

Perspective Transformation

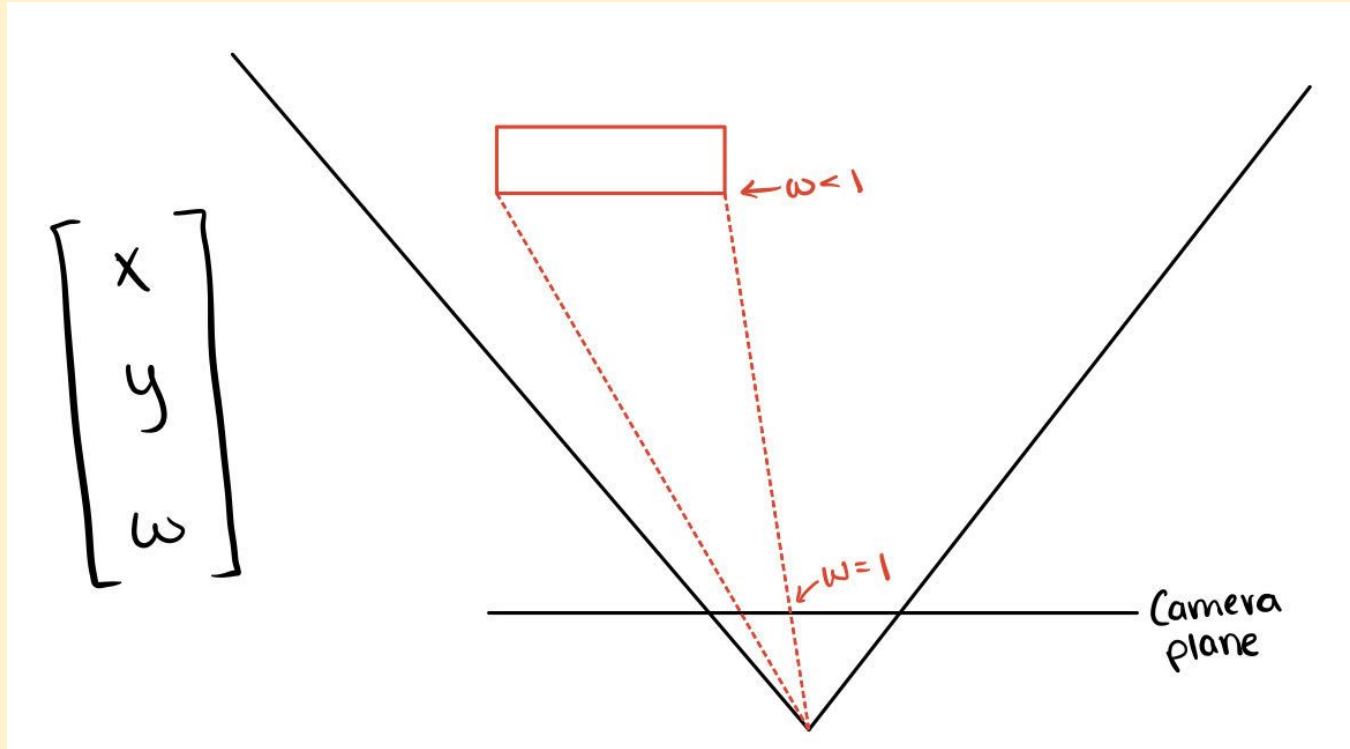
John Trager and Daniel Stefanescu

Overview

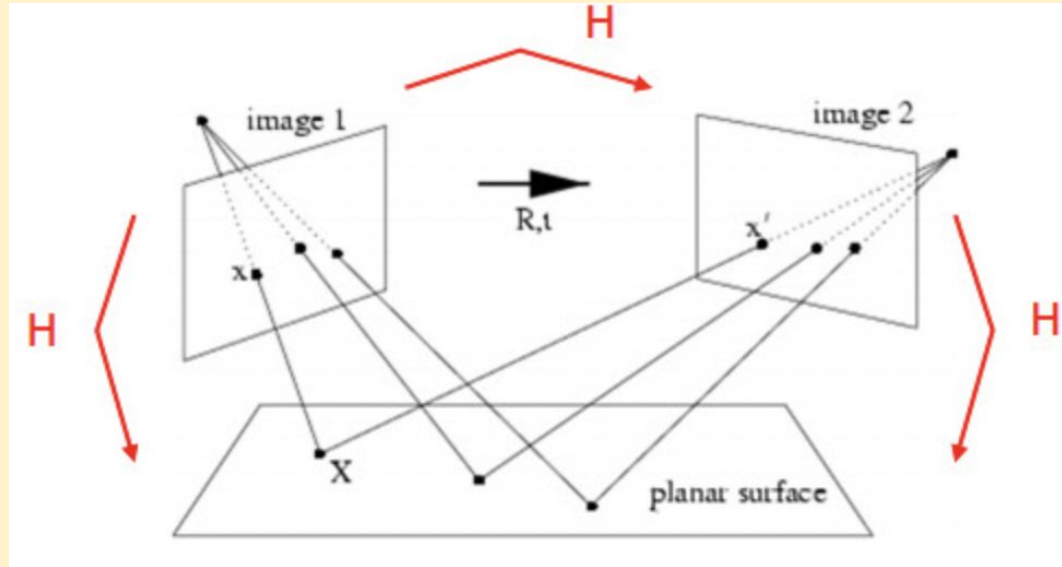
- Isolate Sub-image
- Translate to correct perspective



