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>> help min
 MIN    Smallest component.
    For vectors, MIN(X) is the smallest element in X. For matrices,
    MIN(X) is a row vector containing the minimum element from each
    column. For N-D arrays, MIN(X) operates along the first
    non-singleton dimension.

    [Y,I] = MIN(X) returns the indices of the minimum values in vector I.
    If the values along the first non-singleton dimension contain more
    than one minimal element, the index of the first one is returned.

    MIN(X,Y) returns an array the same size as X and Y with the
    smallest elements taken from X or Y. Either one can be a scalar.

    [Y,I] = MIN(X,[],DIM) operates along the dimension DIM.

    When X is complex, the minimum is computed using the magnitude
    MIN(ABS(X)). In the case of equal magnitude elements, then the phase
    angle MIN(ANGLE(X)) is used.

    NaN's are ignored when computing the minimum. When all elements in X
    are NaN's, then the first one is returned as the minimum.

    Example: If X = [2 8 4    then min(X,[],1) is [2 3 4],
                     7 3 9]

       min(X,[],2) is [2     and min(X,5) is [2 5 4
                       3],                    5 3 5].

    See also max, median, mean, sort.

    Overloaded methods:
       timeseries/min
       distributed/min
       codistributed/min
       fints/min
       ordinal/min

    Reference page in Help browser
       doc min

fx >>
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