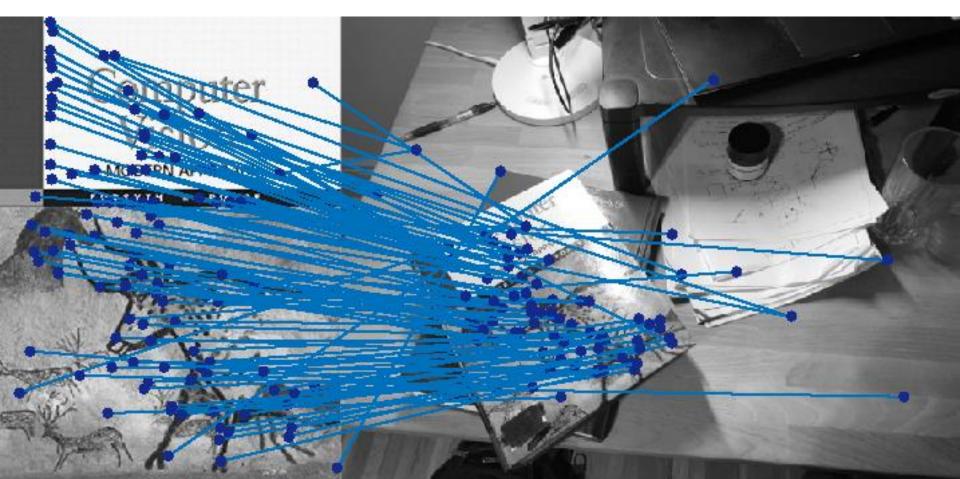


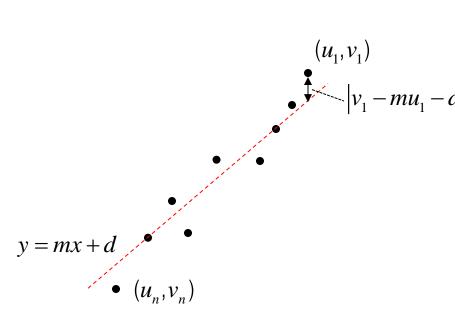
RECALL: LOCAL FEATURE MATCHING



RECALL: ROBUST FILTERING



LINE FITTING



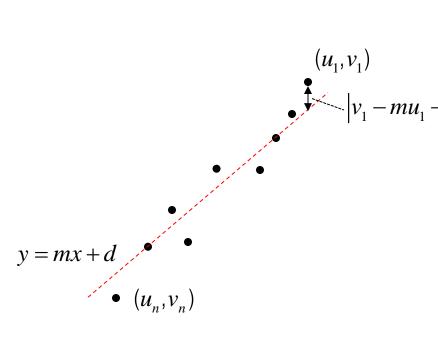
Given points: $(u_1, v_1), \cdots (u_n, v_n)$

Find the best line: $v_1 \approx mu_1 + d$

 $v_n \approx mu_n + d$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ u_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ \vdots \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

LINE FITTING



Given points: $(u_1, v_1), \cdots (u_n, v_n)$

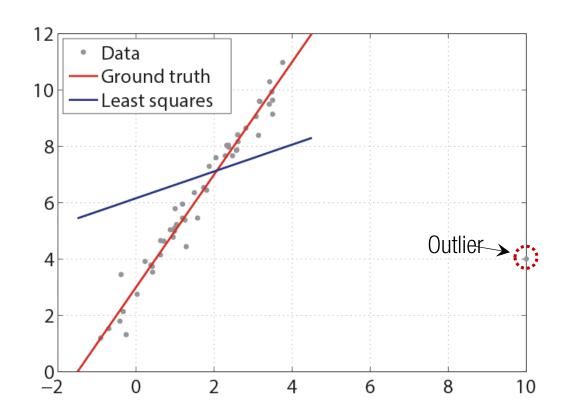
Find the best line: $v_1 \approx mu_1 + d$

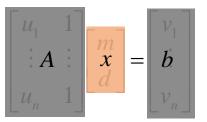
$$v_n \approx mu_n + d$$

$$\longrightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & 1 \\ \vdots & A & \vdots \\ u_n & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ x \\ d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ b \\ v_n \end{bmatrix}$$

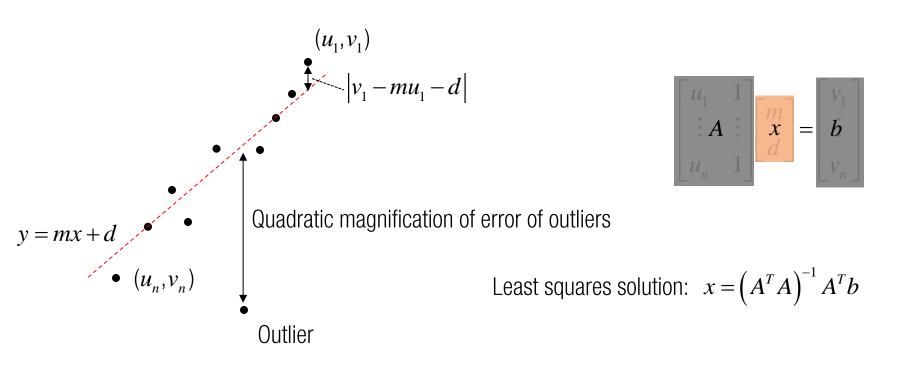
Least squares solution: $x = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$

