

## Examen partiel 1 - Solution

## Question 1 Coordonnées homogènes / Homogeneous coordinates

A.

Oui / Yes  $\underline{\tilde{P}}^T = [x \ y \ z]^T \rightarrow \underline{\tilde{P}} = [b_1 x \ b_2 y \ b_3 z]^T$

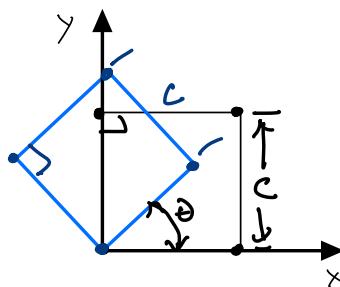
B. Oui / Yes

$$\underline{\tilde{P}} = [5x \ 5y \ 5z]^T \rightarrow \underline{\tilde{P}} = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 5x \\ 5y \\ 5z \end{array} \right] = [x \ y \ z]^T$$

 C. Oui, la matrice préserve les angles et les longueurs  
 Yes, the matrix preserves angles and lengths

Explication :  $\tilde{M}$  est une matrice de rotation qui est une transformation rigide qui n'affecte pas les angles et les longueurs

Justification :  $\tilde{M}$  is a rotation matrix which is a rigid transformation. A rigid transformation does not have an impact on angles and lengths



During a rotation, an angle remains an angle

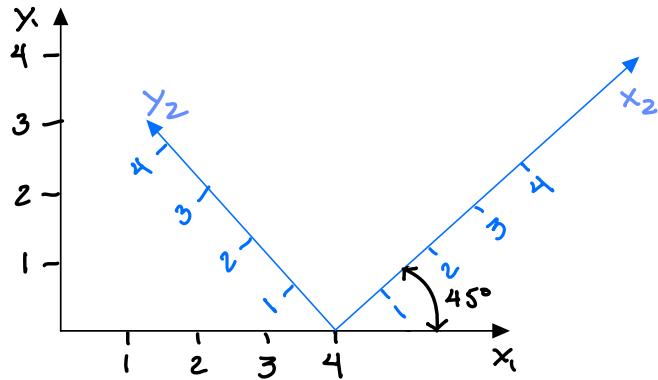
During a rotation, a space remains a space

## Question 2 Transformations rigides / Rigid transformations

Les calculs préliminaires permettent de répondre les sous-questions suivant les deux écrits

Preliminary calculations allowing the solution of sub-questions are as follows:

En utilisant les post-multiplications, on peut écrire / Using post-multiplications, one can write



$$\tilde{P}_1 = \tilde{T} \tilde{R} \tilde{P}_2 \quad (1)$$

avec / with

$$\tilde{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\tilde{R} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 45^\circ & -\cos 45^\circ & 0 & 0 \\ \cos 45^\circ & \cos 45^\circ & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

par consequent, on a corde (1), (2) et (3) que / hence, using (1), (2) and (3), one has

$$\underline{\tilde{P}}_2 = \underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1} \underline{\tilde{T}}^{-1} \underline{\tilde{P}}_1 \quad (4)$$

corde / with

$$\underline{\tilde{T}}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (5)$$

$$\underline{\tilde{R}}^{-1} = \underline{\tilde{R}}^T = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ -\sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (6)$$

A)  $\underline{\tilde{P}}_2^T = [\sqrt{2} \ \sqrt{2} \ 0 \ 1]^T$  done / in  $x_2 \ y_2 \ z_2$

On peut utiliser (1), (2) et (3) / we can use (1), (2) and (3)

$$\underline{\tilde{P}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\tilde{P}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

