

My Project

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Chapter 1

Lin_Alg

Library for Linear Algebra. Work in progress!

Chapter 2

Hierarchical Index

2.1 Class Hierarchy

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

Matrix	7
SquareMatrix	17
Polynomial	16
Vector	18

Chapter 3

Class Index

3.1 Class List

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

Matrix	Class implementing a 2D matrix	7
Polynomial	16
SquareMatrix	17
Vector	18

Chapter 4

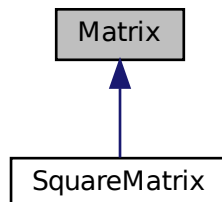
Class Documentation

4.1 Matrix Class Reference

Class implementing a 2D matrix.

```
#include <Matrix.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for Matrix:



Public Member Functions

- **Matrix** ()
*Construct a new empty **Matrix** object.*
- **Matrix** (int m, int n)
*Construct a new **Matrix** object with dimensions $m \times n$.*
- **Matrix** (std::initializer_list< std::initializer_list< double > > init, bool byColumns=false)
- std::pair< int, int > **order** () const
Gives the dimensions of the matrix as the std::pair {num_rows, num_columns}.
- const double & **at** (int i, int j) const
Returns a const reference to the (i,j)th element of the matrix.
- double & **at** (int i, int j)
Returns a reference to the (i,j)th element of the matrix.

- const [Vector](#) & [at](#) (int i) const
Returns a reference to the ith column of the matrix.
- [Vector](#) & [at](#) (int i)
- [Matrix operator*](#) (const [Matrix](#) &m)
Returns the product of two matrices.
- [Matrix transpose](#) (bool modify=false)
Returns a new matrix which is the transpose of the original matrix.
- [Matrix cef](#) (bool modify=false)
Returns one possible column echelon form of the given matrix.
- [Matrix cef](#) (bool modify=false) const
Returns one possible column echelon form of the given matrix.
- [Matrix rcef](#) (bool modify=false)
Returns the reduced column echelon form of the given matrix.
- [Matrix rref](#) (bool modify=false)
Returns the reduced row echelon form of the given matrix.
- void [augment](#) (const [Matrix](#) &other)
- [Matrix GramSchmidt](#) (bool modify=false)
Runs the Gram-Schmidt algorithm on the columns of a copy of the given matrix.
- void [Mj](#) (int j, double c, bool columnOperation=false)
Multiplies a given row/column at the jth index of the matrix with a nonzero scalar c.
- void [Pjk](#) (int j, int k, bool columnOperation=false)
Swaps the row/column at index j with the row/column at index k.
- void [Ejk](#) (int j, int k, double lambda, bool columnOperation=false)
 *$C_j = C_j + \lambda * C_k$ (if columnOperation is true), $R_j = R_j + \lambda * R_k$ otherwise.*
- void [elementaryColumnOperation](#) (const std::string &type, int j, int k, double lambda=0)
- void [elementaryRowOperation](#) (const std::string &type, int j, int k, double lambda=0)
- int [rank](#) () const
- std::pair< [Matrix](#), [Matrix](#) > [QR](#) ()
- std::vector< [Vector](#) >::const_iterator [begin](#) () const
- std::vector< [Vector](#) >::const_iterator [end](#) () const

Protected Member Functions

- [Matrix](#) & [cef](#) (int start_row, int start_col)
- [Matrix](#) & [rcef](#) (int start_row, int start_col)
- int [size](#) () const

Protected Attributes

- std::vector< [Vector](#) > [mat](#)

4.1.1 Detailed Description

Class implementing a 2D matrix.

Note

All indices start from 0.

An empty matrix has order (0,0).

4.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.1.2.1 Matrix() [1/2]

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

Construct a new empty [Matrix](#) object.

4.1.2.2 Matrix() [2/2]

```
Matrix::Matrix (
    int m,
    int n ) [inline]
```

Construct a new [Matrix](#) object with dimensions m*n.

Parameters

<i>m</i>	Number of rows in the matrix
<i>n</i>	Number of columns in the matrix

4.1.3 Member Function Documentation

4.1.3.1 at() [1/3]

