

QMath Matrix Library Reference Manual

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Chapter 1

QMath Matrix Library Hierarchical Index

1.1 QMath Matrix Library Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Differentiator< T > | 14 |
| Differentiator4O< T > | 18 |
| HighpassFilter< T > | 21 |
| Integrator< T > | 25 |
| Adams3Integrator< T > | 7 |
| LowpassFilter< T > | 28 |
| MathException | 33 |
| MatrixBase< T > | 45 |
| Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > | 35 |
| Matrix< 1, size, T > | 35 |
| RowVector< size, T > | 52 |
| Matrix< size, 1, T > | 35 |
| ColumnVector< size, T > | 10 |
| Vector< size, T > | 58 |
| MatrixBase< double > | 45 |
| Matrix< 4, 4, double > | 35 |
| Transform | 55 |
| MatrixInitializer< T > | 48 |
| ODESolverRK4< T > | 49 |
| VectorBase< T > | 60 |
| ColumnVector< size, T > | 10 |
| RowVector< size, T > | 52 |

Chapter 2

QMath Matrix Library Class Index

2.1 QMath Matrix Library Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

| | |
|--|----|
| Adams3Integrator< T > (Numerical integration using Adam's 3'rd order method) | 7 |
| ColumnVector< size, T > (A class for column vectors) | 10 |
| Differentiator< T > (This is the base class for differentiators) | 14 |
| Differentiator4O< T > (Fourth order differentiation followed by low-pass filtering) | 18 |
| HighpassFilter< T > (A high-pass second order butterworth filter) | 21 |
| Integrator< T > (The base class for integrators) | 25 |
| LowpassFilter< T > (A second order butterworth lowpass filter) | 28 |
| MathException (Run-time exception handling for the math library) | 33 |
| Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > (Methods for mathematical operations on matrices) | 35 |
| MatrixBase< T > (This is a pure virtual base class for Matrix) | 45 |
| MatrixInitializer< T > (This class is used internally by the library to initialize the Matrix and its derived class objects) | 48 |
| ODESolverRK4< T > (Solver for ordinary differential equations using 4th order Runge Kutta method) | 49 |
| RowVector< size, T > (A class for row vectors) | 52 |
| Transform (The class Transform represents a 4x4 homogeneous transformation matrix) . . . | 55 |
| Vector< size, T > (The class Vector provides is equivalent to a ColumnVector object) . . | 58 |
| VectorBase< T > (The pure virtual base class for ColumnVector , RowVector and Vector classes) | 60 |

Chapter 3

QMath Matrix Library File Index

3.1 QMath Matrix Library File List

Here is a list of all files with brief descriptions:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Adams3Integrator.hpp | 63 |
| ColumnVector.hpp | 64 |
| Differentiator.hpp | 66 |
| Differentiator4O.hpp | 67 |
| GSLCompat.hpp | 68 |
| HighpassFilter.hpp | 70 |
| Integrator.hpp | 71 |
| LowpassFilter.hpp | 72 |
| MathException.hpp | 73 |
| Matrix.hpp | 75 |
| MatrixBase.hpp | 77 |
| MatrixInitializer.hpp | 78 |
| ODESolverRK4.hpp | 79 |
| RowVector.hpp | 80 |
| Transform.hpp | 82 |
| Vector.hpp | 84 |
| VectorBase.hpp | 85 |

Chapter 4

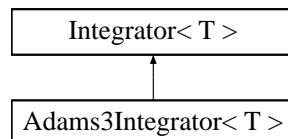
QMath Matrix Library Class Documentation

4.1 Adams3Integrator< T > Class Template Reference

Numerical integration using Adam's 3'rd order method.

```
#include <Adams3Integrator.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for Adams3Integrator< T >::



Public Member Functions

- [Adams3Integrator](#) ()
- [Adams3Integrator](#) (double period, const T &init)
- virtual [~Adams3Integrator](#) ()
- virtual void [reset](#) (const T &init)
- virtual T [integrate](#) (const T &input)

4.1.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class Adams3Integrator< T >
```

Numerical integration using Adam's 3'rd order method.

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package           : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors           : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date        : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
```

```
// Compiler          : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
// File: Adams3Integrator.t.cpp
// Example program for the Integrator.
//=====

//=====
// Adams3Integrator.t.cpp
//-----
// Integrates a trignometric function using Adams method, and compares
// result with analytical integration.
//=====

#include "Adams3Integrator.hpp"
#include "ColumnVector.hpp"

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#ifdef M_PI
#define M_PI 3.14159265358979323846
#endif

int main()
{
    FILE *outfile;           // File to store results
    double velocity;         // some data
    double position_adams;   // numerical integral
    double position_actual;  // actual integral
    double initValue;        // initial value of integration
    double sampling_period;   // sampling period
    Adams3Integrator< double > myIntegrator; // numerical integrator

    outfile = fopen("Adams3Integrator.dat", "w+");
    initValue = 0;
    sampling_period = 0.001;

    myIntegrator.setSamplingPeriod(sampling_period);
    myIntegrator.reset(initValue);

    fprintf(outfile, "%s\n%s %s %s\n", "%Adams 3rd order integrator output file",
        "%velocity", "position_adams", "position_actual" );
    for (int i=0; i<1000; i++)
    {
        // input data
        velocity = sin(2*M_PI*i*sampling_period);

        // integrate
        position_adams = myIntegrator.integrate(velocity);
        position_actual = 1.0/(2*M_PI) * (1 - cos(2*M_PI*i*sampling_period));

        // simply write the outputs to a file...
        fprintf(outfile, "%f %f %f\n", velocity, position_adams, position_actual);
    }

    fclose(outfile);
    return(0);
}
```

4.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.1.2.1 `template<class T = double> Adams3Integrator< T >::Adams3Integrator ()` [inline]

The default constructor. The sampling period is set to default of 0.001 seconds. The initial output value is set to 0.

4.1.2.2 `template<class T = double> Adams3Integrator< T >::Adams3Integrator (double period, const T & init)` `[inline]`

The constructor with initialization for the sampling period and initial Value.

Parameters:

period The sampling period in seconds.

init The initial value at the start of integration.

4.1.2.3 `template<class T = double> virtual Adams3Integrator< T >::~~Adams3Integrator ()` `[inline, virtual]`

4.1.3 Member Function Documentation

4.1.3.1 `template<class T = double> virtual void Adams3Integrator< T >::reset (const T & init)` `[virtual]`

The default destructor This function resets the output of the [Integrator](#) to the value *value* and further integration restarts from this initial value.

Reimplemented from [Integrator< T >](#).

4.1.3.2 `template<class T = double> virtual T Adams3Integrator< T >::integrate (const T & input)` `[inline, virtual]`

This function provides the numerical method for integration.

Parameters:

input The current value of the time-varying signal to be integrated.

Reimplemented from [Integrator< T >](#).

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

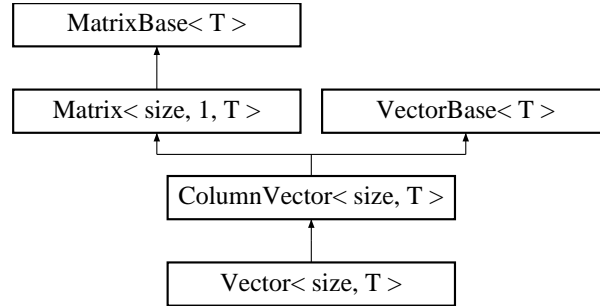
- [Adams3Integrator.hpp](#)

4.2 ColumnVector< size, T > Class Template Reference

A class for column vectors.

```
#include <ColumnVector.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for ColumnVector< size, T >::



Public Member Functions

- [ColumnVector](#) ()
- [ColumnVector](#) (const [ColumnVector](#)< size, T > &v)
- [ColumnVector](#) (const [Matrix](#)< size, 1, T > &m)
- [ColumnVector](#) (const [Vector](#)< size, T > &v)
- virtual [~ColumnVector](#) ()
- virtual T * [getElementsPointer](#) () const
- virtual T [getElement](#) (int index) const
- virtual void [setElement](#) (int index, T value)
- virtual bool [isRowVector](#) () const
- virtual int [getNumElements](#) () const
- T [operator\(\)](#) (int index) const
- T & [operator\(\)](#) (int index)
- [ColumnVector](#)< size, T > & [operator=](#) (const [VectorBase](#)< T > &v)
- [MatrixInitializer](#)< T > [operator=](#) (const T &value)

4.2.1 Detailed Description

```
template<int size, class T = double> class ColumnVector< size, T >
```

A class for column vectors.

The class [ColumnVector](#) is derived from the base classes [Matrix](#) and [VectorBase](#), and provides methods for operations such as cross product, dot product and element-by-element multiplication.

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package           : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors            : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date        : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
// Compiler           : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
```

```
// File: Vector.t.cpp
// Example program for the vector classes.
//=====

#include "Vector.hpp"
#include "RowVector.hpp"

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    Vector<3> v1, v2, v3;

    v1 = 1, 1, 2;
    v2 = 2, 3, 4;
    double dp;

    // dot product: component of v1 along v2
    dp = dotProduct(v1, v2);
    cout << "Dot product: v1 . v2 = " << dp << endl;

    // cross product: v1 x v2
    v3 = crossProduct(v1, v2);
    cout << "Cross product: v1 x v2 = " << transpose(v3) << endl;

    // 2-norm of a vector
    cout << "norm(v1): " << v1.norm() << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

4.2.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.2.2.1 `template<int size, class T = double> ColumnVector< size, T >::ColumnVector ()`
`[inline]`

The default constructor. The elements are not initialized.

4.2.2.2 `template<int size, class T = double> ColumnVector< size, T >::ColumnVector (const ColumnVector< size, T > & v)` `[inline]`

Copy Constructor.

4.2.2.3 `template<int size, class T = double> ColumnVector< size, T >::ColumnVector (const Matrix< size, 1, T > & m)` `[inline]`

The conversion constructor for conversion of a `Matrix` type of single column into type `ColumnVector`.

4.2.2.4 `template<int size, class T = double> ColumnVector< size, T >::ColumnVector (const Vector< size, T > & v)` `[inline]`

The conversion constructor for conversion of a `Vector` type into `ColumnVector`.

4.2.2.5 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual ColumnVector< size, T >::~~ColumnVector ()`
`[inline, virtual]`

The default destructor.

4.2.3 Member Function Documentation

4.2.3.1 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual T* ColumnVector< size, T >::getElementsPointer () const` `[inline, virtual]`

Returns:

A pointer to the first element in the vector.

Implements [VectorBase< T >](#).

4.2.3.2 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual T ColumnVector< size, T >::getElement (int index) const` `[inline, virtual]`

Returns:

The value at position specified by index (index = 1 is the first element).

Implements [VectorBase< T >](#).

4.2.3.3 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual void ColumnVector< size, T >::setElement (int index, T value)` `[inline, virtual]`

Sets an element to a value at the specified position.

Parameters:

index Position of the desired element.

value The desired element is set to this value.

Implements [VectorBase< T >](#).

4.2.3.4 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual bool ColumnVector< size, T >::isRowVector () const` `[inline, virtual]`

Returns:

false

Implements [VectorBase< T >](#).

4.2.3.5 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual int ColumnVector< size, T >::getNumElements () const` `[inline, virtual]`

Returns:

The number of elements in the vector.

Implements [VectorBase< T >](#).

4.2.3.6 `template<int size, class T = double> T ColumnVector< size, T >::operator() (int index) const [inline]`

4.2.3.7 `template<int size, class T = double> T& ColumnVector< size, T >::operator() (int index) [inline]`

Access or assign the element at the position specified by index. For example:

```
myVector(2)=12.65;
```

4.2.3.8 `template<int size, class T = double> ColumnVector<size, T>& ColumnVector< size, T >::operator= (const VectorBase< T > & v) [inline]`

Assign a [VectorBase](#) type to a [ColumnVector](#) type. Both objects must have the same dimensions.

Reimplemented from [VectorBase< T >](#).

Reimplemented in [Vector< size, T >](#).

4.2.3.9 `template<int size, class T = double> MatrixInitializer<T> ColumnVector< size, T >::operator= (const T & value) [virtual]`

Initialize a vector object.

Parameters:

value The value to which all elements in the vector are initialized. The initialization of the vector object can also be done as a comma separated list. For example:

```
ColumnVector<3> myVector;  
myVector = 67.88, 45.89, 90;
```

Implements [VectorBase< T >](#).

Reimplemented in [Vector< size, T >](#).

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

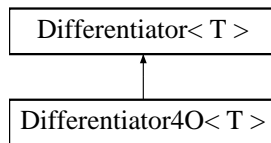
- [ColumnVector.hpp](#)

4.3 Differentiator< T > Class Template Reference

This is the base class for differentiators.

```
#include <Differentiator.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for Differentiator< T >::



Public Member Functions

- [Differentiator](#) (double period=0.001)
- virtual [~Differentiator](#) ()
- void [setSamplingPeriod](#) (double period)
- void [setCutOffFrequencyHz](#) (double f)
- void [setCutOffFrequencyRad](#) (double cutOffFrequencyRad)
- void [setDampingRatio](#) (double d)
- void [disableFilter](#) ()
- void [enableFilter](#) ()
- void [reset](#) ()
- virtual T [differentiate](#) (const T &input)

4.3.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class Differentiator< T >
```

This is the base class for differentiators.

This class implements numerical differentiation using backward difference followed by low-pass filtering.

The [Differentiator](#) performs numerical differentiation of a signal using backward difference, followed by smoothening of the differentiated signal by a 2nd order butterworth low pass filter. The filtering is usually required due to the noisy nature of the result of numerical differentiation. Unfortunately low pass filter also introduces lag and innacuracy to the result. Filtering action should be disabled using [disableFilter\(\)](#) if your input signal is sufficiently smooth.

A derived class from [Differentiator](#) can override the differencing algorithm provided. The class [Differentiator](#) can be used with many data types (double, int, [RowVector](#), [ColumnVector](#), [Matrix](#), etc).

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package                : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors                 : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date              : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
// Compiler                 : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
// File: Differentiator.t.cpp
// Example program for the Differentiator.
```

```
//=====
//=====
//Differentiator.t.cpp
//-----
// Demonstration of Differentiator class. The numerical differentiation
// result is compared with analytical solution.
//=====

#include "Differentiator.hpp"
#include "ColumnVector.hpp"
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *outfile; // This file holds the input and output waveforms.
    outfile = fopen("Differentiator.dat", "w+");

    double input;           // input signal
    double output_numerical; // numerically computed derivative
    double output_actual;    // analytically computed derivative
    double error;           // error between numerical and analytical results
    double samplingPeriod;

    // Create Differentiator with a sampling period of 1 milli-second.
    samplingPeriod = 0.001;
    Differentiator<double> differentiator(samplingPeriod);

    // Set filter parameters.
    differentiator.setCutOffFrequencyHz(500);
    differentiator.setDampingRatio(1);
    differentiator.reset();

    fprintf(outfile, "%s\n%s %s %s %s\n", "%Differentiator output file",
        "%input", "output_actual", "output_numerical", "error" );
    for (int i = 0; i < 1.0/samplingPeriod; i++)
    {
        input = cos(2*M_PI*i*samplingPeriod); // 1 Hz signal

        // Differentiate analytically and numerically
        output_actual = -(2 * M_PI) * sin(2*M_PI*i*samplingPeriod);
        output_numerical = differentiator.differentiate(input);

        error = output_actual - output_numerical;

        // write the outputs to a file...
        fprintf(outfile, "%f %f %f %f\n", input, output_actual, output_numerical, error);
    }
    fclose(outfile);
    return(0);
}
```

4.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.3.2.1 `template<class T = double> Differentiator< T >::Differentiator` (double *period* = 0.001) [inline]

The Constructor initializes. The low pass filter is enabled by default, the cut-off frequency is set to half the sampling frequency and damping ratio of the low-pass filter in the differentiator is set to 1.

Parameters:

period The sampling period of the differentiator in seconds.

4.3.3.2 `template<class T = double> virtual Differentiator< T >::~~Differentiator ()` [inline, virtual]

The default destructor.

4.3.3 Member Function Documentation

4.3.3.1 `template<class T = double> void Differentiator< T >::setSamplingPeriod (double period)` [inline]

Sets the sampling period of the differentiator

4.3.3.2 `template<class T = double> void Differentiator< T >::setCutOffFrequencyHz (double f)` [inline]

Differentiation is followed by a low pass filtering process. This function sets the cut-off frequency of the filter in *hertz*.

4.3.3.3 `template<class T = double> void Differentiator< T >::setCutOffFrequencyRad (double cutOffFrequencyRad)` [inline]

Differentiation is followed by a low pass filtering process. This function sets the cut-off frequency of the filter in *rad/sec*.

4.3.3.4 `template<class T = double> void Differentiator< T >::setDampingRatio (double d)` [inline]

Sets the damping factor of the butterworth filter.

4.3.3.5 `template<class T = double> void Differentiator< T >::disableFilter ()`

Disable the low pass filtering after the differentiation. (Low pass filter is enabled by default.)

4.3.3.6 `template<class T = double> void Differentiator< T >::enableFilter ()`

Enable the low pass filtering after the differentiation.

4.3.3.7 `template<class T = double> void Differentiator< T >::reset ()`

Resets the differentiator output to zero.

Reimplemented in [Differentiator4O< T >](#).

4.3.3.8 `template<class T = double> virtual T Differentiator< T >::differentiate (const T & input)` [virtual]

This function implements the numerical method for differentiation. The user can derive a different method of differentiation in a derived class. The differentiator output in the first cycle is smoothened to zero.

Parameters:

input The current value of the signal being differentiated.

Reimplemented in [Differentiator4O< T >](#).

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

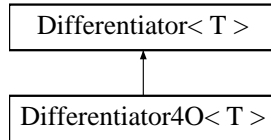
- [Differentiator.hpp](#)

4.4 Differentiator4O< T > Class Template Reference

Fourth order differentiation followed by low-pass filtering.

```
#include <Differentiator4O.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for Differentiator4O< T >::



Public Member Functions

- [Differentiator4O](#) (double period=0.001)
- virtual [~Differentiator4O](#) ()
- void [reset](#) ()
- virtual T [differentiate](#) (const T &input)

4.4.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class Differentiator4O< T >
```

Fourth order differentiation followed by low-pass filtering.

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package                : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors                 : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date              : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
// Compiler                 : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
// File: Differentiator4O.t.cpp
// Example program for the Differentiator.
//=====

//=====
//Differentiator4O.t.cpp
//-----
// Demonstration of Differentiator class. The numerical differentiation
// result is compared with analytical solution.
//=====

#include "Differentiator4O.hpp"
#include "ColumnVector.hpp"
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    FILE *outfile; // This file holds the input and output waveforms.
    outfile = fopen("Differentiator4O.dat", "w+");

    double input;          // input signal
    double output_numerical; // numerically computed derivative
    double output_actual;   // analytically computed derivative
```

```

double error;           // error between numerical and analytical results
double samplingPeriod;

// Create Differentiator with a sampling period of 1 milli-second.
samplingPeriod = 0.001;
Differentiator4O<double> differentiator(samplingPeriod);

// Set filter parameters.
differentiator.setCutOffFrequencyHz(500);
differentiator.setDampingRatio(1);
differentiator.reset();

fprintf(outfile, "%s\n%s %s %s %s\n", "%Differentiator output file",
        "%input", "output_actual", "output_numerical", "error" );
for (int i = 0; i < 1.0/samplingPeriod; i++)
{
    input = cos(2*M_PI*i*samplingPeriod); // 1 Hz signal

    // Differentiate analytically and numerically
    output_actual = -(2 * M_PI) * sin(2*M_PI*i*samplingPeriod);
    output_numerical = differentiator.differentiate(input);

    error = output_actual - output_numerical;

    // write the outputs to a file...
    fprintf(outfile, "%f %f %f %f\n", input, output_actual, output_numerical, error);
}
fclose(outfile);
return(0);
}

```

4.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.4.2.1 `template<class T = double> Differentiator4O< T >::Differentiator4O (double period = 0.001) [inline]`

The Constructor initializes. The cut-off frequency is set to half the sampling frequency and damping ratio of the low-pass filter in the differentiator is set to 1.

Parameters:

period The sampling period of the differentiator in seconds.

4.4.2.2 `template<class T = double> virtual Differentiator4O< T >::~Differentiator4O () [inline, virtual]`

The default destructor.

4.4.3 Member Function Documentation

4.4.3.1 `template<class T = double> void Differentiator4O< T >::reset ()`

Resets the differentiator output to zero.

Reimplemented from [Differentiator< T >](#).

4.4.3.2 `template<class T = double> virtual T Differentiator4O< T >::differentiate (const T & input) [virtual]`

This function implements the numerical method for differentiation. The output in the first cycle is smoothened to zero.

Parameters:

input The present value of the variable being differentiated.

Reimplemented from [Differentiator< T >](#).

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

- [Differentiator4O.hpp](#)

4.5 HighpassFilter< T > Class Template Reference

A high-pass second order butterworth filter.

```
#include <HighpassFilter.hpp>
```

Public Member Functions

- [HighpassFilter](#) ()
- [HighpassFilter](#) (double hz, double period)
- [~HighpassFilter](#) ()
- void [setCutOffFrequencyHz](#) (double hz)
- void [setCutOffFrequencyRad](#) (double rads)
- double [getCutOffFrequencyHz](#) ()
- double [getCutOffFrequencyRad](#) ()
- void [setSamplingPeriod](#) (double period)
- double [getSamplingPeriod](#) ()
- void [setAutoInit](#) ()
- void [initializeFilter](#) (const T &initInput, const T &initOutput)
- T [filter](#) (const T &input)

Protected Member Functions

- void [calculateInternalParameters](#) ()

Protected Attributes

- double [d_samplingPeriod](#)
- double [d_cutOffFrequencyHz](#)
- double [d_cutOffFrequencyRad](#)
- double [d_numeratorParameter](#) [3]
- double [d_denomParameter](#) [3]
- int [d_initFlag](#)
- T [d_previousInputX](#) [3]
- T [d_previousOutputY](#) [3]
- T [d_filteredOut](#)

4.5.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class HighpassFilter< T >
```

A high-pass second order butterworth filter.

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package                : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors                 : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date              : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
// Compiler                 : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
```

```
// File: HighpassFilter.t.cpp
// Example program for the high-pass filter class.
//=====

#include "HighpassFilter.hpp"
#include <math.h>
#include <stdio.h>

//=====
// HighpassFilter.t.cpp
//-----
// Demonstration of high-pass filtering of a signal with multiple
// frequency components to extract the high frequency component.
//=====

int main()
{
    double wn = 600;           // cut-off freq. in Hz
    double dirtySignal;        // signal with multiple frequencies
    double filteredSignal;     // filtered signal
    FILE *outfile;             // file to store results
    double p = 0;

    // Define filter, with a sampling period as the second argument.
    HighpassFilter<double> myFilter(wn, 0.000142857);

    myFilter.initializeFilter(p, p);
    outfile = fopen("HighpassFilter.dat", "w+");

    fprintf(outfile, "%s\n%s %s\n", "%Highpass filter output file",
            "dirty_signal", "filtered_signal" );
    for (int i=0; i<1000; i++)
    {
        // generate signal with 1Hz, 60Hz and 700Hz components
        p = ((double)i)/7000.0;
        dirtySignal = 2 + sin(2*M_PI*p/10.0) + sin(60*2.0*M_PI*p) + sin(700*2.0*M_PI*p);

        // filter off low frequency components to extract 700Hz component
        filteredSignal = myFilter.filter(dirtySignal);

        //simply write the outputs to a file...
        fprintf(outfile, "%f %f\n", dirtySignal, filteredSignal);
    }

    fclose(outfile);

    return(0);
}
```

4.5.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.5.2.1 `template<class T = double> HighpassFilter< T >::HighpassFilter ()` [inline]

The default Constructor. Sets cut-off frequency to 1 Hertz and sampling period to 0.001 sec.

4.5.2.2 `template<class T = double> HighpassFilter< T >::HighpassFilter (double hz, double period)` [inline]

This constructor initializes filter parameters.

Parameters:

hz The cut-off frequency in *hertz*.

period The sampling period in seconds.

4.5.2.3 `template<class T = double> HighpassFilter< T >::~~HighpassFilter () [inline]`

The default destructor.

4.5.3 Member Function Documentation

4.5.3.1 `template<class T = double> void HighpassFilter< T >::setCutOffFrequencyHz (double hz) [inline]`

This function sets the cut-off frequency of the filter in *hertz*.

