



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Mathematics & Computer Science
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJMCS_21918
Title of the Manuscript:	Matrix Inverse as by-product of Determinant
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	The determinant of a given square matrix is obtained as the product of pivot elements evaluated via the iterative matrix order condensation. It follows as the by-product the inverse of this matrix is then readily computed via the iterative matrix order expansion. The fast and straightforward basic iterative procedure involves only simple elementary arithmetical operations without any high mathematical process. Remarkably, the revised optimal iterative process will compute without fail the inverse of any square matrix within minutes, be it real or complex, singular or nonsingular, and amazingly enough even for size as huge as 999x999. The manually extended iteration process is finally developed to shorten the iteration process steps. * Some more remarks after the development of the main results would be helpful. * How the new algorithm developed in the appear compared with other existing ones?	As stated in Abstract and Conclusion Section, the optimal iteration process using MATLAB routine, $[\det M, \text{inv} M, p, s, rc] = \text{det_inv_p}(M)$, will never fail, no matter the given matrix M is non-singular or singular, real or complex, small or huge (~ 999).
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		I do not expect anyone can provide any square matrix that can disprove the results by applying my presented optimal iteration process.