

# Exercise on Feature Point & RANSAC

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## 1 Harris Corner Detector

```
1  imColor=imread('./data/library2.jpg');
2  figure;imshow(imColor);
3  if size(imColor,3) == 3
4      imGray=rgb2gray(imColor);
5  else
6      imGray = imColor;
7  end
8  im = im2double(imGray);
9
10 % here starts your code
11 .....
12 .....
13 .....
14
15 [row,col] = nonmaxsuppts(C, 'radius', 2);
16
17 % plot result
18 figure
19 img=imshow(imColor),title('my-Harris'),
20 hold on
21 plot(col,row, 'ro','MarkerSize',10),
22 hold off
```

In this exercise, you will work on Harris corner detector. You could do as follows:

1. load image (convert to gray image if the input image is a color image), convert to double array. Useful MATLAB functions: **imread**, **rgb2gray**, **im2double**.
2. compute horizontal and vertical first order derivatives:  $I_x$  and  $I_y$  and show them. Useful MATLAB functions: **edge**, **imshow**.
3. Compute three intermediate images  $I_x^2 = I_x \cdot I_x$ ,  $I_{xy} = I_x \cdot I_y$ ,  $I_y^2 = I_y \cdot I_y$  ( $\cdot$  means per-element product), show them.
4. Smooth them ( $I_x^2$ ,  $I_{xy}$ ,  $I_y^2$ ) with the Gaussian template. Useful MATLAB functions: **fspecial**, **imfilter**.
5. Recall that  $\mathbf{M} = \begin{bmatrix} I_x^2 & I_{xy} \\ I_{xy} & I_y^2 \end{bmatrix}$  and  $\mathbf{C} = \det(\mathbf{M}) - k \text{trace}(\mathbf{M})^2$ , now you need to compute the response (score) of the corner detector at each pixel. **Hint**: you do not need to form  $\mathbf{M}$  explicitly since the determinant and trace of a  $2 \times 2$  matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{bmatrix}$  are  $ab - cd$  and  $a + d$ , respectively. Thus,

$$\mathbf{C} = I_x^2 \cdot I_y^2 - I_{xy}^2 - k \cdot (I_x^2 + I_y^2)^2$$

Here,  $\cdot$ ,  $^2$  are per-element operations.  $k$  is usually set to  $0.04 - 0.06$ .

6. Threshold  $\mathbf{C}$  as

$$\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{C} < \tau) = 0$$

Typical value for  $\tau$  ranges from 0.1 to 0.8 times the maximum value of  $\mathbf{C}$ .

7. Apply Non-maxima suppression (code is provided), e.g. `[row,col] = nonmaxsuppts(C,'radius', 2)`.

Images can be found in a folder called **data**. You can use the sample code listed above.

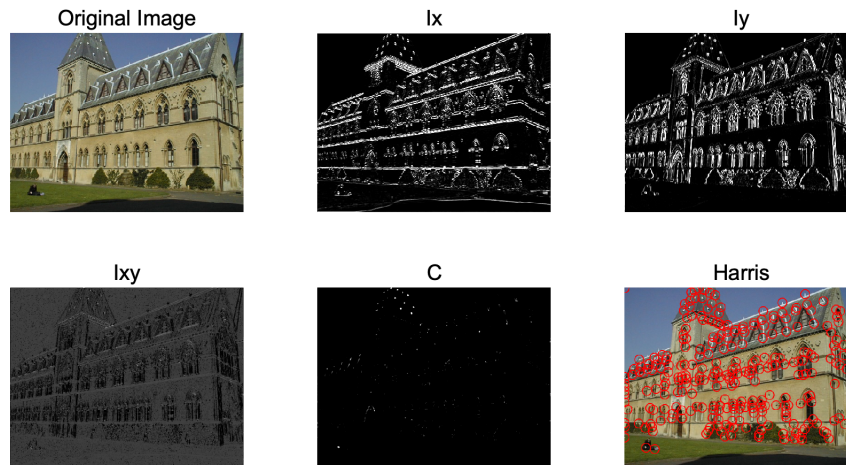


Figure 1: Example of Harris corner detection.