4.5.3.2 `template<class T = double> void HighpassFilter< T >::setCutOffFrequencyRad (double rads) [inline]`

This function sets the cut-off frequency of the filter in *rad/s*.

4.5.3.3 `template<class T = double> double HighpassFilter< T >::getCutOffFrequencyHz () [inline]`

Returns:

The cut-off frequency of the filter in *hertz*.

4.5.3.4 `template<class T = double> double HighpassFilter< T >::getCutOffFrequencyRad () [inline]`

Returns:

The cut-off frequency of the filter in rad/sec.

4.5.3.5 `template<class T = double> void HighpassFilter< T >::setSamplingPeriod (double period) [inline]`

Sets the sampling period of the filter.

4.5.3.6 `template<class T = double> double HighpassFilter< T >::getSamplingPeriod () [inline]`

Returns:

The sampling period in seconds.

4.5.3.7 `template<class T = double> void HighpassFilter< T >::setAutoInit () [inline]`

Automatic initialization of the filter.

4.5.3.8 `template<class T = double> void HighpassFilter< T >::initializeFilter (const T & initInput, const T & initOutput)` `[inline]`

Initializes the initial value of input and output.

Parameters:

initInput Initial value of the input to the filter.

initOutput Initial output of the filter.

4.5.3.9 `template<class T = double> T HighpassFilter< T >::filter (const T & input)` `[inline]`

The filter.

4.5.3.10 `template<class T = double> void HighpassFilter< T >::calculateInternalParameters ()` `[inline, protected]`

Calculates the internal parameters based on cut-off frequency and sampling period.

4.5.4 Member Data Documentation

4.5.4.1 `template<class T = double> double HighpassFilter< T >::d_samplingPeriod` `[protected]`

4.5.4.2 `template<class T = double> double HighpassFilter< T >::d_cutOffFrequencyHz` `[protected]`

4.5.4.3 `template<class T = double> double HighpassFilter< T >::d_cutOffFrequencyRad` `[protected]`

4.5.4.4 `template<class T = double> double HighpassFilter< T >::d_numeratorParameter[3]` `[protected]`

4.5.4.5 `template<class T = double> double HighpassFilter< T >::d_denumParameter[3]` `[protected]`

4.5.4.6 `template<class T = double> int HighpassFilter< T >::d_initFlag` `[protected]`

4.5.4.7 `template<class T = double> T HighpassFilter< T >::d_previousInputX[3]` `[protected]`

4.5.4.8 `template<class T = double> T HighpassFilter< T >::d_previousOutputY[3]` `[protected]`

4.5.4.9 `template<class T = double> T HighpassFilter< T >::d_filteredOut` `[protected]`

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

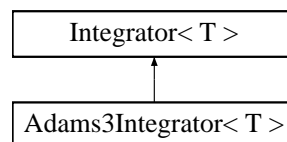
- [HighpassFilter.hpp](#)

4.6 Integrator< T > Class Template Reference

The base class for integrators.

```
#include <Integrator.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for Integrator< T >::



Public Member Functions

- [Integrator](#) ()
- [Integrator](#) (double period, const T &init)
- virtual [~Integrator](#) ()
- void [setSamplingPeriod](#) (double period)
- virtual void [reset](#) (const T &init)
- virtual T [integrate](#) (const T &input)

4.6.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class Integrator< T >
```

The base class for integrators.

This class implements the trapezoidal rule as the numerical method for integration. The user can reimplement a derived class with any other method of integration if desired. The class [Integrator](#) can be used with any data type (double, int, [RowVector](#), [ColumnVector](#), [Matrix](#), etc).

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package                : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors                 : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date              : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
// Compiler                 : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
// File: Integrator.t.cpp
// Example program for the Integrator.
//=====

//=====
// Integrator.t.cpp
//-----
// Numerically integrates a time varying function and compares result
// with analytical solution
//=====

#include "Integrator.hpp"
#include "ColumnVector.hpp"

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
```

```

#ifndef M_PI
#define M_PI 3.14159265358979323846
#endif

int main()
{
    FILE *outfile;           // File to store results
    double velocity;         // some data
    double position_numerical; // numerical integral
    double position_actual;   // actual integral
    double error;
    double initValue;        // initial value of integration
    double sampling_period;   // sampling period
    Integrator< double > myIntegrator; // numerical integrator

    outfile = fopen("Integrator.dat", "w+");
    initValue = 0;
    sampling_period = 0.001;

    myIntegrator.setSamplingPeriod(sampling_period);
    myIntegrator.reset(initValue);

    fprintf(outfile, "%s\n%s %s %s %s\n", "%Integrator output file",
        "%velocity", "position_actual", "position_numerical", "error" );
    for (int i=0; i<1000; i++)
    {
        // input data
        velocity = sin(2*M_PI*i*sampling_period);

        // integrate
        position_numerical = myIntegrator.integrate(velocity);
        position_actual = 1.0/(2*M_PI) * (1 - cos(2*M_PI*i*sampling_period));

        error = position_actual - position_numerical;

        // simply write the outputs to a file...
        fprintf(outfile, "%f %f %f %f\n", velocity, position_actual, position_numerical, error);
    }

    fclose(outfile);
    return(0);
}

```

4.6.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.6.2.1 `template<class T = double> Integrator< T >::Integrator ()` [inline]

The default constructor. The sampling period is set to default of 0.001 seconds. The initial output value is set to 0.

4.6.2.2 `template<class T = double> Integrator< T >::Integrator (double period, const T & init)` [inline]

The constructor to initialize the sampling period and initial Value.

Parameters:

period The sampling period in seconds.

init The initial value at the start of integration.

4.6.2.3 `template<class T = double> virtual Integrator< T >::~~Integrator ()` `[inline, virtual]`

The default destructor.

4.6.3 Member Function Documentation

4.6.3.1 `template<class T = double> void Integrator< T >::setSamplingPeriod (double period)` `[inline]`

Sets the sampling period of the integrator

4.6.3.2 `template<class T = double> virtual void Integrator< T >::reset (const T & init)` `[virtual]`

Reset the output of the [Integrator](#).

Reimplemented in [Adams3Integrator](#)< T >.

4.6.3.3 `template<class T = double> virtual T Integrator< T >::integrate (const T & input)` `[inline, virtual]`

This function provides the numerical method for integration. The default is trapezoidal rule of integration. Override this method in a derived class to use another algorithm.

Parameters:

input The time-varying signal to be integrated.

Reimplemented in [Adams3Integrator](#)< T >.

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

- [Integrator.hpp](#)

4.7 LowpassFilter< T > Class Template Reference

A second order butterworth lowpass filter.

```
#include <LowpassFilter.hpp>
```

Public Member Functions

- [LowpassFilter](#) (double hz=1, double period=0.001, double damp=1)
- [~LowpassFilter](#) ()
- void [setCutOffFrequencyHz](#) (double hz)
- void [setCutOffFrequencyRad](#) (double rads)
- double [getCutOffFrequencyHz](#) () const
- double [getCutOffFrequencyRad](#) () const
- void [setDampingRatio](#) (double damp)
- double [getDampingRatio](#) () const
- void [setSamplingPeriod](#) (double period)
- double [getSamplingPeriod](#) () const
- void [setAutoInit](#) ()
- void [initializeFilter](#) (T &initInput, T &initOutput)
- T [filter](#) (const T &input)

Protected Member Functions

- void [calculateInternalParameters](#) ()

Protected Attributes

- double [d_samplingPeriod](#)
- double [d_cutOffFrequencyHz](#)
- double [d_cutOffFrequencyRad](#)
- double [d_dampingRatio](#)
- double [d_numeratorParameter](#) [3]
- double [d_denumParameter](#) [3]
- int [d_initFlag](#)
- T [d_previousInputX](#) [3]
- T [d_previousOutputY](#) [3]
- T [d_numerator](#)
- T [d_denominator](#)
- T [d_filteredOut](#)

4.7.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class LowpassFilter< T >
```

A second order butterworth lowpass filter.

Example Program:


```
//=====
// Package                : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors                 : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date              : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
// Compiler                 : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
// File: LowpassFilter.t.cpp
// Example program for the high-pass filter class.
//=====

//=====
// LowpassFilter.t.cpp
//-----
// Demonstration of low-pass filtering of a noisy sine wave signal.
//=====

#include "LowpassFilter.hpp"

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>

int main ()
{
    double wn = 3;           //cutoff frequency in hertz.
    double damp =1.0;        // damping ratio
    double dirtySignal;      // noisy signal
    double filteredSignal;   // filtered signal
    double p = 0;
    FILE *outfile;

    //define Filter
    LowpassFilter<double> velocityFilter (wn, 0.001, damp);
    velocityFilter.initializeFilter(p, p);

    outfile = fopen("LowpassFilter.dat", "w+");

    fprintf(outfile, "%s\n%s %s\n", "%Lowpass filter output file",
        "%dirty_signal", "filtered_signal" );
    for (int i=0; i<1000; i++)
    {
        // generate sine wave corrupted by random noise
        p = ((double)i)/1000.0;
        dirtySignal = sin(2*M_PI*p) + ((double)rand()/((double)RAND_MAX) - 0.5;

        // filter the data
        filteredSignal = velocityFilter.filter(dirtySignal);

        // simply write the outputs to a file...
        fprintf(outfile, "%f %f\n", dirtySignal, filteredSignal);
    }

    fclose(outfile);
    return(0);
}
```

4.7.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.7.2.1 `template<class T = double> LowpassFilter< T >::LowpassFilter (double hz = 1, double period = 0.001, double damp = 1)`

This constructor for the filter initializes the parameters of the filter.

Parameters:

hz The cut-off frequency in *hertz* (default is 1).

period The sampling period in seconds (default is 1ms).

damp Desired damping ratio (default is 1).

4.7.2.2 `template<class T = double> LowpassFilter< T >::~~LowpassFilter () [inline]`

The default destructor.

4.7.3 Member Function Documentation

4.7.3.1 `template<class T = double> void LowpassFilter< T >::setCutOffFrequencyHz (double hz) [inline]`

This function sets the cut-off frequency of the filter in *hertz*.

4.7.3.2 `template<class T = double> void LowpassFilter< T >::setCutOffFrequencyRad (double rads) [inline]`

This function sets the cut-off frequency of the filter in *rad/s*.

4.7.3.3 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::getCutOffFrequencyHz () const [inline]`

Returns:

The cut-off frequency of the filter in *hertz*.

4.7.3.4 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::getCutOffFrequencyRad () const [inline]`

Returns:

The cut-off frequency of the filter in *rad/s*.

4.7.3.5 `template<class T = double> void LowpassFilter< T >::setDampingRatio (double damp) [inline]`

Sets the damping factor of the butterworth filter.

4.7.3.6 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::getDampingRatio () const [inline]`

Returns:

The damping factor of the filter.

4.7.3.7 `template<class T = double> void LowpassFilter< T >::setSamplingPeriod (double period)`
`[inline]`

Sets the sampling period of the low-pass filter.

4.7.3.8 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::getSamplingPeriod () const`
`[inline]`

Returns:

The sampling period in seconds.

4.7.3.9 `template<class T = double> void LowpassFilter< T >::setAutoInit ()` `[inline]`

Automatic initialization of the filter.

4.7.3.10 `template<class T = double> void LowpassFilter< T >::initializeFilter (T & initInput, T & initOutput)` `[inline]`

Initializes the initial value of input and output.

Parameters:

initInput Initial value of the input to the filter.

initOutput Initial output of the filter.

4.7.3.11 `template<class T = double> T LowpassFilter< T >::filter (const T & input)`

The filter.

4.7.3.12 `template<class T = double> void LowpassFilter< T >::calculateInternalParameters ()`
`[protected]`

Calculates the internal parameters based on user inputs of cut-off frequency, etc.

