Computer Vision Homework2 112062636 游竣量

Fundamental Matrix Estimation from Point Correspondences(Question 1) Implementation:

(a.)

Fundamental Matrix Estimation from Point Correspondences(Question 1) Implementation: (a.)
$$(uu',uv',u,vu',vv',v,u',v',1)\begin{pmatrix} F_{11} \\ F_{12} \\ F_{13} \\ F_{21} \\ F_{22} \\ F_{23} \\ F_{31} \\ F_{32} \\ F_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

```
import cv2
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os
dir_name = "./assets/"
output_dir = "./output/"
img1_path = os.path.join(dir_name, "image1.jpg")
img2_path = os.path.join(dir_name, "image2.jpg")
# 讀取圖片
img1 = cv2.imread(img1_path)
img2 = cv2.imread(img2_path)
pt1_path = os.path.join(dir_name, "pt_2D_1.txt")
pt2_path = os.path.join(dir_name, "pt_2D_2.txt")
```

```
# 初始化座標列表
coordinates = []
# 打開第一個點座標檔案
with open(pt1_path, "r") as file1:
   with open(pt2_path, "r") as file2:
      num_lines = int(file1.readline().strip())
      file2.readline()
      for i in range(num_lines):
         coordinate = list(
            map(
                float,
                file1.readline().strip().split() +
file2.readline().strip().split(),
         coordinates.append(coordinate)
coordinates = np.array(coordinates)
def generate_matrix_A(coordinates):
   x1, y1, x2, y2 = (
      coordinates[:, 0], #第一張圖片中點的 x 座標
      coordinates[:, 1], #第一張圖片中點的 y 座標
      coordinates[:, 2], # 第二張圖片中點的 x 座標
      coordinates[:, 3], # 第二張圖片中點的 y 座標
   return np.column_stack(
      [x1 * x2, x1 * y2, x1, y1 * x2, y1 * y2, y1, x2, y2, np.ones_like(x1)]
```

```
def SVD_4_F_rank2(A):
   U, D, VT = np.linalg.svd(A)
   F = VT[-1].reshape(3, 3)
   U, D, VT = np.linalg.svd(F)
   D[2] = 0
   rank2_F = np.dot(U, np.dot(np.diag(D), VT))
   return rank2_F
matrix_A = generate_matrix_A(coordinates)
rank2_F = SVD_4_F_rank2(matrix_A)
print(rank2_F)
```

```
def normalize(coordinates):
   mean1 = np.mean(coordinates[:, :2], axis=0)
   mean2 = np.mean(coordinates[:, 2:], axis=0)
   dist1 = np.sqrt(np.sum((coordinates[:, :2] - mean1) ** 2, axis=1)).mean()
   dist2 = np.sqrt(np.sum((coordinates[:, 2:] - mean2) ** 2, axis=1)).mean()
   scale1 = np.sqrt(2) / dist1
   scale2 = np.sqrt(2) / dist2
   T1 = np.array(
          [scale1, 0, -scale1 * mean1[0]],
          [0, scale1, -scale1 * mean1[1]],
          [0, 0, 1],
   T2 = np.array(
          [scale2, 0, -scale2 * mean2[0]],
          [0, scale2, -scale2 * mean2[1]],
          [0, 0, 1],
   normalized_coords1 = np.dot(
      T1, np.column_stack((coordinates[:, :2],
np.ones(coordinates.shape[0]))).T
   normalized_coords2 = np.dot(
```

```
T2, np.column_stack((coordinates[:, 2:],
np.ones(coordinates.shape[0]))).T
   ).T
   normalized_coordinates = np.column_stack(
      (normalized_coords1[:, :2], normalized_coords2[:, :2])
   return normalized_coordinates, T1, T2
normalized_coordinates, transform_matrix1, transform_matrix2 =
normalize(coordinates)
# 使用正規化後的座標點生成對應的矩陣 A
normalized_matrix_A = generate_matrix_A(normalized_coordinates)
normalized_rank2_F = SVD_4_F_rank2(normalized_matrix_A)
denormalized_rank2_F = np.dot(
   transform_matrix1.T, np.dot(normalized_rank2_F, transform_matrix2)
print(denormalized_rank2_F)
```

 $\mathcal{F} p'$ is the epipolar line associated with p'.