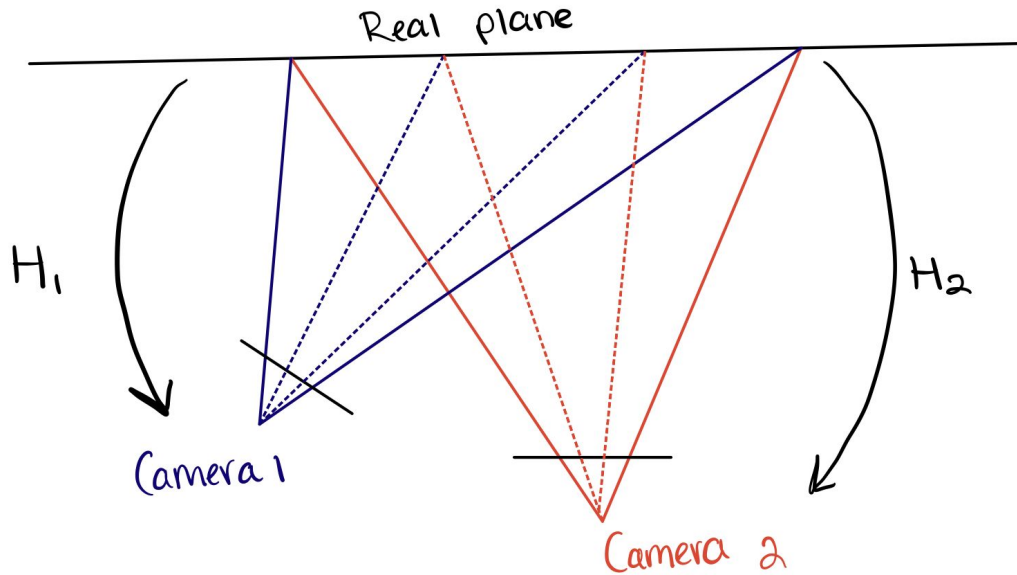
Homogeneous Coordinates



Homography Transformation



Homography Transformation



Camera \rightarrow Camera 2

$$H_1^{-1} \cdot H_2 = H_{uxn}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = H \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ w_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & H_{12} & H_{13} \\ H_{21} & H_{22} & H_{23} \\ H_{31} & H_{32} & H_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x' = \frac{x_2}{w_2} = \frac{H_{11} \cdot x_1 + H_{12} \cdot y_1 + H_{13}}{H_{31} \cdot x_1 + H_{32} \cdot y_1 + H_{33}}$$

$$y' = \frac{y_2}{w_2} = \frac{H_{21} \cdot x_1 + H_{22} \cdot y_1 + H_{23}}{H_{31} \cdot x_1 + H_{32} \cdot y_1 + H_{33}}$$

$$-H_{11} \cdot x_1 - H_{12} \cdot y_1 - H_{13} + H_{31} \cdot x_1' \cdot x_1 + H_{32} \cdot x_1' \cdot y_1 + H_{33} \cdot x_1' = 0$$

