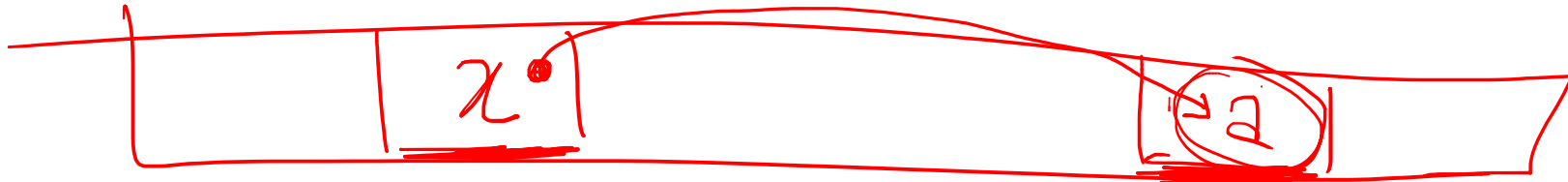


$\underline{\text{int } x;}$        $\text{int } \underline{*X_p} = \&x;$        $\text{int } \underline{**X_{pp}} = \&X_p$

Arrows from the underlined parts of the code point to the corresponding boxes in the diagram above:  $x$  points to  $[x]$ ,  $*X_p$  points to  $[X_p]$ , and  $**X_{pp}$  points to  $[X_{pp}]$ .

$$**X_{pp} \equiv x \equiv *X_p$$

$$*X_{pp} \equiv X_p \equiv \&x$$



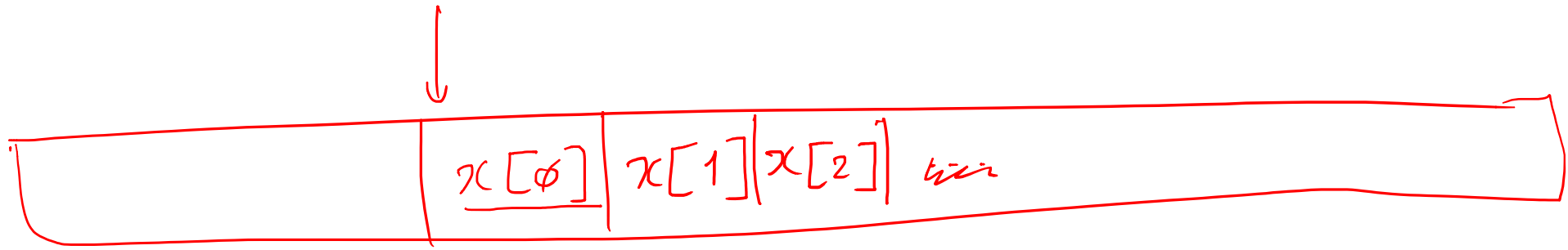
~~int~~  
~~void f(int a)~~

$$y = f(x)$$

void (int <sup>int</sup> A, <sup>int</sup> L, int \*mp, int \*Mp, int \*mdp)

mmmm(A, L, &m, &M, &md)