OUTLIER

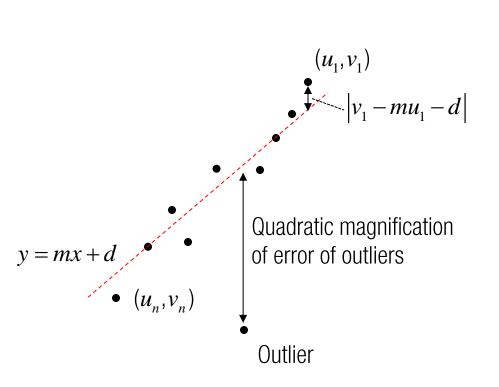




OUTLIER SENSITIVITY



OUTLIER REJECTION STRATEGY

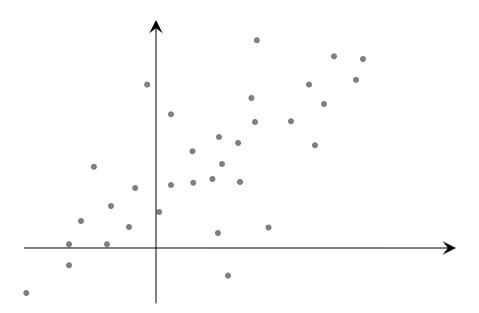


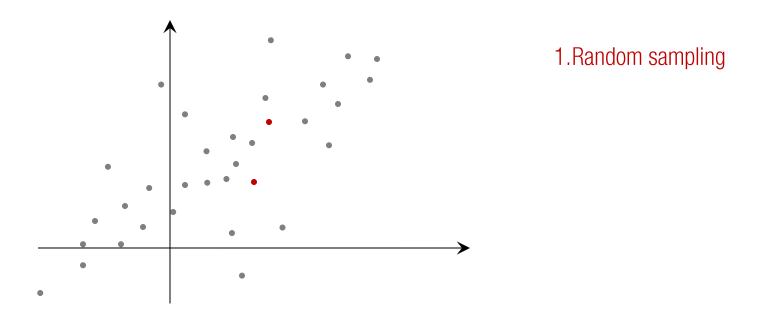
Outlier rejection strategy:

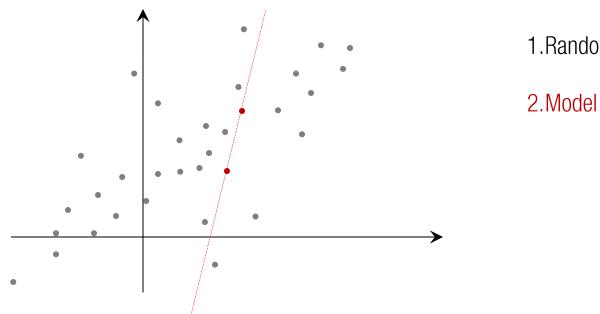
To find the best line that explanes the <u>maximum</u> number of points.

Assumptions:

- 1. Majority of good samples agree with the underlying model (good apples are same and simple.).
- 2. Bad samples does not consistently agree with a single model (all bad apples are different and complicated.).