```
const Vector& Matrix::at (
    int i ) const [inline]
```

Returns a reference to the ith column of the matrix.

Parameters

<i>i</i>	index of the column
----------	---------------------

Returns

```
const std::vector<Vector>&
```

4.1.3.2 at() [2/3]

```
double& Matrix::at (
    int i,
    int j ) [inline]
```

Returns a reference to the (i,j)th element of the matrix.

Parameters

<i>i</i>	row number of the required element
<i>j</i>	column number of the required element

Returns

const double&

4.1.3.3 at() [3/3]

```
const double& Matrix::at (
    int i,
    int j ) const [inline]
```

Returns a const reference to the (i,j)th element of the matrix.

Parameters

<i>i</i>	row number of the required element
<i>j</i>	column number of the required element

Returns

const double&

4.1.3.4 cef() [1/2]

```
Matrix Matrix::cef (
    bool modify = false ) [inline]
```

Returns one possible column echelon form of the given matrix.

Parameters

<i>modify</i>	if modify is true, then the given matrix is changed to its column echelon form
---------------	--

Returns

[Matrix](#) one possible column echelon form of the given matrix

4.1.3.5 cef() [2/2]

```
Matrix Matrix::cef (
    bool modify = false ) const [inline]
```

Returns one possible column echelon form of the given matrix.

Parameters

<i>modify</i>	throws an exception if modify is true, since a const matrix cannot be modified
---------------	--

Returns

[Matrix](#) one possible column echelon form of the given matrix

4.1.3.6 Ejk()

```
void Matrix::Ejk (
    int j,
    int k,
    double lambda,
    bool columnOperation = false ) [inline]
```

$C_j = C_j + \lambda C_k$ (if columnOperation is true), $R_j = R_j + \lambda R_k$ otherwise.

Parameters

<i>j</i>	
<i>k</i>	
<i>lambda</i>	
<i>columnOperation</i>	

4.1.3.7 elementaryColumnOperation()

```
void Matrix::elementaryColumnOperation (
    const std::string & type,
    int j,
    int k,
    double lambda = 0 ) [inline]
```

Parameters

<i>type</i>	
<i>j</i>	
<i>k</i>	
<i>lambda</i>	

4.1.3.8 elementaryRowOperation()

```
void Matrix::elementaryRowOperation (
    const std::string & type,
    int j,
    int k,
    double lambda = 0 ) [inline]
```

Parameters

<i>type</i>	
<i>j</i>	
<i>k</i>	
<i>lambda</i>	

4.1.3.9 GramSchmidt()

```
Matrix Matrix::GramSchmidt (
    bool modify = false )
```

Runs the Gram-Schmidt algorithm on the columns of a copy of the given matrix.

Parameters

<i>modify</i>	if true, then the given matrix is modified.
---------------	---

Returns

[Matrix](#)

4.1.3.10 Mj()

```
void Matrix::Mj (
    int j,
```



```
double c,  
bool columnOperation = false ) [inline]
```

Multiplies a given row/column at the jth index of the matrix with a nonzero scalar c.

Parameters

<i>j</i>	index of the row/column
<i>c</i>	Scalar which is to be multiplied
<i>columnOperation</i>	Multiplies the jth column by c if true, else multiplies the jth row by c.

4.1.3.11 operator*()

```
Matrix Matrix::operator* (
    const Matrix & m )
```

Returns the product of two matrices.

Returns

Matrix Product of the two matrices

4.1.3.12 order()

```
std::pair<int,int> Matrix::order ( ) const [inline]
```

Gives the dimensions of the matrix as the std::pair {num_rows, num_columns}.

Returns

std::pair<int,int>

4.1.3.13 Pjk()

```
void Matrix::Pjk (
    int j,
    int k,
    bool columnOperation = false ) [inline]
```

Swaps the row/column at index j with the row/column at index k.

Parameters

<i>j</i>	
<i>k</i>	
<i>columnOperation</i>	If true, then the jth and kth columns are swapped, otherwise rows are swapped.

4.1.3.14 rcef()

