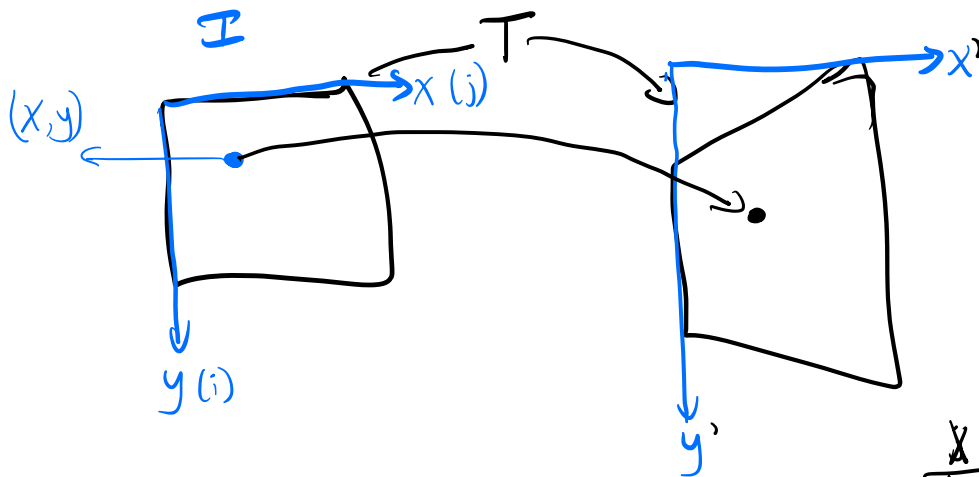


Lecture 10 - Warping



$$T \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{pmatrix}$$

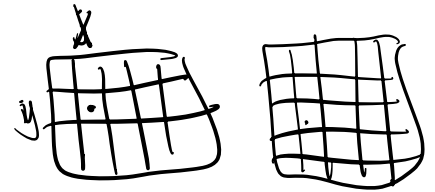
Code: forward warping:

for (x, y) in I :

$$x', y' \leftarrow T(x, y)$$

$$I'[x', y'] = I[x, y]$$

$\text{type}(x')$

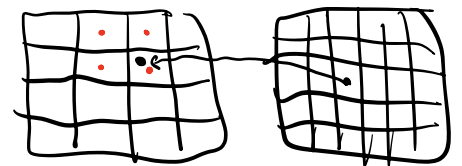


Inverse Warping:

for (x', y') in I' :

