Subject: Re: INTERPOLATE

Posted by on Wed, 06 Jun 2012 09:34:57 GMT

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Den onsdagen den 6:e juni 2012 kl. 10:42:40 UTC+2 skrev Laura:
> Hi,
>
> I've got a temporal serie, temperatures, and I've got some 0's I would like to interpolate so
that the serie is as complete as posible, with no blank spaces, e.g. no ceros. Is the Interpolate
function the correct one to employ in this case?? I'm having problems understanding the
location array, I thought I had only to look for the 0's in my serie, for example by
index= where (data eq 0, count)
>
> and then apply the interpolation function, I know I'm missing something but I simply don't
get it.
  The example that is on help contents:
  p = FINDGEN(4,4)
  PRINT, INTERPOLATE(p, [.5, 1.5, 2.5], [.5, 1.5, 2.5], /GRID)
>
  and prints the 3 by 3 array:
>
>
    2.50000 3.50000 4.50000
    6.50000 7.50000 8.50000
>
    10.5000 11.5000 12.5000
>
  corresponding to the locations:
>
>
  (.5,.5), (1.5,.5), (2.5,.5),
> (.5,1.5), (1.5, 1.5), (2.5, 1.5),
  (.5,2.5), (1.5, 2.5), (2.5, 2.5)
>
> what I know is that
>
  p[0,0] = 0.0000 \text{ or } p[0,3] = 12
>
>
  but what I don't get is why
>
>
> p[0.5,0.5]=0.00000
>
> or
>
> print, p[0.9,0.9]=0.0000
> Does that mean that p[0,0],p[0.5,0.5], and p[0.9,0.9] are equivalent??? How do I construct the
location array?
>
```

> Thank you

> Laura

Yes, p[0,0], p[0.5,0.5], and p[0.9,0.9] are equivalent because floating point indexes are turned into integers. So you are accessing the same element in the p array.

As for your own example, interpol might be easier to use than interpolate. Try this:

```
data=[1.,2.,3.,4.,0.,6.,7.,0.,9.]
data2=data
indx0=where(data eq 0.)
indx1=where(data ne 0.)
data2[indx0]=interpol(data[indx1],indx1,indx0)
print,data
print,data2
```

It will print out:

1.00000	2.00000	3.00000	4.00000	0.00000	6.00000
7.00000	0.00000	9.00000			

and

1.00000	2.00000	3.00000	4.00000	5.00000	6.00000
7.00000	8.00000	9.00000			

which I believe is what you wanted?