$$-H_{21} \cdot x_1 - H_{22} \cdot y_1 - H_{23} + H_{31} \cdot y_1' \cdot x_1 + H_{32} \cdot y_1' \cdot y_1 + H_{33} \cdot y_1' = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -x_1 & -y_1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_1 x_1' & y_1 x_1' & x_1' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_1 & -y_1 & -1 & x_1 y_1' & y_1 y_1' & y_1' \\ -x_2 & -y_2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_2 x_2' & y_2 x_2' & x_2' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_2 & -y_2 & -1 & x_2 y_2' & y_2 y_2' & y_2' \\ -x_3 & -y_3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_3 x_3' & y_3 x_3' & x_3' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_3 & -y_3 & -1 & x_3 y_3' & y_3 y_3' & y_3' \\ -x_4 & -y_4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_4 x_4' & y_4 x_4' & x_4' \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_4 & -y_4 & -1 & x_4 y_4' & y_4 y_4' & y_4' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h1 \\ h2 \\ h3 \\ h4 \\ h5 \\ h6 \\ h7 \\ h8 \\ h9 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Final Transformation Matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'/\lambda \\ y'/\lambda \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Our Implementation

$$\begin{bmatrix} -x_1 & -y_1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_1 x'_1 & y_1 x'_1 & x'_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_1 & -y_1 & -1 & x_1 y'_1 & y_1 y'_1 & y'_1 \\ -x_2 & -y_2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_2 x'_2 & y_2 x'_2 & x'_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_2 & -y_2 & -1 & x_2 y'_2 & y_2 y'_2 & y'_2 \\ -x_3 & -y_3 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_3 x'_3 & y_3 x'_3 & x'_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_3 & -y_3 & -1 & x_3 y'_3 & y_3 y'_3 & y'_3 \\ -x_4 & -y_4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_4 x'_4 & y_4 x'_4 & x'_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_4 & -y_4 & -1 & x_4 y'_4 & y_4 y'_4 & y'_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Least squares (H mat):

$$\hat{x} = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b.$$

```
A = np.mat([[ -a1.x, -a1.y, -1, 0, 0, 0, a1.x*b1.x, a1.y*b1.x, b1.x],
             [ 0, 0, 0, -a1.x, -a1.y, -1, a1.x*b1.y, a1.y*b1.y, b1.y],
             [ -a2.x, -a2.y, -1, 0, 0, 0, a2.x*b2.x, a2.y*b2.x, b2.x],
             [ 0, 0, 0, -a2.x, -a2.y, -1, a2.x*b2.y, a2.y*b2.y, b2.y],
             [ -a3.x, -a3.y, -1, 0, 0, 0, a3.x*b3.x, a3.y*b3.x, b3.x],
             [ 0, 0, 0, -a3.x, -a3.y, -1, a3.x*b3.y, a3.y*b3.y, b3.y],
             [ -a4.x, -a4.y, -1, 0, 0, 0, a4.x*b4.x, a4.y*b4.x, b4.x],
             [ 0, 0, 0, -a4.x, -a4.y, -1, a4.x*b4.y, a4.y*b4.y, b4.y],
             [ 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1]
            ])

# b vector
b = np.array([0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1])

# (A^T * A)^-1
C = np.linalg.inv(np.matmul(np.transpose(A),A))
# (A^T * A)^-1 * A^T
C = np.matmul(C,np.transpose(A))

# (A^T * A)^-1 * A^T * b
self.H = np.matmul(C,b)

# shape H matrix to 3x3
self.H = np.reshape(self.H,(3,3))
```

Our Implementation

$$\begin{bmatrix} x'/\lambda \\ y'/\lambda \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
def transform_point(self, p: Point):
    if (self.H is not None):
        x = np.mat([p.x, p.y, 1]).reshape((3, 1))
        # H matrix * (x, y, 1) vector
        x = np.matmul(self.H, x)
        # divide output by z value (to scale)
        ret = x/x[2]
        return ret # np mat size (3,1)
    else:
        print("Error: H matrix not generated")
        exit(1)
```

Our Implementation

