Assignment5

视觉组考核 (OpenCV)

前期的任务带领大家快速入门了OpenCV的冰山一角(但是**举足轻重!**),同时也偏重应用。接下来的任务中理论的比重会更大,数学的过程大家无可避免地需要掌握。为了更系统地学习,接下来的内容会大量参考或者来源于多伦多大学CSC 420: Introduction to Image Understanding。里面的全部内容希望大家都能掌握,虽然我们可能不会全部涉及。2021年的课件已经可以访

问: http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~fidler/slides/2021Winter/CSC420/lecture1.pdf , 仅需在地址栏中修改*lecture* 后的序号

2D Image Transformations

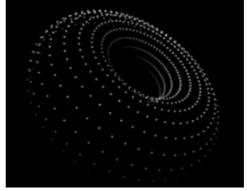
Introduction

首先需要一些基础的线性代数知识,你需要了解矩阵,理解矩阵乘法。以下面这个视频中的内容为例: why you NEED math for programming (or https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sW9npZVpiMI) 具体的原理在以下两个网页中有详细介绍:

- https://www.a1k0n.net/2011/07/20/donut-math.html
- Why a Spinning Donut is Pure Math
 这个的叙述的更为详细,但是在3D perspective rendering处给出的演示结果并没有体现出其所希望实现的效果,因此这部分内容请参考第一个网页

第二个网页中给出了矩阵,矩阵乘法的链接。你也可以学习麻省理工公开课线性代数 MIT 18.06 Linear Algebra 中英双语字幕的前3节(事实上你最好在寒假把全P学完);以及3Blue1Brown的视频

小任务:实现出第一个网页中最后的动态效果:



Tips:网页中计算结果都是三维的,为了显示在屏幕上,最简单的方法就是忽略 z,仅保留x,y

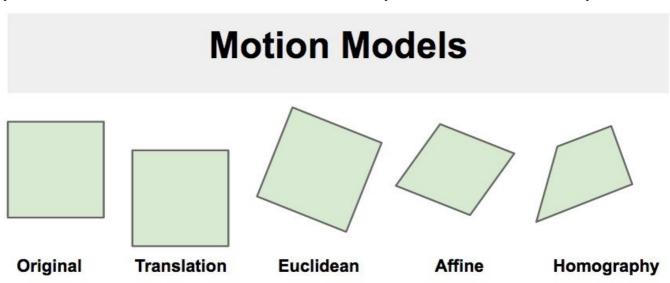
仿射变换,投影变换(Homography)

总参考: http://www.cs.toronto.edu/~fidler/slides/2021Winter/CSC420/lecture9.pdf

Affine Transformation 与 Projective Transformation 是重要的概念,并且要被严格区分。

Affine Transformation

An **Affine Transform encodes translation (move), scale, rotation and shear**. The image below illustrates how an affine transform can be used to change the shape of a square. Note that using an affine transform you can change the shape of a square to a parallelogram at any orientation and scale. However, **the affine transform is not flexible enough to transform a square to an arbitrary quadrilateral**. In other words, **after an affine transform parallel lines continue to be parallel**. [1]



LearnOpenCV.com

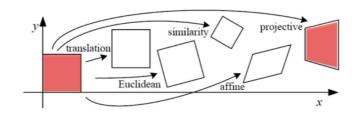
Affine transformations are combinations of: Linear transformations and Translations
In OpenCV an affine transform is a 2×3 matrix. The first two columns of this matrix encode rotation, scale and shear, and the last column encodes translation (i.e. shift). [1]

$$egin{bmatrix} x' \ y' \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} a & b & e \ c & d & f \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} x \ y \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties of affine transformations: see [2], page 3

Tips: Closed under composition: 仿射变换的组合依然是仿射变换

2D Image Transformations



Transformation	Matrix	# DoF	Preserves	Icon
translation	$\left[egin{array}{c c} I & t\end{array} ight]_{2 imes 3}$	2	orientation	
rigid (Euclidean)	$\left[\begin{array}{c c} R & t\end{array}\right]_{2\times 3}$	3	lengths	\Diamond
similarity	$\left[\begin{array}{c c} s R & t\end{array}\right]_{2 \times 3}$	4	angles	\Diamond
affine	$\left[\begin{array}{c}A\end{array}\right]_{2\times3}$	6	parallelism	
projective	$\left[egin{array}{c} ilde{m{H}} \end{array} ight]_{3 imes 3}$	8	straight lines	

- These transformations are a nested set of groups
- Closed under composition and inverse is a member [source: R. Szeliski]

Tips:#DoF:自由度个数

These transformations are a nested set of groups: 表格中每种变换都是下一行所述变换的子集

Projective Transformation (Homography)

Projective Transformation = Homography

What is Homography?