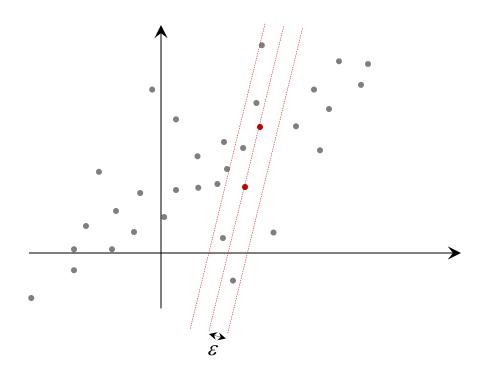






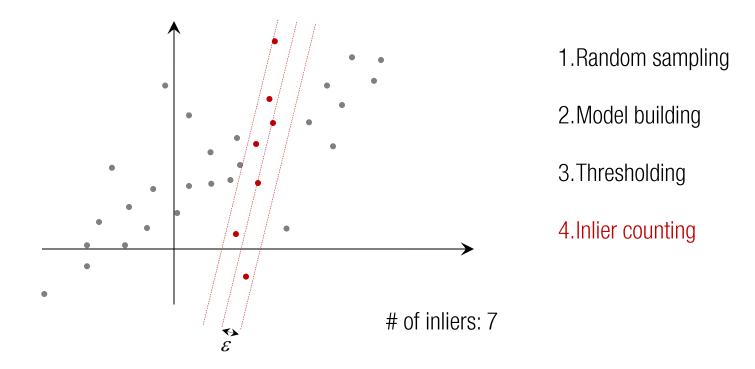
1.Random sampling

2. Model building

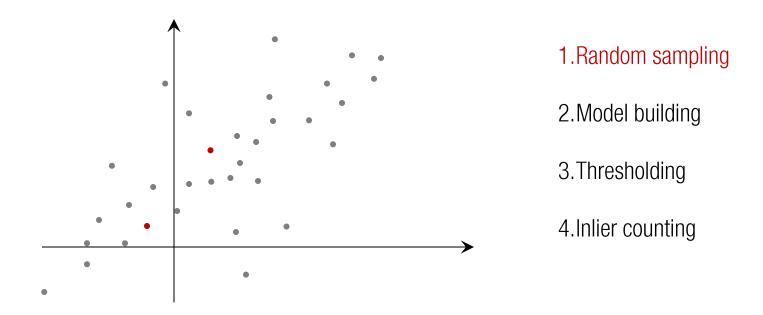


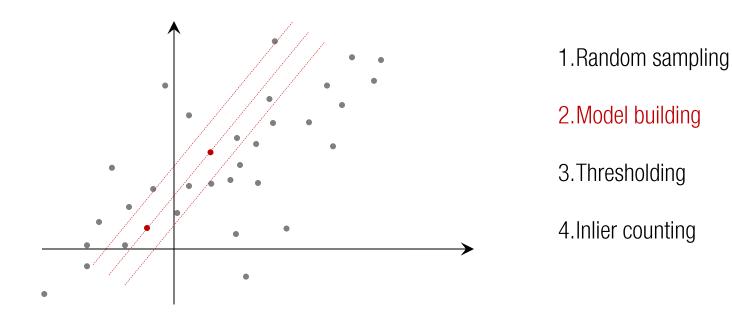
- 1.Random sampling
- 2. Model building
- 3. Thresholding

