

```

%===== flowme =====
%
% script flowme
%
% This is a script stub that will execute the optical flow solver to be
% written for this homework. The script code will not work as is, and
% must be adjusted. The dynamic range of the images definitely needs to
% be adjusted, as may the smoothness of the image data.
%
%
% Variables in the script:
%   source          - which image sequence source to use.
%   di              - vector spacing for quiver.
%   scale           - what scale to use for plotting vector field.
%   alphasqHS       - the value of alpha squared for optical flow.
%   iterHS          - the number of iterations in the solver.
%
%===== flowme =====

%==(0) Setup variables and get images ready.
close all
load('optflowData.mat');
sources = {'box','bonanza','fish3','fish4'};
for i=1:length(sources)

    source = sources(i);
    source = source{1};
    switch source
    case 'box'
        I1 = imsmooth(box(:,:,1),0.5);
        I2 = imsmooth(box(:,:,3),0.5);
        scale = 1.5;
        alphasqHS = 0.02;
        iterHS = 4000;
        di = 1;
    case 'bonanza'
        I1 = imsmooth(bonanza(:,:,1),2);
        I2 = imsmooth(bonanza(:,:,4),2);
        scale = 2.5;
        alphasqHS = 10;
        iterHS = 100;
        di = 10;
    case 'fish3'
        I1 = imsmooth(fish03(:,:,1),3);
        I2 = imsmooth(fish03(:,:,20),3);
        scale = 2.5;
        alphasqHS = 10;
        iterHS = 100;
        di = 5;
    case 'fish4'
        I1 = imsmooth(fish04(:,:,1),3);
        I2 = imsmooth(fish04(:,:,12),3);
        scale = 2;
        alphasqHS = 10;
        iterHS = 100;
        di = 5;
    end

    %==(1) Actually compute the optical flow.
    [X.u, X.v] = optflowHS(I1, I2, alphasqHS, iterHS);

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lenX = abs(X.u + i*X.v);
disp(['The max length optical vector is: ' num2str(max(lenX(:)))]);

%==(2) Display output of the optical flow.
j = 8 * (i - 1);
figure(j + 1);
imagesc(I1);
colormap('gray');
axis image;
title(strcat(source, ' I1'));
figure(j + 2);
imagesc(I2);
colormap('gray');
axis image;
title(strcat(source, ' I2'));
figure(j + 3);
imagesc(I2-I1);
colormap('gray');
colorbar;
axis image;
title(strcat(source, ' I2 - I1'));
figure(j + 4);
imagesc(X.u);
colorbar;
axis image;
title(strcat(source, ' u'));
figure(j + 5);
imagesc(X.v);
colorbar;
axis image;
title(strcat(source, ' v'));
figure(j + 6);
imagesc(I1);
colormap('gray');
axis image;
[M, N] = size(I1);
subx = [1:di:N];
suby = [1:di:M];
[gridx, gridy] = meshgrid(subx, suby);
hold on;
quiver(gridx, gridy, X.u(suby,subx),X.v(suby, subx),scale,'Color','r');
hold off;
title(strcat(source, ' I1 + Vector Field'));

intI = optflow_check(I1, I2, X);

figure(j + 7);
imagesc(intI);
colormap('gray');
axis image;
title(strcat(source, ' Warped I1'));

figure(j + 8);
imagesc(I2 - intI);
colorbar;
title(strcat(source, ' Error Between I1 + Velocity and I2'));
end

%===== optflowHS =====
%
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% [Xu, Xv] = optflowHS(I1, I2, alphasq, iter)
%
%
% Implements the Horn and Schunck optical flow algorithm for determination
% of optical flow between two images.
%
% Source:
%   Horn, BKP and Schunck, BG, "Determining Optical Flow,"
%   Artificial Intelligence, vol. 17, pp. 185-204, 1981.
%
% Inputs:
%   I1           -the first image in time.
%   I2           -the second image in time.
%   alphasq      -the parameter  $\alpha^2$ .
%   iter         -number of Gauss-Siedel iterations.
