

# TECHNION - ISRAEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

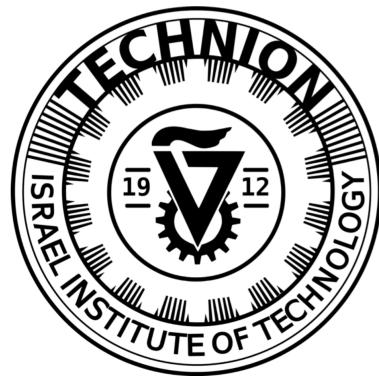
## Hw<sub>1</sub> - Photometry, Geometry and Camera calibration

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הכטן פירסום.

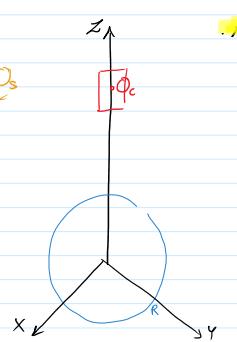
$$R = 10$$

$$O_p = O_{ball} = (0, 0, 0)^{world}$$

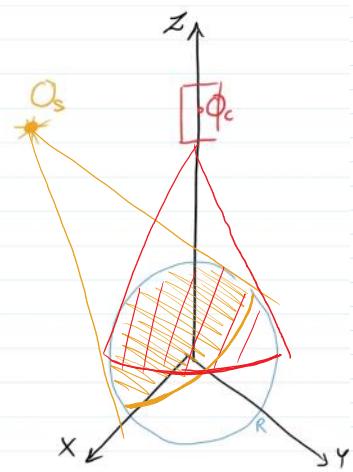
$$O_c = O_{camera} = (0, 0, 10)^{world}$$

השאלה מבקשת לנו לרשום את הנקודה

$$O_s = O_{source} = (10, 10, 10)^{world}$$

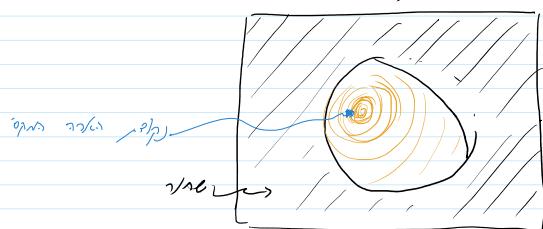


B



C

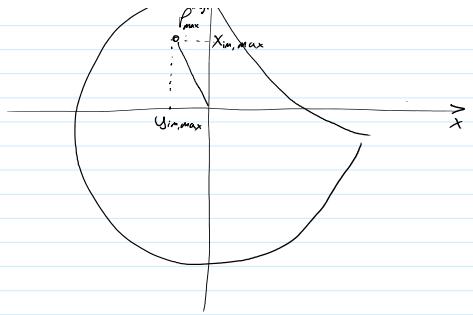
(ב) תרשים שיביר רוחב כוכב



ב) תרשים שיביר רוחב כוכב

$P_{max}^{image}$  ב- 180 מעלות ו- 0 מעלות





המקרה הכללי הוא שפונקציית הערך המרבי היא פונקציית מילוי ופונקציית הערך המינימלי היא פונקציית חיסכון. במקרה זה,  $I_{\max} = P_{\max}$ ,  $I_{\min} = P_{\min}$ .

$$\begin{cases} X_{im} = \frac{X^c}{Z^c} = \frac{X^w}{Z^w \cdot 100} \\ Y_{im} = \frac{Y^c}{Z^c} = \frac{Y^w}{Z^w \cdot 100} \end{cases}$$

: סעיפים 1 ו-2

$$(X^w)^2 + (Y^w)^2 + (Z^w)^2 = 10^2$$

הטענה היא  $P_{\max}^{\text{world}} \geq P_{\max}$  וזו מושגיה בדוקה.

$$\frac{P_{\max}^{\text{world}}}{\|P_{\max}^{\text{world}}\|} : \text{הטבוע שפונקציית המילוי מושגת}$$

## שב 1 - שאלה 2

שבת 23 נובמבר 2019 19:29

$$P_{\text{sensor}} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{\text{camera}} \\ y_{\text{camera}} \\ z_{\text{camera}} \end{pmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{cases} F = 1 \text{ [m]} \\ c_x = c_y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$P_{\text{center}} = (0, 0.5, 10) \text{ [m]}$$

$1 \text{ [m]}^3$  גוֹדֵם מִזְבֵּחַ  $\leftarrow 1 \text{ [m]}^3$

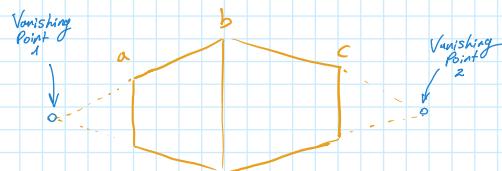
גוֹדֵם גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת



