

Ex1 computer vision

מגישים:

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2.10.2
 (2) $\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 \right) = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$
 יחסית לזמן t $\frac{d}{dt}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$

המרחק x $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} a & b/2 & d/2 \\ b/2 & c & e \\ d/2 & e & f \end{bmatrix}$$

כדי $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$
 נחשב $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$
 כעת $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$

$$\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$$

כדי $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$
 נחשב $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$

$$C' = H^{-T} C H^{-1}$$

$$C' = \begin{bmatrix} A^T & 0 \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a & b/2 & d/2 \\ b/2 & c & e \\ d/2 & e & f \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0^T & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

נחשב $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$
 כעת $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x}^2 + \frac{1}{2} k x^2$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$ $\frac{1}{2} m \dot{x} \ddot{x} + \frac{1}{2} k x \dot{x}$

$$\left| A^T \begin{bmatrix} a & b/2 \\ b/2 & c \end{bmatrix} A \right| = \det(A)^2 \cdot \left| \begin{bmatrix} a & b/2 \\ b/2 & c \end{bmatrix} \right| = (\det(A))^2 (ac - b^2/4)$$

$A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ סדר n $\det(A) > 0$, מקור
היה $ac - b^2/4 = 0$ אם אם

פונקציה $\chi \leq (\det(A))^2 (ac - b^2/4) = 0$

היה אם $ac - b^2/4 > 0$ אם

פונקציה $\chi = (\det(A))^2 (ac - b^2/4) > 0$

היה אם $ac - b^2/4 < 0$ אם

פונקציה $\chi \leq (\det(A))^2 (ac - b^2/4) < 0$

סך הכול קיבלנו כי χ הפונקציה χ היא פונקציה
 ריבועית מדרג 2 וצורתה $\chi = acx^2 + bx + c$ ופונקציה.

מכאן נובע כי χ היא פונקציה

\square

b) נתון ש-2 נקודות:

$$Y = (y_1, y_2, 1), \quad X = (x_1, x_2, 1)$$

הנקודות הן נקודות על הישר $Y = a_{11}X_1 + a_{12}X_2 + a_{13}$

$$Y' = (y'_1, y'_2, 1)$$

$$X' = (x'_1, x'_2, 1)$$

הישר

$$y'_1 = a_{11}y_1 + a_{12}y_2$$

$$y'_2 = a_{21}y_1 + a_{22}y_2$$

$$x'_1 = a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2$$

$$x'_2 = a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2$$

כל נקודה X' היא

נקודה על הישר

$$(y'_1 - x'_1) = a_{11}(y_1 - x_1) + a_{12}(y_2 - x_2)$$

$$y'_2 - x'_2 = a_{21}(y_1 - x_1) + a_{22}(y_2 - x_2)$$

נמצא את המרחק

$$XY = \sqrt{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2}$$

$$X'Y' = \sqrt{(p_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2)(x_1 - y_1)^2 + 2(p_{11}a_{12} + a_{21}a_{22})(x_1 - y_1)(x_2 - y_2) + (p_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2)(x_2 - y_2)^2}$$

נמצא את המרחק בין הנקודות

$$\left(\frac{X'Y'}{XY}\right)^2 = \frac{(p_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2)(x_1 - y_1)^2 + 2(p_{11}a_{12} + a_{21}a_{22})(x_1 - y_1)(x_2 - y_2) + (p_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2)(x_2 - y_2)^2}{(x_1 - y_1)^2 + (x_2 - y_2)^2}$$

נמצא את המרחק בין הנקודות
כאשר $(x_1 - y_1) = 1$ ו- $(x_2 - y_2) = 0$

$$= \frac{(p_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2)(x_1 - y_1)^2}{(x_1 - y_1)^2} = p_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2$$

