

# Visión por Computador 2018 - 2019



# Desafíos 5, 6 y 7

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## 1 Enunciados



#### 1.1 Código completo desafío 7

```
imagen_validacion = imread('validacion.gif');
numRows = 1200;
numCols = 1200;
wavelengthMin = 4/\operatorname{sqrt}(2);
wavelengthMax = hypot(numRows, numCols);
n = floor(log2(wavelengthMax/wavelengthMin));
wavelength = 2.\hat{(0:(n-2))} * wavelengthMin;
deltaTheta = 45;
orientation = 0:deltaTheta:(180-deltaTheta);
g = gabor(wavelength, orientacion);
gabormag = imgaborfilt(imagen_validacion,g);
for i = 1: length(g)
    sigma = 0.5 * g(i). Wavelength;
    K = 3;
    gabormag(:,:,i) = imgaussfilt(gabormag(:,:,i),K*sigma);
end
\% When constructing Gabor feature sets for classification, it is useful to add a
    map of spatial location information in both X and Y. This additional
   information allows the classifier to prefer groupings which are close
   together spatially.
X = 1: numCols;
Y = 1:numRows;
[X,Y] = \operatorname{meshgrid}(X,Y);
featureSet = cat(3, gabormag, X);
featureSet = cat(3, featureSet, Y);
%Normalize the features to be zero mean, unit variance.
numPoints = numRows*numCols:
X = reshape (featureSet ,numRows*numCols, []);
%indices = kmeans(muestra, 16);
X = bsxfun(@minus, X, mean(X));
X = bsxfun(@rdivide, X, std(X));
L = kmeans(X, 16, 'Replicates', 5);
% MOstrar resultado
L = reshape(L, [numRows numCols]);
figure
imshow(label2rgb(L))
```

## Bibliografía

[1] Matlab documentación oficial: es. mathworks.com