

ابصار حاسوب

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للطالبة المبدعة
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إرادة - ثقة - تغيير

SPAN
BASIS
RANK

null space ↙

RANK ↙

singular, non singular ↙

Basis vector ↙

Eigen Value

Dimension of V :-

$\dim(R^n) = n$

$\dim(P) = n+1$

$\dim(M_{m \times n}) = m \times n$

Ex :-

$\dim(R^2) = 2 \quad \dim(R^3) = 3$

Q) Let $S = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_r\}$. Does $\text{span}(S) = V$?

اوله اني بجيب قيمة r التي هي عدد ال vector في S وبديك بجيب $\dim V$

1) IF $r < \dim(V) \rightarrow \text{span}(S) \neq V$

2) IF $r = \dim(V) \rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0 \rightarrow \text{span}(S) = V$
 $\det(A) = 0 \rightarrow \text{span}(S) \neq V$

3) IF $r > \dim(V) \rightarrow$ we must solve

Singular $\rightarrow \det(A) = 0$

non-singular $\rightarrow \det(A) \neq 0$

#basis vectors = n (column)

Full Rank

Basis vectors :-

عشان اجيب ال Basis لازم املك vector او matrix و اطبق ال REF عليها ونشوف وين في ال bovet value ال عمود الي يكون في bovet value يكون هو ال Basis

Ex :-

bovet
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

بنطبق ال REF مطبقة وجاهز بعدها بدنا نشوف وين ال bovet

عندي 2 bovet يعني عندي 2 Basis
 ال ال $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

RANK :- عدد الصفوف الغير صفرية بعد ال REF

$\text{RANK}(A) + \dim(\text{null space}) = \# \text{ of columns of } A$

ارجو منكم الدعاء لو الذي سمير ابو عبد الله

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A \cdot X = \vec{0}$$

$n \times n$ $n \times 1$ $m \times 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 = 0$$

$$x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 + 4x_4 = 0$$

$$4x_1 + 3x_2 + 2x_3 + x_4 = 0$$

$$R_2 - R_1, R_3 - R_1 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$R_3 - R_2 \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\downarrow \downarrow \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

~~$x_1 + x_3 - 2x_4 = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = x_3 + 2x_4$~~ ~~$x_3 = -x_1 + 2x_4$~~
 ~~$x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0$~~ ~~$x_2 = -2x_3 - 3x_4$~~ ~~$3x_4 =$~~

~~$x_3 = x_3 + 2x_4$~~ ~~$x_4 = x_4$~~

basis = 2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rank = 2

* ملاحظة كثير كثير مهمة كيف يعرف
 free variables هما التي ما يكون قيمهم
 و هون بطلع عنا x_3, x_4 bove value

$$x_1 - x_3 - 2x_4 = 0$$

$$x_2 + 2x_3 + 3x_4 = 0$$

$$x_1 = x_3 + 2x_4$$

$$x_2 = -2x_3 - 3x_4$$

$$x_3 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + x_4 \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Eigenspace \rightarrow non-singular $\lambda = 3$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = 0$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} - \lambda \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\det \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2-\lambda & -4 \\ -1 & -1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$(2-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 4 = 0$$

~~$\lambda^2 - 2 - 6 = 0$~~

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 3, \lambda = -2$$

$$\lambda = -2 = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 \\ 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_2 \rightarrow$ free variable

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0 \quad x_2 = x_1 \rightarrow x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_2 \rightarrow$ free variable

$$x_1 + 4x_2 = 0$$

$$x_1 = -4x_2$$

$$x_2 \begin{bmatrix} -4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Homogeneous coordinate

1- point

كيف بنقلها $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ \leftarrow كيف بنقلها
 دايما نزيد واحد
 على 19

Physical coordinate $\rightarrow 2D (R^2) (x, y)$

Homogeneous coordinate $\rightarrow 3D (R^3) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

benefit of Homogeneous coordinate

1- multiplication with 3x3 matrix for Transformation
 * Rotation, Scaling.

2- Intersection of two Line

3- Line

$ax + by + c = 0 \rightarrow$ Line equation

$y - y_0 = m(x - x_0)$
 y - point
 y_0 - point
 m - slope
 x_0 - point

$$m = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

$$y - y_0 = mx - mx_0$$

$$mx - y - mx_0 + y_0 = 0$$

$\begin{matrix} a & b & c \end{matrix}$

2D line = $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$

3D Line = $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ c \end{bmatrix}$

اذا بطيني Line و نقطة كيف نعرف اذا هي النقطة

$$\vec{L}^T X = 0$$

dot

$\vec{L}^T \rightarrow$ Line / $X \rightarrow$ النقطة

equivalence class :-

Homogeneous coordinate

انه يكون متدي اكثر من

نفس النقطة مثال

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ 6 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$k=2$ $k=3$

Homogeneous كيف بغير عن ال (Origin Point)

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Intersection

* لو اعطاني two lines وبي ابيج point

بينوع :- \rightarrow Cross product بينوع

$L_1 \times L_2 =$ Intersection point

كيف نعمل $L_1 \times L_2$

$$\vec{L}_1 \times \vec{L}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} +i & -j & +k \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{bmatrix}$$

وبعد ما بيبيج ال det

$$\det = i(bf - ec) - j(cf - cd) + k(ae - db)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} bf - ec \\ cd - af \\ ae - db \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Point Intersection}$$

* لو اعطاني two points و انا بيبيج

Cross product بينوع بيبيج ال Line

two points

ال Conic التي ال Rank = 3 تكون انحناء
Non-degenerate conic

outer product - يعني لو عندي u و v وادي اهل

outer Product
 $u = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{bmatrix}$ ← outer Product
 $v = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}$

لو بدي احيج المربوع لازم عدد الكوا
يساوي عدد ال column بالناهي

عشان هياك $u \otimes v \rightarrow u \cdot v^T$

$\begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \\ u_3 \\ u_4 \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & v_3 \end{bmatrix}$

كيف عملية المربوع يتم عاين المربوع u بكل
ال v و اسطر التي بعد المربوع ال u2 بكل ال v
وطبعا

$u_1 v_1$	$u_1 v_2$	$u_1 v_3$
$u_2 v_1$	$u_2 v_2$	$u_2 v_3$
$u_3 v_1$	$u_3 v_2$	$u_3 v_3$
$u_4 v_1$	$u_4 v_2$	$u_4 v_3$

استخدامات ال C H :-

- 1- احيب ال Line التي يمر بـ two points
- 2- نقطة التقاطع بين two lines
- 3- عيونا عن ال Line ال $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- 4- two parallel line و نقطة التقاطع بين
- 5- Finding a tangent line equation of conic

كيف بقدر احيب ال tangent line تكون معطيني

معادلة ال conic و نقطة على ال conic

بمربوع و بطلع ال tangent line
 $L = C X^T$
 3×3 3×1 1×1

6- finding the equation of degenerate conic
 From $E = L^T M^T + M L^T$
 3×3

7- Defined equation of line

8) بدي اعرف اذا هاي النقطة موجودة على ال conic او لا كيف ف خلال هاي المعادلة :-
 $\frac{L^T}{X} C \frac{X}{L} = 0$

بعض النقط بـ x اذا حققت المعادلة بتكون النقطة واقعة على ال conic

صلا كيف بدي اعرف اذا هاي النقطة موجودة على ال tangent line لازم تحقق هاي المعادلة

$L^T X^T = 0$
 النقطة
 tangent line

كيف نثبت انه ال tangent line
 $C X^T$

اول التي النقطة لازم تحقق ال tangent line التالي

$\begin{bmatrix} L^T X^T \\ L^T X \end{bmatrix} = 0$
 او $(C X^T)^T X = 0$
 $X^T C X = 0$

صلا كيف بوزع T... يعني ترتيب
 X و C و بتطوع ال T

صلا C ليست مو حاطين على T لانها symmetric يكون ال C^T = C

لوكات عندي صورة بان 2D و صورتها

يسمى transformation distortion

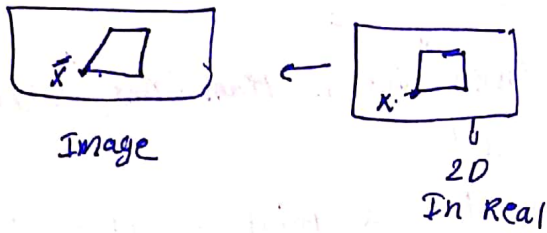


Image \vec{x}' In Real \vec{x} Image \vec{x} In Real \vec{x}'

$$\vec{x}' = H \vec{x}$$

Homography

$\vec{x}' \rightarrow$ Point in the camera image

$\vec{x} \rightarrow$ Point in 2D scene

\vec{x}' and $\vec{x} \rightarrow \in \mathbb{R}^3$ (Point correspondant)

$H \rightarrow$ 2D - projective transformation of Homography

$H \vec{x} \rightarrow$ matrix vector multiplication is linear operation

$\vec{x} \rightarrow$ Point in 2D

$\vec{x}', \vec{x} \rightarrow$ two camera

This could be seen when you are using your mobile camera to construct panoramic image

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} H_{11} & & \\ & H_{33} & \\ & & \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{non-singular.}$$

Rank=3 Full Rank

Scaling Rotation Translation

How many degrees of freedom?

(9) but since in HC only

ratio matter we only have 8 DoF in H

Rank \rightarrow # of lines Independent vector in it

$H_{33} \rightarrow$ we assume always is 1, if not divid all matrix over H_{33}

* كيف بقدر ايجاد \vec{x} اذا عندي H و \vec{x}'

$$\vec{x}' = H \vec{x}$$

عشان ايجاد \vec{x} لستو بعد

* مثلا لما انه matrix لما في عليه قسمه طيب لستو اعدل عشان اخلص \vec{x} لخالها

* بتكفي انه $H^{-1} H = I$ مع H ضرب Identity

* ضرب ال تعريف H^{-1} وننتبه للمكان مهم

$$H^{-1} \vec{x}' = H^{-1} H \vec{x}$$

Identity

$$H^{-1} \vec{x}' = \vec{x}$$

* what guarantee that the inverse of H indeed exists?

لانه non-singular H^{-1}

* طيب لستو الي بقدر ايجاد H^{-1} non-singular $\leftarrow H$ لانه matrix ناجحة ضرب RST

$$\begin{bmatrix} s_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ x_1 & y_1 & 1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

طيب بيتي موقع H^{-1} بال ضرب H

لانه لو ضربت $H^{-1} H = I$ عليك

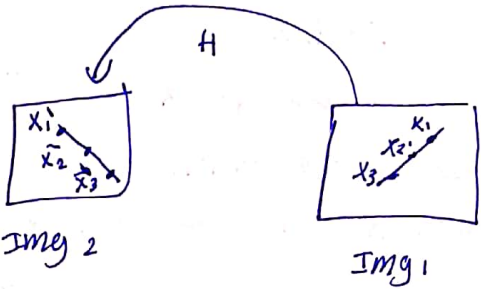
$$\vec{x}' \in \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \vec{x} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \leftarrow H^{-1} \vec{x}'$$

وكمان اذا ضرب هيك $H \cdot H^{-1} X$ صار يساوي

$$H H^{-1} X = (H H^{-1}) X = I X = X$$

* اذا كان في عن Line بصورة اولى وصولت الصورة بصورة ثانية ان Line ر يضل Line ما بتغير شكله بس ممكن يتغير مكانه او يتغير اتجاهه او يتغير او يصغر بس بقله straight line.

Exp:



$$\vec{x}_1' = H \vec{x}_1, \quad \vec{x}_2' = H \vec{x}_2, \quad \vec{x}_3' = H \vec{x}_3$$

$$\vec{x}_i' = H \vec{x}_i \quad i = (1, 2, 3)$$

where $\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_3$ are all rest of the line

بدي اثبت: straight line \vec{L} stay straight line in the transformed plane.

then all transformed points $\vec{x}_1', \vec{x}_2', \vec{x}_3'$ must be located on \vec{L}'

$$\vec{L}'^T \vec{x}_i' = 0 \rightarrow \text{لازم اثبتوا}$$

proof:-

$$\vec{L}'^T \vec{x}_i' = 0$$

$$\text{But } \vec{x}_i' = H \vec{x}_i$$

$$\text{then } \vec{x}_i' = H^{-1} \vec{x}_i$$

$$\vec{L}'^T (H^{-1} \vec{x}_i) = 0$$

لو افادت العلاقة التي طلبت منها مع $\vec{L}'^T \vec{x}_i = 0$ ر افاد انه $\vec{L}'^T H^{-1} = 0$

بقدر ابدل H^{-1} ب \vec{L}'^T بواجب العلاقة $(H^{-1} \vec{L})^T$

$$(H^{-1} \vec{L})^T \vec{x}_i' = 0$$

$$\vec{L}' = H^{-1} \vec{L}$$

a given line \vec{L} transforms according to H^{-1}

* whereas a point \vec{x} transforms according to H .

* (1) Conic بدنا نتعرف كيف ر يضل مع mapping

* (2) Conic يتكون من عدد من النقاط ويسمى point conic معادته $\vec{x}^T C \vec{x} = 0$

$$\vec{x} = H^{-1} \vec{x}' \quad \text{و ا ج ب صورت انه}$$

و (3) Conic الجريد العلاقة $\vec{x}^T C \vec{x} = 0$

لو ا ج ب اعوض مكان \vec{x} ب $H^{-1} \vec{x}'$

$$(H^{-1} \vec{x}')^T C (H^{-1} \vec{x}') = 0$$

$$(\vec{x}')^T H^{-T} C H^{-1} \vec{x}' = 0$$

$$(\vec{x}')^T \vec{C}' \vec{x}' = 0 \quad \text{لو افادتها مع}$$

$$\vec{C}' = H^{-T} C H^{-1} \quad \text{وهذا يعني انه}$$

How a conic transform:-

$$H^{-T} C H^{-1}$$

Exp:-

Finding Tangent Line where

conic $\rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + 25 = 0$

Point at conic (3,4) intersection

x-axis ?

Tangent Line $\Rightarrow C \cdot X$

$L = C \cdot X$
dot product

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -25 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$ Tangent Line

Intersection point of tangent line with x-axis :-

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \\ -25 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ 3 & 4 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

x-axis is able to

$$\hat{i} \cdot (4 + 2) - \hat{j} \cdot (3 \times 0 + 2 \times 0) + \hat{k} \cdot (3 - 0)$$

$$6\hat{i} + 0\hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

Homography :- Transformation في الصورة distortion في الصورة

what are the possible transformation :-

- 1- Projective Transformation
- 2- Affine Transformation
- 3- Similarity Transformation
- 4- Euclidean Transformation

(2,3,4) \rightarrow Sub categories from Projective

Point & Line \in Trans: كل النوع من conic

Transformation we mean some operations related to :-

- 1- Rotation
 - 2- Translation
 - 3- Scaling
- we captured these by 3x3 matrix $A = SRT$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos \theta & + \sin \theta & 0 \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \phi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$A \rightarrow$ nonsingular matrix

Rank = 3 \rightarrow full Rank

$A \rightarrow$ 2-D Projective transformation

من اقوى نوع بالTransformation :-

Projective \rightarrow اقوى

Projective \rightarrow Affine \rightarrow similarity

Euclidean

اقوى نوع

دو خط ثابت در فضای دو بعدی (Conic) به صورت یک نقطه واحد فقط.