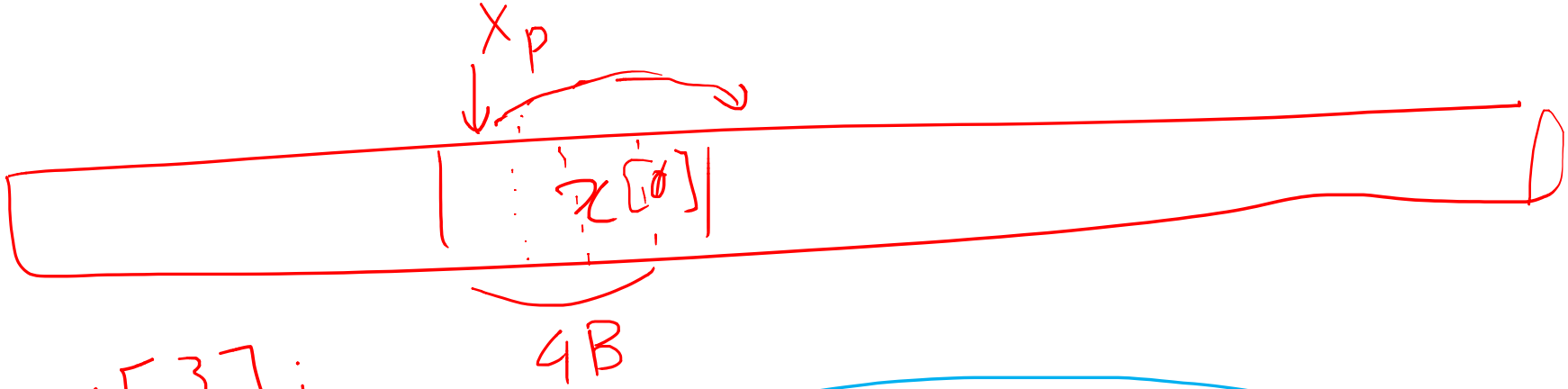
\*mp = 47;



int x[3];

