# matOps

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# **Class Index**

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Matrix

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# File Index

## 2.1 File List

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## **Class Documentation**

#### 3.1 Matrix Class Reference

A simple linear algebra library for matrix operations.

```
#include <matOps.hpp>
```

#### **Public Member Functions**

• std::pair< size\_t, size\_t > shape () const

Returns the dimensions of the matrix.

Matrix (const std::vector< std::vector< double >> &container)

Constructs a Matrix from a given 2D vector container.

• std::vector< std::vector< double >> toVector () const

Returns a copy of the matrix data.

Matrix operator+ (const Matrix &other) const

Adds two matrices element-wise.

• Matrix operator+ (double scalar) const

Adds a scalar value to each element of the matrix. (MATRIX + K)

Matrix operator- (const Matrix & other) const

Subtracts one matrix from another element-wise.

· Matrix operator- (double scalar) const

Subtracts a scalar from each element of the matrix. (MATRIX - K)

• bool operator== (const Matrix &other) const

Compares two matrices for equality.

• bool operator!= (const Matrix &other) const

Compares two matrices for inequality.

• Matrix operator\* (const Matrix &other) const

Multiplies two matrices.

• Matrix operator\* (double scalar) const

Multiplies each element of the matrix by a scalar. (MATRIX \* K)

• Matrix operator/ (double scalar) const

Divides each element of the matrix by a scalar.

- Matrix operator (double scalar) const
- double & operator() (size\_t row, size\_t col)

Accesses an element of the matrix at a specified row and column.

• Matrix transpose () const

Transposes the matrix.

· double determinant () const

Computes the determinant of the matrix.

• Matrix inverse () const

Computes the inverse of the matrix.

Matrix insertRow (std::vector< double > row, size t idx) const

Inserts a new row into the matrix.

• Matrix insertRow (double rowVal, size\_t idx) const

Inserts a new row filled with a constant value into the matrix.

Matrix insertCol (std::vector< double > col, size t idx) const

Inserts a new column into the matrix.

Matrix insertCol (double colVal, size\_t idx) const

Inserts a new column filled with a constant value into the matrix.

· Matrix hStack (const Matrix &other) const

Horizontally concatenates two matrices.

Matrix vStack (const Matrix &other) const

Vertically concatenates two matrices.

void shuffleRows ()

Shuffles the rows of the matrix using a random seed.

void shuffleRows (size\_t random\_state)

Shuffles the rows of the matrix using a specified seed.

 $\bullet \ \, \textbf{Matrix extractMatrix} \ (\textbf{std::pair} < \textbf{size\_t}, \ \textbf{size\_t} > \textbf{rowSlice}, \ \textbf{std::pair} < \textbf{size\_t}, \ \textbf{size\_t} > \textbf{colSlice}) \ \textbf{const} \\$ 

Extracts a submatrix from the current Matrix.

• double sum () const

Computes the sum of the elements of a vector.

• double sum (double power) const

Computes the sum of all elements raised to a specified power.

• double mean () const

Computes the mean (average) of the elements of a vector.

## **Static Public Member Functions**

• static Matrix identity (size\_t dim)

Constructs an Identity Matrix of specified dimensions.

static Matrix constValMatrix (size t rows, size t cols, double val)

Creates a matrix with constant values.

#### **Friends**

Matrix operator+ (double scalar, const Matrix &other)

Adds a scalar to each element of a matrix. (K + MATRIX)

• Matrix operator- (double scalar, const Matrix &other)

Subtracts each element of the matrix from a scalar. (K - MATRIX)

• Matrix operator\* (double scalar, const Matrix &other)

Multiplies a scalar by a matrix. (K \* MATRIX)

std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const Matrix &m)</li>

Outputs the matrix to an output stream.

## 3.1.1 Detailed Description

A simple linear algebra library for matrix operations.

This class provides basic matrix operations such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, transposition, determinant calculation, inversion, and row/column insertion.