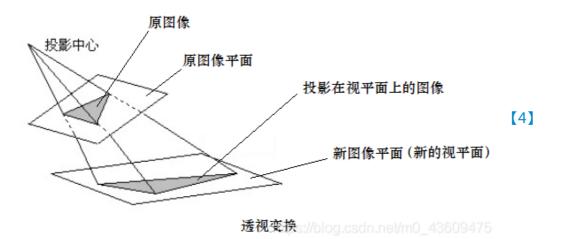
A Homography is a **transformation** (a 3×3 matrix) that maps the points in one image to the corresponding points in the other image. [3]

$$wegin{bmatrix} x' \ y' \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} a & b & c \ d & e & f \ g & h & i \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} x \ y \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties of projective transformations: see [2], page 7

Affine transformation is a special case, where g = h = 0 and i = 1

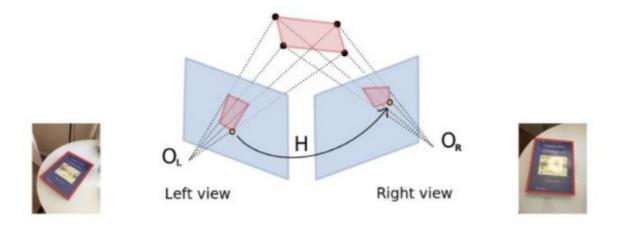
投影变换自动包含了,或者说一定情况下可以理解为**透视变换**(Perspective Transformation)。这点你可以从【2】page 5看出,它可以符合视觉上的透视关系。必须指出,Homography是 $2D \to 2D$ 的映射,而透视往往意味着三维到二维的映射,这里所说的**透视变换**是三维中两**平面**在透视关系下的对应,本质是将图像投影到一个新的视平面:



例如将照片中的平面物体(且必须是)转换到我们正视它时的视角:



由于需要保证透视关系成立,这个变换必须是单个透视变换矩阵所描述(forward or inverse),因为透视变换不满足 Closed under composition,即透视变换的复合一般不是透视变换,但该复合是 Homography,因为透视变换是 Homography 且 Homography构成 群(封闭),例如下图中的变换 H一定是 Homography而常常不是透视变换:



透视变换最重要的一个性质是*连接对应点的直线* **交于同一点(投影中心)**,对于上图可以举出一维情形下的反例:

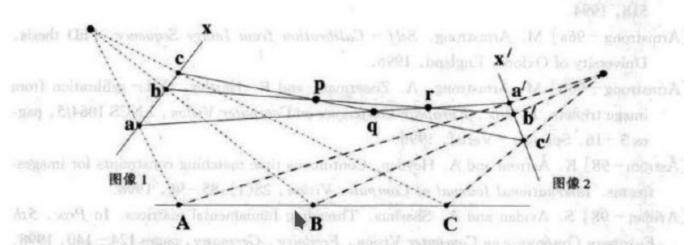


图 A5.4 直线的射影变换。点 |a,b,c| 与点 |A,B,C| 通过直线到直线的透视变换相关联。点 |a',b',e' | 与点 |A,B,C| 也通过一个透视变换相关联。但是,点 |a,b,c| 与点 |a',b',e' | 仅通过一个射影变换相关联;它们不是由一个透视变换相关联,因为连接对应点的直线不再共点。事实上,每两对直线之间的交点产生三个不同的点 |p,q,r|.

参考: https://www.zhihu.com/question/266997043/answer/1540850374

而对于**普遍的三维到二维的***透视关系*,称其为:Perspective Projection Transformation 或 Perspective Projection,这将涉及到以后相机模型与成像的相关内容。

注意:不要混淆以上名词!由于*Projective* 这个词实在难以同其物理意义分开,我们以后大多使用*Homography* 以避免产生如下的抱怨:

It's common in computer graphics to call a plane homography a "plane projective transform." To muddy the waters further, the mapping from P3 to P2 that models a pinhole camera is also called a "projective transformation." [5]

Applications

继续阅读【2】至第31页,了解 Homography的应用

Solving for Homographies

let (x_i, y_i) be a point on the reference image, and (x_i', y_i') its match in another image. A homography H maps (x_i, y_i) to (x_i', y_i') :

$$aegin{bmatrix} x_i' \ y_i' \ 1 \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} h_{00} & h_{01} & h_{02} \ h_{10} & h_{11} & h_{12} \ h_{20} & h_{21} & h_{22} \end{bmatrix} egin{bmatrix} x_i \ y_i \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 $\because a = h_{20}x_i + h_{21}y_i + h_{22}$, we can get rid of that a on the left : see [2] , page 33

通过基础的变换,得到:

$$egin{aligned} h_{00}x_i + h_{01}y_i + h_{02} - x_i'(h_{20}x_i - h_{21}y_i - h_{22}) &= 0 \ h_{10}x_i + h_{11}y_i + h_{12} - y_i'(h_{20}x_i - h_{21}y_i - h_{22}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