%
%===== optflowHS =====
function [Xu, Xv] = optflowHS(I1, I2, alphasq, iter)

Xu = zeros(size(I1));           % This is the initial guess.
Xv = zeros(size(I2));

[Ix, Iy, It] = differentialsHS(I1, I2);

% Missing code here for the constant parts.
k = 1;
denom = (k * alphasq + Ix.^2 + Iy.^2);

for i=1:iter
    barXu = lapAverage(Xu);
    barXv = lapAverage(Xv);

    % Missing code here for iterative solver.
    gradConst = (Ix .* barXu + Iy .* barXv + It);
    Xu = barXu - (gradConst .* Ix) ./ denom;
    Xv = barXv - (gradConst .* Iy) ./ denom;
end

end

%----- differentialsHS -----
%
% [Ix, Iy, It] = differentialsHS
%
%----- differentialsHS -----
function [Ix, Iy, It] = differentialsHS(I1, I2)

% Missing code here. Make sure to take care of boundary conditions.

Kt = (1.0/4.0)*[1,1;1,1];
Kx = (1.0/4.0)*[-1,1;-1,1];
Ky = (1.0/4.0)*[-1,-1;1,1];

It = imfilter(I2, Kt) - imfilter(I1, Kt);
Ix = imfilter(I1, Kx) + imfilter(I2, Kx);
Iy = imfilter(I1, Ky) + imfilter(I2, Ky);

end

%----- lapAverage -----
%

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% [ubar] = lapAverage(u)
%
%----- lapAverage -----