## Example Usage:

```
Matrix A({{1, 2}, {3, 4}});
Matrix B({{1, 2}, {7, 8}});
Matrix C = A + B; // Matrix addition
Matrix D = A * B; // Matrix multiplication
double detA = A.determinant(); // Determinant calculation
```

#### 3.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

#### 3.1.2.1 Matrix()

Constructs a Matrix from a given 2D vector container.

#### **Parameters**

container	A 2D vector of doubles representing the matrix.
-----------	---

#### **Exceptions**

```
std::invalid_argument | if the container is empty or row sizes are inconsistent.
```

Note

The shape is determined by the size of the container.

## 3.1.3 Member Function Documentation

#### 3.1.3.1 constValMatrix()

Creates a matrix with constant values.

Function constructs and returns a Matrix object with the specified dimensions, initializing every element to the given constant value.

#### Example usage:

```
// Create a 3x3 matrix filled with 5.0
Matrix A = Matrix::constValMatrix(3, 3, 5.0);
// Expected Output:
// 5.0 5.0 5.0
// 5.0 5.0 5.0
// 5.0 5.0 5.0
```

#### **Parameters**

rows	The number of rows in the matrix.
cols	The number of columns in the matrix.
val	The constant value to initialize each element of the matrix.

#### Returns

A Matrix object of dimensions (rows x cols) where each element is set to val.

#### **Exceptions**

std::invalid_argument	if either rows or cols is zero.
-----------------------	---------------------------------

#### 3.1.3.2 determinant()

```
double Matrix::determinant ( ) const [inline]
```

Computes the determinant of the matrix.

## Returns

The determinant as a double.

#### **Exceptions**

```
std::invalid_argument if the matrix is not square.
```

## Note

The shape of the matrix remains unchanged.

#### 3.1.3.3 extractMatrix()

Extracts a submatrix from the current Matrix.

Given a pair of row indices and a pair of column indices, this function creates and returns a new Matrix containing the submatrix defined by the specified ranges [start, end).

#### **Parameters**

rowSlice	A std::pair <size_t, size_t=""> representing the start and end row indices.</size_t,>
colSlice	A std::pair <size_t, size_t=""> representing the start and end column indices.</size_t,>

#### Returns

A new Matrix object containing the extracted submatrix.

#### **Exceptions**

	std::out_of_range	If any indices are out of bounds or if the slice ranges are invalid.	
--	-------------------	--	--

#### Note

Indices are zero-based (i.e., valid indices range from 0 to size() - 1).

#### 3.1.3.4 hStack()

Horizontally concatenates two matrices.

This function creates and returns a new Matrix by appending the columns of the given matrix to the right of the calling matrix. Both matrices must have the same number of rows.

#### **Parameters**

other The Matrix whose columns will be appended to the calling matrix	ζ.
---	----

#### Returns

A new Matrix representing the horizontal concatenation of the two matrices.

#### **Exceptions**

std::ir	valid_argument	if the two matrices do not have the same number of rows.
---------	----------------	--

#### Note

This implementation reserves the necessary capacity before inserting to minimize reallocations.

## 3.1.3.5 identity()

Constructs an Identity Matrix of specified dimensions.

```
Matrix A = Matrix::identity(3);
A = [
        [1, 0, 0]
        [0, 1, 0]
        [0, 0, 1]
]
```

#### **Parameters**

dim Dimensions of matrix (di	m x dim).
------------------------------	-----------

## 3.1.3.6 insertCol() [1/2]

Inserts a new column filled with a constant value into the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

colVal	The constant value to fill the new column.
idx	The index at which to insert the column.

#### Returns

A new Matrix with the column inserted.

## **Exceptions**

```
std::invalid_argument | if idx is out of range.
```

## 3.1.3.7 insertCol() [2/2]

```
Matrix Matrix::insertCol (
```

```
std::vector< double > col,
size_t idx ) const [inline]
```

Inserts a new column into the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

col	A vector representing the new column.
idx	The index at which to insert the column.

