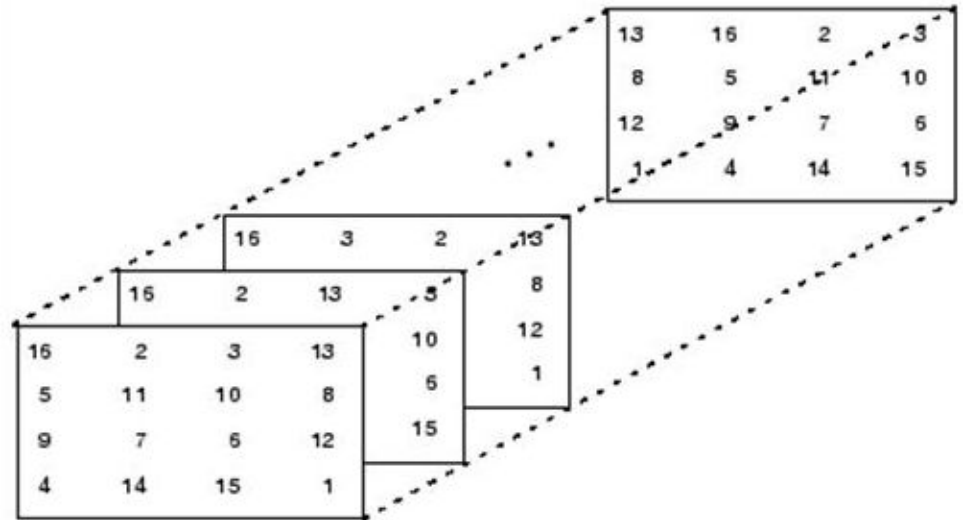


Multidimensional Arrays (p.289)

1D array ("vector"): $a = [5\ 4\ 2\ 8\ 6]$;
 $a(3) = 2$ $a(3:end) = [2\ 8\ 6]$

2D array ("matrix"): $b = [5\ 4\ 2; 7\ 3\ 1; 0\ 6\ 8]$;
 $b(2,3) = 1$ $b(2:end,1:2) = [7\ 3; 0\ 6]$

3D array ("3rd order tensor") – The order of a tensor is the number of indices necessary to refer unambiguously to an individual component.



How to create multidimensional arrays

```
c(:,:,:) = zeros(2,3,3);  
c(:,:,1) = [1 2 3; 4 5 6];  
c(:,:,2) = ones(2,3);  
c(:,:,3) = 2*c(:,:,1);
```

```
c(:,:,:) = zeros(3,3,5);  
[nf, nc, nm] = size(c)  
for k=1:nm  
    c(:,:,k) = k*ones(nf,nc);  
end
```

Working with images

```
addpath(C:\Users\LAM\Dropbox\INGE 3016 - Spring  
2014\matlabs\clase 15')
```

```
% direccion donde esta grabada la imagen
```

```
Z = imread('elli.jpg');
```

```
% carga la imagen y la guarda en Z
```

The return value `Z` is an array containing the image data. If the file contains a grayscale image, `Z` is an `M-by-N` array. If the file contains a truecolor image, `Z` is an `M-by-N-by-3` array.

True color (RGB) - Image is stored as a three-dimensional (`m-by-n-by-3`) array of integers in the range `[0, 255]` (`uint8`)

Working with images

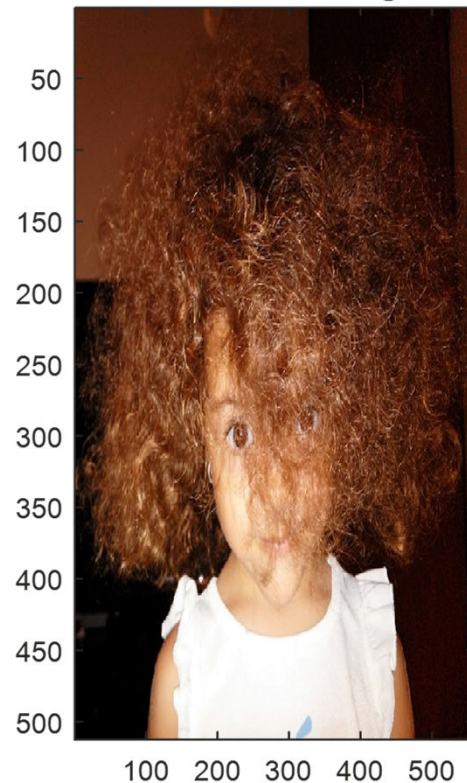
```
figure; image(Z);
```

```
%display image object
```

