

sum

```
sum(waveName [, x1, x2])
```

The sum function returns the sum of the wave elements for points from $x=x1$ to $x=x2$.

Details

The X scaling of the wave is used only to locate the points nearest to $x=x1$ and $x=x2$. To use point indexing, replace $x1$ with $\text{pnt2x}(waveName, pointNumber1)$, and a similar expression for $x2$.

If $x1$ and $x2$ are not specified, they default to $-\infty$ and $+\infty$, respectively.

If the points nearest to $x1$ or $x2$ are not within the point range of 0 to $\text{numpnts}(waveName)-1$, sum limits them to the nearest of point 0 or point $\text{numpnts}(waveName)-1$.

If any values in the point range are NaN, sum returns NaN.

Examples

```
Make/O/N=100 data; SetScale/I x 0,Pi,data
data=sin(x)
Print sum(data, 0,Pi)           // the entire point range, and no more
Print sum(data)                 // same as -infinity to +infinity
Print sum(data,Inf,-Inf)        // +infinity to -infinity
```

The following is printed to the history area:

```
Print sum(data, 0,Pi)           // the entire point range, and no more
63.0201
Print sum(data)                 // same as -infinity to +infinity
63.0201
Print sum(data,Inf,-Inf)        // +infinity to -infinity
63.0201
```

See Also

mean, area, SumSeries, SumDimension

SumDimension

```
SumDimension [flags] srcWave
```

The SumDimension operation sums values in *srcWave* along the specified dimension.

The SumDimension operation was added in Igor Pro 7.00.

Flags

/D=dimension	Specifies a zero-based dimension number. <i>dimension</i> =0: Rows <i>dimension</i> =1: Columns <i>dimension</i> =2: Layers <i>dimension</i> =3: Chunks If you omit /D the operation sums the highest dimension in the wave.
/DEST=destWave	Specifies the output wave created by the operation. If <i>destWave</i> already exists it is overwritten by the new results. If you omit /DEST the operation saves the data in W_SumDimension if the output wave is 1D or M_SumDimension otherwise.
/Y=type	Specifies the data type of the output wave. See WaveType for the supported values of type. If you omit /Y, the output wave is double precision. Pass -1 for type to force the output wave to have the same data type as <i>srcWave</i> .

Details

The operation sums one dimension of an N dimensional wave producing an output wave with N-1 dimensions except if *srcWave* is 1D wave in which case SumDimension produces a single point 1D output wave. For example, given a 4D wave of dimensions $\text{dim0} \times \text{dim1} \times \text{dim2} \times \text{dim3}$ and the command: