

# Projective Geometry: Homogeneous Points

Homogeneous coordinates: math hack

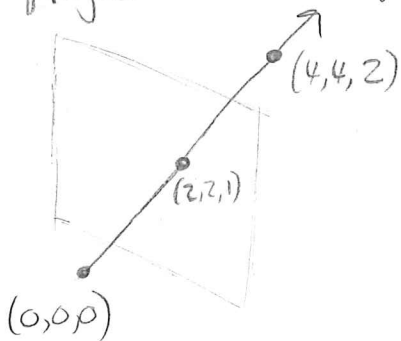
Allows us to represent translations using linear transformations (matrix multiplication).

$$\begin{matrix} \text{homogenize} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}; \quad \begin{matrix} \text{dehomogenize} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ w \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} \text{normalize} \\ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ w \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x/w \\ y/w \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

Mathematically speaking, <sup>2D</sup> homogeneous coordinates live in 2D Projective space  $\mathbb{P}^2$ .

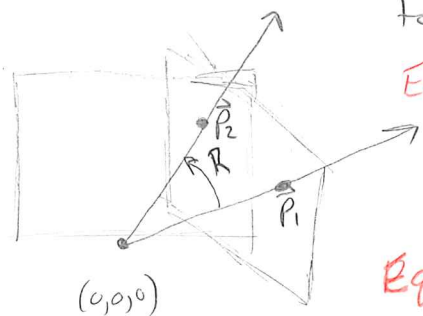
A nice geometric interpretation: objects in  $\mathbb{P}^2$  are objects from  $\mathbb{R}^3$  projected onto a plane using the origin  $(0,0,0)$  as the COP.



The projection means all points on the ray from  $(0,0,0)$  in the direction of  $\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$  are equivalent: they project to the same point on the plane.

## Interpreting Homographies

Projecting rays onto a different plane, <sup>(with the same COP)</sup> is like applying a rotation in 3D to the homogeneous coordinates. <sup>(eqn 1)</sup> If pixel coordinates are different <sup>ie.,  $K \neq I$</sup>  from camera coordinates, we need to map from pixels to camera, rotate, then from camera to pixels <sup>(eqn 2)</sup>



Eqn 1:  
 $\vec{P}_2 = R\vec{P}_1$

3x3 matrix: homography!

Eqn 2:  $\vec{P}_2 = \overbrace{KRK^{-1}} \vec{P}_1$

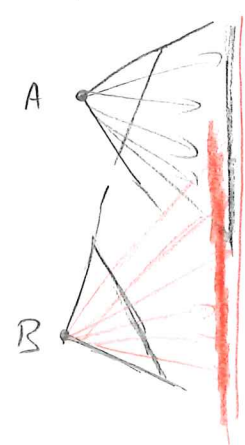
# Stereo Rectification

What we want:



Same orientation  
Same  $F$   
 $X$  translation only.

What we get:

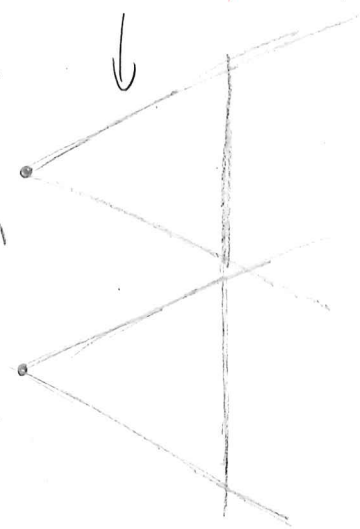


1. Let  $A$  be at origin (WLOG).
2. Project images onto a common plane (just a homography!) simply rotating each camera.

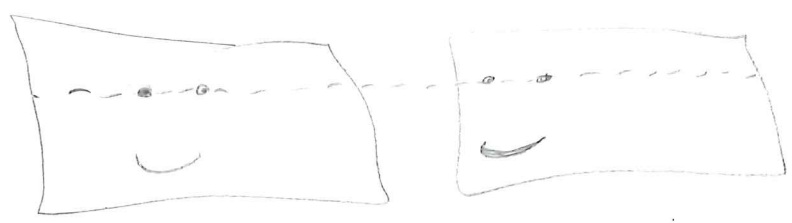
Stereo pairs can be rectified

by mapping their images onto a common plane using a homography for each image.

Geometrically, this is simply applying a rotation to each camera (and possibly adjusting  $R$ - $T$  differing intrinsics).



Once rectified, our stereo pairs look friendly:



We can search along rows for matching windows to find disparity and compute depth, because the only translation is in  $X$ .