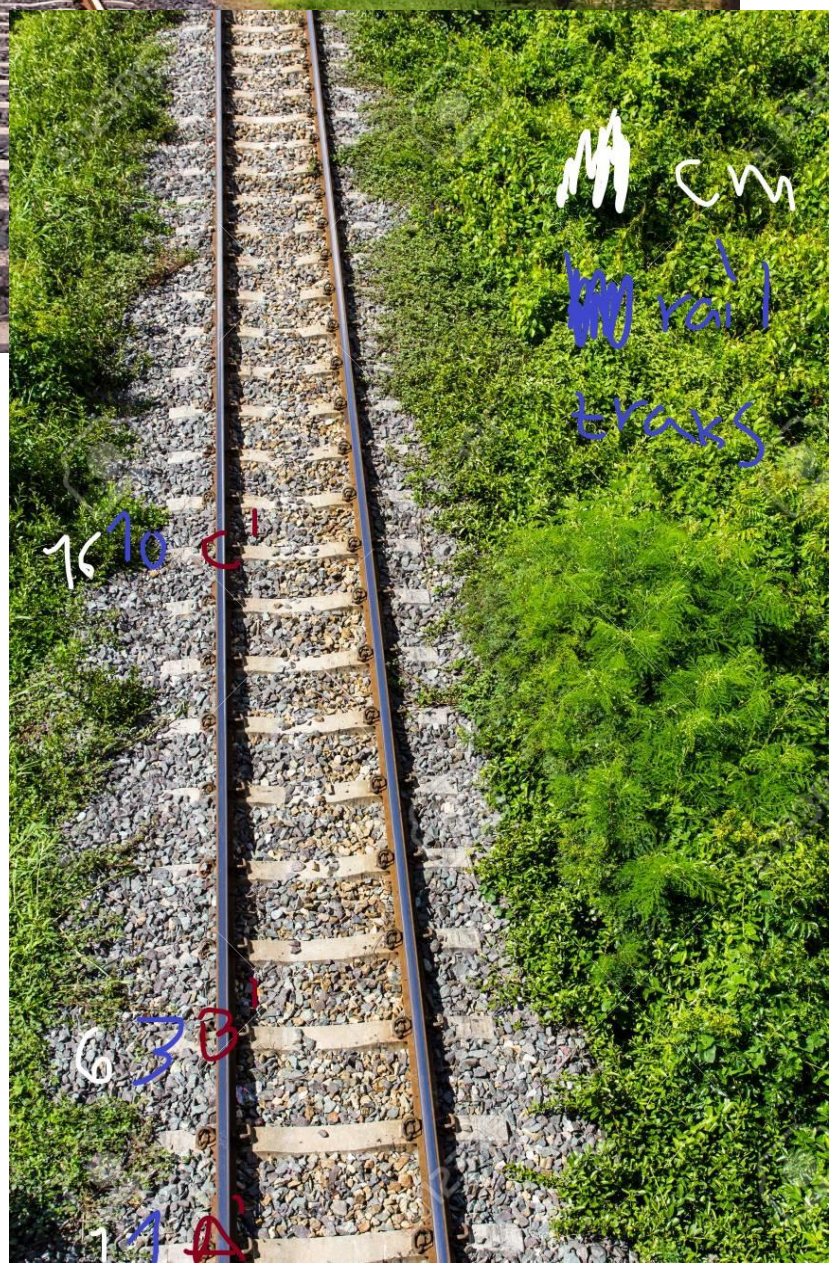
נמצא את המרחק בין הנקודות כאשר $(x_1 - y_1) = 0$ ו- $(x_2 - y_2) = 1$
אז המרחק בין הנקודות הוא $p_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2$

$$= \frac{(p_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2) + 2(p_{11}a_{12} + a_{21}a_{22})\left(\frac{x_2 - y_2}{x_1 - y_1}\right) + (p_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2)\left(\frac{x_2 - y_2}{x_1 - y_1}\right)^2}{1 + \left(\frac{x_2 - y_2}{x_1 - y_1}\right)^2}$$

נמצא את המרחק בין הנקודות
כאשר $m = \frac{x_2 - y_2}{x_1 - y_1}$

$$= \frac{p_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2 + 2(p_{11}a_{12} + a_{21}a_{22})m + (p_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2)m^2}{1 + m^2}$$

cross ratio:



$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad B' = \begin{pmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad C' = \begin{pmatrix} 15 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad D' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{cross}(A, B, C, D) = \text{cross}(A', B', C', D') \quad \text{וכן}$$

$$\frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 8 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(1-4)(-1)}{(1-8)(-1)} = \frac{3}{7} = \text{cross}(A, B, C, D)$$

$$\frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 6 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 15 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{(1-6)(-1)}{(1-15)(-1)} = \frac{6}{14} = \text{cross}(A', B', C', D')$$

ואכן קיבלנו 'הצגת' הסת' המלאה מאותה
קאדריקים נהים זה וזה כמובן.

$$\cos \theta = \frac{\pi_1^T Q_\infty^* \pi_2}{\sqrt{(\pi_1^T Q_\infty^* \pi_1)(\pi_2^T Q_\infty^* \pi_2)}} \quad \text{3.12} \quad \text{הזווית בין } \pi_1 \text{ ו-} \pi_2 \text{ של מישור ה-} \mathcal{L}$$

