
Subject: Re: Inverting indices?

Posted by [dball](#) on Thu, 07 Jul 1994 15:57:28 GMT

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In article <2uslco\$m4k@highway.LeidenUniv.nl>, robijn@Strw.LeidenUniv.NL (Frank Robijn) writes:

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> In article <kkobayas.772907009@husc9.harvard.edu>,
> Ken Kobayashi <kkobayas@husc9.harvard.edu> wrote:
>>
>> Am I making sense? I just need to do j=OPPOSITE(i,10) so that when
>> i=[1,3,5] it'll return j=[0,2,4,6,7,8,9].
>>
>> I couldn't find a built-in routine that does this. I tried the following
>> code:
>>
>> FUNCTION opposite,idx,n
>> k = bytarr(n)
>> k(idx)=1
>> return,where(not k)
>> end
>>
>> but this didn't seem to work for some reason.
>
> A 'false' value in IDL is -1, not 1. So change k(idx)=1 to k(idx)=-1 and
> it will work.
>
> Frank
```

Well, to be correct, a 'true' value is any 'odd' value, i.e. LSB is 1. A 'false' value is any 'even' value, i.e. LSB is 0. The NOT operator does a bitwise NOT, so this works out. WHERE, however, returns indices of all *nonzero* elements, so use -1 because (NOT -1) is 0.

-- Dave
