The Histogram operation is not multidimensional aware. See **Analysis on Multidimensional Waves** on page II-95 for details. In fact, the Histogram operation can be usefully applied to multidimensional waves, such as those that represent images. The /R flag will not work as expected, however.

Examples

```
// Create histogram of two sets of data.
Make/N=1000 data1=gnoise(1), data2=gnoise(1)
Make/N=1 histResult

// Sets bins, does histogram.
Histogram/B={-5,1,10} data1, histResult
Display histResult; ModifyGraph mode=5

// Accumulates into existing bins.
Histogram/A data2, histResult
```

See Also

Histograms on page III-125, **ImageHistogram**, **JointHistogram**, **TextHistogram**

References

Sturges, H.A., The choice of a class-interval, *J. Amer. Statist. Assoc.*, *21*, 65-66, 1926.

Scott, D., On optimal and data-based histograms, *Biometrika*, *66*, 605-610, 1979.

hyperG0F1

hyperG0F1(*b*, *z*)

The hyperG0F1 function returns the confluent hypergeometric limit function

$$ {}_0F_1(b;z) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^i}{i!(b)_i}, $$

where $(b)_i$ is the Pochhammer symbol

$$ (b)_i = b(b+1)...(b+i-1). $$

The series evaluation may be computationally intensive. You can abort the computation by pressing the **User Abort Key Combinations**.

See Also

The **hyperG1F1**, **hyperG2F1**, and **hyperGPFQ** functions.

References

The PFQ algorithm was developed by Warren F. Perger, Atul Bhalla, and Mark Nardin.

hyperG1F1

hyperG1F1(*a*, *b*, *z*)

The hyperG1F1 function returns the confluent hypergeometric function

$$ {}_1F_1(a,b,z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a)_n z^n}{(b)_n n!}, $$

where $(a)_n$ is the Pochhammer symbol

$$ (a)_n = a(a+1)\ldots(a+n-1). $$

The series evaluation may be computationally intensive. You can abort the computation by pressing the **User Abort Key Combinations**.