```
Matrix Matrix::rcef (
    bool modify = false ) [inline]
```

Returns the reduced column echelon form of the given matrix.

Parameters

<i>modify</i>	if modify is true, then the given matrix is changed to its reduced column echelon form
---------------	--

Returns

[Matrix](#) one possible reduced column echelon form of the given matrix

4.1.3.15 rref()

```
Matrix Matrix::rref (
    bool modify = false ) [inline]
```

Returns the reduced row echelon form of the given matrix.

Parameters

<i>modify</i>	if modify is true, then the given matrix is changed to its reduced row echelon form
---------------	---

Returns

[Matrix](#) one possible reduced row echelon form of the given matrix

4.1.3.16 transpose()

```
Matrix Matrix::transpose (
    bool modify = false ) [inline]
```

Returns a new matrix which is the transpose of the original matrix.

Parameters

<i>modify</i>	if modify is true, then the given matrix is changed to its transpose
---------------	--

Returns

[Matrix](#) transpose of the given matrix

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

- Matrix.h
- Matrix.cpp

4.2 Polynomial Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- **Polynomial** (std::initializer_list< double > i, char x='x')
- **Polynomial** (char x='x')
- **Polynomial** (double d)
- int **degree** () const
- [Polynomial](#) **operator+** (const [Polynomial](#) p) const
- [Polynomial](#) **operator-** (const [Polynomial](#) p) const

Protected Attributes

- std::vector< double > **vec**
- char **variable**

Friends

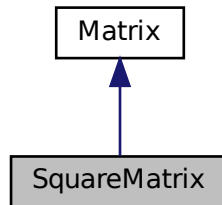
- [Polynomial](#) **operator-** (const [Polynomial](#) p)
- void **print** (const [Polynomial](#), int, bool)

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

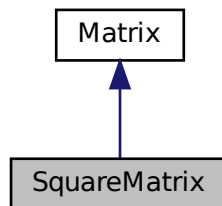
- Polynomial.h

4.3 SquareMatrix Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for SquareMatrix:



Collaboration diagram for SquareMatrix:



Public Member Functions

- **SquareMatrix** (int m, bool Identity=false)
- **SquareMatrix** (std::initializer_list< std::initializer_list< double > > i)
- **SquareMatrix** (const [Matrix](#) &m)
- int **order** () const
- double **det** () const
- [SquareMatrix](#) **inverse** () const

Additional Inherited Members

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

- [squareMatrix.h](#)

4.4 Vector Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- [Vector](#) ()
Construct a new empty [Vector](#) object.
- [Vector](#) (std::initializer_list< double > init)
Construct a new [Vector](#) object from an initializer list.
- [Vector](#) (int n)
Construct a new [Vector](#) object and initialize it to the n-dimensional zero vector.
- [~Vector](#) ()
Default destructor.
- bool [isZero](#) () const
Check if the vector is a zero vector.
- int [size](#) () const
returns the dimension/length/size of the vector.
- double & [operator\[\]](#) (int index)
access the element at the index-th index of the vector. Throws out_of_range error if the index is invalid.
- const double & [operator\[\]](#) (int index) const
access (read-only) the element at the index-th index of the vector. Throws out_of_range error if the index is invalid.
- double & [at](#) (int index)
access the element at the index-th index of the vector. Throws out_of_range error if the index is invalid.
- const double & [at](#) (int index) const
access (read-only) the element at the index-th index of the vector. Throws out_of_range error if the index is invalid.
- [Vector operator+](#) (const [Vector](#) &v) const
computes the sum of self and [Vector](#) v.
- [Vector operator-](#) (const [Vector](#) &v) const
computes the difference of self and [Vector](#) v.
- [Vector operator*](#) (const double &d) const
computes the product of self and double d.
- [Vector operator/](#) (double d) const
returns the vector obtained by dividing self by double d. Throws an exception if d is zero.
- const [Vector](#) & [operator+=](#) (const [Vector](#) &v)
adds [Vector](#) v to self. Returns a const reference to self for chaining like so: v2 += (v1 += v);
- const [Vector](#) & [operator-=](#) (const [Vector](#) &v)
subtracts [Vector](#) v from self. Returns a const reference to self for chaining like so: v2 += (v1 -= v);
- const [Vector](#) & [operator*=](#) (const double &factor)
*multiplies self by factor. Returns a const reference to self for chaining like so: v2 = (v1 *= 3);*
- const [Vector](#) & [operator/=](#) (double factor)
divides self by factor. Returns a const reference to self for chaining like so: v2 = (v1 /= 3);
- double [dot](#) (const [Vector](#) &v) const
Computes the dot product of Vectors self and v. Raises invalid_argument error if the dimensions do not match.
- double [norm](#) (int k=2) const
Computes the k-norm of the [Vector](#).
- [Vector normalized](#) (bool modify=false, int k=2)
Normalizes the [Vector](#) according to its k-norm. throws invalid_argument exception when the k-norm is 0.
- std::vector< double >::const_iterator [begin](#) () const
- std::vector< double >::const_iterator [end](#) () const

Protected Member Functions

- [Vector set_component_to_1](#) (int index, bool modify=false)
scales the vector such that the element at the index is now 1. Throws an exception if the element at the index is 0.
- void **push_back** (const double &d)

Friends

- class **Matrix**

4.4.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

4.4.1.1 [Vector\(\)](#) [1/3]