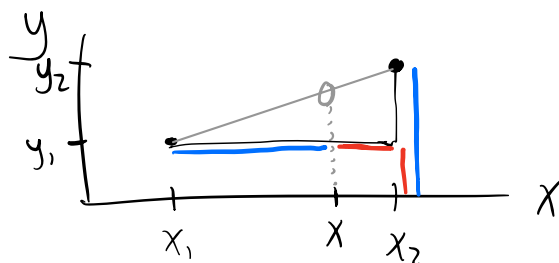
$$x, y \leftarrow T^{-1}(x', y')$$

$$I'[x', y'] \leftarrow \text{interpolate}(I, x, y)$$



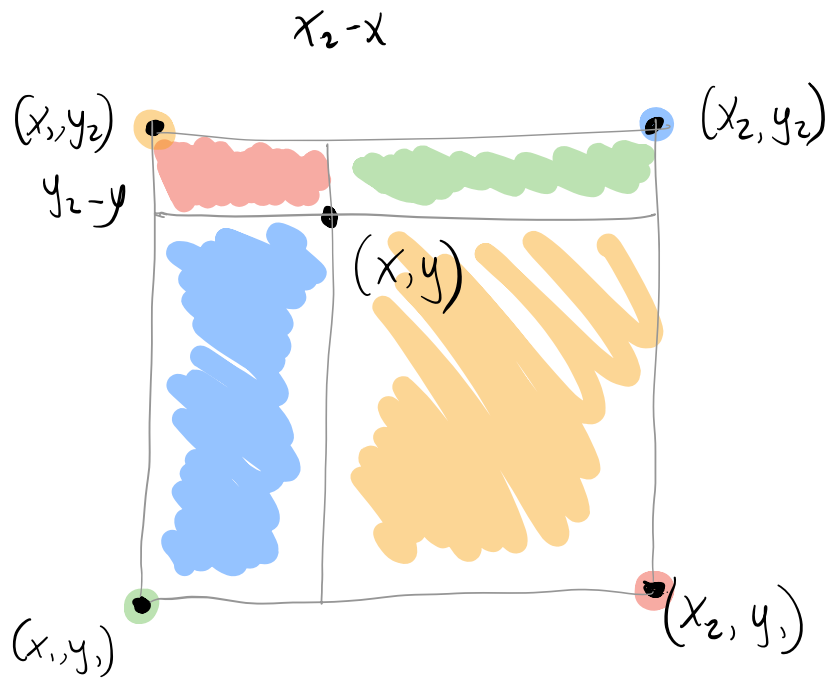
Linear Interpolation

$$y = y_1(x_2 - x) + y_2(x - x_1)$$

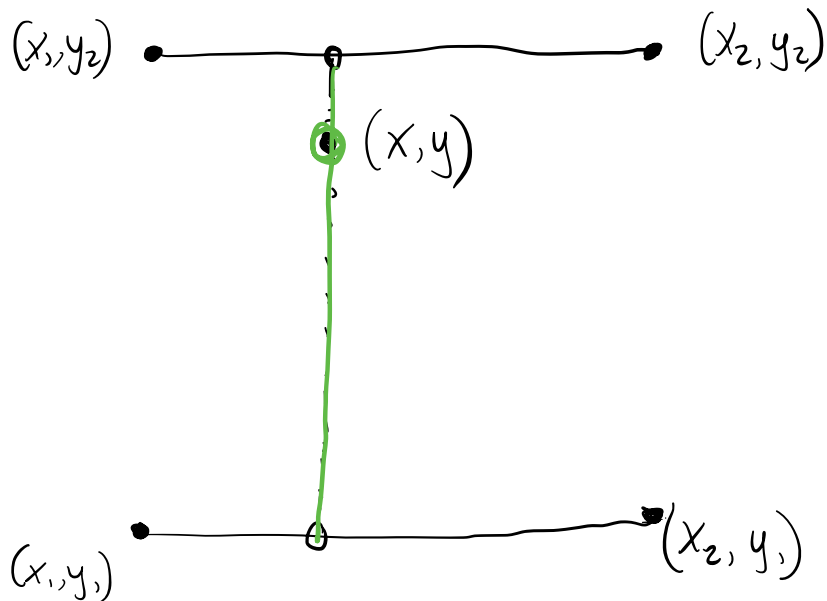


Bilinear Interpolation

- A tent filter
- Weights are areas of opposite-corner rectangles



-
- Interpolate in x , then interpolate in y



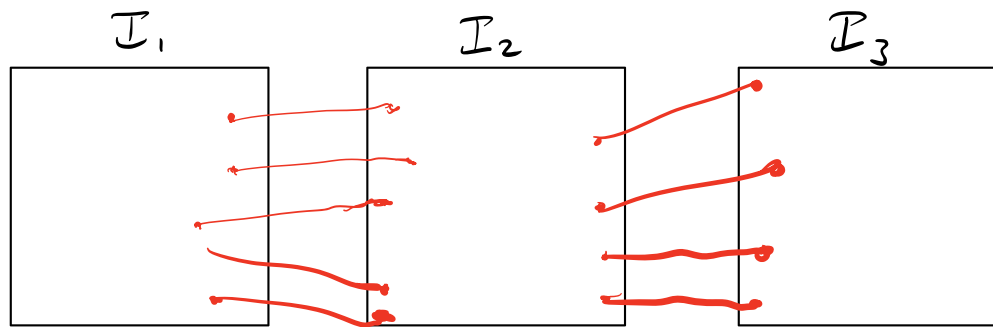
Panorama Stitching

We have most of the pieces now!

CAPTURE 1. Capture images with some overlap.

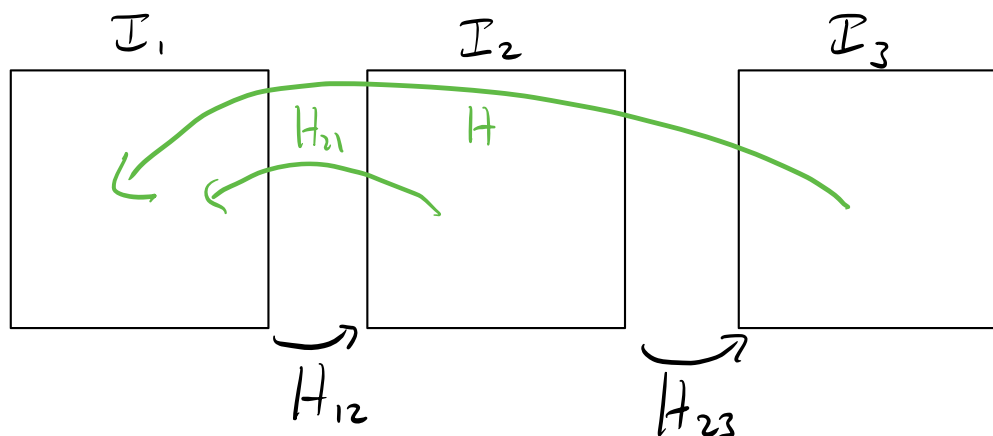
2. Detect, describe, and match features, yielding a set of feature correspondences between neighboring pairs.