RANSAC: RAndom SAmple Consensus

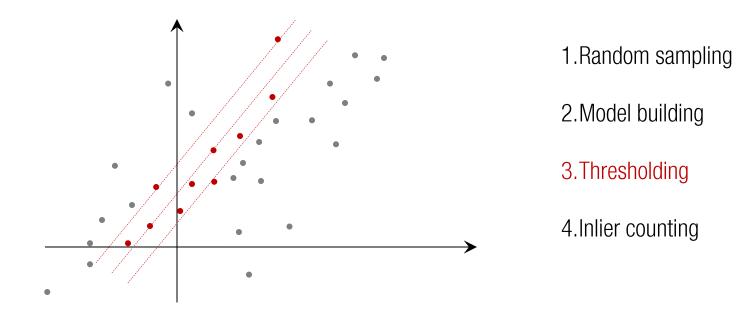


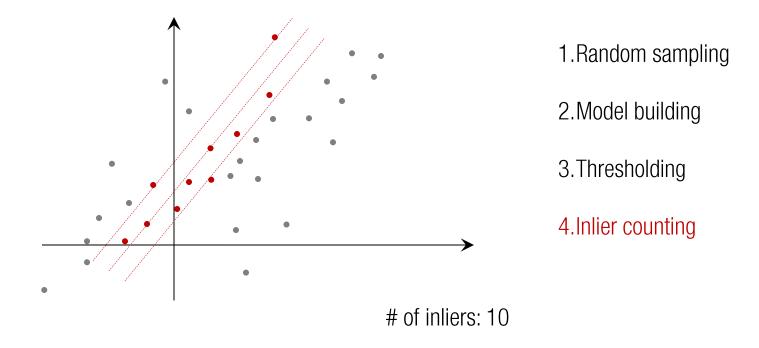
RANSAC: RAndom SAmple Consensus



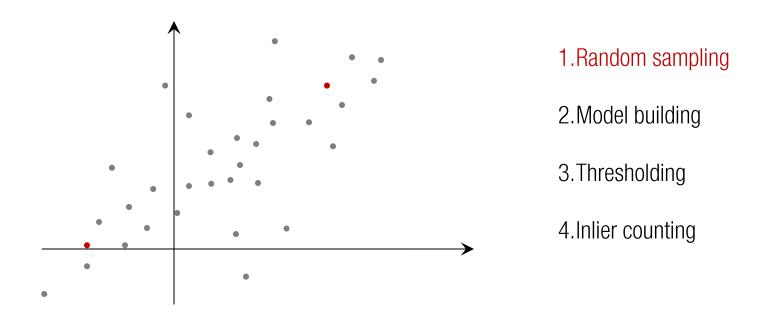


RANSAC: RAndom SAmple Consensus

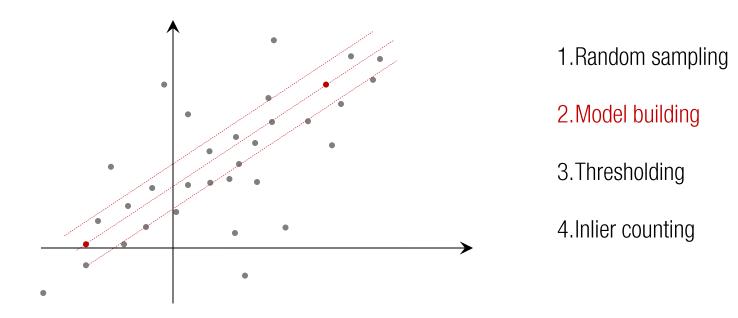


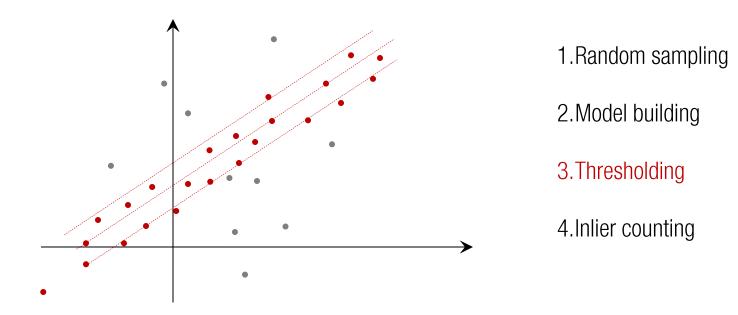


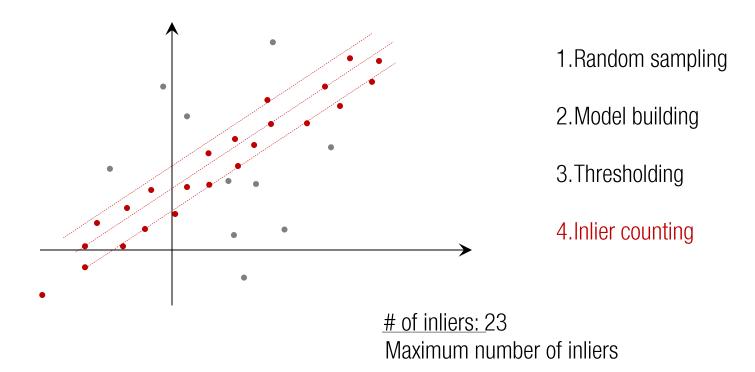
RANSAC: RAndom SAmple Consensus



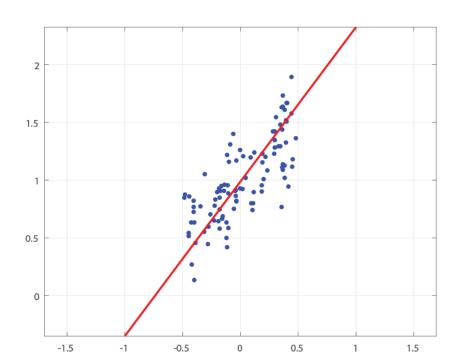
RANSAC: RAndom SAmple Consensus

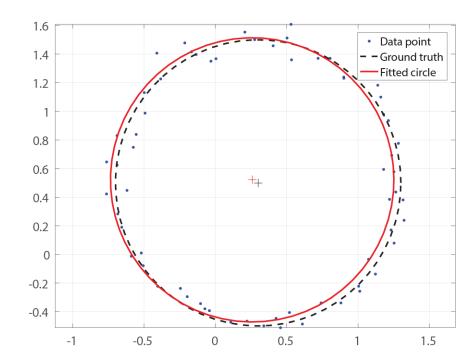


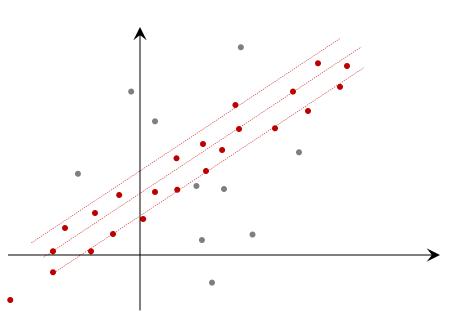




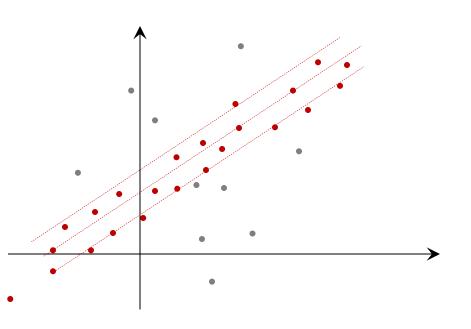
RANSAC: RAndom SAmple Consensus





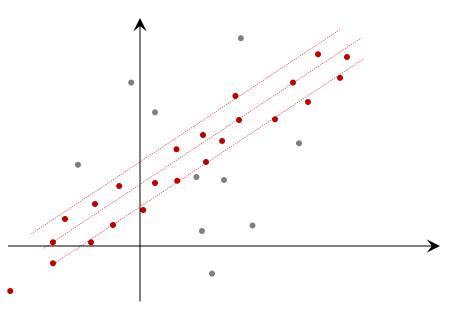


Prob. of success > Prob. of desired success p



Prob. of success > Prob. of desired success p

Prob. of success: 1- (1-prob. of success per trial)^k



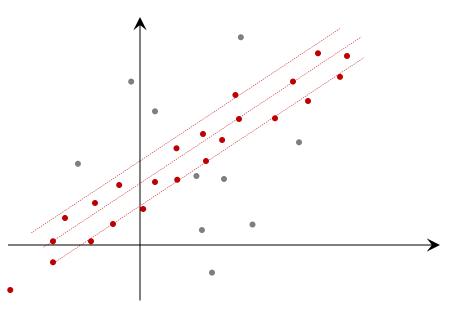