## Returns

A new Matrix with the column inserted.

#### **Exceptions**

std::invalid argument	if the column size is inconsistent or if idx is out of range.
otavana_argamom	in the column oles is incompletent of in lax is out of range.

## 3.1.3.8 insertRow() [1/2]

Inserts a new row filled with a constant value into the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

rowVal	The constant value to fill the new row.
idx	The index at which to insert the row.

#### Returns

A new Matrix with the row inserted.

#### **Exceptions**

```
std::invalid_argument if idx is out of range.
```

## 3.1.3.9 insertRow() [2/2]

Inserts a new row into the matrix.

#### **Parameters**

row	A vector representing the new row.
idx	The index at which to insert the row.

#### Returns

A new Matrix with the row inserted.

#### **Exceptions**

std::invalid_argument	if the row size is inconsistent or if idx is out of range.
-----------------------	--

## 3.1.3.10 inverse()

```
Matrix Matrix::inverse ( ) const [inline]
```

Computes the inverse of the matrix.

#### Returns

A new Matrix representing the inverse.

## **Exceptions**

std::runtime_error if the matrix	x is singular (non-invertible).
----------------------------------	---------------------------------

Note

The shape remains unchanged.

## 3.1.3.11 mean()

```
double Matrix::mean ( ) const [inline]
```

Computes the mean (average) of the elements of a vector.

Calculates the mean value for matrices that are considered as vectors. It supports both row vectors  $(1 \times K)$  and column vectors  $(K \times 1)$  by dividing the sum of the elements by the number of elements in the vector.

#### Returns

The mean (average) value of the vector elements.

#### **Exceptions**

std::invalid_argument	If the matrix is not a one-dimensional vector.
-----------------------	--

#### 3.1.3.12 operator"!=()

Compares two matrices for inequality.

This operator checks if two matrices are not equal by comparing their dimensions and individual elements. Two matrices are considered not equal if:

- · Their dimensions differ, or
- At least one pair of corresponding elements differs by more than EPS.

#### **Parameters**

other	The matrix to compare with.
-------	-----------------------------

#### Returns

true if the matrices differ by at least one element more than EPS; false otherwise.

## 3.1.3.13 operator()()

Accesses an element of the matrix at a specified row and column.

#### **Parameters**

row	The row index.
col	The column index.

#### Returns

Reference to the value at the specified position. (modifiable)

## **Exceptions**

d::out_of_range if the indices are out of bounds.
---

## 3.1.3.14 operator\*() [1/2]

Multiplies two matrices.

#### **Parameters**

#### Returns

A new Matrix resulting from matrix multiplication.

#### **Exceptions**

std::invalid_argument	if the number of columns of the first matrix does not match the number of rows of the
	second.

#### Note

The shape of the result is (nrows of first, ncols of second).

## 3.1.3.15 operator\*() [2/2]

Multiplies each element of the matrix by a scalar. (MATRIX \* K)

#### **Parameters**

scalar	The scalar value.

#### Returns

A new Matrix with each element multiplied by the scalar.

Note

The shape remains unchanged.

## 3.1.3.16 operator+() [1/2]

Adds two matrices element-wise.

#### **Parameters**

othor	The Matrix to add.
Ollici	THE MALTIX ID add.

#### Returns

A new Matrix representing the element-wise sum.

#### **Exceptions**

std::invalid_argument	if the dimensions of the two matrices do not match.
-----------------------	---

Note

The shape remains unchanged.

## 3.1.3.17 operator+() [2/2]

Adds a scalar value to each element of the matrix. (MATRIX + K)

#### **Parameters**

scalar A dou	ble value to add.
--------------	-------------------

#### Returns

A new Matrix with the scalar added to each element.

Note

The shape remains unchanged.

#### 3.1.3.18 operator-() [1/2]

Subtracts one matrix from another element-wise.