MATCH



3. Fit a transformation to align neighboring pairs of images.

**ALIGN
PAIRWISE**



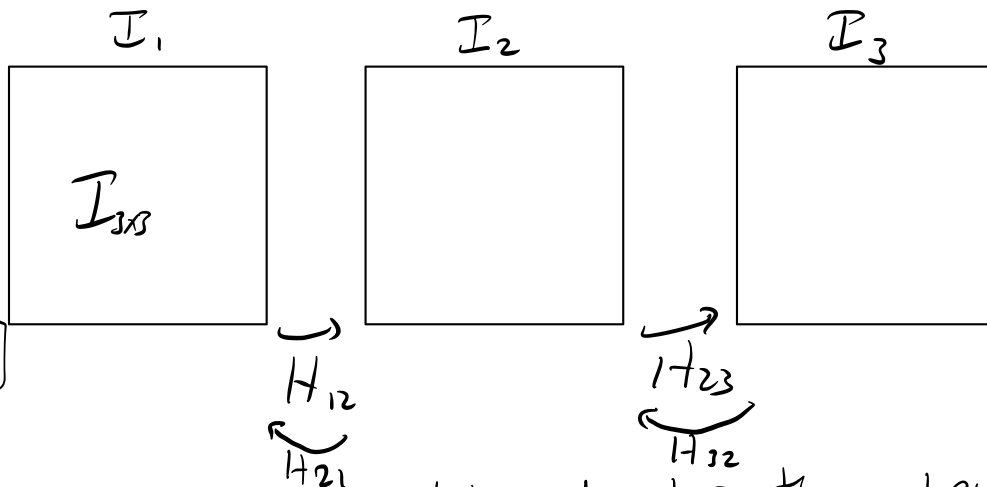
4. Compute each image's transform to the coordinates of some reference image (here: I_1)

**ALIGN
GLOBAL**

HW #2:

Given H_{12} and H_{23} , find H_{31} ?

$$\begin{matrix} H_{21} & H_{32} & \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ H_{12}^{-1} & H_{23}^{-1} & \end{matrix}$$



5. Create an accumulator to store the output panorama: Needs to fit all warped images.

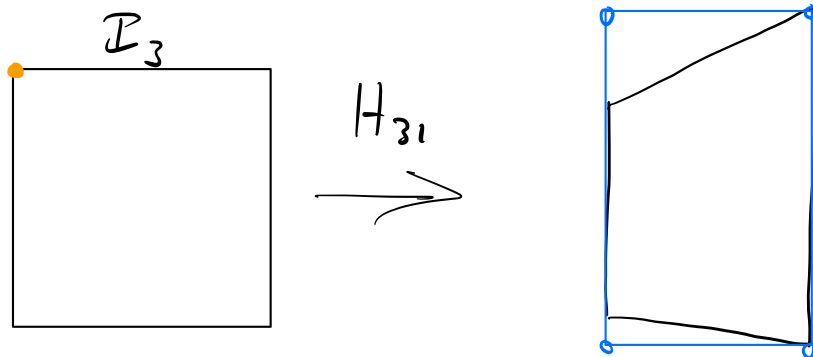
SET UP

OUTPUT
IMAGE

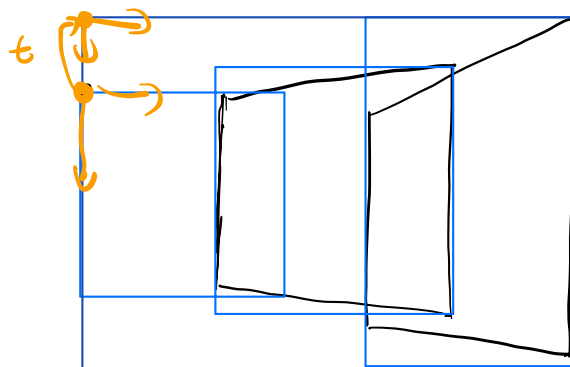
5a. Compute the bounding box of each warped image.

HW #3:

What are the corners of the bounding box of I_3 after it is warped with H_{31} ?



5b. Bounding box of all the bounding boxes.



5c. Adjust transformations to put the accumulator origin in the top left.

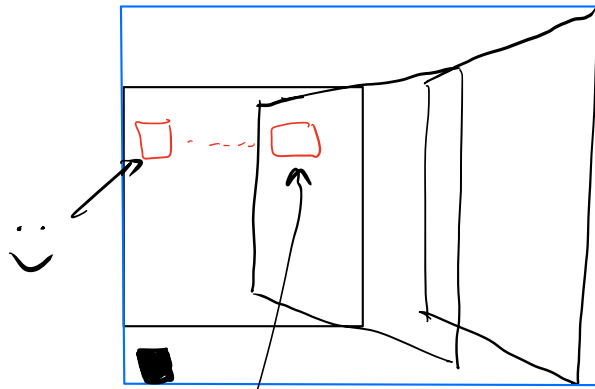
WARP

6. Warp each image and add it into acc

→ use inverse warping

for each img
for (y', x') in acc:

$$acc[y, x] = img[y, x]$$



2 images!