Prob. of success > Prob. of desired success p

Prob. of success: 1- (1-prob. of success per trial)^k

Prob. of success per trial: w^n

where
$$w = \frac{\text{\# of inliers}}{\text{\# of samples}}$$

and n is the number of samples to build a model.



Prob. of success > Prob. of desired success p

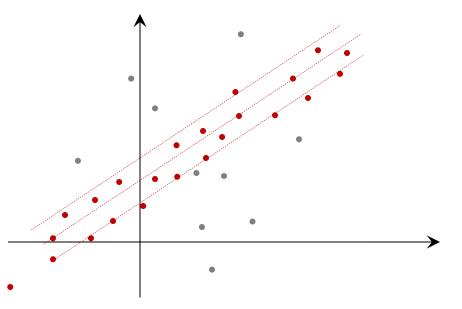
Prob. of success: 1- (1-prob. of success per trial)^k

Prob. of success per trial: w^n

where
$$w = \frac{\text{# of inliers}}{\text{# of samples}}$$

and n is the number of samples to build a model.

Prob. of success: $1-(1-w^n)^k$



Prob. of success > Prob. of desired success p

Prob. of success: 1- (1-prob. of success per trial)^k

Prob. of success per trial: w^n

where
$$w = \frac{\text{# of inliers}}{\text{# of samples}}$$

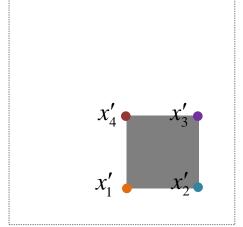
and n is the number of samples to build a model.