4.7.4 Member Data Documentation

- 4.7.4.1 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::d_samplingPeriod`
[protected]
- 4.7.4.2 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::d_cutOffFrequencyHz`
[protected]
- 4.7.4.3 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::d_cutOffFrequencyRad`
[protected]
- 4.7.4.4 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::d_dampingRatio`
[protected]
- 4.7.4.5 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::d_numeratorParameter[3]`
[protected]
- 4.7.4.6 `template<class T = double> double LowpassFilter< T >::d_denumParameter[3]`
[protected]
- 4.7.4.7 `template<class T = double> int LowpassFilter< T >::d_initFlag` [protected]
- 4.7.4.8 `template<class T = double> T LowpassFilter< T >::d_previousInputX[3]`
[protected]
- 4.7.4.9 `template<class T = double> T LowpassFilter< T >::d_previousOutputY[3]`
[protected]
- 4.7.4.10 `template<class T = double> T LowpassFilter< T >::d_numerator` [protected]
- 4.7.4.11 `template<class T = double> T LowpassFilter< T >::d_denominator` [protected]
- 4.7.4.12 `template<class T = double> T LowpassFilter< T >::d_filteredOut` [protected]

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

- [LowpassFilter.hpp](#)

4.8 MathException Class Reference

Run-time exception handling for the math library.

```
#include <MathException.hpp>
```

Public Member Functions

- [MathException \(\)](#)
- [~MathException \(\)](#)
- [const char * getErrorMessage \(\) const](#)
- [QMathException_t getErrorType \(\) const](#)
- [bool isErrorType \(QMathException_t error\)](#)
- [void setErrorType \(QMathException_t error\)](#)

4.8.1 Detailed Description

Run-time exception handling for the math library.

The error type is internally set by the library.

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package           : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors            : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date         : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
// Compiler           : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
// File: MathException.t.cpp
// Example program for the class MathExceptions.
//=====

#include "Matrix.hpp"

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    Matrix<2,2> m1, m2;

    m1 = 1.0, 5.6, 2.7, 8.4;

    // Enclose critical code inside try block.
    //subsequent catch block catches exceptions
    try
    {
        m2 = m1/0.0; /* divide by zero! */
    }
    catch (MathException &ex)
    {
        cout << ex.getErrorMessage() << endl;
        /* do exception recovery here */
        return -1;
    }
    cout << "This line won't print" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

4.8.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.8.2.1 `MathException::MathException ()` [inline]

4.8.2.2 `MathException::~~MathException ()` [inline]

4.8.3 Member Function Documentation

4.8.3.1 `const char* MathException::getErrorMessage () const` [inline]

4.8.3.2 [QMathException_t](#) `MathException::getErrorType () const` [inline]

4.8.3.3 `bool MathException::isErrorType (QMathException_t error)` [inline]

4.8.3.4 `void MathException::setErrorType (QMathException_t error)` [inline]

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

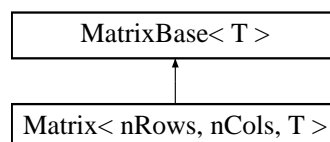
- [MathException.hpp](#)

4.9 Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > Class Template Reference

Methods for mathematical operations on matrices.

```
#include <Matrix.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::



Public Member Functions

- [Matrix](#) ()
- [Matrix](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &matrix)
- virtual [~Matrix](#) ()
- virtual T * [getElementsPointer](#) () const
- virtual int [getNumRows](#) () const
- virtual int [getNumColumns](#) () const
- [ColumnVector](#)< nRows, T > [getColumn](#) (int c) const
- [RowVector](#)< nCols, T > [getRow](#) (int r) const
- virtual T [getElement](#) (int r, int c) const
- virtual void [setElement](#) (int r, int c, T val)
- template<int sr, int sc, class X> void [getSubMatrix](#) (int pivotRow, int pivotColumn, [Matrix](#)< sr, sc, X > &m) const
- template<int sr, int sc, class X> void [setSubMatrix](#) (int pivotRow, int pivotColumn, const [Matrix](#)< sr, sc, X > &m)
- T [operator](#)() (int r, int c) const
- T & [operator](#)() (int r, int c)
- [MatrixInitializer](#)< T > [operator=](#) (const T &val)
- [Matrix](#) & [operator=](#) (const [MatrixBase](#)< T > &m)
- [Matrix](#) & [operator+=](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &rhs)
- [Matrix](#) & [operator-=](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &rhs)
- [Matrix](#) & [operator *=](#) (const T &scalar)
- [Matrix](#) & [operator/=](#) (const T &scalar)

Protected Member Functions

- template<int nCols, int nRows, class T> [Matrix](#)< nCols, nRows, T > [transpose](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &matrix)
- template<int size, class T> [Matrix](#)< size, size, T > [inverse](#) (const [Matrix](#)< size, size, T > &m)
- template<int size, class T> T [determinant](#) (const [Matrix](#)< size, size, T > &matrix)
- template<int size, class T> T [trace](#) (const [Matrix](#)< size, size, T > &matrix)
- template<int size, class T> [Matrix](#)< size, size, T > [unitMatrix](#) ()
- template<int r1, int c1r2, int c2, class T> [Matrix](#)< r1, c2, T > [operator *](#) (const [Matrix](#)< r1, c1r2, T > &m1, const [Matrix](#)< c1r2, c2, T > &m2)
- template<int c1r2, class T> T [operator *](#) (const [Matrix](#)< 1, c1r2, T > &m1, const [Matrix](#)< c1r2, 1, T > &m2)

Protected Attributes

- T [d_element](#) [nRows * nCols]
- int [d_size](#)

Friends

- [Matrix operator+](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &lhs, const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &rhs)
- [Matrix operator-](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &lhs, const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &rhs)
- [Matrix operator *](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &lhs, const T &scalar)
- [Matrix operator *](#) (const T &s, const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &rhs)
- [Matrix operator/](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &lhs, const T &scalar)
- std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &output, const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &matrix)
- std::istream & [operator>>](#) (std::istream &input, [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &matrix)
- bool [operator==](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &lhs, const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &rhs)
- bool [operator!=](#) (const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &lhs, const [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T > &rhs)

4.9.1 Detailed Description

template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> class [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T >

Methods for mathematical operations on matrices.

The class [Matrix](#) is derived from its base class [MatrixBase](#).

This class provides common mathematical functions for matrices such as addition, multiplication and subtraction between matrices, along with methods to get/set elements/sub-matrices. The template class also provides methods for determination of the inverse of a matrix upto 4 x 4, the transpose of a matrix and generation of unit matrices. The classes [ColumnVector](#), [RowVector](#) and [Transform](#) are derived from this class.

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package           : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors            : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date        : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
// Compiler           : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
// File: Matrix.t.cpp
// Example program for the class Matrix.
//=====

#include "Matrix.hpp"
#include "ColumnVector.hpp"
#include "RowVector.hpp"

using namespace std;

//=====
// This example demonstrates solving the foll. simultaneous eqns
// 2 * x1 + 8 * x2 + 5 * x3 = 5,
// 1 * x1 + 1 * x2 + 1 * x3 = -2,
// 1 * x1 + 2 * x2 - 1 * x3 = 2.
//=====
int main()
{
    Matrix<3,3> A;
```



```

ColumnVector<3> x;
ColumnVector<3> b;

// Write in Ax = b form
A = 2, 8, 5,
    1, 1, 1,
    1, 2, -1;
b = 5, -2, 2;

// solve for x
x = inverse(A) * b;
cout << "solution: " << transpose(x) << endl;

return 0;
}

```

4.9.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.9.2.1 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::Matrix ()`
`[inline]`

4.9.2.2 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::Matrix (const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & matrix)` `[inline]`

The default constructor for the [Matrix](#) object. The elements of [Matrix](#) are not initialized. Copy Constructor.

4.9.2.3 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> virtual Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::~~Matrix ()` `[inline, virtual]`

The default destructor of the [Matrix](#) object.

4.9.3 Member Function Documentation

4.9.3.1 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> virtual T* Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::getElementsPointer () const` `[inline, virtual]`

Returns:

The pointer to the first element in the [Matrix](#).

Implements [MatrixBase< T >](#).

Reimplemented in [ColumnVector< size, T >](#), and [RowVector< size, T >](#).

4.9.3.2 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> virtual int Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::getNumRows () const` `[inline, virtual]`

Returns:

The number of rows in the [Matrix](#).

Implements [MatrixBase< T >](#).

4.9.3.3 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> virtual int Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::getNumColumns () const [inline, virtual]`

Returns:

The number of columns in the [Matrix](#).

Implements [MatrixBase< T >](#).

4.9.3.4 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> ColumnVector<nRows, T> Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::getColumn (int c) const [inline]`

Returns:

The column specified by *c*. Example:

```
ColumnVector<3> c;
Matrix<3,3> m;
c = m.getColumn(1); // extract first column
```

4.9.3.5 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> RowVector<nCols, T> Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::getRow (int r) const [inline]`

Returns:

The row specified by *r*. Example: see [getColumn\(\)](#)

4.9.3.6 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> virtual T Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::getElement (int r, int c) const [inline, virtual]`

returns the element at the specified position.

Parameters:

- r* Row number of the desired element.
- c* Column number of the desired element.

Implements [MatrixBase< T >](#).

4.9.3.7 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> virtual void Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::setElement (int r, int c, T val) [inline, virtual]`

Sets an element to a value at the specified position.

Parameters:

- r* Row number of the desired element.
- c* Column number of the desired element.
- val* The desired element is set to this value.

Implements [MatrixBase< T >](#).

4.9.3.8 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> template<int sr, int sc, class X> void Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::getSubMatrix (int pivotRow, int pivotColumn, Matrix< sr, sc, X > & m) const`

This function extracts a sub-matrix of the size of *m* (sr x sc) starting from the specified pivotal row and column (that defines the top left corner of sub matrix).

Parameters:

pivotRow, pivotColumn The position of the first element of the sub-matrix in the matrix from which it is extracted.

m The extracted sub matrix. Example:

```
Matrix<2,2> s;
Matrix<4,4> m;
//extract s = [m(1,3), m(1,4); m(2,3), m(2,4)]
m.getSubMatrix(1,3,s);
```

4.9.3.9 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> template<int sr, int sc, class X> void Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::setSubMatrix (int pivotRow, int pivotColumn, const Matrix< sr, sc, X > & m)`

This function sets a sub-matrix of the size of *m* (sr x sc) starting from the pivotal row and column within the matrix.

Parameters:

pivotRow, pivotColumn The position of the first element of the sub-matrix in the matrix to which it is extracted.

m The sub-matrix. Example:

```
Matrix<2,2> s;
Matrix<3,2> m;
//set m = [m(1,1), s(1,1), s(1,2); m(2,1), s(2,1), s(2,2)]
m.setSubMatrix(1,2,s);
```

4.9.3.10 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> T Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator() (int r, int c) const [inline]`

4.9.3.11 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> T& Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator() (int r, int c) [inline]`

Access or assign the element at *r* row and *c* column of the matrix. Example:

```
myMatrix(2,3)=22.2;
```

4.9.3.12 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> MatrixInitializer<T> Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator= (const T & val) [inline, virtual]`

Assignment operator for initializing a Matrix object.

Parameters:

val This is the value to which all elements in the matrix are initialized. The initialization of the Matrix object can also be done as a comma separated list. For example:

```
Matrix<2,2> myMatrix;
myMatrix = 67.899, 23.45, 6, 98;
```

Implements [MatrixBase< T >](#).

Reimplemented in [ColumnVector< size, T >](#), [RowVector< size, T >](#), [Transform](#), and [Vector< size, T >](#).

4.9.3.13 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix& Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator= (const MatrixBase< T > & m)` `[inline]`

Assign a [MatrixBase](#) type to a [Matrix](#) type. The dimensions of both the objects must be the same.

Parameters:

m The object of the base class [MatrixBase](#).

Reimplemented from [MatrixBase< T >](#).

4.9.3.14 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix& Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator+= (const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & rhs)` `[inline]`

[Matrix](#) addition and assignment operator.

Parameters:

rhs The right hand side [Matrix](#).

Returns:

Assign matrix to the sum of itself and *rhs* matrix. Example:

```
Matrix<2,2> m1, m2;
m1 += m2;
```

4.9.3.15 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix& Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator-= (const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & rhs)` `[inline]`

[Matrix](#) subtraction and assignment operator.

Parameters:

rhs The right hand side [Matrix](#).

Returns:

Assign matrix to the difference of itself and *rhs* matrix. Example:

```
Matrix<2,2> m1, m2;
m1 -= m2;
```

4.9.3.16 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix& Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator *= (const T & scalar)` `[inline]`

[Matrix](#) product with scalar and assignment operator.

Parameters:

scalar The scalar value to be multiplied with the matrix.

Returns:

Assign matrix to the product of itself and *scalar*. Example:

```
Matrix<2,2> m1;
double s;
m1 *= s;
```

4.9.3.17 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix& Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator/= (const T & scalar)` [inline]

[Matrix](#) division with scalar and assignment operator.

Parameters:

scalar The scalar value to divide the matrix by.

