

Orthogonal ⊥ Distance (Polar Space)

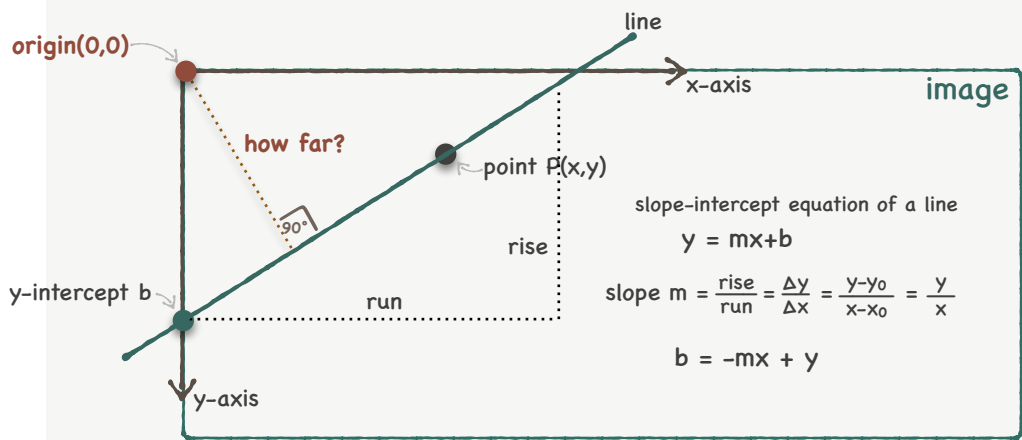
By connecting two points we can form a line.



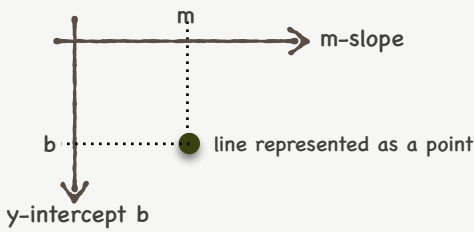
By having one point and a slope we can also form a line.



Point P(x,y) in a Cartesian coordinate system:



Line in a slope-intercept parameter space.

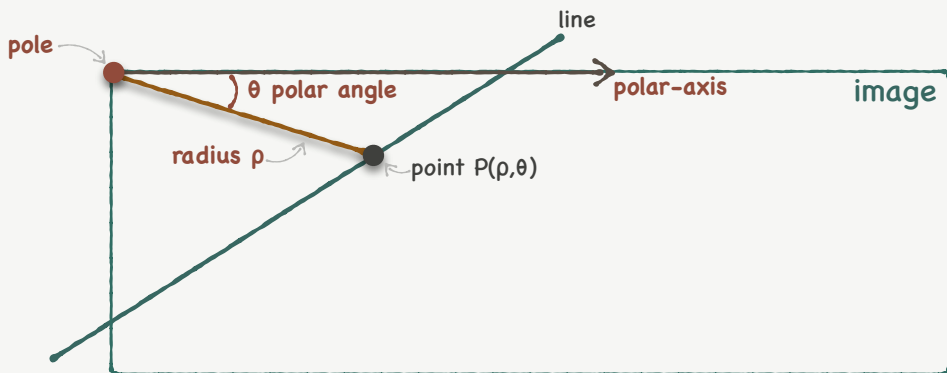


note that vertical lines can not be represented in this space because:

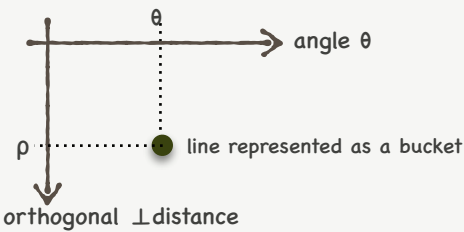
- slope of a vertical line is undefined (division by zero)
- vertical lines do not have y-intercept (they are parallel to y-axis)

Unfortunately, in Cartesian space, the slope of a vertical line is undefined. Thus, we need a different coordinate system, i.e., Polar Coordinate system. This system describes a point in space as an angle (polar angle, angular coordinate, azimuth, θ , ϕ , t) of rotation around the origin (pole) and a radius (radial distance, radial coordinate, r , ρ) from the origin.

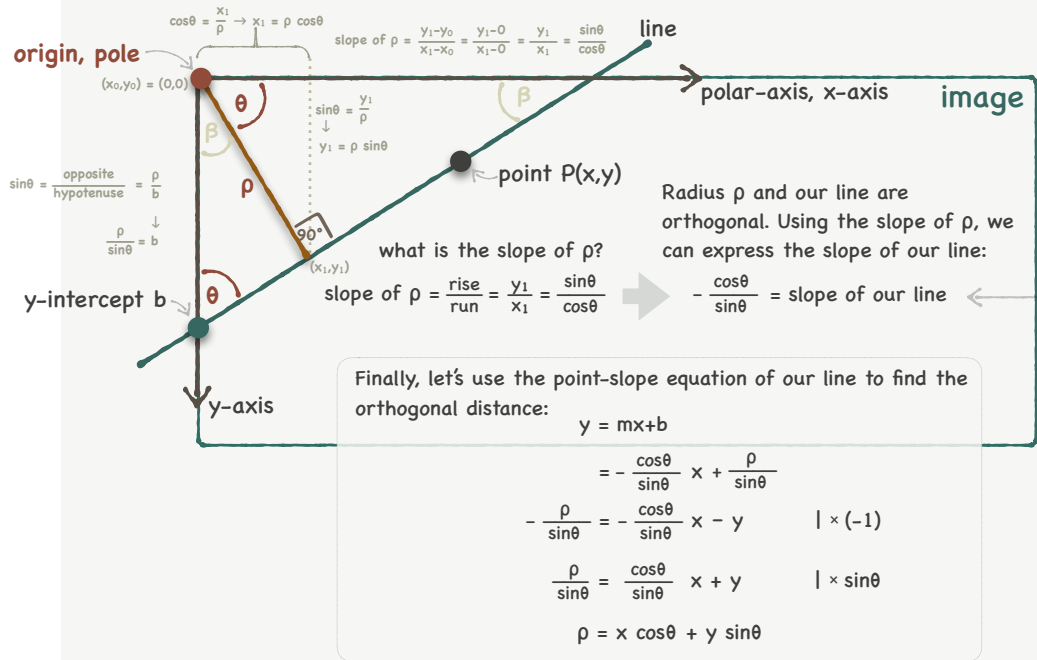
Point P(ρ , θ) in a Polar coordinate system:



Line in Hough space.



In order to represent a line in Hough Space, we need two parameters, i.e., the orthogonal ⊥ distance from the origin to the line that intersects via point P, and the angle θ of that line with respect to x-axis (here our angle θ will correspond to polar angle θ). Let's use basic trigonometry and both coordinate systems to derive the ⊥ distance (note that the ⊥ distance will correspond to radius ρ).



At last, we can express the orthogonal ⊥ distance from the origin to any line (at any angle) transecting via point P:

$$\rho = x \cos\theta + y \sin\theta$$

