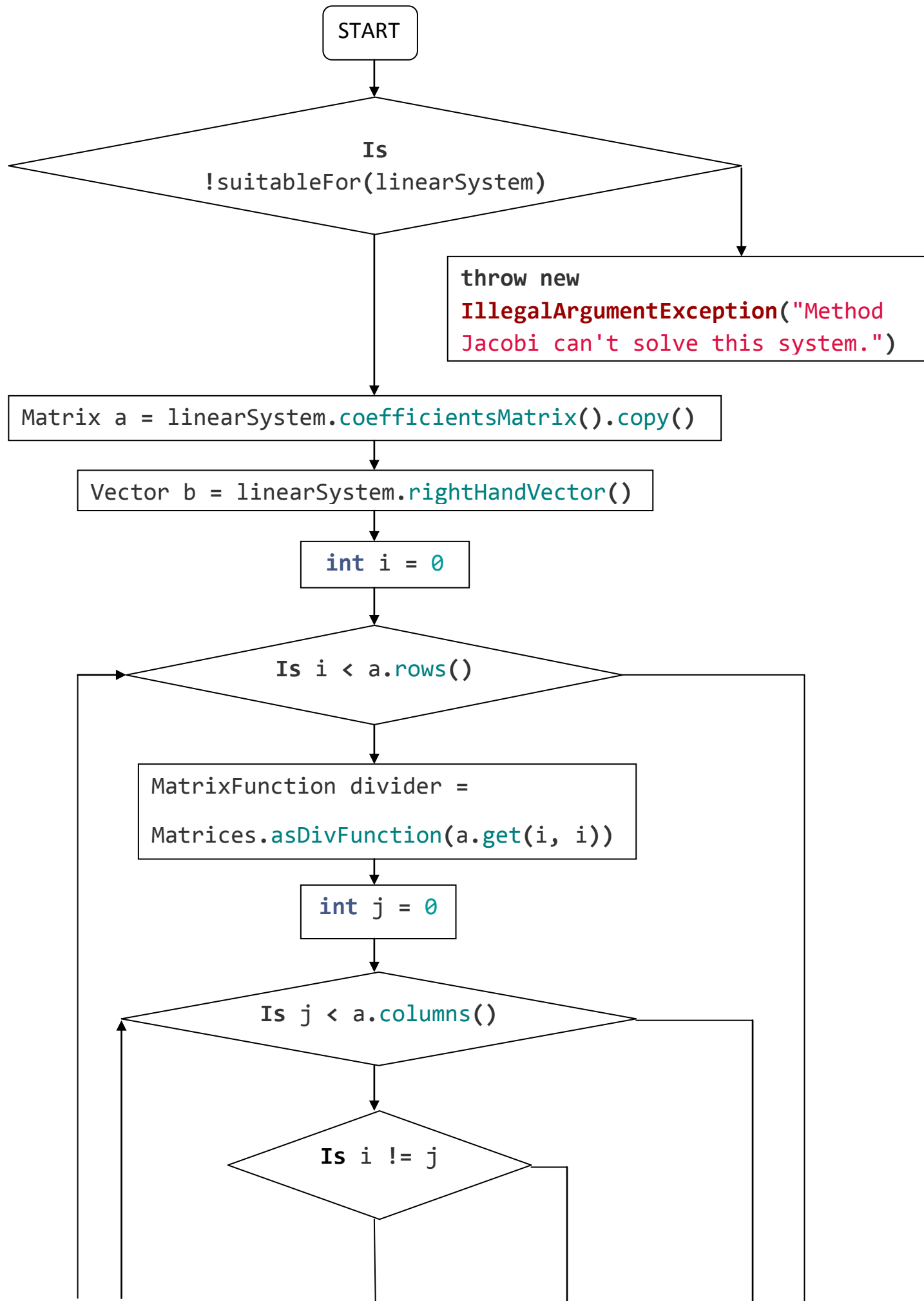


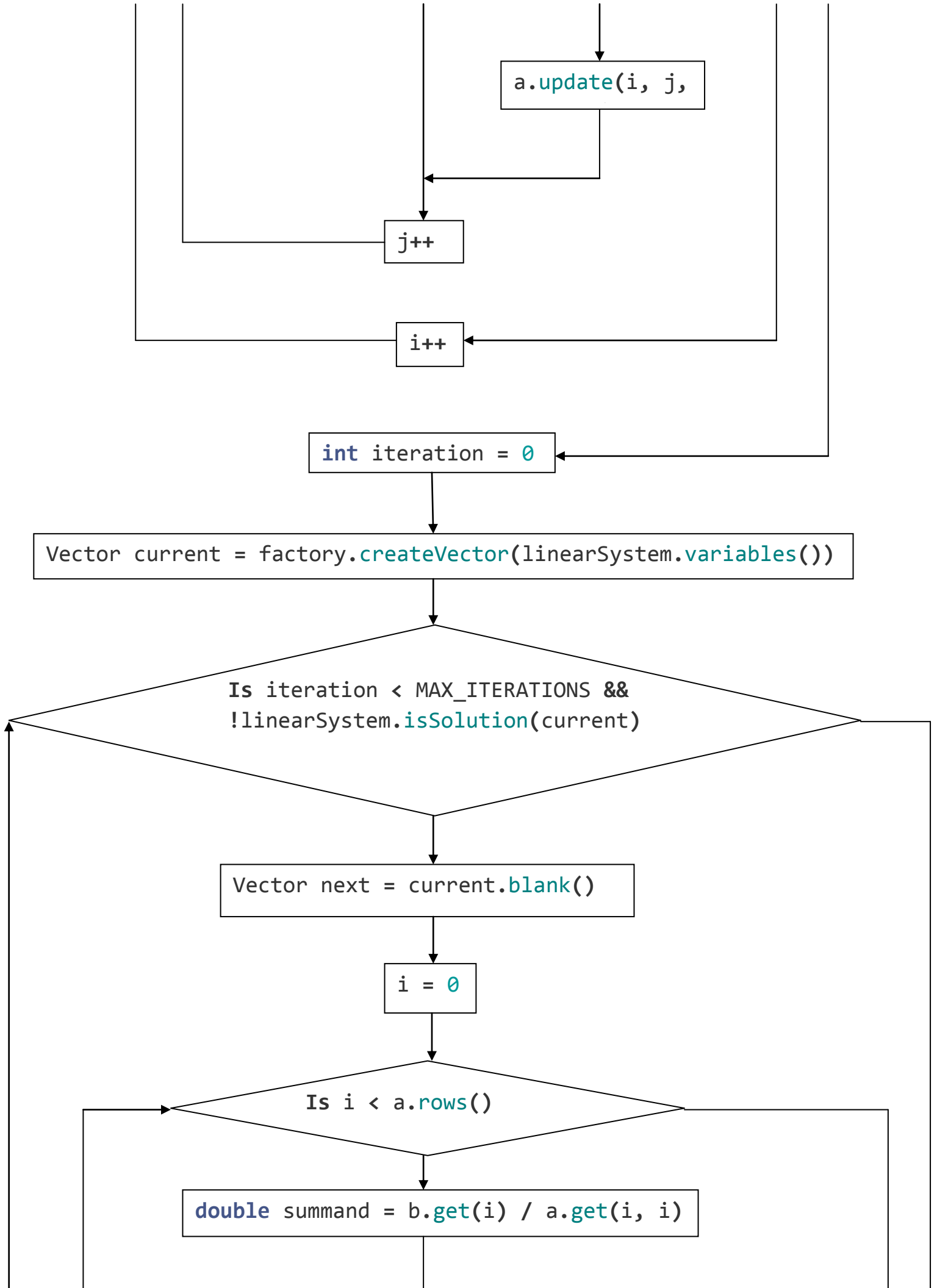
Inverse() method

The `inverse()` method first verifies that the matrix is invertible. If it is not, an exception is thrown and the program crashes. A new `Matrix` object "result" is created with the rows and columns of the matrix to be inverted. For each row of the result `Matrix`, a new `linearSystem` object "system" is created with parameters matrix, and a vector "b" made up of zeros and a single 1. The `solve()` method in the system class is called and returns a vector to a new `Vector` object "x". The row in the "result" matrix being evaluated then becomes "x". Finally, matrix "result" is returned. If any exception is thrown after the new `linearSystem` object is created, the program will end.

Solve() method

The `solve()` method first verifies that the `linearSystem` object is suitable. If not, an exception is thrown and the program ends. For every row of the matrix, a new `MatrixFunction` object "divider" is created using the part of the matrix that forms a diagonal. Then for every column that is not part of the diagonal, the `update()` method is called on the matrix "a". Iterations then start and for every iteration, a `Vector` "current" is modified every time with another "next" vector to get closer to the desired vector. The "next" vector is produced by inserting a double "summand" into all its components. Summand is obtained with matrix "a" and `Vector` "b"; summand is different for every row of matrix "a". After the iterations are finished, the desired "current" `Vector` will be returned.





j = 0

Is j < a.columns()

Is i != j

summand -= a.get(i, j) *

j++

next.set(i, summand)

i++

current = next

iteration++

return current

END

