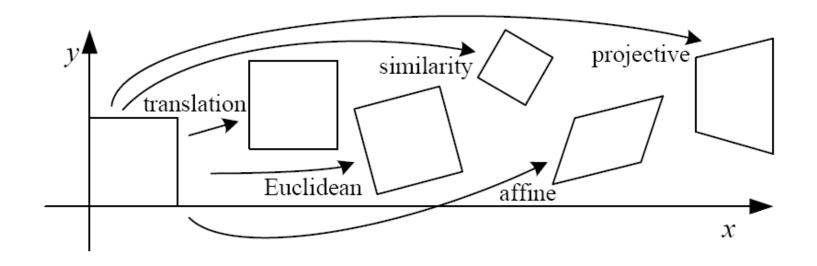
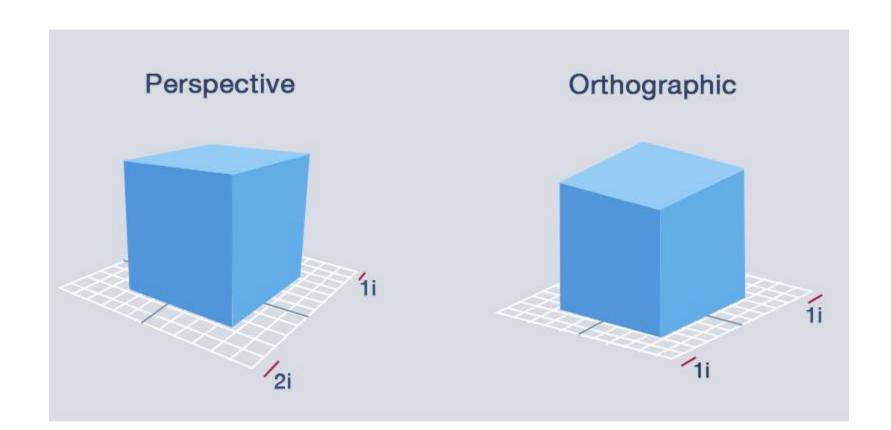
# Image transformation



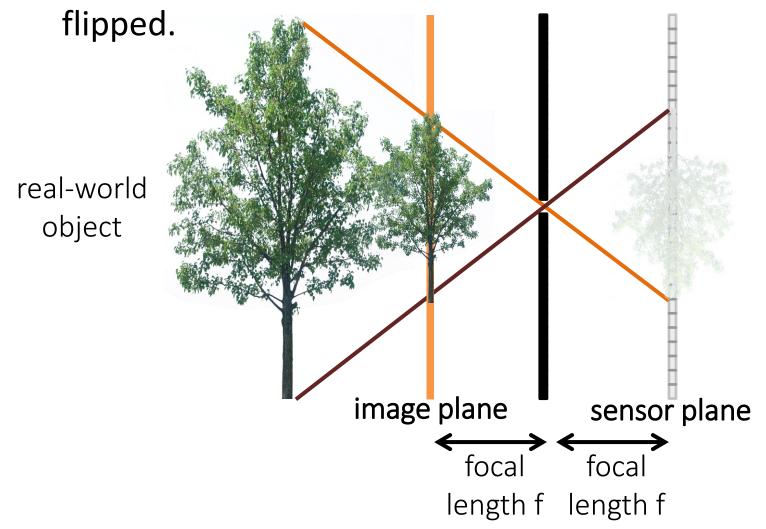
- 3d->2d trans
  - Perspective, orthographic, week perspective, perspective distortion/warping
    <a href="https://fstoppers.com/architecture/how-lens-compression-and-perspective-distortion-work-251737">https://fstoppers.com/architecture/how-lens-compression-and-perspective-distortion-work-251737</a>
- Camera intrinsics
- Camera extinsics
- Radial distortion

