DMIP - Exercise:

RANSAC

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Pattern Recognition Lab (CS 5)

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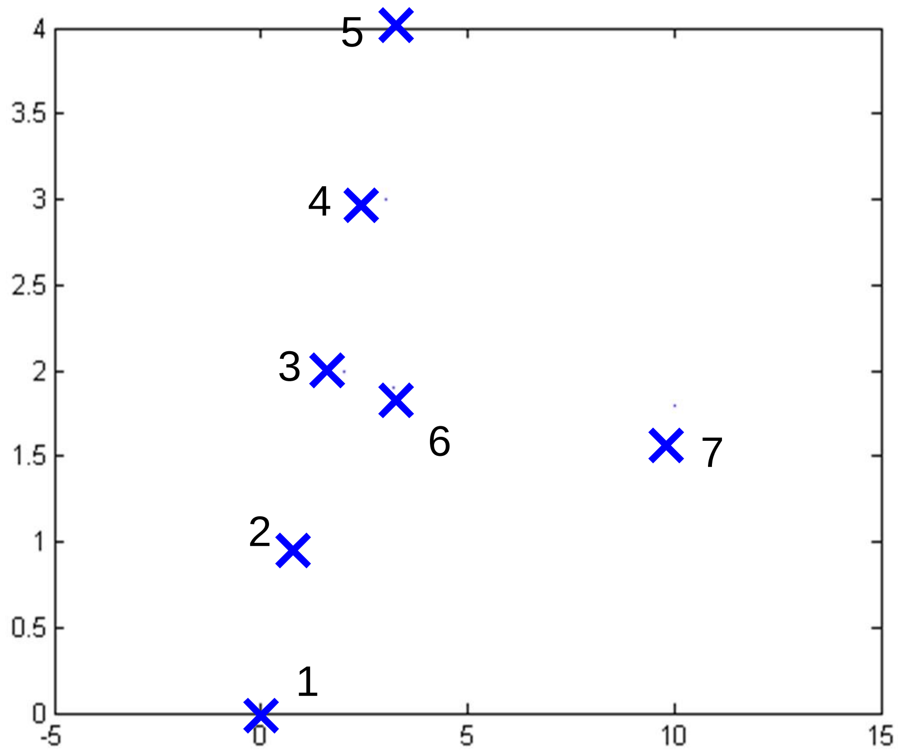
Problem in calibration: inaccuracies in observations and outliers.

- Badly localized points (noise)
- Wrong correspondence

Linear Regression



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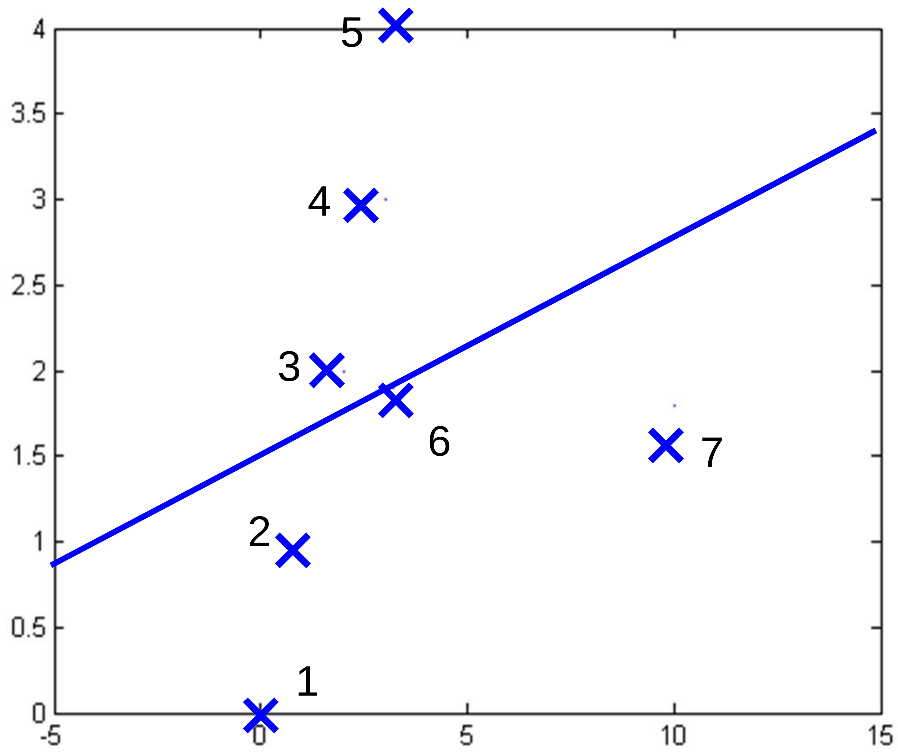

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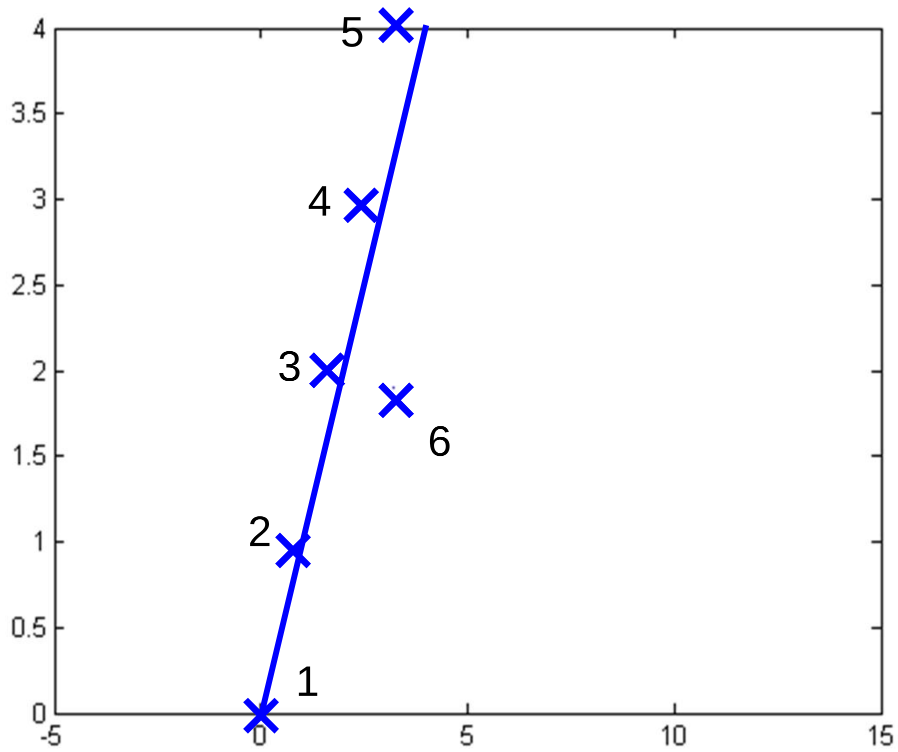

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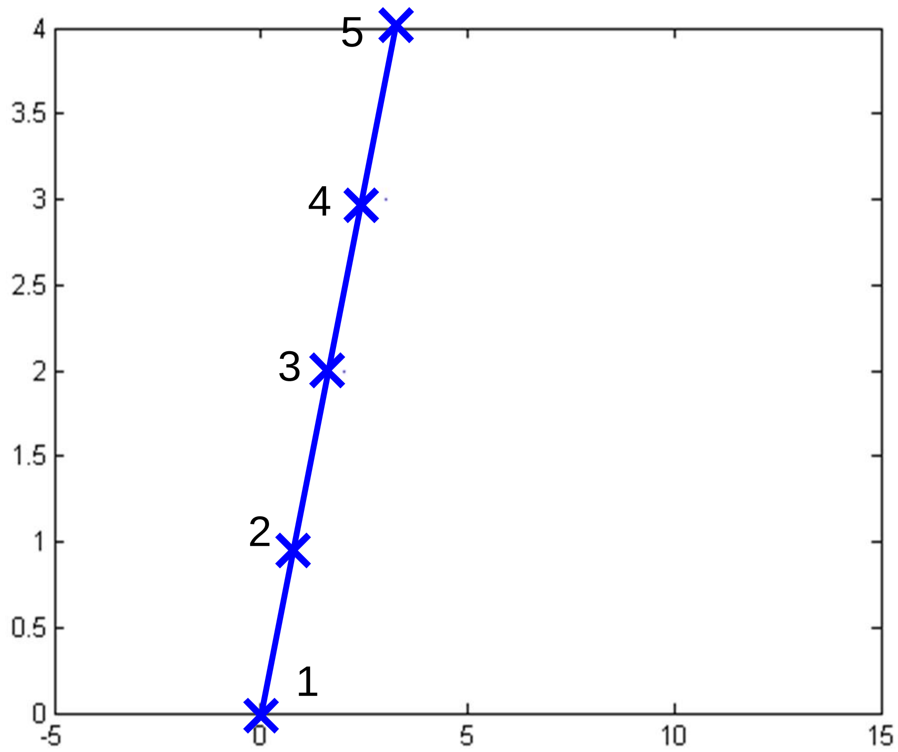


RANSAC – RANdom Sample Consensus

RANSAC assumes that a model built with a minimum number of data points for this model **does not contain outliers**.

Algorithm:

- Determine the minimum number n_{mdl} of data points required to build the model
  → A line is completely defined by two points → $n_{mdl} = 2$

- For n_{it} iterations do
  - a) Choose randomly n_{mdl} points out of your data to estimate the model
  - b) Determine the error of the current model using all data points

- Choose model with lowest error

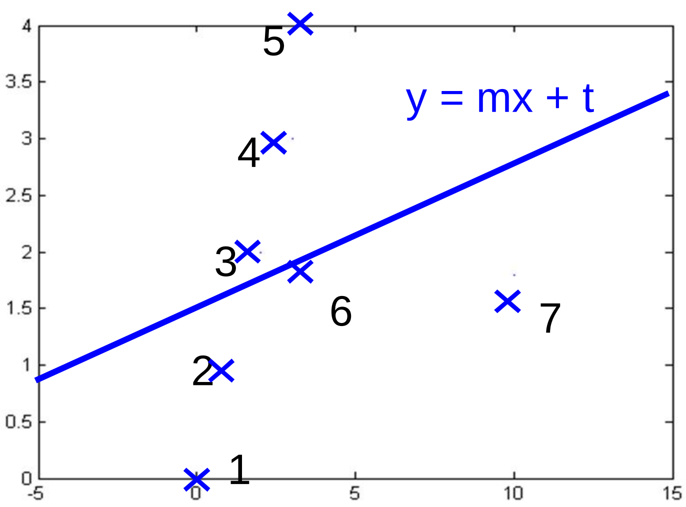
RANSAC

Task: complete the function `fitline:` This will be used for fitting a line through a set of points.

Find the line parameter *m* and *t*, so that all points (x_i, y_i), i = 1,…,7, approximately fulfill the line equation $y_i = mx_i + t$

→ Solve the following optimization problem

$$\left\| [X\ 1] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m \\ t \end{pmatrix} - Y \right\| = \left\| M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} m \\ t \end{pmatrix} - Y \right\| \to 0$$

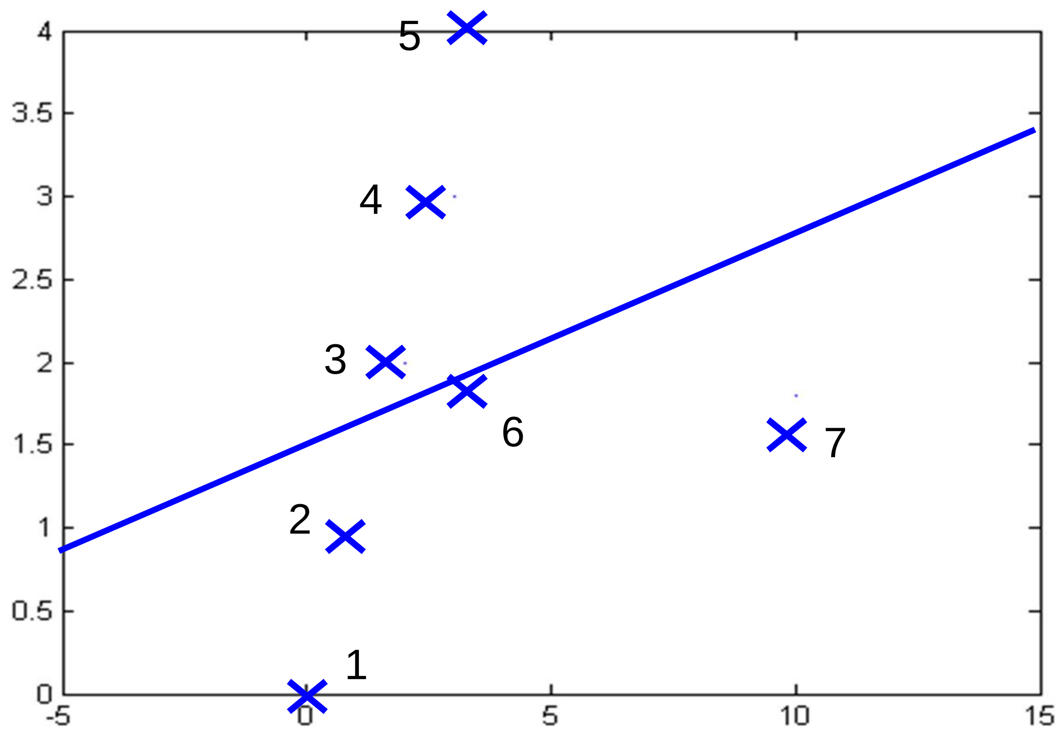


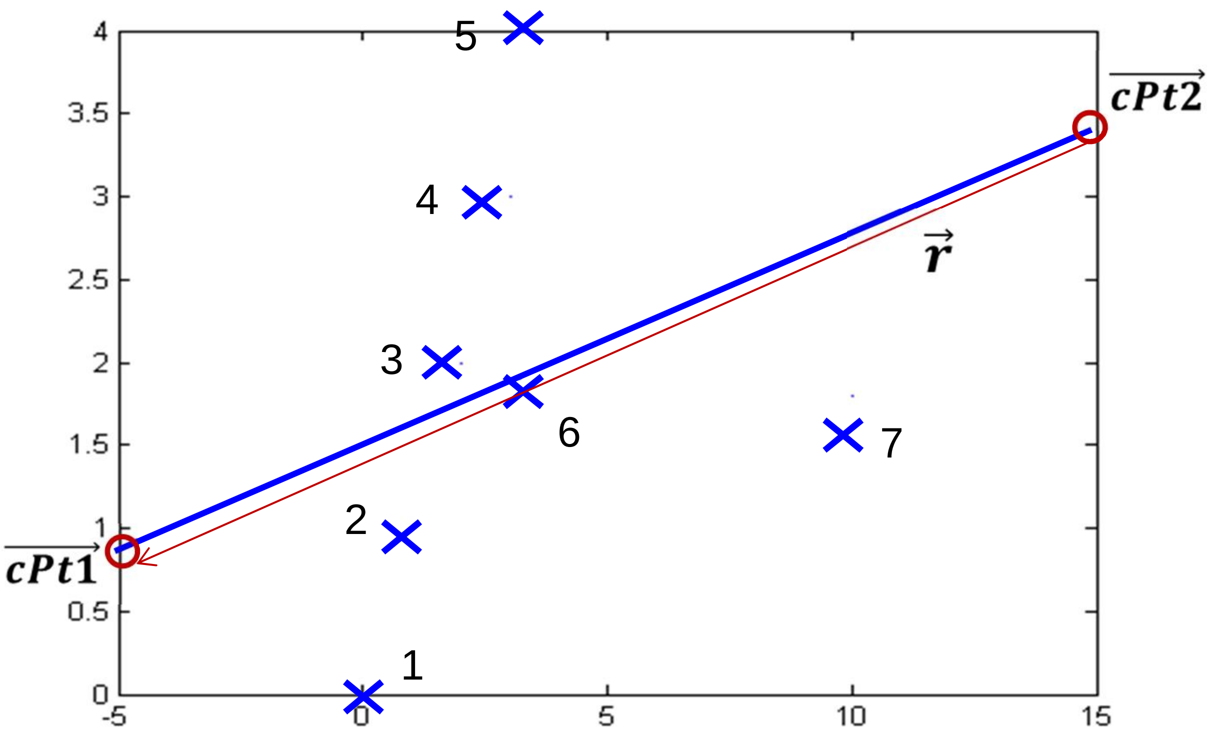
The least square solution of this equation is given (**Moore-Penrose pseudo-inverse)**