EXP 0 -

$$\vec{L}_1 = (1, 2), (0, 1)$$

$$\vec{L}_2 = (5, 3), (4, 0)$$

Find the intersection point between two line :-

* تعیین معادله خط (L_2, L_1)

$$L_1 = R_1 \times R_2$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \uparrow - \delta + \hat{K} \\ 1 - 2 \\ 0 - 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\det = \uparrow(2 \times 1 - 1) - \delta(1 - 0) + \hat{K}(1 - 0)$$

$$\uparrow - \delta + \hat{K} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ \phi \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \uparrow - \delta + \hat{K} \\ 5 - 3 \\ 4 - 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \uparrow(3 - 0) - \delta(5 - 4) + \hat{K}(0 - 12)$$

$$= 3\uparrow - \delta - 12\hat{K}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

Intersection point \rightarrow

$$\vec{L}_1 \times \vec{L}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ -1 \\ -12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \uparrow - \delta + \hat{K} \\ 1 - (-1) \\ 3 - (-1) \end{bmatrix} = \uparrow(12 - 0) - \delta(-12) + \hat{K}(-1 + 3)$$

$$= 12\uparrow + 12\delta + 2\hat{K} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 12 \\ 12 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

2 = Rank Singular matrix \leftarrow degenerate conic

Full Rank \leftarrow non-singular \leftarrow non-degenerate

$$= \text{Rank}(AA^T) = \text{Rank}(A^T A) = \text{Rank}(A) \leftarrow \text{مساوی}$$

Scalar Inner Product \leftarrow داخلی بودن 1×1 matrix

* EXP 0 -

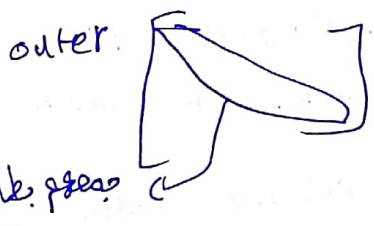
$$\vec{u}_{n \times 1}, \vec{v}_{n \times 1}$$

Outer Product $\rightarrow \vec{u} \otimes \vec{v}^T = \text{Matrix}$

Inner Product $\rightarrow \vec{u}^T \cdot \vec{v} = \text{scalar dot product}$

outer product \leftarrow حاصل ضرب خارجی

outer product \leftarrow حاصل ضرب خارجی \leftarrow diagonal \leftarrow Trace



Trace

Orthogonal Matrix :-

(2x2) non-singular matrix يكون لازم

Rotation, Scaling بتعمل

det(matrix) ≠ 1 لازم لازم
≠ 0

Orthogonal matrix :-

2x2 non-singular matrix يكون لازم

Pure Rotation بتعمل

det(matrix) = 1

orthogonal matrix ← $\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$

Orthogonal matrix ← $\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$

Scaling :- Zoom in $S > 1$
Zoom out $0 < S < 1$
Positive S

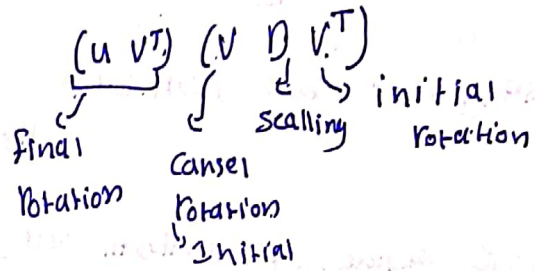
اذا كانت S سالبة يعني عندى Flipping or mirroring effect or reflection

$A^T A = Identity$ ← Orthogonal
 $A^T = A^{-1}$ ← $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$A = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$

$A^{-1} = A^T = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & -\sin(\theta) \\ \sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$

$A = U D V^T$
 $= U * I * D V^T$



Similarity Transformation :-

كيف احط ان matrix مع Affine Similarity

محدد او Orthogonal

قدتي او Def للorthogonal = 2 بيتي 2

لانه انا بدني اعرف قدتي مقدار الزاوية التي بدني اعمل Rotation بلاضافة اى قيمة S فبيك يكون 2

H similarity = $\begin{bmatrix} SR & \vec{t}_{2x1} \\ \vec{0}_{1x2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
A → 2Dof, \vec{t}_{2x1} → 2Dof

هون باء Similarity بدلنا A بال

Orthogonal و عدد او Def فيها = 2

و عدد او Def ل \vec{t}_{2x1} = 2 ← $4 = 2+2$

عدد او Def لل Similarity = 4

هنا باء Similarity او S بتعمل zoom in او zoom out

what stay invariant :-

1. Affine او خصائص

2. او degree بتضل ثابتة ما بتغير

يعني لو كان عندى مربع فيضل مربع بس انا

بتغير او يغير طيب بيتي لانه Similarity

يعاونه على الزاوية بتضل ثابتة

(Shape and angles are preserved)

PL(3) → Projective Linear

↑ subgroup of

Affine group

↑ subgroup of

Similarity group

↑ subgroup of

Euclidean group

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A_{2 \times 2} & \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ t_{2 \times 1} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \rightarrow \\ v_{1 \times 2} \end{matrix} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

H is non singular → Projective

$A_{2 \times 2}$ will just need to be non-singular

and $\vec{v}_{2 \times 1} = [0, 0] \rightarrow$ Affine

تو الی ما بتفیر بار Projective

straight line will stay straight

8 = DoF ← PL(3)

6 = DoF ← Affin

$$\text{Affine} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & t_x \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

* ۲ هي كثير مهمة اذا عملت عمليات بين انواع مختلفة
Transformations الی ما بتكون حسب الاقوى

8 = DoF ← PL(3) × Affin

6 = DoF ← Affin × Affin

Homography

Set of all 3x3 non-singular Matrix

vector multiplication Matrix

بتحقق كل شروط الجبر (closure, associativity, Identity)

Set of 3x3 → PL(3) بتغير عنهم

Projective Linear

↓ Affine

↓ Similarity

↓ Euclidean

كلها عبارة عن non-singular 3x3 matrix

what stay invariant under the Transformation :-

PL(3) → straight line stay straight

DoF = 8 / $\begin{bmatrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{bmatrix}$ → 3x3 matrix

Affine →

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{2 \times 2} & t_{2 \times 1} \\ v_{1 \times 2} & w \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

اصنا علينا ان اقوى الی الی Projective
Euclidean ← similarity ← Affin
Distortion اقوى بتو بتبار

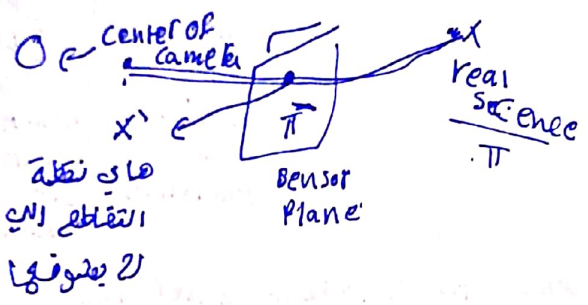
صلا فيض و هنا بنات صورة من خلال ال camera

center of Projection في ال camera في الشيء اسمه

في ال Sensor Plane

(Sensor Plane) :- the place where the image is form.

Sensor Plane صلا الضوء و بسطت اي جسم على اذا قطع ال Sensor Plane بنشونه الصورة



Human Visual System center of Projection هو بقال بار

optic nerve

what are the classification of transformation categories :-

- 1- Projective
- 2- Affin
- 2- Similarity
- 4- Encludine

Any 3x3 non-singular matrix \rightarrow Projective

* لو اجب اضرب ال H باي constant و يساوي لغير ال يعطيني نفس ال H ليس ال

Since only ratios matte

Group :- عشان يكون عندي Group لازم يكون عندي

- 1- set of element
- 2- Defined operator (+, x)

$G = \{ (1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2), (2, 1, 3), (2, 3, 1), (3, 1, 2), (3, 2, 1) \}$

$(2, 3, 1) \circ (1, 2, 3) = (2, 3, 1)$

هون انه بناء على ترتيب الرقام في اول group لكي اجيب الجواب الثاني

$(1, 2, 3) \circ (3, 2, 1) = (3, 2, 1)$

به اجيب ال Identity (3, 2, 1)

$(3, 2, 1) \circ (3, 2, 1) = (1, 2, 3)$

لو طلبنا ال Inverse هو الي يعطيني ال Identity

ال Homogeneity يعتبر انه Group و ال Operator هو

(matrix vector multiplication)

$G(3)$ في ال $H = K * []$ لو كان عندي

$H_1 \in H, H_2 \in H, H_3 \in H$

$H_1 * H_2 \in H \rightarrow$ Closure

$H_1 * (H_2 * H_3) = (H_1 * H_2) * H_3$ ASSOCIATIVITY

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * H_1 = H_1$ Identity matrix

$H_1^{-1} * H_1 = H_1$ Inverse

كيفه فاشد ان ال H هو ال non-singular

Similarity

Shape and angles are preserved

2- distance they are not preserved

لانه يغير في Scaling

Euclidean

بمحافظة على المسافات كما ان الـ angle الذي يغير

بالـ Pure rotation هو الـ Euclidean

مثان هيك هو بتمتد الـ Orthogonal

$$T_{\text{Euclidean}} = \begin{bmatrix} R & \vec{E} \\ \vec{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

non-singular

$$\text{Affine} = \begin{bmatrix} A_{2 \times 2} & \vec{E} \\ \vec{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Similarity} = \begin{bmatrix} sR & \vec{E}_{2 \times 1} \\ \vec{0}_{1 \times 2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Euclidean} = \begin{bmatrix} R & \vec{E} \\ \vec{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1 = Dof ← orthogonal الزاوية

3 = Dof ← Euclidean

Euclidean → preserved distance

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

عندي هاي الـ matrix بدي اعرف اذا هي

orthogonal او orthornormal كيف بعين det(A)

او Affine

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = (2 \times 2) - (1 \times -1) = 4 + 1 = 5$$

بما انها 5 يعني $\det(A) \neq 1$ يعني orthognal يعني Similarity

orthogonal

$$\det(A) = 2 = 5$$

$$A^T A = I_{2 \times 2} \rightarrow \text{Identity matrix}$$

orthonormal

$$\det(A) = 1$$

$$A^T A = I_{2 \times 2}$$

to removing the distortion.

Requires knowing :-

1- distortion type (Projective, Affine

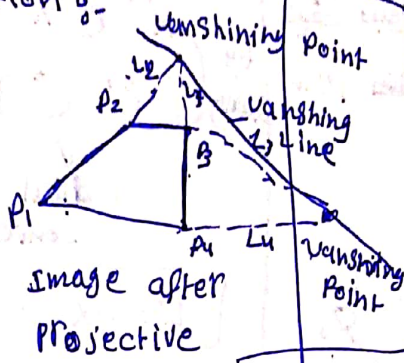
Similarity, Euclidean)

2- estimating corresponding Homography

how to remove distortion of



original Image



كيف بدى اثبت انه $H = \begin{bmatrix} 100 \\ 010 \\ L1 L2 L3 \end{bmatrix}$

هاي ال matrix التي بتحول Lv الى $L0$

$$\vec{L} = H^{-T} \vec{L}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} L1 \\ L2 \\ L3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\frac{L1}{L3} & -\frac{L2}{L3} & \frac{1}{L3} \end{bmatrix} = H^{-1}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{L1}{L3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{L2}{L3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{L3} \end{bmatrix} = H^{-T}$$

$$\vec{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -\frac{L1}{L3} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{L2}{L3} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{L3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L1 \\ L2 \\ L3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} L1 - L1 \\ L2 - L2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

صلاى لو تشوف بالصورة الاصلية في Parallel Line

لما على Projective بتلوا Parallel بتس فتلوا ال Line

يتقاطعو بال Point اسف Vanishing Point و ال Line

التي بمر بال Vanishing اسف Vanishing Point Line

* عشان اطلع ال Vanishing Line جاي Cross بين Product

ال Vanishing Point

$$L1 = P1 \times P3$$

$$L2 = P1 \times P2$$

$$L1 \times L2 = \text{vanishing Point}_1$$

$$L4 = P1 \times P4$$

$$L3 = P2 \times P3$$

$$L4 \times L3 = \text{vanishing Point}_2$$

$$\text{vanishing Point}_1 \times \text{vanishing Point}_2 = \text{vanishing Line (Lv)}$$

$$\vec{L}_v = \begin{bmatrix} L1 \\ L2 \\ L3 \end{bmatrix}$$

شو فائدة ال Vanishing Line

او كيف جاس Correction

بدى اعاد Transformation ال Ideal Line ← Vanishing Line

$$\begin{bmatrix} L1 \\ L2 \\ L3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

بدى الاتي H التي بتحول ال Lv الى $L0$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ L1 & L2 & L3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Projective to Affine}$$

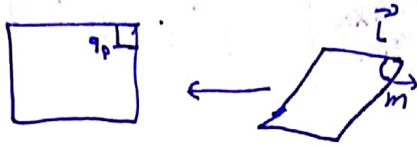
هاي ال H بقدر استخدم ال Point و ال Line و ال conic عشان احوالهم affine و projective

* صلاى لما ارجع ال Affine بكون عندي ال image مو محفوظة عشان ارجع ال image الاصلية بدى ارجع ال similarity

-: Similarity of Affine to conic

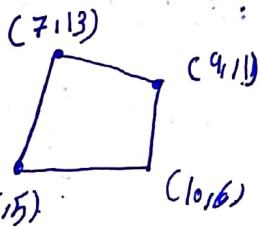
نظم الخطي ارجع الى angle لا يعلو

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\vec{l} \cdot \vec{m}}{|\vec{l}| |\vec{m}|}$$



$$\cos(\theta_0) = \frac{\vec{l} \cdot \vec{m}}{|\vec{l}| |\vec{m}|}$$

هذا نظم اوجد H الذي يرتقي $\cos(\theta) = \text{مع}$



نويدي اصوله من projective الى affine بنوعه

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ L_1 & L_2 & L_3 \end{bmatrix} = H \text{ و يستخدم } L \text{ الى } L(v)$$

~~Rectify~~ / Rectify \rightarrow Correction

How to relate the homography to $\cos(\theta)$:-

1-duality principle

* In HC points and line are duality

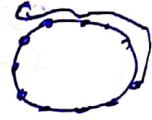
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Line } \vec{l} &= \underbrace{\vec{x}_1 \times \vec{x}_2}_{\text{Point}} \\ \text{Point } \vec{x} &= \underbrace{\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2}_{\text{Line}} \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \text{Line } \vec{l} &= \vec{x}_1 \times \vec{x}_2 \\ \text{Point } \vec{x} &= \vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2 \end{aligned}} \right\} \text{by duality}$$

From duality, we can get interesting geometric entities.

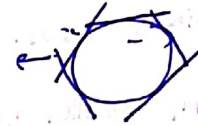
$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x}^T C \vec{x} &= 0 \\ \text{by duality } \vec{l}^T C^* \vec{l} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

dual conic point conic

$$\vec{l} = Cx$$



Line conic
tangent الى انحنى
Line



How a conic transform based on a given homography H?

$$C' = H^T C H^{-1}$$

How to represent C^* in HC :-

Recall $L = Cx \rightarrow \vec{x} = C^{-1} \vec{l}$

and $x^T C x = 0$

$$(C^{-1} \vec{l})^T C (C^{-1} \vec{l}) = 0$$

$$\vec{l}^T C^{-T} (C^{-1} \vec{l}) = 0$$

$$\vec{l}^T C^{-T} \vec{l} = 0$$

C is symmetric then $C = C^T$

$$\vec{l}^T C^{-1} \vec{l} = 0$$

$$\vec{l}^T C^* \vec{l} = 0 \quad \text{لواقتارنا مع}$$

$$C^* = C^{-1}$$

what about degenerate conic what will be the dual to it?

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \vec{l} \vec{m}^T + \vec{m} \vec{l}^T \\ C^* &= \vec{l} \vec{j}^T + \vec{j} \vec{l}^T \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} C &= \vec{l} \vec{m}^T + \vec{m} \vec{l}^T \\ C^* &= \vec{l} \vec{j}^T + \vec{j} \vec{l}^T \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{de line conic} \\ &\text{Line is dual to} \\ &\text{Point-U,U dual} \end{aligned}$$

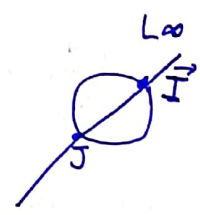
Apply duality dual point

$$C^* = \vec{I} \vec{J}^T + \vec{J} \vec{I}^T$$

Now what are the HC of the point \vec{I} and \vec{J} how to visualize C^* :-

it turned out that these point are very special. will call or refer to them as Circulat Points

Intersection of an circle in a plane with line L_∞



How to find \vec{I} and \vec{J} ?

Recall the Algebraic equation of a circle and substitute the homogenos coordinate of a point $\vec{X} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

بفرض $x_3 = 1$
 معاني الاعداد الرئيسية لل conic
 كيف اقلها لل circle لازم تتحقق عند $x_3 = 1$
 عدد $a = e$ و $b = 0$ و $d = 0$ و $e = 0$

$$ax_1^2 + bx_1x_2 + dx_1x_3 + ex_2x_3 + fx_3^2 = 0$$

عند $x_3 = 1$ يكون $x_3 = 1$ و $x_3 = 0$

$a = e$, $b = 0$, $d = 0$, $e = 0$ فبطلع
 Because of having $x_3 = 0$

$$x_1^2 - x_2^2 = 0$$

$$x_1^2 = x_2^2$$

$$x_1 = \pm \sqrt{x_2^2}$$

$$x_1 = \pm x_2$$

Imageher number

$$x_2 = \pm x_1$$

assum $x_1 = 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \pm i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{I} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ +i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \vec{J} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Now we can find the equation of dual degenerate conic

$$C^* = \vec{I} \vec{J}^T + \vec{J} \vec{I}^T$$

(by duality)

$$C_\infty^* = \vec{I} \vec{J}^T + \vec{J} \vec{I}^T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ +i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & +i & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -i & 0 \\ i & +1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & +i & 0 \\ -i & +1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$|x| = 1$$

$$C_\infty^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

dual degenerate conic

info
 1
 2

affine و projective remove انجان
 مع استخدام Vanishing Line

* انجان احوال affine و similarity و projective

دuality degenerate ~~conic~~ conic

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

How to visualize degenerate conic

by intersect the conic by plane

we visualize double conic (in a mile)

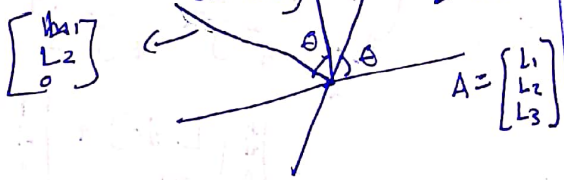
* degenerate conic

صلا كل ال Lines ال passing بال I و ال J
 degenerate مع ال conic

كيف يتوقع مع Affine و similarity مع صلا ال ال

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{\|\vec{A}\| \|\vec{B}\|}$$

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



هذا ال (lost coordinate) شو بأش على ال Line

$$ax + by + c = 0$$

g = c Intercept

تقاطع القطر مع ال y

صلاً بمتابلي لو اقدر العمودي على كل Line (B و A)

الزاوية بينهم = الزاوية بين B و A

العمودي (Q / P)

صلاً Q و P و ال C الهم س جف لقيم مرور ال origin

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{[L_1/L_2] \cdot [m_1/m_2]}{\sqrt{L_1^2+L_2^2} \cdot \sqrt{m_1^2+m_2^2}}$$

الذي صلاي اقدر انجان L3 = m3 = 0 هو ال normal vector

كيف بقرر احوال B و A و P و Q باستخدام

duality ال degenerate conic

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}}{\|\vec{A}\| \|\vec{B}\|} = \frac{\vec{L}^T \vec{m}}{\|\vec{L}\| \|\vec{m}\|}$$

$$\vec{A} = \vec{L} = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ L_3 \end{bmatrix}, \vec{B} = \vec{m} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

صلا يكون صلا

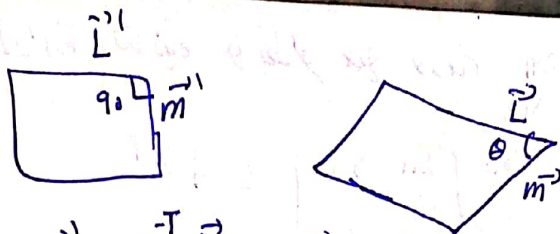
$$[L_1 \ L_2 \ L_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$L_1 m_1 + L_2 m_2$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \frac{\vec{L}^T C_{\infty} \vec{m}}{\sqrt{(\vec{L}^T C_{\infty} \vec{L}) (\vec{m}^T C_{\infty} \vec{m})}}$$

||L|| -> فار صلا normal

$$= \vec{L}^T \cdot \vec{L} = [L_1 \ L_2 \ L_3] \begin{bmatrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ L_3 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\vec{L}' = H^{-T} \vec{L} \rightarrow \vec{L} = H^T \vec{L}'$$

$$\vec{m}' = H^{-T} \vec{m} \rightarrow \vec{m} = H^T \vec{m}'$$

But how a conic transform?

$$C' = H^{-T} C H^{-1}$$

what about dual conic \rightarrow how it is transform?

$$C^{*'} = H C^* H^T$$

This also applies to dual degenerate conic

$$C_{\infty}^{*'} = H C_{\infty}^* H^T$$

$$C_{\infty}^* = H^{-1} C_{\infty}^{*'} H^{-T}$$

$$\cos(\theta) = \vec{L}'^T C_{\infty}^{*'} \vec{m}'$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$(H^T \vec{L}')^T \quad H^{-1} C_{\infty}^{*'} H^{-T} \quad H^T \vec{m}'$$

$$= \vec{L}'^T H H^{-1} C_{\infty}^{*'} H^{-T} H^T \vec{m}'$$

$$= \vec{L}'^T C_{\infty}^{*'} \vec{m}' = \cos(40)$$

$$\vec{L}'^T C_{\infty}^{*'} \vec{m}' = 0$$

صلا بالصورة التي فيها Affine عندني \vec{L} و \vec{m}

لواصل dot product بين \vec{L} و \vec{m} و اقدر اجيب

$\cos(\theta)$

لوا اكتبهم بالاسم dual degenerate conic

$$\vec{L}'^T C_{\infty}^{*'} \vec{m}' = 0$$

بجمع بعوض قيمتها

$$C_{\infty}^{*'} = H C_{\infty}^* H^T$$

$$\vec{L}'^T (H C_{\infty}^* H^T) \vec{m}' = 0$$

لذلك H هي التي تكون

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} A_{2x1} & \vec{E}_{2x1} \\ \vec{a}_{1x2} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C_{\infty}^* = \begin{bmatrix} I_{2x2} & \vec{0}_{2x1} \\ \vec{0}_{1x2} & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\delta_{11} \vec{L}'_1 \vec{m}'_1 + \delta_{12} (\vec{L}'_1 \vec{m}'_2 + \vec{L}'_2 \vec{m}'_1) + \delta_{22} \vec{L}'_2 \vec{m}'_2 = 0$$

$$S = A \cdot A^T = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\delta_{11} \neq \delta_{22} \quad \downarrow \text{Symmetric} \quad \delta_{12} = \delta_{21}$$

How many dof of S

$$\left. \begin{matrix} \delta_{11} \\ \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{22} \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow 2 \text{ dof}$$

δ_{22} (is pure dot) because only ratio matter

How many pair of line corresponding? 2 orthogonal line

$$L^T C^T m = 0$$

Transpos matrix
 Symmetric matrix يعني

$S = A A^T \rightarrow$ is a symmetric matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21} \quad \delta_{11} \neq \delta_{22}$$

unknown parameter = 3

$$\delta_{12} = \delta_{21}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \delta_{11} \\ \delta_{22} \end{matrix}$$

by only ratio matter. Dof = 2

$\vec{b}_{2 \times 1} \rightarrow$ ينظروا $\vec{0}$ لانه متباينون
 Affine transformation
 Similarity

$$\begin{pmatrix} L_1 & L_2 & L_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A A^T & \vec{0} \\ \vec{0}^T & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

حولنا $L_3 = 0$ حولنا m_3

$$\begin{pmatrix} L_1 & L_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{21} & \delta_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$\delta_{11} I_1^T m_1 + \delta_{12} (I_1^T m_1 + I_2^T m_2) + \delta_{22} I_2^T m_2 = 0$$

L_1 و $m_1 \rightarrow$ orthogonal
 90 degrees rotation
 $L_2 = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ L_3 \end{bmatrix}$
 m_1

تحت اعدادنا قدينا Dof 2 فاننا بحاجة لكوننا

need to identify another pair of

orthogonal lines

Because each orthogonal line gives us

1 equation

يطلع اعدادنا الثانية و يطلع منها قيمة δ_{12}

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} \delta_{11} & \delta_{12} \\ \delta_{12} & \delta_{22} \end{bmatrix} = A A^T$$

how to find A from S

A \rightarrow non-singular and positive definite

Positive definite scalar matrix
 لها ايجزات موجبة

$$\vec{x}_{1 \times 2}^T A \vec{x}_{2 \times 1} = \text{scalar}$$

لنا ايجزات موجبة
 يطلع ايجزات موجبة

و \det matrix يكون ايجزات موجبة

لانه A non-singular \rightarrow يكون ايجزات موجبة

$$A = V D V^T \quad \text{eigen value}$$

nonsingular $A = U D V^T$
 orthogonal $V = U$

$$A = U V^T V D V^T$$

Final Rotation \rightarrow Cances the Initial Rotation
 Scaling

we can ignore this part by simply assume it to be the similarity distortion

$A = VDVT$ لازم اعرف V و D
 عنك راجيب A

$S = AA^T = (VDVT)(VDVT) = VD^2VT$
 بتجيبهم من انا D

$A = A^T \rightarrow$ symmetric matrix

$= V \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2^2 \end{bmatrix} V^T$

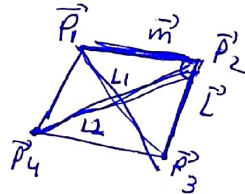
$D \rightarrow$ a diagonal matrix $\begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$A = \underbrace{V \sqrt{D^2} V^T}_{SVD}$
 من فلان SVD

Positive - definit :- $\det(A) > 0$
 Scaling بتعمل

Negative - definit :- $\det(A) < 0$
 Reflection او flipping بتعمل

لو اعلاني هاتك السؤال :-



لازم ايجب ~~two~~ corresponding line

Equation \vec{m} و \vec{l} بتبين

$L_1 \text{ و } L_2$

عناك ايجب $(\vec{P}_2 \times \vec{P}_3)$ و $(\vec{P}_1 \times \vec{P}_2)$

$(\vec{P}_2 \times \vec{P}_4)$ L_2 و $(\vec{P}_1 \times \vec{P}_3)$ L_1

س) \vec{m} و \vec{l} بتبين two equation

و A بتبين انا

$H = \begin{bmatrix} A & \vec{0} \\ \vec{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

orthogonal

Rotation,
Scaling

$\det(A) = s$

Scaling $\det(A) \neq 1$

$AA^T = s^2 I_{2 \times 2}$

$\begin{bmatrix} s & 0 \\ 0 & s \end{bmatrix}$

Dof = 2

$s \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$

orthonormal

Rotation

$\det(A) = 1$

$AA^T = I_{2 \times 2}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Dof = 1

$\begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & \sin(\theta) \\ -\sin(\theta) & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$

3D:-

How can we capture world using 3D camera?

Examples of 3D camera

3D camera → give 3D geometric entities → 3D جغرافي و هندسي

→ كيف بتقدر تطلع 3D geometric

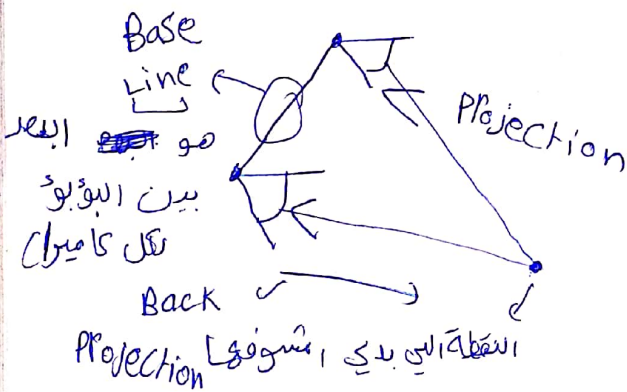
Recall Human Visual System
الاشياء التي امامنا بتكون 3D

How/why we see 3D Image?
because we have two eyes

عشان هيك اننا بدي ايجور اشياء و بتطلع 3D
بدي اول اثنين camera
at Least Two camera

more general we need at least one camera and additional sensor: IR, Lese, Another camera

two camera



عشان اننا بتطلع 3D Projection
عشان كل كاميرا بتطلع Back Projection

What is the Back Projection of a Point in 3D?

Line

3D Projection بتطلع 2D

عشان اننا بتطلع Back Projection

عشان كل كاميرا بتطلع 2 camera
بتطلع 2 Lines
بتطلع بتطلع 2 Lines

List the 3D geometric entities around us?

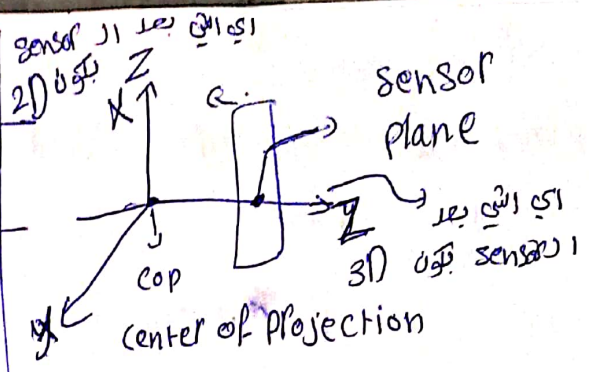
- 1- Points
- 2- Lines
- 3- Planes
- 4- Spheres, ellipsoids, others
- Quadratics

what about 2D geometric entities?

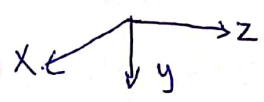
- 1- Point
- 2- Lines
- 3- Conics

	2D	3D
Homography	3x3 matrix.	

	2D	3D
Homography	3x3 matrix	4x4 matrix
Point	$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ $x_1 = \frac{x}{x_3}$ $x_2 = \frac{y}{x_3}$	(x, y, z) $x_1 = \frac{x}{x_4}$ $x_2 = \frac{y}{x_4}$ $x_3 = \frac{z}{x_4}$ $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$
التحويل	2D بنقطة 3D الى النقطة	3D بنقطة 4D الى النقطة
	3D الى 3D بنقطة Line الى 3D بنقطة	
Point	$\vec{x} = H \vec{X}$ $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix}$ كيف بنقطة النقطة	$\vec{X} = H_{4x4} \vec{X}$ $\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$



لوبيك اعمل Rotation على Z

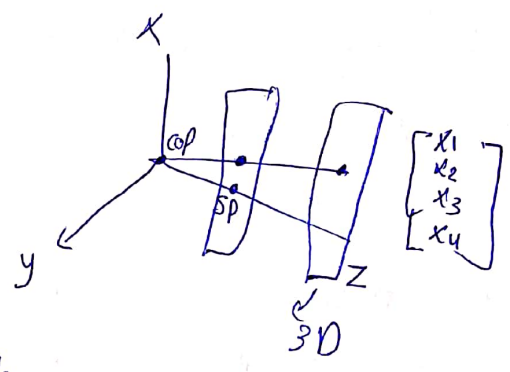


لوبيك اعمل Rotation على Z



Homography $\rightarrow H_{3x4} \rightarrow$

- Projective
- Affine
- similarity
- Euclidean



What the different between ideal point and vanishing point?

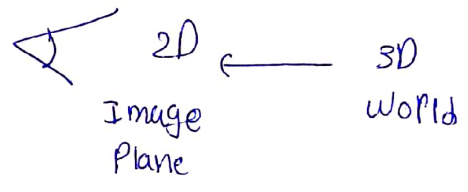
ideal point \rightarrow point at infinity ∞

vanishing point \rightarrow point existing in the image

ideal point in 3D \rightarrow

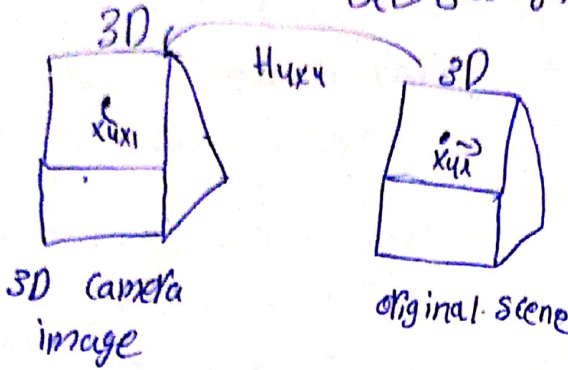
$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

نقطة التلاقي بتأخر ال 3D ونقطة ال map ال 2D



عشان انشوف النقطة اللى موجودة على ال 3D لازم نروح على cop ونقطع ال sp بمكان المكان اللى بنقطة فيه بتكون الصورة ال 2D

نقطة تمثل كل السطح 3D باستخدام 3D camera
 3D camera image



$\vec{x}'_{4x1} = H \vec{x}_{4x1}$ where (x', x) is a correspond points

Recall in 2D in the equation of point \vec{x} to reside on a line \vec{L}

$\vec{L}^T \vec{x} = 0$ or $\vec{x}^T \vec{L} = 0$
 by duality

* In 2D Point and Line are dual

* In 3D Point and Plane are dual

For a point \vec{x} in 3D to reside on a plane $\vec{\pi}$ it must satisfy the following homogeneous equation:-

* Any plane $\vec{\pi}$ must have a normal vector \vec{n} (normal vector) (\vec{n}) :-

cosine angles relative to the x, y and z major axes + perpendicular distance to the origin along the normal vector \vec{n}

distance / \cos angle
 $d = \text{Dof of Plane}$

مزايا الطيار لها 3 angle :-
 1- Roll axis 2- Pitch axis 3- yaw angle

$\vec{\pi} = \begin{bmatrix} \pi_1 \\ \pi_2 \\ \pi_3 \\ \pi_4 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{x}_{4x1} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix}$ ← طرح نسوية

$\pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3 \rightarrow$ capture \rightarrow cosine direction

$\pi_4 \rightarrow$ capture distance

$\vec{\pi}^T \vec{x} = 0$ or $\vec{x}^T \vec{\pi} = 0$

by duality

$\vec{x} = (x, y, z)^T$ لو كانت عندي هاي السطحة

$\vec{x}^T \cdot \vec{n} = d$
 normal vector distance

* السطحة تكون موجودة على Plane

$\vec{n} = (n_x, n_y, n_z) \rightarrow$ cosine angle

$\vec{x}^T \cdot \vec{n} = d$ لو ابعدي الطيار

$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_x \\ n_y \\ n_z \end{bmatrix} = d = 0$ قطع صيغ

$x \pi_1 + y \pi_2 + z \pi_3 - \pi_4 = 0$

$\pi_1 x + \pi_2 y + \pi_3 z - \pi_4 = 0$

$\begin{bmatrix} \pi_1 & \pi_2 & \pi_3 & \pi_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$

$\vec{\pi}^T \vec{x} = a$

$$d = \frac{\pi_4}{\sqrt{\pi_1^2 + \pi_2^2 + \pi_3^2}}$$

دو خطی واحدی کو
(1) قیاس کرنے

Euler angles α Pitch / yaw / Roll

Yaw \rightarrow around z axis

Pitch \rightarrow y - axis

Roll \rightarrow x - axis

$[\pi_1 \pi_2 \pi_3 \pi_4]^T \rightarrow$ Homogeneous Coordinates for plane

what is the pay of HC
In 2D

3D.

Intersection between

L_1, L_2

$$\vec{x} = \vec{L}_1 \times \vec{L}_2$$

$$\vec{x} = x_1 \times x_2$$

3- Tangent Line is given

$$\vec{L} = C \vec{x}$$

cone

$$\vec{x}^T C \vec{x} = 0$$

is hyperbola

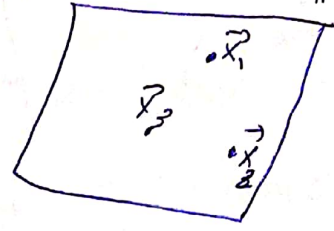
conic

Recall How many points are
needed in 2D to define a line

Two point / Points and
Line dual

How many Point in 3D needed
to define a Plane?

3 collinear Points $\vec{\pi}$
non-



Plane π is defined by x_3 and x_2 and x_1 are in it

$$\vec{x}_1^T \pi = 0$$

$$\vec{x}_2^T \pi = 0 \quad / \quad \vec{x}_3^T \pi = 0$$

can we group and write such equations
as a matrix. vector multiplication.

yes

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{x}_1^T \\ \vec{x}_2^T \\ \vec{x}_3^T \end{bmatrix} \vec{\pi} = \vec{0}$$

3×4

$$A \vec{\pi} = \vec{0}$$

equation of the plane. Joining
containing the points $\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_3$
is the null space of matrix

یہی وہی $\vec{\pi}$ ہے جو $\vec{x}_1, \vec{x}_2, \vec{x}_3$ کے
null space میں ہے اور یہی وہی
plane ہے جس کا
matrix A

what if we apply duality principle

$$\begin{bmatrix} \vec{\pi}_1^T \\ \vec{\pi}_2^T \\ \vec{\pi}_3^T \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} = \vec{0}$$

3×4

What does it mean $\vec{\pi}_1, \vec{\pi}_2, \vec{\pi}_3$

$\vec{x} \times x_1 \rightarrow$ Intersection point of
3 plane $\vec{\pi}_1, \vec{\pi}_2, \vec{\pi}_3$

Plane الى ∞ \rightarrow Plane
 بالنقطة التي موجود ∞ \rightarrow Plane

2D	3D
How a Plane $\vec{\pi}$ transform \circ -	How Line transform \circ -
$\vec{\pi}' = H^{-T} \vec{\pi}$	$\vec{l}' = H^{-T} \vec{l}$

في 2D \rightarrow Line \rightarrow في 3D \rightarrow Plane

Recall $\vec{x}' = H \vec{x}$

the $\vec{x} = H^{-1} \vec{x}'$

Recall $\vec{\pi}^T \vec{x} = 0$

$\vec{\pi}'^T \vec{x}' = 0$

$\vec{\pi}'^T (H^{-1} \vec{x}') = 0$

\vec{x} عوضنا مكان \vec{x}'

لو اقران المعادلتين مع بعض

$\vec{\pi}'^T = \vec{\pi}^T H^{-1}$ ربح الاقصى انه

$\vec{\pi} = H^{-T} \vec{\pi}'$ لو افسد $\vec{\pi}$ للكل

$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$ Plane at ∞ / $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$ Line at ∞

Line and Point are dual at 2D, Plane and Point are dual at 3D.

Representing Line in 3D using HC :-

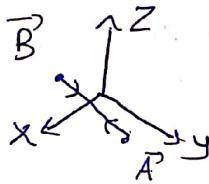
Recall to have a line we need at least two points.

Assume the points are \vec{A} and $\vec{B} \in HC$

How many DoF of \vec{A} in 3D = 3

How many DoF of \vec{B} in 3D = 3

Two point \vec{A} and \vec{B} Line \rightarrow 6 DoF
 Line DoF = 6 - 2 = 4



Line DoF = 6 - 2 = 4

Points on the line are invariant to translation. This helps in reducing the number of DoF of line from 6 to 4.

4 coordinates of line in 3D, 5 coordinates in Physical space.

* 4 DoF in Physical \rightarrow 5 in HC

4 coordinates of plane and point in HC

Point 3 in Physical \rightarrow 4 in HC

Plane 4 in Physical \rightarrow 4 in HC

Line and Plane are dual at 3D. 5 coordinates in HC.

LER^4 In Physical

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ L_3 \\ L_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

LER^5 In HC

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ L_3 \\ L_4 \\ L_5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Point $\in R^3$ In Physical

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

Point $\in R^4$ In HC

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ w \end{bmatrix}$$

Plane $\in R^4$ In Physical

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi_1 \\ \pi_2 \\ \pi_3 \\ \pi_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Plane $\in R^4$ In HC

$$\begin{bmatrix} \pi_1 \\ \pi_2 \\ \pi_3 \\ \pi_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Is $\begin{bmatrix} L_1 \\ L_2 \\ L_3 \\ L_4 \\ L_5 \end{bmatrix}$ consistent with HC of point and plane in 3D?
 No, solutions

* Solutions to make it compatible?

Several Representation of a Line :-

- 1- span of two vectors (Points of Plane)
- 2- Plucker - coordinate
- 3- Plucker - matrix

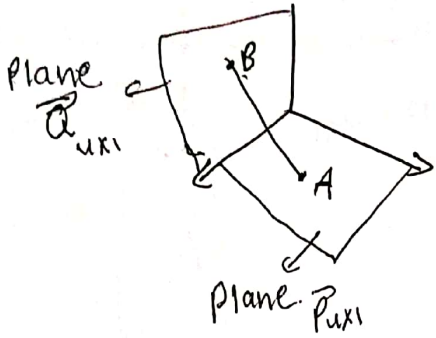
* underdetermined - systems -

of unknowns ~~less~~ more than equations

* overdetermined - systems -

of equations more than unknowns

Line of a vector span :-



* لو كان عندي نقطتين A و B موجودين في Plane (P) و B موجودين في Plane (Q) :-

فـ لو بدني الخط عن الـ Line الـي يمر بـ A و B :-
 باستخدام طريقة Line as a span of two vectors (Point (A and B)) :-

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{A}^T \\ A_{1 \times 4} \\ \vec{B}^T \\ B_{1 \times 4} \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 4}$$

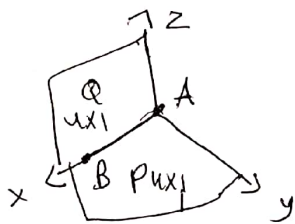
هذا كاي الـ matrix الـي الـ overdetermined او underdetermined :-

underdetermined matrix

لأن عدد الـ equation = 2 و عدد الـ unknowns = 4

$$\# \text{ unknowns} > \# \text{ equations}$$

$$\text{Size of null space} = 4 - 2 = 2$$



لو كانت عندي

$$\vec{A}^T P = 0, \vec{A}^T Q = 0 / \vec{B}^T P = 0 / \vec{B}^T Q = 0$$

هذا الـ Line هاد الـي يعتبر Line يمر بنقطتين او يعتبر ناتج عن تقاطع الـ Planes :-

هذا A واقعة في Plane Q و في الـ Plane P

$$\vec{A}^T P = 0 / \vec{A}^T Q = 0$$

$$\vec{B}^T P = 0 / \vec{B}^T Q = 0 \leftarrow B \text{ نفس الشيء}$$

* هذا لو بدني الخط الـي الـ span with a line و plane :-

لو بدني الخط الـي الـ duality و points الـي الـ Planes :-

$$W^* = \begin{bmatrix} P^T \\ Q^T \end{bmatrix}$$

لو العلاقة بين W و W* :-

$$W W^* = \begin{bmatrix} A^T \\ B^T \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P^T \\ Q^T \end{bmatrix} = \text{outer of Product}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} A^T P & A^T Q \\ B^T P & B^T Q \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

W* -> size of null space = 2

Do the null space of W and W* means anything to us?

Let this be the null space vector we looking for :-
 $W_{2 \times 4} P_{4 \times 1} = 0 \rightarrow$ ليس في الـ null space الـ matrix الـي الـ variables الـي الـ same

Yes, when we use W the null space means plane, when we use W* the null space means points A, B

Expe-

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

عندي two points -

$$W = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

بدنا نصيب ان null space

size of null space = 2

null space = 0

$$Q =$$

class of null space

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

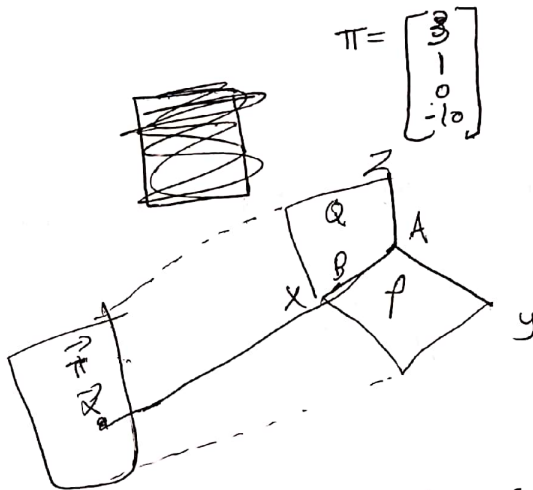
$$\begin{bmatrix} P^T \\ Q^T \\ \pi^T \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 0 & -10 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ x_4 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{234} \\ -D_{134} \\ D_{124} \\ -D_{123} \end{bmatrix}$$

* لا نقطة في امو ان عندي two plane بقدرت
 خذنا ابيح point two التي واتصيت على ال plane
 كيف من خلال ابيح ان null space
 $W^* = \begin{bmatrix} P^T \\ Q^T \end{bmatrix}$
 وانذا كان بيدي ابيح ان two plane هو عبارة
 عن ال null space
 $W = \begin{bmatrix} A^T \\ Q^T \end{bmatrix}$ ← W ~~point~~

تأمل في الاسوال اعطاني كان لياك ال plane



اسوال طالب انه ابيح هار ال line التي نتيج
 A و B وبين ان يتقاطع ال Plane π

* هذا طريقة العمل انه لو امو ال plane بصير عندي
 Plane π (P, Q, π) لو امو ال nullspace ال
 ال تساوي النقطة x

$$\begin{bmatrix} P^T \\ Q^T \\ \pi^T \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} = 0$$

كيف بيدي ابيح P و Q عادي ان مني نقطتين A و B
 هذون النقطتين بقدرت خذنا ابيح P و Q باض
 ال null space لنتقنين بطلع عندي P و Q

Line with Plucker matrix

انه لو كان عندي two point ال
 عن ال plane بالطريقة التالية

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{A} & \vec{B} \\ \langle \vec{A}, \vec{A} \rangle & \langle \vec{B}, \vec{B} \rangle \\ \langle \vec{A}, \vec{B} \rangle & \langle \vec{B}, \vec{A} \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

outer product matrix

$$\text{Rank} = 1$$

ال matrix ال size هو 4x4
 و ال determinant
 Singular ← matrix ال
 ال matrix ال size هو 4x4
 Singular ← matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

عشان اطلع L فيك بطلع $L = A \cdot B^T - B \cdot A^T$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & A_1 - B_1 \\ -\det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & 0 & \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & B_2 - B_2 \\ -\det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & \det \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & 0 & A_3 - B_3 \\ B_1 - A_1 & B_2 - A_2 & B_3 - A_3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Plucker coordinates:-

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 \\ -s_1 & 0 & s_4 & s_5 \\ -s_2 & -s_4 & 0 & s_6 \\ -s_3 & -s_5 & -s_6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$L = \begin{bmatrix} s_1 \\ s_2 \\ s_3 \\ s_4 \\ s_5 \\ s_6 \end{bmatrix}$ How dof of L = 6
 كيف بتقدر تتلصك
 $\det(L) = 0$
 Dof = 5
 only ratio mater Dof = 4

$$\det(L) = s_1 s_6 + s_2 s_5 + s_3 s_4 = 0$$

لو كان عندك نقطة وكان عندك Line

بقدر اعرف معادلة ال Plane الي بتعبره



$$\pi = L^* x \rightarrow \text{Plucker matrix}$$

How Line transform:-

$$L' = H L H^T$$

Quadratics:-

$$X^T Q X = 0 \quad \leftarrow \text{Conic}$$

$\begin{matrix} 1 \times 4 & 4 \times 4 & 4 \times 1 \\ & & 1 \times 1 \end{matrix}$

عشان اعرف اذا هياي النقطة واقعة على ال Quadric او لا بيوضها بالمعادلة الي فوق اذا جابت غير بتكون واقعة اذا لا بتكون واقعة.

$$Q' = H^{-T} Q H^{-1}$$

How Transform:-

Conic ال

Quadratic:- 1-sphere 2-ellipsoid ...

Any 4x4 matrix whose rank = 4 and non-singular \rightarrow degenerate Quadric

degenerate Quadric \rightarrow Rank < 4
 singular $\det(Q) = 0$ / Symmetric

tangent ال Conic كان عندك Line

$$L = C X$$

tangent ال Quadric ال Plane

$$\pi = Q X$$

by duality \rightarrow

$$\begin{array}{l} \vec{x}^T C \vec{x} = 0 \\ \text{duality} \\ \vec{l}^T C^{-1} \vec{l} = 0 \end{array} \left| \begin{array}{l} \text{Point Quadric} \\ \vec{x}^T Q \vec{x} = 0 \\ \vec{l}^T Q^{-1} \vec{l} = 0 \\ \downarrow \\ Q^* \text{ dual Quadrics} \end{array} \right.$$

How conic dual conic transform?

$$C' = H^{-T} C H^{-1}$$

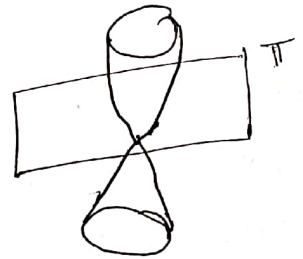
$$C^* = H C^* H^T$$

How a Quadrics, dual Quadrics transform?

$$Q' = H^{-T} Q H^{-1}$$

$$Q^* = H Q^* H^T$$

Recall: How we obtained a conic geometric entities?



double cone is a Quadrics

$$C = \begin{matrix} M^T & Q & M \\ 3 \times 3 & 4 \times 4 & 4 \times 3 \end{matrix}$$

But what is M?