Returns:

Assign matrix to the product of itself and *scalar*. Example:

```
Matrix<2,2> m1;
double s;
m1 /= s;
```

4.9.3.18 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> template<int nCols, int nRows, class T> Matrix<nCols, nRows, T> Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::transpose (const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & matrix)` [protected]

Additional template functions

Returns:

The transpose of the matrix *matrix*.

4.9.3.19 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> template<int size, class T> Matrix<size, size, T> Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::inverse (const Matrix< size, size, T > & m)` [protected]

Inverse of a square matrix *m*. This function can be used to compute inverses of matrices of size 2x2, 3x3, 4x4, 6x6, and 8x8. This library does not support inverse operation on matrices of any other dimensions.

Returns:

inverse of the matrix *m*.

4.9.3.20 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> template<int size, class T> T Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::determinant (const Matrix< size, size, T > & matrix)` [protected]

Returns:

Determinant of a matrix.

4.9.3.21 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> template<int size, class T> T Matrix<nRows, nCols, T>::trace (const Matrix< size, size, T > & matrix)` [protected]

Returns:

Trace of a size x size matrix.

4.9.3.22 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> template<int size, class T> Matrix<size, size, T> Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::unitMatrix ()` [protected]

Generate a unit matrix of size x size. Example:

```
Matrix<3,3> A;
A=unitMatrix<3>();
```

4.9.3.23 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> template<int r1, int c1r2, int c2, class T> Matrix<r1, c2, T> Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator * (const Matrix< r1, c1r2, T > & m1, const Matrix< c1r2, c2, T > & m2)` [protected]

[Matrix](#) multiplication.

Returns:

The product of *m1* and *m2*. Example:

```
Matrix<3,2> m1, m2, m3;
m1 = m2 * m3;
```

4.9.3.24 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> template<int c1r2, class T> T Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >::operator * (const Matrix< 1, c1r2, T > & m1, const Matrix< c1r2, 1, T > & m2)` [protected]

Multiplication between a row [Matrix](#) object and a column [Matrix](#).

Returns:

The scalar product of row matrix *m1* and column matrix *m2*.

4.9.4 Friends And Related Function Documentation

4.9.4.1 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix operator+ (const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & lhs, const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & rhs)` [friend]

[Matrix](#) addition operator.

Parameters:

lhs Left hand side matrix

rhs The right hand side [Matrix](#).

Returns:

The sum of *rhs* and the matrix to the left hand side of the addition operator. Example:

```
Matrix<2,2> m1, m2, m3;
m1 = m2 + m3;
```

4.9.4.2 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix operator- (const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & lhs, const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & rhs) [friend]`

[Matrix](#) difference operator.

Parameters:

lhs Left hand side matrix

rhs The right hand side [Matrix](#).

Returns:

The matrix after subtracting *rhs* matrix from the matrix on the left hand side of the difference operator.

Example: see [operator+\(\)](#)

4.9.4.3 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix operator * (const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & lhs, const T & scalar) [friend]`

Post-multiplication of a matrix with a scalar.

Parameters:

lhs Left hand side matrix

scalar The scalar value to be multiplied with the matrix.

Returns:

The product of *scalar* and the matrix. Example:

```
double s;
Matrix<3,2> m1, m2;
m1 = m2 * s;
```

4.9.4.4 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix operator * (const T & s, const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & rhs) [friend]`

Pre-multiplication of a matrix with scalar.

Returns:

The product of *scalar* and *matrix*. Example:

```
double s;
Matrix<3,2> m1, m2;
m1 = s * m2;
```

4.9.4.5 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> Matrix operator/ (const Matrix< nRows, nCols, T > & lhs, const T & scalar) [friend]`

Division of a matrix by a scalar.

Parameters:

lhs Left hand side matrix

scalar The scalar value to divide the [Matrix](#) by.

Returns:

The matrix with each element divided by the *scalar*. Example:

```
double s;
Matrix<3,2> m1, m2;
m1 = m2 / s;
```

4.9.4.6 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> std::ostream& operator<< (std::ostream & output, const Matrix<nRows, nCols, T> & matrix) [friend]`

This function overloads the ostream << operator to output the elements of the matrix *matrix* row-wise to the output stream separated by white spaces(e.g. spaces). Example:

```
cout << matrix;
```

4.9.4.7 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> std::istream& operator>> (std::istream & input, Matrix<nRows, nCols, T> & matrix) [friend]`

This function overloads the istream >> operator to read the elements of the matrix *matrix* from an input stream. The elements must be arranged row-wise in the input stream, separated by white spaces (e.g. spaces, tabs, etc). Example:

```
cin >> matrix;
```

4.9.4.8 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> bool operator== (const Matrix<nRows, nCols, T> & lhs, const Matrix<nRows, nCols, T> & rhs) [friend]`

Returns:

'true' if the *lhs* matrix is same as the *rhs* matrix, else FALSE.

4.9.4.9 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> bool operator!= (const Matrix<nRows, nCols, T> & lhs, const Matrix<nRows, nCols, T> & rhs) [friend]`

Returns:

'true' if the *lhs* matrix is not the same as the *rhs* matrix, else FALSE.

4.9.5 Member Data Documentation

4.9.5.1 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> T Matrix<nRows, nCols, T>::d_element[nRows*nCols] [protected]`

4.9.5.2 `template<int nRows, int nCols, class T = double> int Matrix<nRows, nCols, T>::d_size [protected]`

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

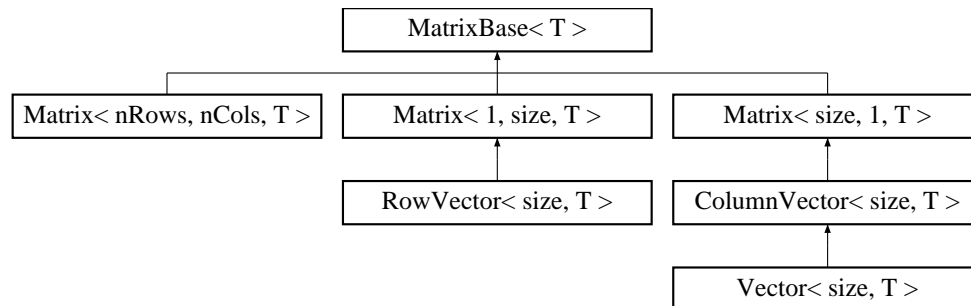
- [Matrix.hpp](#)

4.10 `MatrixBase< T >` Class Template Reference

This is a pure virtual base class for `Matrix`.

```
#include <MatrixBase.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for `MatrixBase< T >::`



Public Member Functions

- `MatrixBase()`
- virtual `~MatrixBase()`
- virtual `T * getElementsPointer() const =0`
- virtual `int getNumRows() const =0`
- virtual `int getNumColumns() const =0`
- virtual `T getElement(int row, int column) const =0`
- virtual `void setElement(int row, int column, T value)=0`
- `MatrixBase< T > & operator= (const MatrixBase< T > &m)`
- virtual `MatrixInitializer< T > operator= (const T &value)=0`
- void `output (std::ostream &outputStream=std::cout)`

Protected Member Functions

- `MatrixBase (const MatrixBase< T > &m)`

4.10.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class MatrixBase< T >
```

This is a pure virtual base class for `Matrix`.

4.10.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.10.2.1 `template<class T = double> MatrixBase< T >::MatrixBase() [inline]`

The default constructor.

4.10.2.2 `template<class T = double> virtual MatrixBase< T >::~~MatrixBase ()` [inline, virtual]

4.10.2.3 `template<class T = double> MatrixBase< T >::~MatrixBase (const MatrixBase< T > & m)` [inline, protected]

4.10.3 Member Function Documentation

4.10.3.1 `template<class T = double> virtual T* MatrixBase< T >::~getElementsPointer () const` [pure virtual]

The default destructor.

Returns:

The pointer to the first element in a matrix or vector.

Implemented in [ColumnVector](#)< size, T >, [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T >, [RowVector](#)< size, T >, [Matrix](#)< size, 1, T >, [Matrix](#)< 1, size, T >, and [Matrix](#)< 4, 4, double >.

4.10.3.2 `template<class T = double> virtual int MatrixBase< T >::~getNumRows () const` [pure virtual]

Returns:

The number of rows in the [Matrix](#).

Implemented in [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T >, [Matrix](#)< size, 1, T >, [Matrix](#)< 1, size, T >, and [Matrix](#)< 4, 4, double >.

4.10.3.3 `template<class T = double> virtual int MatrixBase< T >::~getNumColumns () const` [pure virtual]

Returns:

The number of columns in the [Matrix](#).

Implemented in [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T >, [Matrix](#)< size, 1, T >, [Matrix](#)< 1, size, T >, and [Matrix](#)< 4, 4, double >.

4.10.3.4 `template<class T = double> virtual T MatrixBase< T >::~getElement (int row, int column) const` [pure virtual]

Returns:

The element at the specified position.

Implemented in [Matrix](#)< nRows, nCols, T >, [Matrix](#)< size, 1, T >, [Matrix](#)< 1, size, T >, and [Matrix](#)< 4, 4, double >.

4.10.3.5 `template<class T = double> virtual void MatrixBase< T >::~setElement (int row, int column, T value)` [pure virtual]

Sets an element to a value at the specified position.

Parameters:

- row* Row number of the desired element.
- column* Column number of the desired element.
- value* The desired element is set to this value.

Implemented in `Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >`, `Matrix< size, 1, T >`, `Matrix< 1, size, T >`, and `Matrix< 4, 4, double >`.

4.10.3.6 `template<class T = double> MatrixBase<T>& MatrixBase< T >::operator= (const MatrixBase< T > & m)`

Assignment operator between two `MatrixBase` types of same dimensions.

Reimplemented in `Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >`, `Matrix< size, 1, T >`, `Matrix< 1, size, T >`, and `Matrix< 4, 4, double >`.

4.10.3.7 `template<class T = double> virtual MatrixInitializer<T> MatrixBase< T >::operator= (const T & value) [pure virtual]`

Initialization of matrix.

Parameters:

- value* The value to which all elements in the matrix are initialized.

Implemented in `ColumnVector< size, T >`, `Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >`, `RowVector< size, T >`, `Transform`, `Vector< size, T >`, `Matrix< size, 1, T >`, `Matrix< 1, size, T >`, and `Matrix< 4, 4, double >`.

4.10.3.8 `template<class T = double> void MatrixBase< T >::output (std::ostream & outputStream = std::cout)`

Returns:

- The elements in the referenced matrix to the output stream (by default the output is to the console)

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

- [MatrixBase.hpp](#)

4.11 MatrixInitializer< T > Class Template Reference

This class is used internally by the library to initialize the [Matrix](#) and its derived class objects.

```
#include <MatrixInitializer.hpp>
```

Public Member Functions

- [MatrixInitializer](#) (T num, int offset, T *firstElementPointer)
- [~MatrixInitializer](#) ()
- [MatrixInitializer](#)< T > [operator](#), (const T &elementValue)

4.11.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class MatrixInitializer< T >
```

This class is used internally by the library to initialize the [Matrix](#) and its derived class objects.

4.11.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.11.2.1 `template<class T = double> MatrixInitializer< T >::MatrixInitializer (T num, int offset, T *firstElementPointer) [inline]`

The default constructor.

4.11.2.2 `template<class T = double> MatrixInitializer< T >::~~MatrixInitializer () [inline]`

The default destructor.

4.11.3 Member Function Documentation

4.11.3.1 `template<class T = double> MatrixInitializer<T> MatrixInitializer< T >::operator, (const T & elementValue) [inline]`

This function provides a method to easily assign the elements of a [Matrix](#) object. A [Matrix](#) object is initialized in the following manner:

```
Matrix<2,2> myMatrix;
myMatrix = 2.0, 5.0, 78.90, 20;
```

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

- [MatrixInitializer.hpp](#)

4.12 ODESolverRK4< T > Class Template Reference

Solver for ordinary differential equations using 4th order Runge Kutta method.

```
#include <ODESolverRK4.hpp>
```

Public Member Functions

- [ODESolverRK4](#) ()
- [ODESolverRK4](#) (double period, const T &init)
- virtual [~ODESolverRK4](#) ()
- void [setSamplingPeriod](#) (double period)
- void [setODE](#) (T(*diffFunc)(T &, double t))
- virtual void [reset](#) (const T &init)
- virtual T [stepSolve](#) ()

4.12.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class ODESolverRK4< T >
```

Solver for ordinary differential equations using 4th order Runge Kutta method.