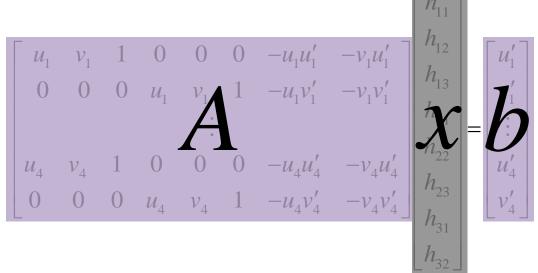
Prob. of success:
$$1 - (1 - w^n)^k$$

$$k = \frac{\log(1 - p^n)}{\log(1 - w^n)}$$

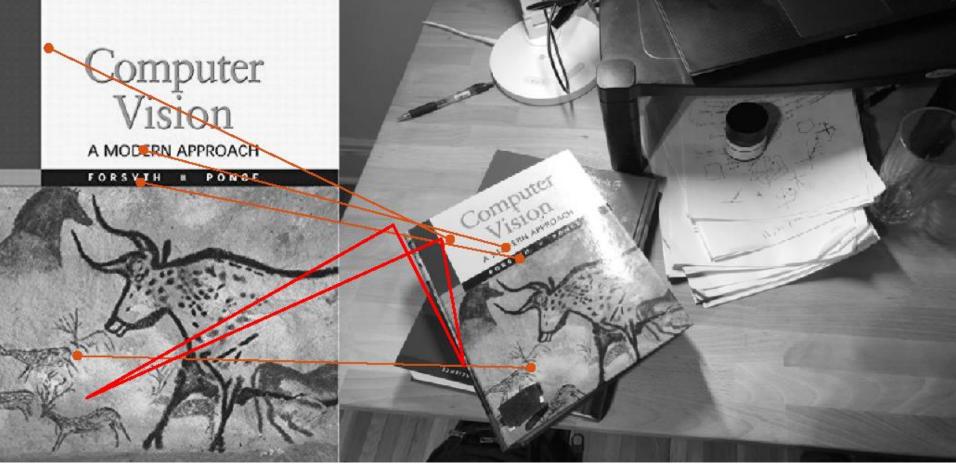
RECALL: HOMOGRAPHY COMPUTATION



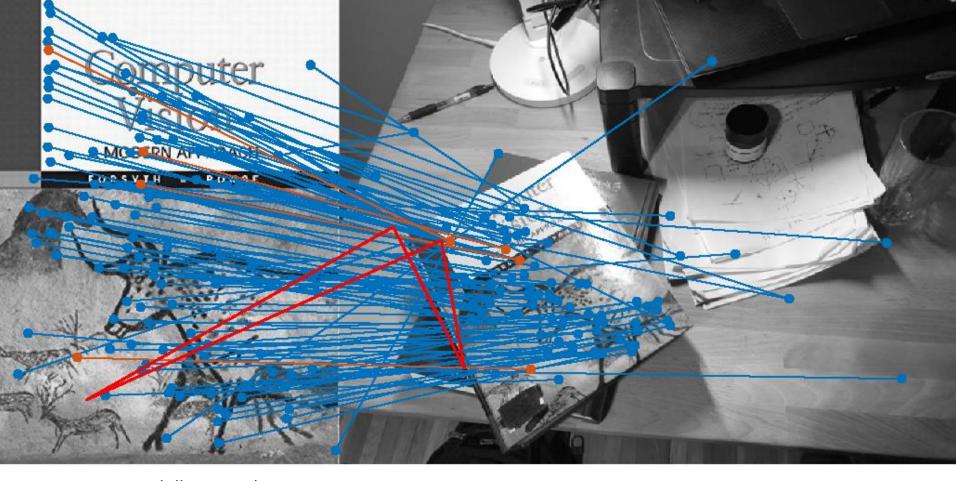




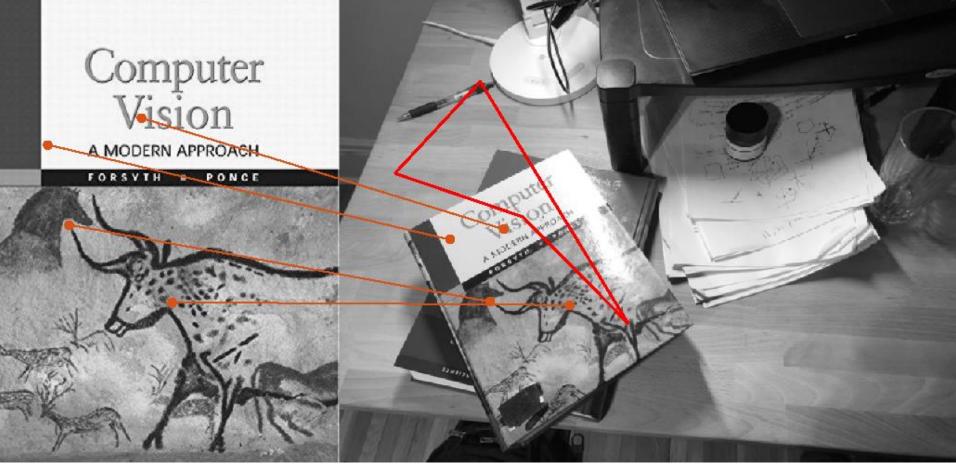
$$Ax = b \longrightarrow x = (A^T A)^{-1} A^T b$$



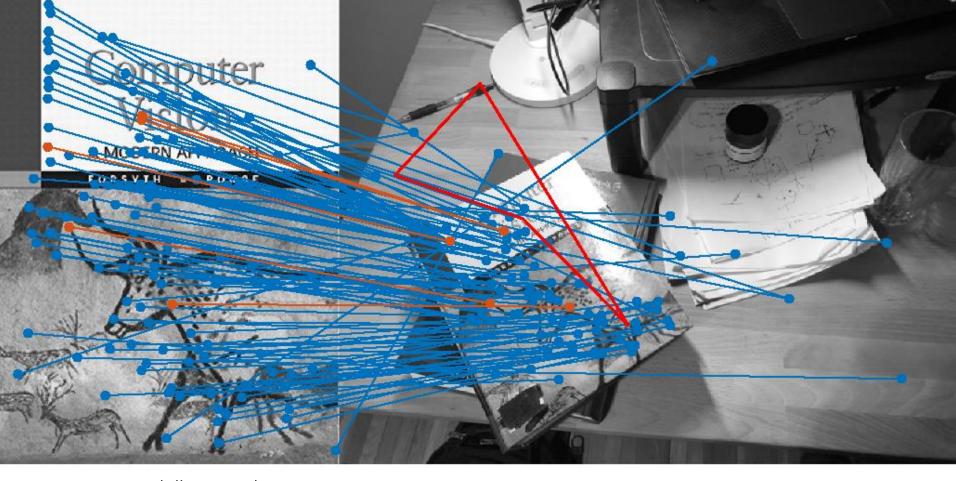
Homography from 4 random correspondences



