

Task 1 Perception Planning and Perception Module

Diploma in Robotics

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November, 2025

Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Discussion and Results	5
3. Conclusion	6
A. Codes	7

1. Introduction

This report presents the imageprocessing pipeline used to detect and track the color markers of an autonomous soccer robot. The procedure includes Gaussian-based color thresholding, masking operations, circle detection, and the application of a Kalman filter to obtain a stable and reliable estimation of the robot's position.

Procedure

Only the most relevant and significant parts of the code will be described, focusing on their functionality.

Listing 1: Read the video

```
1 cap=cv2.VideoCapture(args.video_path)
```

Listing 2: Select the colour to calculate mean and covariance

```
1 def select_color_model(frame):
2     r = cv2.selectROI("Seleccione la pelota", frame, fromCenter=False, showCrosshair=True)
3     x, y, w, h = r
4     roi = frame[y:y+h, x:x+w]
5     hsv_roi = cv2.cvtColor(roi, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
6     pixels = hsv_roi.reshape((-1, 3))
7     mean = np.mean(pixels, axis=0)
8     cov = np.cov(pixels, rowvar=False)
9     print("Media HSV:", mean)
10    print("Covarianza HSV:", cov)
11    cv2.destroyWindow("Seleccione la pelota")
12    return mean, cov
13    print("Mark the colors...")
14    for c in range(len(colors)):
15        print(f"Color {c+1}: {colors[c]}")
16        for i in range(args.captures):
17            print(f"Captura {i+1} de {args.captures}")
18            frame_number=int(input(f"Frame number of
19            {int(cap.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_COUNT))}: "))
20            try:
21                cap.set(cv2.CAP_PROP_POS_FRAMES, frame_number)
22                ret, frame=cap.read()
23            except:
24                print("Error: Not valid frame number")
25                continue
26            if not ret:
27                print("Error: No se pudo leer el frame")
28                continue
29            men_i,cov_i=ball_tracker.select_color_model(frame)
30            means[c].append(men_i)
31            covs[c].append(cov_i)
```

Listing 3: Traing the gaussian mask from mean and covariance and apply morphological operations

```
1 def gaussian_mask(hsv, mean, cov, threshold=6.0):
2     inv_cov = np.linalg.inv(cov + np.eye(3) * 1e-6)
```

```

3      diff = hsv - mean.reshape((1, 1, 3))
4      dist = np.sqrt(np.sum((diff @ inv_cov) * diff, axis=2))
5      mask = (dist < threshold).astype(np.uint8) * 255
6      return mask
7  mean_hsv[c] = np.mean(means[c], axis=0)
8  cov_hsv[c] = np.mean(covs[c], axis=0)
9  hsv=cv2.cvtColor(frame,cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
10 combined_mask = np.zeros(hsv.shape[:2], dtype=np.uint8)
11 for c in range(len(colors)):
12     masks[c] = ball_tracker.gaussian_mask(hsv, mean_hsv[c], cov_hsv[c], args.threshold)
13     masks[c]=cv2.erode(masks[c],kernel,iterations=1)
14     masks[c]=cv2.dilate(masks[c],kernel,iterations=2)
15     combined_mask = cv2.bitwise_or(combined_mask, masks[c])
16 frame_masked=cv2.bitwise_and(frame,frame,mask=combined_mask)

```

Listing 4: Individual color contour detections: all green contours are shown, along with one representative contour for blue and red.

```

1  for i, (name, color) in enumerate(draw_info):
2      contours, _ = cv2.findContours(masks[i], cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL,
3      cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
4      if contours:
5          if name != "Green":
6              c = max(contours, key=cv2.contourArea) # max
7              ((x, y), radius) = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(c)
8              print(radius)
9              if radius > 9.0 and radius < 15.5: # 0.005
10                 detected[name] = True
11                 measured_x[name] = int(x)
12                 measured_y[name] = int(y)
13                 # Dibujo en pantalla
14                 cv2.circle(frame, (measured_x[name], measured_y[name]),
15                 int(radius), color, 2)
16                 cv2.putText(frame, name, (measured_x[name] + 10,
17                 measured_y[name]),cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.4, color, 1)
18             else:
19                 for c in contours:
20                     ((x, y), radius) = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(c)
21                     if radius > 8.0 and radius < 15.2:
22                         detected[name] = True
23                         if measured_x[name] is None:
24                             measured_x[name] = []
25                             measured_y[name] = []
26                         measured_x[name].append(int(x))
27                         measured_y[name].append(int(y))
28                         cv2.circle(frame, (int(x), int(y)), int(radius),color, 2)
29                         cv2.putText(frame, name, (int(x) + 10, int(y)),
30                         cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.4, color, 1)

