Subject: Re: Fast computation of pairwise array element differences Posted by Jeremy Bailin on Sun, 04 Dec 2011 19:13:11 GMT

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On 12/4/11 11:28 AM, erik@bertram-kirn.de wrote:
> Hi folks,
>
> I have the following problem that I want to solve with IDL, but do not
> know how:
>
> I have a n^2 array (2D) with some arbitrary numercial data in it and a
> lengthscale L (let's say a certain number of cells smaller than n).
> What I want to do now is to compute all possible differences of
> elements in this 2D array that are L cells far away from each other,
> but *without using loops*!
>
  Of course, I could do the following (in pseudo code):
>
> diff = 0.d
>
 FOR x = 0, n do begin
>
     FOR y = 0, n do begin
>
       - Take array element (x, y)
>
       - Look for all cells that are L cells away from cell (x, y)
>
  (e.g. in a ring arround (x, y) with radius of L cells)
       - compute all differences from (x, y) to the other cells in a
>
> radius of L
       - Summ differences up in a variable diff
>
       - continue with next array element and compute next differences
  and so on...
     ENDFOR
> ENDFOR
>
> This is an easy mathematical operation. Nevertheless, for an array of
> 500 x 500 it takes about hours to step through all the looping
> processes and to calculate the sum of really all possible differences
  on a lengthscale of L cells...
>
> Does someone have another idea how to avoid the loops in this case and
  to compute all possible differences in such an array very easily?
>
>
  Thank you very much!
>
 Kind regards,
>
> Erik
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It sounds like you're trying to do a convolution with a kernel that looks something like (schematic):

000111000 001000100 01000010 0100-160010 01000010 001000100 000111000

(for a particular L of 3, say). If so, try looking at CONVOL, and also convolution via FFT.

-Jeremy.