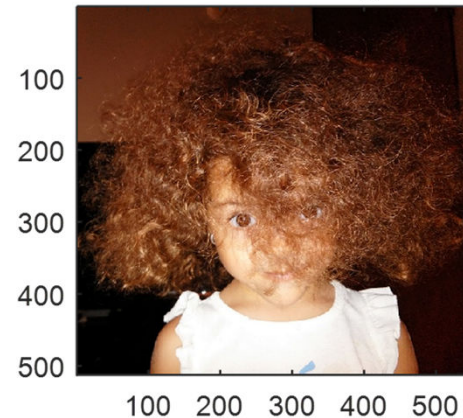
```
axis image;
```

```
%sets the aspect ratio so that the data units are the same  
in every direction - plot box fits tightly around the data
```

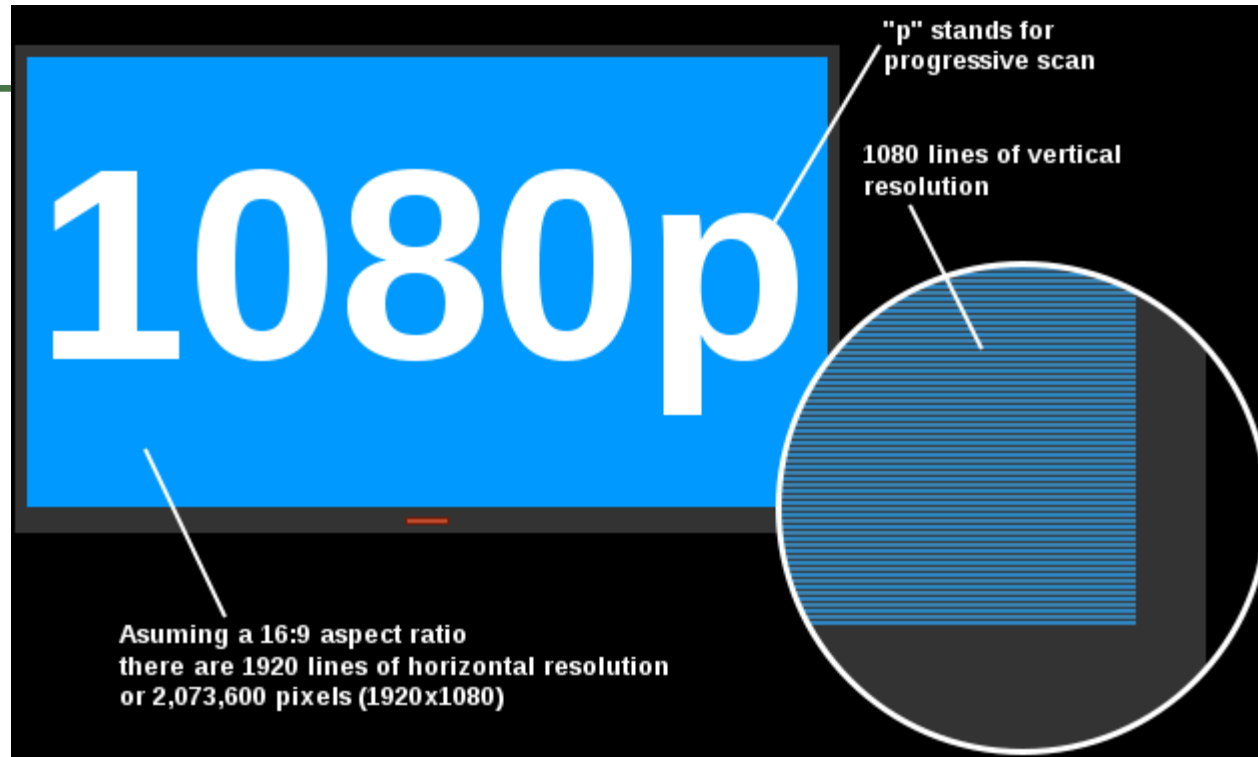
without axis image



with axis image



Full HD? 1080P? 1080i?

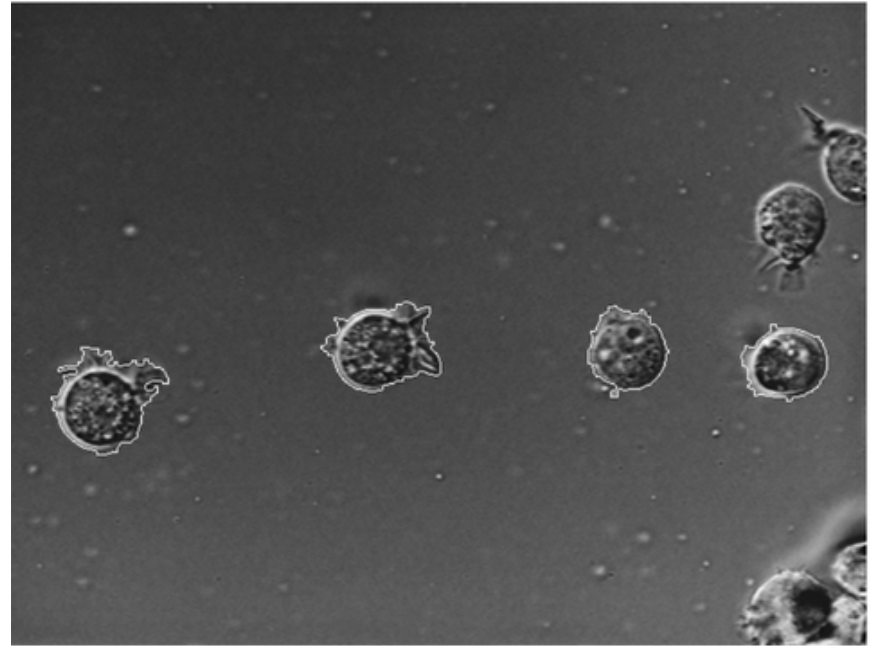
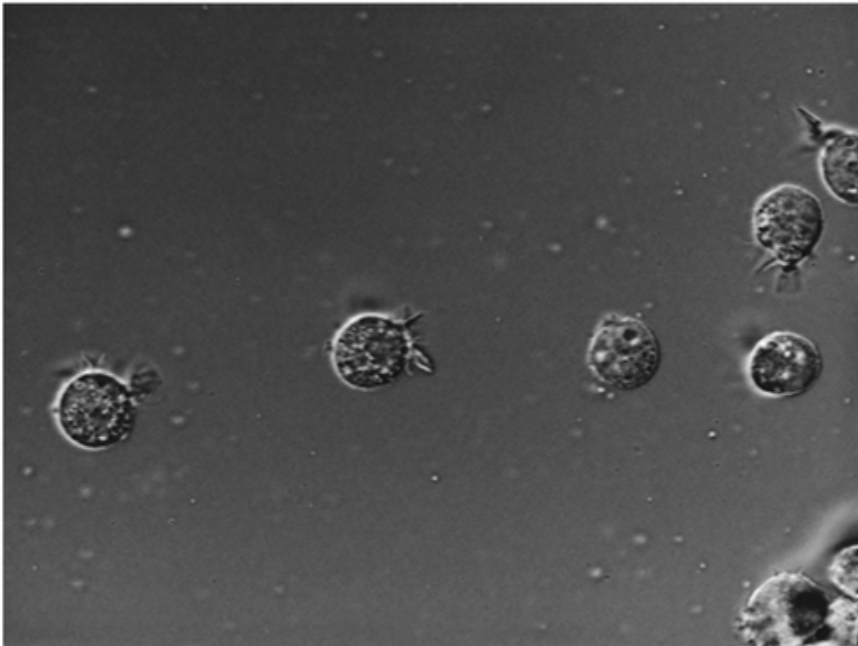


