

**CS 1436**

**OFFICE**

**HOURS**

## 21 Number

$$\text{row}() \rightarrow \underline{0 - (n-1) + 1}$$

$$1 \rightarrow 6 \Rightarrow 0 - (n-1)$$

$\hookrightarrow \underline{\underline{1 - n}}$

$$\underline{\underline{n := 6}}$$

$$\% 6 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow \% 6 + 1$$

Clarified :-

std::cin >> seed;

$$6 \times 6 = \underline{\underline{36}}$$

1	2	3	4	5	6
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					

array-test [6][6];

Begin Pseudocode.

Step 1.) Initialize variables.

Step 2.) Take seed from system.

Step 3.) Seed the rand function.

a.) Seed function goes from  
 $0 \rightarrow (n-1)$  by default.

→ add 1

int [ ] ← rand() % 6 + 1

int [ ] ← rand() % 6 + 1

Done  
in a  
loop.

Step 4.) Now, inside step 3, we  
will populate the 2D array.  
What should we do?

array [ ] [ ] - 1 [ ] [ ] - 1

Step 5.) We must loop through  
the combination, given  
the number of rolls  
 $\in \mathbb{N}^+$ .

Must

HAVE CONDITION.

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

```
for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
```

```
    cout << array[i];
```

```
}
```

```
for (i = 2; ) {
```

```
    for (j = ) {  
        std::cout << array[i][j];
```

```
    }  
}
```

Begin for loop.

$$a \parallel A - a \parallel A = 0$$

= for some ASCII character, do a subtraction.

0 A  
1 B = char ( )  
2 C  
...

Intermediate Value Theorem to show that  $f(x) = \ln x - e^{-x}$  has at least one real root in the interval (1, 2). Verify the hypotheses of the IVT.