

DATA.ML.300 Computer Vision Exercise 1

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1.1 a)

Cartesian coordinates

$$x_1 = (2, -1)$$

$$x_2 = (1, -2)$$

$$x_3 = (1, 1)$$

$$x_4 = (-1, 0)$$

And their corresponding homogenous can be made by adding 1 as the last element, thus them being

$$x_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.2 b)

The line l_1 can be calculated such that

$$l_1 = x_1 \times x_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$$

And the line for l_2 can be calculated similarly

$$l_2 = x_3 \times x_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1.3 c)

Finally we can get the intersection point x by calculating the cross product of l_1 and l_2

$$x = l_1 \times l_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -7 \\ -4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

And from these homogenous coordinates we can get the cartesian coordinates by dividing the vector with the last value, so that

$$x = (7, 4)$$

Computer Vision Exercise 1

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a)

```
x1 = [2 -1 1].'
```

```
x1 = 3×1
      2
     -1
      1
```

```
x2 = [1 -2 1].'
```

```
x2 = 3×1
      1
     -2
      1
```

```
x3 = [1 1 1].'
```

```
x3 = 3×1
      1
      1
      1
```

```
x4 = [-1 0 1].'
```

```
x4 = 3×1
     -1
      0
      1
```

b)

```
l1 = cross(x1, x2)
```

```
l1 = 3×1
      1
     -1
     -3
```

```
l2 = cross(x3, x4)
```

```
l2 = 3×1
      1
     -2
      1
```

c)