 $\mathcal{F}^{\mathcal{T}}$ p is the epipolar line associated with p.

```
coords1 = np.column_stack((coordinates[:, :2],
np.ones(coordinates.shape[0])))
coords2 = np.column_stack((coordinates[:, 2:],
np.ones(coordinates.shape[0])))
lines1 = np.dot(rank2_F, coords2.T).T
lines2 = np.dot(rank2_F.T, coords1.T).T
normalized_lines1 = np.dot(denormalized_rank2_F, coords2.T).T
normalized_lines2 = np.dot(denormalized_rank2_F.T, coords1.T).T
def draw_lines(img, lines, coords):
   for l, p in zip(lines, coords):
       color = tuple(np.random.randint(0, 255, 3).tolist())
       x, y, \underline{} = map(int, \underline{} p)
       lx1, ly1 = map(int, [0, -l[2] / l[1]])
       lx2, ly2 = map(int, [img.shape[1], -(l[2] + l[0] * <math>img.shape[1]) /
l[1]])
       img = cv2.line(img, (lx1, ly1), (lx2, ly2), color, 1)
```

```
img = cv2.circle(img, (x, y), 5, color, -1)
   return cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)
wo_normalized_img1 = draw_lines(img1.copy(), lines1, coords1)
wo_normalized_img2 = draw_lines(img2.copy(), lines2, coords2)
normalized_img1 = draw_lines(img1.copy(), normalized_lines1, coords1)
normalized_img2 = draw_lines(img2.copy(), normalized_lines2, coords2)
if not os.path.exists(output_dir):
   os.makedirs(output_dir)
cv2.imwrite(
   output_dir + "wo_normalized_img1.jpg",
   cv2.cvtColor(wo_normalized_img1, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR),
cv2.imwrite(
   output_dir + "wo_normalized_img2.jpg",
   cv2.cvtColor(wo_normalized_img2, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR),
cv2.imwrite(
   output_dir + "normalized_img1.jpg", cv2.cvtColor(normalized_img1,
cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
cv2.imwrite(
   output_dir + "normalized_img2.jpg", cv2.cvtColor(normalized_img2,
cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
plt.subplot(2, 2, 1)
plt.imshow(wo_normalized_img1)
```

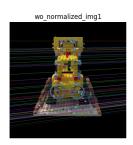
```
plt.title("wo_normalized_img1")
plt.axis("off")

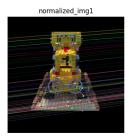
plt.subplot(2, 2, 2)
plt.imshow(wo_normalized_img2)
plt.title("wo_normalized_img2")
plt.axis("off")

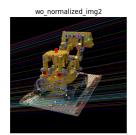
plt.subplot(2, 2, 3)
plt.imshow(normalized_img1)
plt.title("normalized_img1")
plt.axis("off")

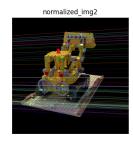
plt.axis("off")

plt.subplot(2, 2, 4)
plt.imshow(normalized_img2)
plt.title("normalized_img2)
plt.title("normalized_img2")
plt.axis("off")
```









```
def calculate_distance(points, lines):
   distances = np.abs(lines[:, 0] * points[:, 0] + lines[:, 1] * points[:,
1] + lines[:, 2]) / np.sqrt(lines[:, 0]**2 + lines[:, 1]**2)
   return np.mean(distances)
# 第一組座標(coords1)到其對應線(lines1)的平均距離。
distance1 = calculate_distance(coords1, lines1)
distance2 = calculate_distance(coords2, lines2)
average_distance = (distance1 + distance2) / 2
print(f"average_wo_normalized_distance {average_distance}")
normalized_distance1 = calculate_distance(coords1, normalized_lines1)
normalized_distance2 = calculate_distance(coords2, normalized_lines2)
average_normalized_distance = (normalized_distance1 + normalized_distance2)
/ 2
print(f"average_normalized_distance {average_normalized_distance}")
```

average_wo_normalized_distance 25.45418786366018 average normalized distance 0.9079239490639669

討論:

average_wo_normalized_distance 與 average_normalized_distance,分別對應到未正規化和正規化後的數據的基本矩陣算出之對應點與外極線平均誤差距離。

正規化後的數據的基本矩陣得出的平均距離更小,這表示正規化有助於提升基本矩陣的準確性。正規化過程通過降低計算誤差,使得特徵點與外極線的距離更為接近,從而提高了點的對應關係的精確度。,從結果圖也能明顯看出,數據經過正規化算出的外極線完美 match 對應點。

Homography transform: (Question 2) Implementation:

(a.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{i} & y_{i} & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x'_{i}x_{i} & -x'_{i}y_{i} & -x'_{i} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x_{i} & y_{i} & 1 & -y'_{i}x_{i} & -y'_{i}y_{i} & -y'_{i} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h_{00} \\ h_{01} \\ h_{02} \\ h_{10} \\ h_{11} \\ h_{12} \\ h_{20} \\ h_{21} \\ h_{22} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
def Find_Homography(src, tar):
    A = [] # 初始化矩陣 A,用於構建線性方程組

# 遍歷點對,構建方程組中的矩陣 A
    for p, p_ in zip(src, tar):
        x, y = p # 源點座標
        x_, y_ = p_ # 目標點座標
        # 對於每個點對,根據單應性矩陣的定義構建兩行線性方程
        line1 = [x, y, 1, 0, 0, 0, -x_ * x, -x_ * y, -x_]
        A.append(line1) # 添加到矩陣 A
        line2 = [0, 0, 0, x, y, 1, -y_ * x, -y_ * y, -y_]
        A.append(line2) # 添加到矩陣 A

