

Question 1

Question 1

```

%4
%4. For convolution we have used a filter that gives equal weight to all the
%4 pixels in the filter. Thus, the noise is reduced and smoothing occurs when convolution
%4 is performed on the image.
%4
%4. The input image has different sizes: (3, 7, 9) and 11 and thus since minimum
%4 number of pixels, the image is relatively less smoothed and thus leads to less blurred image
%4 than the larger size images, the output is more blurred, that is, more smoothing
%4 has occurred.
%4
%4
%4 = imread('house.tiff');
%4 = im2gray(%4);
%4 = imfilter(%4, fspecial('gaussian', 9, 0.25));
%4; figure; imagesc(1000); colormap gray; axis image;

```



```

filter = ones(3,3);
imresult3 = conv2(imsmall, filter, 'same');

Warning: CONV2 on values of class UDNT is obsolete.
    Use CONV2(DOUBLE(A),DOUBLE(B)) or CONV2(SINGLE(A),SINGLE(B)) instead

figure; imagesc(imresult3); colormap gray; axis image;

```



```
filter = ones(7,7);
imresult7 = conv2(imsmall, filter, 'same');

Warning: CONV2 on values of class UDNTB is obsolete.
Use CONV2(DOUBLE(A),DOUBLE(B)) or CONV2(SINGLE(A),SINGLE(B)) instead

dimsize(imresult7) = [100 100 1];
```



```
filter = ones(9,9);
imresult9 = conv2(imsmall, filter, 'same');

Warning: CONV2 on values of class UDNTB is obsolete.
Use CONV2(DOUBLE(A),DOUBLE(B)) or CONV2(SINGLE(A),SINGLE(B)) instead
```



```
filter = ones(11,11);
imresulfil = conv2(imsmall, filter, 'same');

Warning: CONV2 on values of class UDNDI is obsolete.
        Use CONV2(DOUBLE(A),DOUBLE(B)) or CONV2(SINGLE(A),SINGLE(B)) instead.
```



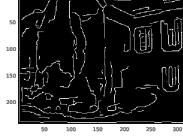
Question 2

```
%  
Here, we are performing edge detection. Initially, I ran the edge detector with automatic thresholding.  
Later, I modified the values that led me to infer that as the absolute difference between the lower an
```

Also, using the `bwlabel` function, we noticed how every edge that is connected gets the same label and also every not connected edge gets a different label. Here, we have used the default version of `bwlabel`.

Automatic

```
figure; imagesc(canny_edgall); colormap gray; axis image
```



```

labelset(canny_edgel1)

arr = zeros(1, 1000);
arr(1) = 1;
arr(2) = 2;
arr(3) = 3;
arr(4) = 4;
arr(5) = 5;
arr(6) = 6;
arr(7) = 7;
arr(8) = 8;
arr(9) = 9;
arr(10) = 10;
arr(11) = 11;
arr(12) = 12;
arr(13) = 13;
arr(14) = 14;
arr(15) = 15;
arr(16) = 16;
arr(17) = 17;
arr(18) = 18;
arr(19) = 19;
arr(20) = 20;
arr(21) = 21;
arr(22) = 22;
arr(23) = 23;
arr(24) = 24;
arr(25) = 25;
arr(26) = 26;
arr(27) = 27;
arr(28) = 28;
arr(29) = 29;
arr(30) = 30;
arr(31) = 31;
arr(32) = 32;
arr(33) = 33;
arr(34) = 34;
arr(35) = 35;
arr(36) = 36;
arr(37) = 37;
arr(38) = 38;
arr(39) = 39;
arr(40) = 40;
arr(41) = 41;
arr(42) = 42;
arr(43) = 43;
arr(44) = 44;
arr(45) = 45;
arr(46) = 46;
arr(47) = 47;
arr(48) = 48;
arr(49) = 49;
arr(50) = 50;
arr(51) = 51;
arr(52) = 52;
arr(53) = 53;
arr(54) = 54;
arr(55) = 55;
arr(56) = 56;
arr(57) = 57;
arr(58) = 58;
arr(59) = 59;
arr(60) = 60;
arr(61) = 61;
arr(62) = 62;
arr(63) = 63;
arr(64) = 64;
arr(65) = 65;
arr(66) = 66;
arr(67) = 67;
arr(68) = 68;
arr(69) = 69;
arr(70) = 70;
arr(71) = 71;
arr(72) = 72;
arr(73) = 73;
arr(74) = 74;
arr(75) = 75;
arr(76) = 76;
arr(77) = 77;
arr(78) = 78;
arr(79) = 79;
arr(80) = 80;
arr(81) = 81;
arr(82) = 82;
arr(83) = 83;
arr(84) = 84;
arr(85) = 85;
arr(86) = 86;
arr(87) = 87;
arr(88) = 88;
arr(89) = 89;
arr(90) = 90;
arr(91) = 91;
arr(92) = 92;
arr(93) = 93;
arr(94) = 94;
arr(95) = 95;
arr(96) = 96;
arr(97) = 97;
arr(98) = 98;
arr(99) = 99;
arr(100) = 100;

threshold1 = 0.0668;
threshold2 = 0.1718;

isany_label(canny_edgel1) = 0; columnsize = 1000; axis [0];