```

Listing 5: Prediction and marking of the color and robot positions using a Kalman filter.

```

1  kalman_positions = {}
2  for name, tracker in trackers.items():
3      if name in ["Red", "Blue"]:
4          pred_x, pred_y = tracker.predict()
5          if detected[name]:
6              mx = measured_x[name]
7              my = measured_y[name]

```

```

8         tracker.correct(mx, my)
9         current_pos = (mx, my)
10    else:
11        current_pos = (pred_x, pred_y)
12        cv2.putText(frame, f"{name} P(Ocluido)", (int(pred_x) + 10,
int(pred_y)),
13                    cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, (0, 0, 255), 2)
14        kalman_positions[name] = current_pos
15        # Dibujo del marcador del Kalman
16        cv2.drawMarker(frame, (int(current_pos[0]), int(current_pos[1])), (0, 0, 255
), cv2.MARKER_CROSS, 20, 2)
17        elif name == "Green":
18            if detected[name]:
19                mx_list = measured_x[name]
20                my_list = measured_y[name]
21                if isinstance(mx_list, list):
22                    for x, y in zip(mx_list, my_list):
23                        cv2.drawMarker(frame, (x, y), (0, 0, 255),
cv2.MARKER_TILTED_CROSS, 15, 2)

```

Listing 6: Rendering of the trail, mark, and Kalman filter updates.

```

1  # Draw Arrow from Red to Blue
2  if "Red" in kalman_positions and "Blue" in kalman_positions:
3      start_point = kalman_positions["Blue"]
4      end_point = kalman_positions["Red"]
5      # Extender la flecha
6      scale = 3.0
7      dx = end_point[0] - start_point[0]
8      dy = end_point[1] - start_point[1]
9      new_end_point = (int(start_point[0] + dx * scale), int(start_point[1] + dy *
scale))
10     cv2.arrowedLine(frame, start_point, new_end_point, (75, 70, 50), 6)
11     # Update and Draw Trajectory for Blue only
12     if "Blue" in kalman_positions:
13         trajectory["Blue"].append(kalman_positions["Blue"])
14         if len(trajectory["Blue"]) > 45: #15
15             trajectory["Blue"].pop(0)
16         for i in range(1, len(trajectory["Blue"])):
17             if trajectory["Blue"][i - 1] is None or trajectory["Blue"][i] is None:
18                 continue
19             cv2.line(frame, trajectory["Blue"][i - 1], trajectory["Blue"][i], (200, 100
, 120), 3)

```

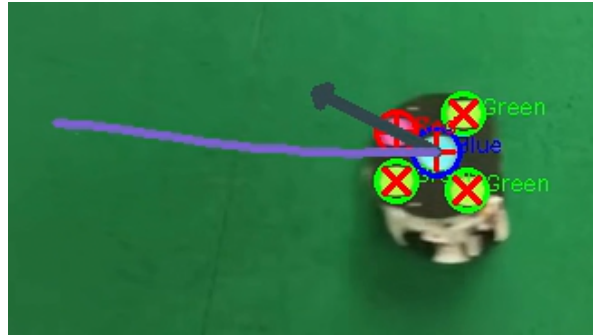
All previous operations are described in the following listing:

- The video is read and stored frame by frame.
- The HSV channels are used to compute the mean and covariance of the colors selected by the user for subsequent training.
- A Gaussian mask is computed and morphological closing is applied.
- The positions of the colored circles are detected using maximum contours and a radius constraint.

