
CS 736: Assignment 5 : Shape Analysis

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% Read the DataSet
data = load('assignmentShapeAnalysis.mat');
datamat = data.pointSets;
S = size(datamat);
initial_datamat = datamat;
figure;
plot(initial_datamat(1,:), initial_datamat(2,:), '*');
z_mean = zeros(S(1), S(2));

% Step 1: Translate each example so that their COG at origin and norm =1
for k=1:S(3)
    datamat(1,:,k) = datamat(1,:,k) - mean(datamat(1,:,k));
    datamat(2,:,k) = datamat(2,:,k) - mean(datamat(2,:,k));
    % z_mean = datamat(:, :, k);
    datamat(:, :, k) = datamat(:, :, k) ./ norm(datamat(:, :, k));
end

% Step2: Initial Estimate of mean as example 1 and scale it for norm 1
z_mean = datamat(:, :, 1);

% We need to translate the datapoints so that their mean is 0
% Determine the optimal transformations for each shape from the mean
% We will use the matlab function called procrustes minus the reflection
% for getting the optimal parameters

% Step 3: Align the points to this mean by procrustes analysis
datamat_transformed = datamat;

title('plot of original pointsets');
scale = zeros(1, S(3));
translate = zeros(S(2), S(1), S(3));
rotatemat = zeros(S(1), S(1), S(3));
deg = 1;
count = 1;
while(deg > 0.0000001)
    %count
    count = count + 1;

    z_mean_old = z_mean;
    for k = 1:S(3)
        z_temp = datamat(:, :, k);
        % now we compute the optimal parameters between kth pointset and the
        % mean pointset
        [d, z_trf, tr] = procrustes(z_mean', z_temp', 'reflection', false);
        datamat_transformed(:, :, k) = z_trf';
        scale(1, k) = tr.b;
        translate(:, :, k) = tr.c;
        rotatemat(:, :, k) = tr.T;
    end
end
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end

% Lets find the average pointset from the transformed ones

for i = 1:S(1)
    for j = 1:S(2)
        z_mean(i,j) = mean(datamat_transformed(i,j,:));
    end
end

% again we need to normalize
for k=1:S(3)
    datamat_transformed(1,:,k) = datamat_transformed(1,:,k) - mean(datamat_tr
    datamat_transformed(2,:,k) = datamat_transformed(2,:,k) - mean(datamat_tr
%     z_mean = datamat(:, :, k);
    datamat_transformed(:, :, k) = datamat_transformed(:, :, k) ./ norm(datamat_tra
end

z_mean(1,:) = z_mean(1,:) - mean(z_mean(1,:));
z_mean(2,:) = z_mean(2,:) - mean(z_mean(2,:));
z_mean = z_mean ./ norm(z_mean);

datamat = datamat_transformed;
deg = norm(z_mean - z_mean_old);
end

% Now we need to plot the final dataset which is aligned
figure;
plot(datamat(1,:), datamat(2,:), '*');
hold on;
plot(z_mean(1,:), z_mean(2,:), 'r');
title('The Aligned Pointsets and mean shape');
legend('aligned pts', 'mean shape');

% now to find the covariance matrix and find the modes of variation
C1 = zeros(S(2));
C2 = zeros(S(2));
for k=1:S(3)
    C1 = C1 + (datamat(1,:,k) - z_mean(1,:))' * (datamat(1,:,k) - z_mean(1,:));
    C2 = C2 + (datamat(2,:,k) - z_mean(2,:))' * (datamat(2,:,k) - z_mean(2,:));
end
C1 = C1 ./ (S(3)-1);
C2 = C2 ./ (S(3)-1);
[U1 S1 V1] = svd(C1);
[U2 S2 V2] = svd(C2);

% now we need the plot of variances for each principle modes of variation
lamda1 = zeros(1, S(2));
lamda1 = zeros(1, S(2));
for i = 1:S(2)
    lamda1(1,i) = S1(i,i);
    lamda2(1,i) = S2(i,i);
end