$$\begin{pmatrix} m \\ t \end{pmatrix} = M^{\dagger} Y$$

RANSAC

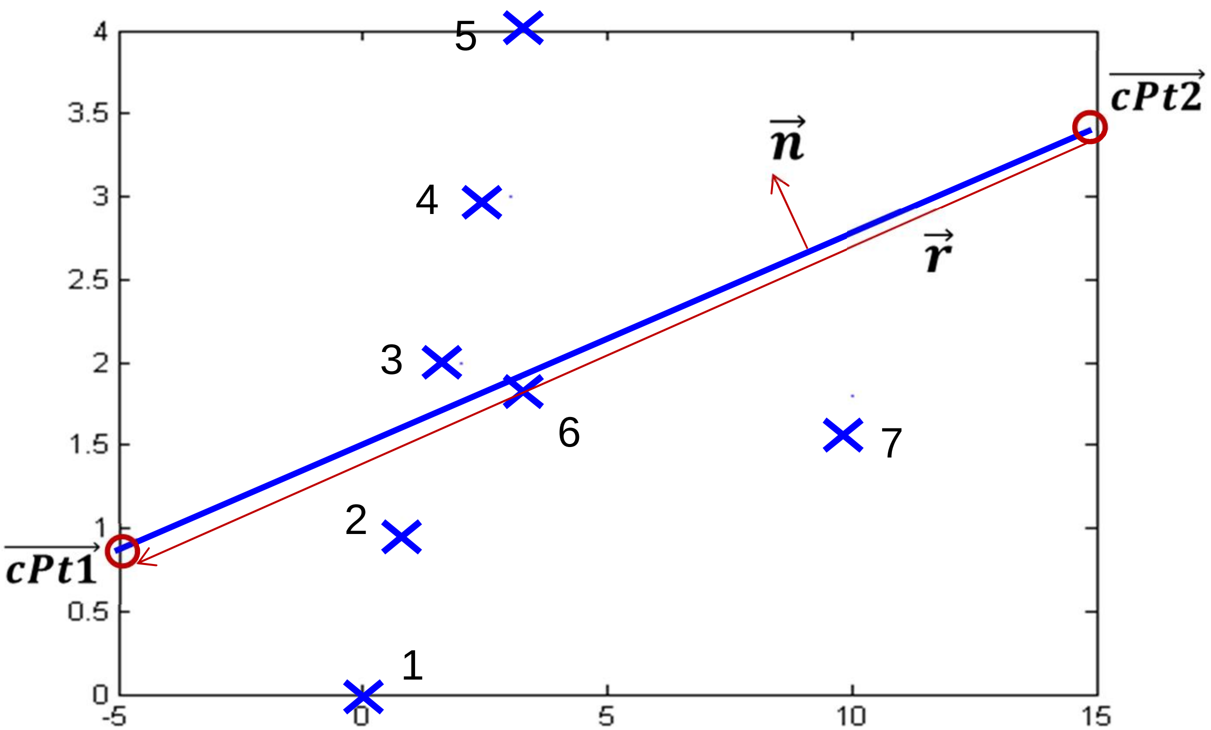
Task: `lineerror`: This will be our specialized `errFct` for our line model `mdl` considering all samples in `pts`. Think about a proper error metric.


