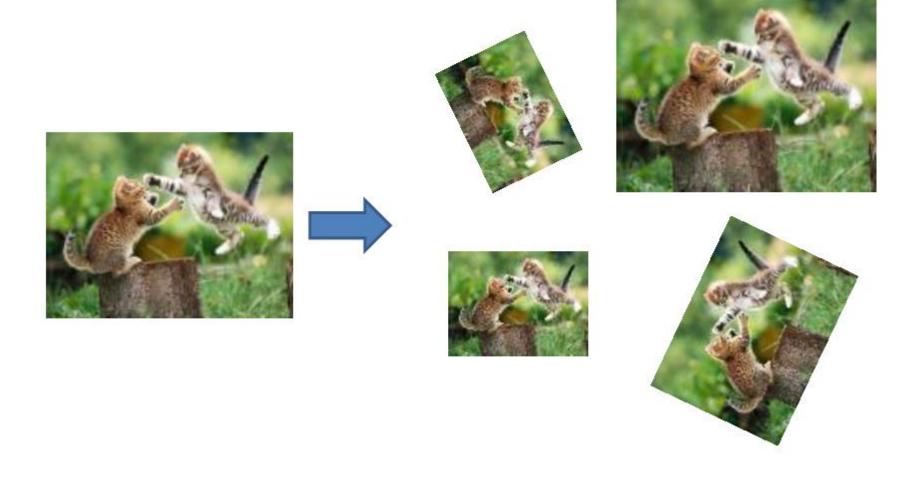


Image Transformation

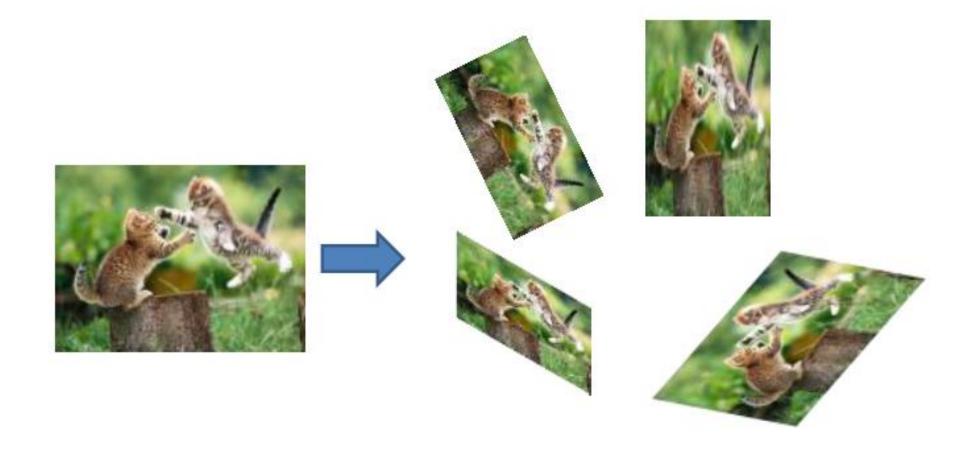


- Similarity transformation
 - Shape of an object is preserved



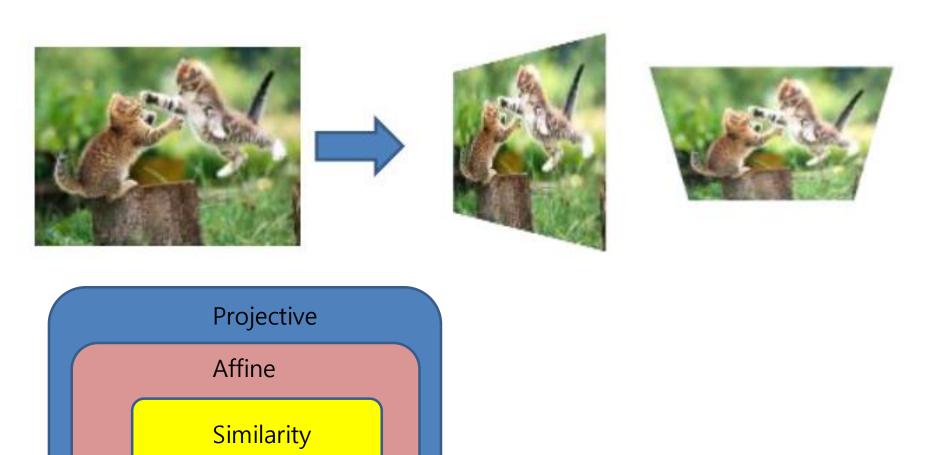


- Affine transformation
 - Parallel lines are parallel after transformation





- Projective transformation
 - Lines ad lines after projective transformation

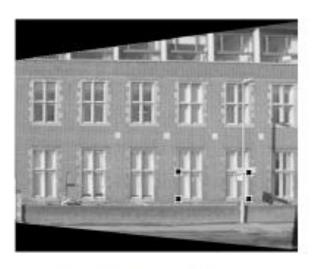




 Projective transformation = Perspective transformation = Homography







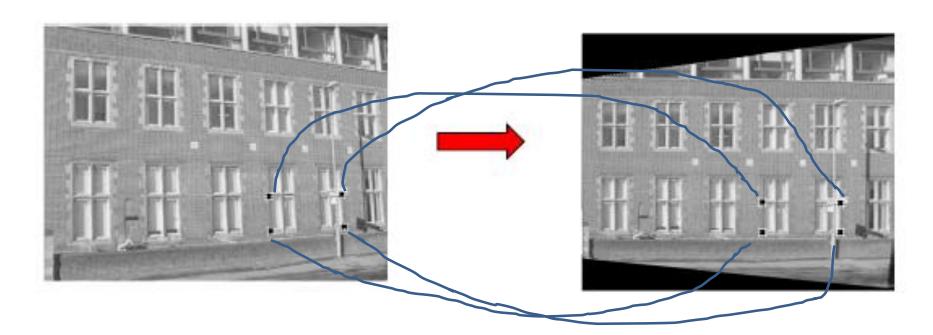








- In order to apply perspective transformation, a matrix which explains the relationship between two images should be calculated
 - The dimension of the matrix is 3X3
 - However, only 8 elements in the matrix should be known
 - → At least 4 corresponding pair should be given!





Example code

```
struct MouseParams
  Mat img;
  vector<Point2f> in, out;
};
static void onMouse(int event, int x, int y, int, void* param)
  MouseParams* mp = (MouseParams*)param;
  Mat img = mp->img;