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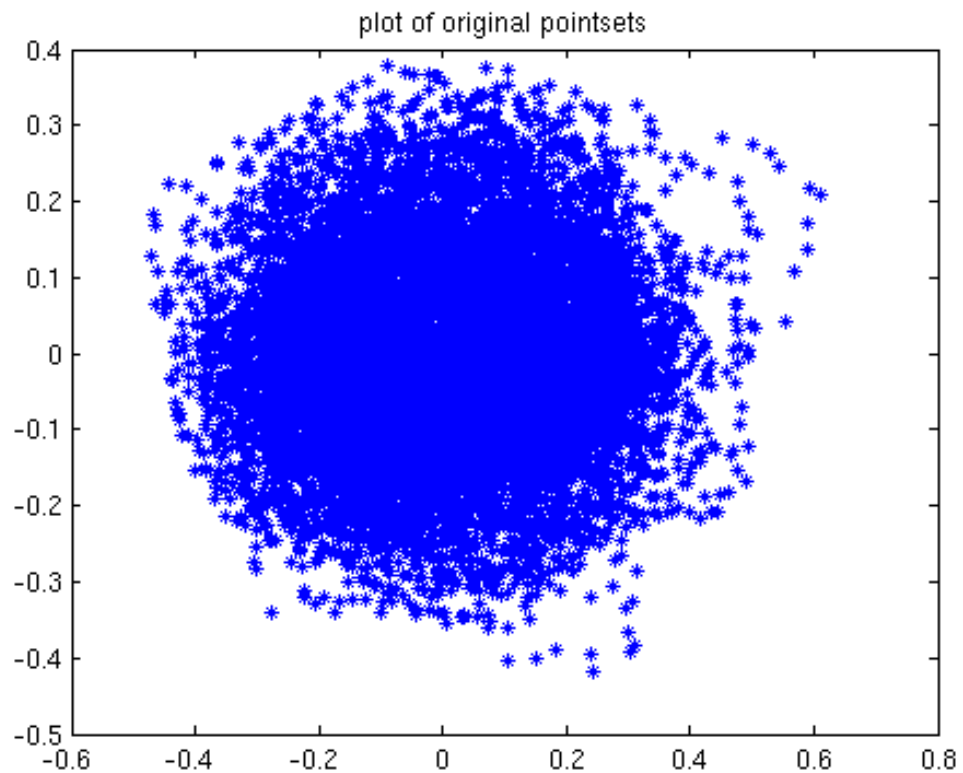
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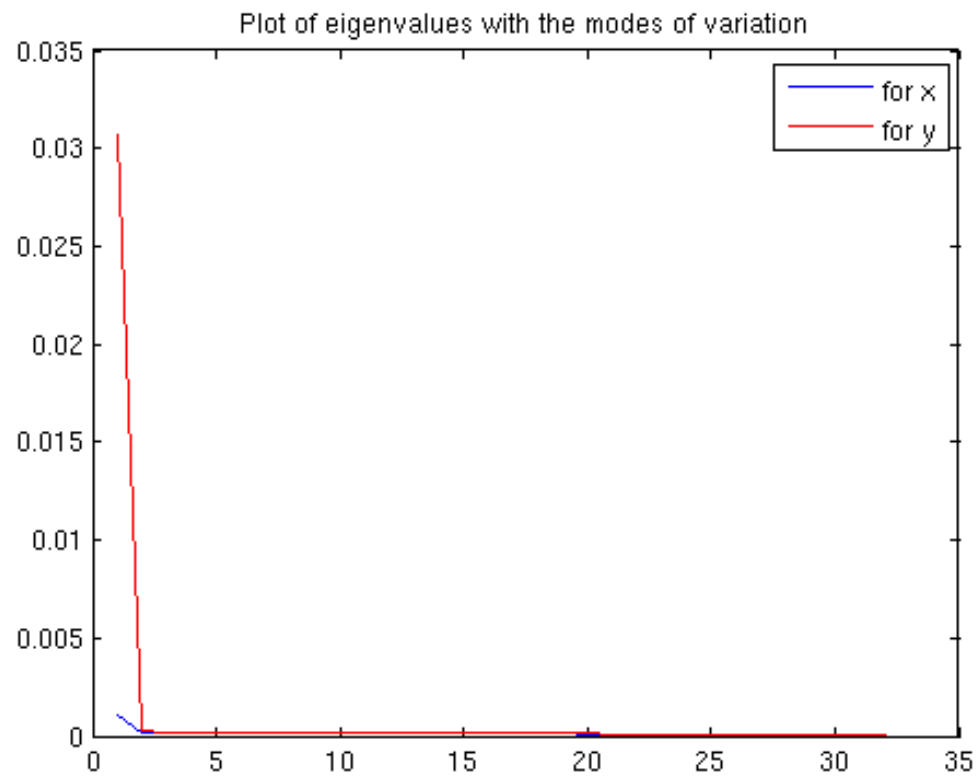
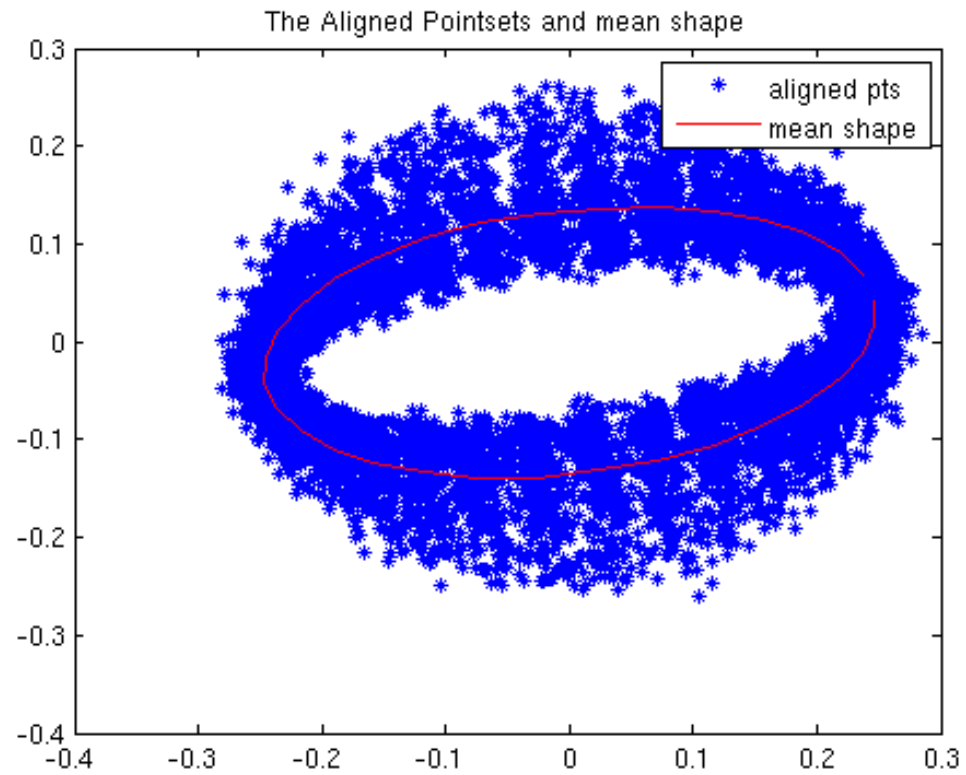
figure;
plot(lamda1);
hold on
plot(lamda2,'r');
title('Plot of eigenvalues with the modes of variation');
legend('for x','for y');