&x[0] ≡ x

int A[] } A[2]  
int \*A }



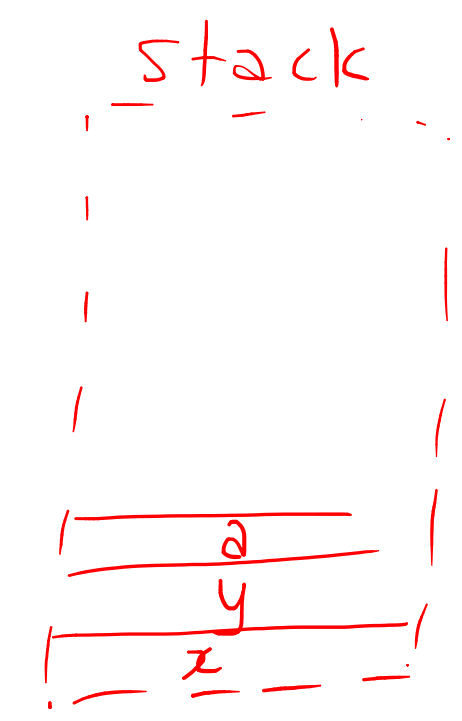
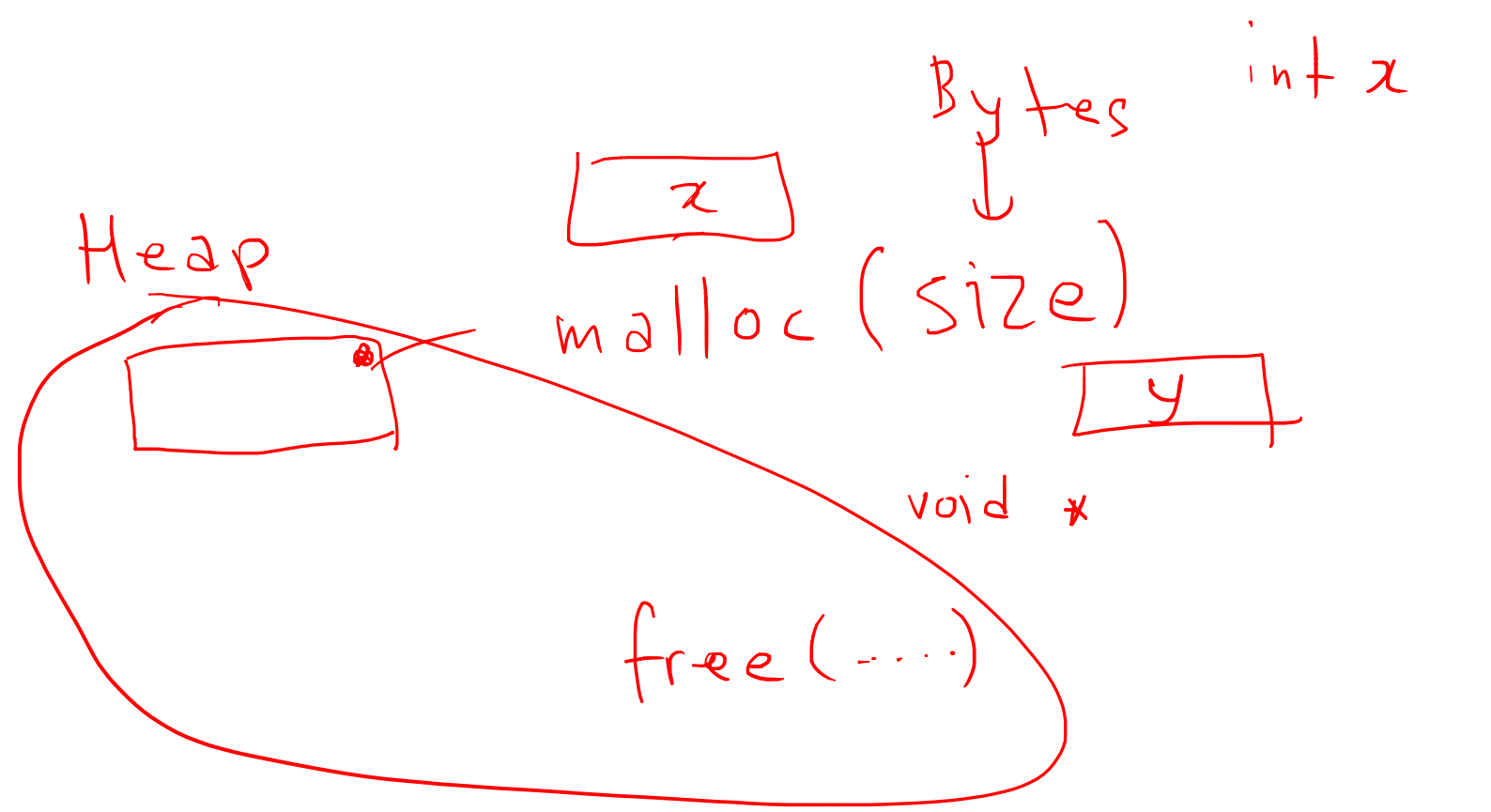
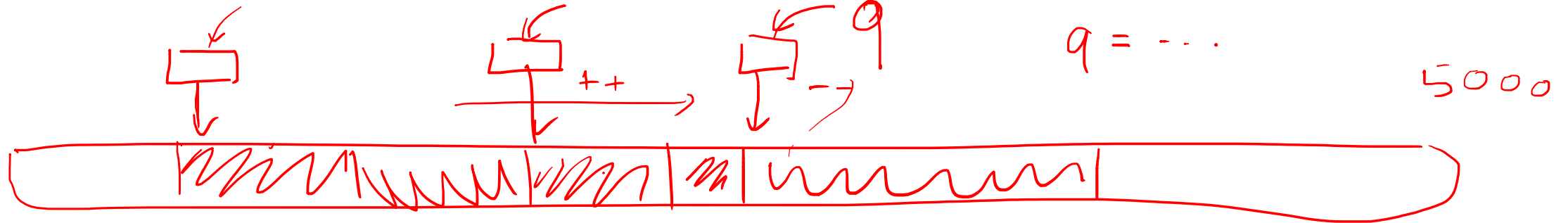
```
int x[3];  
int *xp;
```

```
xp = &x[0];
```