גוֹדֵם גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת



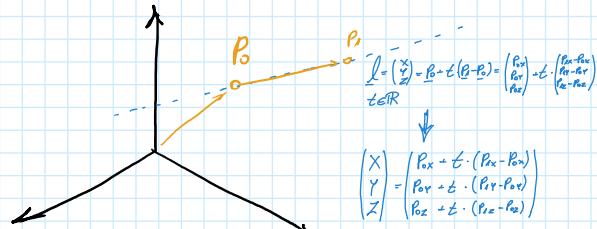
גוֹדֵם גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת



גוֹדֵם גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת

$$\begin{cases} X_{\text{image}} = \frac{x_{\text{cube}}}{z_{\text{cube}}} \\ Y_{\text{image}} = \frac{y_{\text{cube}}}{z_{\text{cube}}} \end{cases}$$

: (וְיַיְהֵי אָתָה כָּלֵב אֲשֶׁר יְהִי בְּעֵינָיו כְּלֵב וְאַתָּה תְּבָנֵה כְּלֵב)



גוֹדֵם גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת

$$X_{\text{image}} = \frac{x_{\text{cube}}}{z_{\text{cube}}} = \frac{p_{ox} + t(p_{ix} - p_{ox})}{p_{oz} + t(p_{iz} - p_{oz})}$$

גוֹדֵם גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת גָּרֶבֶת

$$X_{\text{image}} = \frac{X_{\text{cube}}}{Z_{\text{cube}}} = \frac{P_{ox} + t(P_{ix} - P_{ox})}{P_{oz} + t(P_{iz} - P_{oz})}$$

$$Y_{\text{image}} = \frac{Y_{\text{cube}}}{Z_{\text{cube}}} = \frac{P_{oy} + t(P_{iy} - P_{oy})}{P_{oz} + t(P_{iz} - P_{oz})}$$

למונט ה-3D נזקק גובה ועומק ו-2D נזקק גובה ועומק

$$\text{Vanishing Point} = \frac{1}{P_{iz} - P_{ox}} \cdot (P_{ix} - P_{ox}, P_{iy} - P_{oy})$$

$$\begin{cases} X_{VP} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{P_{ox} + t(P_{ix} - P_{ox})}{P_{oz} + t(P_{iz} - P_{oz})} \right) = \frac{P_{ix} - P_{ox}}{P_{iz} - P_{ox}} \\ Y_{VP} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{P_{oy} + t(P_{iy} - P_{oy})}{P_{oz} + t(P_{iz} - P_{oz})} \right) = \frac{P_{iy} - P_{oy}}{P_{iz} - P_{oy}} \end{cases}$$

פונקציית גזען כפולה כפולה

בכדי לבודד צורה ב-3D מהתמונה ו选出 צורה ב-2D מהתמונה, נזקק גובה ועומק ו-2D נזקק גובה ועומק

$$P_{\text{cube}} = R_y(\theta) \cdot P_{\text{cube}} + t$$

-  $\theta$  מס' יוזה ו-  $t$  מז' אונט

$$\text{לפנוי יוזה ו-} V_{\text{cube}} = R_y(\theta) \cdot V_{\text{cube}}$$

$$R_y(-\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) & 0 & -\sin(\theta) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \sin(\theta) & 0 & \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\delta a} = (1, 0, 0)$$

$$\overline{\delta c} = (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\overline{\delta a} = R_y(-\theta) \cdot \overline{\delta a} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\theta) \\ 0 \\ \sin(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{\delta c} = R_y(-\theta) \cdot \overline{\delta c} = \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(\theta) \\ 0 \\ \cos(\theta) \end{pmatrix}$$

ה-3D נזקק גובה ועומק

$$VP_1 = \left( \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)}, \frac{0}{\sin(\theta)} \right) = \left( \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\sin(\theta)}, 0 \right)$$

$$VP_2 = \left( -\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)}, \frac{0}{\cos(\theta)} \right) = \left( -\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)}, 0 \right)$$

א) גיבור פוטוני סטטי מינימום (לפניהם גלים יבשים) בדרכם.

A)

3/1/2020

: 3D צורה בפ. פ. כו.

$$\frac{x-x_0}{a} = \frac{y-y_0}{b} = \frac{z-z_0}{c}$$

↓

$$\begin{cases} x-x_0 = \frac{a}{c}(z-z_0) \\ y-y_0 = \frac{b}{c}(z-z_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = f_x z - (x_0 - \frac{a}{c} z_0) \\ y = f_y z + (y_0 - \frac{b}{c} z_0) \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} x = M_x z + b_x \\ y = M_y z + b_y \end{cases}$$

ב) גיבור פוטוני סטטי מינימום (לפניהם גלים יבשים) בדרכם.