```




```
img_gray, rot = rgb2gray(imread('house1-rotated.jpg'));
```

```
hc_rot = Harris_CornerSelect(img_gray, rot, 7, 1.5);
```

```
imshow(hc_rot);
```

```
plott(hc_rot(:,1), hc_rot(:,2), 'ro');
```

```
hold off;
```



```
hl = imread('house1.jpg');
```

```
hl4g = rgb2gray(hl);
```

```
hc1 = Harris_CornerSelect(hl4g, 7, 1.5);
```

```
imshow(hc1);
```

```
hold on;
```

```
plott(hc1(:,1), hc1(:,2), 'ro');
```

```
hold off;
```



```
hl2 = imread('house1-28deg.jpg');
```

```
hl24g = rgb2gray(hl2);
```

```
hc2 = Harris_CornerSelect(hl24g, 7, 1.5);
```

```
imshow(hc2);
```

```
hold on;
```

```
plott(hc2(:,1), hc2(:,2), 'ro');
```

```
hold off;
```



```
hl3 = imread('house1-45deg.jpg');
```

```
hl34g = rgb2gray(hl3);
```

```
hc3 = Harris_CornerSelect(hl34g, 7, 1.5);
```

```
imshow(hc3);
```

```
hold on;
```

```
plott(hc3(:,1), hc3(:,2), 'ro');
```

```
hold off;
```



Question 4

Here, we observe that SIFT is considerably able to find more features as compared to Harris Detector. In the first image, the harris detector seems to work as good as the SIFT detector, but in the second and third correspondence matching. The harris detector performed not as good as SIFT since the images were scaled and rotated.

If we are supposed to find a query.jpg image from the database db*.jpg, we will generate the matches of the query image with each and every image in the database.

Question 1

```

We have noted that, when the same is matched with itself, it generates the most number of matching features. Thus, if we find the image with the maximum number of matches, we can predict it to be the same (or closest) image to the query image.
%
```



```
figure; showMatchedFeatures(I1,I3,mp31,mp22);  
Warning: Image is too big to fit on screen; displaying at 50%
```



```
figure; showMatchedFeatures(I4,I2,mp31,mp32);  
Warning: Image is too big to fit on screen; displa
```

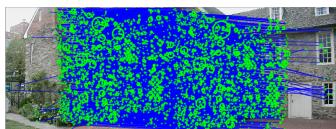


matchCorrespondences.m

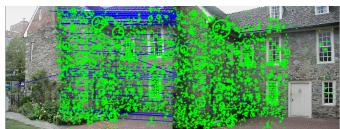
%
This function takes as input 2 images along with the number of lines that need to be plotted on the appended image. It generates the appended image, plots the feature points and the plots lines connecting the corresponding feature points in each image. This utilizes the vifext as described in the question.

Here, I have posted the images displaying lines for all corresponding features followed by lines limited to 50, so as to clearly see the matching of the feature points.

```
function matchCorrespondences(Ia, Ib, limit)
```

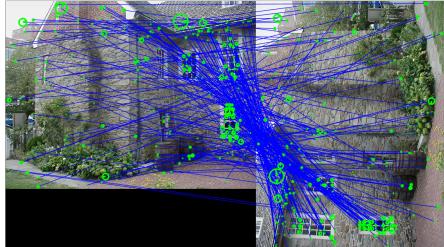


```
matchCorrespondences(Ia, Ib,50);  
Warning: Image is too big to fit on screen; displaying
```



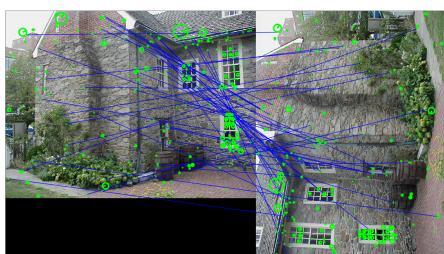
matchCorrespondences(Ia, Ic, B)

Warning: Image is too big to fit on screen; displaying at 5%



matchCorrespondences(Ia, Ic, S)

Warning: Image is too big to fit on screen; displaying at 5%



matchCorrespondences(Ia, Id, S)

Warning: Image is too big to fit on screen; displaying at 5%



matchCorrespondences(Id, Ib, S)

Warning: Image is too big to fit on screen; displaying at 5%

