Diagonal

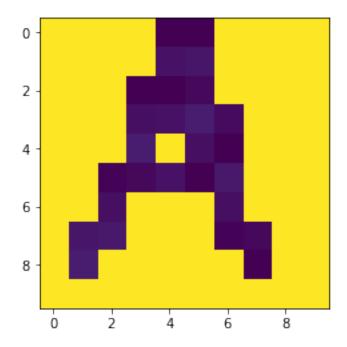
October 23, 2019

0.1 Diagonal Scanning 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.

```
[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
    import persim as pm
[3]: from numpy import genfromtxt
    import numpy as np
    # read in file of letters
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    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]=(column+row)*k%10
    print(letter.shape)
    print(letter)
    plt.imshow(letter)
    plt.show()
```

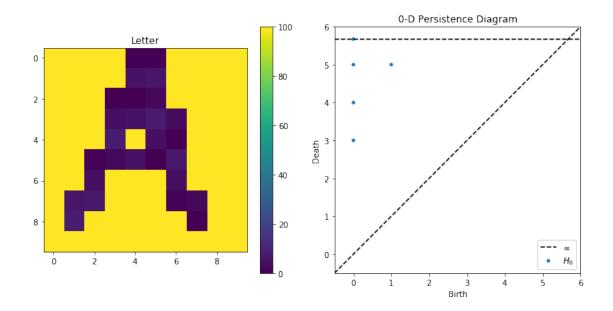
```
(10, 10)
[[100 100 100 100
                     0 100 100 100 100]
[100 100 100 100
                 5
                     6 100 100 100 100]
[100 100 100
              0
                 0
                     2 100 100 100 100]
[100 100 100
                 5
                        3 100 100 100]
              4
[100 100 100
              8 100
                        0 100 100 100]
[100 100
              2
                        7 100 100 100]
                 5
[100 100
          4 100 100 100
                        4 100 100 100]
[100
          7 100 100 100
                        1
                            2 100 100]
[100
      8 100 100 100 100 100
                            0 100 100]
```



```
[4]: 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)
    plt.subplot(122)
    plot_diagrams(dgm)
    plt.title("0-D Persistence Diagram")
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```

[[0. 3.] [0. 4.]

```
[ 1. 5.]
[ 0. 5.]
[ 0. inf]]
```



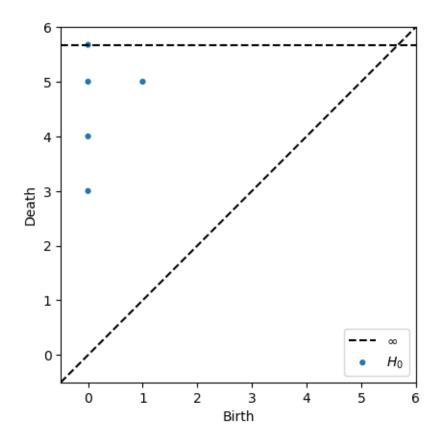
```
[5]: dgm = lower_star_img(letter)
print(dgm.shape)
print(dgm)
plot_diagrams(dgm)

plt.show()
```

(5, 2) [[0. 3.] [0. 4.] [1. 5.]

[0. 5.]

[0. inf]]



[]: