## Práctica 3 Visión Artificial

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- 3.1 Métodos de "background subtraction"
- 3.2 Métodos de agrupación de datos numéricos
- 3.3 Métodos de agrupación: Segmentación en el espacio RGB
- 3.4 (Opcional) Métodos de agrupación: Segmentación en el espacio RGB con Mean-shift
- 3.5 Extracción de descriptores
- a. ¿A qué corresponden las variables f y d que devuelve el método vl\_sift? ¿Qué tamaño tienen? ¿A qué corresponden sus valores?

As the selves variables says, "f" is where the frame of the images are (where our interest's points are) and "d" is the descriptor of the corresponding frame in "f". In this case, "f" has a "4x282" size with values between [-4.7069,207,07] and "d" has a "128x282" size between [0,180]. As we have seen before, our matrix "f" has a column for each frame, where where f(1:2) corresponds to the position, f(3) to the scale and f(4) to the orientation.

b. ¿Si rotas una imagen, se encuentran las correspondencias entre la imagen original y la rotada? ¿Es decir, hay invariancia a rotación? ¿Qué significa la línea que aparece en el interior de los círculos?

Yes, when we executed the code, in the figure 1 we saw the image and the rotated image (90°) and we could appreciate that the characteristics points are conserved in the rotated image in relation with the original image, that means there is no invariance in the rotation. The line that appears inside the circles is the higher orientation value of the descriptor and if they are more than one line inside a circle, it means there are orientations with the same value.

c. Si reescalas una imagen, se encuentran las correspondencias entre la imagen original y la reescalada?¿Es decir, hay invariancia a escala?¿Qué significa el tamaño de los círculos que se muestran?

Yes, there is correspondence between the original and the resized ones (we have seen it in figure 2), so it means there is no invariance when we resize it, but the unique difference we see is there are less circles in the resized images and the circles' size show the scale of the the characteristics points.

## 3.6 Reconocimiento por alineación de puntos característicos

c. ¿Qué pasa si se le pasa una imagen que no contiene el logo de Starbucks? ¿Qué método propondrías (sin implementarlo) para definir la probabilidad que la imagen 'escena' corresponde a la imagen 'modelo'?

If we use as scene an image that not contains the Starbucks' logo, we can see that there are a few characteristic points and dispersedly.

d. Repite el experimento varias veces cambiando las escalas y orientaciones del modelo. Comenta tus observaciones.

We have seen when we rotate the original image and do the matches, that the characteristics points are almost similar with the matches when we haven't rotated it yet, but when we resized the original image, we saw differences between the matches of the resized image and the original, so the resized image has less matches with the other images than the original one and this is because when we resize an image we lose some pixels.