function [ubar] = lapAverage(u)

% Missing code here. Make sure to take care of boundary conditions.

k = 3;
A = (1/12.0)*[1,2,1;2,0,2;1,2,1];
%lapU = k * u + imfilter(u, k * A);
%ubar = mean(mean(lapU));
ubar = imfilter(u, A);
end

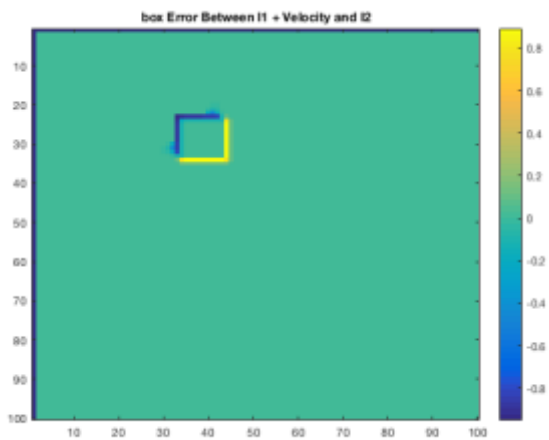
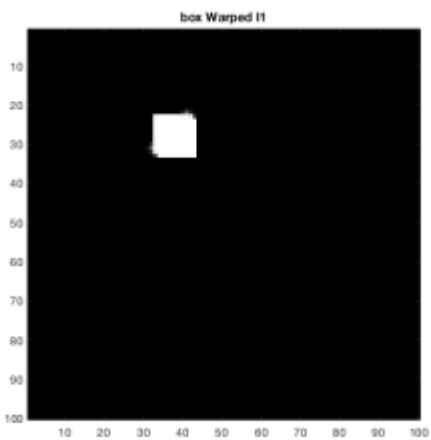
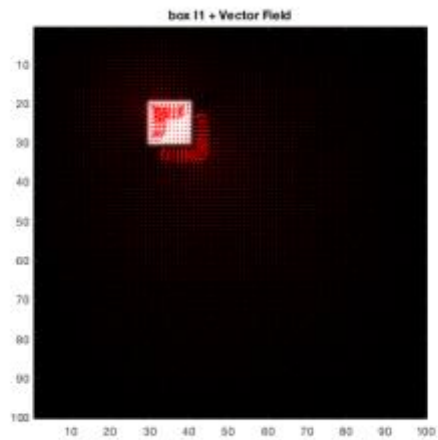
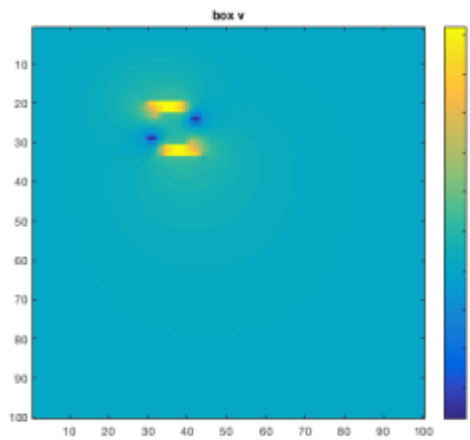
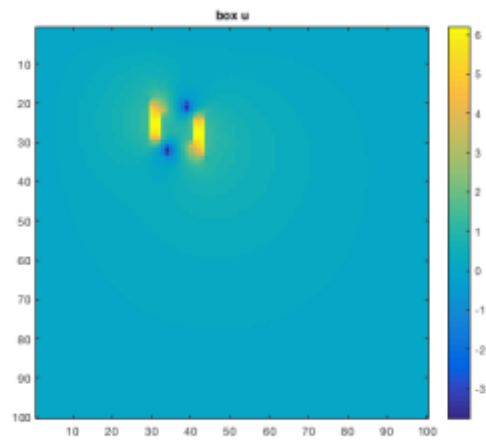
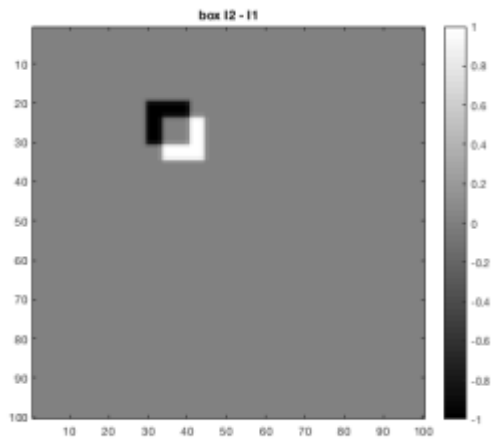
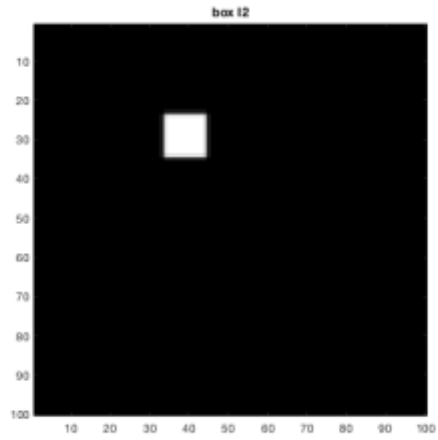
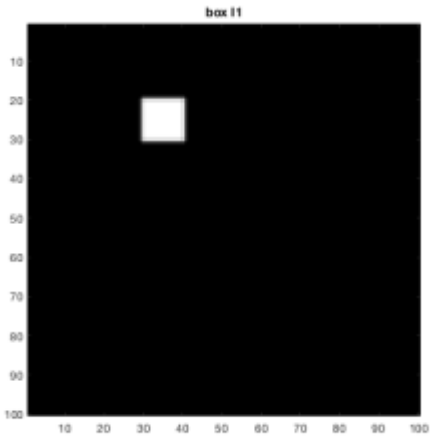
```