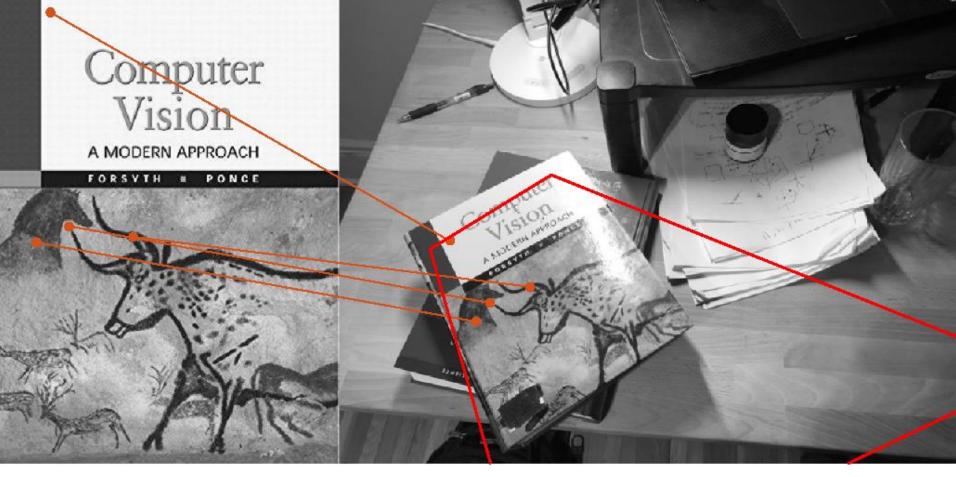
Inlier counting



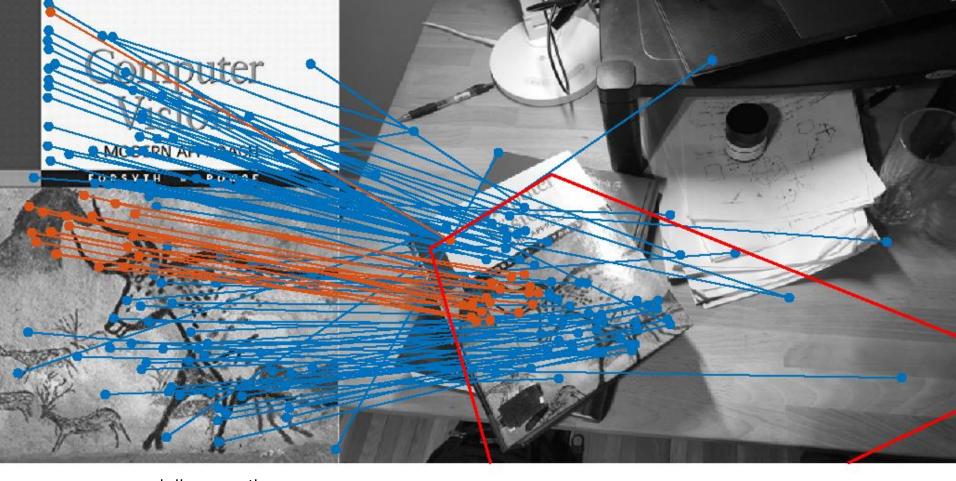
Homography from 4 random correspondences



Inlier counting



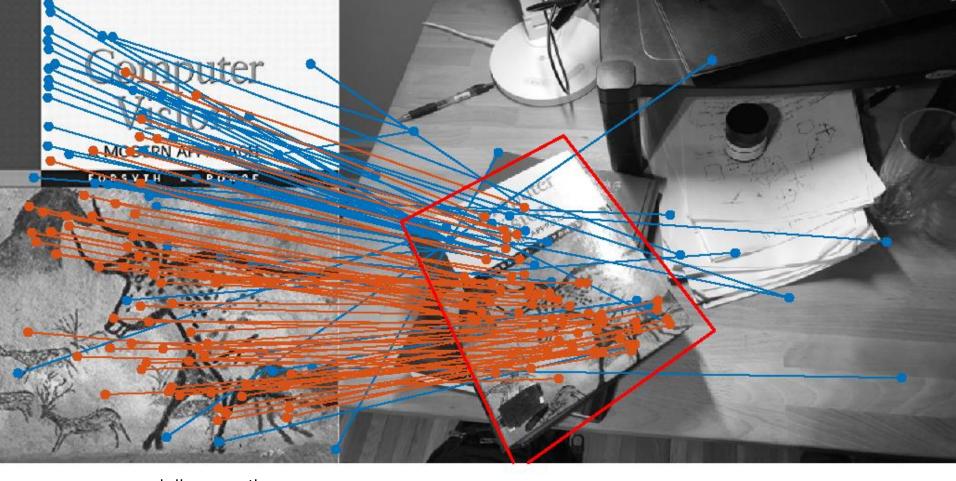
Homography from 4 random correspondences