```

# pseudo code
def transform_image():

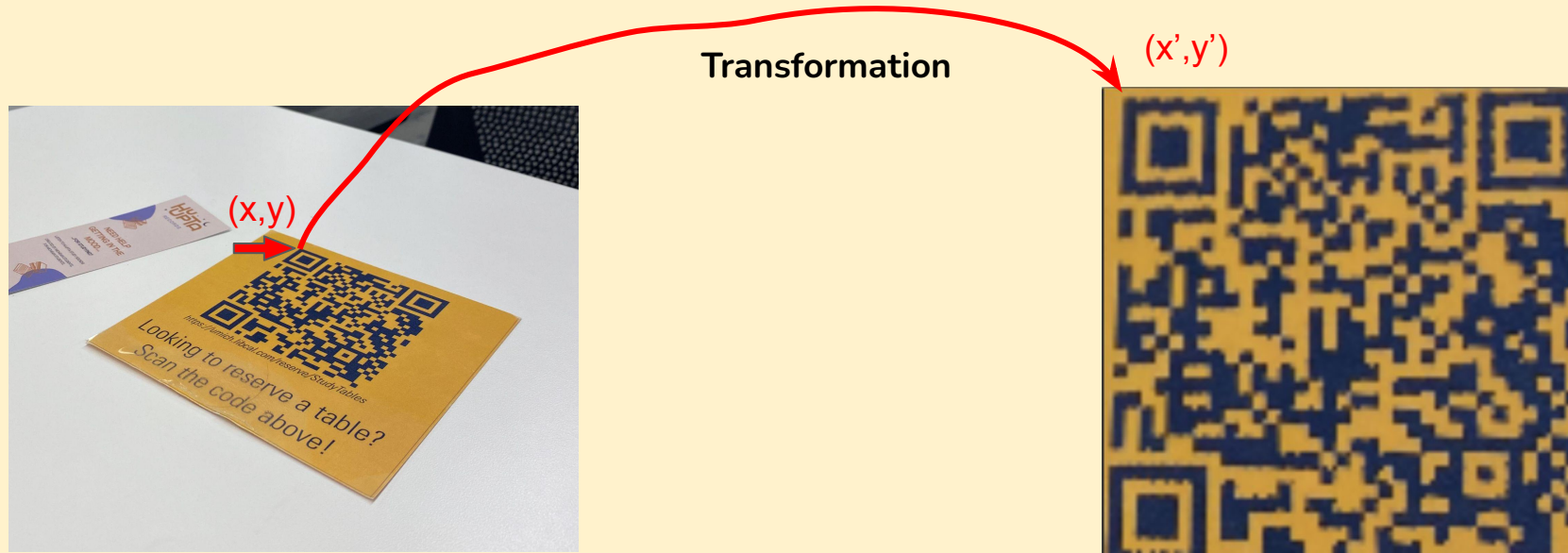
    # make new image (blank image of same shape as img)
    img_transform = np.zeros(img.shape)

    # do transform (loop through each pixel in img)
    for i from 0 to img.height:
        for j from 0 to img.width:
            # transform point
            tp = transform_point(Point(j,i))

            if (tp is inside img_transform shape):
                img_transform[tp.x][tp.y] = self.img[i][j]