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} X_{\text{image}} = f_x \cdot \frac{x}{z} + c_x \\ Y_{\text{image}} = f_y \cdot \frac{y}{z} + c_y \end{cases}$$

: \textcircled{2} | \textcircled{2} - הכוון

$$\begin{cases} X_{\text{image}} = f_x \cdot \frac{M_x z + b_x}{z} + c_x = f_x M_x + \frac{f_x}{z} \cdot b_x + c_x \\ Y_{\text{image}} = f_y \cdot \frac{M_y z + b_y}{z} + c_y = f_y M_y + \frac{f_y}{z} \cdot b_y + c_y \end{cases}$$

↓

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} X_{\text{image}} - f_x M_x - c_x = \frac{f_x}{z} \cdot b_x \\ Y_{\text{image}} - f_y M_y - c_y = \frac{f_y}{z} \cdot b_y \end{cases}$$

↓

$$\frac{X_{\text{image}} - f_x M_x - c_x}{Y_{\text{image}} - f_y M_y - c_y} = \frac{b_x}{b_y}$$

$$X_{\text{image}} = \frac{b_x}{b_y} \cdot Y_{\text{image}} + \frac{b_x(-f_y M_y - c_y) - f_x M_x - c_x}{b_y}$$

$$X_{\text{image}} = M \cdot Y_{\text{image}} + b$$

כלי הולך ונהיה

$$(X_{\text{image}}, Y_{\text{image}}) = \frac{(10,0)}{b_x = b_y = 0} \sqrt{\frac{1}{1/10} + \frac{1}{1/10}} = \frac{10\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{10}} = 5\sqrt{2}$$

B)

3/1/2020

: 3D רישום מושך קולמי בפ. פ. כו.

$$\left\{ \bar{P} = P_0 + t \cdot \bar{V} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{ול } \bar{V} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \text{ול } P_0 \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \text{ול } t \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \right\} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ P \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \\ z_0 \\ P_0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} v_x \\ v_y \\ v_z \\ V \end{pmatrix} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{ול } v_x, v_y, v_z \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{ול } V \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{ול } x_0, y_0, z_0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{ול } P_0 \in \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right. \right\}$$

ריבוע גיבורי סטטי מינימום (לפניהם גלים יבשים) בדרכם.

$$\begin{cases} X_{\text{image}} = f_x \cdot \frac{x}{z} + c_x \\ Y_{\text{image}} = f_y \cdot \frac{y}{z} + c_y \end{cases}$$

במקרה של מישור תלת-ממדי ב-2D ניתן לרשום:

$$\begin{cases} X_{\text{image}} = f_x \cdot \frac{x_0 + z \cdot v_x}{z_0 + z \cdot v_z} + c_x \\ Y_{\text{image}} = f_y \cdot \frac{y_0 + z \cdot v_y}{z_0 + z \cdot v_z} + c_y \end{cases} | \text{AER}$$

אם  $z \rightarrow \infty$  (במקרה של מישור תלת-ממד) הgets:

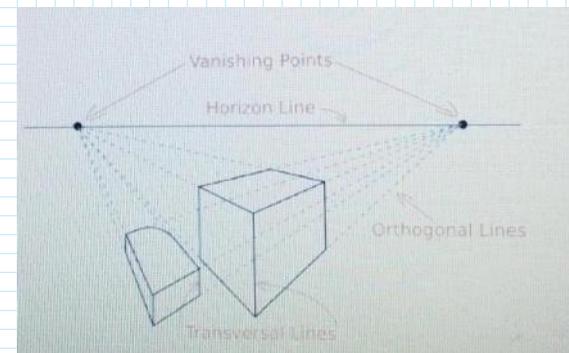
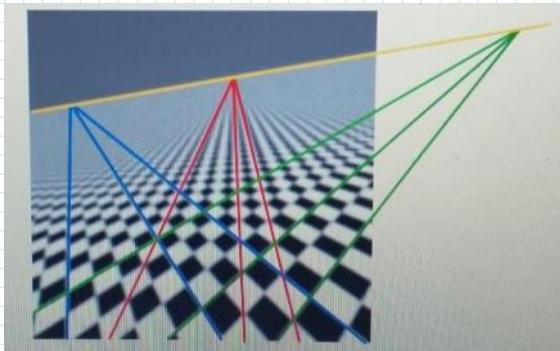
$$\begin{cases} X_{\text{vp}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} (f_x \cdot \frac{x_0 + z \cdot v_x}{z_0 + z \cdot v_z} + c_x) = f_x \cdot \frac{v_x}{v_z} + c_x \\ Y_{\text{vp}} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} (f_y \cdot \frac{y_0 + z \cdot v_y}{z_0 + z \cdot v_z} + c_y) = f_y \cdot \frac{v_y}{v_z} + c_y \end{cases}$$

$$P_{\text{vp}} = (f_x \cdot \frac{v_x}{v_z} + c_x, f_y \cdot \frac{v_y}{v_z} + c_y)$$

לעתה נשים לב כי נוצרו נקודות התכנסות (Vanishing Points) ב-2D, גורם לכך שמשני מישורי תלת-ממד המהווים צורה דומה נסוברים על ידי צורות דומות ב-2D.

