

transpose

keys:	[from]	<number>	source picture
	[to]	<number>	output picture

Use **transpose** to transpose pictures, that is, to interchange the x and y axes so that they are reflected in the top left/bottom right diagonal. **transpose** will transpose an image much faster than **extract**.

Examples

```
transpose display:3
```

This command transposes display picture 3.

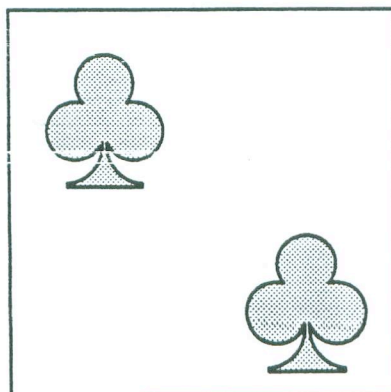
```
transpose 50 to 51
```

This command transposes picture 50 to 51.

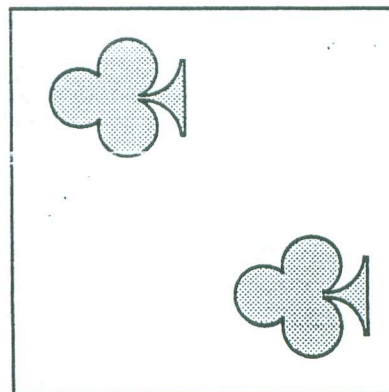
Description

transpose requires a square picture of a factorisable size. (Type **show sizes** for a list of suitable sizes). You can, of course, **cut** if necessary, to a suitable larger size, **transpose** and then **cut** again afterwards. The recorded picture origin is updated appropriately (rounded to the nearest pixel).

The diagram below shows the effect of the **transpose** command on an image.



source picture



output picture

transpose

Notes:

restrictions:

multi-layer pictures:

forms used internally:

see also:

image size must be square and factorisable

faulted

fp, complex

cut, extract, show

Defaults and Ranges

keys/options	defaults	range
[from]	current picture, held in the variable <i>select</i>	valid picture number
[to]	source picture	valid picture number