

Sparse ← **matrix class** ← pure virtual

three lists as before
write an index method

int dimensions (x and y)
int size

banded

map info-map
holds string to detail keys for info map

Solve (b, method)

act as solve method switchboard

Solve (b, method, non-zero-elements, number-non-zero-elements)

through some kind of pre calculation we know which outputs will be non-zero

Set (x, y, v) = 0

Set the value of an element (will be more complex for dense or banded matrices)

index (x, y) = 0

used for default unoptimised methods

pivot-row (r₁, r₂) = 0

will need to be different for each matrix type

Print matrix()

used the above index as default

info()

give various details such as sparsity

can be generated then overridden if needed

throughout use

shared_ptrs

so we can use weak_ptrs on the matrix and not worry about memory or multi-selecting of the array

dense

- Just a data pointer
- with basic index and set functions

can see how fast the operation is on a boolean matrix

quick

slow

use some other method to find non-zero elements

use boolean dense matrix to find non-zero outputs

virtual must be set per matrix class

Solve methods

→ gaussian-Sentinal

→ LU decomp

→ Some form of iterative (maybe Jacobi)

because of the index method these can be written for all types basically

then optimised by identifying