(C)

בנוסף:



במקרה של מישור תלת-ממד ב-2D נתקלים ב:

במקרה של מישור תלת-ממד ב-2D נתקלים ב:

:  $\vec{v}_x \parallel \vec{v}_j \parallel \vec{v}_z \parallel \vec{v}_t \parallel \vec{v}_c$

$$M_j = \left\{ P_o + \vec{v}_j \cdot Z \mid \begin{array}{l} \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \\ \vec{v} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \end{array} \right\}$$

. משפט רימן:  $\vec{v}_j \parallel \vec{v}_z \parallel \vec{v}_t \parallel \vec{v}_c$  נובע מכך  $M_j \supset M_z \supset M_t \supset M_c$

$v_x \cdot v_x + v_y \cdot v_y + v_z \cdot v_z = 0 \iff \vec{v} \cdot \vec{v} = 0$  כלומר ב-2D מישור תלת-ממד הוא ישר ופונקציית מישור תלת-ממד היא פרויקציית ריבועים.

$$n_x \cdot v_x^j = - (n_y \cdot v_y^j + n_z \cdot v_z^j)$$

$$v_x^j = - \frac{1}{n_x} (n_y \cdot v_y^j + n_z \cdot v_z^j)$$

$$\frac{v_x^j}{v_z^j} = - \frac{1}{n_x} \left( \frac{n_y \cdot v_y^j}{v_z^j} + n_z \right) = - \frac{n_y}{n_x} \cdot \frac{v_y^j}{v_z^j} + n_z$$

במקרה של מישור תלת-ממד מישור תלת-ממד הוא ישר ופונקציית מישור תלת-ממד היא פרויקציית ריבועים.

$$\bar{P}_{\text{vp},j} = (f_x \cdot \frac{v_x^j}{v_z^j} + c_x, f_y \cdot \frac{v_y^j}{v_z^j} + c_y) = (\underbrace{-f_x \cdot \frac{n_y}{n_x} \cdot \frac{v_y^j}{v_z^j} + f_x \cdot n_z}_{= X_{\text{vp},j}}, \underbrace{f_y \cdot \frac{v_y^j}{v_z^j} + c_y}_{= Y_{\text{vp},j}})$$

$$= X_{vp,j} - Y_{vp,j}$$

$\alpha^j = \frac{V_g^j}{V_g^j}$  גורם אחד מ- $M_j$  מושך מטה ל- $V_g^j$  ו- $V_g^j$  מושך מטה ל- $M_j$

$$\left( X_{vp}^j = m \cdot y_{vp}^j + n \right) \text{ על מנת ש-} v \text{ יהיה שווה לאפס נשים נחוצה}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X_{vp}^j &= -f_x \cdot \frac{m_g}{m_x} \cdot \alpha^j + f_x \cdot n_x + c_x \\ y_{vp}^j &= f_y \cdot \alpha^j + c_y \rightarrow \alpha^j = \frac{y_{vp}^j - c_y}{f_y} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \begin{aligned} X_{vp}^j &= -\frac{f_x}{f_y} \cdot \frac{m_g}{m_x} \cdot (y_{vp}^j - c_y) + f_x \cdot n_x + c_x \\ X_{vp}^j &= -\underbrace{\frac{f_x}{f_y} \cdot \frac{m_g}{m_x} \cdot y_{vp}^j}_{m} + \underbrace{f_x \cdot n_x + c_x}_{n} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$X_{vp}^j = m \cdot y_{vp}^j + n$$

או בואו אם ה- $f_x$  הוא קבוע אז נשים נחוצה מ- $y_{vp}^j$  ו- $n_x$

נזכיר: כוונת ה- $f_x$  היא כפולה של כוחות-

# 1 Question

- a. Compute the camera matrix  $M$  which generated the image points  $x$  according to the camera equation.

Use the linear DLT method which was presented in the tutorial.

- b. Re-project all the real world point  $X$  to their estimated corresponded points  $\tilde{x}$  on the image plane using the estimated matrix  $M$ . Define a way to compute the estimation error based on  $\tilde{x}$ . Explain the error measure you defined. What are its units?

We will now determine the intrinsic parameters  $K$  and the extrinsic parameters  $R$  and  $X_0$

- c. Use the given function “rq.m” to reconstruct  $R, K$ .

