

# CS 6476: Computer Vision, PS0, 8/21/19

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## 1

## B

1. Done.
2.
  - (a) This returns an array of length 1000 with digits 0-999 inclusive in a random order.
  - (b) This defines  $a$  as a 3x3 matrix, with row 1 containing [1, 2, 3], row 2 containing [4, 5, 6], and row 3 containing [7, 8, 9]. It then defines  $b$  as the row at index 2 and all columns of array  $a$ , or [7, 8, 9].
  - (c) This defines  $a$  as in part b above. It then defines  $b$  as a flattened, 1-d version of  $a$ , or [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9].
  - (d) This defines  $f$  as a 5x1 matrix made up of floating point numbers drawn at random from a Gaussian distribution with mean 0 and standard deviation 1. It then defines  $g$  as a 1-d array made up of all elements from  $f$  that are greater than 0.
  - (e) This defines  $x$  as a 1-d array of length 10 populated with 0s. It then adds 0.5 to each element.  $y$  is defined as a 1-d array the length of  $x$ , which is 10, populated with 1s. It then multiplies each element by 0.5. Finally,  $z$  is a 1-d array of length 10 of the sums of  $x$  and  $y$ , so each element has a value of 1.
  - (f) This defines  $a$  as a 1-d array of length 99 with elements starting at 1, inclusive, and going to 100, exclusive, in increments of 1.  $b$  is then defined to be the reverse of  $a$ , so the elements count down from 99 to 1.

3. (a) `import numpy as np`

```
def roll_dice(N):  
    return np.ceil(np.random.rand(N) * 6)
```

- (b) `y = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])`  
`z = y.reshape(3, 2)`
- (c) `x = np.max(z)`  
`r, c = np.where(z == x)`
- (d) `v = np.array([1, 8, 8, 2, 1, 3, 9, 8])`  
`x = len(np.where(v == 1)[0])`

4. (a)



Figure 1: Plot of Decreasing Intensities of Matrix A

(b)

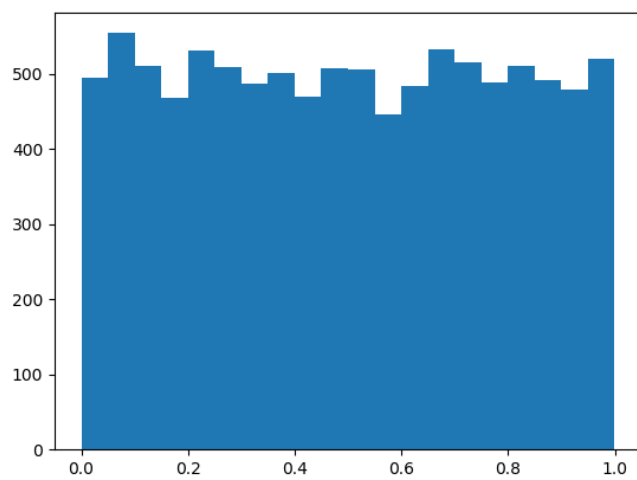


Figure 2: Histogram of Intensities of Matrix A, 20 bins

(c)

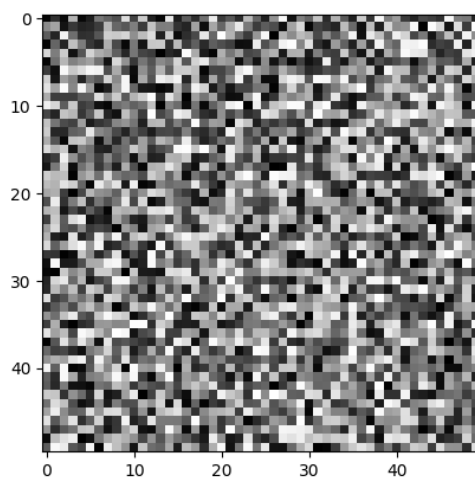


Figure 3:  $X$  = Bottom Left Quadrant of Matrix  $A$

(d)

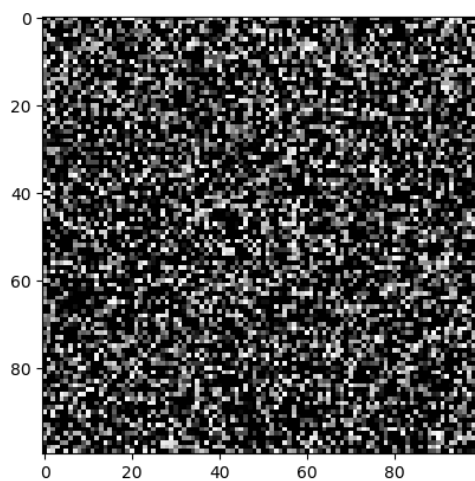


Figure 4:  $Y = A$  minus Mean Intensity

(e)

