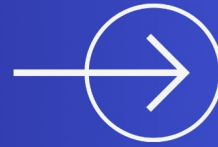


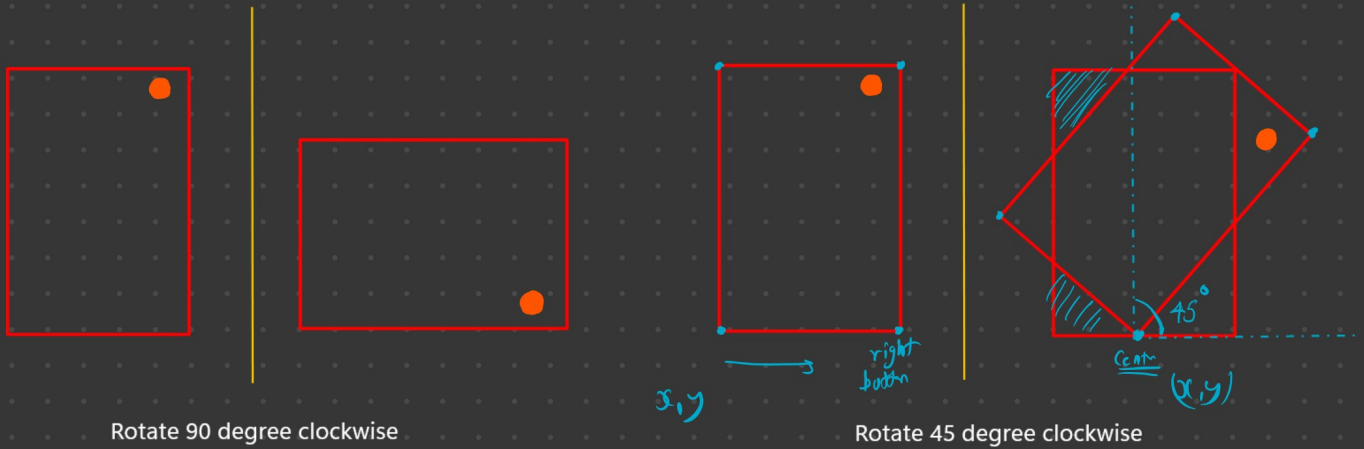


KRISHAI TECHNOLOGIES

# Affine & Perspective Transformation



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Affine Transformation

Perspective Transformation

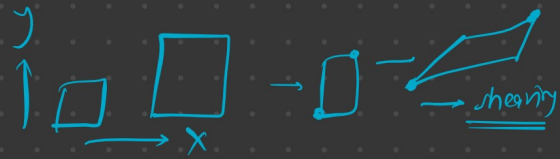
$(x, y) \longrightarrow$

$(x', y') \longrightarrow$

2x3 matrix

$$M \cdot \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & t_x \\ c & d & t_y \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} x' \\ y' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & t_x \\ c & d & t_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$a, b \rightarrow$  controls scaling & shearing along  $x$ -axis.

$$= \begin{bmatrix} a \cdot x + b \cdot y + t_x \\ c \cdot x + d \cdot y + t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$c, d \rightarrow$  controls scaling & shearing along  $y$ -axis.

$t_x, t_y \rightarrow$  controls translation components.

### Scaling

Set  $a$  and  $d$  to be the scaling factors along the  $x$  &  $y$  axes. Others should be set to zero.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Rotation

$$a = \cos(\theta) \quad b = (-\sin(\theta))$$

$$c = \sin(\theta) \quad d = (\cos(\theta))$$

if  $\theta = 90^\circ$ ,  $a = 0$ ,  $b = -1$ ,  $c = 1$ ,  $d = 0$ ,  $t_x$  &  $t_y = 0$

## Shearing

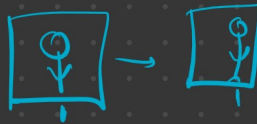


Shearing along x-axis (horizontal shear)  $\rightarrow$   $b \neq 0$

Shearing along y-axis (vertical shear)  $\rightarrow$   $c \neq 0$

Keep  $a, d$  same & set either  $x$  or  $y$  axis.

