

```

%===== 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.
% alphasqGD       - the value of alpha squared for optical flow.
% iterGD          - the number of iterations in the solver.
% dt             - the gradient update step size.
%
%===== flowme =====

figure_count = 1;
%==(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 = 2;
            alphasqGD = 0.017;
            iterGD = 6000;
            dt = 0.005;
            di = 1;
        case 'bonanza'
            I1 = imsmooth(bonanza(:,:,1),3);
            I2 = imsmooth(bonanza(:,:,4),3);
            scale = 10;
            alphasqGD = 0.02;
            iterGD = 4000;
            dt = 0.00002;
            di = 5;
        case 'fish3'
            I1 = imsmooth(fish03(:,:,1),3);
            I2 = imsmooth(fish03(:,:,20),3);
            scale = 2.0;
            alphasqGD = 0.007;
            iterGD = 1000;
            dt = 0.0002;
            di = 5;
        case 'fish4'
            I1 = imsmooth(fish04(:,:,1),3);
            I2 = imsmooth(fish04(:,:,12),3);
            scale = 2.0;
            alphasqGD = 1.2;
            iterGD = 11000;
    end
end

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dt = 0.00002;
di = 5;
end

%==(1) Actually compute the optical flow.
[X.u, X.v] = optflowGD(I1, I2, alphasqGD, iterGD, dt);

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);

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        colorbar;