- a. The projection matrix  $M$  satisfies the relation -  $\tilde{x}_{\text{image}} = M \cdot X_{3D}$ . Having not knowing its values, one has to build it relying on the a-priori knowledge of the 3D world points and their corresponding pixels on the image :

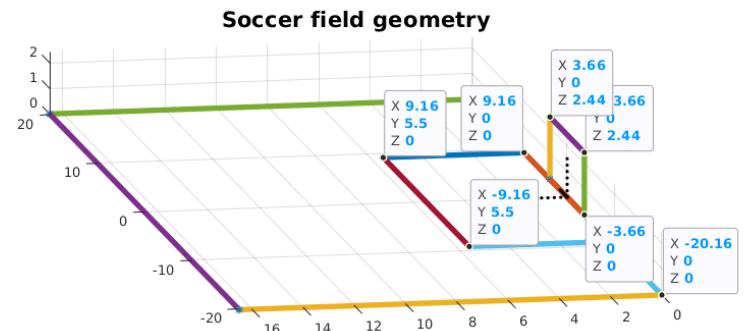
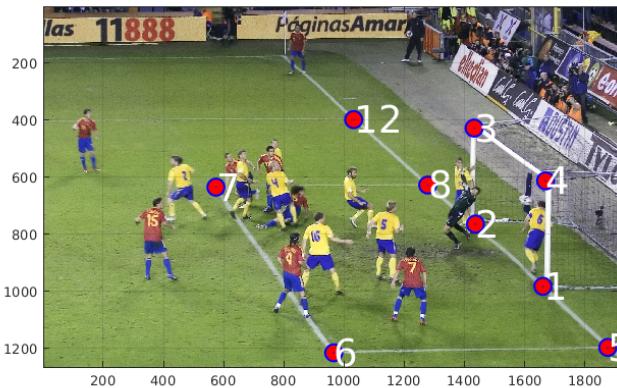


Figure 1: Matching corresponding  $\{\tilde{x}_i, X_i\}$

Now, using the DLT method (see code : *DLT.m*) :

```

30 - x = Pts2d( :, all(~isnan(Pts2d) ) );
31 - n_dim = length(x);
32 - m = DLT(X, x, n_dim);
33 - M = reshape(m, 4, 3)';

```

% Extract valid (in-frame) points  
 % Optional :: reduce number of points  
 % Singular Values of M  
 % Reshape into desired dimensions

**Command Window**

New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started](#).

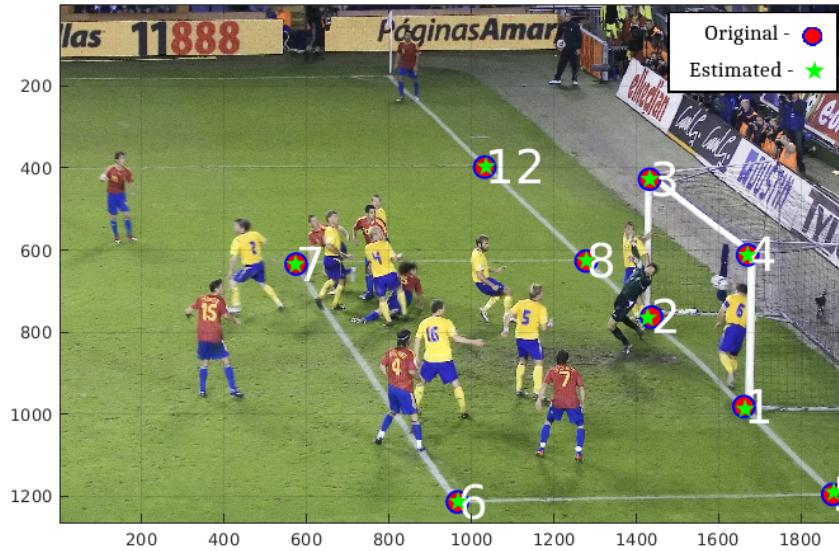
```

M =

```

0.0057	0.0023	-0.0010	-0.8644
0.0100	-0.0001	0.0820	-0.4891
-0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0006

- b. Having  $M$  computed, we'll use it for projecting the 3D points onto the image plane :



The slight differences between the pixels centres (  $\circ$  vs.  $\star$  ) can be explained by the numerical accuracy of the algorithm, and the number of equations that are used (here 9). Given 11 unknown variables in  $M$  matrix, the minimal number of equations should be 6, but the more correspondences are used, the more accurate  $M$  will be.

The estimation error can be calculated in few ways (  $\bar{\epsilon} = [\Delta u, \Delta v]$  ) :

i. Mean Absolute Error -  $\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n |x_i - x_{est}| = [2.4184, 2.0808] \text{ [px]}$

ii. Root Mean Square Error -  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n (x_i - x_{est})^2} = [3.5947, 2.9566] \text{ [px]}$

iii. Relative Error -  $\left| \frac{\bar{x} - \bar{x}_{est}}{\bar{x}} \right| = \left| 1 - \frac{\bar{x}_{est}}{\bar{x}} \right| = [0.0075, 0.0178] \text{ [%]}$

- c. Use the given function “rq.m” to reconstruct  $R$ ,  $K$  :

K		
3x3 double		
1	2	3
1	0.0819	5.7587e-04
2	0	0.0822
3	0	8.1900e-06

R		
3x3 double		
1	2	3
1	0.1897	0.9816
2	0.0189	0.0183
3	-0.9817	0.1900

**1.1** Describe the goal of this function :

Performing QR factorization of  $M = QT$  where ( $Q \rightarrow$  orthogonal,  $T \rightarrow$  upper triangular).