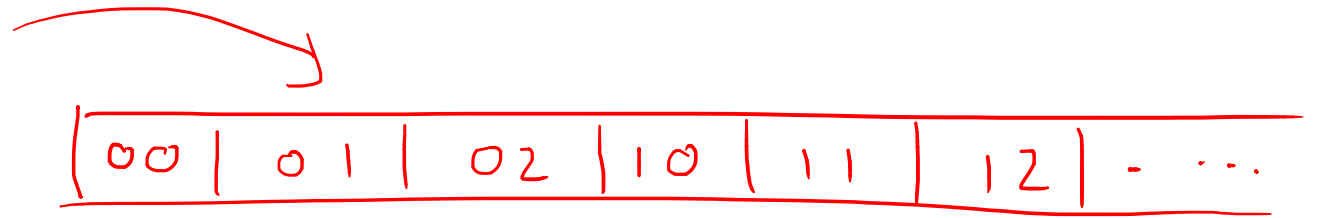
```
xp = x;
```

```
xp++;  
*xp == x[1]
```

```
x[2] ←  
*(xp + 2)
```



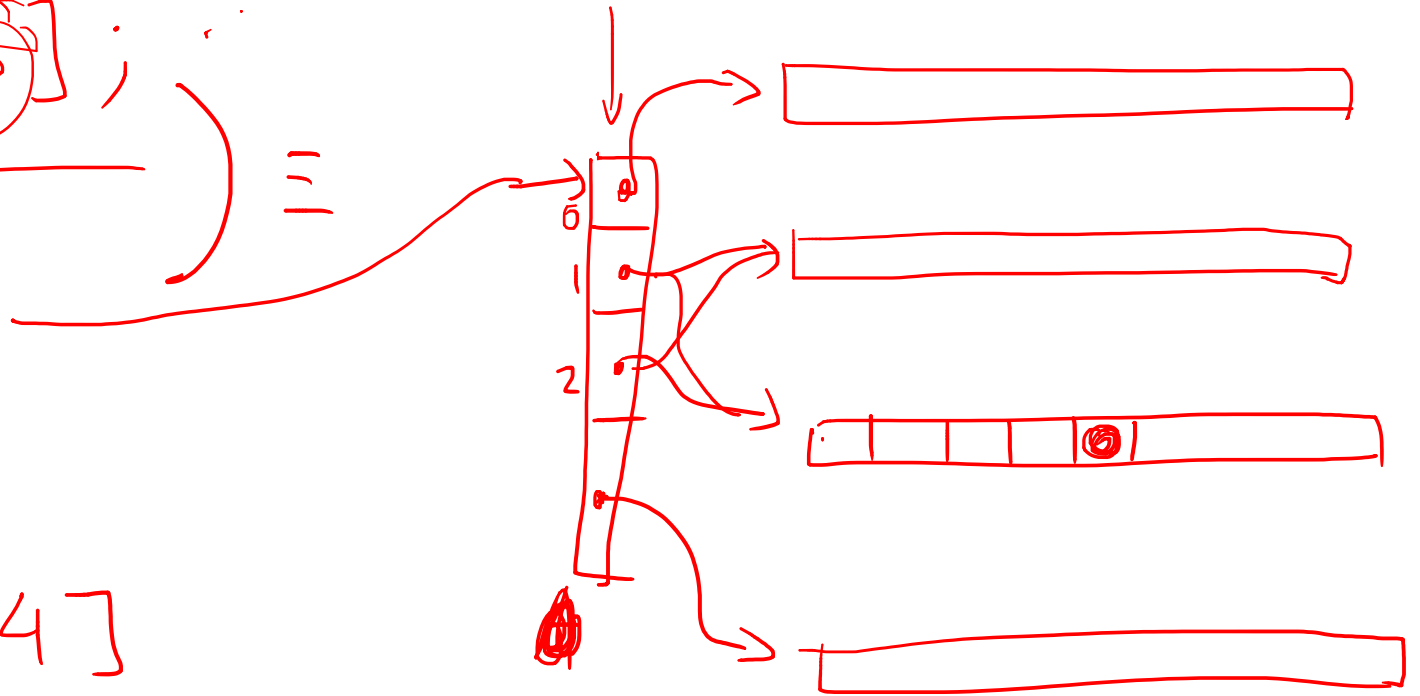
int A[3][3];