#### **Parameters**

```
other The Matrix to subtract.
```

#### Returns

A new Matrix representing the element-wise difference.

#### **Exceptions**

#### Note

The shape remains unchanged.

#### 3.1.3.19 operator-() [2/2]

Subtracts a scalar from each element of the matrix. (MATRIX - K)

#### **Parameters**

scalar	The scalar value to subtract.

#### Returns

A new Matrix with each element reduced by the scalar.

## Note

The shape remains unchanged.

## 3.1.3.20 operator/()

Divides each element of the matrix by a scalar.

#### **Parameters**

#### Returns

A new Matrix with each element divided by the scalar.

#### **Exceptions**

П			
-	etd…runtima	arror	if scalar is zero.
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#### Note

The shape remains unchanged.

## 3.1.3.21 operator==()

Compares two matrices for equality.

## Parameters

other	The Matrix to compare with.

## Returns

True if the matrices are equal (within a tolerance), false otherwise.

## 3.1.3.22 operator^()

```
Matrix Matrix::operator ^{\wedge} ( double scalar) const [inline]
```

#### 3.1.3.23 shape()

```
std::pair<size_t, size_t> Matrix::shape ( ) const [inline]
```

Returns the dimensions of the matrix.

#### Returns

A std::pair where first is the number of rows and second is the number of columns.

#### 3.1.3.24 shuffleRows() [1/2]

```
void Matrix::shuffleRows ( ) [inline]
```

Shuffles the rows of the matrix using a random seed.

This function uses a random seed generated by std::random\_device to initialize the random number generator, ensuring that the shuffle is non-deterministic.

#### 3.1.3.25 shuffleRows() [2/2]

Shuffles the rows of the matrix using a specified seed.

This function initializes the random number generator with the provided seed (random\_state), allowing for reproducible shuffling.

#### **Parameters**

random_state	The seed value used to initialize the random number generator.
--------------	--

## 3.1.3.26 sum() [1/2]

```
double Matrix::sum ( ) const [inline]
```

Computes the sum of the elements of a vector.

Calculates the sum of elements for matrices that are considered as vectors. It supports both column vectors  $(K \times 1)$  and row vectors  $(1 \times K)$ .

#### Returns

The sum of all elements in the vector.

## **Exceptions**

```
std::invalid_argument | If the matrix is not a one-dimensional vector.
```

## 3.1.3.27 sum() [2/2]

Computes the sum of all elements raised to a specified power.

This function calculates the sum of each element in the matrix after raising it to the given power. The function only works for matrices that are either a row matrix (1 x K) or a column matrix (K x 1). If the matrix has any other dimensions, an std::invalid\_argument exception is thrown.

Additionally, if an element is zero and the power is less than or equal to zero, the function will throw an std :: runtime\_error to indicate a division by zero scenario, since 0 raised to a non-positive power is undefined.

#### **Parameters**

power	The exponent to which each element in the matrix is raised.
-------	---

#### Returns

The sum of all elements raised to the specified power.

#### **Exceptions**

std::invalid_argument	if the matrix dimensions are not (1, K) or (K, 1).	
std::runtime_error	if any element is zero and power is less than or equal to zero.	

#### 3.1.3.28 toVector()

```
std::vector<std::vector<double> > Matrix::toVector ( ) const [inline]
```

Returns a copy of the matrix data.

This function returns a new 2D vector containing the matrix elements. Modifications to the returned vector do not affect the original matrix.

#### Returns

A copy of the 2D vector representing the matrix.

#### 3.1.3.29 transpose()

```
Matrix Matrix::transpose ( ) const [inline]
```

Transposes the matrix.

#### Returns

A new matrix of dim (mxn) for a calling matrix of dim (nxm) Example:

```
Matrix A({{1, 2}, {3, 4}});
A = A.transpose();
// A becomes:
// [
// [1, 3],
// [2, 4]
```

#### 3.1.3.30 vStack()

Vertically concatenates two matrices.