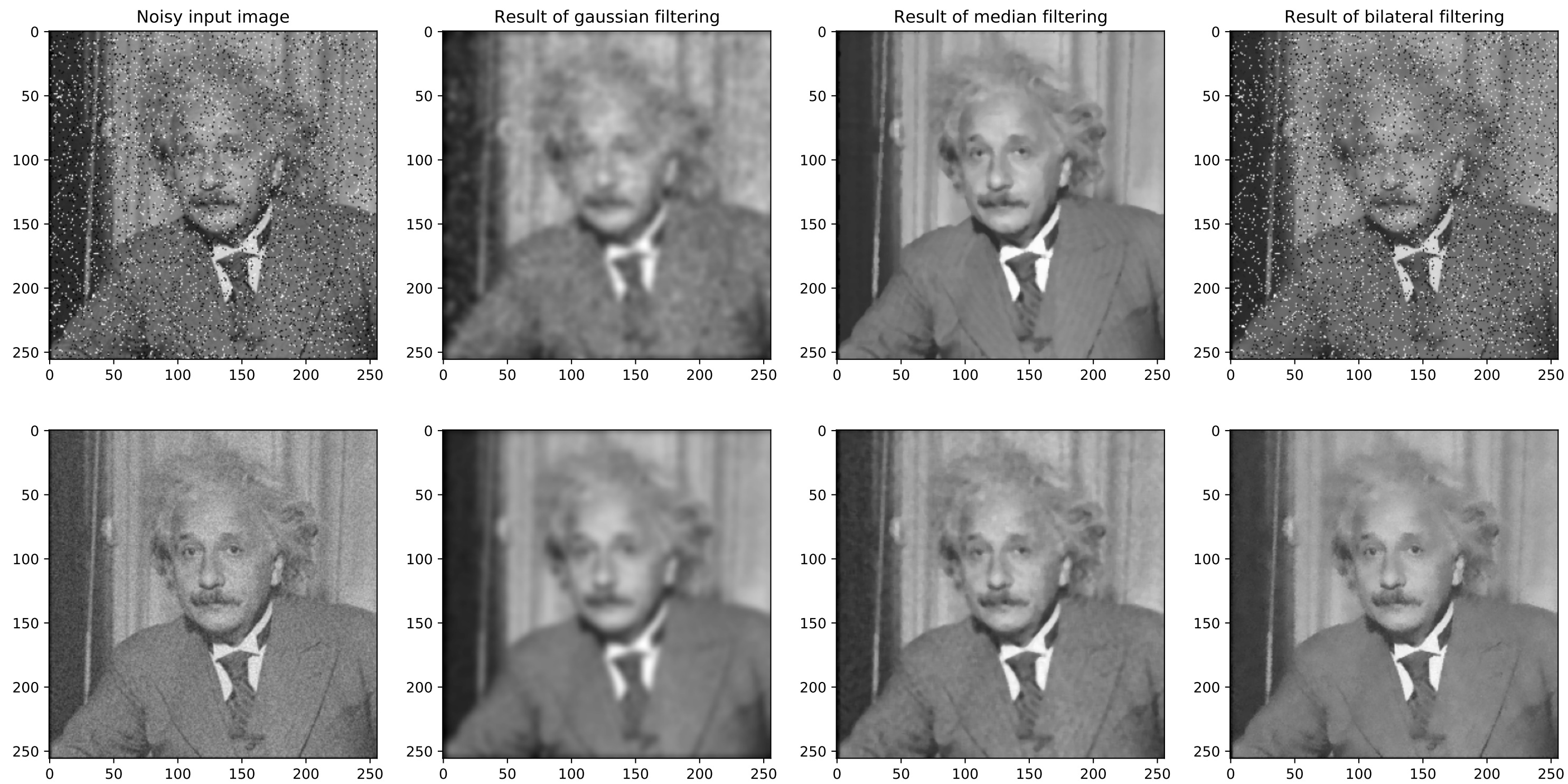
```
p = cross(l1, l2)
```

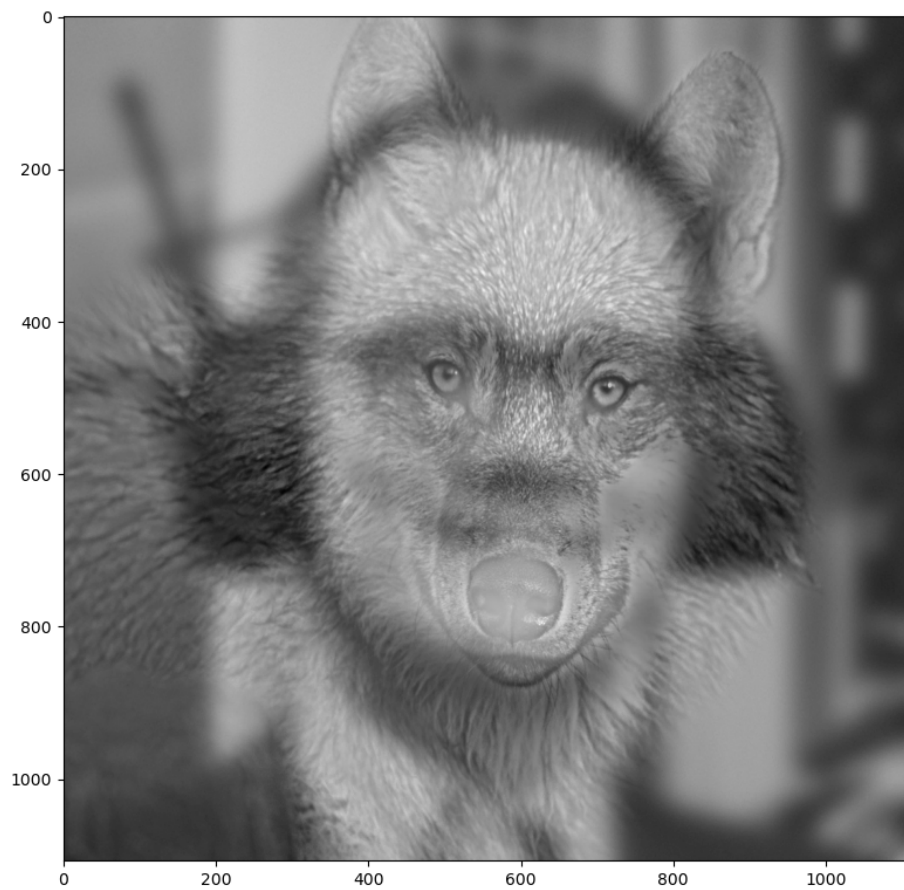
```
p = 3×1
     -7
     -4
      -1
```

```
[p(1) p(2)]./p(3)
```

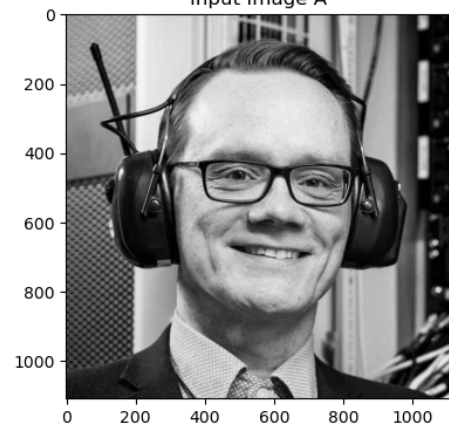
```
ans = 1x2  
      7      4
```

Filtering results

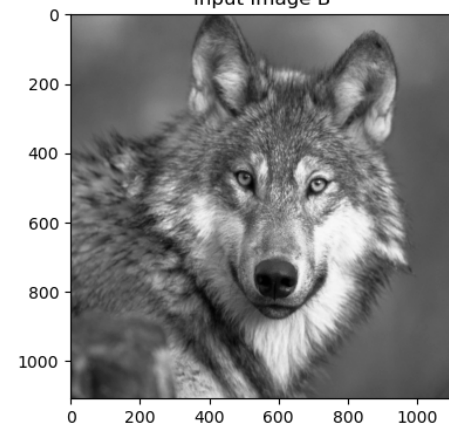




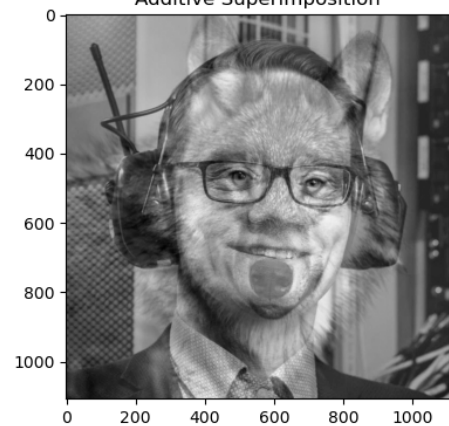
Input Image A



Input Image B



Additive Superimposition



Hybrid Image

