# 1.1

# (a)

## 结果如下:

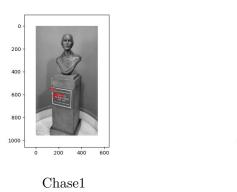
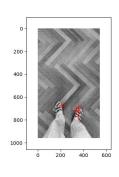
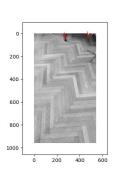


图 1: Chase 组



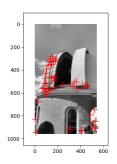
 ${\bf RISHLibrary1}$ 

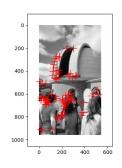


 ${\it Chase 2}$ 

 ${\bf RISHLibrary2}$ 

图 2: RISHLibrary





LaddObservatory1

LaddObservatory2

图 3: LaddObservatory 组

(b)

对于 Chase 组, Chase1 找到了比较明显的几个 corners, Chase2 则没有找到,从原图中可以看到 Chase2 比 Chase1 模糊了很多。

对于 RISHLibrary 组, RISHLibrary1 找到的是鞋子的 corners, RISH-Library2 找到的是桌角的 corners, 他们都是原图中比较显眼的地方。同时两张原图的光线存在差异。

对于 LaddObservatory 组,在建筑物上两个结果相差不是特别大,对于 LaddObservatory2 中的人更多识别到的关于人的 corners 也更多。两张原图应该是不同视角拍摄下来的图片。

从三个对照组来看,我认为匹配图像特征存在的挑战有:

- 1. 视角和尺度变化
- 2. 遮挡
- 3. 光线变化
- 4. 噪声问题

#### 1.2

(a)

- 1. 欧氏距离是指两个向量之间的直线距离,即它们在空间中的几何距离。在二维平面上,欧氏距离可以被视为连接两个点的直线的长度。在更高维度的空间中,欧氏距离可以看作是两个向量之间的"直线"距离。它主要衡量了向量之间的"接近程度",距离越短表示向量越相似。当关注向量的绝对值大小和空间位置时,欧氏距离是更合适的选择。例如,在图像处理中,如果需要比较两幅图像的像素值之间的相似性,可以使用欧氏距离来衡量它们之间的距离。
- 2. 余弦相似度是指两个向量之间的夹角的余弦值,它衡量了向量之间的 方向相似度而不考虑它们的大小。如果两个向量的方向越接近,余弦 相似度就越接近于 1; 如果它们的方向正交或者相反,余弦相似度就 越接近于 0。余弦相似度衡量了向量之间的"方向相似度",而不受向 量大小的影响。当关注向量之间的方向相似度而不考虑它们的绝对大 小时,余弦相似度更适合。例如,在自然语言处理中,可以使用余弦相 似度来比较文档之间的相似性,因为文档的长度可能不同,但它们的 主题方向可能是相似的。

(b)

我认为给定距离度量方式后,一个比较好的特征描述符匹配方法是 nearest neighbor 算法。因为他比较简单,直观且易于理解,在欧氏距离和 余弦相似度两种距离度量上都比较适用,还可以通过 KD-Tree 和 Ball-Tree 等数据结构来加速大规模数据集的匹配。

#### 1.3

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)

当直线平行于投影平面或者直线位于投影平面内的时候。

## 2.3

## (a)

实现如下:

```
def get_interest_points(image, feature_width):
1
2
      # 设置参数
3
      sigma = 1.0
      k = 0.06
5
      threshold = 0.1
      # 从main.py中可以知道传入的图片都是灰度图,可以直
         接计算Ix, Iy,求得海森矩阵
      Ix = filters.sobel_v(image=image)
9
      Iv = filters.sobel h(image=image)
10
11
      Ixx = Ix**2
12
      Iyy = Iy**2
13
      Ixy = Ix * Iy
14
15
      # 将高斯滤波器用于上面算子
16
      Ixx = filters.gaussian(Ixx, sigma=sigma)
      Iyy = filters.gaussian(Iyy, sigma=sigma)
18
      Ixy = filters.gaussian(Ixy, sigma=sigma)
19
20
      # 计算每个像素的 R= det(H) - k(trace(H))^2 \cdot det(H)
21
         表示矩阵H的行列式, trace表示矩阵H的迹。通常k的
         取值范围为[0.04,0.16]。
      detH = (Ixx * Iyy) - (Ixy ** 2)
22
      traceH = Ixx + Iyy
23
      R = \det H - k * ((traceH) ** 2)
^{24}
25
      #满足 R \rightarrow max \otimes * th 的像素点即为角点。th常取0.1,
26
```

```
不知道peak_local_max的threshold_rel是不是就是在做这个

# 参数中的feature_width好像是没用的,又或者说他与min_distance有关?我感觉它只是在get_features中会用到

points = feature.peak_local_max(R, min_distance=feature_width, threshold_rel=threshold)

xs = points[:, 1]
ys = points[:, 0]

return xs, ys
```

## (b)

#### 实现如下:

normalized patches:

```
def get_features(image, x, y, feature_width):
       h = image. shape [0]
2
       w = image. shape [1]
3
       offset = feature_width // 2
       num_points = x.shape[0]
6
       # 计算索引范围
8
       x_start = x - offset
       x\_stop = x + offset
10
       y_start = y - offset
11
       y\_stop = y + offset
12
13
       # Compute padding parameters
14
       x_{\min} = x_{\text{start.}}()
15
       x_{max} = x_{stop.max}()
16
```

```
y_{\min} = y_{\text{start.min}}()
17
       y \max = y \operatorname{stop.max}()
18
19
       x_{pad} = [0, 0]
20
       y_pad = [0, 0]
21
       if x_{\min} < 0:
            x_pad[0] = -x_min
23
       if y_min < 0:
24
            y_pad[0] = -y_min
25
       if x_max - w >= 0:
26
            x_pad[1] = x_max - w + 1
27
       if y_max - h >= 0:
28
            y_pad[1] = y_max - h + 1
29
30
       x_start += x_pad[0]
31
       x\_stop += x\_pad[0]
32
       y_start += y_pad[0]
33
       y\_stop += y\_pad[0]
34
35
       #对图片进行pudding
36
       image = np.pad(image, [y_pad, x_pad], mode="
37
           constant")
38
       # 对每个维度窗口下建立索引
39
       cell\_size = 4
40
       num_blocks = feature_width // cell_size
41
42
       x_idx = np.array([np.arange(start, stop) for start
43
           , stop in zip(x_start, x_stop)])
       y_idx = np.array([np.arange(start, stop) for start
44
           , stop in zip(y_start, y_stop)])
45
       # 转置之前: (num_blocks, num_points, cell_size)
46
```

```
x idx = np.array(np.split(x idx, num blocks, axis
47
          =1))
      y idx = np.array(np.split(y idx, num blocks, axis
48
49
      # 转置之后: (num_points, num_blocks, cell_size)
      x_{idx} = x_{idx}.transpose([1, 0, 2])
51
      y_{idx} = y_{idx} \cdot transpose([1, 0, 2])
52
53
      # 对窗口中的每个像素建立索引
54
      x_{idx} = np.tile(np.tile(x_{idx}, cell_size), [1,
          num_blocks, 1]).flatten()
      y_idx = np.tile(np.repeat(y_idx, cell_size, axis
56
          =2), num_blocks).flatten()
57
      # 计算偏导数
      partial_x = filters.sobel_h(image)
59
      partial_y = filters.sobel_v(image)
60
      # 计算梯度模长
61
      magnitude = np.sqrt(partial_x * partial_x +
62
          partial_y * partial_y)
      # 计算梯度方向
63
      orientation = np.arctan2(partial_y, partial_x) +
64
         np.pi
      # 梯度近似为最近的角度
      orientation = np.mod(np.round(orientation / (2.0 *
66
           np. pi) * 8.0), 8)
      orientation = orientation.astype(np.int32)
67
      # 对梯度做高斯平滑
68
      magnitude = filters.gaussian(magnitude, sigma=
69
          offset)
70
      # 所有的块数据转为1维
71
```

```
magnitude in pixels = magnitude[y idx, x idx]
72
      orientation in pixels = orientation[y idx, x idx]
73
74
      # 转为数组 (num_patches, cell_size, cell_size)
75
      magnitude_in_cells = magnitude_in_pixels.reshape
76
          ((-1, cell\_size * cell\_size))
      orientation_in_cells = orientation_in_pixels.
77
          reshape((-1, cell\_size * cell\_size))
78
      #对每个cel计算梯度方向加权和
79
      features = np.array(list(
          map(lambda array, weight: np.bincount(array,
81
              weight, minlength=8), orientation_in_cells,
               magnitude_in_cells)))
82
      #每一行都是角点对应的一个特征向量
83
      features = features.reshape((num_points, -1))
84
      features = features / np.linalg.norm(features,
85
          axis=-1). reshape((-1, 1))
      features [features >= 0.2] = 0.2
86
      features = features / np.linalg.norm(features,
87
          axis=-1). reshape((-1, 1))
88
      return features
89
```