        title(strcat(source, ' Error Between I1 + Velocity and I2'));

end

%===== optflowGD =====
%
% [Xu, Xv] = optflowGD(I1, I2, alphasq, iter, dt)
%
%
% Implements the gradient descent optical flow algorithm based upon
% the energy functional of Horn and Schunck. Computes the optical flow
% between two images.
%
% Inputs:
%   I1          -the first image in time.
%   I2          -the second image in time.
%   alphasq     -the parameter  $\alpha^2$ .
%   iter        -number of gradient descent iterations.
%   dt          -the timestep to use in gradient descent.
%
%===== optflowGD =====
function [Xu, Xv] = optflowGD(I1, I2, alphasq, iter, dt)

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

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

for i=1:iter
    lapXu = laplacian(Xu);
    lapXv = laplacian(Xv);

    grad = Ix .* Xu + Iy .* Xv + It;

    Xu = Xu - dt*(grad .* Ix - alphasq * lapXu);
    Xv = Xv - dt*(grad .* Iy - alphasq * lapXv);
end

end

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

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);

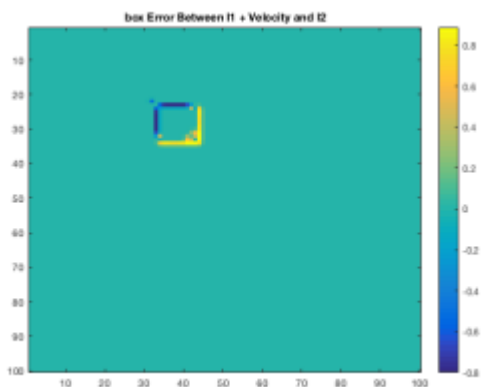
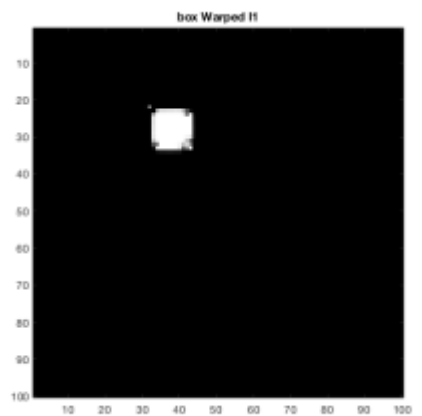
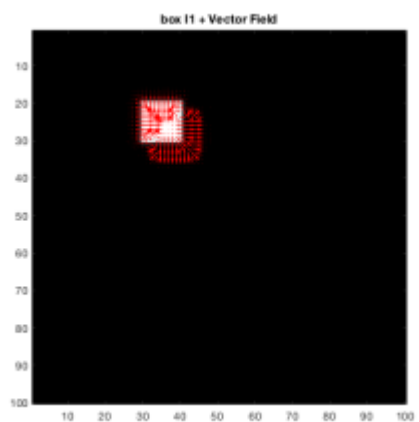
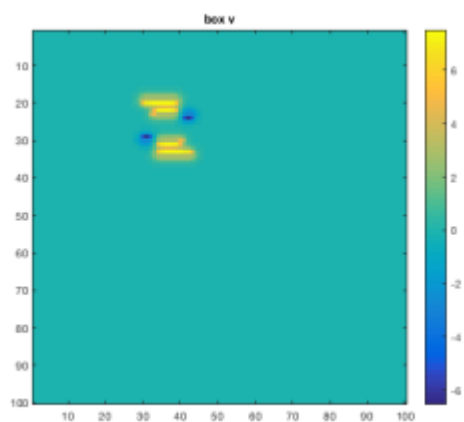
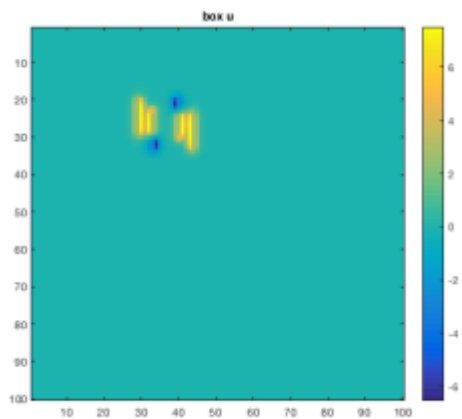
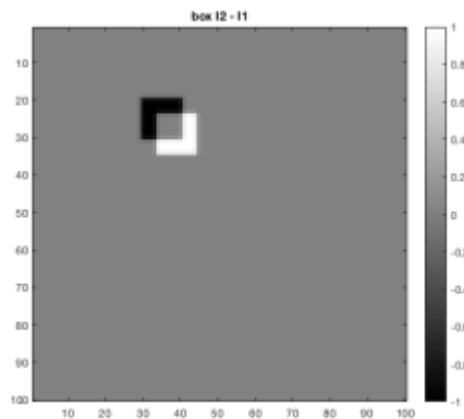
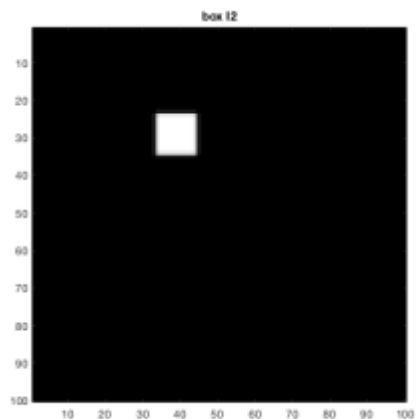
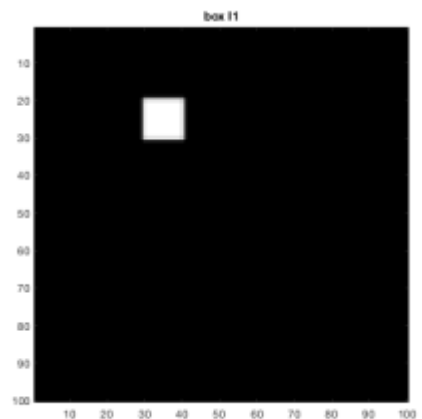
end

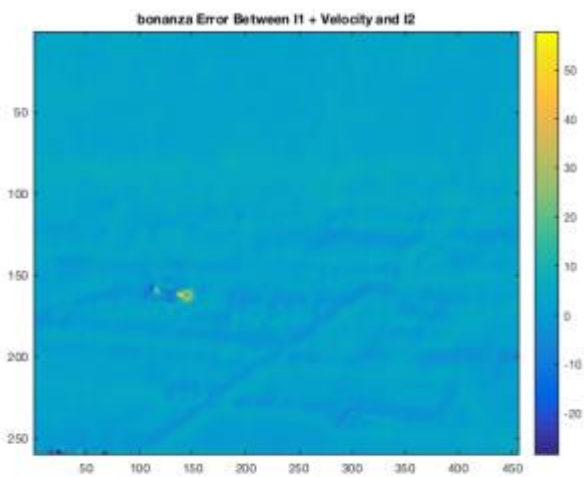
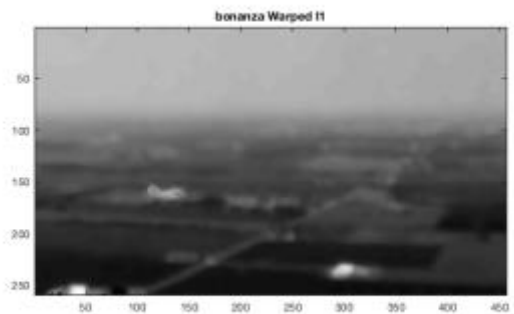