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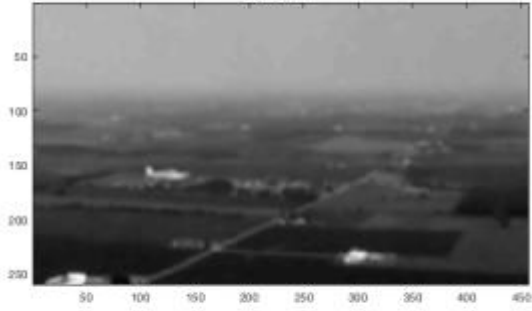
```

The max length optical vector is: 9.1339
The max length optical vector is: 35.5712
The max length optical vector is: 78.3867
The max length optical vector is: 125.093

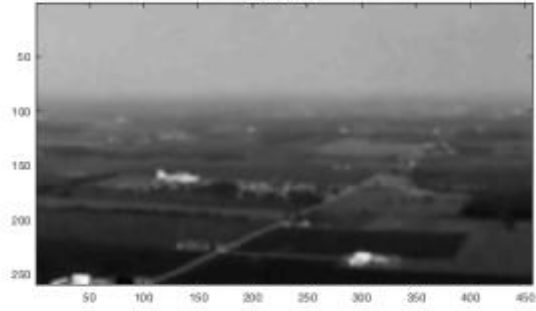
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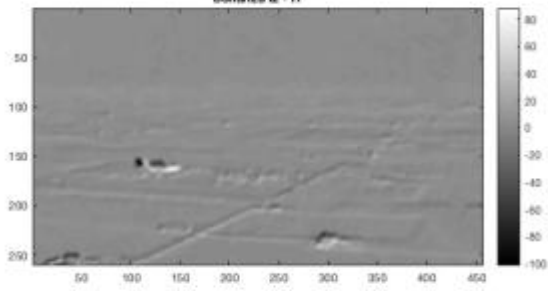
bonanza I1



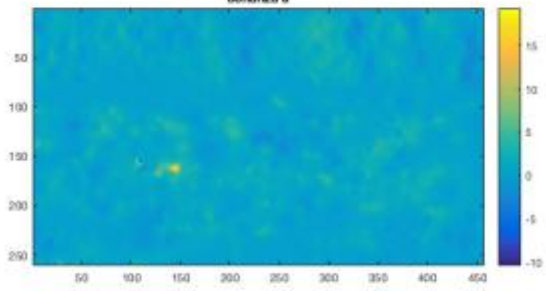
bonanza I2



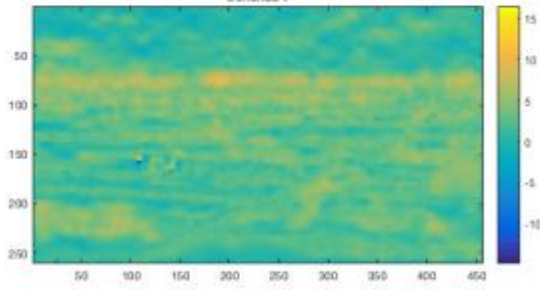
bonanza I2 - I1



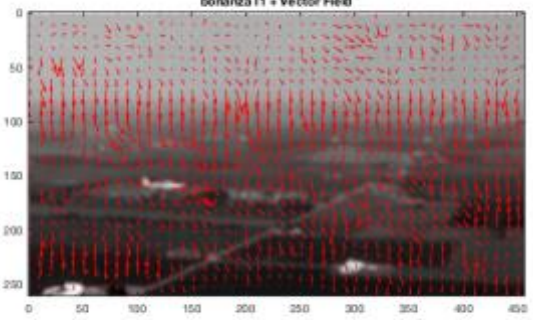