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
0
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
3
3.5
4
-5
0
5
10
15



1) Pick two points on the line and calculate direction:

$$\vec{r} = c\vec{P}t2 - c\vec{P}t1$$



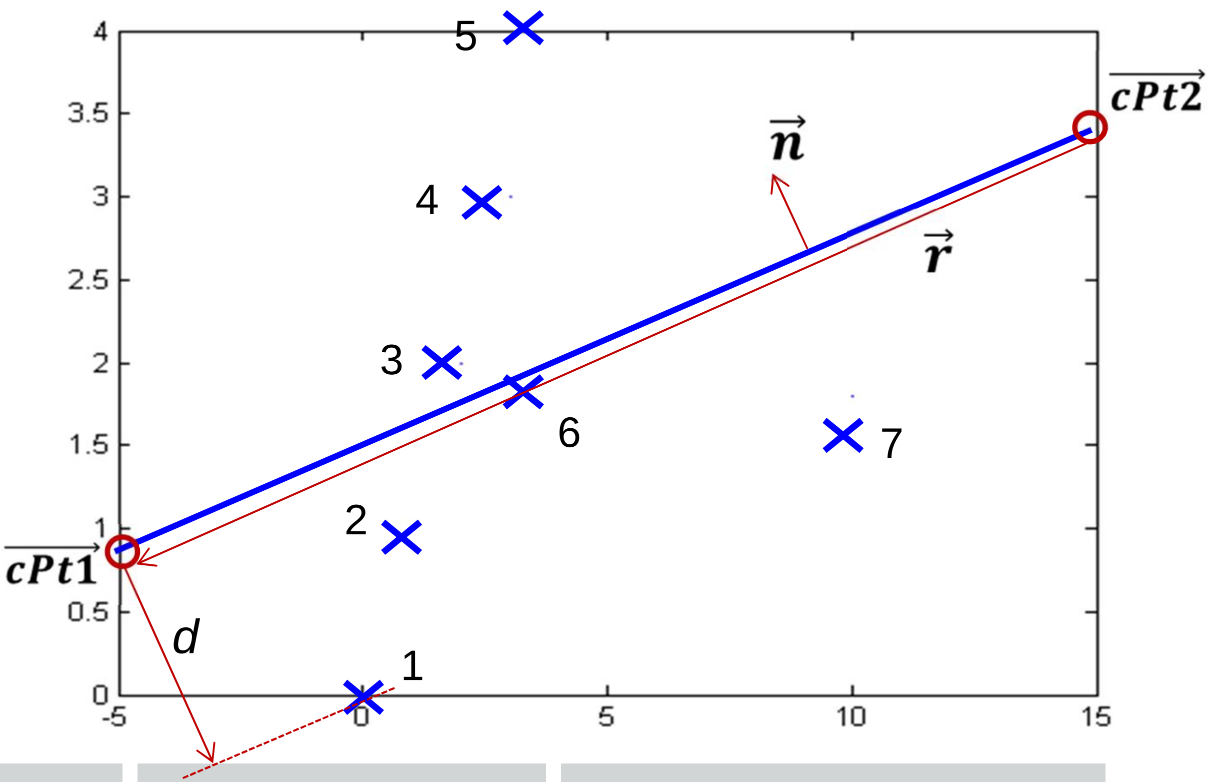
1) Pick two points on the line and calculate direction:

$$\vec{r} = c\vec{P}t2 - c\vec{P}t1$$

2) Calculate normal vector to direction and normalize it:

$$\vec{n} = \begin{pmatrix} -y_{\vec{r}} \\ x_{\vec{r}} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{n} / \mathrm{norm}(\vec{n})$$