Inlier counting



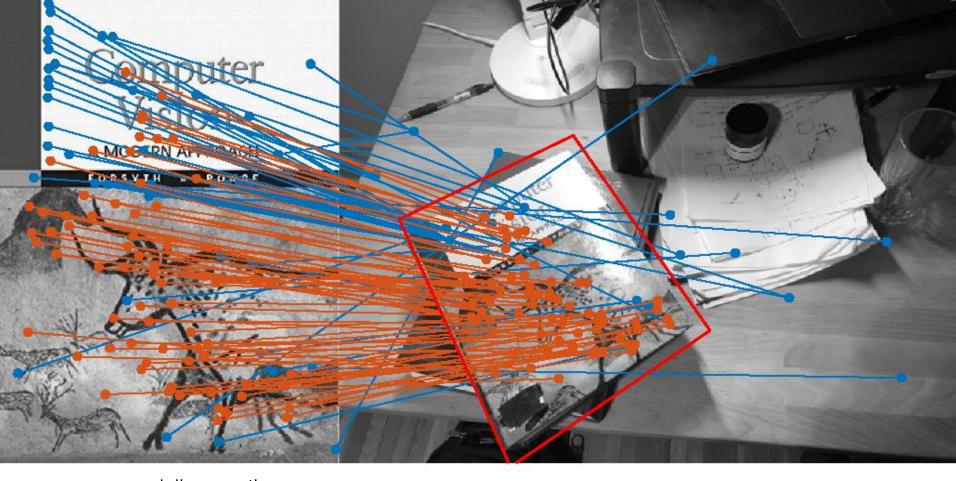
Homography from 4 random correspondences



Inlier counting



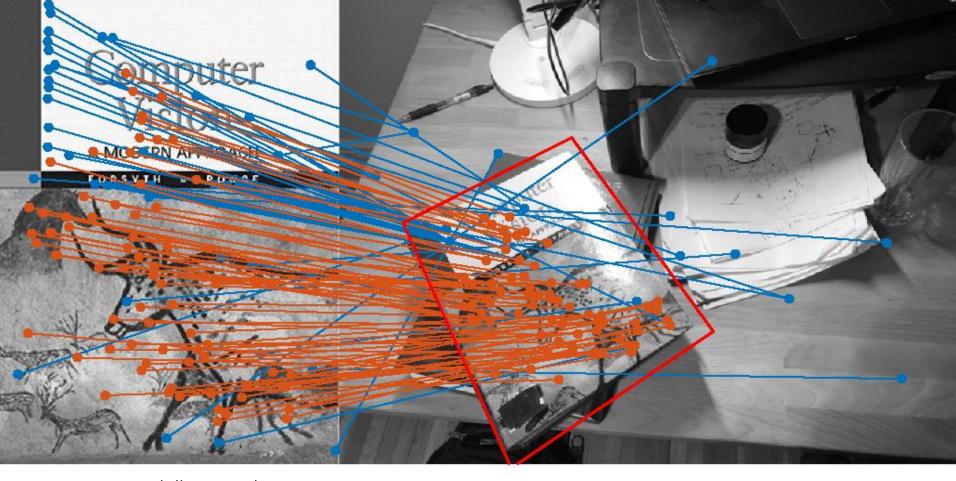
Homography from 4 random correspondences



Inlier counting



Homography from 4 random correspondences

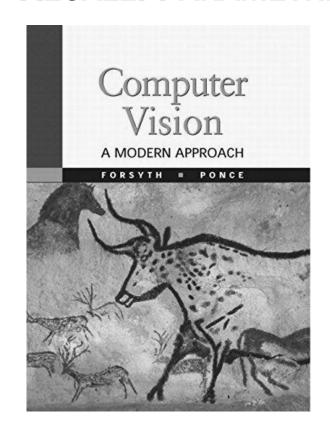


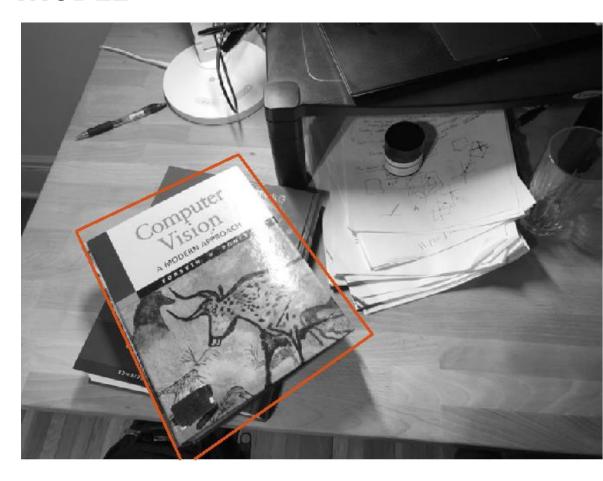
Inlier counting

RECALL: ROBUST FILTERING



RECALL: PARAMETRIC MODEL





RECALL: IMAGE WARPING