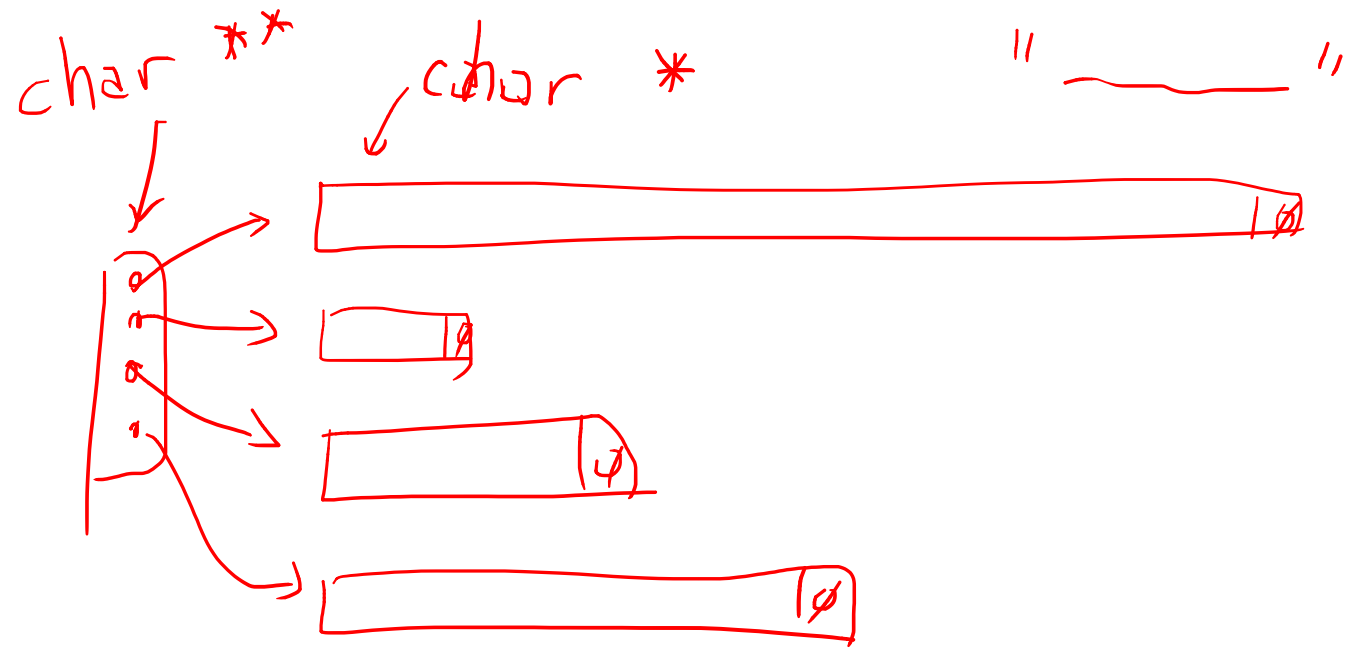
int A[,][3];

int \*\*A;

A[2][4]