הוורטקס π_1, π_2 של המישור \mathcal{L} הם וקטורים אורתוגונליים
 $\pi_2 = (\pi_2^T \pi_2)^{-1} \pi_2^T \pi_1$ $\pi_1 = (\pi_1^T \pi_1)^{-1} \pi_1^T \pi_2$

$$\text{לכן } Q_\infty^* = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\pi_1^T Q_\infty^* \pi_2}{\sqrt{(\pi_1^T Q_\infty^* \pi_1)(\pi_2^T Q_\infty^* \pi_2)}} = \frac{n_1^T n_2}{\sqrt{(n_1^T n_1)(n_2^T n_2)}}$$

הזווית θ היא הזווית בין הוורטקס n_1, n_2 של המישור \mathcal{L}

$$\pi_i' = H^{-T} \pi_i$$

$$Q_\infty^{*'} = H Q_\infty^* H^T$$

3.6 ו 3.17 נקבעים כי

(כחול)

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\pi_1'^T Q_\infty^{*'} \pi_2'}{\sqrt{(\pi_1'^T Q_\infty^{*'} \pi_1')(\pi_2'^T Q_\infty^{*'} \pi_2')}} = \frac{(H^T \pi_1)^T (H Q_\infty^* H^T) (H^T \pi_2)}{\sqrt{((H^T \pi_1)^T H Q_\infty^* H^T H^T \pi_1) ((H^T \pi_2)^T H Q_\infty^* H^T H^T \pi_2)}} \\ &= \frac{\pi_1^T H^{-1} H Q_\infty^* H^T H^{-T} \pi_2}{\sqrt{(\pi_1^T H^{-1} H Q_\infty^* H^T H^{-T} \pi_1) (\pi_2^T H^{-1} H Q_\infty^* H^T H^{-T} \pi_2)}} = \frac{\pi_1^T Q_\infty^* \pi_2}{\sqrt{(\pi_1^T Q_\infty^* \pi_1)(\pi_2^T Q_\infty^* \pi_2)}} = \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \cos \theta$$

הזווית θ היא הזווית בין הוורטקס n_1, n_2 של המישור \mathcal{L}

5.

הסתבכנו בשימוש בנתונים אמתיים מאחר ולא היה הבדל שניתן להבחנה בין האליפסה והמעגל, ובדומה עם הפרבולה וההיפרבולה. על כן, בחרנו בהתאם לנאמר בפורום להשתמש בנתונים סינתטיים

הקוד בו בוצעו החישובים מצורף בתקיה.

ELLIPSE:

sample points are: [[70 745],[399 307]
,[1033 1259],[1670 220],[1979 641]]

A= -5.662469453370231e-07

B= -2.3982522867267063e-07

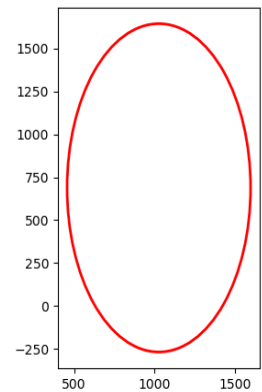
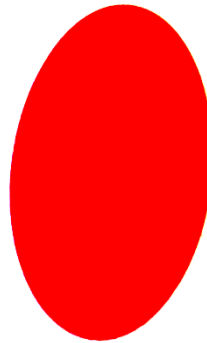
C= -1.5644619617484322e-06

D= 0.0013258774054656756

E= 0.002403739030398154

F= 1.0

discriminant: -3.4859710874361667e-12



CIRCLE:

sample points are: [[35 510],[157 797], [450 110],[732 235],
[844 527]]

A= -3.4116046001525636e-06

B= 3.0822074383946496e-08

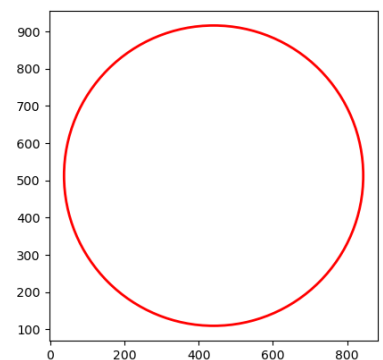
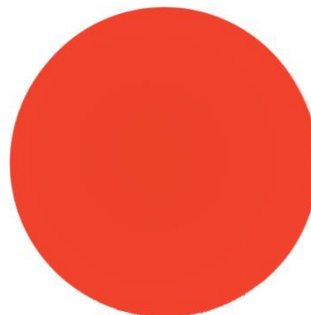
C= -3.4687788690903734e-06

D= 0.0029838988230167416

E= 0.003532199934612262

F= 1.0

discriminant: -4.733545778653357e-11



HYPERBOLA:

sample points are: $[[116, 170], [141, 267], [137, 442], [310, 399], [355, 123]]$