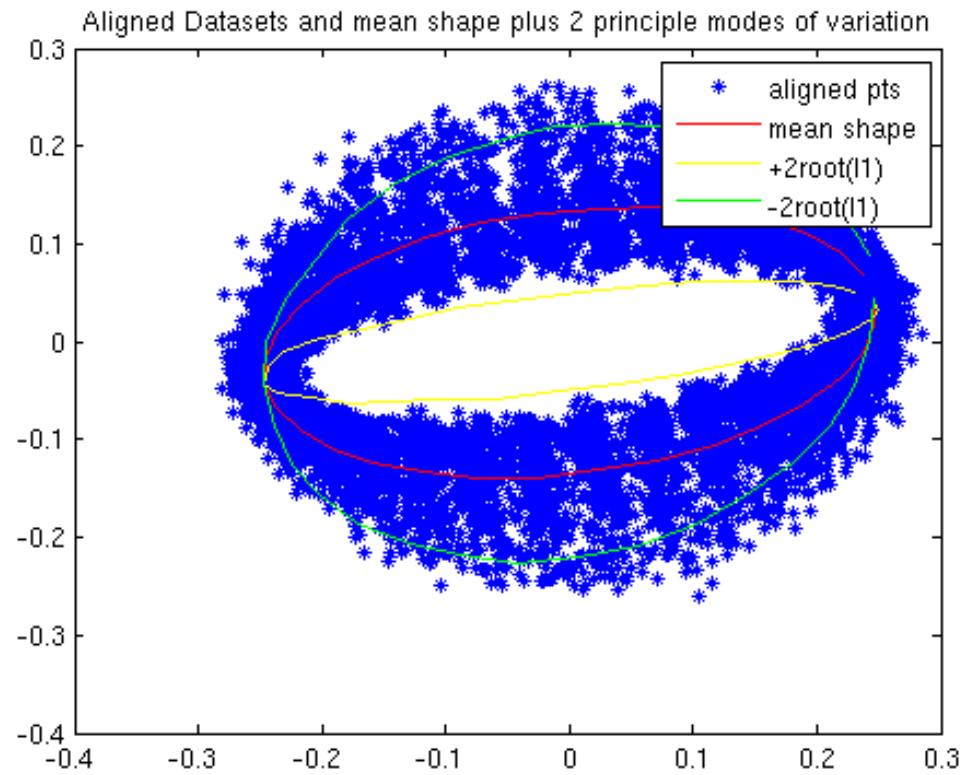
var1 = z_mean;
var2 = z_mean;
var1(1,:) = z_mean(1,:) + 2*(lamda1(1)^0.5)*V1(:,1)';
var1(2,:) = z_mean(2,:) + 2*(lamda2(1)^0.5)*V2(:,1)';
var2(1,:) = z_mean(1,:) - 2*(lamda1(1)^0.5)*V1(:,1)';
var2(2,:) = z_mean(2,:) - 2*(lamda2(1)^0.5)*V2(:,1)';

figure;
plot(datamat(1,:),datamat(2,:), '*');
hold on;
plot(z_mean(1,:),z_mean(2,:), 'r');
    hold on;
plot(var1(1,:),var1(2,:), 'y');
    hold on;
plot(var2(1,:),var2(2,:), 'g');
title('Aligned Datasets and mean shape plus 2 principle modes of variation');
legend('aligned pts', 'mean shape', '+2root(l1)', '-2root(l1)');

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