IDL 8.8.0 (Win32 x86\_64 m64).

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IDL> CD, 'C:\Users\user\Documents\IDL\_781035\W1\_IDL'

IDL> .go

% Compiled module: $MAIN$.

檔案不存在: 'idl\_1091\_w101.pro'.

1 2 3 4 5

IDL> .go

% Compiled module: $MAIN$.

檔案不存在: 'idl\_1091\_w101.pro'.

1 2 3 4 5

y= 8 3 9 2 7

IDL> .go

檔案不存在: 'idl\_1091\_w101.pro'.

% Compiled module: $MAIN$.

1 2 3 4 5

y= 8 4 2 5 1

IDL> .go

% Compiled module: $MAIN$.

1 2 3 4 5

y= 8 4 2 5 1

IDL> ?

IDL> **cd**, 'C:\Users\user\Documents\IDL\_781035'

IDL> **cd**, 'C:\Users\user\Documents\IDL\_781035\W1\_IDL'

IDL> **cd** d

cd d

^

% Syntax error.

IDL> **help**, d3

D3 UNDEFINED = <Undefined>

IDL> ? **end**

IDL> **doc\_library** **dist**

doc\_library dist

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% Syntax error.

IDL> **doc\_library**, 'dist'

% Compiled module: DOC\_LIBRARY.

----- Documentation for C:\Program Files\Harris\IDL88\lib\dist.pro

NAME:

DIST

PURPOSE:

Create a rectangular array in which each element is proportional

to its frequency. This array may be used for a variety

of purposes, including frequency-domain filtering and

making pretty pictures.

CATEGORY:

Signal Processing.

CALLING SEQUENCE:

Result = DIST(N [, M])

INPUTS:

N = number of columns in result.

M = number of rows in result. If omitted, N is used to return

a square array.

OUTPUTS:

Returns an (N,M) floating array in which:

R(i,j) = SQRT(F(i)^2 + G(j)^2) where:

F(i) = i IF 0 <= i <= n/2

= n-i IF i > n/2

G(i) = i IF 0 <= i <= m/2

= m-i IF i > m/2

SIDE EFFECTS:

None.

RESTRICTIONS:

None.

PROCEDURE:

Straightforward. The computation is done a row at a time.

MODIFICATION HISTORY:

Very Old.

SMR, March 27, 1991 - Added the NOZERO keyword to increase efficiency.

(Recomended by Wayne Landsman)

DMS, July, 1992. - Added M parameter to make non-square arrays.

CT, RSI, March 2000: Changed i^2 to i^2. to avoid overflow.

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IDL>