This function creates and returns a new Matrix by appending the rows of the given matrix below the rows of the calling matrix. Both matrices must have the same number of columns.

#### **Parameters**

other	The Matrix whose rows will be appended to the calling matrix.
-------	---

#### Returns

A new Matrix representing the vertical concatenation of the two matrices.

#### **Exceptions**

std::invalid_argument	if the two matrices do not have the same number of columns.
-----------------------	---

#### Note

The function appends each row of the second matrix to the container of the first, and updates the total row count accordingly.

#### 3.1.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

## 3.1.4.1 operator\*

Multiplies a scalar by a matrix. (K \* MATRIX)

#### **Parameters**

scalar	The scalar value.
other	The Matrix to multiply.

#### Returns

A new Matrix with each element multiplied by the scalar.

Note

The shape remains unchanged.

## 3.1.4.2 operator+

Adds a scalar to each element of a matrix. (K + MATRIX)

#### **Parameters**

scalar	The scalar value.
other	The Matrix to add the scalar to.

#### Returns

A new Matrix with the result.

Note

The shape remains unchanged.

## 3.1.4.3 operator-

Subtracts each element of the matrix from a scalar. (K - MATRIX)

#### **Parameters**

scalar	The scalar value.
other	The Matrix whose elements are subtracted from the scalar.

#### Returns

A new Matrix with the result.

Note

The shape remains unchanged.

## 3.1.4.4 operator <<

```
std::ostream& operator<< (
          std::ostream & os,
          const Matrix & m ) [friend]</pre>
```

Outputs the matrix to an output stream.

## Parameters

os	The output stream.
m	The Matrix to output.

#### Returns

A reference to the output stream.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

• src/matOps.hpp

# **File Documentation**

## 4.1 src/matOps.hpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <cmath>
#include <random>
#include <algorithm>
```

Include dependency graph for matOps.hpp: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

#### **Classes**

· class Matrix

A simple linear algebra library for matrix operations.

#### **Macros**

- #define EPS 1e-12
- #define OPENMP\_THRESHOLD 10000

## **Functions**

• std::ostream & operator<< (std::ostream &os, const std::pair< size\_t, size\_t > &shape)

## 4.1.1 Macro Definition Documentation

#### 4.1.1.1 EPS

#define EPS 1e-12

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## 4.1.1.2 OPENMP\_THRESHOLD

```
#define OPENMP_THRESHOLD 10000
```

#### 4.1.2 Function Documentation

#### 4.1.2.1 operator<<()

## 4.2 test/testMatrix.cpp File Reference

Unit tests for the Matrix class using doctest.