SIFT:

(c)

实现如下:

```
def match_features(im1_features, im2_features):
```

```
assert im1_features.shape[1] == im2_features.shape
3
          [1]
      # 设置confidence
4
       confidence = 1
5
       matches = []
       confidences = []
       for i in range(im1_features.shape[0]):
10
           distances = np.sqrt(
11
                ((im1_features[i, :] - im2_features) ** 2)
                   .sum(axis=1))
           indexes = np.argsort (distances)
13
           min_distance = distances[indexes[0]]
14
           second_min_distance = distances[indexes[1]]
16
           ratio = min_distance / second_min_distance if
17
               second_min_distance != 0 else 0
           if ratio < confidence:
18
                matches.append([i, indexes[0]])
19
                confidences.append(1 - ratio)
20
21
       matches = np. asarray (matches)
22
       confidences = np. asarray (confidences)
23
24
       return matches, confidences
25
```

(d)

(i)

我在 main.py 中看到传入的图像已经做了转化为灰度图的处理,所以 我在实现时没有考虑彩色图。实现时主要就是按照 harris corner, SIFT, Nearest neighbor 算法的描述用 numpy 和 skimage 提供的 api 进行实现。 实现 Nearest neighbor 时 comment 提到要设置一个 confidence, 我设置为 0.9。

### (ii)

使用 cheat\_interest\_points 时, 实现 get\_features 两种方案的结果:

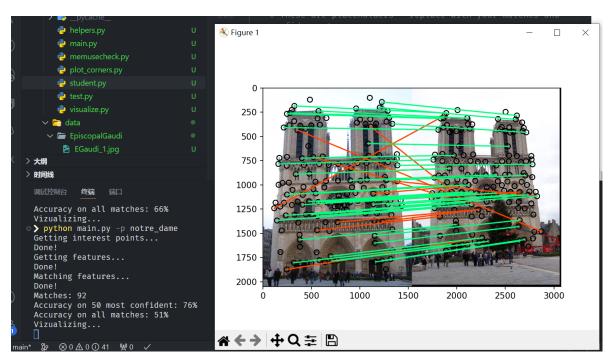


图 4: normalized patches 结果

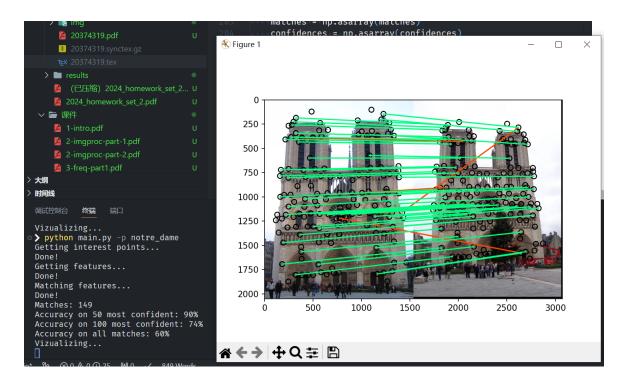
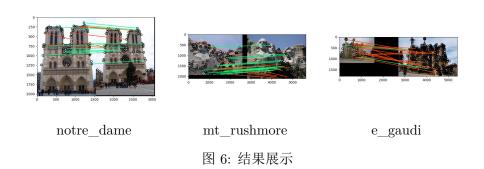


图 5: sift 结果

从图片中可以看到,使用 sift 相比于 normalized patches 大概能提升 10%。

### (iii)

### 结果如下:



(e)

(i)

不同 scale 下的结果:



(ii)