$\Pi = [a \ b \ c \ d]^T$ plane

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} -b/a & -c/a & -d/a \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Absolute conic: its important is very much similar to the important of circular point.

dual degenerate circular point conic

$$C_{\infty}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

used in our analysis, where we derived the Rectification Homography from affine to similarity

Absolute conic: will be very useful tool in camera calibration

determine intrinsic and extrinsic camera parameters

* dual quadric $Q^* = \Omega_{\infty}^* \rightarrow$ located at infinity

$$-\Omega_{\infty}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Absolute dual quadric

this is a quadric if we intersect with plane at ∞ the result

Let us take a conic since we have I, J circular point

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, J = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

if we have quadric Q and intersect it with plane at ∞ Ω_{∞} .

The result will be an absolute conic

absolute conic $\Omega_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

3D dual degenerate conic 2D dual * conic

• dual degenerate conic quadric

Absolute conic (Ω_{∞}) is Intersection of sphere with plane at ∞

$\Omega_{\infty} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$M = \begin{bmatrix} -b/a & -c/a & -d/a \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ ← M زوج *
 A b c

$M = [A \ b \ c]$

A, b, c → non-collinear point at plane

~~$x = uA + vB + wC$~~
 $\vec{x} = uA + vB + wC$

$M_{3 \times 4} = \begin{bmatrix} A & B & C \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \end{bmatrix}$ $\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \vec{p}_{3 \times 1}$

$\vec{x}_{4 \times 1} = M_{4 \times 3} \vec{p}_{3 \times 1}$

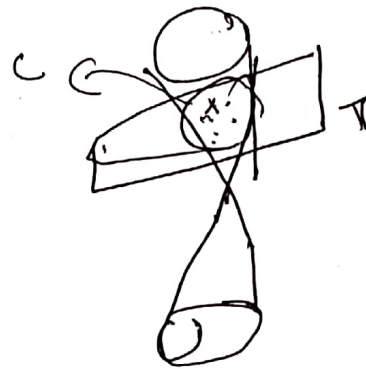
Recall the equation of a quadric Q. $\vec{x}^T Q \vec{x} = 0$

assume \vec{x} exist on the quadric

$(M_{4 \times 3} P_{3 \times 1})^T Q_{4 \times 4} (M_{4 \times 3} P_{3 \times 1}) = 0$

$\vec{p}_{3 \times 1}^T \underbrace{M^T Q M}_{C_{3 \times 3}} \vec{p}_{3 \times 1} = 0$

$C_{3 \times 3} = M^T_{3 \times 4} Q_{4 \times 4} M_{4 \times 3}$



Conic \cap Plane \rightarrow Absolute Conic Ω_{∞}

Prove $Q^{-1} = H^{-T} Q H^{-1}$

$x = H^{-1} x' \leftarrow x' = Hx$ ملا كندى

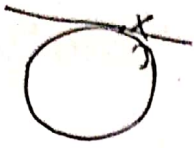
$x^T Q x = 0$

$(H^{-1} x')^T Q (H^{-1} x') = 0$

$x'^T H^T Q H^{-1} x' = 0$

$Q' = H^{-T} Q H^{-1}$ بتقارن بتلافى

Recall how we derived the tangent line for a conic C at a parameter point \vec{x}



$$\begin{array}{l|l} \vec{l}^T \vec{x} = 0 & L = Cx \\ x^T C x = 0 & (Cx)^T \vec{x} = 0 \\ \text{Symmetric } C = C^T & \leftarrow x^T C^T \vec{x} = 0 \neq \end{array}$$

* Show that dual Quadric Q^* homogeneous equation is give by Q^{-1} :-

Recall $\vec{x}^T Q \vec{x} = 0$
by duality

$$\vec{\pi}^T Q^* \vec{\pi} = 0$$

$$L = Qx \rightarrow x = Q^{-1}L$$

Substitution

$$(Q^{-1}L)^T Q (Q^{-1}L) = 0$$

$$L^T Q^{-T} Q Q^{-1} L = 0$$

$$Q^T = Q \quad L^T Q^{-1} L = 0$$

$$\# Q^* = Q^{-1}$$

$$\pi = Qx$$

Show the equation of a tangent plane $\pi = Qx$

$$\pi^T x = 0$$

$$x^T Q x = 0$$

Substitution π in $\pi^T x = 0$

$$(Qx)^T x = 0 \rightarrow x^T Q^T x = 0$$

Q is symmetric then $Q^T = Q$

$$x^T Q x = 0 \neq$$

derive how a dual Quadric transform

$$Q^* \xrightarrow{H} Q^{*1}$$

$$\pi^T Q^* \pi = 0 \quad (1) \quad \pi'^T Q^{*1} \pi' = 0 \quad (2)$$

Recall how a plane π transforms.

$$\pi'^1 = H^T \pi \rightarrow \pi' = H^T \pi^1 \rightarrow (3)$$

Substitute (3) in (2)

$$(H^T \pi^1)^T Q^* (H^T \pi^1) = 0$$

$$\pi'^T H Q^* H^T \pi^1 = 0$$

$$Q^{*1} = H Q^* H^T$$

Recall when we applied the duality principle to the point conic?

$$x^T C x = 0$$

by duality

$$L^T C^* L = 0$$

where $L = Cx \rightarrow x = C^{-1}L$

~~$$L^T C L = 0$$~~

$$(C^{-1}L)^T C (C^{-1}L) = 0$$

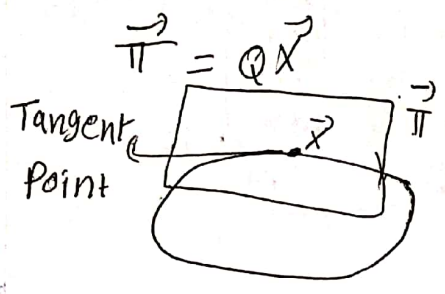
$$L^T C^{-T} C^{-1} L = 0 \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{l} L^T C^{-T} L = 0 \\ C = C^T \\ L^T C^{-1} L = 0 \\ \# - C^{-1} \end{array}$$

	2D	3D
	$H = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \vec{A} & \vec{E} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \vec{v}^T & \vec{u}_j & 3 \times 3 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$	$H = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \vec{A}_{3 \times 3} & \vec{E}_{2 \times 1} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} h_{11} & h_{12} & h_{13} & h_{14} \\ h_{21} & h_{22} & h_{23} & h_{24} \\ h_{31} & h_{32} & h_{33} & h_{34} \\ h_{41} & h_{42} & h_{43} & h_{44} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \vec{v}^T_{1 \times 3} & \vec{u}_{1 \times 1} & 4 \times 4 \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$
Projective	Dof = 8, conditions:- A is non singular matrix. Rank=3 Straight Line stay straight	Dof = 15, conditions:- H is non singular Invariants:- straight line stay straight
Affine	Dof = 6 condition:- A is non singular matrix, $\vec{v}^T \neq 0, \vec{u} = 1$ Parallel Line stay parallel	Dof = 12 condition:- A is non-singular $\vec{v}^T = [0 \ 0 \ 0]$ $\vec{u} = 1$ parallel plane stay parallel
similarity	Dof = 4 condition:- A is orthogonal Preserved angle $A A^T = \lambda^2 I$ / $\lambda \rightarrow$ isotropic scaling	Dof = 7 \rightarrow 3 Rotation / 1 ISOTROPIC scaling condition:- A is orthogonal $A^T A = \lambda^2 I$ same 2D
Eucledian	Dof = 3 condition:- A is orthogonal Preserved distance $A A^T = I$	Dof = 6 \rightarrow 3 Rotation condition:- A is orthonormal $A^T A = I$ / same 2D
	Pure Affine = Affine - Similarity $= 6 - 4 = 2$	Pure Affine disturbance \rightarrow $=$ Affine - Similarity $= 12 - 7 = 5$ differential effect \rightarrow different scaling on different direction Exp:- compression + stretching

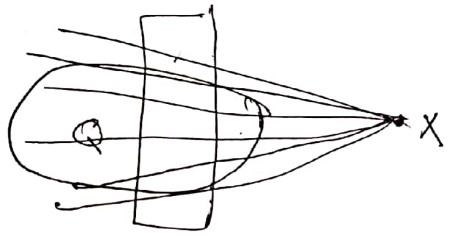
Isotropic scaling :- either zoom in or zoom out

Recall the tangent plane - π
 Homogeneous equation:-



Now what if \vec{x} was not a perimeter point on Q.

for example \vec{x} was outside Q
 In this can we still have a valid meaning of $Q\vec{x}$:- yes



تangent line
 Line

Quadric polar plane

we shall refer to this entity as
 Polar plane

compare it with tangent plane
 $Q\vec{x}$

tangent plane \rightarrow x exist in Q

polar plane \rightarrow x outside Q

conic \parallel Polar Line
 وبنفس الطريقة على Line

The Absolute conic :-
 is the intersection of any sphere with plane at ∞ .

circular point :- Intersection of any circle with line at ∞ .

$$\Omega_{\infty} = I_{3 \times 3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 0 \quad \vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3] \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Conic equation
 $-\Omega_{\infty}$

absolute dual quadric

$$\Omega_{\infty}^* = \begin{bmatrix} I_{3 \times 3} & \vec{0}_{3 \times 1} \\ \vec{0}_{1 \times 3} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

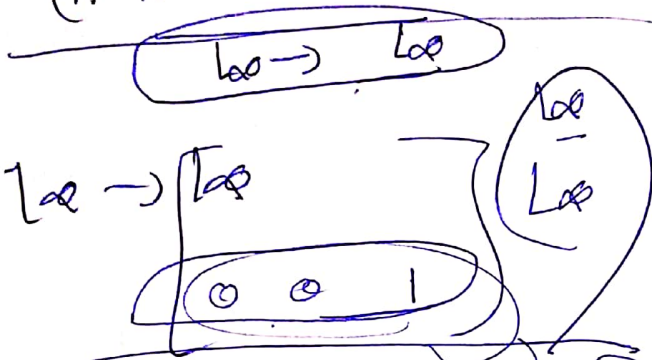
$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

$$ax^2 + bxy + cy^2 + dx + ey + f = 0$$

$$\frac{x^T C x = 0}{x = H^{-1} x'}$$

$$A B x \begin{pmatrix} h \\ g \\ c \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

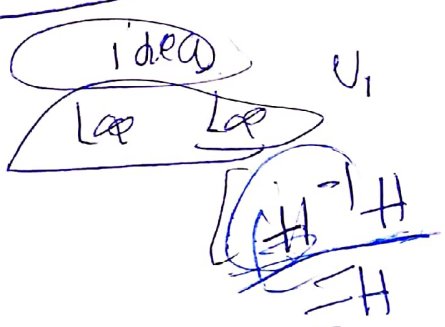
$$(H^{-1} x')$$



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

$u_1 = 0$

$u_1 \cdot 0 =$



$$H = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ L_1 & L_2 & L_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$A = K^* R^1 K^{-1}$$

$$P = K^1 R^1 (R^1 R^1)^{-1} P$$

~~A~~

$$H = K^1 K^1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ L_1 & L_2 & L_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C^* = I \quad I^T \rightarrow I^T$$

$$A A^T$$

$$\underline{\lambda = -2} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -4 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_1 - x_2 = 0 \quad x_1 = x_2$$

$$x_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ -1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + 4x_2 = 0 \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$x_1 = -4x_2$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{4} \quad \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{4} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \downarrow$$

$$\underline{X^A = H X} \quad X = H^{-1} X^A$$

$$L^T X^A = 0 \quad / \quad L^T X = 0$$

$$L = H^{-T} L^T \quad X^T L = 0$$

$$L^T X^A = 0 \quad X^T L = 0$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \times \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\uparrow (0) - \uparrow (0-1) + R(0)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad y=0$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} a & b/2 & d/2 \\ b/2 & c & e/2 \\ d/2 & e/2 & f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} a & b/2 & d/2 \\ b/2 & c & e/2 \\ d/2 & e/2 & f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{X}^T C \vec{X} = 0$$

$$C^A = H^{-T} C H^{-1}$$

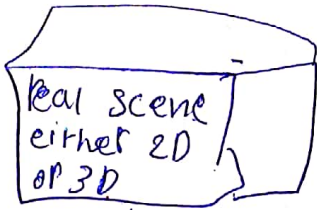
$$C_{3 \times 3} = [M^T + M L^T]$$

$$L = e X$$

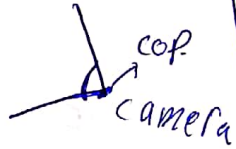
$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b/2 & d/2 \\ b/2 & c & e/2 \\ d/2 & e/2 & f \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ax^2 + cy^2 + bxy + dx + ey + f = 0$$

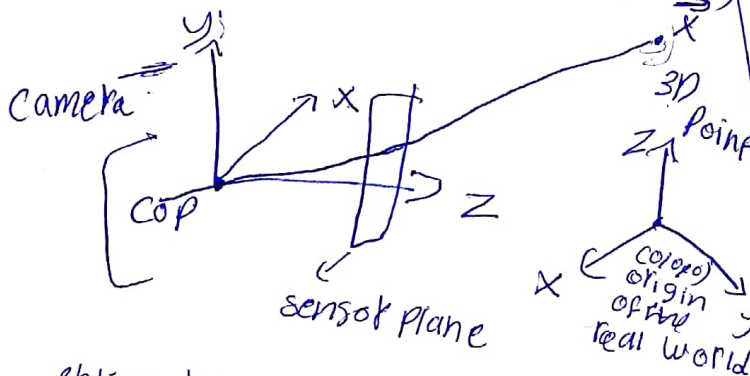
Camera Models :-



3D scene



We capture 3D scene using 3D camera



مركز انقطة العالم الحقيقي
center of projection
مركز انقطة المستوي الحساس
center of sensor plane

Coordinate Frame Camera و Coordinate Frame

مركز العالم الحقيقي يكون 3D والصور
التي نتخذها من الكاميرا تكون 2D
استطاعنا ان نجعل 3D:3D mapping

وحدات mapping بتكون
1-Rotation 2-Translation
(pure rotation) → 6 Dof

لبنه 6 Dof ← mapping
Pure rotation → 3-Euler angles
(yaw, pitch, roll) Angles → 3 Dof

Translation :- 3 component
Ex, Ey, Ez (3 Dof.)

مركز انقطة العالم الحقيقي
center of projection
مركز انقطة المستوي الحساس
center of sensor plane

صورة او Image بتكون 3D (World Frame)
او 3D (Camera Frame) ← بتكون 2D
(Sensor Plane)
او Capture 2D Image

* we have different model for this
entire mapping known camera
mapping. → الشرح الي فوق

Forward Projection :-

3D → 2D ← انتقال من 3D الى 2D

* can we go from 2D to 3D?