**1.2** What is the difference between the given function and the matlab function called “qr.m”? Why didn’t we use the qr function?

*qr.m* (**2.i**) performs decomposition which is opposed to what we need (elaborated next). It is therefore why we should use *rq.m* algorithm to set it right (see **2.ii**).

**2.** Explain the operation done at each of the function’s lines :

i. **qr.m** (*Wikipedia*) : Let  $\mathbf{M} = [m_1, \dots, m_n]$  be a full column rank matrix, with inner product  $\langle \mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle = \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{w}$ . Define the projection :

$$\text{proj}_u m = \frac{\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{m} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u} \rangle} \mathbf{u} \quad \text{such that,}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_k = \mathbf{m}_k - \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \text{proj}_{\mathbf{u}_j} \mathbf{m}_k, \quad \mathbf{e}_k = \frac{\mathbf{u}_k}{\|\mathbf{u}_k\|} \quad \forall k$$

$\mathbf{m}_i$ ’s can now be expressed over our newly computed orthonormal basis :

$$\mathbf{m}_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \langle \mathbf{e}_j, \mathbf{m}_k \rangle \mathbf{e}_j \quad \text{where} \quad \langle \mathbf{e}_i, \mathbf{a}_i \rangle = \|\mathbf{u}_i\| \quad \text{such that} - A = QR$$

$$\text{where } Q = [e_1, \dots, e_n], \quad \text{and} - R = \begin{pmatrix} \langle \mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{a}_1 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{a}_2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{a}_3 \rangle & \dots \\ 0 & \langle \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{a}_2 \rangle & \langle \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{a}_3 \rangle & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & \langle \mathbf{e}_3, \mathbf{a}_3 \rangle & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

ii. **rq.m** using the above **qr.m** algorithm on  $M$ , we will then handle  $Q$ ,  $R$  as :

$$T_{QR} : M^T = \begin{cases} R = \text{flip}_{lr} (\text{flip}_{ud} (R^T)) \\ Q = \text{flip}_{ud} (Q^T) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} R = R \cdot \text{diag}(\text{sgn}(R)) \\ Q = T \cdot Q \end{cases}$$

d. What can you say about the camera's characteristics, from the matrix K ? As seen at tutorials, the intrinsic matrix should be eventually as such :

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} f_x & s & p_x \\ 0 & f_y & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore we should normalize our  $K$  matrix so we will get :

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} 0.0819 & 5.7557e-4 & 0.01 \\ 0 & 0.0822 & -0.0086 \\ 0 & 0 & 8.19e-6 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{1}{K(3,3)} \Rightarrow K = \begin{pmatrix} 1.0005e4 & 70.3140 & 1.2237e+3 \\ 0 & 1.0032e+4 & -1.0531e+3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

e. What can you say about the orientation of the camera from the matrix R ?

Our rotation matrix satisfies  $\det(R) = -1$ , which is incompatible with the current right handed coordinate system -  $\det(R) = 1$  , so we'll multiply by  $-1$  and get :

$$R = \begin{pmatrix} -0.1897 & -0.9816 & 0.0216 \\ -0.0189 & -0.0183 & -0.9997 \\ 0.9817 & -0.1900 & -0.0151 \end{pmatrix}$$

(!) Using *rot2eul.m* from matlab, we get the following body (Euler) angles :

$$[\phi, \theta, \psi] = [-89.1344 - 1.2375 - 79.0648]$$

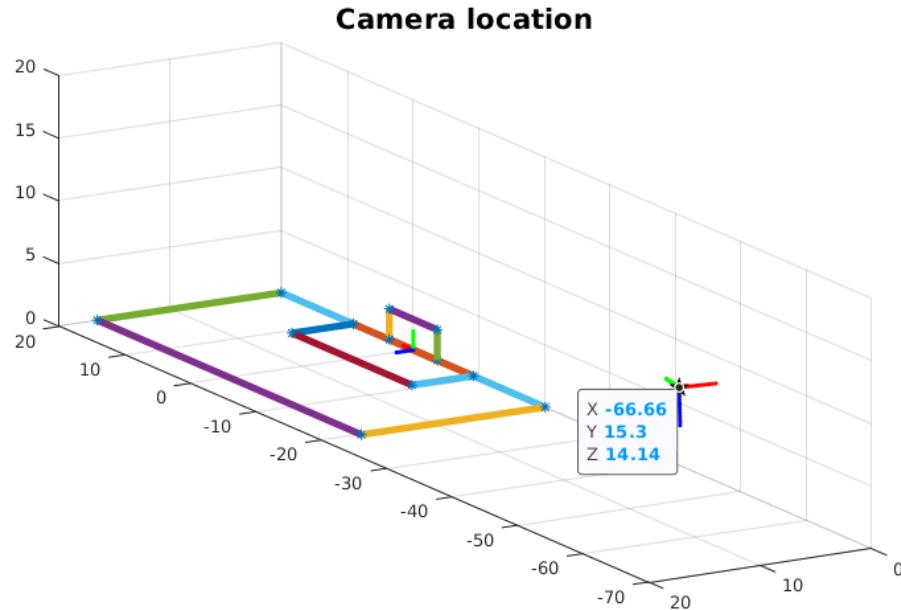
Which follow 3-axis consecutive 'x-y-z' rotations.

f. Compute the translation vector. Is it reasonable?

