Probing

October 23, 2019

0.1 Probing Scan Example

Our function on the image will be very simple: if the value we see in the corresponding row is 0 then the value on the pixel is 100, if the value is 1 then the value is the x1 coordinate.

0.2 Importing all the notebooks

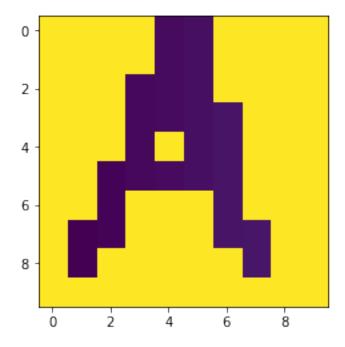
```
[1]: import numpy as np
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
   import scipy
   from scipy import ndimage
   import PIL
   from persim import plot_diagrams
   from ripser import ripser, lower_star_img
   import csv
[2]: from numpy import genfromtxt
   import numpy as np
   # read in file of letters
   # read in file of letters
   letters = genfromtxt('letters.csv', delimiter=',') # take first letter
   letter_one_line=letters[0,:]
   # initialize matrix of size 10x10 with all values 100
   letter=np.full((10, 10), 100)
   # convert one line letter to 10x10 matrix replacing zeros with 100
   for k in range(1,101):
       if letter_one_line[k] == 1.0:
            row=int((k-1)/10)
            column=(k-1)\%10
            letter[row,column]=max(k%10,int(k-1)%10) # matrix manipulation to probe_

→the matrix diagonal

   print(letter.shape)
   print(letter)
```

```
plt.imshow(letter)
plt.show()
```

```
(10, 10)
[[100 100 100 100
                    6 100 100 100 100]
                5
                    6 100 100 100 100]
[100 100 100 100
                5
[100 100 100 4
                5
                    6 100 100 100 100]
[100 100 100
             4 5
                       7 100 100 100]
[100 100 100
                       7 100 100 100]
             4 100
                       7 100 100 100]
Γ100 100
                5
[100 100
          3 100 100 100
                       7 100 100 100]
          3 100 100 100
Γ100
      2
                           8 100 100]
[100
      2 100 100 100 100 100
                           8 100 100]
```

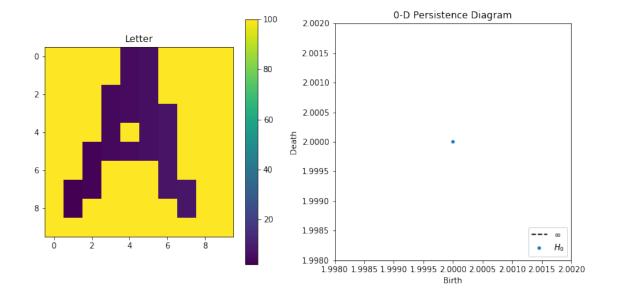


```
[3]: dgm = lower_star_img(letter)
    print(dgm)
    plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
    plt.subplot(121)
    plt.imshow(letter)
    plt.colorbar()
    plt.title("Letter")
    plt.subplot(122)
    plot_diagrams(dgm)
    plt.title("0-D Persistence Diagram")
    plt.tight_layout()
```

plt.show()

[[2. inf]]

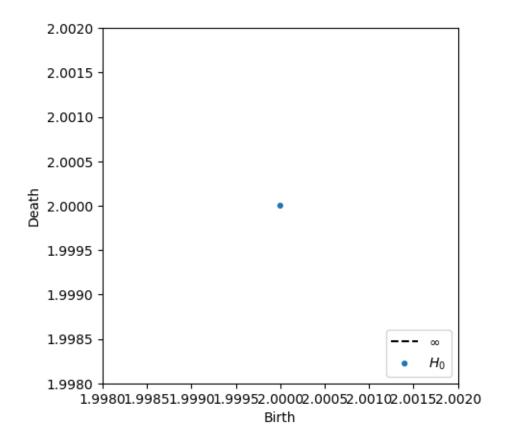
/Users/enzo/anaconda2/lib/python2.7/site-packages/matplotlib/axes/_base.py:3152:
UserWarning: Attempting to set identical left==right results
in singular transformations; automatically expanding.
left=2.0, right=2.0
 'left=%s, right=%s') % (left, right))
/Users/enzo/anaconda2/lib/python2.7/site-packages/matplotlib/axes/_base.py:3471:
UserWarning: Attempting to set identical bottom==top results
in singular transformations; automatically expanding.
bottom=2.0, top=2.0
 'bottom=%s, top=%s') % (bottom, top))



```
[4]: dgm = lower_star_img(letter)
print(dgm.shape)
print(dgm)
plot_diagrams(dgm)

plt.show()
```

(1, 2) [[2. inf]]



[]: