

004.8:621.3

. . .

: “ ”, “ ”, “ ”.

Matlab 2012.

: , , , , ,

[1].

(, -) [9].

[2-5]

[10].

[6-8]

70%

“ ”, “ ”, — ;
“ ”. — ;
— ;
— ;
— ;

[11].

[9].

. 1

[11].

1/m – , S_{ob} – , S – ().

1:1000, 100², (2):

$$S_{ob} = \frac{S}{m}, S_{ob} = 0,1 \text{ m}^2 \quad (2)$$

-29	11,36	38,30
-29	11,36	38,00
-29	11,99	43,00
-10	17,53	47,01
-25	14,36	33,7
-25	14,52	33,7
F-111	19,20	61,07
B-1B	41,80	181,16
B-2	52,40	465,00

S_{ob0} (3):

$$S = S_{ob1} - S_{ob0} \quad (3)$$

[5].

(2) (3)

(4):

$$H_{S_{ob}} = \{S_{ob \min}, S_{ob \max}\},$$

(4)

$$S_{ob \min} = S_{ob} - s, S_{ob \max} = S_{ob} + s, S_{ob \min} - S_{ob \max}$$

	0,13	3,19	287,56
	7,86	59,05	43024,37

(5):

$$H_{L_{ob1}} = \{L_{ob \min}, L_{ob \max}\}, \quad (5)$$

$$L_{ob \min} = L_{ob} - L, L_{ob \max} = L_{ob} + L,$$

$$L_{ob \min} - L_{ob \max}$$

()

(2), (3), (4) (5)

H

(6):

$$H = \{H_{L_{ob}}; H_{S_{ob}}\} \quad (6)$$

[5].

(1):

$$\frac{1}{m} = \frac{S_{ob}}{S},$$

(1)

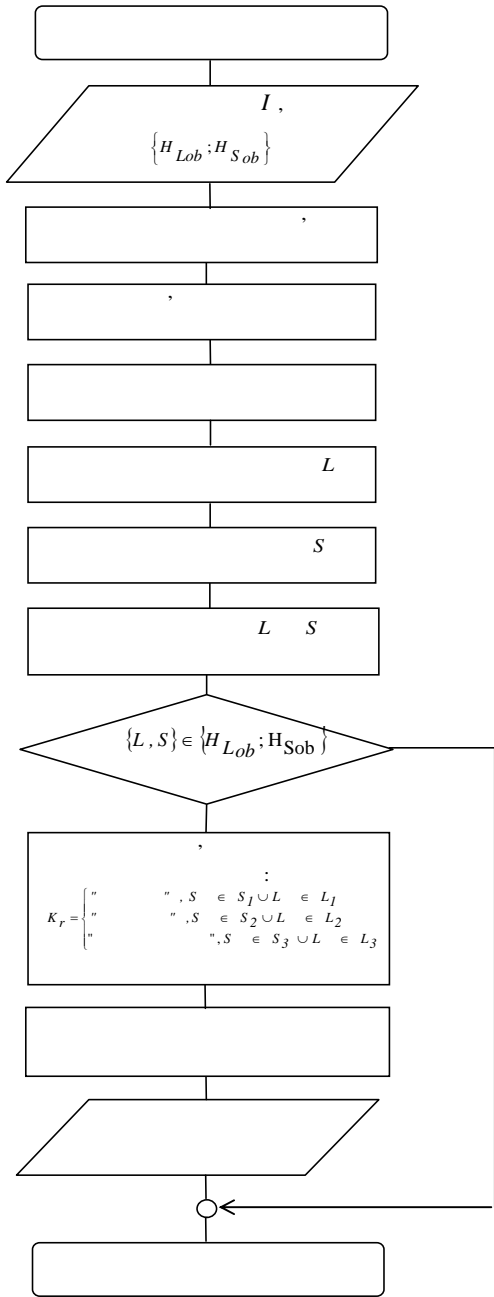
L S 7.

4 5,

(.1)

:

- 1.
- 2.
3. ()

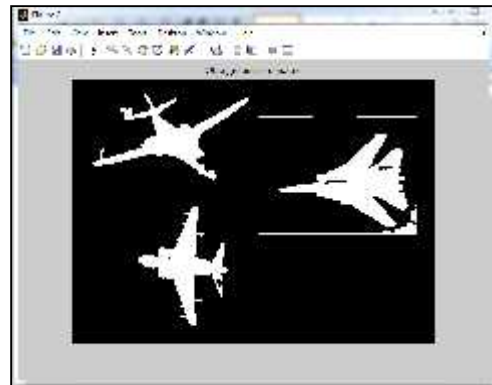


$$K_r = \begin{cases} " & ", S \in H_{S1} \cup L \in H_{L1}; \\ " & ", S \in H_{S2} \cup L \in H_{L2}; \\ " & ", S \in H_{S3} \cup L \in H_{L3}, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

S - , H_{S1}, H_{S2},
H_{S3} - “ ”,
“ ”, “ ”
L - , H_{L1},
H_{L2}, H_{L3} -
“ ”, “ ”, “ ”

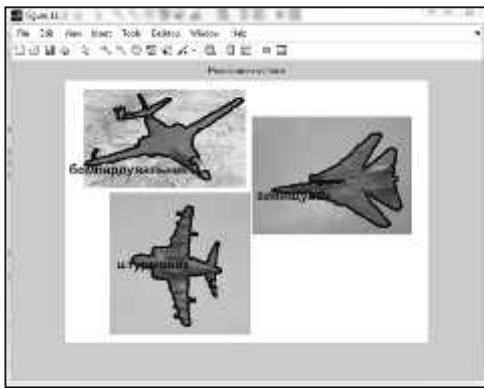
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Matlab R2012a [12].



.1.

- .2.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



.2.



.3.

O

$$\hat{E}_{\sigma\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}} = O_{\sigma\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}} / O_{\acute{\iota}\delta} \delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\acute{\iota} \quad (10)$$

O

$$E_f = (D; K_{\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\iota}\acute{\iota}\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\upsilon}}; \hat{E}_{\sigma\epsilon\acute{\alpha}\acute{\iota}}) \quad (11)$$

(“ ”)

$$D = O_{\acute{\iota}\delta} \delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\acute{\iota} / O_{\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\acute{\iota}} \quad (8)$$

O

$$\hat{E}_{\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\iota}\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\upsilon}} = O_{\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\iota}\acute{\upsilon}\acute{\upsilon}} / O_{\delta\acute{\iota}\zeta\acute{\iota}} \quad (9)$$

D

(8)

(9)

L S

1. ... : [] /
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8. //

APPROACH FOR RECOGNITION OF A MILITARY AIRCRAFT FROM IMAGES

O. V. Shitova

Approach is presented in article to automated recognitions of military planes on images. On the basis of the analysis of geometrical signs of the military plane in the plan the feature set of planes on the image for their classification by types is offered: "fighter plane", "attack plane", "bomber plane". The algorithm of the automated processing of images for recognition of planes is offered. Visual results of work of the approach realized in Matlab 2012 system are presented.

Keywords: the automated processing, area of a wing, scope of a wing, recognition of images, deshifrirovaniye of aerial photographs.