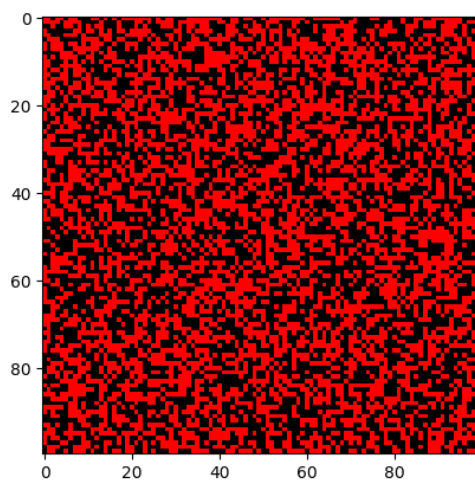


Figure 5:  $Z = \text{Image where Red Channel}=1 \text{ if Greater Than Mean Intensity of } A$



Figure 6: Original Image

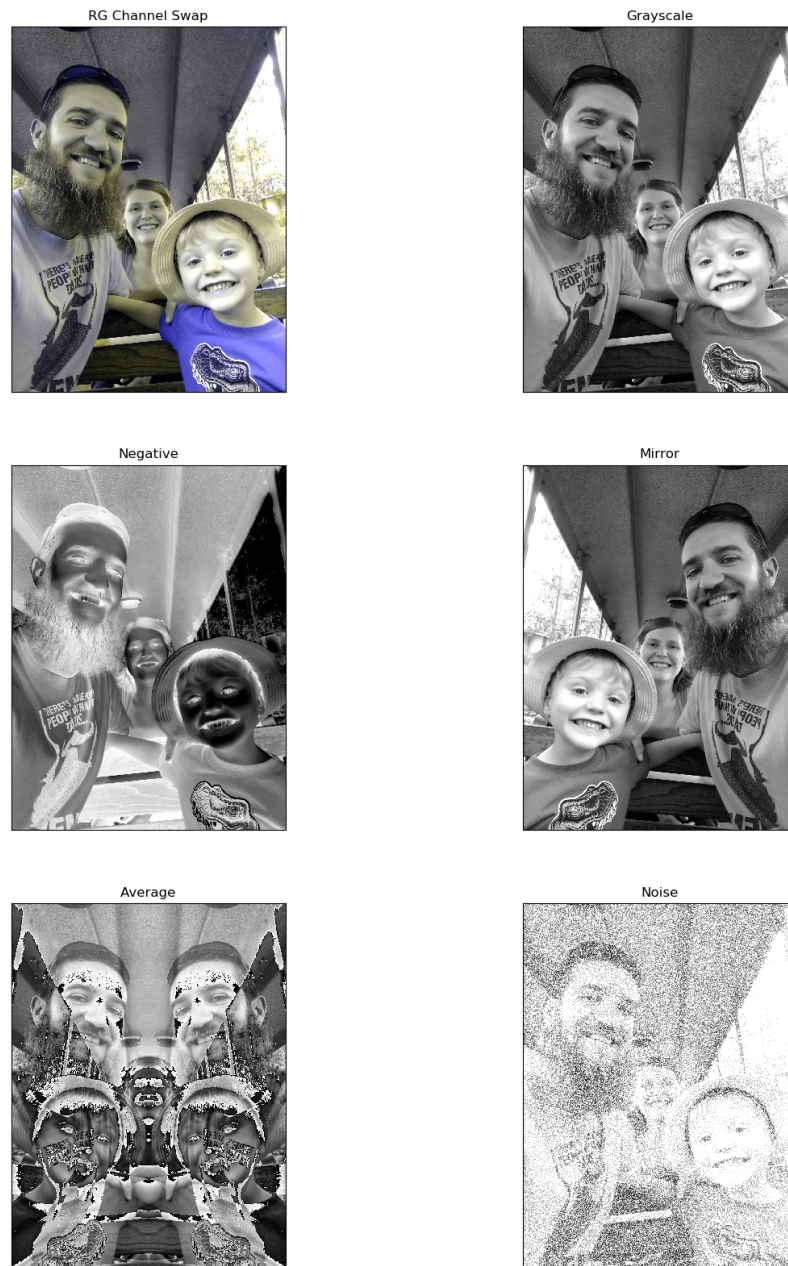


Figure 7: Transformations of Original Image