1080i conveys the images in an interlaced format

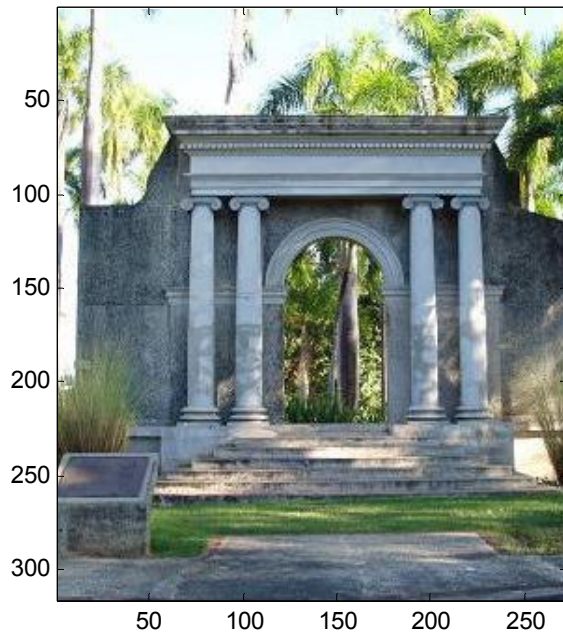
4K resolution: In July 2010, YouTube began streaming certain videos at a resolution of up to 4096 x 2304 (in the 16:9 aspect ratio) to 4096 x 3072 (4:3). Registered users at YouTube are allowed to upload videos with a resolution higher than 1080p.

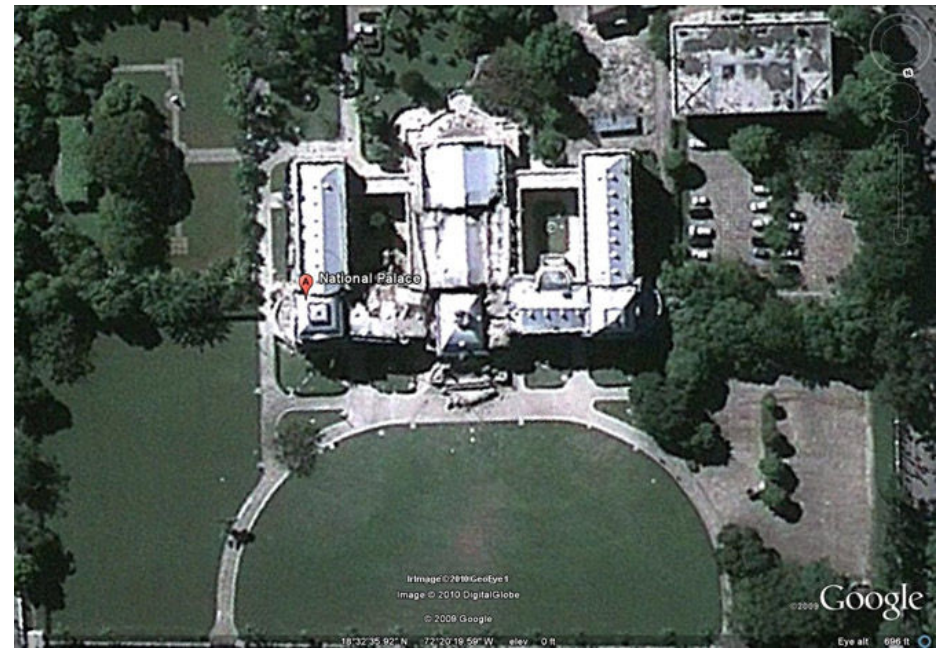
Now that you have a “numerical model” of your image the possibilities are endless. You can write algorithms to analyze your image or to modify your image, e.g.:

- Identification purposes: post-disaster recognition, target detection, face recognition (Facebook).
- “Photoshopping”



“photoshopping” with Matlab





Haiti National Palace before and after the earthquake