#### 3D projection

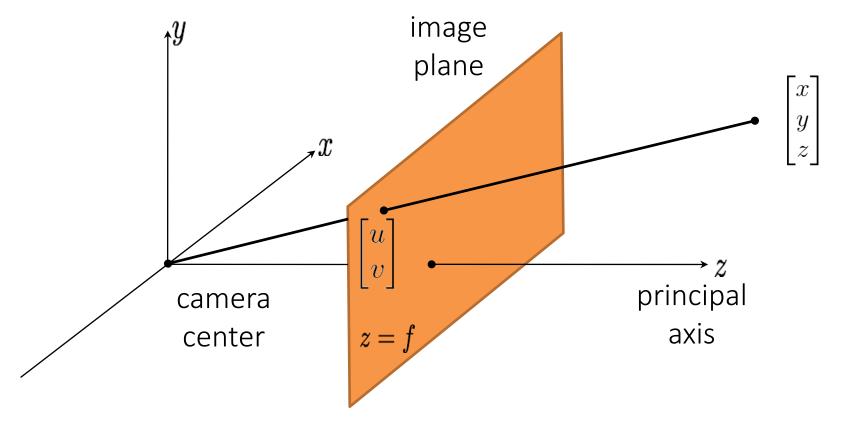
- 3D projection is any method of mapping threedimensional points to a two-dimensional plane.
- Two types of projections are orthographic and perspective.



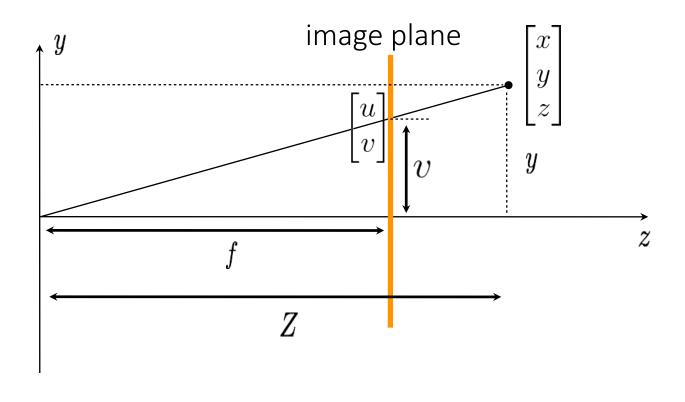
 When dealing with imaged 3D scenes, we tend to use the image plane rather than the sensor plane which is



 Perspective projection is a linear projection where three dimensional objects are projected on the image plane.

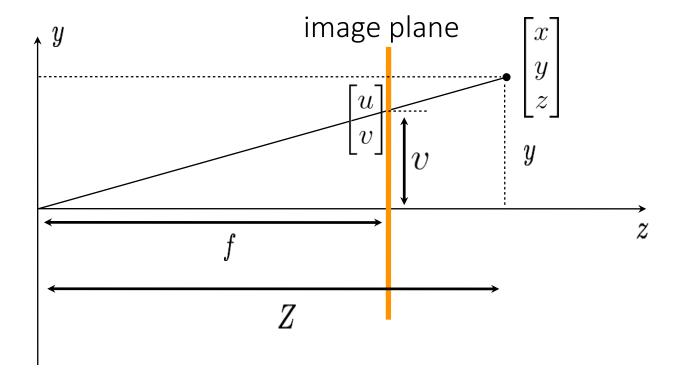


• What is the relationship between y & v?



Using triangle proportions (Thales' theorem) we can

easily conclude that:  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f \frac{x}{z} \\ f \frac{y}{z} \end{bmatrix}$ 



Let's use the homogeneous coordinates:

$$\begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} fx \\ fy \\ z \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{hom.\ coo.} \begin{bmatrix} f\frac{x}{z} \\ f\frac{y}{z} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

– Units of [m]

- Transforming to units of pixels in image space:
  - Pixel size in x dimension is  $m_{\chi}$  and the same for  $m_{V}$ .

$$f_{x} = \frac{f}{m_{x}} \& f_{y} = \frac{f}{m_{y}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_x x \\ f_y y \\ z \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{hom.\ coo.} \begin{bmatrix} f_x \frac{x}{z} \\ f_y \frac{y}{z} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Street art-perspective manipulation



#### **Ames Room**

