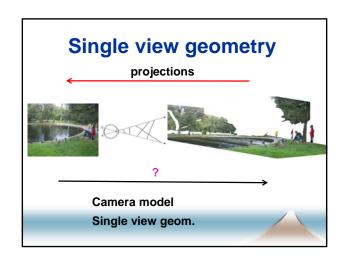
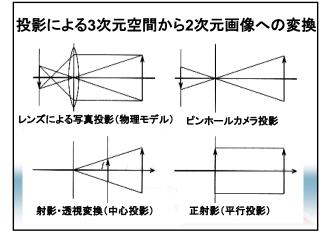
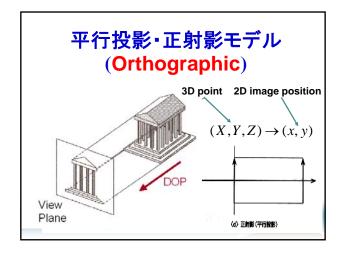
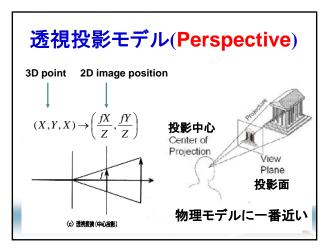
視覚の幾何学1 呉海元@和歌山大学 参考書 佐藤 淳: 「コンピュータビジョン ー視覚の幾何学ー」 コロナ社

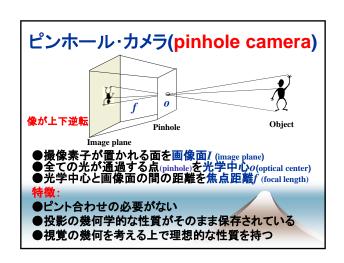


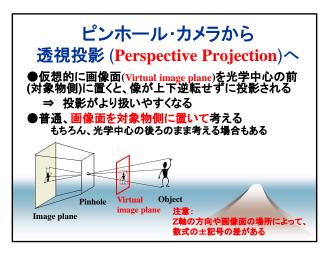


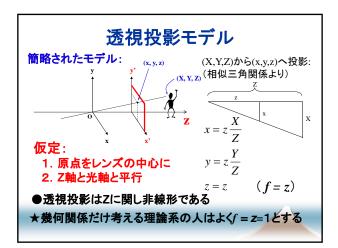


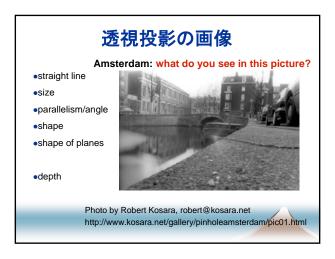




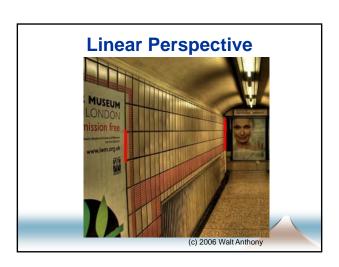


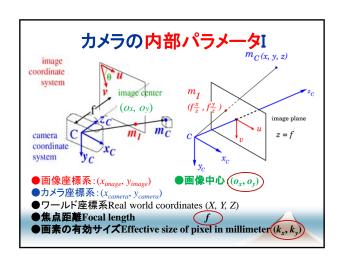


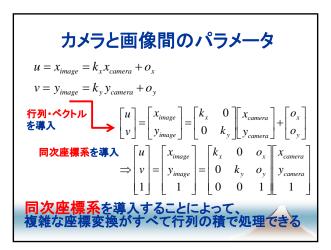












同次座標導入の利点

- ◆ 同次座標を使わない場合
 - 一回目のアフィン変換 $P' = M_1 P + b_1$
 - 二回目のアフィン変換 $P'' = M_2 P' + b_2$

 $P'' = M_2(M_1P + b_1) + b_2$

 $\mathbf{P}'' = \mathbf{M}_2 \mathbf{M}_1 \mathbf{P} + \mathbf{M}_2 \mathbf{b}_1 + \mathbf{b}_2$

- 同次座標を導入した場合 P = A₁P
- ◆メリット:
- $P'' = A_2 A_1 P$
- 座標変換を全て行列の乗算で処理可能 線形代数の原理原則は全部使えるようになる

同次座標系Homogenous Coordinates 2次元座標変換(回転+移動): (x') = (a b) (x y) + (e) 1つ次元を (1) = (a b) (x y) (y') (x y) (x

ピンホールカメラモデル ワールド座標系と理想なカメラの関係

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{camera} \\ y_{camera} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

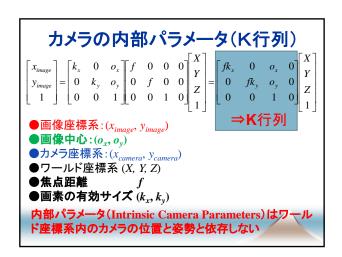
カメラの内部パラメータ

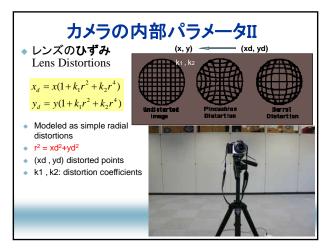
カメラ座標系と画像座標系の関係:

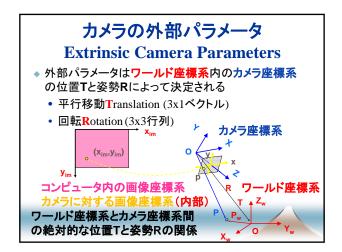
$$\begin{aligned} x_{image} &= k_x x_{camera} + o_x \\ y_{image} &= k_y y_{camera} + o_y \end{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} x_{image} \\ y_{image} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_x & 0 & o_x \\ 0 & k_y & o_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{camera} \\ y_{camera} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

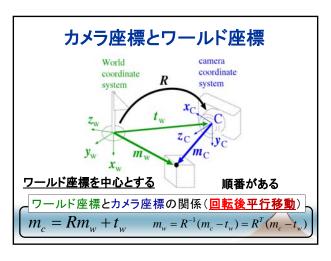
ワールド座標系と画像座標系の関係:

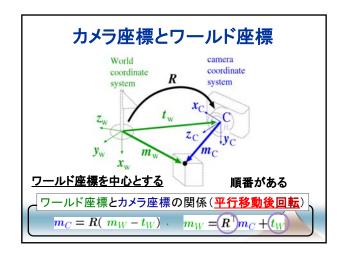
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{image} \\ y_{image} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} k_x & 0 & o_x \\ 0 & k_y & o_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

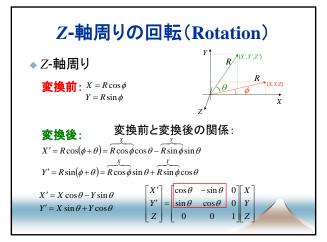












回転 (Rotation) 行列の特性 • Inverse rotation $\mathbf{R}^{z}.(\mathbf{R}^{z})^{T} = \mathbf{I}$ $\begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta & 0 \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta & 0 \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ • 回転行列は直交行列!! $\mathbf{R}^{-1} = \mathbf{R}^{T}$, i.e. $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{R}^{T} = \mathbf{R}^{T}\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{I}$ $\mathbf{R}_{i}^{T} \cdot \mathbf{R}_{j} = \begin{cases} 1 & i = j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$