bonanza u



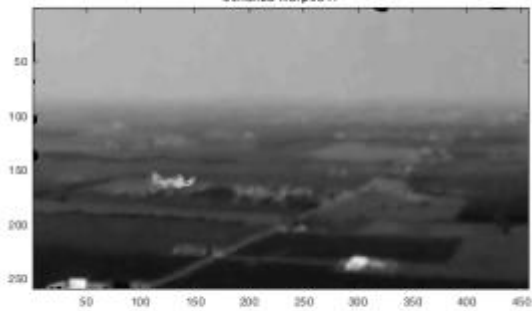
bonanza v



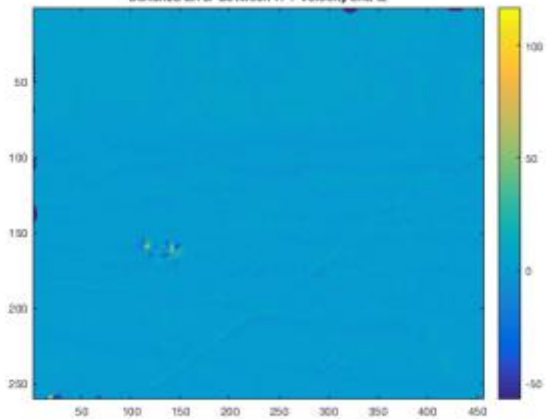
bonanza I1 + Vector Field



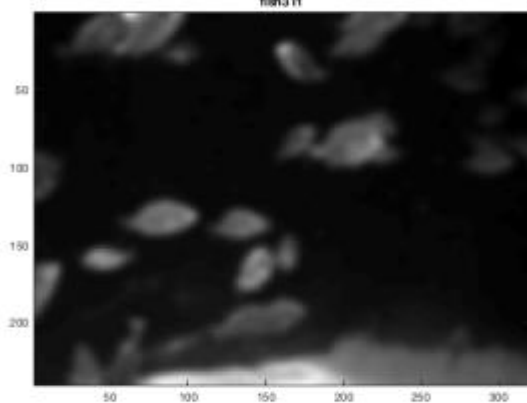
bonanza Warped I1



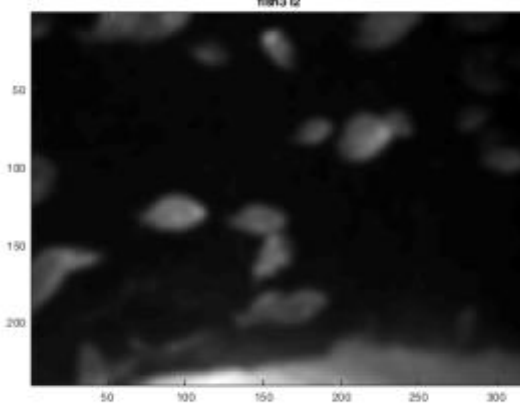
bonanza Error Between I1 + Velocity and I2



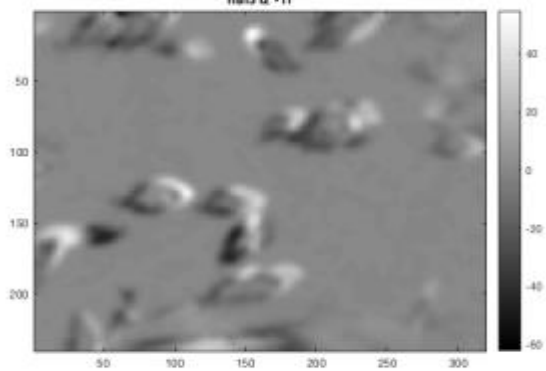
fish3 I1



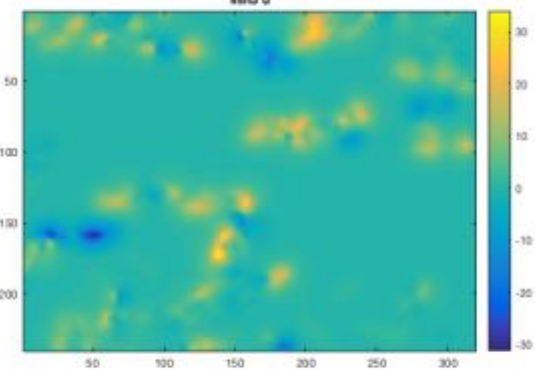
fish3 I2



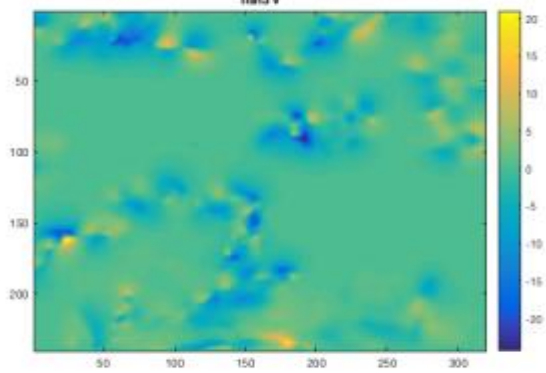
fish3 I2 - I1



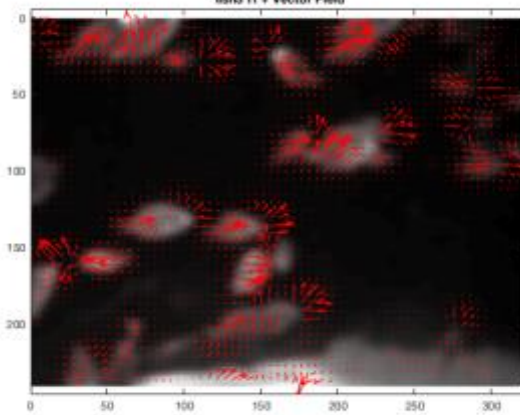
fish3 u



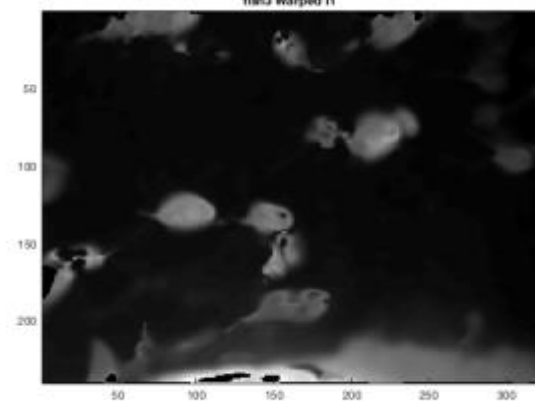
fish3 v