- The Kalman filter is computed for the blue and red circles to estimate the robot's position, and all color detections are visually marked.
- The robot's trajectory is drawn and the filter is updated.

2. Discussion and Results

The tracking results are as follows:



(a) Example 1 of tracking using the color markers.



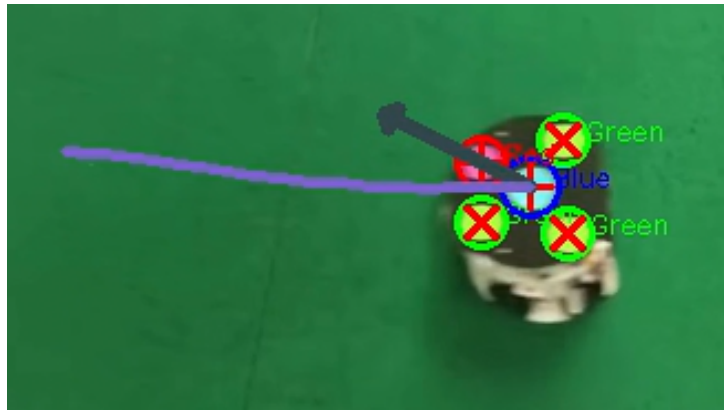
(b) Example of the Gaussian mask output.

Figure 1: Examples of function

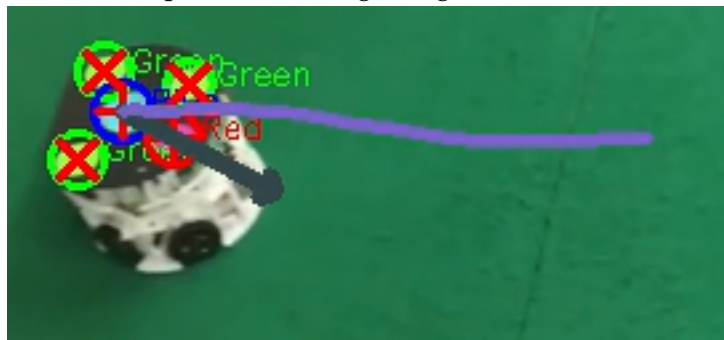
In Figure 1a, all colored circles are marked with an X indicating their detected positions, and each circle is also highlighted. Additionally, a Kalman filter is applied to the blue and red markers, and a line is drawn between their estimated positions. Figure 1b shows the corresponding Gaussian masks for all color channels.

Furthermore, Figures 2a and 2b show the trajectory of the robot based on the detection of its color markers. **To view the full video evidence, please visit the following link:**

<https://youtu.be/Wf4FbxHWbGE?si=8wJ0W9GZnzo70F9H>.



(a) Example 2 of tracking using the color markers.



(b) Example 3 of tracking using the color markers.

Figure 2: Examples of function

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, color detection remains consistent, and the application of a threshold computed from the Gaussian curve contributes significantly to its accuracy. This is further reinforced by circle detection and the use of HSV channels, which help mitigate the effects of lighting variations. Additionally, the application of a Kalman filter to predict the positions of the color markers and the robot smooths the tracking and prevents potential marker loss. Although marker loss did not occur during the tests, the Kalman filter clearly provides a smoother and less oscillatory motion prediction.