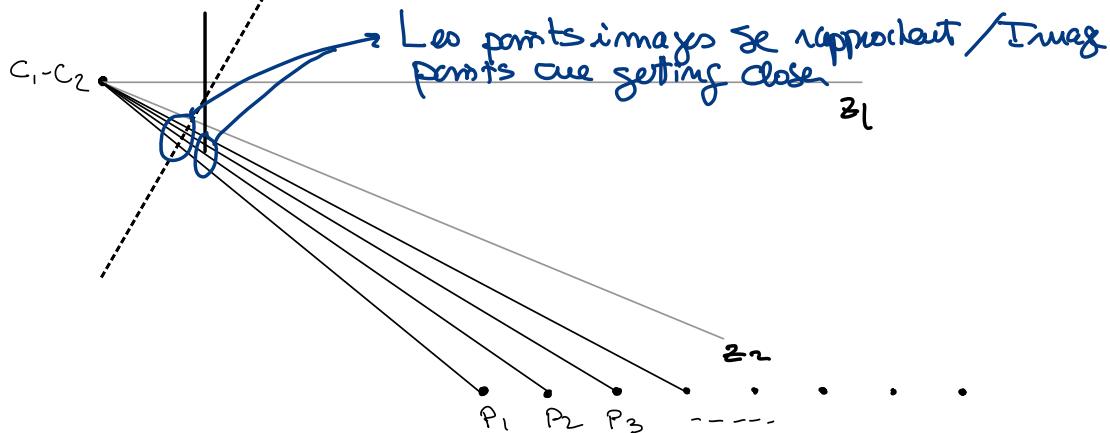
$$\underline{\tilde{P}}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{P}_1^T = [4 \ 2 \ 0]^T$$

B) On peut utiliser (4) (5) et (6) / We can use (4), (5) and (6)

$$\begin{aligned}\underline{\tilde{P}}_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \underline{\tilde{P}}_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -3 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \underline{\tilde{P}}_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ +\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -2/\sqrt{2} \\ +4/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2}/2 \\ \sqrt{2}/2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ \underline{\tilde{P}}_2 &= \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{2} \\ 2\sqrt{2} \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \underline{P}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{2} & 2\sqrt{2} & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T\end{aligned}$$

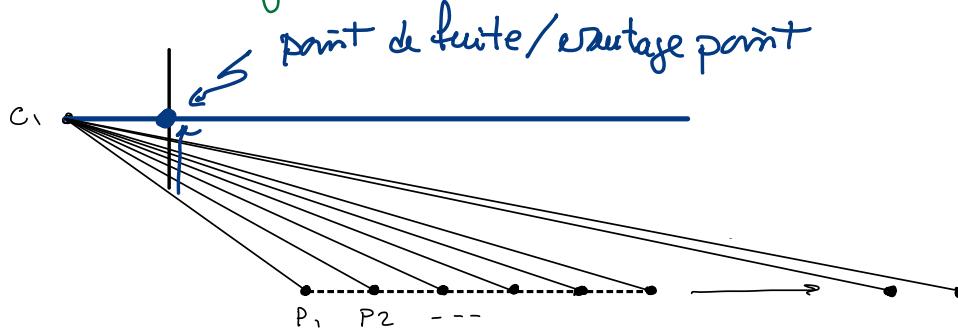
Question 3 Projection de perspective et point de fuite /  
Perspective projection and vanishing point

A) Now, les points se rapprochent les uns des autres à cause de la projection de perspective / Now, the points are becoming closer to each other due to the perspective projection



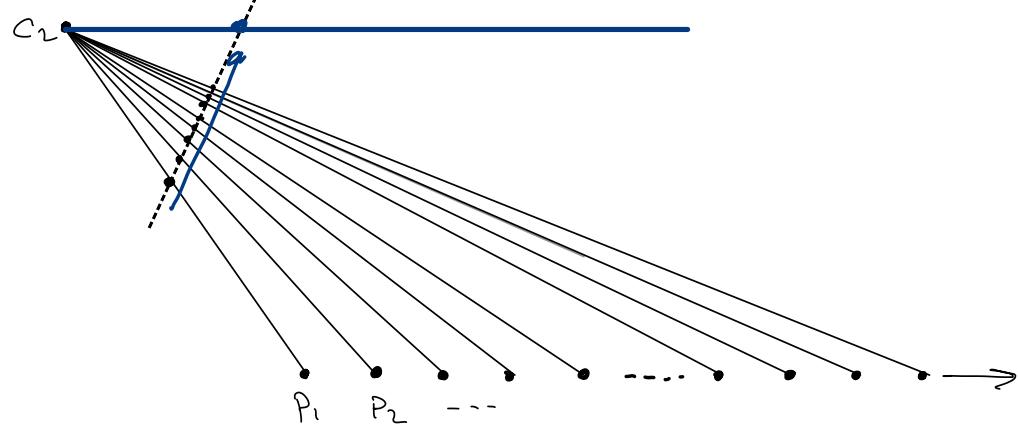
B) Le point de fuite se situe à l'intersection entre une droite passant par  $C_1$ , et parallèle à la droite du repère monde et le plan image. On peut le voir sur le dessin suivant.

