Illustration of Code

This code basically calculates the inverse of matrix and what more it does is interesting, it uses the cached data to increasing the processing speed i.e it checks if the inverse of matrix is already present in the cached memory. If so then it uses it otherwise it calculates it.

Functions

This function helps to store the inverse of matrix in cached memory and returns the cached data if present.

What this function do is basically check if the inverse is already present in cached memory or not, and if it is present it returns it, otherwise it calculates the inverse of matrix.

```
cacheSolve <- function(x, ...) {
    inverse <- x$get_inverse_of_matrix()
    if(!is.null(inverse)){
        message("Using the cached data and returning it")
        return(inverse)
    }
    else{
        data <- x$getmatrix()
        inverse<- solve(data,...)
        x$set_inverse_of_matrix(inverse)
        inverse
}</pre>
```

```
fun <- makeCacheMatrix()</pre>
a <- matrix(c(2,42,6,22),nrow=2,ncol=2)
fun$setmatrix(a)
# Checking if matrix is stored
fun$getmatrix()
##
      [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 2 6
## [2,] 42
              22
cacheSolve(fun)
##
             [,1]
                          [,2]
## [1,] -0.1057692 0.028846154
## [2,] 0.2019231 -0.009615385
cacheSolve(fun)
## Using the cached data and returning it
             [,1]
                          [,2]
## [1,] -0.1057692 0.028846154
## [2,] 0.2019231 -0.009615385
```

This time the cached data is used