  if (event == EVENT_LBUTTONDOWN) // left button
    Mat result;
    //왼쪽 상단부터 시계방향으로 입력
    mp->in.push_back(Point2f(x, y));
    if (mp->in.size() == 4)
      //네 쌍의 매칭쌍으로 부터 homography 행렬계산
      Mat homo_mat = getPerspectiveTransform(mp->in, mp->out);
```



Example code

```
//homography 행령을 이용한 warp
      warpPerspective(img, result, homo_mat, Size(200, 200));
      imshow("output", result);
   else
      result = img.clone();
      for (size_t i = 0; i < mp->in.size(); i++)
        circle(result, mp->in[i], 3, Scalar(0, 0, 255), 5);
      imshow("input", result);
 //클릭 reset
 if (event == EVENT_RBUTTONDOWN)
   mp->in.clear();
   imshow("input", img);
```



Example code

```
int main()
  Mat imput = imread("book.PNG");
  imshow("input", imput);
  MouseParams mp;
  mp.out.push_back(Point2f(0, 0));
  mp.out.push_back(Point2f(200, 0));
  mp.out.push_back(Point2f(200, 200));
  mp.out.push_back(Point2f(0, 200));
  mp.img = imput;
  setMouseCallback("input", onMouse, (void*)&mp);
  waitKey();
  return 0;
```