The vanishing point is located at the intersection between a line passing through  $C_1$  and parallel to the line in the world reference frame and the image plane. This is shown in the diagram below.

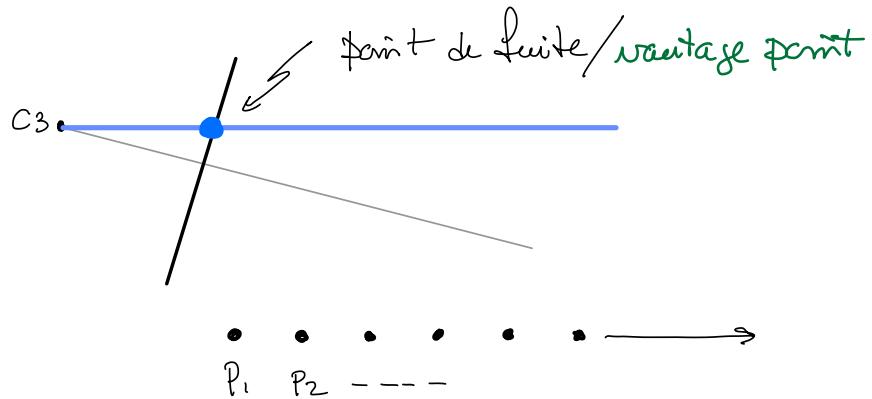


c) Ici aussi, le point de fuite, tel que montré sur la figure, se situe à l'intersection d'une droite passant par  $C_2$  et parallèle à la droite dans le repère monde avec le plan image de  $C_2$ .

Here again, the vanishing point, as shown in the diagram, is located at the intersection between a line passing through  $C_2$  and parallel to the line in the world reference frame and the image plane of  $C_2$ .



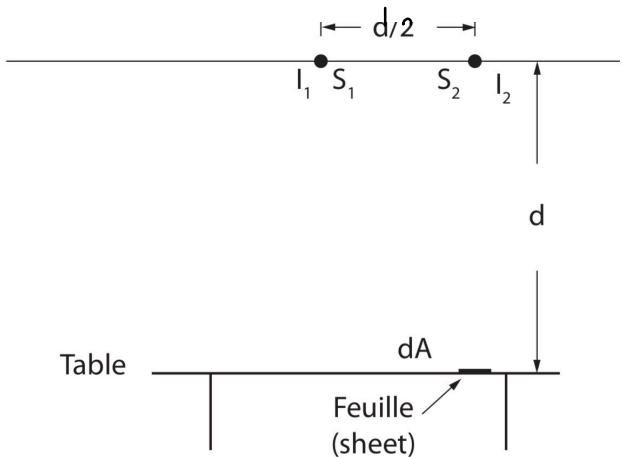
D) Il suffit de chercher l'intersection entre la droite parallèle à la hauteur du rayon mondien passant par  $C_3$  / we simply have to find the intersection between a line which is parallel to the line in the world reference frame and passing through  $C_3$  and the image plane

