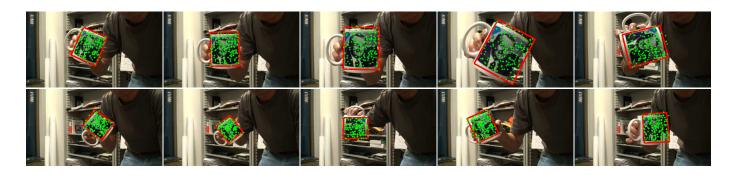
Model Fitting



RANSAC . 가 . PDF . Matlab . 2011 10 22 .

I. OBJECT LOCALIZATION USING RANSAC [60 POINTS]

A. SIFT Feature

RANSAC . SIFT . Matlab sift SIFT . Matlab . SIFT Windows Mac David Lowe SIFT http://people.cs.ubc.ca/~lowe/keypoints/. SIFTPP . SIFTPP http://www.vlfeat.org/~vedaldi/assets/siftpp/sift.html (David Lowe) SIFT The interface of sift is

[image, descriptors, locs] = sift(imageFile) % This function reads an image and returns its SIFT keypoints. % Input parameters: 응 imageFile: the file name for the image. 응 응 Returned: 응 image: the image array in double format 응 descriptors: a K-by-128 matrix, where each row gives an invariant 응 descriptor for one of the K keypoints. The descriptor is a vector 응 of 128 values normalized to unit length. 응 locs: K-by-4 matrix, in which each row has the 4 values for a 응 keypoint location (row, column, scale, orientation). The % orientation is in radians. 응 Credits: this code is adapted from David Lowe's SIFT demo and wraps SIFTPP and siftWin32

SIFT 가 . blackboard

B. RANSAC for Object Matching

```
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```
im = im2double(im);
        imwrite(im, 'tmp.pgm'); %sift only accepts pgm
        imshow(im);
        [mask, xc, yc] = roipoly(im);
        mask = im2double(mask);
        save mask.mat mask
        % Compute the sift features in the template image
        [image1, des1, loc] = sift('tmp.pgm');
        % Select sift in the region of interest
        z = [];
        ff = [];
        for n = 1 : size(loc, 1)
            r = floor(loc(n,2));
            c = floor(loc(n,1));
            if r > 0 \& c > 0 \& mask(r, c) == 1
                z = [z; floor(loc(n,1:2))];
                ff = [ff; desl(n,:)];
            end
        end
        hold on;
        plot(z(:,1), z(:,2), '+');
        p_src = unique(z, 'rows'); % the sift points in ROI
        [ism, id] = ismember(p_src, z, 'rows');
        feature1 = ff(id,:); % the sift features in ROI
      가
                                    feature1
               p_src
2)
                 SIFT
                             )
                                                       )
가
        im = imread(target image);
        imwrite(im, 'tmp.pgm');
        [image2, feature2, loc2] = sift('tmp.pgm');
        Compute the similarity of the template with the target sift points
        feature2 = feature2';
        dotprods = feature1 * feature2;
                                                % Computes vector of dot products
        cc = acos(dotprods)/pi*2; % the matching costs
        p_des = loc2(:,1:2); % the target point locations
        % Find some promising point-point pairs
        dx = [];
        dy = [];
        for n = 1 : size(p\_src,1)
            [vals,indx] = sort(cc(n,:));
            if (vals(1) < 0.85*vals(2))
               dx = [dx; p_src(n,1), p_src(n,2), p_des(indx(1),1)];
               dy = [dy; p_src(n,1), p_src(n,2), p_des(indx(1),2)];
            end
        end
             dx
                                                                        Х
    dγ
  3) RÁNSAC
                                                      . dx dy
                                                                       3
```

```
3
```

```
function r3 = rand3(N)
     % rand3 randomly generates 3 different numbers in 1 to n.
     % r3 contains the the 3 random numbers
        t = 1 : N;
        for n = 1 : 3
            r = floor(rand(1,1)*(N-n+1)) + n;
            tmp = t(n);
            t(n) = t(r);
            t(r) = tmp;
        end
        r3 = t(1:3);
r3 3
             가
                     가
                                                      Matlab
      t = cp2tform(in_points, out_points, 'similarity');
     in_points = [dx (r3,1:2)] out_points = [dx (r3,3) dy (r3,3)]
      p_proj = [p_src, ones(size(p_src,1), 1)] * t.tdata.T;
                              y
가 가
                                         . cp2tform
                                                           'affine'
p_proj
                              . 100
N, .e.g
4)
                                    II. SKELETON CODE
The complete skeleton code is as follow.
    % Read the template image and select a region of interest
    template_name = './images/template.jpg';
    im = imread(template_name);
    im = im2double(im);
    imwrite(im, 'tmp.pgm');
    imshow(im);
    [mask, xc, yc] = roipoly(im);
   mask = im2double(mask);
   save mask.mat mask
    % Compute the sift features in the template image
    [image1, des1, loc] = sift('tmp.pgm');
   % Select sift in the region of interest
    z = [];
   ff = [];
    for n = 1 : size(loc, 1)
       r = floor(loc(n, 2));
        c = floor(loc(n,1));
        if r > 0 \& c > 0 \& mask(r, c) == 1
            z = [z; floor(loc(n,1:2))];
            ff = [ff; des1(n,:)];
        end
   end
   hold on;
   plot(z(:,1), z(:,2), '+');
   p src = unique(z, 'rows'); % the sift points in ROI
```

[ism, id] = ismember(p_src, z, 'rows');

```
feature1 = ff(id,:); % the sift features in ROI
%-----% big loop -----%
for videon = 1 : 40
    videon
    fname2 = sprintf('./images/target%d.jpg', videon);
    im = imread(fname2);
    imwrite(im, 'tmp.pgm');
    [image2, feature2, loc2] = sift('tmp.pgm');
    *Compute the similarity of the template with the target sift points
    feature2 = feature2';
    dotprods = feature1 * feature2;
                                          % Computes vector of dot products
    cc = acos(dotprods)/pi*2; % the matching costs
    p_des = loc2(:,1:2); % the target point locations
    % Find some promising point-point pairs
    dx = [];
    dy = [];
    for n = 1 : size(p\_src,1)
        [vals, indx] = sort(cc(n,:));
        if (vals(1) < 0.85*vals(2))
           dx = [dx; p_src(n,1), p_src(n,2), p_des(indx(1),1)];
           dy = [dy; p_src(n,1), p_src(n,2), p_des(indx(1),2)];
        end
    end
    %--- ransac -----%
        Here is your ransac code
     %-----%
        Show the results
end
```