

```

int x[100];
...
f(x)
}
int f(int *s) {
...
}

```

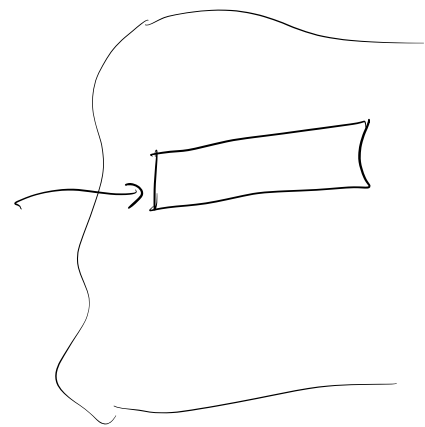
ALLOCAZIONE DINAMICA

<stdlib.h>

```

void * ← malloc(27);
free

```



```

int *p;
p = (int *) malloc(sizeof(int));
*p = 7;
...
free(p);

```

C

```

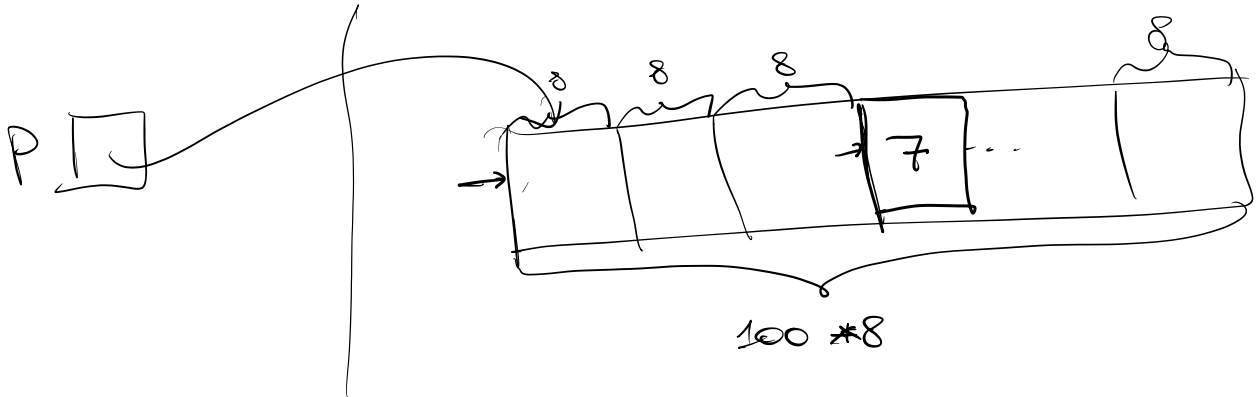
p *int;
p = new(int);
...

```

GO

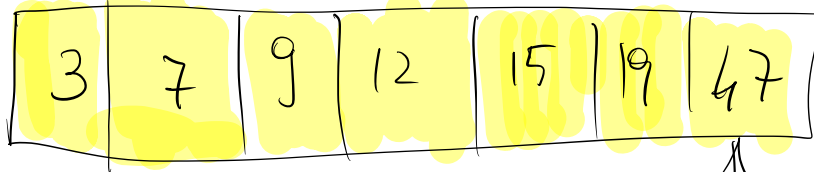
↑ p - 1

```
int *p;  
p = (int *) malloc (100 * sizeof (int));  
*(p+3) = 7; ↔ p[3] = 7;
```



ORDINAMENTO (IN-PLACE) DI ARRAY

Selection sort



I confronti e gli scambi che fa il selection sort è

$i=0$	n	}	$1+2+\dots+n = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$
$i=1$	$n-1$		
$i=2$	$n-2$		
\vdots			
$i=n-1$	1		

$$= \frac{n^2}{2} + \frac{n}{2}$$

selection sort