Use this class for solving differential equations of the type $x'(t) = f(x,t)$. The user must provide a function that returns $x'(t)$ for any given $x(t)$ and t .

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package                : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors                : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date             : Wed Oct 28 11:08:28 GMT 2004
// Compiler                : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
// File: ODESolverRK4.t.cpp
// Example program for the ODESolverRK4 integrator.
//=====

#include <stdio.h>
#include <math.h>
#include "ODESolverRK4.hpp"
#include "Vector.hpp"

//=====
// This program computes solution of a 2nd order differential equation
// numerically and compares result with analytical solution.
//=====

//=====
// Physical system - an mass-spring-damper.
// This function implements physical system as  $x' = f(x,t)$ 
//=====
Vector<2> system(Vector<2> &y, double t)
{
    Vector<2> ydot;
    t = t;
    double M = 1.0; // mass (kg)
    double K = 10.0; // spring stiffness coefficient (N/m)
```

```

double f = 2.0; // viscous friction coefficient (Ns/m)

// system:  $mx'' + fx' + Kx = 0$ .
// Write in state space form as
//  $[y1dot; y2dot] = [-f/M, -K/M; 1, 0].[y1; y2]$ 

ydot(1) = -(f/M) * y(1) - (K/M) * y(2);
ydot(2) = y(1);

return ydot;
}

//=====
// main function
//=====
int main()
{
    FILE *outfile;
    double dt = 0.001; // sampling time (s)
    Vector<2> y; // state vector ([velocity; position])
    Vector<2> y_next_numerical; // numerical soln at next time step
    double y_next_analytical; // analytical soln at next time step
    ODESolverRK4< Vector<2> > solver; // numerical solver

    y = 2.0, 4.0; // initial velocity and position

    // set up the solver
    solver.setODE(system);
    solver.setSamplingPeriod(dt);
    solver.reset(y);

    outfile = fopen("ODESolverRK4.dat", "w+");

    // Call integrate() every time-step
    double t = 0;
    double error;

    y_next_numerical = y;
    y_next_analytical = y(2);
    fprintf(outfile, "%s\n%s %s %s\n", "%ODE Solver RK4 output file",
        "%analytical_output", "numerical_output", "error" );
    for(t = dt; t < 10.0; t +=dt)
    {
        // find error between analytical and numerical soln.
        error = y_next_analytical - y_next_numerical(2);

        // dump outputs in file
        fprintf(outfile, "%f %f %f\n", y_next_analytical, y_next_numerical(2), error);

        // analytical (actual) solution
        y_next_analytical = exp(-t)*(4*cos(3 * t) + 2 * sin(3 * t));

        // numerical solution
        y_next_numerical = solver.stepSolve();
    }

    fclose(outfile);
    return(0);
}

```

4.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.12.2.1 `template<class T = double> ODESolverRK4< T >::ODESolverRK4 ()`

The default constructor. The sampling period is set to default of 0.001 seconds The initial value is set to 0.

4.12.2.2 `template<class T = double> ODESolverRK4< T >::ODESolverRK4 (double period, const T & init)`

This constructor initializes the sampling period and initial Value.

Parameters:

period The sampling period in seconds.

init The initial value.

4.12.2.3 `template<class T = double> virtual ODESolverRK4< T >::~ODESolverRK4 ()` [inline, virtual]

4.12.3 Member Function Documentation

4.12.3.1 `template<class T = double> void ODESolverRK4< T >::setSamplingPeriod (double period)` [inline]

The default destructor Sets the sampling period of the solver

4.12.3.2 `template<class T = double> void ODESolverRK4< T >::setODE (T(*) (T &, double t) diffFunc)`

Set the differential equation of the form $x' = f(x, t)$ to evaluate.

Parameters:

diffFunc The differential equation

4.12.3.3 `template<class T = double> virtual void ODESolverRK4< T >::reset (const T & init)` [virtual]

This function resets the output of the solver to *init* and further integration restarts from this initial value.

4.12.3.4 `template<class T = double> virtual T ODESolverRK4< T >::stepSolve ()` [inline, virtual]

Find solution for the next time step.

Returns:

The integrated value for the next step

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

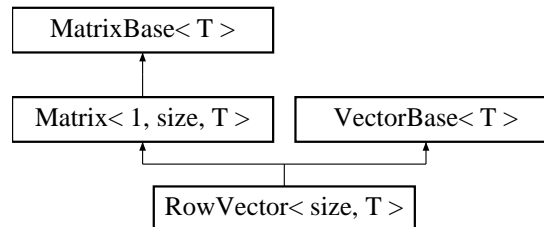
- [ODESolverRK4.hpp](#)

4.13 RowVector< size, T > Class Template Reference

A class for row vectors.

```
#include <RowVector.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for RowVector< size, T >::



Public Member Functions

- `RowVector()`
- `RowVector(const RowVector< size, T > &rowVector)`
- `RowVector(const Matrix< 1, size, T > &matrix)`
- `~RowVector()`
- `virtual T * getElementsPointer() const`
- `virtual T getElement(int index) const`
- `virtual void setElement(int index, T value)`
- `virtual bool isRowVector() const`
- `virtual int getNumElements() const`
- `T operator()(int index) const`
- `T & operator()(int index)`
- `RowVector< size, T > & operator=(const VectorBase< T > &vectorBase)`
- `MatrixInitializer< T > operator=(const T &value)`

4.13.1 Detailed Description

```
template<int size, class T = double> class RowVector< size, T >
```

A class for row vectors.

The class `RowVector` is derived from the base classes `Matrix` and `VectorBase`, and provides methods for operations such as cross product, dot product and element-by-element multiplication.

Example Program: See the example of the class `ColumnVector`.

4.13.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.13.2.1 `template<int size, class T = double> RowVector< size, T >::RowVector() [inline]`

The default constructor. The elements are not initialized.

4.13.2.2 `template<int size, class T = double> RowVector< size, T >::RowVector (const RowVector< size, T > & rowVector) [inline]`

Copy Constructor.

4.13.2.3 `template<int size, class T = double> RowVector< size, T >::RowVector (const Matrix< 1, size, T > & matrix) [inline]`

The conversion constructor for conversion of a `Matrix` type of single row into type `RowVector`.

4.13.2.4 `template<int size, class T = double> RowVector< size, T >::~~RowVector () [inline]`

The default destructor

4.13.3 Member Function Documentation

4.13.3.1 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual T* RowVector< size, T >::getElementsPointer () const [inline, virtual]`

Returns:

A pointer to the first element in the vector.

Implements `VectorBase< T >`.

4.13.3.2 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual T RowVector< size, T >::getElement (int index) const [inline, virtual]`

Returns:

The value at position specified by index (index = 1 is the first element).

Implements `VectorBase< T >`.

4.13.3.3 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual void RowVector< size, T >::setElement (int index, T value) [inline, virtual]`

Sets an element to a value at the specified position.

Parameters:

index Position of the desired element.

value The desired element is set to this value.

Implements `VectorBase< T >`.

4.13.3.4 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual bool RowVector< size, T >::isRowVector () const [inline, virtual]`

Returns:

true

Implements `VectorBase< T >`.

4.13.3.5 `template<int size, class T = double> virtual int RowVector< size, T >::getNumElements() const [inline, virtual]`

Returns:

The number of elements in the vector.

Implements [VectorBase< T >](#).

4.13.3.6 `template<int size, class T = double> T RowVector< size, T >::operator() (int index) const [inline]`

4.13.3.7 `template<int size, class T = double> T& RowVector< size, T >::operator() (int index) [inline]`

Access or assign the element at the position specified by index. For example:

```
myVector(2)=12.65;
```

4.13.3.8 `template<int size, class T = double> RowVector<size, T>& RowVector< size, T >::operator= (const VectorBase< T > & vectorBase) [inline]`

Assign a [VectorBase](#) type to a [RowVector](#) type. Both objects must have the same dimensions.

Reimplemented from [VectorBase< T >](#).

4.13.3.9 `template<int size, class T = double> MatrixInitializer<T> RowVector< size, T >::operator= (const T & value) [virtual]`

Initialize a vector object.

Parameters:

value The value to which all elements in the vector are initialized. The initialization of the vector object can also be done as a comma seperated list. For example:

```
ColumnVector<3> myVector;
myVector = 67.88, 45.89, 90;
```

Implements [VectorBase< T >](#).

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

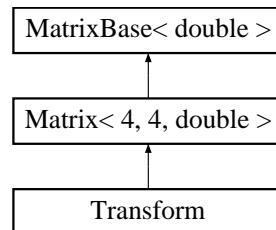
- [RowVector.hpp](#)

4.14 Transform Class Reference

The class `Transform` represents a 4x4 homogeneous transformation matrix.

```
#include <Transform.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for `Transform`:



Public Member Functions

- `Transform ()`
- `Transform (const Transform &transform)`
- `~Transform ()`
- `MatrixInitializer< double > operator= (const double &val)`
- `ColumnVector< 3, double > getTranslation () const`
- `void getRollPitchYaw (double &roll, double &pitch, double &yaw) const`

4.14.1 Detailed Description

The class `Transform` represents a 4x4 homogeneous transformation matrix.

Example Program:

```
//=====
// Package           : The Math Library - Ex
// Authors            : Vilas Kumar Chitrakaran
// Start Date         : Wed Dec 20 11:08:28 GMT 2000
// Compiler            : GNU C++ 2.95.3 and above
// -----
// File: Transform.t.cpp
// Example program for the Transform class.
//=====

//=====
// Transform.t.cpp
//-----
// This program demonstrates how to find the values of the
// components of a vector in a fixed reference frame after the
// vector undergoes a series of transformations about the frame.
//=====

#include "Transform.hpp"
#include <math.h>
#ifdef M_PI
#define M_PI 3.14159265358979323846
#endif

using namespace std;
```

```

int main()
{
    ColumnVector<4, double> initialVector;
    ColumnVector<4, double> finalVector;
    Transform firstRotation;
    Transform secondRotation;
    Transform transform;

    // The initial position is [1 0 0 1] in homogeneous coordinates
    initialVector = 1, 0, 0, 1;

    // Finding the new co-ordinates. (Angles must be specified in radians.)
    transform = xRotation(0.5 * M_PI) * yRotation(0.5 * M_PI) * translation(0,0,6);

    finalVector = transform * initialVector;
    cout << "* Position vector after transformation in fixed frame : "
         << transpose(finalVector) << endl;
    cout << "* Translation : " << transpose(transform.getTranslation()) << endl;

    // To get the roll/pitch/yaw angles of the new vector.
    double roll;
    double pitch;
    double yaw;

    transform.getRollPitchYaw(roll, pitch, yaw);
    roll *= 180.0/M_PI; pitch *= 180.0/M_PI; yaw *= 180.0/M_PI;
    cout << "* (yaw, pitch, roll) angles of the new vector (degrees) : ("
         << yaw << ", " << pitch << ", " << roll << ")" << endl;

    // You can get back the initial position vector by the inverse transformation..
    ColumnVector<4, double> initialVectorAgain;
    initialVectorAgain = inverse(transform) * finalVector;

    cout << "* After inverse transform : " << transpose(initialVectorAgain) << endl;
    cout << "* Should be the same as what we began with : " << transpose(initialVector) << endl;

    return 0;
}

```

4.14.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.14.2.1 Transform::Transform () [inline]

The default constructor for the [Transform](#) object. The [Transform](#) matrix is initialized to the following form.

