#define ARRSIZE 50
float average(int[]);
int main()
{
    int base[ARRAYSIZE];
    ...input values into base...
    ... average(base) ...
}
float average(int b[])
{
    int lcv;
    float sum = 0.F;
    for(lcv = 0; lcv < ARRSIZE; lcv++)
    {
        sum += b[lcv];
    }
    return sum / ARRSIZE;
}
No!

\[
\text{average}(\text{base}) \\
\text{is equivalent to} \\
\text{average}(&\text{base}[0]).
\]

And \(b[0], b[1], b[2], \ldots\) will be the same memory locations as \(\text{base}[0], \text{base}[1], \text{base}[2], \ldots\)
Problems to Solve In Class:

1. Write a function that will initialize every element of an array such that its value is its index number modulus 5. ->->->

2. Write a function that will reverse the elements of an array (of ARRAYSIZE) so that the first element becomes the last and the last becomes the first, and so on...

ARRAYSIZE 4
\[ x[0] \leftrightarrow x[3], \quad x[1] \leftrightarrow x[2] \]

ARRAYSIZE 5
\[ x[0] \leftrightarrow x[4], \quad x[1] \leftrightarrow x[3] \]
Quiz Question #1

```c
#define LEN 5
...
    int grade[LEN] = {75, 70, 85};
    grade[1] = grade[4];
What is now the value of grade[1]?
```

A. program crashes
B. undefined but program does not crash
C. 0  1 pt
D. 70
E. 75
Quiz Question #2
For the code
```c
double v[3];
double w;
w = cube(v[2]);
```
which is a correct prototype?

A. `double cube(double);` 1 pt
B. `double cube(double *);`
C. `double cube(double []);`
D. `double cube(&double [0]);`
E. `double cube(&double [2]);`
Quiz Question #3
For the code
    double v[3];
    cube(v);
which is a correct prototype?

A. void cube(double);
B. void cube(double []);  v/ 1 pt
C. void cube(double [0]);  1 pt
D. void cube(double [3]);  1 pt
E. void cube(&double [0]);
Quiz Question #4
For the code
```
double v[3];
cube(v);
```
what is passed to the function `cube`?

A. the value of `v[0]`
B. the values of each element of `v`
C. the address of `v[0]`  v/ 1 pt
D. the addresses of each element of `v`  1 pt