```
Vector::Vector ( ) [inline]
```

Construct a new empty [Vector](#) object.

4.4.1.2 [Vector\(\)](#) [2/3]

```
Vector::Vector (
    std::initializer_list< double > init ) [inline]
```

Construct a new [Vector](#) object from an initializer list.

Parameters

<i>init</i>	The initializer list from where to construct the vector
-------------	---

4.4.1.3 [Vector\(\)](#) [3/3]

```
Vector::Vector (
    int n ) [inline]
```

Construct a new [Vector](#) object and initialize it to the n-dimensional zero vector.

Parameters

<i>n</i>	the dimension of the vector
----------	-----------------------------

4.4.2 Member Function Documentation

4.4.2.1 `at()` [1/2]

```
double& Vector::at (
    int index ) [inline]
```

access the element at the index-th index of the vector. Throws `out_of_range` error if the index is invalid.

Parameters

<i>index</i>	index of the required value.
--------------	------------------------------

Returns

`double&`. the element at the required index.

4.4.2.2 `at()` [2/2]

```
const double& Vector::at (
    int index ) const [inline]
```

access (read-only) the element at the index-th index of the vector. Throws `out_of_range` error if the index is invalid.

Parameters

<i>index</i>	index of the required value.
--------------	------------------------------

Returns

`const double&`. A const reference to the element at the required index.

4.4.2.3 `dot()`

```
double Vector::dot (
    const Vector & v ) const
```

Computes the dot product of Vectors `self` and `v`. Raises `invalid_argument` error if the dimensions do not match.

Parameters

<i>v</i>	The vector to compute the dot product with.
----------	---

Returns

double. The computed dot product

4.4.2.4 isZero()

```
bool Vector::isZero ( ) const [inline]
```

Check if the vector is a zero vector.

Returns

true if the vector is zero
false otherwise

4.4.2.5 norm()

```
double Vector::norm (
    int k = 2 ) const
```

Computes the k-norm of the [Vector](#).

Parameters

<i>k</i> .	The norm required. Defaults to 2.
------------	-----------------------------------

Returns

double. The computed norm.

4.4.2.6 normalized()

```
Vector Vector::normalized (
    bool modify = false,
    int k = 2 )
```

Normalizes the [Vector](#) according to its k-norm. throws `invalid_argument` exception when the k-norm is 0.

Parameters

<i>modify</i>	if true, normalizes self itself. Otherwise returns a new normalized Vector .
<i>k</i>	The type of norm required.

Returns

[Vector](#). Either self(if modify is true) or a new [Vector](#). In each case the returned [Vector](#) is normalized.

4.4.2.7 operator*()