* كويلت 2D الى 3D اسم الـ Backward Projection

Backward Projection

* sensor plane → الصورة

3D camera ← اسويان 2D يعني من 3D الى 2D

3D World

Ans: yes, under certain constraints

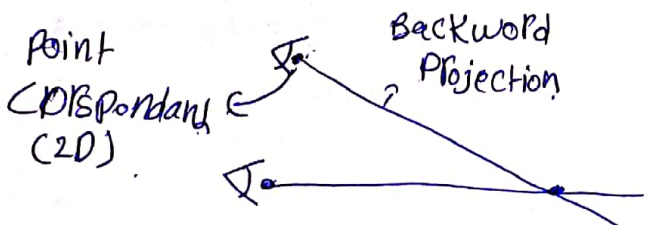
Exp: having an Stereo camera

لو كان عندي نقطة X وبيدي اسويان وزمن
يعني Forward Projection على السين والكاميرا
مركز انقطة العالم الحقيقي

كل انقطة في الامتداد العالم الحقيقي
Projection

هذه النقطة التي على السين والكاميرا

لو اصبحت Line في العالم الحقيقي
Backward Projection



2D (CDBPondang) Point (CDBPondang) Point

Two Lines Backward Projection
 Two Lines 3D

* Kinect sensor \rightarrow IR + 2D RGB sensor
 (Backward Projection)

~~Star~~

* 2D to 3D Information

Kinect sensor

3D Reconstruction \rightarrow Backward Projection

* if you can scan scene you can reconstruct

3D model

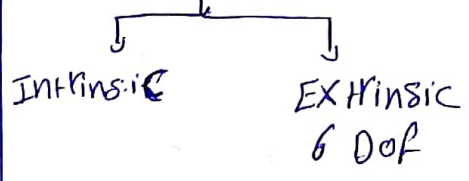
~~Star~~

Structure from motion using a series of 2D Images

* View of 2D to 3D Homography

* 2D to 3D

camera matrix



Extrinsic \rightarrow world to camera
 6 DOF

Intrinsic \rightarrow camera model
 5 DOF

* world to camera matrix

$$\vec{x}_{camera} = \begin{bmatrix} R_{3 \times 3} & E_{3 \times 1} \\ \vec{0}_{1 \times 3} & \phi \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_{world}$$

Rotation Translation

camera frame coordinate

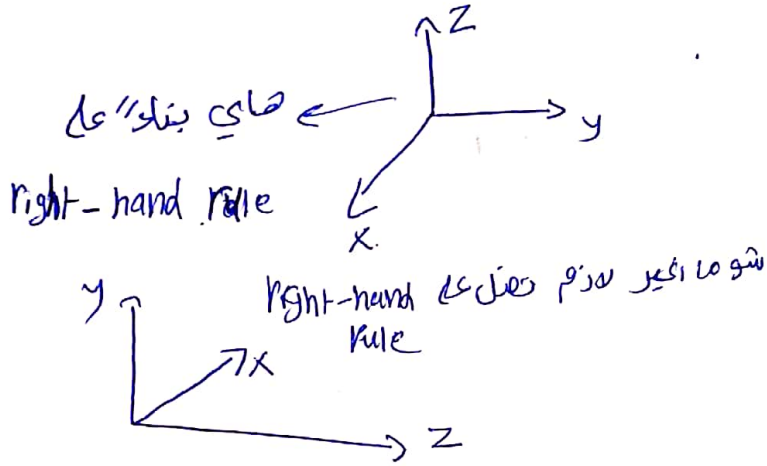
$$\vec{x}_{image\ plane} = \begin{bmatrix} K \\ \vec{0}_{1 \times 3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{3 \times 3} & E_{3 \times 1} \\ \vec{0}_{1 \times 3} & \phi \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_{world}$$

Intrinsic Extrinsic matrix

central projection:

لازم اني اكتب بي اسوف عن الكاميرا او
 على ال sensor plane لزوم يتقاطع مع ال central
 Projection

general projective camera models:-



* Intrinsic Parameters:-

$$\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} = K_{3 \times 3} \begin{bmatrix} R_{3 \times 1} & t_{3 \times 1} \\ \vec{0}_{3 \times 1} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_{world}$$

Image plane in int
 Intrinsic
 extrinsic
 $P_{3 \times 4}$

$$\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} = P_{3 \times 4} \vec{x}_{world}$$

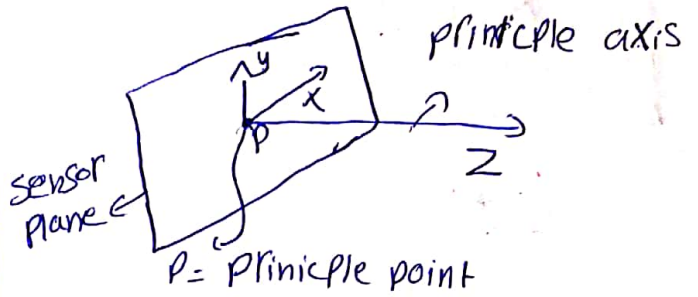
Plane sensor
 Camera matrix
 captures any central projection camera

* لما يكون عندي ال 3x4 matrix وز تغيرت كاميرا

$P_{3 \times 4} \rightarrow$ Software camera بتغيرت

* تغيير ال camera model ال Intrinsic

Coordinates ال Image Plane ال Sensor Plane



Principle point: ال نقطة تقاطع ال z-axis ال
 ال principle ال sensor ال plane

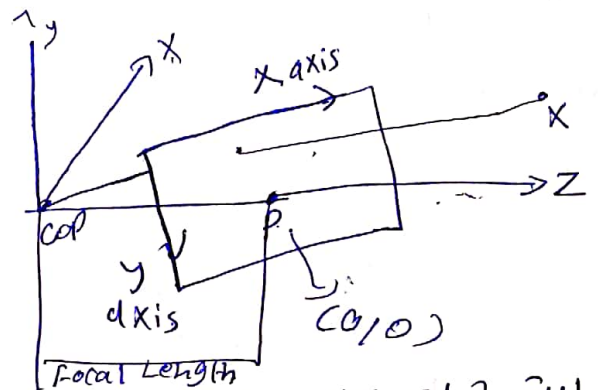
CDD sensor, cables \rightarrow ال مكان تكون ال الصورة

العلاقة ما بين ال Principle ال cop. ال focal length

ال focal length ال بقدر تغير قيمة ال focal length

Ex:- Digital Single-Lens Reflex camera.

* need coordinate transformation



ليست صيغ لانه ال x يكون داخل حوا
 الصورة و الصورة اهد عبارة عن 3D
 و تقاطع ال z

* sensor plane in CCD camera
 rectangle \rightarrow K is digitalization
 من المثلثات \rightarrow K هي digitalization
 من المثلثات \rightarrow يكون بساوي

* $P_{3 \times 4} \rightarrow$ camera matrix

$$= K_{3 \times 3} \left[R_{3 \times 3} \mid \vec{t}_{3 \times 1} \right]_{3 \times 4}$$

$$= \left[\begin{array}{c|c} K_{3 \times 3} & R_{3 \times 3} \\ \hline \vec{p}_1 & \vec{p}_2 \\ \vec{p}_2 & \vec{p}_3 \\ \vec{p}_3 & \vec{p}_4 \end{array} \right]_{3 \times 4}$$

matrix of camera

$\{P_1, P_2, P_3\} \rightarrow$ K is matrix of camera
 $\vec{p}_4 \rightarrow$ K is matrix of camera

* The rows and columns of P matrix are associated with physical meaning that to be descriptive soon

$$\vec{E} = R \vec{C} \rightarrow \vec{C} = R^{-1} \vec{E}$$

$$K_{3 \times 3} \left[R_{3 \times 3} \mid \vec{t}_{3 \times 1} \right]$$

- $K_{3 \times 3} \rightarrow 4$ dof
- $R_{3 \times 3} \rightarrow 3$ dof
- $\vec{t}_{3 \times 1} \rightarrow 3$ dof

لو ابدى اصيب 10 dof ل P matrix
 بطع $10 = 4 + 3 + 3$

لو ارجع على $P_{3 \times 4}$ عدد العناصر قبلنا 12 يعني
 ابغون 10 dof (لها بساوي 11 dof)
 we are missing one dof??

one dof \rightarrow skew factor

Skew factor, assume to be zero of pinhole model \rightarrow if not zero

K has 5 dof \leftarrow finite projective camera

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} m_{11} & s & p_x & 1 \\ 0 & m_{12} & p_y & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{array} \right]$$

هو هون
 يعني لو ارجع اقول ان و صار عندي
 تقوس و قوسا و skew factor يكون موجود

10 dof $\leftarrow P_{3 \times 4}$
 pinhole كان
 11 dof
 finite projective camera

for CCD/CMOS cameras, always $s=0$

$$\vec{x}_{\text{Image Plane}} = K \cdot \begin{bmatrix} I & \vec{0} \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_{\text{camera 3D}}$$

$$\vec{x}_{\text{Image Plane}} = K \begin{bmatrix} R & T \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_{\text{World 3D}}$$

↓
Intrinsic Extrinsic

Extrinsic \rightarrow view dependent

Intrinsic \rightarrow view independent

$$\vec{x}_{\text{Image Plane}} = P_{3 \times 4} \vec{x}_{\text{World}}$$

camera matrix

↓
Intrinsic Extrinsic

صلا لو عرفت ال P بقدر ايجي ال K, R, T
if P known then How to compute K, R, T?

Pinhole model: $K = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Dof of K = 1 \rightarrow لو عيني راسي و ف
مجهول غير F

Pinhole model \rightarrow لو يكون ال coordinate ال camera model

upper or lower coordinate ال camera plane

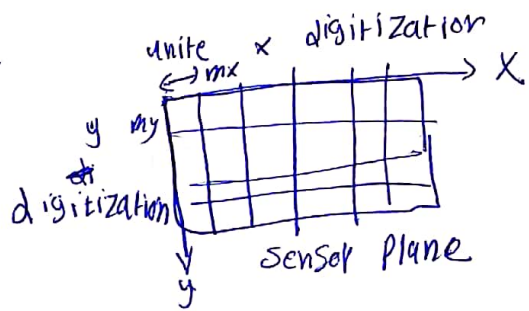
$$K = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & f & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

K ال يكون ال 2

Dof K = 3 f, p_x, p_y

* Principal Plane: هو ال Image plane ال ابوازي ال Principal axis
و ال ثبات ال ال Principal axis
Principal Plane على ال Principal axis
2 ال يكون ال (x-y) Plane
Principal axis هو ال z

* Principal Ray: هو الخط ال بي براس ال Principal point
cap



لو اقسام ال Sensor ال Pixel

كم unit ال عشان ال ال one pixel

True Pixel coordinate:-

$$I = (mx) X = mx \left(\frac{fx}{z} + p_x \right)$$

$$J = (my) y = my \left(\frac{fy}{z} + p_y \right)$$

$$z = z_1$$

$$\vec{x}_{\text{Image}} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = K \begin{bmatrix} I & \vec{0} \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_{\text{camera}}$$

بقدر اكتب ال I, J بدلة

$$\begin{bmatrix} I \\ J \\ z \end{bmatrix} = K \begin{bmatrix} I & \vec{0} \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_{\text{camera}}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} mx f & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & my f & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & \vec{0} \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_{\text{camera}}$$

$$\alpha x = mx f$$

$$\alpha y = my f$$

K has 4 Dof

CDD camera

هذه كل لتحويل الـ 3D الى 2D بحول ما بين نقطة موجود بال 3D الى 2D camera frame
 و الـ world 2D موجودة بال sensor plane

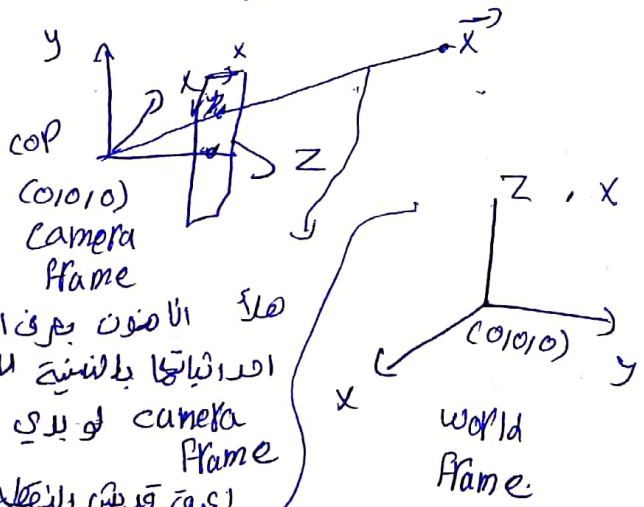
$$\vec{x} = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

HC of Point in sensor plane
 Intrinsic when the center of point at the principle point
 HC of 3D point in camera frame

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & f & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Intrinsic}$$

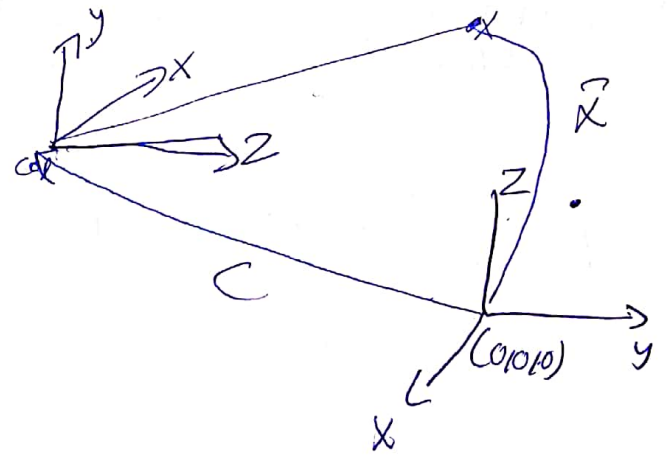
ك يكون coordinate frame at middle

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & f & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



هذه الامور يعرف بالنقطة
 احداثيات بالنسبة الى camera frame
 ايق قديش بالنقطة بال 2D في sensor plane
 الـ 2D في sensor plane
 الـ 2D في sensor plane

اما لو اننا مثلا ما يعرف احداثيات النقطة بالنسبة للـ camera frame يعرفها فقط بالنسبة للـ physical world كيف نعرف قديش احداثياتها بالنسبة للـ 2D :-



$$\vec{x} = R(\vec{x} - \vec{c})$$

$\vec{x} \rightarrow$ physical
 $\vec{c} \rightarrow$ physical

بمسك الـ origin بال 3D world وبمسك الـ camera origin go match

$$\vec{x}_{cam} = R[\vec{x}_{world} - \vec{c}] = R\vec{x}_{world} - R\vec{c}$$

Rotation Translation

$$T = -R\vec{c}$$

can we write in HC :-

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{cam} \\ y_{cam} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R & T \\ 3x3 & 3x1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{world} \\ y_{world} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ببداي الطريقة بقدر اقول النقطة الـ world الـ cam

و عشان اقول الـ cam الـ 2D بـ world

$$\vec{x}_{image} = K [R/T] \vec{x}_{world}$$

$10 \rightarrow$ DoF of P is 10

$10 \rightarrow 0 =$ skew of S factor

$11 \rightarrow 1 =$ skew of S factor

Finite Projective camera $P = K [R | t]$

$$\begin{bmatrix} m_x f & s & p_x \\ 0 & m_y f & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$S=0 \rightarrow$ DoF = 10, $S \neq 0 \rightarrow$ DoF = 11

Finite Projective camera $S \neq 0$ DoF of $K = 5$

$S=0$ DoF of $K = 4$

Pinhole model $S=0$ is a pinhole model

XYZ Rotation model $R_x(\beta) R_y(\beta) R_z(\alpha)$

$$R_x(\beta) R_y(\beta) R_z(\alpha)$$

$R_x(\beta) R_y(\beta) R_z(\alpha)$ can be

$$P = K_{3 \times 3} [R_{3 \times 3} | t_{3 \times 1}]_{3 \times 4}$$

$K \rightarrow$ non-singular matrix

$$P = [K_{3 \times 3} R_{3 \times 3} | K_{3 \times 3} t_{3 \times 1}]_{3 \times 4}$$

$R_{3 \times 3} \rightarrow$ is non-singular matrix

$K_{3 \times 3} R_{3 \times 3} \rightarrow$ is non-singular

$P \rightarrow$ general projective camera any general 3×4 matrix

3×3 submatrix is non-singular

$$P = [P_1 P_2 P_3 | P_4]$$

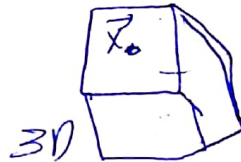
non-singular matrix

general projective camera \rightarrow

any 3×4 matrix where upper 3×3 submatrix is non-singular

$$\begin{bmatrix} P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ P_5 & P_6 & P_7 & P_8 \\ P_9 & P_{10} & P_{11} & P_{12} \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4}$$

any 3×3 submatrix is non-singular



camera

View matrix P is a 3×4 matrix that maps 3D points to 2D image plane. It is composed of rotation R and translation t .

$P = K [R | t]$ where K is the camera intrinsic matrix, R is the rotation matrix, and t is the translation vector.