A = np.array(A) # 將 A 轉換為 numpy 陣列形式

# 使用奇異值分解(SVD)解線性方程組

U, D, VT = np.linalg.svd(A)

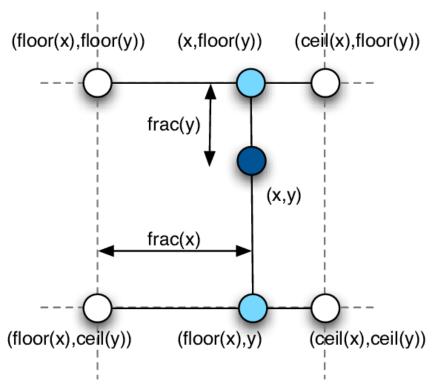
H = VT[-1].reshape(3, 3) # 解是 VT 的最後一行,並將其重新塑形為 3×3 矩陣

return H # 返回單應性矩陣 H
```

```
H = Find_Homography(corner_list_src, corner_list)
print(H)
```

```
[[3.84461016e-03 3.14250320e-05 9.76173483e-01]
[1.19141107e-03 2.90750814e-03 2.16927441e-01]
[2.29148885e-06 1.20195066e-07 1.77809378e-03]]
```

(b.)



```
def inverse_mapping(img_src, img_tar, H):
    # 計算變換矩陣 H 的逆矩陣 H_inv
H_inv = np.linalg.inv(H)
# 獲取目標影像 tar 的長寬尺寸
tar_Y, tar_X, _ = img_tar.shape
# 創建目標影像的座標網格
X, Y = np.meshgrid(np.arange(tar_X), np.arange(tar_Y))
# 利用逆變換矩陣 H_inv 對座標點進行映射
coords = np.dot(H_inv, np.stack((X.ravel(), Y.ravel(), np.ones(tar_X * tar_Y))))
# 將齊文座標轉換成笛卡爾座標,即將其除以第三個座標值
coords /= coords[2]
# 取出映射後的 x, y 座標
coords = coords[:2, :]
# 獲取原始影像 src 的長寬尺寸
src_Y, src_X, _ = img_src.shape
# 創建一個布林陣列 mask,用於標記映射後座標點是否落在原始影像的範圍內
mask = (
    (coords[0, :] >= 0)
& (coords[0, :] >= 0)
& (coords[1, :] >= 0)
```

```
& (coords[1, :] < src_Y)
).reshape(tar_Y, tar_X)
x = coords[0, :].reshape(tar_Y, tar_X)
y = coords[1, :].reshape(tar_Y, tar_X)
x1 = np.floor(x).astype(int)
y1 = np.floor(y).astype(int)
x2 = np.minimum(x1 + 1, src_X - 1)
y2 = np.minimum(y1 + 1, src_Y - 1)
dx = x - x1
dy = y - y1
w1 = (1 - dx) * (1 - dy)
w2 = dx * (1 - dy)
w3 = (1 - dx) * dy
w4 = dx * dy
valid_y1 = y1[mask]
valid_x1 = x1[mask]
valid_y2 = y2[mask]
valid_x2 = x2[mask]
img_tar[mask] = (
   w1[mask][..., np.newaxis] * img_src[valid_y1, valid_x1]
   + w2[mask][..., np.newaxis] * img_src[valid_y1, valid_x2]
   + w3[mask][..., np.newaxis] * img_src[valid_y2, valid_x1]
   + w4[mask][..., np.newaxis] * img_src[valid_y2, valid_x2]
```

```
inverse_mapping(img_src, fig, H)
for p in corner_list:
    cv2.circle(fig, p, 5, (0, 0, 255), -1)
```



(c.)

```
def compute_vanishing_point(corner_list):

# 從角點列表中解包四個角點 A, B, C, D

[A, B, C, D] = corner_list

# 計算直線 AB 的座標表示的外積,得到直線的參數

v1 = np.cross([A[0], A[1], 1], [B[0], B[1], 1])

# 計算直線 CD 的座標表示的外積,得到直線的參數

v2 = np.cross([C[0], C[1], 1], [D[0], D[1], 1])

# 計算兩條直線的外積,得到兩直線的交點,即消失點

vp = np.cross(v1, v2)

# 將座標轉換成笛卡爾座標,即將其除以第三個座標值

vp = vp / vp[2]

# 返回消失點的整數座標(x, y)

return (int(vp[0]), int(vp[1]))
```

```
      vp = compute_vanishing_point(corner_list)

      # 如果消失點的座標在目標圖像的範圍內

      if (0 <= vp[0] < tar_X) & (0 <= vp[1] < tar_Y):</td>

      # 在圖像上繪製一個紅色的圓來標示消失點

      cv2.circle(fig, vp, 5, (0, 0, 255), -1)
```