A. Codes

Listing 7: Python Funtions

```

1  import cv2
2  import numpy as np
3  import argparse
4  from time import sleep
5  class KalmanTracker:
6      def __init__(self):
7
8          self.kf = cv2.KalmanFilter(4, 2)
9
10         self.kf.measurementMatrix = np.array([[1, 0, 0, 0],
11                                               [0, 1, 0, 0]], np.float32)
12
13         self.kf.transitionMatrix = np.array([[1, 0, 1, 0],
14                                              [0, 1, 0, 1],
15                                              [0, 0, 1, 0],
16                                              [0, 0, 0, 1]], np.float32)
17
18         self.kf.processNoiseCov = np.array([[1, 0, 0, 0],
19                                             [0, 1, 0, 0],
20                                             [0, 0, 1, 0],
21                                             [0, 0, 0, 1]], np.float32) * 0.001 #0.03 0.001
22
23         self.kf.measurementNoiseCov = np.array([[1, 0],
24                                                 [0, 1]], np.float32) * 0.4 #1 0.7
25
26
27     def predict(self):
28         prediction = self.kf.predict()
29         return (int(prediction[0]), int(prediction[1]))
30
31     def correct(self, x, y):
32         measurement = np.array([[np.float32(x)], [np.float32(y)]]])
33         self.kf.correct(measurement)
34
35
36     # ----- NUEVA FUNCIÓN: selecciona ROI y aprende el color
37     def select_color_model(frame):
38         r = cv2.selectROI("Seleccione la pelota", frame, fromCenter=False, showCrosshair=True)
39         x, y, w, h = r
40         roi = frame[y:y+h, x:x+w]
41
42         hsv_roi = cv2.cvtColor(roi, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
43         pixels = hsv_roi.reshape((-1, 3))
44
45         mean = np.mean(pixels, axis=0)
46         cov = np.cov(pixels, rowvar=False)
47
48         print("Media HSV:", mean)
49         print("Covarianza HSV:", cov)
50
51         cv2.destroyAllWindows("Seleccione la pelota")
52
53         return mean, cov
54

```

```

55
56 # ----- NUEVA FUNCIÓN: máscara Bayesiana Gaussiana
57 def gaussian_mask(hsv, mean, cov, threshold=6.0):
58     inv_cov = np.linalg.inv(cov + np.eye(3) * 1e-6)
59     diff = hsv - mean.reshape((1, 1, 3))
60     dist = np.sqrt(np.sum((diff @ inv_cov) * diff, axis=2))
61     mask = (dist < threshold).astype(np.uint8) * 255
62     return mask
63
64
65 def main():
66     parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Detector de pelota robusto con Kalman
67     Filter + Modelo Bayesiano.')
68     parser.add_argument('video_path', help='Ruta al archivo de video')
69     parser.add_argument('--captures', type=int, default=1,
70         help='Número de capturas que hará el usuario para entrenar el color')
71     parser.add_argument('--threshold', type=float, default=7.456,
72         help='Umbral para la máscara Bayesiana')
73
74     args = parser.parse_args()
75
76     cap = cv2.VideoCapture(args.video_path)
77
78     if not cap.isOpened():
79         print(f"Error: No se pudo abrir el video {args.video_path}")
80         return
81
82     tracker = KalmanTracker()
83     trajectory = []
84
85     # ----- : capturar
86     '''
87     cap.set(cv2.CAP_PROP_POS_FRAMES, 20)
88     ret, frame = cap.read()
89     if not ret:
90         print("Error al leer primer frame")
91         return
92
93     print("Seleccione la pelota para aprender el color...")
94     mean_hsv, cov_hsv = select_color_model(frame)
95     '''
96     # ===== NUEVO: múltiples capturas para aprender el color =====
97
98     means = []
99     covs = []
100
101     for i in range(args.captures):
102         print(f"\n=== Captura {i+1}/{args.captures} ===")
103
104         # Usuario elige frame
105         frame_number = int(input("Número de frame a usar: "))
106
107         cap.set(cv2.CAP_PROP_POS_FRAMES, frame_number)
108         ret, frame = cap.read()
109         if not ret:
110             print("Error leyendo frame. Saltando captura...")
111             continue

