Exercise 1. Robust Estimation and Optimization

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The "code" directory contains followings:

- ***part1.m*** Script .m file for part1.
- ***part2.m*** Script .m file for part2.
- ***functions dir*** Function .m files
  - ...
  - ...

1 EXERCISE PART 1: RANSAC FOR CIRCLE FITTING

1.1 DESCRIPTION

In exercise part 1, RANSAC algorithm was used for circular model fitting with N number of 2D data points which were corrupted by noise and certain ration of outliers. The implementation of part 1 corresponds to the .m script file ***part1.m*** and the script consists of several parts which can be executed separately:

- Data generation and verification
- Run RANSAC algorithm for circular model fitting
- Run exhaustive search for circular model fitting
- Plot the result

1.1.1 DATA GENERATION AND VERIFICATION

For certain outlier ratio r(%) and N number of 2D data points, the number of inliers (n_{inlier})and outliers($n_{outlier}$) are as follows:

$$n_{inlier} = N \times \frac{1-r}{100}$$
$$n_{outlier} = N \times \frac{r}{100}$$

$$N = 100,\ r \in \{5, 20, 30, 70\}$$

In order to generate n_{inlier} inliers and $n_{outlier}$ outliers, the function **GenerateInlierData** and **GenerateOutlierData** are implemented. **GenerateInlierData** generates noise-added data points which is not over the inlier distance threshold $\tau = 0.1$ from synthetic model and **GenerateOutlierData** generates data points which is over τ. It can be described as follows. $d\big(p_1, p_2\big)$ is euclidean distance function between two 2D points $p_1 and p_2$:

$$\Big|d\big((x_i, y_i), (x_c, y_c)\big) - R_c\Big| \leq \tau \qquad \text{for } (x_i, y_i) \in Set_{inlier}$$
$$\Big|d\big((x_j, y_j), (x_c, y_c)\big) - R_c\Big| > \tau \qquad \text{for } (x_i, y_i) \in Set_{outlier}$$

After generating inliers/outliers, verified whether generated inliers is threshold and also generated outliers . For this purpose, the function **VerifyInlier** is used. The specific descriptions for each functions are following:

INLIER GENERATION A 2D point $(\tilde{x_i}, \tilde{y_i})$ on the circular model $(x - x_c)^2 + (y - y_c)^2 = R_c^2$ which of center (x_c, y_c), and radius R_c can be described as follows:

$$(\tilde{x_i}, \tilde{y_i}) = (x_c, y_c) + R_c \times (\cos\theta_i, \sin\theta_i) \qquad \theta_i \in [0, 2\pi],\ i \in \{1, 2, \ldots n_{inlier}\}$$

Thus, picked n_{inlier} number of random float numbers from the range of $[0, 2\pi]$ by **rand** and as using these numbers as θ_i, generated (x_i, y_i) for $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots n_{inlier}\}$.
Random noise $(\sigma_{x_i}, \sigma_{y_i})$ is added on the data point (x_i, y_i) as follows:

$$(x_i, y_i) = (\tilde{x_i}, \tilde{y_i}) + (\sigma_{x_i}, \sigma_{y_i})$$
$$\text{s.t. } \sigma_{x_i}, \sigma_{y_i} \in [-0.1, 0.1], \quad \Big|d((\tilde{x_i}, \tilde{y_i}), (x_c, y_c)) - R_c\Big| \leq \tau$$

To implement this, two random float numbers by **rand** were picked for $(\sigma_{x_i}, \sigma_{y_i})$ iteratively, until it satisfies $\Big|d((x_i, y_i), (x_c, y_c)) - R_c\Big| \leq \tau$ and repeated it for $i = 1 \ldots n_{inlier}$ to generate n_{inlier} number of inliers.

OUTLIER GENERATION In order to generate one outlier point (x_j, y_j), two random float numbers were generated by **rand** in the domain of $[-10, 10] \times [-10, 10]$ and generated (x_j, y_j) was checked whether it satisfies $\Big|d((x_i, y_i), (x_c, y_c)) - R_c\Big| > \tau$. If not, generated (x_j, y_j) again. Repeated this for $n_{outlier}$ times to generate $n_{outlier}$ number of outliers.

DATA VERIFICATION Checked whether synthesized inliers are indeed inliers and outliers are indeed outliers. The function **VerifyInlier** was used. The function calculates $\left|d((\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{y}_i), (x_c, y_c)) - R_c\right|$ for each data points and check if there is a inlier point which of $\left|d((\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{y}_i), (x_c, y_c)) - R_c\right| > \tau$ or an outlier point which of $\left|d((\tilde{x}_i, \tilde{y}_i), (x_c, y_c)) - R_c\right| \leq \tau$. In this case, error is returned and the script halts.

1.2 Running

parameters debug

1.3 Result

$$\begin{aligned}(x+y)^3 &= (x+y)^2(x+y)\\ &= (x^2+2xy+y^2)(x+y)\\ &= (x^3+2x^2y+xy^2)+(x^2y+2xy^2+y^3)\\ &= x^3+3x^2y+3xy^2+y^3\end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

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1.4 Heading on level 2 (subsection)

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$$A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{21} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \tag{1.2}$$

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1.4.1 Heading on level 3 (subsubsection)

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2 LISTS

2.1 EXAMPLE OF LIST (3*ITEMIZE)

- First item in a list
  - First item in a list
    - First item in a list
    - Second item in a list
  - Second item in a list
- Second item in a list

2.2 EXAMPLE OF LIST (ENUMERATE)

1. First item in a list
2. Second item in a list
3. Third item in a list