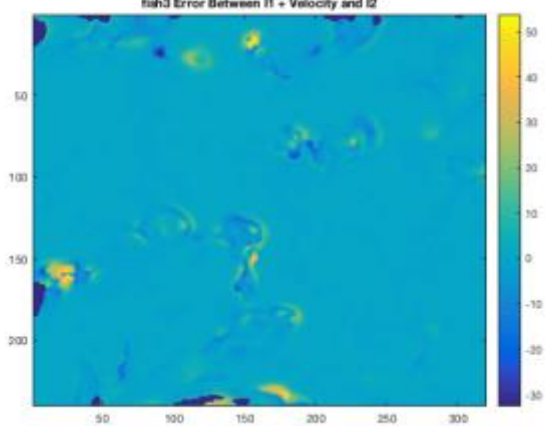
fish3 I1 + Vector Field



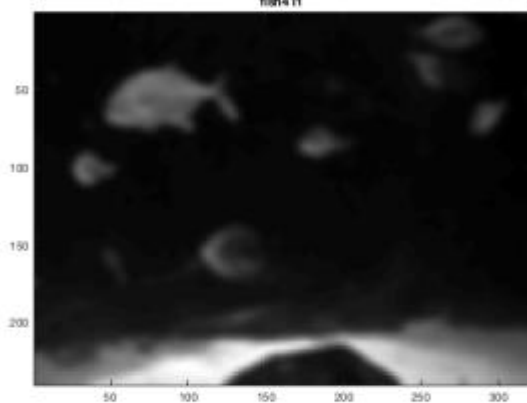
fish3 Warped I1



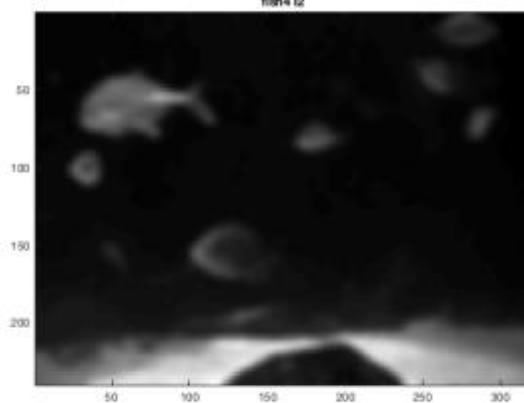
fish3 Error Between I1 + Velocity and I2



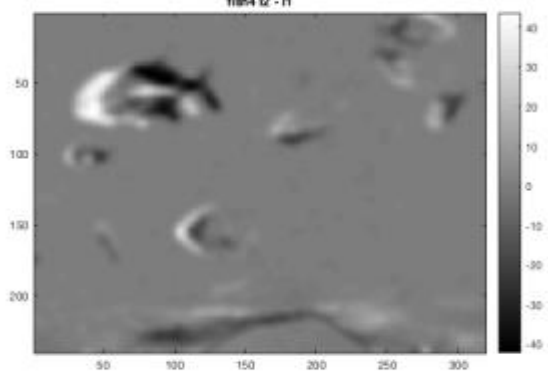
fish4 I1



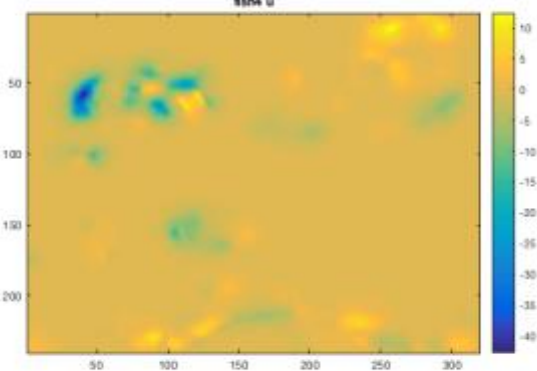
fish4 I2



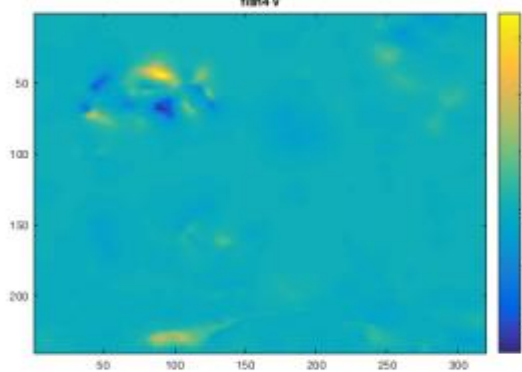
fish4 I2 - I1



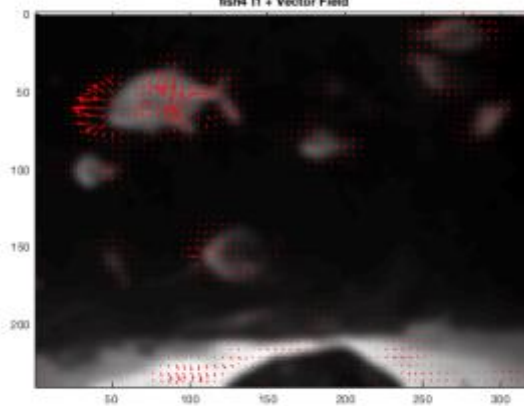
fish4 u



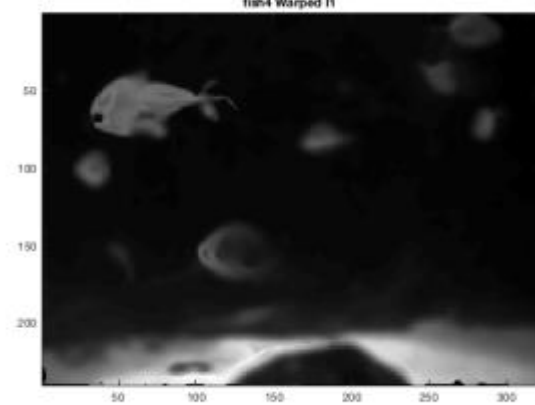
fish4 v



fish4 I1 + Vector Field



fish4 Warped I1



fish4 Error Between I1 + Velocity and I2