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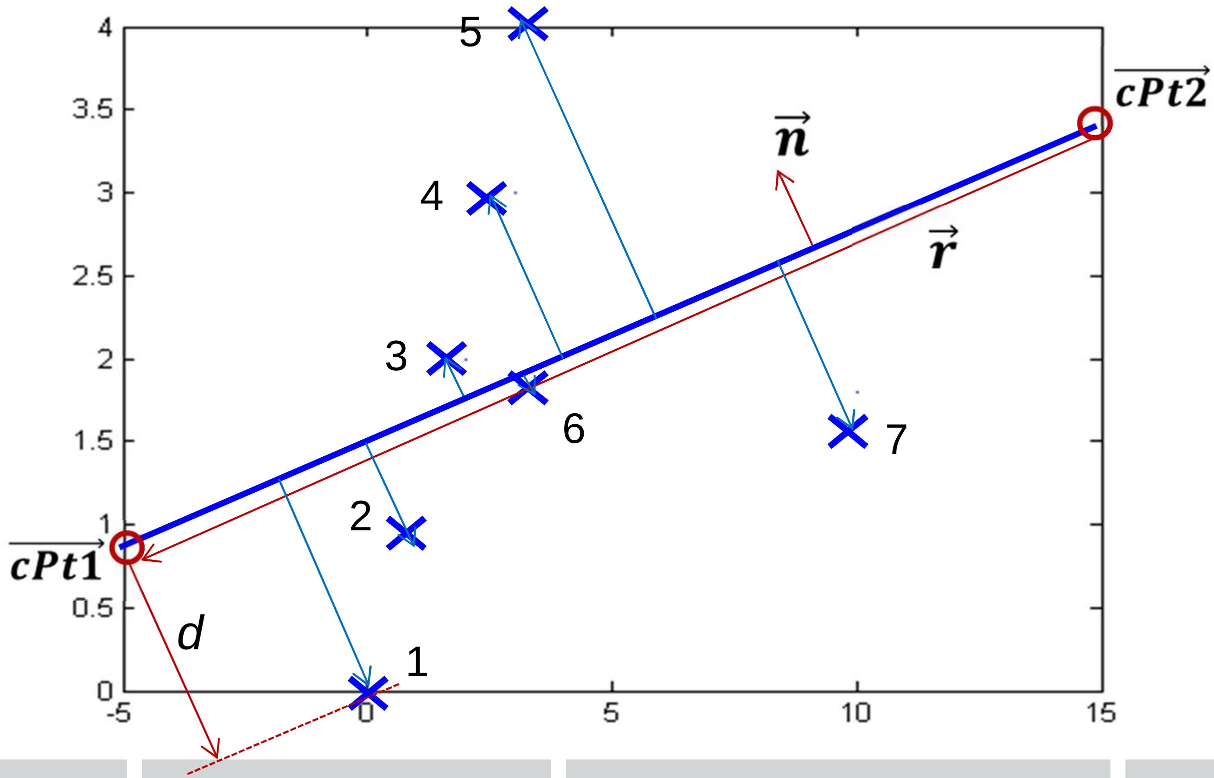
3) Distance to origin is given by the scalar product of some point on the line and the normal:

$$d = c\vec{P}t1^{T} \cdot \vec{n}$$



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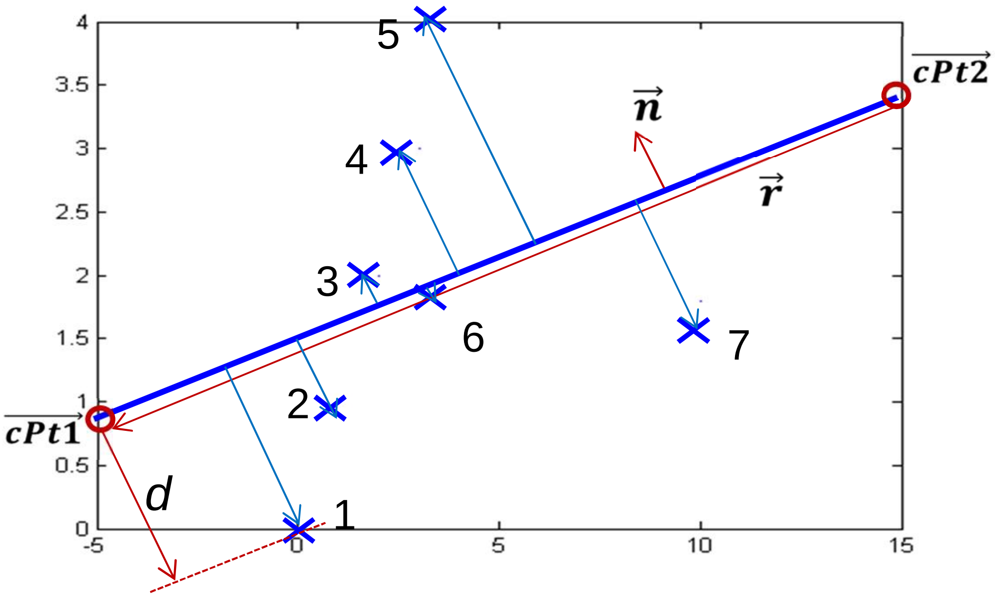
4) Hesse normal form

$$\vec{ds} = p\vec{t}s_i^T \cdot \vec{n} - d$$



Implementation hints:

- How to pick two pints and compute ***r***
  x = [-min(pts(:,1))-5 max(pts(:,1))+5];
  *y = m*x + t;*
  cPt1 = [x(1) y(1)]; cPt2 = [x(2) y(2)];
  r = cPt2 – cPt1;
- Use * for scalar product! Do not use loop!
- Dimension size: $\vec{n}$: 2x1 vector
  d : 1x1 scalar
  $\vec{ds}$: nx1 vector

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$$\vec{ds} = p\vec{t}s_i^T \cdot \vec{n} - d$$

$$err = \mathrm{sum}(\vec{ds} > thr)/n$$

RANSAC

Number of iterations

Probability for an outlier

p_o

RANSAC

Number of iterations

Probability for an outlier

$$p_o$$

Probability for not having outliers in the minimum number of points required to build the model

$$(1 - p_o)^{n_{mdl}}$$

RANSAC

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Probability of having at least one outlier in the minimum number of points for given iterations

$(1 - (1 - p_o)^{n_{mdl}})^{n_{it}}$

RANSAC

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This should not be higher than a given probability

$$(1 - (1 - p_o)^{n_{mdl}})^{n_{it}} \leq 1 - P_{corr}$$

RANSAC

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$$\Rightarrow n_{it} = \left\lceil \frac{log(1 - P_{corr})}{log(1 - (1 - p_o)^{n_{mdl}})} \right\rceil$$

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Estimate probability for an outlier using relative frequencies. Minimum number of points for the model is given.

→ Choose probability for having at least one iteration without outliers

RANSAC

Task: `commonransac:` In `it` iterations choose randomly `mn` points out of `data`. Use them to estimate the model with `mdlEstFct`. Estimate the error for this model using `errFct`.

For each iteration, do

1. Randomly choose `mn` points from data

   → could use `randperm()`

2. Use them to estimate the model with `mdlEstFct()`
3. Compute the error for this model using `errFct()`