لازم انكتب M بجزءي الترتيب

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Upper matrix} \\ K \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Orthogonal matrix} \\ \downarrow R \end{bmatrix}$$

we can provide a Gauss for this matrix

R → Rotation matrix

R → ...

assume certain value for the Euler angles (α, β, γ)

compute $R = R_x * R_y * R_z$

Pitch Roll ↓ Yaw

$M = KR \rightarrow K = MR^{-1}$

$t = -R \bar{c}$ → $\bar{c} = -R^{-1} t$

software camera

software camera vs general camera

general camera → software camera

software camera : $P_{3 \times 4}$
↳ general projective camera

$$P_{3 \times 4} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{p}_1 & \vec{p}_2 & \vec{p}_3 & \vec{p}_4 \\ s_{x1} & s_{x1} & s_{x1} & s_{x1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} M & \vec{p}_4 \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4}$$

Recall : $\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} = P_{3 \times 3} \vec{x}_{world}$
Image Point In HC World Point In HC

$$\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} = K_{3 \times 3} [R_{3 \times 3} | \vec{t}_{3 \times 1}] \vec{x}$$

$M = KR$, $\vec{t} = R \vec{p}_4$
if we know P, then we know M and t

From M, we can perform QR decomposition, R → is upper triangle matrix, Q → orthogonal

provide an estimate Gauss for (α, β, γ) Rotation matrix

then find $K = MR^{-1}$

then find $t = K^{-1} \vec{p}_4$

then find COP → $\bar{c} = -R^{-1} t$
 $\bar{c} = M^{-1} \vec{p}_4$

Now, what if M was a singular matrix but P has a Rank = 3?

software camera vs general camera
K, t, R, c

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & P_2 & P_3 & P_4 \\ P_5 & P_6 & P_7 & P_8 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad 3 \times 4$$

M

$M \rightarrow$ is singular because last row is zero

* لا تكون P affine camera
 $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ row آخر
 يكون camera

* إذا كان software camera is located at ∞ and $z = 0$

$e =$ Null space of $(P) = \begin{bmatrix} d \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

where $d =$ null space of M

and has a direction.

Camera direction

Principle plane axis

C is ideal point

Physical Intention associated with the individual column of P

$$\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{P}_1 & \vec{P}_2 & \vec{P}_3 & \vec{P}_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \quad \\ \quad \\ \quad \\ \quad \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$$

Image Point

world \rightarrow column \rightarrow world origin
 column \rightarrow world origin
 column \rightarrow world origin
 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}_{4 \times 1}$ x-axis direction

HC of an ideal point along the 'x-direction'

The $\vec{x}_{3 \times 1}$ will be its associated image point a vanishing point in the image plane
 IN real world \rightarrow ideal point
 $\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} = \vec{P}_1$ vanishing point

By the same token, if $\vec{x}_{4 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$ world point

\vec{P}_2 vanishing point along y direction

$\vec{x}_{4 \times 1} \rightarrow$ ideal point along y direction

$\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} \rightarrow$ Vanishing point of image
 $\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} = \vec{P}_2$

if $\vec{x}_{4 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$ ideal point along z-direction

$\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} \rightarrow$ Vanishing point P_3 in image

$$\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} = \vec{P}_3$$

Vanishing point P_3

$$x_{4 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_{4 \times 1} \rightarrow$ represent HC of the world origin

then $\vec{x}_{3 \times 1} = \vec{P}_4$

$x_{3 \times 1} \rightarrow$ represent HC of the image of world origin

كيف صلا لنذكر اعرف كل ال row في P_3

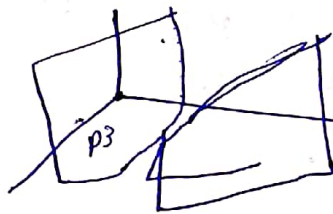
$$P_{3 \times 4} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^T \\ P_2^T \\ P_3^T \end{bmatrix}$$

Row of P

$P_1, P_2, P_3 \rightarrow$ Represent special plane given in HC.

$$\vec{x} \text{ Image Point} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^T \\ P_2^T \\ P_3^T \end{bmatrix} \vec{x}_{\text{world Point}}$$

لو اعتبرنا ان P_3 هو ال Principle plane اللى ورا الكاميرا



$$\vec{x} \text{ Image Point} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^T \vec{x} \\ P_2^T \vec{x} \\ P_3^T \vec{x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

انقلاب اللى فى ال HC
 هذه الانقلاب على ال P_3 / كل ال P_3 اللى ورا الكاميرا

كل ال انقلاب اللى يكون ورا الكاميرا ما يكون
 صبة يبي يكون ال $z = 0$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^T \vec{x} \\ P_2^T \vec{x} \\ P_3^T \vec{x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P_3^T \vec{x} = 0$$

$$P_3^T \vec{x} = 0 \rightarrow \text{اللى عبارة عن معادلة}$$

$$P_3 \vec{x}_{\text{world point}} = \vec{0}$$

then P_3 must be a plane equation
 In other word. it is the principle plane
 in HC.

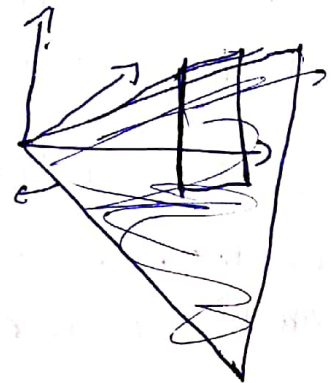
اللى ال Principle plane اللى ورا الكاميرا
 اللى ورا الكاميرا و ال $z = 0$ اللى يكون فى ال HC

3 Row \rightarrow Principle plane

فينا نعرف ال row اللى اللى

whats about Row1 and Row2:-

Row1 :- $P_1^T \vec{x} \rightarrow$ Represent



اللى ال $P_1^T \vec{x}$ اللى موجود فى ال
 اللى ال $P_2^T \vec{x}$ اللى موجود فى ال
 ال $z = 0$ اللى يكون موجود فى ال
 vertical line

Principle plane

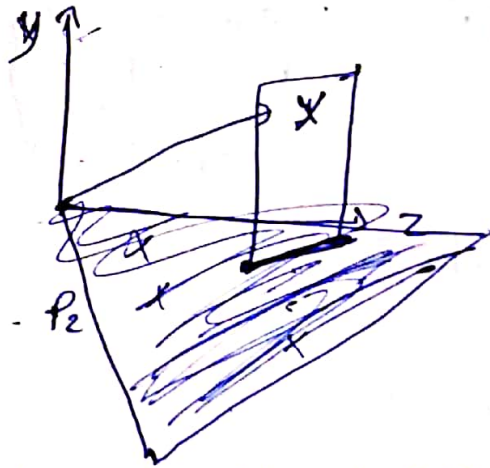
Row1 :- HC of this plane

Row2 :- represents the projection
 of all points \vec{x} in plane P_1^T defined
 by the camera center and image plane
 principle axis in vertical of rotation

In y axis

Row 2: P_{21} P_{22} P_{23} P_{24}

X-axis projection



يعني صورة النقطة x التي في الـ 3D world
 Projection تكون على الـ x axis وهدول النقطة
 اساسا موجودة على الـ (P_2) plane

* اذا بدى اعرف كل النقطة التي موجودة على
 Horizontal axis موجودة على الـ Sensor plane

Row 2

* لما بدى اعرف كل النقطة التي موجودة بالـ world
 التي الـ Projection P_{21} P_{22} P_{23} P_{24}
 الـ Vertical axis

Row 1 Sensor plane

* لو بدى اعرف كل النقطة التي موجودة على الـ
 Principle plane

For forward projection:

$$\vec{x}_{1x3} = P_{2x4} \vec{x}_{4x4} = [M | P_4] \vec{x}_{4x4}$$

$$= [P_1 \ P_2 \ P_3 \ P_4] \vec{x}_{4x4}$$

Back-projection:

Recall: forward-projection:

Backward-projection

very useful in 3D-reconstruction

Backward-projection:

$$\vec{x}_{3x1} = P_{3x4} \vec{x}_{4x1}$$

Image Point = camera matrix * world Point

Backward-projection will require finding the inverse of P.

Image point بالـ Backward-projection

و الـ P معروفين الـ الذي اعرف هو الـ 3D world Point

$$\vec{x}_{4x4} = \text{Inverse}(P) \vec{x}_{3x1}$$

3D world Point = Image Point

* How Inverse(P) can be computed given the fact it has a rank of 3.
 $\text{Inv}(P_{4x3}) \rightarrow$ is singular because $(4x3)$ and has rank of 3. because this Inverse can't be computed.

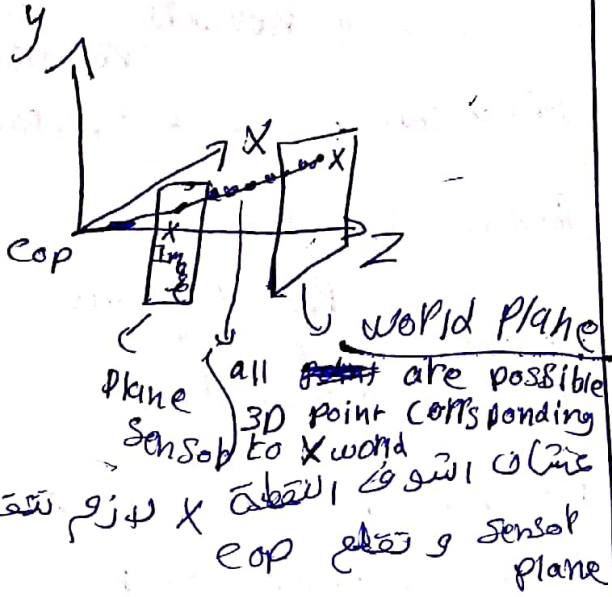
we can compute what is called Pseudo Inverse

$$P^+ = P^T (PP^T)^{-1}$$

لكن PP^T قدرنا نحسب الـ Inverse
 الـ P الـ $3x4$ و الـ P^T الـ $4x3$
 الناتج الـ $3x3$ وهاي عبارة عن
 square matrix الـ 2 الـ $3x3$ تكون
 singular

$P^* \rightarrow$ is not unique

\rightarrow unique only P^* cases



all possible 3D point corresponding to X world
 Sensor plane و تقاطع cop
 X Image و X world
 تقاطع و تقاطع cop

* The backworld projection of an
 2D Image point is a 3D Line.

Image point is a 2D point in the image plane. Its projection in the world plane is a line. This is because the sensor plane is parallel to the world plane. The projection of a point on the sensor plane is a line in the world plane. This line is the set of all possible 3D points that could project to that 2D point.

Affine camera :-

orthographic camera

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

determine the direction of camera \rightarrow

$$P X^w = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

direction on Z

Affine camera :-

orthographic camera
 direction on Z
 $[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]$
 orthographic camera
 δ_1, δ_2

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \delta_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scaled orthographic camera
 camera

If $\delta_1, \delta_2 = 1$ orthographic camera located at ∞ in the Z-direction.

if δ_1, δ_2 are not ones :-

1- ($\delta_1 = \delta_2$)
 ↓
 Scaled orthographic camera

2- ($\delta_1 \neq \delta_2$)
 ↓
 Perspective projection camera.

$$\vec{x}_{3x1} = P_{3x4} \vec{x}_{4x1} \rightarrow \text{Forward Projection}$$

$$\vec{x}_{4x1} = \text{INV}(P_{3x4}) \vec{x}_{3x1} \leftarrow \text{Backward Projection}$$

P^* → Pseudo Inverse

(Image stitching) Mosaicing of construction

Panoramic view of set of overlapped

~~Images~~: Images:-

Assume we have a camera



$$\vec{x}_{3x1} = P_{3x4} \vec{x}_{4x1}$$

$P_{3x4} \rightarrow K [R|t] \rightarrow$ Assume on translation

$$P_{3x4} = K [R|0^T]$$

بتصير P فيك

Assume the focal length can change

- * For any camera we can change 3 things:
- 1- Rotation
- 2- Translation
- 3- focal length

- 1- Rotation: θ تغيير بسى
- 2- focal length

Translation

* consequently changing the parameters will result in a new camera matrix

with possible $\rightarrow P^1$ change. another view

one view

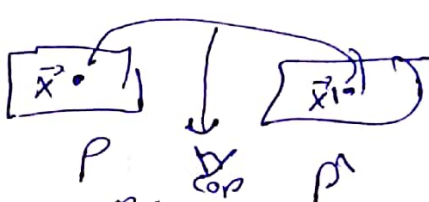
إذا بقى ال focal length
ع اظير ال ك ال

$$\begin{bmatrix} F & 0 & P_x \\ 0 & F & P_y \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma \end{bmatrix} = K$$

~~$$P = K [R|t]$$~~

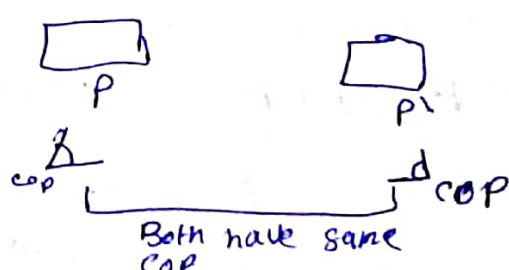
$$P^1 = (K^1 R^1) (K R)^{-1} P$$

* P and P¹ must be an overlapped view.



Point correspondance

* لو كان عندى point \vec{x} اكا هيرا نفسى
يبقى يتسوقها



* هينى انا عنى كاميرتين بدم يتسوقوا
بش فى اختلف بالكاميرا فى خلاف ال Rotation

* مكان اختلف النقطه x لازم
طى ال matrix

$$\vec{x}_{3x1} = P_{3x4} \vec{x}_{4x1}$$

$$\vec{x}_{3x1}^1 = P_{3x4}^1 \vec{x}_{4x1}^1$$

Optical Zoom \rightarrow Scaling

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 400 \\ 0 & f & 300 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot [I | \vec{0}] = [\vec{P}_1 \vec{P}_2 \vec{P}_3 \vec{P}_4]$$



* Edge detection of Border of the Car Lane

بالنسبة لـ Homography (x, y)

$$H = [\vec{P}_1 \vec{P}_2 \vec{P}_4]$$

بالنسبة لـ (y, z)

$$H = [\vec{P}_2 \vec{P}_3 \vec{P}_4]$$

بالنسبة لـ (x, z)

$$H = [\vec{P}_1 \vec{P}_3 \vec{P}_4]$$

هذا بالصورة التي عندي اذا بيك ارجع ان x لـ Image
 مع يسيو عندي مشكلة لان الـ Vanishing Point
 التي ناتجة من تقاطع الـ Parallel Line

متحول لـ ideal point. عنان حيك الصورة
 الذي يدي احيب ان view فيها الـ plane
 بجلا الـ slope عنان وتخلص من ideal point
 فبدا انا الجزء العلوي والسفلي.

* يعني بالصورة التي موجودة عندي يفترض انه يدي
 الجزء الذي على الشمال باخذ الصورة ونصيرها

بالنسبة لـ Homography $H = [P_1 P_3 P_4]$ ليس لان في

دناه عن x-z plane و y
 طبعا قبلنا اطلعنا H
 على الصورة لازم افهم الصورة في المنى بحيث
 ابعد عن الـ Vanishing Point

الطاقة من حمار الاسي بار Autonomous car
 عنان بتطوّر السيارة تفعل مسارها من خلال
 انه لما تاخذ Image من الكاميرا بتقدر تتحول
 crop للصورة واتجنب الـ Vanishing Point
 بتخلي الـ Parallel Line يمشوا Parallel Line

كيف اعرف ان الـ car باليقين
 اول التي لازم نوجد الـ Border of the Lane

اننا اكل الـ edge detection
 و لما اوجد الـ Border of the Lane
 الـ Line التي يمر بالـ Border of the Lane

وبعدنا بصل الـ Cross Product
 الـ Parallel Line
 بطلع عندي ideal point

Original Image \rightarrow Crop of Image \rightarrow Image
 of the ground of floor plane \rightarrow edge detection
 to find Border of the lane \rightarrow find the
 Line equation \rightarrow cross product \rightarrow find
 ideal point
 focus on ideal point

كل التي ممكن ان الـ Backward Projection
 الـ Homography و في الـ Homography بتبين
 اننا نأخذ الـ ground او ceiling او الـ side
 بتج z او x او y مع الصورة

الملاحظة ههنا جأ : ليس الـ Backward Projection
 الـ 3D Line الـ 2D Image الـ point
 الـ Backward Projection الـ point
 الـ Pseudo Inverts و الـ Pseudo Inverts
 is not unique

$$P' = (K' R') (K R)^{-1} P \rightarrow \textcircled{1}$$

$$\vec{x} = P \vec{x}' \text{ and } \vec{x}' = P' \vec{x} \text{ (2) (3)}$$

* Now let's substitute $\textcircled{1}$ in $\textcircled{2}$

$$\vec{x}' = (K' R') (K R)^{-1} P \vec{x}_{u \times 1}$$

Note that this point is \vec{x}

$$\vec{x}'_{3 \times 1} = \underbrace{(K' R') (K R)^{-1}}_{\text{Homography } H_{3 \times 3}} \vec{x}$$

Image 2 & Image 1 are related.

$$H = (K' R') (K R)^{-1} \leftarrow \text{Homography}$$

* جزء يكون في overlap بين الصورين \rightarrow Panoramic View

$$H = (K' R') (K R)^{-1}$$

This homography can be rotated and simplified if we have just changes in rotation or intrinsic parameters (focal length)

how make rotated of Homography:

Case 1 :- changes only in the focal length.

camera focal length \rightarrow camera zoom in \rightarrow high resolution

* we have a high resolution image for every smaller portion of the original "first" image

In this case $R = R'$

$$x' = (K' R') (K R)^{-1} x$$

$$x' = R' R^{-1} R^{-1} K^{-1} x$$

$$x' = \underbrace{K' K^{-1}}_{\text{homography}} x$$

في هذه الحالة $R = R'$ Homography

$$H = K' K^{-1} \rightarrow \text{focal length}$$

$$K = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & f & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, K^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} f^{-1} & 0 & p_x \\ 0 & f^{-1} & p_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$p_x, p_y \rightarrow$ zero point

Principle Point \rightarrow Image plane \rightarrow coordinate plane

Case 2 :- just change the orientation of the camera.

