

Task for OOP

deadline: Jan 9, 2012, 11:00 Uhr

11. Design and implement your own class `MyVector` for a dynamic vector from the scratch, i.e., without using available STL-containers or libraries, such that the following code can be executed:

```
1  int main()
2  {
3  MyVector aa(5);
4  for (int i=0; i<aa.size(); i++)  aa.Put(i,(i+1)*3.14);
5
6  aa[3] = 4.5;
7  cout << "aa: " << aa << endl;
8
9  const MyVector bb(aa);
10     MyVector cc, dd;
11
12  cc = bb + aa;
13  dd = bb + 2*aa;
14  cout << "dd: " << dd << endl;
15
16  cout << dd.Get(5);
17
18  return 0;
19 }
```

- You have to store the vector values in a dynamic array (member of class).
- It is necessary to implement all needed constructors, the destructor (free the memory!) and the assignment operator.
- Catch the `bad_alloc` exception in the main function if the memory allocation fails, see the tutorial.
Increase the vector size such that you experience that error in line 13, 12, 9 and 3 (in that order).
- Throw a `range_error` in the `Put`- and `Get`- methods whenever an index is out of range.
- Implement the arithmetic operators.
- Try also the new features of C++11 with `&&` (rvalue reference) in combination with move-constructor.

12. Implement the cg-method without preconditioning for solving the system of equations

$$Ax = b$$

with a symmetric, positive definite square matrix $A_{n \times n}$, right hand side b and solution vector x . For our tests we use the Hilbert matrix which is a dense matrix.

The algorithm has to be implemented using the boost-library (available in standard C++), especially by means of the included Basic Linear Algebra package uBLAS. Use the operators and function provided therein!!

Hint: Have also a look at the vast number of available libraries in boost.

(*) Funktioniert dies auch mit `compressed_matrix` oder `sparse_matrix`, siehe web?

13. Extend your vector class from exercise 11 by using expression templates such that the following operations are transformed at compile time (deadline: Jan 23, 2012).

```
1  int main()
2  {
3  MyVector aa(5),bb(5), cc(5), dd(5), ee(5);
4  double alfa(-1.5);
5  // initialize vectors;
6  ...
7
8  cc = aa + alfa*bb;
9  dd = alfa*aa + bb;
10 ee = aa/bb;           // elementwise
11
12 dd += cc - aa/alfa;
13
14 return 0;
15 }
```

Have a look at the wiki entry for expression templates. Try the appropriate code (colored) and apply the framework to your own vector class.