## 2 RANSAC

In this exercise, you will work on line fitting using RANSAC. Use the following code to generate simulated data.

```

1  clc;close all;clear all;
2
3  % generate 500 points
4  [X, lineTrue] = gen.line_data(500);
5
6  % inhomogeneous to homogeneous
7  ph = tohomo(X);
8
9  % your code starts here, do RANSAC line fitting,
10 % the result is the parameters of the fitted line, i.e. params(1)*x+params(2)*y+params(3)=0
11 params = xxxx(ph);
12
13 % Results Visualization
14 figure;
15 hold on
16 xmin = min(X(1,:));
17 xmax = max(X(1,:));
18 xx = linspace(xmin,xmax,100);
19 yy1 = -(lineTrue(1).*xx+lineTrue(3))./(lineTrue(2)+1e-6);
20 yy2 = -(params(1).*xx+params(3))./(params(2)+1e-6);
21 plot(xx, yy1, 'k-.','LineWidth',1);
22 plot(xx, yy2, 'm--','LineWidth',2);
23 xlabel('x')
24 ylabel('y')
25 title('RANSAC results for 2D line estimation')
26 axis equal tight
27 set(gca,'FontName','Arial','FontSize',20);

```

Recall the pipeline of RANSAC:

1. Randomly select  $n$  samples from observations: for 2D line fitting, we need at least 2 points, so  $n = 2$ . Useful MATLAB functions: **randperm**.

2. Model estimation: here we need to estimate the line parameters. Recall estimating a line from two points with homogeneous coordinates which you have already done in the first assignment.
3. Compute Consensus: apply a model-specific loss function to each observation and the model obtained, the response could serve as the consensus. So here we can use the point-to-line distance as the model-specific loss function. The distance obtained is the consensus.
4. Classifier inliers and outliers using a predefined threshold. You can try with different threshold. Save the model with the largest number of inliers.
5. Iterate.

Result expected:

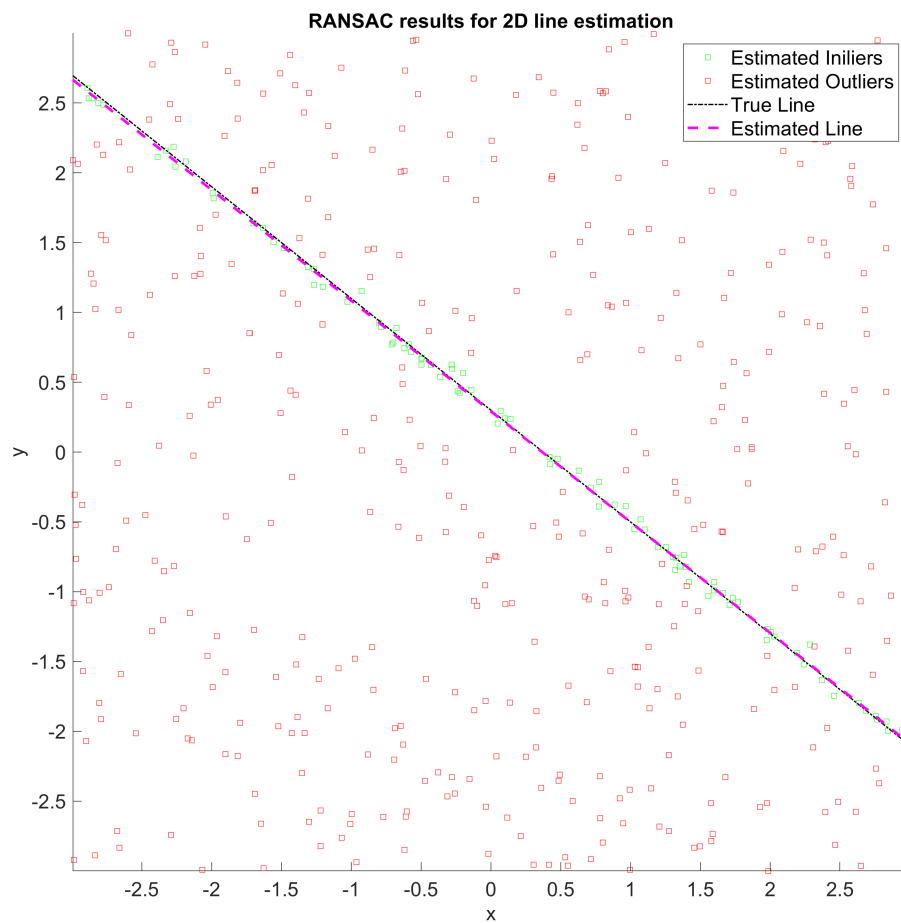


Figure 2: Example of RANSAC line fitting.