$A = -4.648188324504028e-05$

$B = -9.7695298511721e-08$

$C = 9.416145968489011e-06$

$D = 0.021172041512675228$

$E = -0.006474686245457314$

$F = 1.0$

discriminant: $1.750730334473603e-09$

PARABOLA:

sample points are: $[[165, 143], [183, 92], [221, 22], [183, 442], [161, 155]]$

$A = -1.965478421371385e-05$

$B = -8.527383013838566e-06$

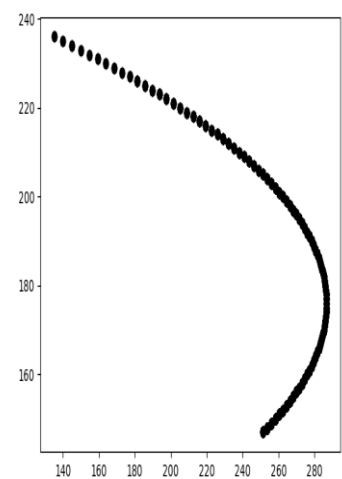
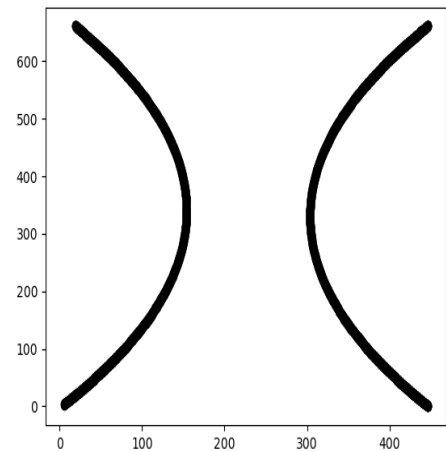
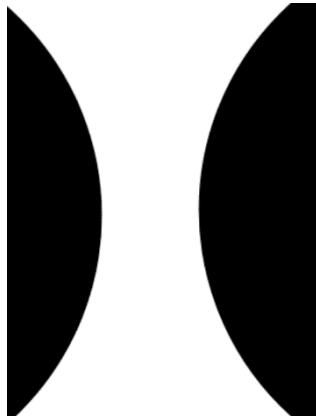
$C = -9.370205476248399e-07$

$D = 0.00885309325128112$

$E = 0.0020608800639641232$

$F = 1.0$

discriminant: $-9.514856048263261e-13$



7:

In this section we will do one case of full camera calibration from known structure, including radial distortion. The structure is going to be a chess board. The images of the board are taken from different angles, and all of them have radial distortion. The code that is in the zip folder contains the calculations for all images, but for convenience reasons we will show here only one of the images.

The image is



With cv2 package we recognized the edges of slots on the chess board. The points will be used to define the matrix that we will use to determine the homography based on each of the images.

After detecting the points on the chess board normalized the data and computed the image based homographies.

Homography for View :

```
[[ 26.82754545  1.94973451 243.49568314]
 [-2.08724743  33.59046847  91.72990654]
 [-0.01375788  0.00480862  1.    ]]
```

After generalizing of all of the images in the folder the Intrinsic Camera Matrix is:

the computation of the Camera Matrix is estimated to be:

```
[[544.51870191 -3.2650593 301.56136678]
 [ 0.          540.99720242 250.29553478]
 [ 0.          0.          1.          ]]
```

Therefore we can calculate the extrinsic matrices:

We got that the extrinsic matrix is

```
[[ -0.90445156 -0.0254109  0.42581881  4.76671966]
 [ -0.08042725 -0.97016312 -0.22872468 -1.27078405]
 [  0.4189258  -0.24111783  0.87542182 22.62597546]]
```

Where the first three columns are R and the last one is T

The third column is an estimation based on the cv2 algorithm. This can be ignored or be set to zero.

After calculating the homography the Intrinsic and extrinsic matrices we can continue to the distortion:

We used the camera matrix that we calculated as parameter "get Optimal New Camera Matrix" function of the cv2 library that computes the distortion based on detecting the center of the radial distortion point (x_c, y_c)

$$\hat{x} = x_c + L(r)(x - x_c) \quad \hat{y} = y_c + L(r)(y - y_c)$$

As written in the book "Multiple View Geometry in Computer Vision" page 191 The algorithm of the cv2 uses a similar approach of computing the function $L(r)$: "by the requirement that images of straight scene lines should be straight. A cost function is defined on the imaged lines (such as the distance between the line joining the imaged line's ends and its mid-point) after the corrective mapping by $L(r)$. This cost is iteratively minimized over the parameters k_i of the distortion function and the centre of radial distortion "

The result image is:



You can see the rest of the results and the calculations, by running the code provided in `camara_calibration.py`