```



```

112     mean_i, cov_i = select_color_model(frame)
113     means.append(mean_i)
114     covs.append(cov_i)
115
116     # Modelo final promediado
117     mean_hsv = np.mean(means, axis=0)
118     cov_hsv = np.mean(covs, axis=0)
119
120     print("\n=== MODELO FINAL ===")
121     print("Media HSV:", mean_hsv)
122     print("Covarianza HSV:", cov_hsv)
123     sleep(5)
124
125
126
127     print("Procesando video con Kalman Filter... Presiona 'q' para salir.")
128
129     while True:
130         ret, frame = cap.read()
131         if not ret:
132             break
133
134         hsv = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
135
136         # ----- NUEVO: máscara usando clasificación bayesiana
137         mask = gaussian_mask(hsv, mean_hsv, cov_hsv, threshold=args.threshold) #9.0 7.456
138         17.456
139
140         kernel = np.ones((5, 5), np.uint8)
141         mask = cv2.erode(mask, kernel, iterations=2)
142         mask = cv2.dilate(mask, kernel, iterations=2)
143
144         contours, _ = cv2.findContours(mask, cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
145
146         detected = False
147         measured_x, measured_y = 0, 0
148
149         if contours:
150             c = max(contours, key=cv2.contourArea)
151             ((x, y), radius) = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(c)
152
153             if radius > 0.005: # -----
154                 detected = True
155                 measured_x, measured_y = int(x), int(y)
156
157                 cv2.circle(frame, (measured_x, measured_y), int(radius), (0, 255, 0), 2)
158                 cv2.putText(frame, "Pelota", (measured_x + 10, measured_y),
159                             cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, (0, 255, 0), 2)
160
161                 pred_x, pred_y = tracker.predict()
162
163                 if detected:
164                     tracker.correct(measured_x, measured_y)
165                     current_pos = (measured_x, measured_y)
166                 else:
167                     current_pos = (pred_x, pred_y)
168                     cv2.putText(frame, "P(Ocuido)", (pred_x + 10, pred_y),
169                                 cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, (0, 0, 255), 2)

```

```
169         cv2.drawMarker(frame, (pred_x, pred_y), (0, 0, 255), cv2.MARKER_CROSS, 20, 2)
170
171     trajectory.append(current_pos)
172     if len(trajectory) > 15:
173         trajectory.pop(0)
174
175     for i in range(1, len(trajectory)):
176         if trajectory[i - 1] is None or trajectory[i] is None:
177             continue
178         cv2.line(frame, trajectory[i - 1], trajectory[i], (255, 0, 0), 2)
179
180     cv2.imshow("Detector de Pelota (Kalman + Bayes)", frame)
181
182     if cv2.waitKey(30) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
183         break
184
185     cap.release()
186     cv2.destroyAllWindows()
187
188
189
190 if __name__ == "__main__":
191     main()
192
193
```

Listing 8: Main Script

```

1  #!/usr/bin/env python3
2  #Python script to track a robot soccer with 3 colors using Kalman Filter and Bayes
3
4  import cv2
5  import numpy as np
6  import argparse
7  import sys
8  import os
9  from time import sleep
10 os.environ["QT_QPA_PLATFORM"] = "xcb"
11 os.environ["QT_LOGGING_RULES"] = "*.warning=false"
12
13
14 # Add python_scripts to path relative to this file
15 # We need to go up from src -> task1_perception -> perception_and_planning_lab
16 script_dir = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
17 python_scripts_path = os.path.join(script_dir, '../..python_scripts')
18 sys.path.append(python_scripts_path)
19
20 import ball_tracker
21
22 colors=["green","blue","red"] #Colors to track in the robot soccer
23
24 # Tabla fija de colores BGR para OpenCV
25 bgr_map = {
26     "green": (0, 255, 0),
27     "blue": (255, 0, 0),
28     "red": (0, 0, 255)
29 }
30 trackers = {
31     "Blue": ball_tracker.KalmanTracker(),
32     "Green": ball_tracker.KalmanTracker(),
33     "Red": ball_tracker.KalmanTracker()
34 }
35
36 # Crear draw_info automáticamente
37 draw_info = [(c.capitalize(), bgr_map[c]) for c in colors]
38
39 def main ():
40     parser = argparse.ArgumentParser(description='Detector de pelota robusto con Kalman
41     Filter + Modelo Bayesiano.')
42     parser.add_argument('video_path', type=str, help='Path to video file')
43     parser.add_argument('--captures', type=int, default=1,
44         help='Número de capturas que hará el usuario para entrenar el
45     color')
46     parser.add_argument('--threshold', type=float, default=7.456,
47         help='Umbral para la máscara Bayesiana')
48     args = parser.parse_args()
49     kalaman=ball_tracker.KalmanTracker()
50     #kalaman.track_video(args.video_path, args.captures, args.threshold)
51
52     args=parser.parse_args()
53
54     kalaman=ball_tracker.KalmanTracker()
55     trajectory = {name: [] for name in trackers.keys()}
56     means=[[] for _ in range(len(colors))]
57     covs=[[] for _ in range(len(colors))]

