Asignment 2

January 31, 2025

1. [2pts] A conic in the plane can be described through an equation of the form:

$$\mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{p} = 0,$$

where **p** is a vector of homogeneous coordinates for a point $(\in \mathbb{R}^3)$.

- 1. What form does the matrix \mathbf{Q} take for a circle centered on (2,1) with radius 4? Is it unique?
- 2. Demonstrate that the image of this conic through a projective transformation \mathbf{H} is still a conic and that its equation can be written with the matrix

$$\mathbf{Q}' = \mathbf{H}^{-T} \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{H}^{-1}.$$

2. [2pts] We have seen that the basic projection operator in vision is the pinhole camera model:

$$\mathbf{P} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc} f' & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

• What is the projection of 3D points

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{array}\right)$$

and what are those points corresponding to, geometrically speaking?

- Verify through an example of your choice that the images through **P** of two parallel lines are in general **not parallel**.
- 3. [2pts] Suppose you spot an interesting pixel of coordinates (u, v) in an image. Determine the equation of the 3D ray passing through this pixel and the optical center of the camera, in the camera frame, in function of the intrinsic parameters matrix \mathbf{K} .
- 4. [2pts] We consider a camera with the following projection matrix:

$$\mathbf{P} \propto \mathbf{K}[\mathbf{R}\mathbf{t}]$$

such that the 3D reference frame has its z axis as the vertical direction in the workd. Describe a possible process to determine the equation of the horizon line** in the image.

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5. **[2pts]** Suppose you are given a set of pairs $\mathbf{p}^i, \mathbf{p}^m \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^4$ corresponding to 3D points and their corresponding projections. Show that there are always at least two possible "theoretical" cameras such that the \mathbf{p}^m project onto the \mathbf{p}^i .

1. [2pts] A conic in the plane can be described through an equation of the form:

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(H-'p') TQ (H-'p') = 0

p'T H-T Q H-'p' = 0



Por la que la matriz de la cônica transformada es

Como se requeria.

2. [2pts] have seen that the basic projection operator in vision is the pinhole camera model:

$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} f' & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} \\ \mathbf{y} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}^{1} \\ \mathbf{y}^{1} \\ \mathbf{z} \end{pmatrix}$$

• What is the projection of 3D points

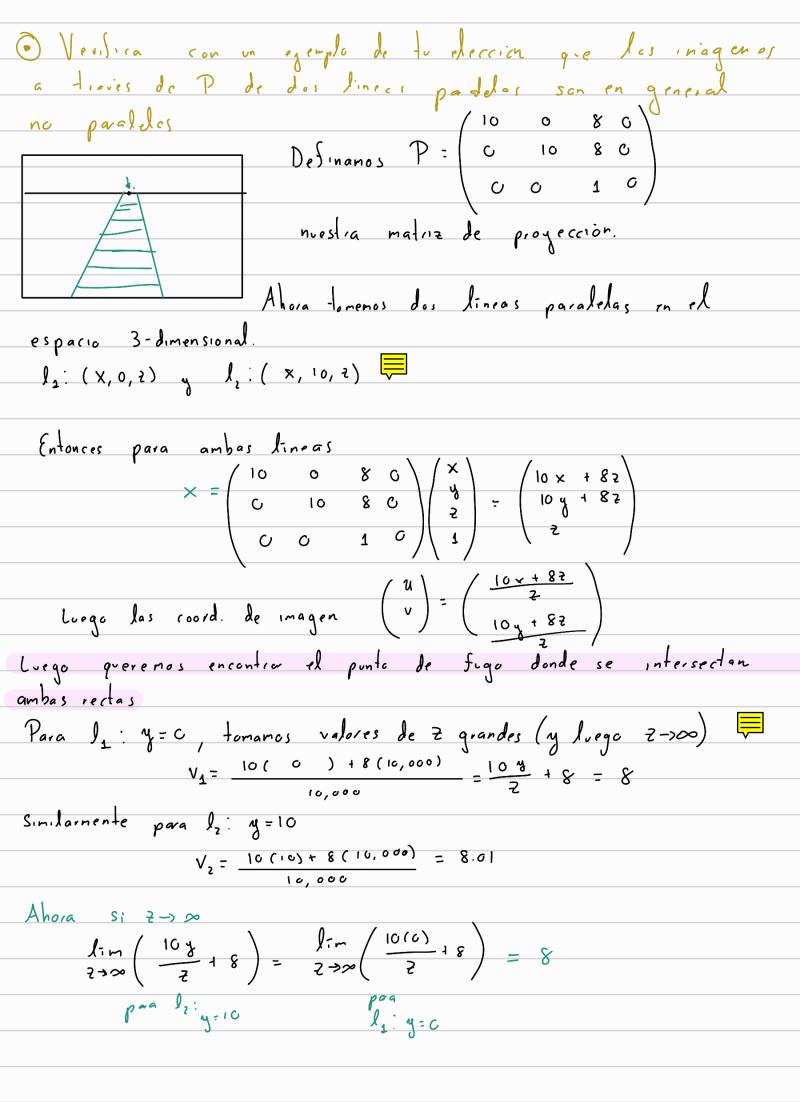
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \begin{pmatrix} f' \\ f' \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and what are those points corresponding to, geometrically speaking?