```
Vector Vector::operator* (
    const double & d ) const
```

computes the product of self and double d.

Parameters

<i>v</i>	The multiplying factor
----------	------------------------

Returns

[Vector](#). The result of multiplication.

4.4.2.8 operator*=()

```
const Vector & Vector::operator*= (
    const double & factor )
```

multiplies self by factor. Returns a const reference to self for chaining like so: v2 = (v1 *= 3);

Parameters

<i>v</i>	The double that is to be multiplied to self
----------	---

Returns

const [Vector](#)&.

4.4.2.9 operator+()

```
Vector Vector::operator+ (
    const Vector & v ) const
```

computes the sum of self and [Vector](#) v.

Parameters

<code>v</code>	The Vector to add
----------------	-----------------------------------

Returns

[Vector](#). The result of addition.

4.4.2.10 operator+=()

```
const Vector & Vector::operator+= (
    const Vector & v )
```

adds [Vector](#) v to self. Returns a const reference to self for chaining like so: `v2 += (v1 += v);`

Parameters

<code>v</code>	The vector that is to be added to self
----------------	--

Returns

const [Vector](#)&.

4.4.2.11 operator-()

```
Vector Vector::operator- (
    const Vector & v ) const
```

computes the difference of self and [Vector](#) v.

Parameters

<code>v</code>	The Vector to subtract
----------------	--

Returns

[Vector](#). The result of subtraction.

4.4.2.12 operator-=()

```
const Vector & Vector::operator-= (
    const Vector & v )
```

subtracts [Vector](#) v from self. Returns a const reference to self for chaining like so: `v2 += (v1 -= v);`

Parameters

v	The vector that is to be subtracted from self
-----	---

Returns

const [Vector](#)&.

4.4.2.13 operator/()

```
Vector Vector::operator/ (
    double d ) const
```

returns the vector obtained by dividing self by double d. Throws an exception if d is zero.

Parameters

v	The (nonzero)factor to divide by
-----	----------------------------------

Returns

[Vector](#). The result of division.

4.4.2.14 operator/=()

```
const Vector & Vector::operator/= (
    double factor )
```

divides self by factor. Returns a const reference to self for chaining like so: $v2 = (v1 /= 3)$;

Parameters

v	The double by which self is to be divided
-----	---

Returns

const [Vector](#)&.

4.4.2.15 operator[]() [1/2]

```
double& Vector::operator[] (
    int index ) [inline]
```

access the element at the index-th index of the vector. Throws `out_of_range` error if the index is invalid.

Parameters

<i>index</i>	index of the required value.
--------------	------------------------------

Returns

double&. the element at the required index.

4.4.2.16 operator[]() [2/2]

```
const double& Vector::operator[] (
    int index ) const [inline]
```

access (read-only) the element at the index-th index of the vector. Throws `out_of_range` error if the index is invalid.

Parameters

<i>index</i>	index of the required value.
--------------	------------------------------

Returns

const double&. A non-modifiable reference to the element at the required index.

4.4.2.17 set_component_to_1()

```
Vector Vector::set_component_to_1 (
    int index,
    bool modify = false ) [protected]
```

scales the vector such that the element at the index is now 1. Throws an exception if the element at the index is 0.

Parameters

<i>index</i>	The index to set to 1
<i>modify</i>	modifies the vector itself to be the scaled version if true. Returns a copy of the scaled object otherwise.

Returns

Vector

4.4.2.18 size()

```
int Vector::size ( ) const [inline]
```

returns the dimension/length/size of the vector.

Note

see also len and dim.

Returns

int. The dimension of the vector

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

- Vector.h
- Vector.cpp

Chapter 5

Example Documentation

5.1 Matrix

Construct a new [Matrix](#) object from the given initializer list(`{{1,2},{3,4},{5,6}}`) creates a 3*2 matrix when `byColumns` is false and a 2*3 matrix when `byColumns` is true.

Parameters

<i>init</i>	Initializer list used to create the matrix.
<i>byColumns</i>	True if the initializer list contains columns of the matrix, and false otherwise.

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