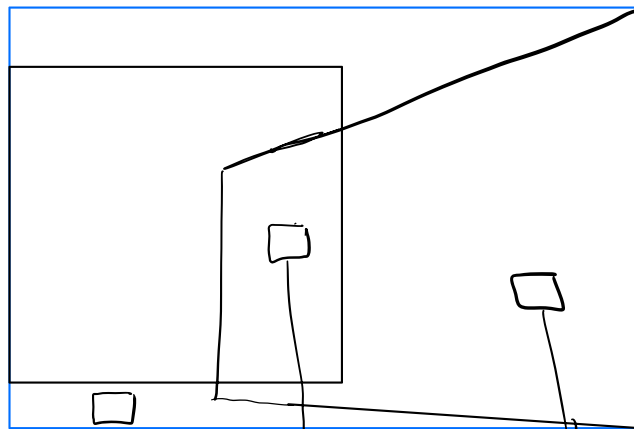
BLEND

6a. Accumulate weighted pixel contributions.

Store weight in 4th channel of input and acc.

Input Pixel:

r	g	b	1
---	---	---	---



Same as above, but:

$$acc[y, x] \leftarrow \text{interp}(I, ix, iy)$$

Output pixels:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_1 + r_1 \\ g_2 + g_1 \\ b_2 + b_1 \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} r_3 \\ g_3 \\ b_3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

6b. Normalize: divide each pixel by its total weight.

$$a[a > 0] += 10$$

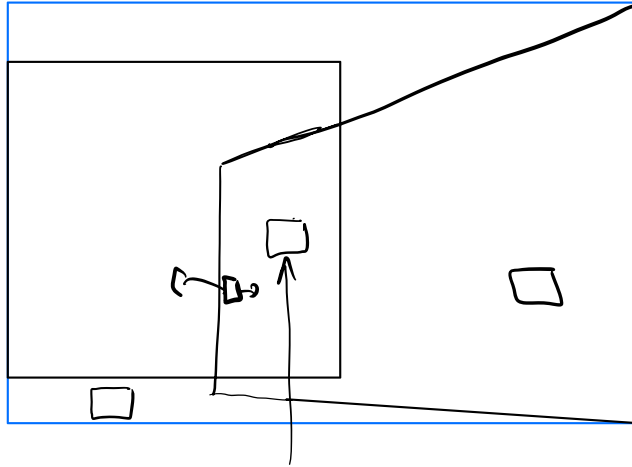
NP Magic!

$$acc /= acc[:, :, 3]$$

be careful!

6' (Refinement): Hide the seams!

BLEND
w/ FEATHERING



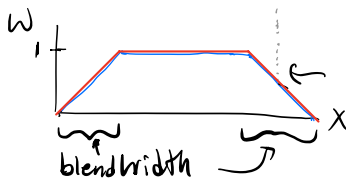
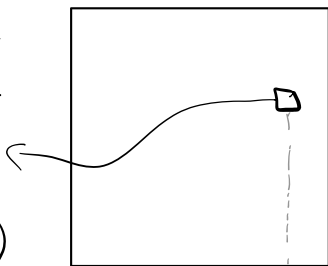
Trick: Weight images less near the edges.

How? Use the same 4th channel!

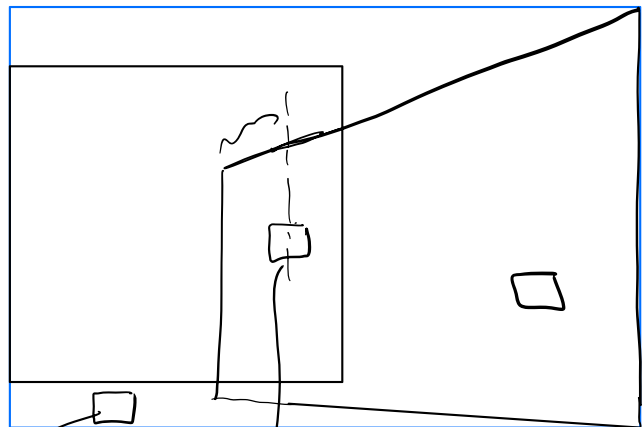
Inputs:

I_1

0.5 r_1
0.5 g_1
0.5 b_1
0.5



Output:



0
0
0
0

$\frac{1}{2}r_1 + 0.7r_2$
$\frac{1}{2}g_1 + 0.7g_2$
$\frac{1}{2}b_1 + 0.7b_2$
$\frac{1}{2} + 0.7$

≈ 1.2

after normalizing

r'
g'
b'
1