```

```
56 mean_hsv=[[] for _ in range(len(colors))]
57 cov_hsv=[[] for _ in range(len(colors))]
58
59
60 cap=cv2.VideoCapture(args.video_path)
61 if not cap.isOpened():
62     print(f"Error: No se pudo abrir el video {args.video_path} . Revisa el path")
63     return
64 print("Mark the colors...")
65
66 for c in range(len(colors)):
67     print(f"Color {c+1}: {colors[c]}")
68
69     for i in range(args.captures):
70         print(f"Captura {i+1} de {args.captures}")
71         frame_number=int(input(f"Frame number of
72 {int(cap.get(cv2.CAP_PROP_FRAME_COUNT)):} : "))
73         try:
74             cap.set(cv2.CAP_PROP_POS_FRAMES, frame_number)
75             ret, frame=cap.read()
76         except:
77             print("Error: Not valid frame number")
78             continue
79
80         if not ret:
81             print("Error: No se pudo leer el frame")
82             continue
83         men_i,cov_i=ball_tracker.select_color_model(frame)
84         means[c].append(men_i)
85         covs[c].append(cov_i)
86
87     print("\n")
88     print("\n")
89
90     mean_hsv[c] = np.mean(means[c], axis=0)
91     cov_hsv[c] = np.mean(covs[c], axis=0)
92     sleep(1)
93     print("Media color: ",colors[c],mean_hsv[c])
94     print("Cov color: ",colors[c],cov_hsv[c])
95     sleep(3)
96
97 print("Tracking...")
98 #cap.set(0, frame_number)
99
100 cap.set(cv2.CAP_PROP_POS_FRAMES, 2)
101 hsv=cv2.cvtColor(frame,cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
102 combined_mask = np.zeros(hsv.shape[:2], dtype=np.uint8)
103 masks=[[] for _ in range(len(colors))]
104 kernel=np.ones((5,5),np.uint8)
105
106 while True:
107     ret, frame = cap.read()
108     if not ret:
109         break
110     hsv=cv2.cvtColor(frame,cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
111     combined_mask = np.zeros(hsv.shape[:2], dtype=np.uint8)
112     for c in range(len(colors)):
113         masks[c] = ball_tracker.gaussian_mask(hsv, mean_hsv[c], cov_hsv[c],
```

```

args.threshold)

113
114     masks[c]=cv2.erode(masks[c],kernel,iterations=1)
115     masks[c]=cv2.dilate(masks[c],kernel,iterations=2)
116     combined_mask = cv2.bitwise_or(combined_mask, masks[c])
117
118     frame_masked=cv2.bitwise_and(frame,frame,mask=combined_mask)
119
120     cv2.imshow("frame_masked",frame_masked)
121     #cv2.imshow("Masks",mask)
122     #cv2.imshow("frame",frame)
123
124     blue_contour,_=cv2.findContours(masks[1],cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL,cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
125
126     green_contours,_=cv2.findContours(masks[0],cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL,cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
127     red_contour,_=cv2.findContours(masks[2],cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL,cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
128
129     # Diccionarios para guardar los resultados por color
130     detected = { name: False for name, _ in draw_info }
131     measured_x = { name: None for name, _ in draw_info }
132     measured_y = { name: None for name, _ in draw_info }
133
134     for i, (name, color) in enumerate(draw_info):
135         contours, _ = cv2.findContours(masks[i], cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL,
136         cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
137         if contours:
138             if name != "Green":
139                 c = max(contours, key=cv2.contourArea) # max
140                 ((x, y), radius) = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(c)
141                 print(radius)
142                 if radius > 9.0 and radius < 15.5: # 0.005
143
144                     detected[name] = True
145                     measured_x[name] = int(x)
146                     measured_y[name] = int(y)
147
148                     # Dibujo en pantalla
149                     cv2.circle(frame, (measured_x[name], measured_y[name]),
150                     int(radius), color, 2)
151                     cv2.putText(frame, name, (measured_x[name] + 10,
152                     measured_y[name]),cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.4, color, 1)
153             else:
154                 for c in contours:
155                     ((x, y), radius) = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(c)
156
157                     if radius > 8.0 and radius < 15.2:
158                         detected[name] = True
159                         if measured_x[name] is None:
160                             measured_x[name] = []
161                             measured_y[name] = []
162                         measured_x[name].append(int(x))
163                         measured_y[name].append(int(y))
164
165                         cv2.circle(frame, (int(x), int(y)), int(radius),color, 2)
166                         cv2.putText(frame, name, (int(x) + 10, int(y)),
167                         cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.4, color, 1)