写成矩阵形式:

$$A_{2 imes 9}h_{9 imes 1}=0_{2 imes 1}\stackrel{ fair}{\longrightarrow} A_{2n imes 9}h_{9 imes 1}=0_{2n imes 1}$$
 : see [2] , page 35-36

上述方程可能无解($\mathbf{h}=\mathbf{0}$ 没有任何用处)(与n有关, $n>\mathbf{4}$ 后可能常常如此,但 $n=\mathbf{1}$ 时有且有无穷多解),但可以找到一个最近似的 \mathbf{h} ,使得 $\|\mathbf{A}\mathbf{h}\|$ 最小,即:

$$\min_{\mathrm{h}} \; (\mathrm{Ah})^{\top} (\mathrm{Ah})$$

 $(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{h})^{\top}(\mathbf{A}\mathbf{h}) = \mathbf{h}^{\top}(\mathbf{A}^{\top}\mathbf{A})\mathbf{h} \geq \mathbf{0}$, 显然 $(\mathbf{A}^{\top}\mathbf{A})$ 是对称矩阵且positive semidefinite(or positive definite).

- $(\mathbf{A}^{\top}\mathbf{A})$ 是对称矩阵 $\rightarrow (\mathbf{A}^{\top}\mathbf{A}) = \mathbf{Q}\Lambda\mathbf{Q}^{\top} = \lambda_1\mathbf{q}_1\mathbf{q}_1^{\top} + \cdots + \lambda_9\mathbf{q}_9\mathbf{q}_9^{\top}$
- ullet $(A^{ op}A)$ positive semidefinite $op \lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_9 \geq 0$

Solution: $\mathbf{h} = \text{eigenvector of } \mathbf{A}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{A} \text{ with smallest eigenvalue}$

- $\bullet \quad \mathbf{h}^\top (\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{A}) \mathbf{h} = \lambda_1 \mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{q}_1 \mathbf{q}_1^\top \mathbf{h} + \dots + \lambda_9 \mathbf{h}^\top \mathbf{q}_9 \mathbf{q}_9^\top \mathbf{h} = \lambda_1 (\mathbf{q}_1^\top \mathbf{h})^2 + \dots + \lambda_9 (\mathbf{q}_9^\top \mathbf{h})^2 \geq 0$
- $\bullet \quad min_h \ h^\top (A^\top A) h = min(\lambda_i) \big|_{h = q_i}$

最后的问题: How many matches do I need to estimate h?

高等几何中有定理如下:任**一二维投影对应**可由已知4对**对定点**(每一方中无三点共线)唯一确定。 所以**至少需要4对点**以求Homography

计算一个Homography的步骤:

- 给出至少四对对应点(可以人为给出,在有些应用中则需要自动地匹配: see [2], page 37)
- 计算Homography

思考:https://learnopencv.com/warp-one-triangle-to-another-using-opencv-c-python/中只利用了三角形的顶点(三对对应点),为什么?(注意他使用的函数:**getAffineTransform()**)

SUMMARY

- A homography is a mapping between projective planes
- You need at least 4 correspondences (matches) to compute it

应用案例

- Image Rotation and Translation
- https://learnopencv.com/warp-one-triangle-to-another-using-opencv-c-python/
- 【2】中偷拍试卷的例子和Panorama Stitching(page 38-39)
- https://learnopencv.com/homography-examples-using-opencv-python-c/
 - What is the difference between findHomography() and getPerspectiveTransform() ?

getPerspectiveTransform computes the transform using 4 correspondences (which is the minimum required to compute a homography/perspective transform) where as findHomography computes the transform even if you provide more than 4 correspondencies.

The <code>getPerspectiveTransform</code> is the base for <code>findHomography</code>, and it is useful in many situations where you **only have 4 points**, and you know they are the correct ones. The findHomography is usually used with sets of points **detected automatically** - you can find many of them, but with low confidence. <code>[6]</code>

○ 关于 warpPerspective():

在这个案例中,使用 [findHomography] 计算Homography之后依然使用的是 [warpPerspective],因此严格来说,这个函数的命名是略不严谨的。

提交要求

- 1. 包含以下内容的zip压缩包
 - 。 一份学习笔记(PDF)
 - \circ 小任务的代码(OpenCV 支持矩阵运算,禁止使用其他科学计算库)
- 2. 学习笔记需要包含:
 - 。 简要归纳你学到的知识
 - 。 列举应用案例(除了多伦多大学课件中的内容)中与本讲有关的OpenCV函数
 - 。 小任务的思路
 - 。 对思考问题的回答
 - 心得体会
- 3. 截止日期: **见群通知**
- 4. 邮件格式:
 - 邮件以 视觉考核-姓名-年级 的格式命名
 - 。 zip包命名同上
- 5. 发送至正确的邮箱