In this case $K = K'$.

$$H = K R' R^{-1} K^{-1}$$

Pure Rotation

Let's assume that the first view image the camera frame coincides with the world plane. $R = I_{3 \times 3} \rightarrow R^{-1} = I_{3 \times 3}$

$$H = K R' K^{-1} \rightarrow \text{this form is known as conjugate rotation}$$

which tells us that the eigenvalues of R' and H are the same.

The eigenvalues of R' and H are the same.

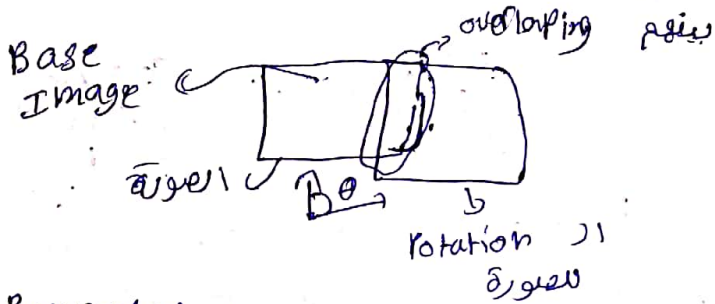
• Correspondencies.

Orthogonal Rotation θ :-

$$\text{Let } R^1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta) & 0 & \sin(\theta) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin(\theta) & 0 & \cos(\theta) \end{bmatrix}$$

From θ we can find R

Ques 2) Rotation lines و الصورة lie on the same overlapping في الصورة (Rotation) و الصورة



Remember K is fixed, and R^1 changes relative to the Base Image because it is view dependant

* But the case we have is the opposite we can estimate or have an information about R^1 and we need estimate θ

* Find the eigenvalue of the Rotation matrix \rightarrow eigen decomposition \rightarrow SVD

$$R^1 \vec{v} = \lambda \vec{v} \rightarrow (R^1 - \lambda I) \vec{v} = 0$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3}{2} \right)$$

But $H = K R^1 K^{-1}$ has the same eigenvalue

في الصورة * two images with overlapping region
Homography of the overlapping region
4 points in the image and overlap
eigenvalue of $\det(H) = 1$ is not zero
scaling في

كيفية اختيار $\det(H)$ في الصورة
دو الصور بنفس $\det(H)$ في الصورة
SVD of $H = U \Sigma V^T$
eigen decomposition
 $\theta = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\lambda_2 + \lambda_3}{2} \right)$ في الصورة

• Projection des axes *

Consider image with the origin
Clockwise
counterclockwise
clockwise

في الصورة

Correspondencies.

1- must know the minimum of point correspondences.

2- the camera matrix parameters $P_{3 \times 4}$

or as a vector $\vec{P}_{12 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ p_3 \\ p_4 \\ p_5 \\ p_6 \\ p_7 \\ p_8 \\ p_9 \\ p_{10} \\ p_{11} \\ p_{12} \end{bmatrix}$
 will be the null space and such a big matrix.

Their for our starting point is the following equation.

$$\vec{x}_i \times P_{3 \times 4} \vec{x}_i = 0$$

Cross Product

Image \downarrow 3D \downarrow Projection \downarrow world
 camera calibration
 العالم بالسيارات ذاتية القيادة

Two approaches :-

1- Painless Approach :-

~~absolut~~ Conic

2- Painfull Approach :-

corresponding point

Let $\vec{x}_i = \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \\ w_i \end{bmatrix}$
 2D Image Point

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{1T} \\ p_{2T} \\ p_{3T} \end{bmatrix}$$

$\vec{x}_i \times P_{3 \times 4} \vec{x}_i = 0$ det

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} i & j & k \\ x_i & y_i & w_i \\ p_{1T} \vec{x}_i & p_{2T} \vec{x}_i & p_{3T} \vec{x}_i \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

also obtain x_i

3 equation lies

~~$y_i p_{3T} \vec{x}_i - w_i p_{2T} \vec{x}_i = 0$
 $x_i p_{3T} \vec{x}_i - w_i p_{1T} \vec{x}_i = 0$~~

$$y_i p_{3T} \vec{x}_i - w_i p_{2T} \vec{x}_i = 0 \rightarrow (1)$$

$$- [x_i p_{3T} \vec{x}_i - w_i p_{1T} \vec{x}_i] = 0 \rightarrow (2)$$

$$x_i p_{2T} \vec{x}_i - w_i p_{1T} \vec{x}_i = 0 \rightarrow (3)$$

one point correspondence

Give us 3 equation

Not all these equation are Independent.

equation (1) x_i y_i

$$x_i (1) + y_i (2) =$$

$$x_i (1) = x_i y_i p_{3T} \vec{x}_i - x_i w_i p_{2T} \vec{x}_i = 0$$

$$y_i (2) = -y_i x_i p_{3T} \vec{x}_i + y_i w_i p_{1T} \vec{x}_i = 0$$

~~$x_i (1) + y_i (2) =$~~
 $x_i (1) + y_i (2) = -w_i (3)$

Camera Calibration :-

Find. of Compute of Estimate :-

1. Intrinsic parameter (K)
2. Extrinsic parameter (R and T)

$$P_{3 \times 4} = K_{3 \times 3} \begin{bmatrix} R_{3 \times 3} & | & T_{3 \times 1} \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotation

$$\vec{x}_{\text{Image point}} = P_{3 \times 4} \vec{x}_{\text{3D world point in HC}}$$

Same Relationship can be written as:

$$\vec{x}_{\text{Image}} \times P_{3 \times 4} \vec{x}_{\text{World}} = 0$$

Cross Product

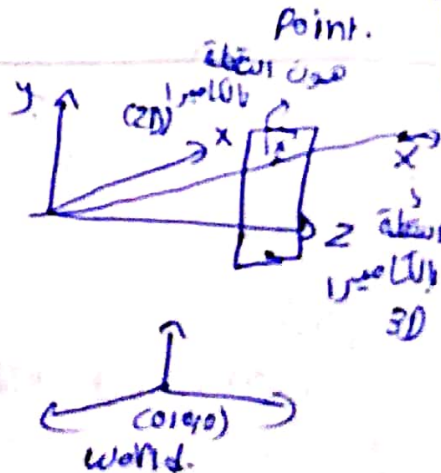
$$\vec{x}_{\text{Image Point}} = P_{3 \times 4} \vec{x}_{\text{3D world Point}}$$

Both $\vec{x}_{\text{Image Point}}$ and $\vec{x}_{\text{World Point}}$ are assumed to be known, and the goal is to estimate P and thus K, R and T

Hard approach to perform camera calibration

$\vec{x}_{\text{Image Point}}$ and $\vec{x}_{\text{World Point}}$ are called corresponding Point.

3D x 3 (2D) x 3
 معرفة كيف تلتك
 السجوة او كيف بدنا
 ترجمه لواقع



How to estimate world point from 2D Image points - usually difficult or hard to compute or estimate need manual work.

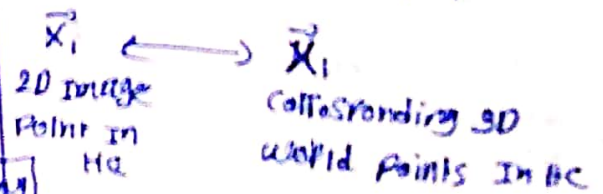
There for we have other ~~way~~ easy methods which is fully or semi-automated :-

uses the concept of Image of Absolute Cont :- $\Omega_{\infty}^* = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Intersection of a sphere with Π_{∞} .

It's Image of forward is the tool for detection of camera calibration.

Lets now just focus on the Hard approach :-

Thus, the assumption is that we have a set of Correspondences.



it is very similar to the way we estimated the Homography.

i.e. -> need to find independent equation from each point Correspondences

Based on them we can construct a big matrix from all the

$$x_i \textcircled{1} + y_i \textcircled{2} = -w_i \textcircled{3}$$

which means that ③ is linearly dependent on both ① and ②

$$w_i [x_i \ P_2^T x_i^T - y_i \ P_1^T x_i^T] =$$

As such, each point correspondance

~~only~~ only gives us two

Independent equations.

Now, Recall that $P_{3 \times 4}$ has 12 parameters and 11 DoF since only ratios matter in H.C.

So, How many point correspondences at minimum we need to compute

$P_{3 \times 4}$ 6 correspondences point

because every correspondences point give us 2 equation

we can uniquely solve for P.

but How to get K, R, T from P

P Rank 3, K Rank 3, R Rank 3, T Rank 3. $P = K[R|T]$

$K, R, T \rightarrow$ is dependent on Image

ويعتمد على الصورة

~~$R, T \rightarrow$~~ is view dependent

$K \rightarrow$ is Fixed.

ليكن w_i

بمبدأ مبدأ (Principle point) w_i

forword and Backword Projection.

P

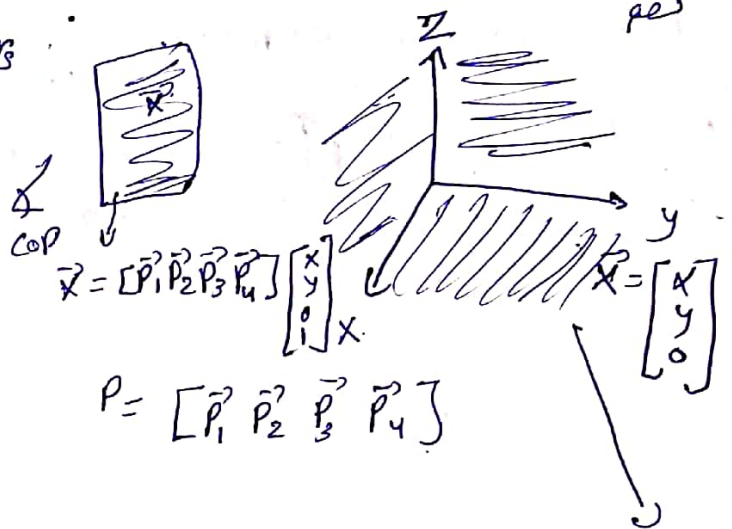
\rightarrow

في الصورة

لو كان عندي صورة هل يقدر اقدر اطلع الصورة

- Top down view

رسم



$$\vec{x} = [P_1^T \ P_2^T \ P_3^T \ P_4^T] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot X$$

$$P = [P_1^T \ P_2^T \ P_3^T \ P_4^T]$$

كل انساك يكون في Plane 11 Z = 0

$$\vec{x}_{Image\ Point} = [P_1^T \ P_2^T \ P_3^T \ P_4^T] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\vec{x}_{x_i} = [P_1^T \ P_2^T \ P_4^T] \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

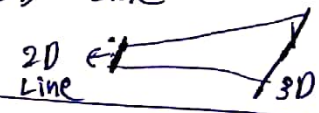
Homography

Point correspondance

Thus if the camera matrix P is know, H can be estimated on the fly.

\rightarrow

(Image)

Geometric Entity	Forward Projection	Backward Projection
3D point	2D Image point	3D point (Backward Projection)
3D Line	2D Line 	3D Line (Backward Projection)
Plane	homography	3D Plane 2D Line \rightarrow 3D Plane
Quadratics	Conic conic	does not make sense
2D - conics	does not make sense	2D conic \rightarrow cone
Absolute conic which is located at ∞	very special in projective geometry K^{-1} Special in projective geometry	Does not make sense to apply

* we have an image captured by a certain camera, then can the homography that relate x, y, z ; u, v, z planes to the image plane be estimated? yes, provided we can guess a good estimate for the parameters of P

we can assume the camera to have the same digitalization in both x and y direction

we can assume the sensor plane is square or rectangle

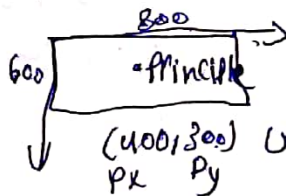
camera has same rotation as the world frame

camera has no translation with respect to the world frame

camera and world frame exactly the same

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} f & 0 & 400 \\ 0 & f & 300 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} I & \vec{0} \\ \vec{0} & 3 \times 3 \end{bmatrix}$$



Principal point is the point where the optical axis intersects the image plane

Orthogonal camera

هذه نوع خاص من Affine camera

هي matrix من P جز P_{00} (0, 0, 0, 1)

$$P = \begin{bmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & p_{13} & p_{14} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & p_{23} & p_{24} \\ p_{31} & p_{32} & p_{33} & p_{34} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Affine camera}$$

M 3×4

$M \Rightarrow$ Last row is 000 = Singular matrix.

إذا كان عندي software camera و rank=3 و

camera is located at c has direction

$c = \text{Null space}(P) \rightarrow$ Located

Ideal point $\leftarrow \begin{bmatrix} d \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ where $d = \text{Null space of } M$

كيف تعرف direction من P - هو axis التي يكون على وجهي P principle plane

Physical Intuition associated with the

individual column of P :

$$x_{3 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} \vec{p}_1 & \vec{p}_2 & \vec{p}_3 & \vec{p}_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$

$3D$ world \leftarrow هذه نقطة في $3D$ world

هذه لو بدت اشوف ان column اقرب نقطة $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \text{Its ideal point along } x\text{-axis}$$

The $\vec{x}_{3 \times 1}$ will be its associated

Image point or vanishing point in the image plane

Image of ideal point is vanishing point

* By the same token if $\vec{x}_{4 \times 1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $\vec{p}_2 \neq \vec{x}$ vanishing point of ideal point along y direction

$x_{\text{Image}} = p_2 \rightarrow$ هذه هي p_2

$$[\vec{p}_1 \vec{p}_2 \vec{p}_3 \vec{p}_4] \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

* If $x_{4 \times 1} \rightarrow 3D$ world = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$ $x_{4 \times 1}$ is an ideal point along

z -direction, then $\vec{x} = \vec{p}_3$ is a vanishing point of image plane

* هذه هي p_3 و p_2 و p_1 \rightarrow $x_{\text{world}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$$x_{\text{world}} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

~~H_C of the $3D$ of the camera origin~~

H_C of world origin

Then $X_{Image} = P_4$

the Image of HC of the world.

$$P_3^T X = 0$$

(1×4) (4×1)
 World Point

This must be plane equation
 In other words, it's the principle
 Plane. In HC,

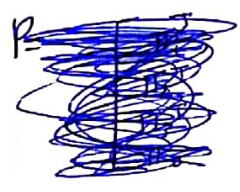
المستوى المبدأي في العالم هو المستوى المبدأي

What's about Row 1 & Row 2

صفوف المصفوفة P هي خطوط مستقيمة في العالم
 - : صفوف الـ Row

Rows of P :-

P هي P الـ Row الـ World Point



$$P = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^T \\ P_2^T \\ P_3^T \end{bmatrix}_{3 \times 4}$$

Special Planes في العالم P_3, P_2, P_1 معطى
 given In HC

$$\vec{X}_{Image\ Point} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^T \\ P_2^T \\ P_3^T \end{bmatrix} \vec{X}_{World\ Point}$$

Principle Plane $\Rightarrow z = 0$

$$\vec{X}_{Image\ Point} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^T X \\ P_2^T X \\ P_3^T X \end{bmatrix}$$

لو افقد النقطة الـ Projective في العالم

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1^T X \\ P_2^T X \\ P_3^T X \end{bmatrix}$$