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{t} &= K^{-1} \cdot M(:, 4) \Rightarrow \cdot (-R^{-1}) \quad \mathbf{X}_0 = -(KR)^{-1} \cdot M(:, 4) \\ \mathbf{t} &= - \begin{bmatrix} 2.0717 \\ 13.1499 \\ 68.5584 \end{bmatrix} [m] \quad \mathbf{X}_0 = \begin{bmatrix} -66.6598 \\ 15.3006 \\ 14.1360 \end{bmatrix} [m] \end{aligned}$$

The results seem reasonable as they satisfy -  $\|\mathbf{x}_0\| = \|-R^{-1}\mathbf{t}\| = \|\mathbf{t}\| = 69.839$  [m], and they express the relative distance of the camera w.r.t the origin (before rotation).

g. Plot the camera location onto the given 3D field model.



Validating the transformation is achieved by plotting **x-y-z** at the origin at **RGB** unit vectors, then performing (Rotation + translation) upon and plotting the transformed  $X_c$ .

h. Using all the above information, can you determine if the ball crossed the goal line?

Decision whether the ball has crossed the goal line (namely  $X_{y,ball} < 0$ ) cannot be determined, nonetheless we can describe the intersection line of both planes obtained :

$$\begin{cases} u_{\text{ball}} = \tilde{u} ./ \tilde{w} = \mathbf{M}(1, :) \mathbf{X}_{3D} ./ \mathbf{M}(3, :) \mathbf{X}_{3D} \\ v_{\text{ball}} = \tilde{v} ./ \tilde{w} = \mathbf{M}(2, :) \mathbf{X}_{3D} ./ \mathbf{M}(3, :) \mathbf{X}_{3D} \end{cases} \quad \text{where } \mathbf{X}_{3D} = [X \ Y \ Z \ 1]^T$$

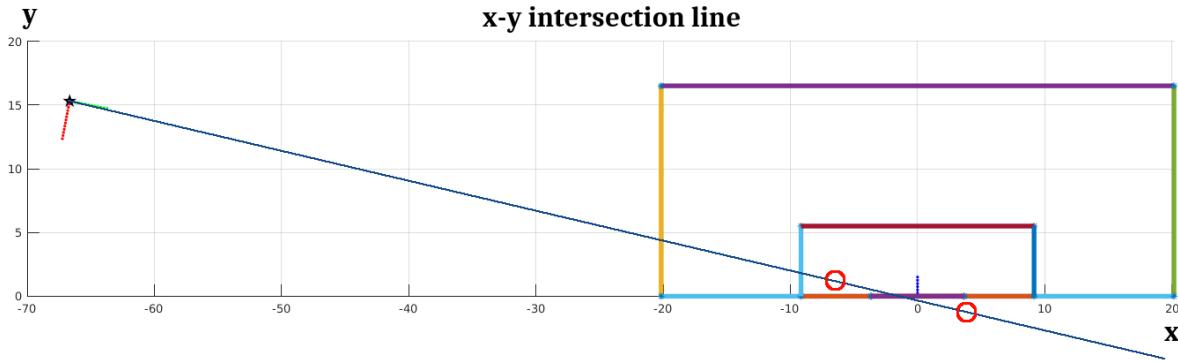
We then get the 2 normalized planes :

$$\begin{cases} z = 14.88x + 64.52y + 18.837 \\ z = -0.1885x + 0.0144y + 1.3504 \end{cases}$$

Which intersect into one line on x-y plane (after normalization) :

$$y = -0.2336x - 0.2711$$

We can plot it as follows :



And now we can see the uncertainty (ambiguity) the image causes. The big question is whether the ball is before the player (not goal), or beyond him (goal).

## 2 Question

Design and implement an image processing algorithm to automatically determine which of the 5 training images (named leaf{1,2,3,4,5}) is most similar to the testing image (lef6), using **morphological operations** only (of course, other simple image operations are allowed as well).