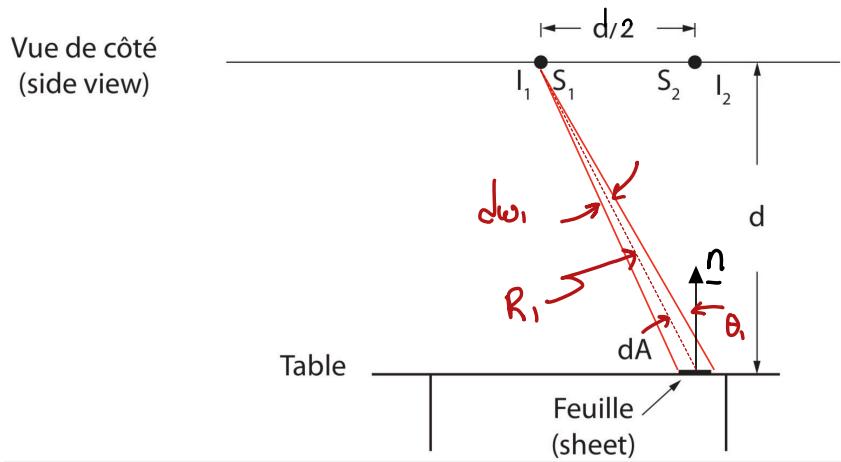


#### Question 4) Radiométrie / Radiometry

La géométrie du problème est la suivante  
the geometry of the problem is

Vue de côté  
(side view)





L'illuminance  $dE_1$  reçue par  $dA$  de  $S_1$  est / The illuminance  $dE_1$  received by  $dA$  from  $S_1$  is

$$dE_1 = \frac{I_1 d\omega_1}{dA} \quad (1)$$

L'angle solide sous tendu par  $dA$  à la source  $S_1$  est / The solid angle subtended by  $dA$  at source  $S_1$  is

$$d\omega_1 = \frac{dA \cos \theta_1}{R_1^2} \quad (2)$$

c'est / with

$$\cos \theta_1 = \frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2 + (\frac{d}{2})^2}} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2 + \frac{d^2}{4}}} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{\frac{4d^2 + d^2}{4}}} = \frac{2d}{\sqrt{5d^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \approx 0.9 \quad (3)$$

et / and

$$R_1^2 = d^2 + \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2 = d^2 + \frac{d^2}{4} = \frac{5}{4}d^2 \quad (4)$$

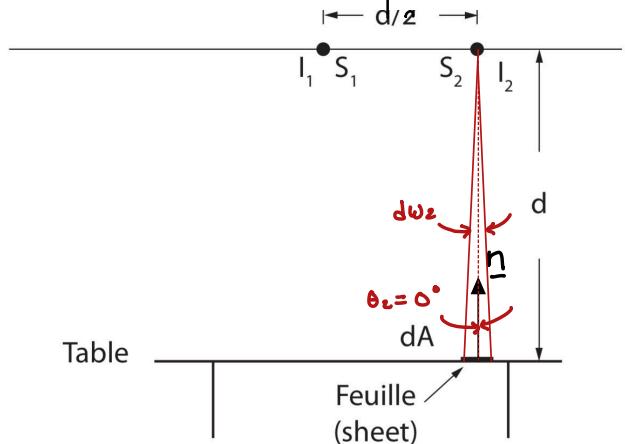
Avec (2), (3) et (4) on a pour  $dE_1$  / with (2), (3) and (4) we have for  $dE_1$

$$dE_1 = \frac{I_1}{dA} \frac{dA \cos \theta_1}{R_1^2} = \frac{I_1 \times 0.9}{\frac{5}{4}d^2} = \frac{4 \times 0.9}{5} \frac{I_1}{d^2} = \frac{0.72 I_1}{d^2} \quad (5)$$

$$dE_1 = \frac{0.72 I_1}{d^2}$$

(5)

Vue de côté  
(side view)



L'illuminance  $dE_2$  reçue de  $S_2$  par  $dA$  est / The illuminance received by  $dA$  from  $S_2$  is

$$dE_2 = \frac{I_2 dw_2}{dA} \quad (6)$$

Dans ce cas, / In This Case,

$$dw_2 = \frac{dA \cos \theta_2}{d^2} \quad (7)$$

avec / with

$$\cos \theta_2 = \cos 0^\circ = 1 \quad (8)$$

En utilisant (7) et (8) dans (6) on a / With (7) and (8) in (6) we get

$$dE_2 = I_2 \frac{dA \cdot 1}{d^2 dA}$$

$$dE_2 = \frac{I_2}{d^2} \quad (9)$$

On veut  $dE_1 = dE_2$  / We want  $dE_1 = dE_2$ .