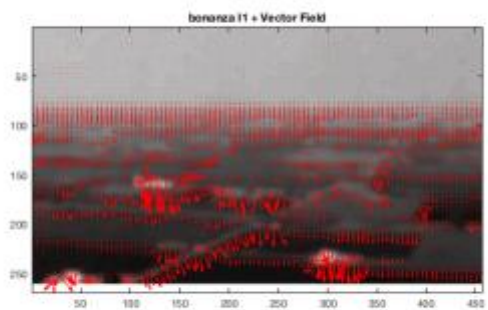
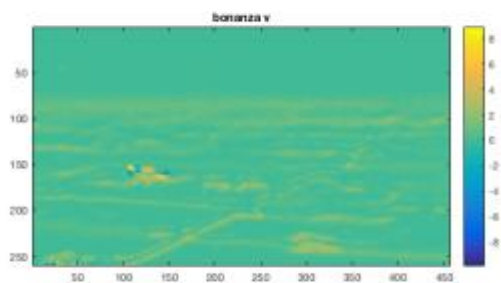
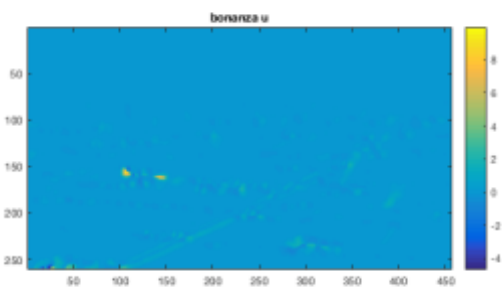
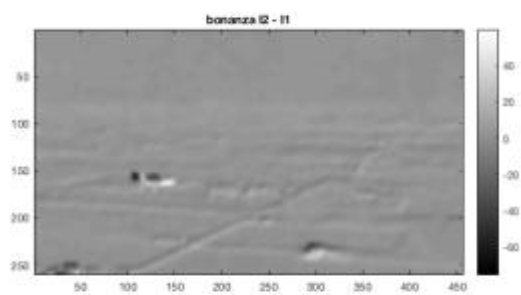
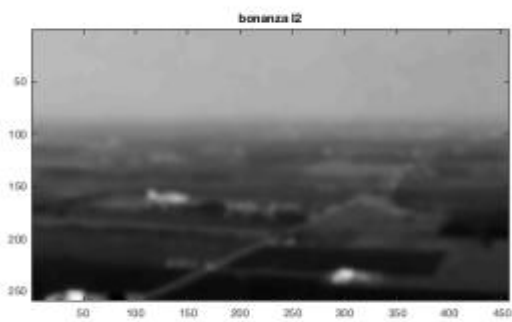
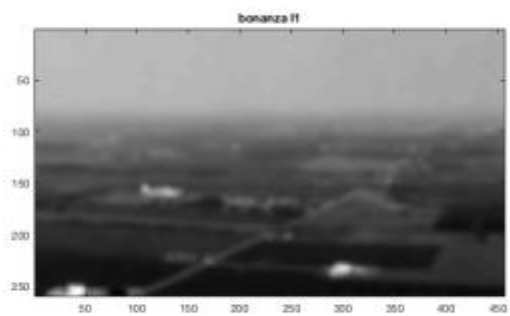
%----- laplacian -----
%
% [ubar] = laplacian(u)

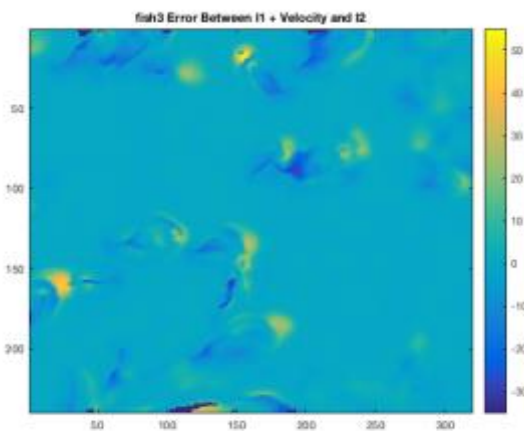
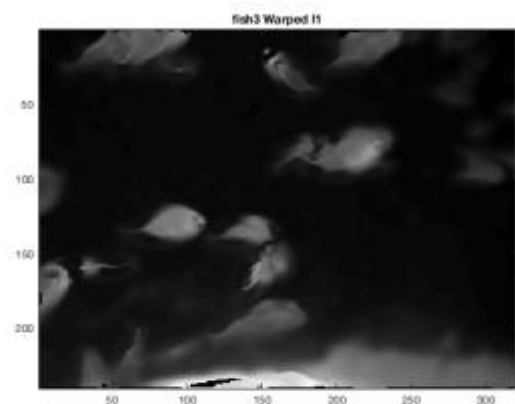
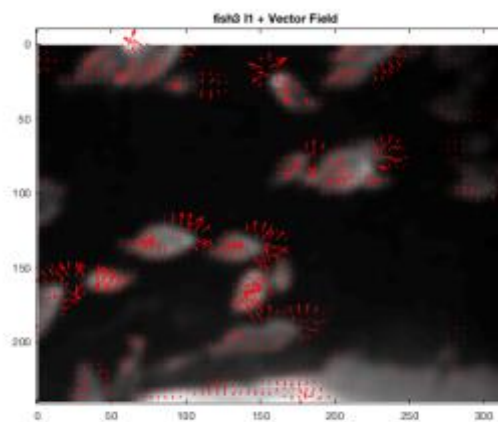
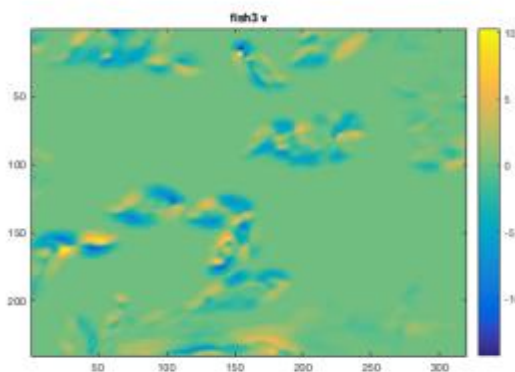
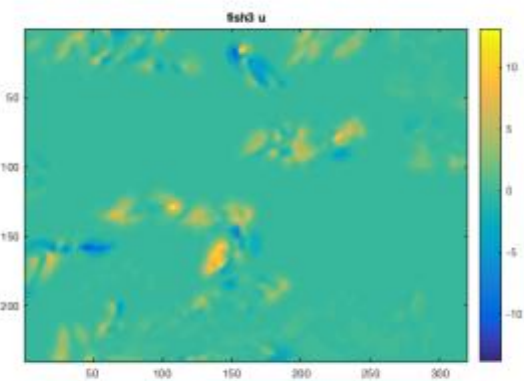
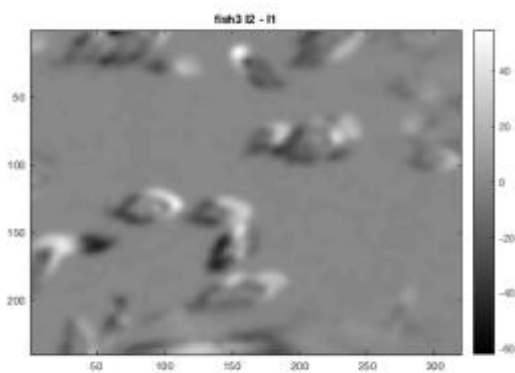
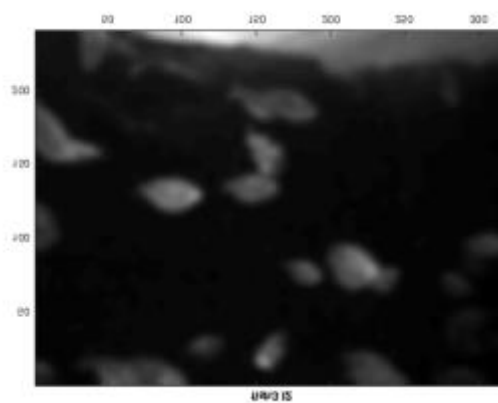
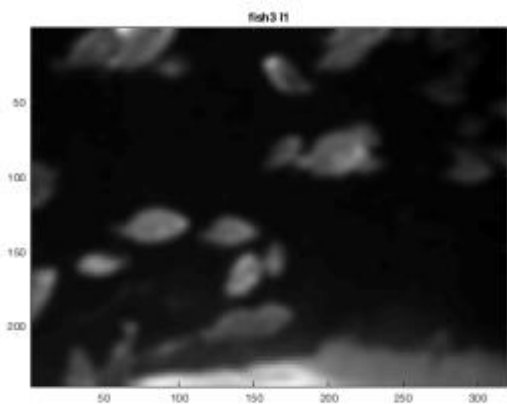
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%  
%----- laplacian -----  