实现一个 Multi-scale descriptor, 我通过在 params 中接受一个 scales 数组实现:

```
def get_features(image_origin, x, y, feature_width
           , scales):
       features_final = []
       for scale in scales:
3
            image = np.float32(rescale(image_origin, scale
4
                ))
            h = image. shape [0]
5
            w = image. shape [1]
            offset = feature\_width // 2
            num\_points = x.shape[0]
            # 计算索引范围
11
            x_start = x - offset
12
            x_stop = x + offset
13
            y_start = y - offset
14
            y\_stop = y + offset
16
            # Compute padding parameters
17
            x_{\min} = x_{\text{start.min}}()
18
            x_{max} = x_{stop.max}()
19
            y_{\min} = y_{\text{start.min}}()
            y_{max} = y_{stop.max}()
21
22
            x_{pad} = [0, 0]
23
            y_pad = [0, 0]
24
            if x_{\min} < 0:
                x_pad[0] = -x_min
            if y_min < 0:
27
                y_pad[0] = -y_min
28
```

```
if x max - w >= 0:
29
                x \operatorname{pad}[1] = x \operatorname{max} - w + 1
30
            if y \max - h >= 0:
31
                y_pad[1] = y_max - h + 1
32
33
           x_start += x_pad[0]
           x\_stop += x\_pad[0]
35
           y_start += y_pad[0]
36
           y\_stop += y\_pad[0]
37
38
           #对图片进行pudding
           image = np.pad(image, [y_pad, x_pad], mode="
40
               constant")
41
           # 对每个维度窗口下建立索引
42
            cell\_size = 4
43
           num_blocks = feature_width // cell_size
44
45
           x_idx = np.array([np.arange(start, stop) for
46
               start, stop in zip(x_start, x_stop)])
           y_idx = np.array([np.arange(start, stop) for
47
               start, stop in zip(y_start, y_stop)])
48
           # 转置之前 : (num_blocks, num_points,
49
               cell_size)
           x_idx = np.array(np.split(x_idx, num_blocks,
50
               axis=1)
           y_idx = np.array(np.split(y_idx, num_blocks,
51
               axis=1)
52
           # 转置之后: (num_points, num_blocks, cell_size
53
               )
           x_{idx} = x_{idx} \cdot transpose([1, 0, 2])
54
```

```
y_{idx} = y_{idx}.transpose([1, 0, 2])
55
56
          # 对窗口中的每个像素建立索引
57
           x_{idx} = np. tile(np. tile(x_{idx}, cell_size), [1,
58
               num_blocks, 1]).flatten()
           y_idx = np.tile(np.repeat(y_idx, cell_size,
              axis=2), num_blocks).flatten()
60
          # 计算偏导数
61
           partial_x = filters.sobel_h(image)
62
           partial_y = filters.sobel_v(image)
          # 计算梯度模长
64
           magnitude = np.sqrt(partial_x * partial_x +
65
              partial_y * partial_y)
          # 计算梯度方向
66
           orientation = np.arctan2(partial_y, partial_x)
67
               + \text{ np. } \mathbf{pi}
          # 梯度近似为最近的角度
68
           orientation = np.mod(np.round(orientation /
69
              (2.0 * np.pi) * 8.0), 8)
           orientation = orientation.astype(np.int32)
70
          # 对梯度做高斯平滑
71
           magnitude = filters.gaussian(magnitude, sigma=
72
              offset)
73
          # 所有的块数据转为1维
           magnitude_in_pixels = magnitude[y_idx, x_idx]
75
           orientation_in_pixels = orientation[y_idx,
76
              x_idx
77
          # 转为数组 (num_patches, cell_size, cell_size)
78
           magnitude_in_cells = magnitude_in_pixels.
79
              reshape((-1, cell\_size * cell\_size))
```

```
orientation_in_cells = orientation_in_pixels.
80
              reshape((-1, cell size * cell size))
81
          # 对每个cel计算梯度方向加权和
82
          features = np.array(list(
83
              map(lambda array, weight: np.bincount(
                  array, weight, minlength=8),
                  orientation_in_cells,
                  magnitude_in_cells)))
85
          #每一行都是角点对应的一个特征向量
           features = features.reshape((num_points, -1))
87
           features = features / np.linalg.norm(features,
88
               axis=-1). reshape((-1, 1))
           features [features >= 0.2] = 0.2
           features = features / np.linalg.norm(features,
90
               axis=-1). reshape((-1, 1))
           features_final.append(features)
91
92
      return features_final
93
```

(iii)

#### 使用 Ball-Tree 来加速匹配过程:

```
def match_features(im1_features, im2_features):

matches = []
confidences = []
threshold = 0.9
from sklearn.neighbors import KDTree
kd_tree = KDTree(im1_features, leaf_size=3)

dist, ind = kd.query(im2_features, 2)
```

```
10
       for i in range(len(ind)):
11
           index = ind[i]
12
           distances = dist[i]
13
14
           if distances [0] / distances [1] < threshold:
15
                matches.append([index[0], i])
16
                confidences.append(1 - distances[0])
17
       matches = np.array(matches)
18
       confidences = np.array(confidences)
19
       return matches, confidences
```