```
#include "doctest.h"
#include "../src/matOps.hpp"
#include <vector>
#include <stdexcept>
#include <cmath>
```

Include dependency graph for testMatrix.cpp:

#### Macros

• #define DOCTEST\_CONFIG\_IMPLEMENT\_WITH\_MAIN

## **Functions**

• TEST\_CASE ("Matrix Construction and Shape")

Tests for Matrix construction and shape reporting.

• TEST\_CASE ("Matrix Addition and Subtraction")

Tests for Matrix addition and subtraction operations.

• TEST\_CASE ("Matrix Multiplication and Division")

Tests for Matrix multiplication and division.

• TEST\_CASE ("Element Access Operator()")

Tests for element access using operator().

• TEST CASE ("Matrix Transpose")

Tests for Matrix transposition.

TEST\_CASE ("Matrix Determinant")

Tests for Matrix determinant computation.

TEST CASE ("Matrix Inverse")

Tests for Matrix inversion.

TEST\_CASE ("Matrix Row and Column Insertion")

Tests for Matrix row and column insertion methods.

• TEST\_CASE ("Matrix Horizontal and Vertical Stacking")

Tests for Matrix horizontal and vertical stacking.

TEST CASE ("Matrix Submatrix Extraction")

Tests for Matrix submatrix extraction functionality using exclusive indices.

TEST\_CASE ("Equality Tolerance Test")

Tests for equality comparisons with tolerance.

- TEST CASE ("Matrix Inequality Operator")
- TEST\_CASE ("Copy Constructor and Assignment Operator")

Tests for copy construction and assignment operator.

• TEST\_CASE ("3x3 Matrix Inversion and Identity Check")

Tests for 3x3 matrix inversion and verifying the identity.

• TEST CASE ("Single Row and Single Column Submatrix Extraction")

Tests for submatrix extraction of a single row and a single column.

• TEST CASE ("Chained Mixed Operations")

Tests for chained mixed arithmetic operations.

- TEST CASE ("Row vector: sum and mean")
- TEST\_CASE ("Column vector: sum and mean")
- TEST CASE ("Non-vector matrix: sum throws invalid argument")
- TEST CASE ("Matrix exponentiation with scalar 1 returns the same matrix")
- TEST CASE ("Matrix exponentiation with scalar 2 returns element-wise square")
- TEST CASE ("Matrix exponentiation with scalar 0 returns element-wise 1 (nonzero elements)")
- TEST\_CASE ("Matrix exponentiation when an element is 0 and exponent is <= 0")</li>
- TEST\_CASE ("Matrix shuffleRows methods")
- TEST\_CASE ("Matrix::constValMatrix creates a constant matrix")
- TEST\_CASE ("Matrix::constValMatrix throws for zero dimensions")
- TEST\_CASE ("Row matrix: valid sum calculation with positive power")
- TEST\_CASE ("Column matrix: valid sum calculation with positive power")
- TEST\_CASE ("Invalid matrix dimensions should throw invalid\_argument")
- TEST\_CASE ("Row matrix: zero element with non-positive power throws runtime\_error")
- TEST CASE ("Column matrix: zero element with non-positive power throws runtime error")

#### 4.2.1 Detailed Description

Unit tests for the Matrix class using doctest.

#### 4.2.2 Macro Definition Documentation

#### 4.2.2.1 DOCTEST\_CONFIG\_IMPLEMENT\_WITH\_MAIN

#define DOCTEST\_CONFIG\_IMPLEMENT\_WITH\_MAIN

#### 4.2.3 Function Documentation

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## 4.2.3.1 TEST\_CASE() [1/31]

Tests for 3x3 matrix inversion and verifying the identity.

## 4.2.3.2 TEST\_CASE() [2/31]

Tests for chained mixed arithmetic operations.

#### 4.2.3.3 TEST\_CASE() [3/31]

## 4.2.3.4 TEST\_CASE() [4/31]

## 4.2.3.5 TEST\_CASE() [5/31]

#### 4.2.3.6 TEST\_CASE() [6/31]

```
TEST_CASE ( \label{test_case} \mbox{"Copy Constructor and Assignment Operator" )}
```

Tests for copy construction and assignment operator.

#### 4.2.3.7 TEST\_CASE() [7/31]

Tests for element access using operator().

Verify correct element access.

Modification via operator(). Tests that modifying an element via the accessor works correctly.

Out-of-range access. Checks that accessing an element outside the matrix bounds throws an exception.

#### 4.2.3.8 TEST\_CASE() [8/31]

Tests for equality comparisons with tolerance.

#### 4.2.3.9 TEST\_CASE() [9/31]

#### 4.2.3.10 TEST\_CASE() [10/31]

Tests for Matrix addition and subtraction operations.

Matrix addition (matrix + matrix). Verifies that element-wise addition produces the expected result.

Matrix addition with scalar (matrix + k and k + matrix). Verifies both left and right scalar addition.

Matrix subtraction (matrix - matrix). Checks that subtracting one matrix from another yields the correct result.

Matrix subtraction with scalar (matrix - k and k - matrix). Verifies subtraction when a scalar is involved.

#### 4.2.3.11 TEST\_CASE() [11/31]

Tests for Matrix construction and shape reporting.

Valid construction with a 2x2 matrix. Checks that the matrix correctly reports its dimensions.

Invalid construction with an empty container. Expects an invalid\_argument exception.

Invalid construction with inconsistent row sizes. Expects an invalid\_argument exception.

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## 4.2.3.12 TEST\_CASE() [12/31]

Tests for Matrix determinant computation.

Determinant for a 1x1 matrix.

Determinant for a 2x2 matrix.

Determinant for a 3x3 matrix.

Non-square matrix determinant. Expects an exception because the determinant is only defined for square matrices.

#### 4.2.3.13 TEST\_CASE() [13/31]