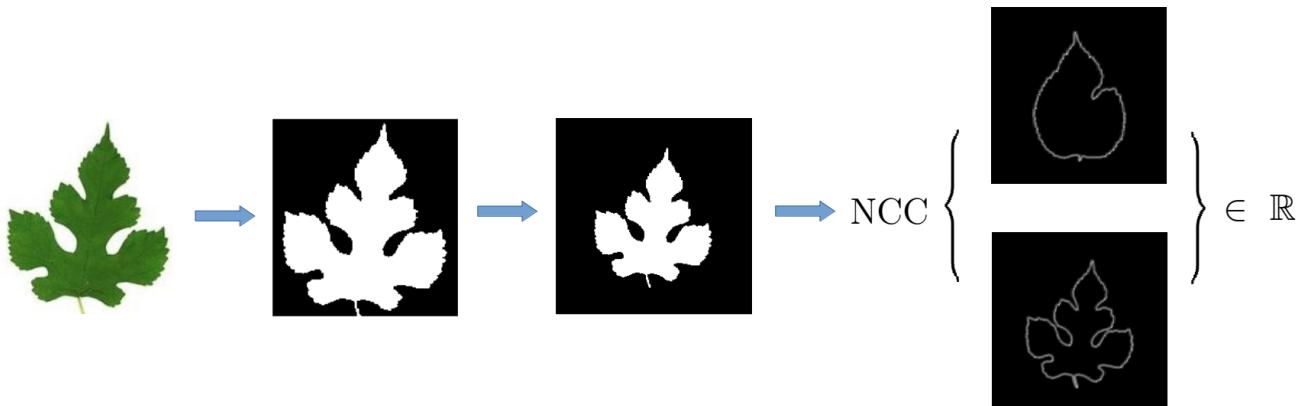
Report the similarity score or distance score between every training image and the testing image, i.e., 5 numbers. Does your algorithm assign the highest similarity score, or equivalently lowest distance score, to the correct training leaf?

The following algorithm works as such :

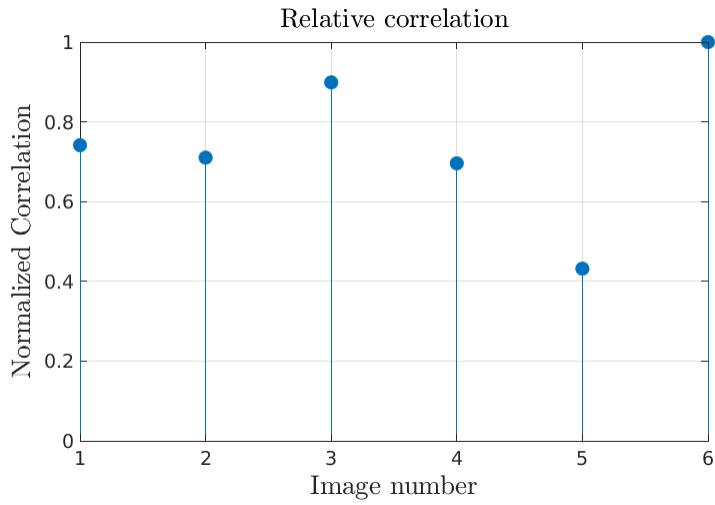
0. Original images (RGB) are sent to algorithm for comparison.
1. Pre-processing stage - pixels under arbitrary grayscale level of (threshold < 165) converted to binary matrix (B/W).
2. Centralize - fit shape into bigger frame such that shape can be extracted fully, and operations between different matrix sizes will be under equivalent conditions.
3. Numerical similarity score - utilizing Normalized Cross-Correlation (NCC) calculation, we would like to match the trained contour shape over the tested one :

$$f_{\text{NCC}} \left( \begin{smallmatrix} \text{f-train} \\ \text{g-test} \end{smallmatrix} \right) = \frac{E((f - \bar{f})(g - \bar{g}))}{\sigma_f \sigma_g} = \frac{\sum_{i,j} (f[i, j] - \bar{f})(g[m - i, n - j] - \bar{g}_{m,n})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i,j} (f[i, j] - \bar{f})^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} (g[m - i, n - j] - \bar{g}_{m,n})^2}}$$

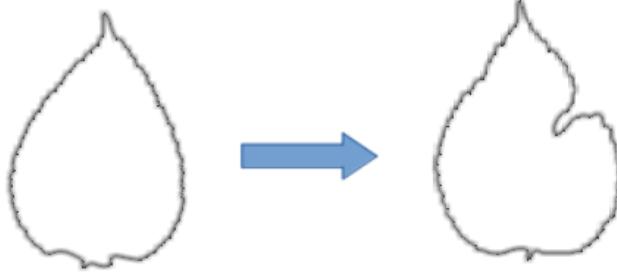
Where  $m, n$  are the matrices sizes, and the bar symbolizes mean value. Note that the figures are expressed white on black for the sake of calculations, such that any non-white cell, automatically creates a zero product and thus not effecting the overall computation :



The algorithm plots on-line detected contours (for convenience only), while calculating each step the NCC match between the train / test figures. Eventually, we get the final graph :



The right-most image is the test vs. itself as a control group, and as seen, the third trained image seems to be found most similar to the test figure :



The shape's contours are extracted and matched using NCC

Due to basic and primitive tools learnt so far at course, and under time constraints, the algorithm manages to identify similarity at varying score between [43%, 90%].