```

```

165     #cv2.imshow("frame",frame)
166     print("pos: ",measured_x," | ",measured_y,"\n")
167
168     #pred_x, pred_y = kalaman.predict()
169
170
171     kalman_positions = {}
172
173     for name, tracker in trackers.items():
174         if name in ["Red", "Blue"]:
175             pred_x, pred_y = tracker.predict()
176
177             if detected[name]:
178                 mx = measured_x[name]
179                 my = measured_y[name]
180                 tracker.correct(mx, my)
181                 current_pos = (mx, my)
182             else:
183                 current_pos = (pred_x, pred_y)
184                 cv2.putText(frame, f"{name} P(Ocluido)", (int(pred_x) + 10,
int(pred_y)),
                                cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.5, (0, 0, 255), 2)
185
186                 kalman_positions[name] = current_pos
187                 # Dibujo del marcador del Kalman
188                 cv2.drawMarker(frame, (int(current_pos[0]), int(current_pos[1])), (0, 0, 255
), cv2.MARKER_CROSS, 20, 2)
189
190
191             elif name == "Green":
192                 if detected[name]:
193                     mx_list = measured_x[name]
194                     my_list = measured_y[name]
195                     if isinstance(mx_list, list):
196                         for x, y in zip(mx_list, my_list):
197                             cv2.drawMarker(frame, (x, y), (0, 0, 255),
cv2.MARKER_TILTED_CROSS, 15, 2)
198
199                 # Draw Arrow from Red to Blue
200                 if "Red" in kalman_positions and "Blue" in kalman_positions:
201                     start_point = kalman_positions["Blue"]
202                     end_point = kalman_positions["Red"]
203
204                     # Extender la flecha
205                     scale = 3.0
206                     dx = end_point[0] - start_point[0]
207                     dy = end_point[1] - start_point[1]
208                     new_end_point = (int(start_point[0] + dx * scale), int(start_point[1] + dy *
scale))
209
210                     cv2.arrowedLine(frame, start_point, new_end_point, (75, 70, 50), 6)
211
212                 # Update and Draw Trajectory for Blue only
213                 if "Blue" in kalman_positions:
214                     trajectory["Blue"].append(kalman_positions["Blue"])
215                     if len(trajectory["Blue"]) > 45: #15
216                         trajectory["Blue"].pop(0)
217
218                 for i in range(1, len(trajectory["Blue"])):

```

```
219         if trajectory["Blue"][i - 1] is None or trajectory["Blue"][i] is None:
220             continue
221         cv2.line(frame, trajectory["Blue"][i - 1], trajectory["Blue"][i], (200, 100
222         , 120), 3)
223
224         cv2.imshow("frame", frame)
225
226         if cv2.waitKey(30) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
227             break
228
229         cap.release()
230         cv2.destroyAllWindows()
231
232
233 if __name__ == '__main__':
234     main()
235
```