
Subject: Re: combinatory analysis with restrictions
Posted by [Craig Markwardt](#) on Thu, 09 Dec 2004 06:41:01 GMT
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fleduc@lycos.com (Francois) writes:

> Hello,
>
> Considering 3 variables (a,b,c) that can take 11 discrete values
> between 0 and 1: [0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7, 0.8, 0.9,
> 1.0]

Why don't you make a 2D array of (11,11) corresponding to the sum of all possible values of A and B?

For each value of (A+B), the value of C is immediately determined as $1-(A+B)$, or it does not exist if $(A+B)>1$. Thus, for each entry in the matrix, you can read off A and B from the column and row labels, and C from $1-(A+B)$.

Good luck,
Craig

```
aa = lindgen(11) # (lonarr(11)+1) ;; A-only matrix
bb = (lonarr(11)+1) # lindgen(11) ;; B-only matrix
cc = 10-(AA+BB)
wh = where(cc GE 0)
a = wh MOD 11 & b = wh/11 & c = cc(wh)
```

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