```

[1 0 0 0]
[0 1 0 0]
[0 0 1 0]
[0 0 0 1]

```

4.14.2.2 Transform::Transform (const [Transform](#) & transform) [inline]

Copy Constructor.

4.14.2.3 Transform::~~Transform () [inline]

The default destructor.

4.14.3 Member Function Documentation

4.14.3.1 **MatrixInitializer**<double> Transform::operator= (const double & *val*) [inline, virtual]

This function provides an overloaded assignment operator for initializing the elements of a **Transform**. The initialization of the **Transform** object can be done as a comma separated list. For example:

```
Transform myTransform;  
myTransform = cos(x), sin(x), ...so on ;
```

Parameters:

val The comma separated list of elements.

Reimplemented from **Matrix**< 4, 4, double >.

4.14.3.2 **ColumnVector**<3,double> Transform::getTranslation () const [inline]

Returns:

The position vector (last column) from the matrix.

4.14.3.3 **void Transform::getRollPitchYaw (double & *roll*, double & *pitch*, double & *yaw*) const** [inline]

This function returns the roll (z), pitch (y) and yaw (x) angles from the homogeneous transformation matrix. The angles are defined as follows: The rotational part of the **Transform** matrix is obtained by first defining a rotation about X axis by *yaw* radians, then a rotation about the Y axis by *pitch* radians and finally a rotation about the Z axis by *roll* radians, all rotations being relative to a fixed XYZ frame. The definition follows the description in the following textbook: M. W. Spong, and M. Vidyasagar, Robot Dynamics and Control, John Wiley and Sons, ISBN: 047161243, 1989.

NOTE: There are multiple solutions (combinations of angles) that result in the same rotation matrix, but are physically different orientations. This function returns a solution corresponding to $\cos(\text{pitch}) > 0$, i.e., $-\pi/2 < \text{pitch} < \pi/2$. If the assumption that $\cos(\text{pitch}) > 0$ does not hold, incorrect solutions are returned. Beware of gimbal lock that happens when $\cos(\text{pitch}) = 0$, in which case, the roll and the yaw angles are indistinguishable.

Parameters:

roll, pitch, yaw The angles extracted from the transformation matrix.

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

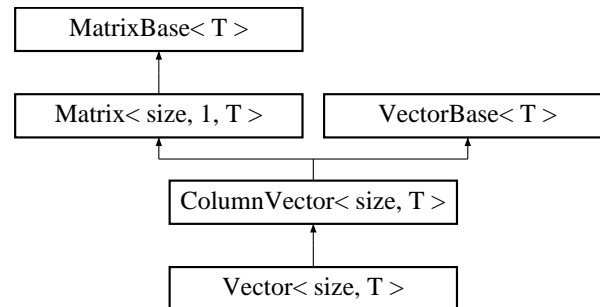
- [Transform.hpp](#)

4.15 Vector< size, T > Class Template Reference

The class `Vector` provides is equivalent to a `ColumnVector` object.

```
#include <Vector.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for `Vector< size, T >::`



Public Member Functions

- `Vector()`
- `Vector(const Vector< size, T > &vector)`
- `~Vector()`
- `Vector(const Matrix< size, 1, T > &matrix)`
- `Vector< size, T > &operator= (const VectorBase< T > &vectorBase)`
- `MatrixInitializer< T > operator= (const T &value)`

4.15.1 Detailed Description

```
template<int size, class T = double> class Vector< size, T >
```

The class `Vector` provides is equivalent to a `ColumnVector` object.

Example Program: See the Example program for class `ColumnVector`.

4.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.15.2.1 `template<int size, class T = double> Vector< size, T >::Vector() [inline]`

The default constructor. No element initializations.

4.15.2.2 `template<int size, class T = double> Vector< size, T >::Vector (const Vector< size, T > & vector) [inline]`

Copy Constructor.

4.15.2.3 `template<int size, class T = double> Vector< size, T >::~~Vector() [inline]`

The default Destructor.

4.15.2.4 `template<int size, class T = double> Vector< size, T >::Vector (const Matrix< size, 1, T > & matrix) [inline]`

The conversion constructor for conversion of a [Matrix](#) type of single column into type [Vector](#).

4.15.3 Member Function Documentation

4.15.3.1 `template<int size, class T = double> Vector<size, T>& Vector< size, T >::operator= (const VectorBase< T > & vectorBase) [inline]`

Assign a [VectorBase](#) type to a [Vector](#) type. Both objects must have the same dimensions.

Reimplemented from [ColumnVector< size, T >](#).

4.15.3.2 `template<int size, class T = double> MatrixInitializer<T> Vector< size, T >::operator= (const T & value) [virtual]`

Initialize a vector object.

Parameters:

value The value to which all elements in the vector are initialized. The initialization of the vector object can also be done as a comma seperated list. For example:

```
ColumnVector<3> myVector;  
myVector = 67.88, 45.89, 90;
```

Reimplemented from [ColumnVector< size, T >](#).

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

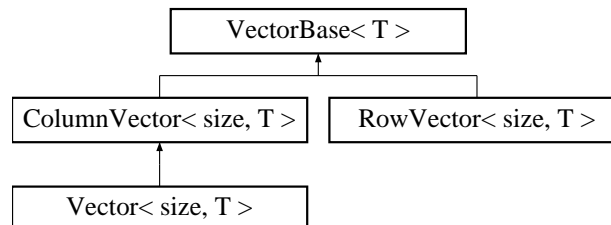
- [Vector.hpp](#)

4.16 VectorBase< T > Class Template Reference

The pure virtual base class for [ColumnVector](#), [RowVector](#) and [Vector](#) classes.

```
#include <VectorBase.hpp>
```

Inheritance diagram for VectorBase< T >::



Public Member Functions

- [VectorBase](#) ()
- virtual [~VectorBase](#) ()
- virtual `T * getElementsPointer () const =0`
- virtual `T getElement (int i) const =0`
- virtual void [setElement](#) (int index, T value)=0
- virtual int [getNumElements](#) () const =0
- `T norm () const`
- virtual bool [isRowVector](#) () const =0
- bool [isColumnVector](#) () const
- `VectorBase< T > & operator= (const VectorBase< T > &vectorBase)`
- virtual `MatrixInitializer< T > operator= (const T &value)=0`
- void [output](#) (std::ostream &outputStream=std::cout)

Protected Member Functions

- `VectorBase (VectorBase< T > &m)`

4.16.1 Detailed Description

```
template<class T = double> class VectorBase< T >
```

The pure virtual base class for [ColumnVector](#), [RowVector](#) and [Vector](#) classes.

4.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.16.2.1 `template<class T = double> VectorBase< T >::VectorBase () [inline]`

The default constructor.

4.16.2.2 `template<class T = double> virtual VectorBase< T >::~~VectorBase () [inline, virtual]`

The default destructor.

4.16.2.3 `template<class T = double> VectorBase< T >::VectorBase (VectorBase< T > & m) [inline, protected]`

4.16.3 Member Function Documentation

4.16.3.1 `template<class T = double> virtual T* VectorBase< T >::getElementsPointer () const [pure virtual]`

Returns:

A pointer to the first element in a vector.

Implemented in [ColumnVector< size, T >](#), and [RowVector< size, T >](#).

4.16.3.2 `template<class T = double> virtual T VectorBase< T >::getElement (int i) const [pure virtual]`

Returns:

The element at the index i.

Implemented in [ColumnVector< size, T >](#), and [RowVector< size, T >](#).

4.16.3.3 `template<class T = double> virtual void VectorBase< T >::setElement (int index, T value) [pure virtual]`

Sets an element to a value at the specified position.

Parameters:

index Position of the desired element.

value The desired element is set to this value.

Implemented in [ColumnVector< size, T >](#), and [RowVector< size, T >](#).

4.16.3.4 `template<class T = double> virtual int VectorBase< T >::getNumElements () const [pure virtual]`

Returns:

The number of elements in the vector.

Implemented in [ColumnVector< size, T >](#), and [RowVector< size, T >](#).

4.16.3.5 `template<class T = double> T VectorBase< T >::norm () const [inline]`

Returns:

2-norm of the vector.

4.16.3.6 `template<class T = double> virtual bool VectorBase< T >::isRowVector () const`
`[pure virtual]`

Returns:

'true' if the vector instantiated is a [RowVector](#).

Implemented in [ColumnVector](#)< size, T >, and [RowVector](#)< size, T >.

4.16.3.7 `template<class T = double> bool VectorBase< T >::isColumnVector () const`
`[inline]`

Returns:

'true' if the vector instantiated is a [ColumnVector](#).

4.16.3.8 `template<class T = double> VectorBase<T>& VectorBase< T >::operator= (const VectorBase< T > & vectorBase)`

Assignment operator between two [VectorBase](#) types.

Reimplemented in [ColumnVector](#)< size, T >, [RowVector](#)< size, T >, and [Vector](#)< size, T >.

4.16.3.9 `template<class T = double> virtual MatrixInitializer<T> VectorBase< T >::operator= (const T & value)` `[pure virtual]`

Initialize a vector object.

Implemented in [ColumnVector](#)< size, T >, [RowVector](#)< size, T >, and [Vector](#)< size, T >.

4.16.3.10 `template<class T = double> void VectorBase< T >::output (std::ostream & outputStream = std::cout)`

Returns:

The elements in the vector to the output stream (by default the output is to the console)

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

- [VectorBase.hpp](#)

Chapter 5

QMath Matrix Library File Documentation

5.1 Adams3Integrator.hpp File Reference

```
#include "Integrator.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [Adams3Integrator< T >](#)
Numerical integration using Adam's 3'rd order method.

5.2 ColumnVector.hpp File Reference

```
#include "Matrix.hpp"
#include "VectorBase.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [ColumnVector< size, T >](#)
A class for column vectors.

Functions

- `template<class T> ColumnVector< 3, T > crossProduct (const ColumnVector< 3, T > &v1, const ColumnVector< 3, T > &v2)`
- `template<int size, class T> ColumnVector< size, T > elementProduct (const ColumnVector< size, T > &v1, const ColumnVector< size, T > &v2)`
- `template<int size, class T> T dotProduct (const ColumnVector< size, T > &v1, const ColumnVector< size, T > &v2)`
- `template<int size, class T> RowVector< size, T > transpose (const ColumnVector< size, T > &vector)`

5.2.1 Function Documentation

5.2.1.1 `template<class T> ColumnVector<3,T> crossProduct (const ColumnVector< 3, T > &v1, const ColumnVector< 3, T > &v2)`

Generates the cross product of two 3 dimensional column vectors.

Parameters:

v1,v2 The 3D column-vector arguments.

Returns:

The cross product.

5.2.1.2 `template<int size, class T> ColumnVector<size, T> elementProduct (const ColumnVector< size, T > &v1, const ColumnVector< size, T > &v2)`

This function performs multiplication between two column vectors element-by-element.

Parameters:

v1,v2 The column-vector arguments

Returns:

The product.

5.2.1.3 `template<int size, class T> T dotProduct (const ColumnVector< size, T > & v1, const ColumnVector< size, T > & v2)`

Dot (inner) product between two column-vectors.

Parameters:

v1, v2 The column-vector arguments.

Returns:

The scalar product.

5.2.1.4 `template<int size, class T> RowVector<size, T> transpose (const ColumnVector< size, T > & vector) [inline]`

Returns:

The transpose of type `RowVector`.

5.3 Differentiator.hpp File Reference

```
#include "LowpassFilter.hpp"  
#include <math.h>
```

Classes

- class [Differentiator< T >](#)

This is the base class for differentiators.

5.4 Differentiator4O.hpp File Reference

```
#include "Differentiator.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [Differentiator4O< T >](#)

Fourth order differentiation followed by low-pass filtering.

5.5 GSLCompat.hpp File Reference