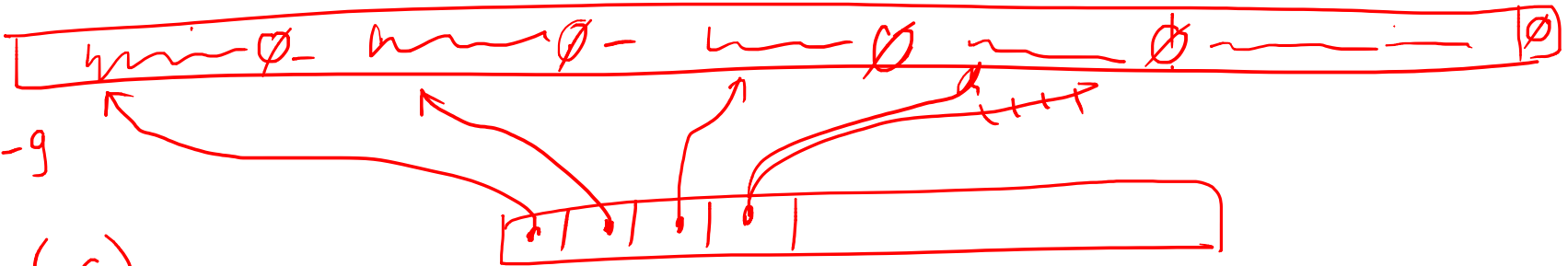




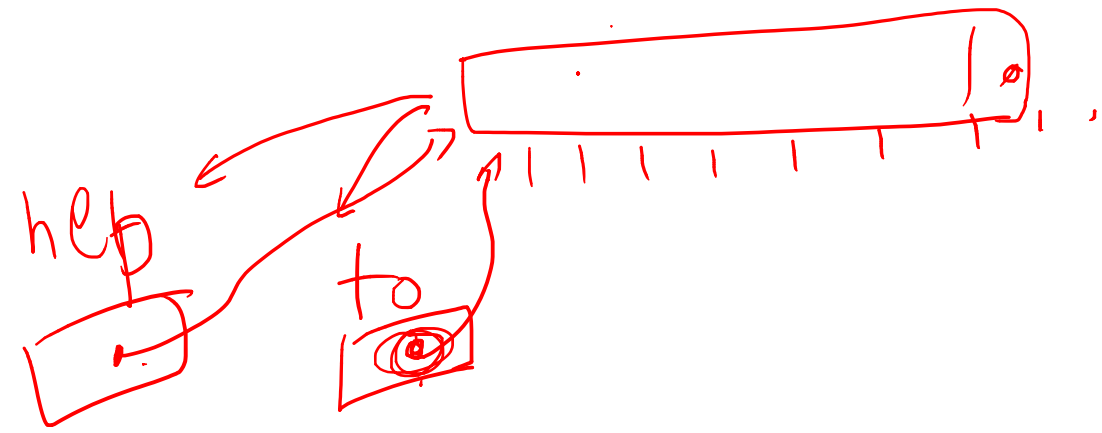
arr(r, c)  
return 0

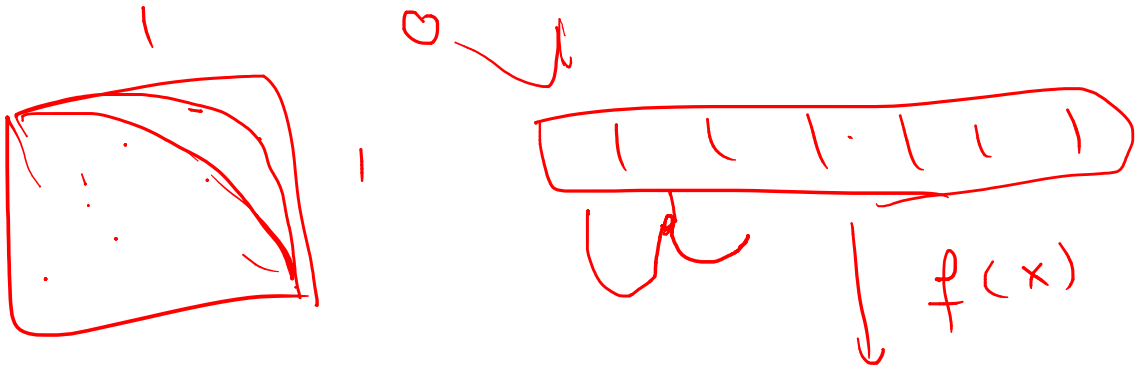


A-Z a-z 0-9  
isalnum(c)



0





$A > 0$   
 $x \rightarrow x^2$   
 $x, r \rightarrow \underline{x+r}$

$$\frac{n^2}{4}$$

$$\sum a_i^2$$

$$\underline{f(A > 0)} \rightarrow \underline{\max} \ x^2 \rightarrow \underline{\text{redn}} \ \underline{\sum}$$