function [lapu] = laplacian(u)  
k = 3;  
A = (1/12.0)*[1,2,1;2,0,2;1,2,1];  
lapu = k * u + imfilter(u, k * A);  
end
```

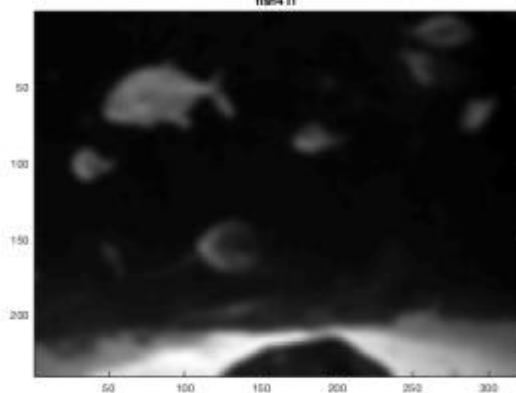
The max length optical vector is: 10.9237
The max length optical vector is: 22.7509
The max length optical vector is: 44.9485
The max length optical vector is: 102.8549



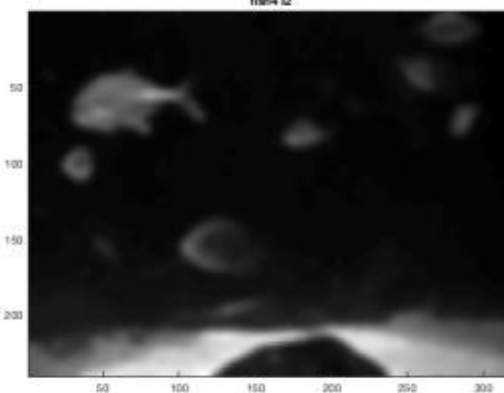




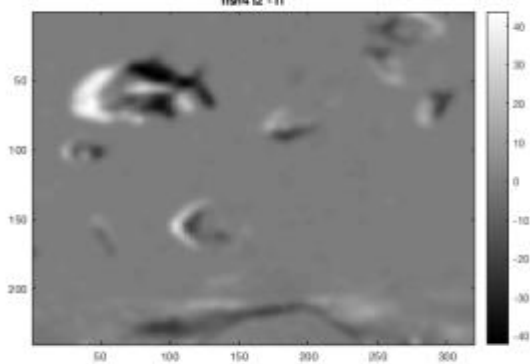
fish4 I1



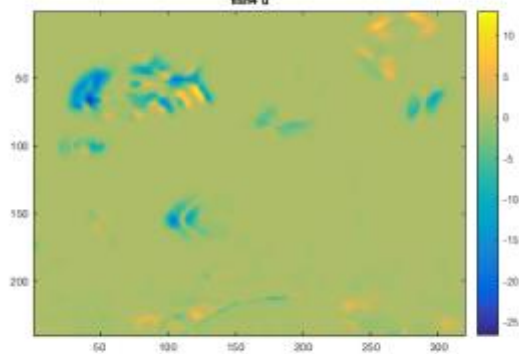
fish4 I2



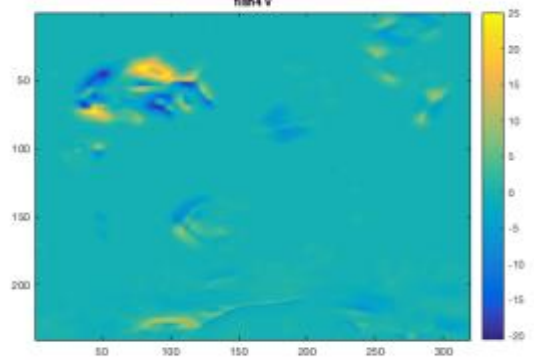
fish4 I2 - I1



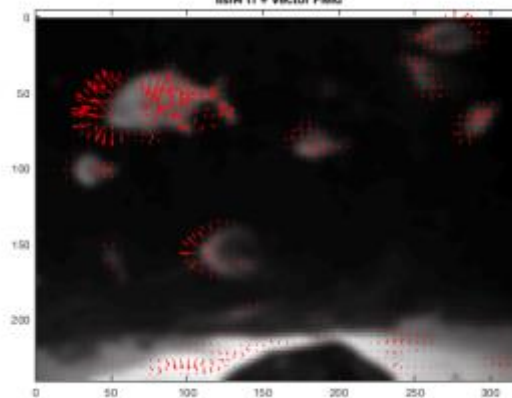
fish4 u



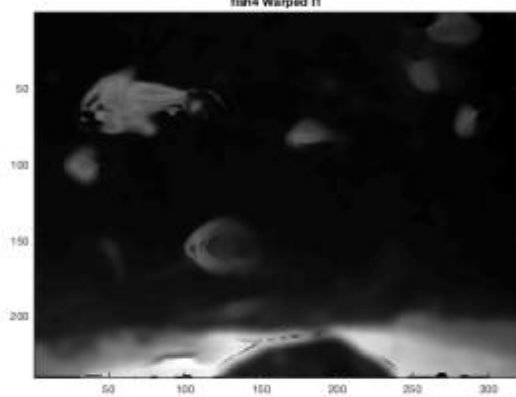
fish4 v



fish4 I1 + Vector Field



fish4 Warped I1



fish4 Error Between I1 + Velocity and I2