```
TEST_CASE ( \label{eq:matrix} \mbox{"Matrix exponentiation when an element is 0 and exponent is $<=00" \ )}
```

## 4.2.3.14 TEST\_CASE() [14/31]

## 4.2.3.15 TEST\_CASE() [15/31]

```
TEST_CASE ( "Matrix\ exponentiation\ with\ scalar\ 1\ returns\ the\ same\ matrix"\ )
```

## 4.2.3.16 TEST\_CASE() [16/31]

#### 4.2.3.17 TEST\_CASE() [17/31]

Tests for Matrix horizontal and vertical stacking.

Horizontal stacking. Verifies that concatenating matrices side-by-side produces the expected result.

Vertical stacking. Verifies that concatenating matrices top-to-bottom produces the expected result.

Stacking with mismatched dimensions. Ensures that attempting to stack matrices with incompatible dimensions throws an exception.

#### 4.2.3.18 TEST\_CASE() [18/31]

#### 4.2.3.19 TEST\_CASE() [19/31]

Tests for Matrix inversion.

Inversion of a 2x2 invertible matrix. Checks that the computed inverse matches the expected result.

Inversion of a singular matrix. Verifies that attempting to invert a non-invertible matrix throws an exception.

#### 4.2.3.20 TEST\_CASE() [20/31]

Tests for Matrix multiplication and division.

Matrix multiplication (matrix \* matrix). Verifies that the product of two matrices is as expected.

Scalar multiplication (matrix \* k and k \* matrix). Checks that scalar multiplication scales each element appropriately.

Matrix division by scalar. Tests division by a scalar and expects an exception when dividing by zero.

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## 4.2.3.21 TEST\_CASE() [21/31]

Tests for Matrix row and column insertion methods.

Insert row with a provided vector.

Insert row filled with a scalar value.

Insert column with a provided vector.

Insert column filled with a scalar value.

## 4.2.3.22 TEST\_CASE() [22/31]

## 4.2.3.23 TEST\_CASE() [23/31]

Tests for Matrix submatrix extraction functionality using exclusive indices.

## 4.2.3.24 TEST\_CASE() [24/31]

Tests for Matrix transposition.

## 4.2.3.25 TEST\_CASE() [25/31]

## 4.2.3.26 TEST\_CASE() [26/31]

```
TEST_CASE (
             "Matrix::constValMatrix throws for zero dimensions" )
4.2.3.27 TEST_CASE() [27/31]
TEST_CASE (
             "Non-vector matrix: sum throws invalid_argument" )
4.2.3.28 TEST_CASE() [28/31]
TEST_CASE (
            "Row matrix: valid sum calculation with positive power" )
4.2.3.29 TEST_CASE() [29/31]
TEST_CASE (
             "Row matrix: zero element with non-positive power throws runtime_error" )
4.2.3.30 TEST_CASE() [30/31]
TEST_CASE (
             "Row vector: sum and mean" )
```

## 4.2.3.31 TEST\_CASE() [31/31]

Tests for submatrix extraction of a single row and a single column.

Extract the second row as a 1x3 matrix. Using row indices [1,2) and column indices [0,3).

Extract the third column as a 3x1 matrix. Using row indices [0,3) and column indices [2,3).