• Verify through an example of your choice that the images through **P** of two parallel lines are in general **not parallel**.

Trnemos una división por cero, la proyección esta internida"

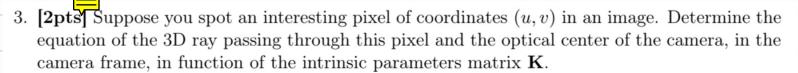
Nos narra una línea al horizonte, además los pontos están en el mismo plano que el pinhole

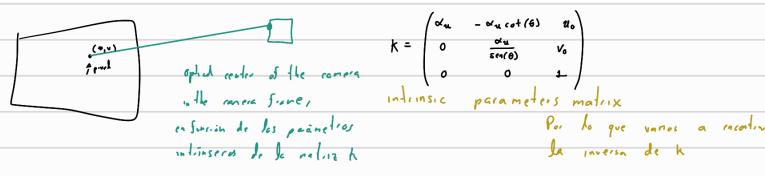


Similarmente, para la coordenada u, tenenos, que para $\frac{2}{3}$ giande $\frac{10 \times 182}{2} = \frac{10 \times 182}{2} = \frac$

Pero s: 2-000

Por la que pademos decir que ambas rectas se intersectan en de punto de Juga (8,8).





with
$$\mathbf{K}' = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_u & -\alpha_u \cot \theta & u_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha_u}{\sin \theta} & v_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
.

We use more often $\mathbf{K} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_u & -\alpha_u \cot \theta & u_0 \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha_u}{\sin \theta} & v_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

The 3×3 matrix \mathbf{K} is the intrinsic parameters matrix.

The projection finally results in

$$\mathbf{p}^i = \left(\begin{array}{c} u\\v\\1 \end{array}\right) \propto \mathbf{K} \left(\begin{array}{c} x\\y\\z \end{array}\right).$$
 But this equation holds with 3D coordinates in a camera-centered frame!

La projection podenos verla como
$$\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = k \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{z} \\ \frac{y}{z} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{x}{z} \\ \frac{y}{z} \\ \frac{y$$

luego
$$k^{-1}\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x/2 \\ y/2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
; suponiendo que Z=1, tenemos

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = k^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{2} \int$$

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & -\alpha_{11} \cot(\theta) & u_{0} \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha_{11}}{\cot(\theta)} & v_{0} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha_{11}}{\cot(\theta)} \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha_{11}}{\cot(\theta)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{11} & -\alpha_{11} \cot(\theta) \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha_{11}}{\cot(\theta)} \\ 0 & \frac{\alpha_{11}}{\cot(\theta)} \end{pmatrix}$$

intrinsic parameter matrix

Por lo que su inversa está dada por:

