Subject: Re: BEGINNER ASKS FOR HELP!!!

Posted by davidf on Sat, 31 Jan 1998 08:00:00 GMT

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"Edoardo Marcora" <marcora@colorado.edu> writes:

- > I need to create a RANDOM square matrix that contains only three numbers 0,
- > 1, and (-1). There are two constraints though. I would like to tell the
- > program before it creates this matrix what the (at least approximate) RATIO
- > of 1 / (-1) should be and HOW MANY (at least approximately) 1 and (-1)
- > (total) are on each row of the matrix.

> For example, the input by the user would be:

NUMBER OF ELEMENTS PER ROW e.g., 6

>

>

> RATIO OF 1 / (-1) e.g., 0.5 (at the level of the matrix not of the row)

- NUMBER OF 1 AND (-1) (total) IN EACH ROW e.g., 3 (for example 0 0 0 1 1 -1)
- > I do not need the ratio and number of |1| per row to be exact, also an
- > approximation it's good.

Uh, Lord knows I'm no statistician, but doesn't this smell just a *wee* bit suspicious to you?

Put here you go. You can tell this little routine the ratio of 1s to -1s, and the density of the 1/-1 distribution. For example if I want the ratio of 1/-1 to be 0.5 and I want 40 percent (approximately) of the locations in the 10 by 10 array to be filled, I call the routine like this:

IDL> Random_Fill, 0.5, 0.40

The routine fills random locations in the array.

I can tell you that (on average) about 4 of the elements in any particular row will be filled. (It will actually be a little less, because my 1 and -1 locations can overlap.) But I leave it up to you to iron out the problems. This is just food for thought.

Cheers,	
David	
*************************************	**
PRO Random Fill, ratio, density	

```
; Ratio = pluses/minuses. Should be a float.
 ; Density = Percent of total squares occupied (e.g., 0.20)
On Error, 1
 ; Check parameter values.
 ; Assign defaults if necessary.
CASE N Params() OF
 0: BEGIN
   ratio = 1.0
   density = .40
   END
 1: BEGIN
   density = .40
   END
 ELSE:
ENDCASE
IF density LT 0.0 OR density GT 0.99 THEN $
 Message, 'Illegal density value.'
ratio = Float(ratio)
density = Fix(density * 100)
 ; How many 1s and -1s?
minus = Fix(density/(ratio + 1))
plus = density - minus
 ; Find random positions for 1s and -1s.
arrayPlus = Floor(RandomU(seed, plus) * 100)
arrayMinus = Floor(RandomU(seed, minus) * 100)
array = IntArr(100)
 ; Fill array with 1s.
array(arrayPlus) = 1
 ; Fill array with -1s. If the cell is already full,
 ; flip a coin to see if a +1 or -1 should be entered.
FOR j=0,N_Elements(arrayMinus)-1 DO BEGIN
 IF array(arrayMinus[i]) EQ 1 THEN BEGIN
   flip = Randomu(seed, 1)
   IF flip[0] LT 0.5 THEN array(arrayMinus[i]) = -1
 ENDIF ELSE array(arrayMinus[i]) = -1
```

ENDFOR

; Reformat to a 10-by-10 array.

array = Reform(array, 10, 10)
Print, array

Print, 'Number of 1s: ', plus Print, 'Number of -1s:', minus

a = Where(array EQ 1 OR array EQ -1, count)

Print, 'Number of non-zero values in array: ', count

END

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Coyote's Guide to IDL Programming: http://www.dfanning.com/