## 16-720B Homework 3 Write-up

Gu, Qiao

October 20, 2019

## Q1.1

•  $\frac{\partial \mathcal{W}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{p})}{\partial \mathbf{p}^T}$  is the graident of the warped coordinates over the warping parameter  $\mathbf{p}$ , which is:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{W}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{p})}{\partial \mathbf{p}^T} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p}}{\partial \mathbf{p}^T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \tag{1}$$

• For the iterative process, replace  $\mathbf{p}$  with  $\mathbf{p} + \Delta \mathbf{p}$  in Eq. (2) of the handout, and then

$$\mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p} + \Delta \mathbf{p}) - \mathcal{I}_t(\mathbf{x}) = \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p}) + \frac{\partial \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p})}{\partial (\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p})^T} \Delta \mathbf{p} - \mathcal{I}_t(\mathbf{x})$$
(2)

$$= \nabla \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p}) \Delta \mathbf{p} - (\mathcal{I}_t(\mathbf{x}) - \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p})). \tag{3}$$

Therefore the Eq. 2 of the handout in vector form is (Note that each  $\nabla \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{p})$  are of shape  $1 \times 2$ .)

$$\arg \min_{\Delta \mathbf{p}} \left\| \begin{bmatrix} \nabla \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x}_{1} + \mathbf{p}) \\ \nabla \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x}_{2} + \mathbf{p}) \\ \dots \\ \nabla \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x}_{D} + \mathbf{p}) \end{bmatrix} \Delta \mathbf{p} - \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{I}_{t}(\mathbf{x}_{1}) - \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x}_{1} + \mathbf{p}) \\ \mathcal{I}_{t}(\mathbf{x}_{2}) - \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x}_{2} + \mathbf{p}) \\ \dots \\ \mathcal{I}_{t}(\mathbf{x}_{D}) - \mathcal{I}_{t+1}(\mathbf{x}_{D} + \mathbf{p}) \end{bmatrix} \right\| = \arg \min_{\Delta \mathbf{p}} \|\mathbf{A}\Delta \mathbf{p} - \mathbf{b}\| \tag{4}$$

The big matrix and the big vector on the L.H.S. of the above equation are the A and b.

• To solve for the least square solution of Eq. 4, we need to compute  $(\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A})^{-1}\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{b}$ . Therefore, we must have  $\mathbf{A}^T\mathbf{A}$  to be invertible.

## $\mathbf{Q1.3}$ Please find the results of Lucas-Kanade tracking results in Figure. 1

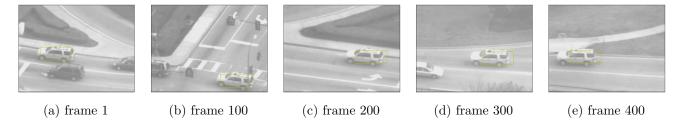


Figure 1: Lucas-Kanade Tracking Results with One Single Template.