$$\mathsf{K}^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \mathsf{A} & \mathsf{B} \\ \hline \mathsf{C} & \mathsf{D} \end{array}\right)^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathsf{A}^{-1} & -\mathsf{A}^{-1} \mathsf{B} & \mathsf{D}^{-1} \\ \mathsf{O} & \mathsf{D}^{-1} \end{array}\right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \mathsf{A}^{-1} & -\mathsf{A}^{-1} \mathsf{B} \\ \mathsf{O} & \mathsf{1} \end{array}\right)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\alpha_{N}} & \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\alpha_{N}} & -\frac{\aleph_{O} + V_{O}\cos\theta}{\alpha_{N}} & \mathcal{U} \\ 0 & \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\alpha_{N}} & \frac{-V_{O}\sin(\theta)}{\alpha_{N}} & \mathcal{V} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\left(u \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_{N}} + v \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\alpha_{N}} - \frac{u_{o} + v_{o} \cos \theta}{\alpha_{N}}\right)}{\left(v - u_{o}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_{N}} + \left(v - v_{o}\right) \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\alpha_{N}}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(v - u_{o}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_{N}} + \left(v - v_{o}\right) \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\alpha_{N}}}{\left(v - v_{o}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\alpha_{N}}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(v - v_{o}\right) \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\alpha_{N}}}{1}$$

$$V(\lambda) = \lambda$$

$$(v-v_0) \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha u} \cdot (v-v_0) \cdot \frac{\cos \theta}{\alpha u}$$

$$(v-v_0) \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\alpha u}$$

$$(v-v_0) \cdot \frac{\sin \theta}{\alpha u}$$

$$el iayo buscado.$$

4. [2p] We consider a camera with the following projection matrix:

$$\mathbf{P} \propto \mathbf{K}[\mathbf{R}\mathbf{t}]$$

such that the 3D reference frame has its z axis as the vertical direction in the workd. Describe a possible process to determine the equation of the horizon line** in the image.

Honzon In -> Es la imagen de plano al justinito

Prinero: ege z conc dirección vertical en el nundo:

(Tomanos z = 0, agri vemos a prientico diche linea
al horizonle)

Por la que tenemos puntos de la Sorna (X, Y, O, 1), al tener 2=0.

Luego, tenemos, al aplica la matriz de proyección, nuestro

X tal que

X = P (Y)

(ono nuestra Pes abbitiona

$$\times = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{11} & \rho_{12} & \rho_{13} & \rho_{14} \\ \rho_{21} & \rho_{22} & \rho_{23} & \rho_{24} \\ \rho_{31} & \rho_{32} & \rho_{33} & \rho_{34} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ G \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

 $= (P_{11} \times + P_{12} \times + P_{14} \quad P_{21} \times + P_{22} \times + P_{24} \quad P_{31} \times + P_{32} \times + P_{34})$ $= (P_{11} \times + P_{12} \times + P_{14} \quad P_{21} \times + P_{22} \times + P_{24} \quad P_{34} \times + P_{32} \times + P_{34})$ $= (P_{11} \times + P_{12} \times + P_{14} \quad P_{21} \times + P_{22} \times + P_{24} \quad P_{34} \times + P_{32} \times + P_{34})$ $= (P_{11} \times + P_{12} \times + P_{14} \quad P_{21} \times + P_{22} \times + P_{24} \quad P_{34} \times + P_{32} \times + P_{34})$ $= (P_{11} \times + P_{12} \times + P_{14} \quad P_{21} \times + P_{22} \times + P_{24} \quad P_{34} \times + P_{32} \times + P_{34})$ $= (P_{11} \times + P_{12} \times + P_{14} \quad P_{21} \times + P_{22} \times + P_{24} \quad P_{34} \times + P_{32} \times + P_{34} \times$

P3, X + P32 y + P34 = 0 siendo esta nuestra linea al horizonte en coordenadas de imagin 5. [2pvs] Suppose you are given a set of pairs $\mathbf{p}^i, \mathbf{p}^m \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}^4$ corresponding to 3D points and their corresponding projections. Show that there are always at least two possible "theoretical" cameras such that the \mathbf{p}^m project onto the \mathbf{p}^i .

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 5' & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d \end{pmatrix}$$

$$p' = p'' = \begin{pmatrix} 5' & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5' & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Esto a 2D es =>
$$\left(-\frac{5'x}{-z}, -\frac{5'y}{-z}\right) = \left(\frac{5'x}{z}, \frac{5'y}{z}\right)$$

Lo cual nos lleve al mismo punilo pi

Ahora si nuestra camara es arbitrara al tener

luego, al convertir a coordenadas en 20, tenenos que

$$\left(-\frac{\times}{-2}, -\frac{3}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{\times}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$$

obteniendo el misma punto.

Por la que altener una cama a P, podenos asegurar que -P
nos lleva a la misma proyección pir y así siempre tenemos
dos camaras teóricas que nos llevan al mismo punto