Avec (5) et (9) on a / with (5) and (9) we have

$$\frac{0.72 \underline{I}_1}{\underline{d}} = \frac{\underline{I}_2}{\underline{d}} \quad (10)$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\underline{I}_2}{\underline{I}_1} = 0.72}$$

Question 5) Projection de perspective et point de fuite /  
Perspective projection and vanishing point

On a les équations (2), (3) et (4) / Given equations (2), (3) and (4):

$$\underline{x}(\lambda) = \underline{\tilde{P}} + \lambda \underline{\tilde{D}} \quad (2)$$

$$\underline{\tilde{D}} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{d}^T & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T \quad (3)$$

$$\underline{\tilde{M}} = \underline{K} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

A) En utilisant l'équation de projection de perspective /  
Using the perspective projection equation

$$\underline{\tilde{x}}(\lambda) = \underline{\tilde{M}} \underline{\tilde{x}}(\lambda)$$

$$\underline{\tilde{x}}(\lambda) = \underline{\tilde{M}} (\underline{\tilde{P}} + \lambda \underline{\tilde{D}})$$

$$\underline{\tilde{x}}(\lambda) = \underline{\tilde{M}} \underline{\tilde{P}} + \lambda \underline{\tilde{M}} \underline{\tilde{D}}$$

$$\underline{\tilde{x}}(\lambda) = \underline{\tilde{P}} + \lambda \left( \underline{\tilde{M}} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right) \begin{bmatrix} \underline{d} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boxed{\underline{\tilde{x}}(\lambda) = \underline{\tilde{P}} + \lambda \underline{\tilde{M}} \underline{d}} \quad (5)$$

or / where  $\underline{\tilde{P}}$  est l'image de  $\underline{P}$  / is the image of  $\underline{P}$

B) Si on prend (5) avec  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$  / taking (5) with  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$

$$\tilde{\underline{x}}(\lambda) = \left[ \begin{array}{c} \tilde{p} \\ \underline{P} + \lambda \underline{k} \end{array} \right]_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \quad (6)$$

Et quand  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\tilde{p}$  devient non significatif. De plus, comme  $\underline{k}$  est connue à l'échelle près,  $\lambda$  peut être n'importe quel réel. On peut donc écrire / when  $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ ,  $\tilde{p}$  becomes negligible. In addition, since  $\underline{k}$  is only defined up to scale  $\lambda$  can be bleed to this term. Hence

$$\tilde{\underline{x}}(\lambda) = \underline{k} \tilde{d} \quad (7)$$

Le point de fuite se "basc projette" donc dans une direction  $\underline{d}$  et ne dépend pas de la position  $\tilde{p}$  de la ligne

The vanishing point thus projects along a direction  $\underline{d}$  and does not depend of the position  $\tilde{p}$  of the line

### Question 6) Homographie / Homography

On a / we have

$$\tilde{\underline{p}} = \underline{k} \begin{bmatrix} \underline{I} & \underline{0} \end{bmatrix} \tilde{\underline{P}} \quad (5)$$

$$\tilde{\underline{p}}' = \underline{k} \sum \underline{R}^T \underline{Q} \tilde{\underline{P}} \quad (6)$$

A) De (5) on peut écrire / From (5), one can write

$$\tilde{\underline{P}} = \underline{k}^{-1} \tilde{\underline{p}} \quad (7)$$

En remplaçant (7) dans (6) on a / Replacing (7) in (6) yield

$$\tilde{\underline{p}}' = \underline{k} \underline{R}^T \underline{k}^{-1} \quad (8)$$

B) L'expression générale de l'homographie est / the general expression for the homography is

$$\hat{\underline{H}} = K' \left[ \underline{P}^T - \frac{(-\underline{R}^T \underline{t}) \underline{n}^T}{d} \right] K^{-1}$$

L'expression obtenue en (B) ne dépend pas de  $\underline{t}$ ,  $d$  et  $\underline{n}^T$ . Dans le cas d'une rotation au tour du centre de projection, on peut conclure que les points dans le repère monde n'ont pas à se situer sur une planète.

The expression in (B) does not depend on  $\underline{t}$ ,  $d$  and  $\underline{n}^T$ . This means that, in the case of a pure rotation around the center of projection, the points in the world reference plane do not have to be on a plane.

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