    # other post-processing later (to crop image and remove image noise)
```

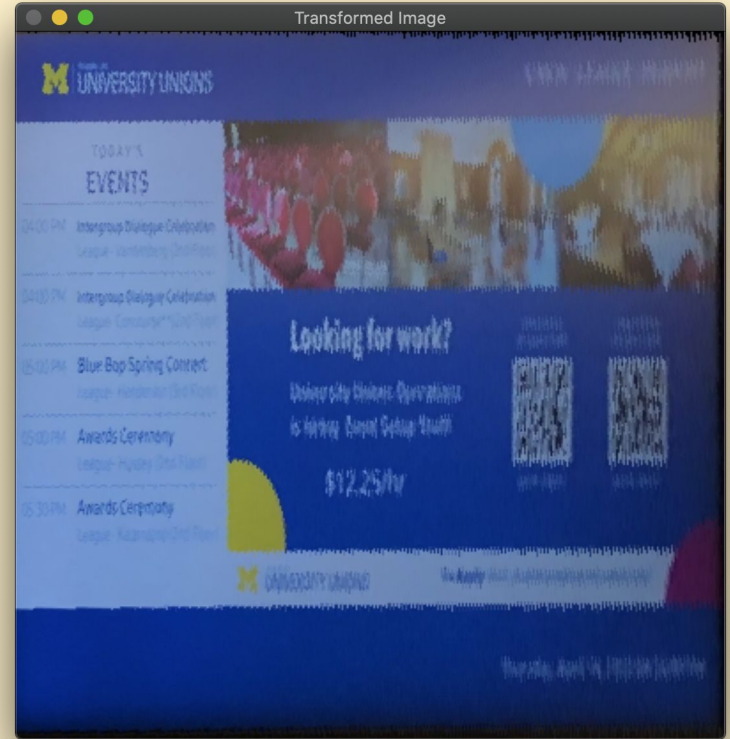
Example



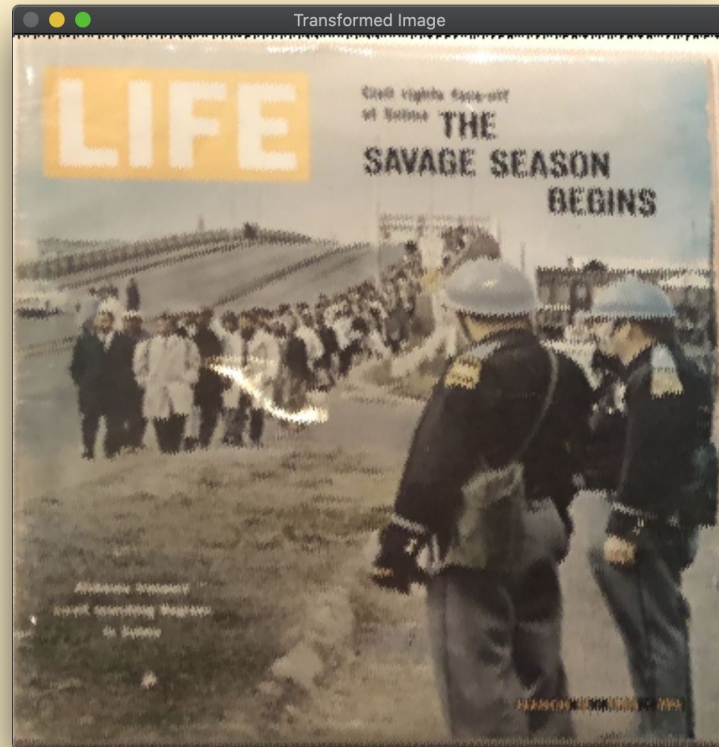
Results



Results



Results

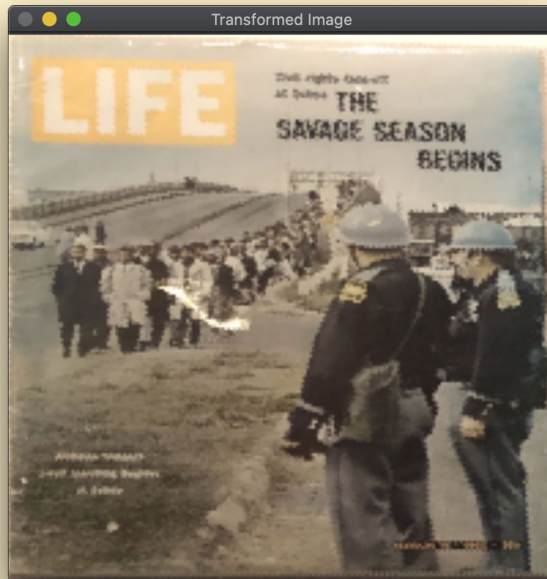


Results - Hyperparameter Tuning

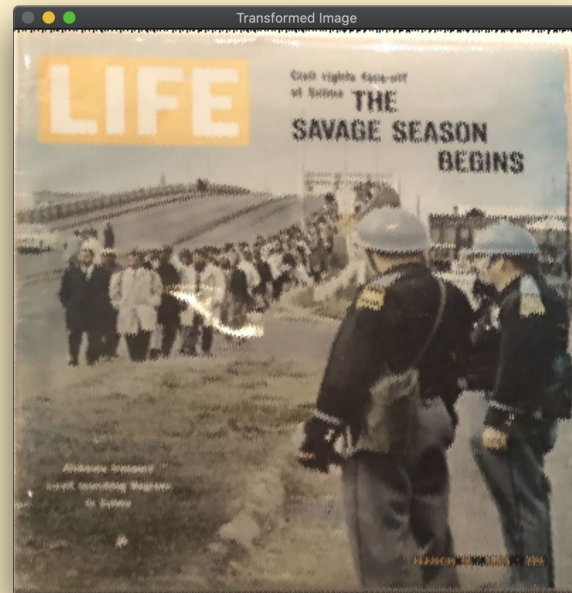
Compression: 4:8



Compression: 4:4



Compression: 4:2



Pros

- Working algorithm
- Does not use outside functions for anything other than image loading/displaying and matrix calculations

Cons

- Slow compared to pre existing methods
 - Multi-threading or gpu programming (beyond scope)
- Information is lost in transform (better methods such as pixel unwrapping)

Thank You!

John Trager and Daniel Stefanescu

Sources

<https://www.cs.toronto.edu/~jepson/csc420/notes/imageProjection.pdf>

<https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/opencv-perspective-transformation-9edfffb2143>

<https://www.educba.com/opencv-perspectivetransform/>

[Basic concepts of the homography explained with code](#)

[Homography Estimation*](#)

[Lecture 16: Planar Homographies](#)

[Lecture 20: The Eight-Point Algorithm](#)

http://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs6670/2011sp/lectures/lec07_panoramas.pdf