## Translation



$\rightarrow$  50 px Right  
 $\rightarrow$  100 px Down

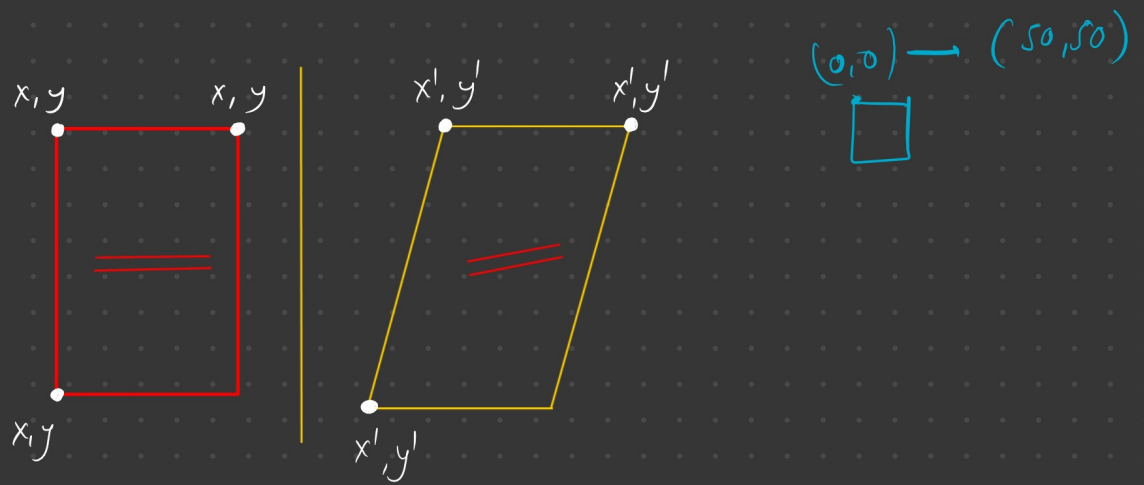
$T_x, T_y$  move the image along  
 $x$  and  $y$  axes without changing  
shape.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 50 \\ 0 & 1 & 100 \end{bmatrix}$$

## Affine Transformation

linear mapping method that  
preserves points, straight lines &  
planes.

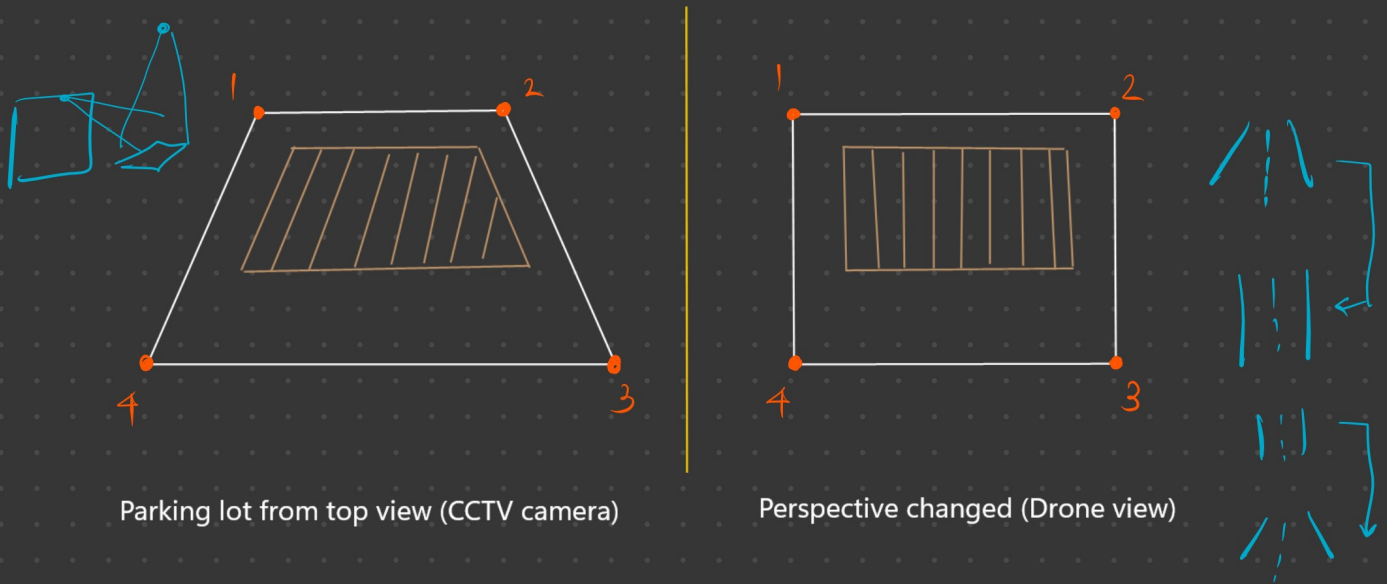
- $\rightarrow$  Straight line remains straight
- $\rightarrow$  parallelism preserved.
- $\rightarrow$  It applies rotation, scaling, translation & shearing.



It uses 3x2 matrix (M) to calculate new pixel positions based on the linear relationship between three points in the input image and their corresponding points in the output image.

## Perspective Transformation

Perspective transformation maps points from one quadrilateral in the input image to another quadrilateral in the output image.



- Simulate the effect of looking at the image from a different angle.
- Straight lines are preserved, but parallelism is not.