MINVAL

MINVAL returns the minimum value of a list or table of numeric expressions.

Syntax

1. MINVAL(Pno%, Ndim%, "ColLab$_1",.., "ColLab$_Ndim%", Limit)
2. MINVAL(0, Npoints%, x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2,..., Limit)
3. MINVAL(@ObjFn(..), Ndim%, @ObjColPar_1,.., @ObjColPar_Ndim%, Limit)
4. MINVAL(Telitab$, Ndim%, "ColLab$_1",.., "ColLab$_Ndim%", Limit)

Arguments

- Pno% is the number that refers to the TeLiTab sets in the Data slot. Pno% should be an integer value or a parameter which is assigned an integer value and is the number of the TeLiTab set in the expressions' data slot.
- Npoints% is the number of points (x,y) that are given in direct definition.
- @ObjFn() refers to the Object from which data will be used.
- TeLiTab$ refers to the string parameter that contains the TeLiTab.
- Ndim% is the number of dimensions (or columns in the table...).
- "ColLab$_1" and @ObjColPar_1 etc refer to the columns that will be used
- Limit is the bounary for the minimum value (see remarks)

Remarks

1. See also Telitab access for a generic description on the use of TeLiTab data
2. Similar to other Data analysis functions, the MINVAL is a convenient way to evaluate data. Please also look at these functions for syntax examples
3. Since MINVAL() is a selection mechanism, all parameters used in the list of expressions must have a DETERMINED value (Pno%=0) or should refer to an expression with DETERMINED values of its parameters. PENDING values are accepted but in the event of an iterative solution, convergence can not be guaranteed due to the non-continuous character of the MINVAL (and MAXVAL()) function.
4. Limit enables you to minimise the minimum selected value. When the minimum of the dataset is lower than Limit, the first value from the table above this Limit will be given

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