初始化零水平集:

```
a=3;b=4;
initial=6*ones(nrow,ncol);
initial(a:end-b,a:end-b)=0;
initial(a+1:end-b+1,a+1:end-b+1)=-6;
phi_0 = initial;
```

设置超参数:

```
numIter = 3;
delta_t = 5;
lambda = 3;
nu = 5;
mu = 0.04;
epsilon = 0.4;
```

计算初始梯度:

```
sigma = 0.5;
G = fspecial('gaussian',15,sigma);
II = conv2(I,G,'same');
[Ix,Iy]=gradient(II);
f = Ix.^2+Iy.^2;
g=1./( 1 + f ); |
```

进行水平集分割迭代,若零水平集包围区域不变化,则终止迭代。每10次迭代保存一次结果,同时终止迭代时也保存一次结果:

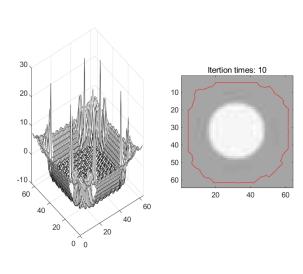
```
for k=1:300
    phi = evolution_cv(G, phi, mu, nu, lambda, delta_t,epsilon, numIter, g);
                                                                                % update lev
    if mod(k,2)==0
        figure(2); clc; axis equal;
        title(sprintf('Itertion times: %d', k));
        subplot(1,2,1); mesh(phi);
        subplot(1,2,2); imagesc(uint8(I));colormap(gray)
        hold on; plotLevelSet(phi,0,'r');
        if k == 2
            seg_region_old = (phi < 0);</pre>
        else
            seg_region_new = (phi < 0);</pre>
            dif_pixNum = sum(sum(abs(seg_region_old - seg_region_new)));
            if dif pixNum < 1 % 零水平集包围的区域不再变化,则终止迭代
                fprintf('Level set evolution is converged.\n');
                break;
            else
                seg_region_old = seg_region_new;
            end
          if mod(k, 10) == 0
              saveas(gcf, num2str(k), 'png');
          end
        end
    end
saveas(gcf, num2str(k), 'png');
```

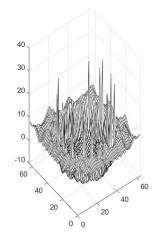
演化方程的定义:

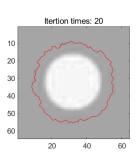
```
function phi = EVOLUTION_CV(I, phi0, mu, nu, lambda, delta_t, epsilon, numIter, g)
I = BoundMirrorExpand(I); % 镜像边缘延拓
phi = BoundMirrorExpand(phi0);
g = BoundMirrorExpand(g);
for k = 1 : numIter
    phi = BoundMirrorEnsure(phi);
    g = BoundMirrorEnsure(g);
    Curv = curvature(phi);
    fphi=(0.5/epsilon)*(1+cos(pi*phi/epsilon));
   DELTAPHI = fphi.*(phi<=epsilon)&(phi>=-epsilon);
    PHIxxyy = del2(phi);
    [gx,gy]=gradient(g);
    [phix,phiy]=gradient(phi);
    norm = sqrt(phix.^2 + phiy.^2 + 1e-10);
    phixn=phix./norm;phiyn=phiy./norm;
    % updating the phi function
    phi=phi+delta_t*(mu*(4*PHIxxyy-Curv)+lambda*DELTAPHI.*(gx.*phixn+gy.*phiyn+g.*Curv)+nu*g.*DELTAPHI);
end
phi = BoundMirrorShrink(phi); % 去掉延拓的边缘
```

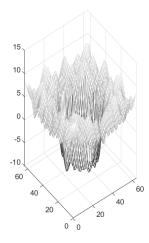
实验结果:

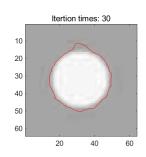
圆:

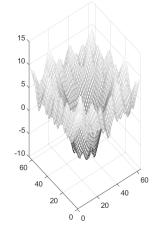






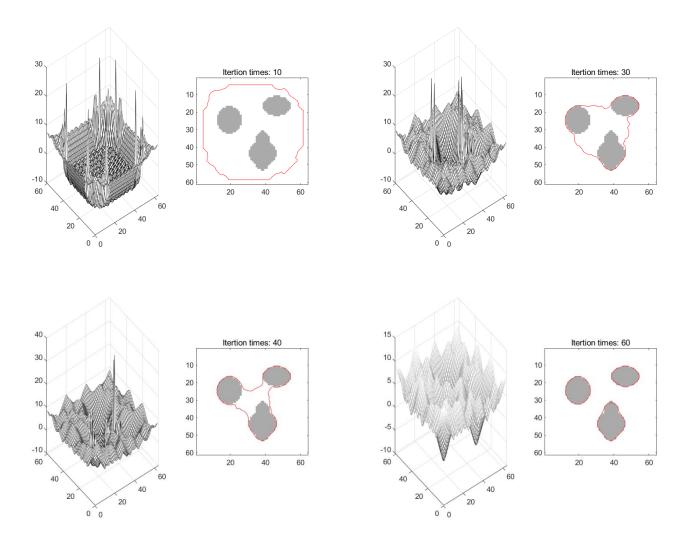




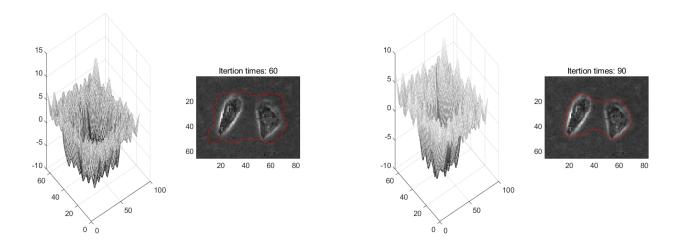


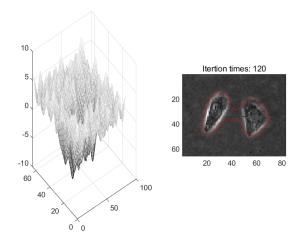


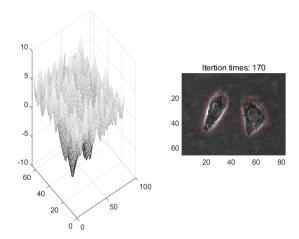
三个圆:



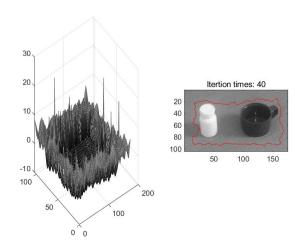
细胞:

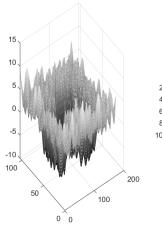


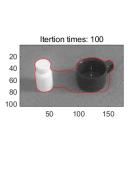


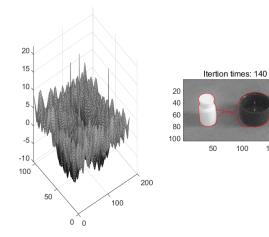


两个杯子:









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