

7.7 Dynamic memory allocation

*

1) :

-
-
- 가 가 64 KB
- Data Segment

2)

-
-
-
- Stack
- Stack

segments

- header
- code segment
- data segment
- stack segment
- far/near heap

* malloc , calloc free

- /
-
-
-

*

* header : alloc.h

(1) near heap

- malloc () : near heap
- calloc : near heap
- free : (near heap)
- coreleft : near heap

(2) far heap

farmalloc () , _fmalloc : far heap
farcalloc, _fcalloc : far heap
farfree<_ffree : (near heap)
farcoreleft, _fcoreleft : near heap

* : see page 216 example

* malloc , calloc

- always check result

ex)

```
a = malloc (n* sizeof(int)) ;  
if(a==NULL)  
{  
:  
}
```

- always free allocated memory

* Offsetting pointer

- array & vectors for mathematical uses

- use +1 item for normal indexing

7.9 Merge Sort

7.10 Strings

- C string

- '\0'

* string : special case of one dimensional array of type char

* NULL termination

- string must ending with '\0'

- array must have enough space to hold entire string and NULL

* initialization

```
char *s = "String" ;
```

```
char s[] = "String" ;
```

```
char s[100] = "String" ;
```

* rule

- enough space

- null termination

7.11 string

- strcat : append a string

- strcpy : copy string

ex)

```
strcpy(s,"Hello");
```

```
strcat(s," Mr. Kim ");
```

- strchr : find a character in a string

ex)

```
ith = strchr(s,'K');
```

- strcmp : string comparison

- strlen : string length

- : strcspn , strdup, strerr, strcmp, strlwr,strupr, strncat,
strncmp, strnset

7.12 Mutidimensional Array

7.13 Array of Pointers

- array of pointers : useful for string handling

see example p.285

7.14 Arguments to main()

- argc and argv : communication with operating system

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main (int argc, char *argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
    :
```

```
}
```

*argc : number of command -line parameters

*argv : array of pointers for command line parameters

7.15 Raged Arrays

7.16 Functions as arguments

7.17 Example : Bisection and Newton -Raphson Method

* Objective:

find x

which satisfies $f(x) = 0$

* methods

1) Open method: Newton -Raphson, Secant, and Muller's Method

2) Bracketed method: Bisection, Brent -Decker method ...

(1) Bisection

* theory :

if $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ have opposite sign ($f(a) * f(b) < 0$) , it has root in the interval $[a,b]$

* method :

divide intervals

* characteristic

most simple

most reliable

most time -consuming

see code example in p.297

-> recursive function call

to avoid recursive function call

```
if (f(a)*f(b) >0)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("Invalid Interval) ;
```

```
    exit(1) ;
```

```
}
```

```
while ( b -a < eps)
```

```
{
```

```
    m = (a + b) / 2.0 ;
```

```
    if ( f(m) *f(a) >= 0 ) a = m ;
```

```
    else b = m ;
```

```
    ncount++ ;
```

```
}
```

(2) Newton-Raphson Method

* theory : based on Taylor series approximation formula

$$f(x) = f(a) + f'(a)(x-a) + \dots$$

when $f(x) = 0$ then

$$x - a = f(a) / f'(a)$$

$$x_{n+1} = x_n + f(x_n) / f'(x_n)$$

* method : iterative calculation

* characteristic

- simple calculation procedure
- require function derivative $f'(x)$
- faster than bisection, slower than other higher order method

* code example

```
xold = 1.0
xnew = 100.0
while( fabs(xnew - xold) < epsilon && ncount < 100 )
{
    tmp = xnew ;
    xnew = xold + f(xold) / fp(xold) ;
    xold = tmp ;
    ncount ++ ;
}
```

* Improvement: require modification for $fp(xold) = 0$ cases

(HW) Kepler equation

$$f(x) = x - e \sin(x) - m, \quad m = 2.2, \quad e = 0.5$$

Bisection N-R