```
#include "Vector.hpp"
#include "gsl/gsl_matrix.h"
#include "gsl/gsl_vector.h"
```

Functions

- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< double > *q, gsl_matrix *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< char > *q, gsl_matrix_char *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< unsigned char > *q, gsl_matrix_uchar *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< short > *q, gsl_matrix_short *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< unsigned short > *q, gsl_matrix_ushort *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< int > *q, gsl_matrix_int *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< unsigned int > *q, gsl_matrix_uint *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< long > *q, gsl_matrix_long *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< unsigned long > *q, gsl_matrix_ulong *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< float > *q, gsl_matrix_float *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< long double > *q, gsl_matrix_long_double *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< double > *q, gsl_vector *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< char > *q, gsl_vector_char *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< unsigned char > *q, gsl_vector_uchar *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< short > *q, gsl_vector_short *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< unsigned short > *q, gsl_vector_ushort *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< int > *q, gsl_vector_int *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< unsigned int > *q, gsl_vector_uint *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< long > *q, gsl_vector_long *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< unsigned long > *q, gsl_vector_ulong *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< float > *q, gsl_vector_float *gsl)
- void [GSLCompat_vector](#) ([VectorBase](#)< long double > *q, gsl_vector_long_double *gsl)

5.5.1 Function Documentation

5.5.1.1 void [GSLCompat_matrix](#) ([MatrixBase](#)< double > *q, gsl_matrix *gsl)

Prototypes for typecasting to GSL data types. Note that the functions do not copy data between objects. Hence, changes made to contents of one type will reflect in the contents of the converted type. Supported data types: char, unsigned char, short, unsigned short, int, unsigned int, long, unsigned long, float, double, long double. Obtain a `gsl_matrix` pointer from a [Matrix](#) pointer for data type double. Subsequent modification of one object will be reflected in the other.

Parameters:

- q* A pointer to QMath object
- gsl* A pointer to GSL object

- 5.5.1.2 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< char > * *q*, gsl_matrix_char * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.3 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< unsigned char > * *q*, gsl_matrix_uchar * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.4 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< short > * *q*, gsl_matrix_short * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.5 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< unsigned short > * *q*, gsl_matrix_ushort * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.6 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< int > * *q*, gsl_matrix_int * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.7 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< unsigned int > * *q*, gsl_matrix_uint * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.8 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< long > * *q*, gsl_matrix_long * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.9 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< unsigned long > * *q*, gsl_matrix_ulong * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.10 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< float > * *q*, gsl_matrix_float * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.11 void GSLCompat_matrix ([MatrixBase](#)< long double > * *q*, gsl_matrix_long_double * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.12 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< double > * *q*, gsl_vector * *gsl*)

Obtain an `gsl_vector` pointer from a [Vector](#) pointer for data type double. Subsequent modification of one object will be reflected in the other.

Parameters:

- q* A pointer to QMath object
- gsl* A pointer to GSL object

- 5.5.1.13 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< char > * *q*, gsl_vector_char * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.14 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< unsigned char > * *q*, gsl_vector_uchar * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.15 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< short > * *q*, gsl_vector_short * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.16 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< unsigned short > * *q*, gsl_vector_ushort * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.17 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< int > * *q*, gsl_vector_int * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.18 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< unsigned int > * *q*, gsl_vector_uint * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.19 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< long > * *q*, gsl_vector_long * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.20 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< unsigned long > * *q*, gsl_vector_ulong * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.21 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< float > * *q*, gsl_vector_float * *gsl*)
- 5.5.1.22 void GSLCompat_vector ([VectorBase](#)< long double > * *q*, gsl_vector_long_double * *gsl*)

5.6 HighpassFilter.hpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include <math.h>
```

Classes

- class [HighpassFilter< T >](#)
A high-pass second order butterworth filter.

Defines

- #define [M_PI](#) 3.14159265358979323846

5.6.1 Define Documentation

5.6.1.1 #define M_PI 3.14159265358979323846

5.7 Integrator.hpp File Reference

Classes

- class [Integrator< T >](#)

The base class for integrators.

5.8 LowpassFilter.hpp File Reference

```
#include <math.h>
```

Classes

- class [LowpassFilter< T >](#)
A second order butterworth lowpass filter.

Defines

- #define [M_PI](#) 3.14159265358979323846

5.8.1 Define Documentation

5.8.1.1 #define M_PI 3.14159265358979323846

5.9 MathException.hpp File Reference

Classes

- class [MathException](#)
Run-time exception handling for the math library.

Typedefs

- typedef enum [_QMathException](#) [QMathException_t](#)

Enumerations

- enum [_QMathException](#) {
[QMathException_unknown](#) = 0x00, [QMathException_illegalIndex](#) = 0x01, [QMathException_singular](#) = 0x02, [QMathException_divideByZero](#) = 0x03,
[QMathException_incompatibleSize](#) = 0x04, [QMathException_typeMismatch](#) = 0x05, [QMathException_dimensionTooLarge](#) = 0x06 }
Supported exception types.

Variables

- struct {
[QMathException_t](#) error
char * [errorMsg](#)
} [QMathExceptions](#) []

5.9.1 Typedef Documentation

5.9.1.1 typedef enum [_QMathException](#) [QMathException_t](#)

5.9.2 Enumeration Type Documentation

5.9.2.1 enum [_QMathException](#)

Supported exception types.

Enumerator:

- [QMathException_unknown](#) Undocumented error.
- [QMathException_illegalIndex](#) Illegal index.
- [QMathException_singular](#) Singular matrix.
- [QMathException_divideByZero](#) Division by 0.
- [QMathException_incompatibleSize](#) Operation between two non-conformable matrices.
- [QMathException_typeMismatch](#) Operation between incompatible data types (Ex: int and double).
- [QMathException_dimensionTooLarge](#) [Matrix](#) dimensions too large for the library to handle (Ex: calling [inverse\(\)](#) on matrices larger than 8 x 8.)

5.9.3 Variable Documentation

5.9.3.1 [QMathException_t](#) error

5.9.3.2 `char*` [errorMsg](#)

5.9.3.3 `struct { ... } QMathExceptions[]` `[static]`

5.10 Matrix.hpp File Reference

```
#include "MatrixBase.hpp"
#include "VectorBase.hpp"
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
#include <math.h>
```

Classes

- class [Matrix< nRows, nCols, T >](#)

Methods for mathematical operations on matrices.

Functions

- template<int r, int c, class T> [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) [operator+](#) (const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &lhs, const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &rhs)
- template<int r, int c, class T> [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) [operator-](#) (const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &lhs, const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &rhs)
- template<int r, int c, class T> [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) [operator *](#) (const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &lhs, const T &s)
- template<int r, int c, class T> [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) [operator *](#) (const T &s, const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &rhs)
- template<int r, int c, class T> [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) [operator/](#) (const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &lhs, const T &s)
- template<int r, int c, class T> std::ostream & [operator<<](#) (std::ostream &out, const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &m)
- template<int r, int c, class T> std::istream & [operator>>](#) (std::istream &in, [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &m)
- template<int r, int c, class T> bool [operator==](#) (const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &lhs, const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &rhs)
- template<int r, int c, class T> bool [operator!=](#) (const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &lhs, const [Matrix< r, c, T >](#) &rhs)

5.10.1 Function Documentation

- 5.10.1.1 `template<int r, int c, class T> Matrix<r,c,T> operator+ (const Matrix< r, c, T > & lhs, const Matrix< r, c, T > & rhs)`
- 5.10.1.2 `template<int r, int c, class T> Matrix<r,c,T> operator- (const Matrix< r, c, T > & lhs, const Matrix< r, c, T > & rhs)`
- 5.10.1.3 `template<int r, int c, class T> Matrix<r,c,T> operator * (const Matrix< r, c, T > & lhs, const T & s)`
- 5.10.1.4 `template<int r, int c, class T> Matrix<r, c, T> operator * (const T & s, const Matrix< r, c, T > & rhs)`
- 5.10.1.5 `template<int r, int c, class T> Matrix<r,c,T> operator/ (const Matrix< r, c, T > & lhs, const T & s)`
- 5.10.1.6 `template<int r, int c, class T> std::ostream& operator<< (std::ostream & out, const Matrix< r, c, T > & m)`
- 5.10.1.7 `template<int r, int c, class T> std::istream& operator>> (std::istream & in, Matrix< r, c, T > & m)`
- 5.10.1.8 `template<int r, int c, class T> bool operator== (const Matrix< r, c, T > & lhs, const Matrix< r, c, T > & rhs)`
- 5.10.1.9 `template<int r, int c, class T> bool operator!= (const Matrix< r, c, T > & lhs, const Matrix< r, c, T > & rhs)`

5.11 MatrixBase.hpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include "MathException.hpp"
#include "MatrixInitializer.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [MatrixBase< T >](#)

This is a pure virtual base class for [Matrix](#).

5.12 MatrixInitializer.hpp File Reference

```
#include "MathException.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [MatrixInitializer< T >](#)

This class is used internally by the library to initialize the [Matrix](#) and its derived class objects.

5.13 ODESolverRK4.hpp File Reference

```
#include "Vector.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [ODESolverRK4< T >](#)

Solver for ordinary differential equations using 4th order Runge Kutta method.

5.14 RowVector.hpp File Reference

```
#include "VectorBase.hpp"
#include "Matrix.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [RowVector< size, T >](#)

A class for row vectors.

Functions

- template<class T> [RowVector< 3, T >](#) [crossProduct](#) (const [RowVector< 3, T >](#) &v1, const [RowVector< 3, T >](#) &v2)
- template<int size, class T> [RowVector< size, T >](#) [elementProduct](#) (const [RowVector< size, T >](#) &v1, const [RowVector< size, T >](#) &v2)
- template<int size, class T> T [dotProduct](#) (const [RowVector< size, T >](#) &v1, const [RowVector< size, T >](#) &v2)
- template<int size, class T> [ColumnVector< size, T >](#) [transpose](#) (const [RowVector< size, T >](#) &vector)

5.14.1 Function Documentation

5.14.1.1 template<class T> [RowVector<3,T>](#) [crossProduct](#) (const [RowVector< 3, T >](#) &v1, const [RowVector< 3, T >](#) &v2)

Generates the cross product of two 3 dimensional row vectors.

Parameters:

v1,v2 The 3D row vector arguments.

Returns:

The cross product.

5.14.1.2 template<int size, class T> [RowVector<size, T>](#) [elementProduct](#) (const [RowVector< size, T >](#) &v1, const [RowVector< size, T >](#) &v2)

This function performs multiplication between two column vectors element-by-element.

Parameters:

v1,v2 The row vector arguments

Returns:

The product.

5.14.1.3 `template<int size, class T> T dotProduct (const RowVector< size, T > & v1, const RowVector< size, T > & v2)`

Dot (inner) product between two row vectors.

Parameters:

v1, v2 The row vector arguments.

Returns:

The scalar product.

5.14.1.4 `template<int size, class T> ColumnVector<size, T> transpose (const RowVector< size, T > & vector)`

return The transpose of the type `ColumnVector`.

5.15 Transform.hpp File Reference

```
#include "Matrix.hpp"
#include "ColumnVector.hpp"
#include "RowVector.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [Transform](#)

The class [Transform](#) represents a 4x4 homogeneous transformation matrix.

Functions

- [Transform operator *](#) (const [Transform](#) &firstTransform, const [Transform](#) &secondTransform)
- [Transform inverse](#) (const [Transform](#) &t)
- [Transform translation](#) (double x, double y, double z)
- [Transform xRotation](#) (double theta)
- [Transform yRotation](#) (double theta)
- [Transform zRotation](#) (double theta)
- [Transform vectorRotation](#) (const [ColumnVector](#)< 3, double > &vector, double theta)
- [Transform rpyRotation](#) (double roll, double pitch, double yaw)

5.15.1 Function Documentation

5.15.1.1 [Transform operator *](#) (const [Transform](#) & firstTransform, const [Transform](#) & secondTransform) [inline]

Overloading binary operator * for multiplication between two transforms.

5.15.1.2 [Transform inverse](#) (const [Transform](#) & t) [inline]

Returns:

The inverse of the transform *t*.

5.15.1.3 [Transform translation](#) (double x, double y, double z) [inline]

Returns:

A [Transform](#) representing a translation of *x*, *y* and *z* units in the X, Y and Z directions.

5.15.1.4 [Transform xRotation](#) (double theta)

Returns:

A [Transform](#) representing a rotation of angle *theta* radians about the X axis.

5.15.1.5 Transform yRotation (double *theta*)

Returns:

A *Transform* representing a rotation of angle *theta* about the Y axis.

5.15.1.6 Transform zRotation (double *theta*)

Returns:

A *Transform* representing a rotation of angle *theta* radians about the Z axis.

5.15.1.7 Transform vectorRotation (const *ColumnVector*< 3, double > & *vector*, double *theta*)

Returns:

A *Transform* representing a rotation of angle *theta* radians about an arbitrary vector *vector*.

5.15.1.8 Transform rpyRotation (double *roll*, double *pitch*, double *yaw*) [inline]

Sets the rotational part of the transform matrix from the *roll*, *pitch* and *yaw* angles as described in the following: M. W. Spong, and M. Vidyasagar, Robot Dynamics and Control, John Wiley and Sons, ISBN: 047161243, 1989. The rotational part of the *Transform* matrix is obtained by first defining a rotation about X axis by *yaw* radians, then a rotation about the Y axis by *pitch* radians and finally a rotation about the Z axis by *roll* radians, all rotations being relative to a fixed XYZ frame.

Parameters:

yaw Rotation about the X axis.

pitch Successive rotation about the Y axis.

roll Successive rotation about the Z axis.

Returns:

A transformation matrix with the rotation matrix set.

5.16 Vector.hpp File Reference

```
#include "ColumnVector.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [Vector< size, T >](#)

The class [Vector](#) provides is equivalent to a [ColumnVector](#) object.

5.17 VectorBase.hpp File Reference

```
#include <iostream>
#include "MathException.hpp"
#include "MatrixInitializer.hpp"
```

Classes

- class [VectorBase< T >](#)

The pure virtual base class for [ColumnVector](#), [RowVector](#) and [Vector](#) classes.

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