

SCC0251

Processamento de Imagens

Transformações Geométricas e Interpolação

Professora Leo Sampaio Ferraz Ribeiro



Slide para não esquecer de passar a lista



Júpiter - Sistema de Gestão Acadêmica da Pró-Reitoria de Graduação

Lista de Presença

Unidade: 55 Instituto de Ciências Matemáticas e de Computação

Disciplina: SCC0251 Processamento de Imagens

Turma: 2025101 - Teórica

Período: 24/02/2025 - 07/07/2025

Disciplina COM 2ª Avaliação.

Horário

Prof(a).

qua 08:10 09:50

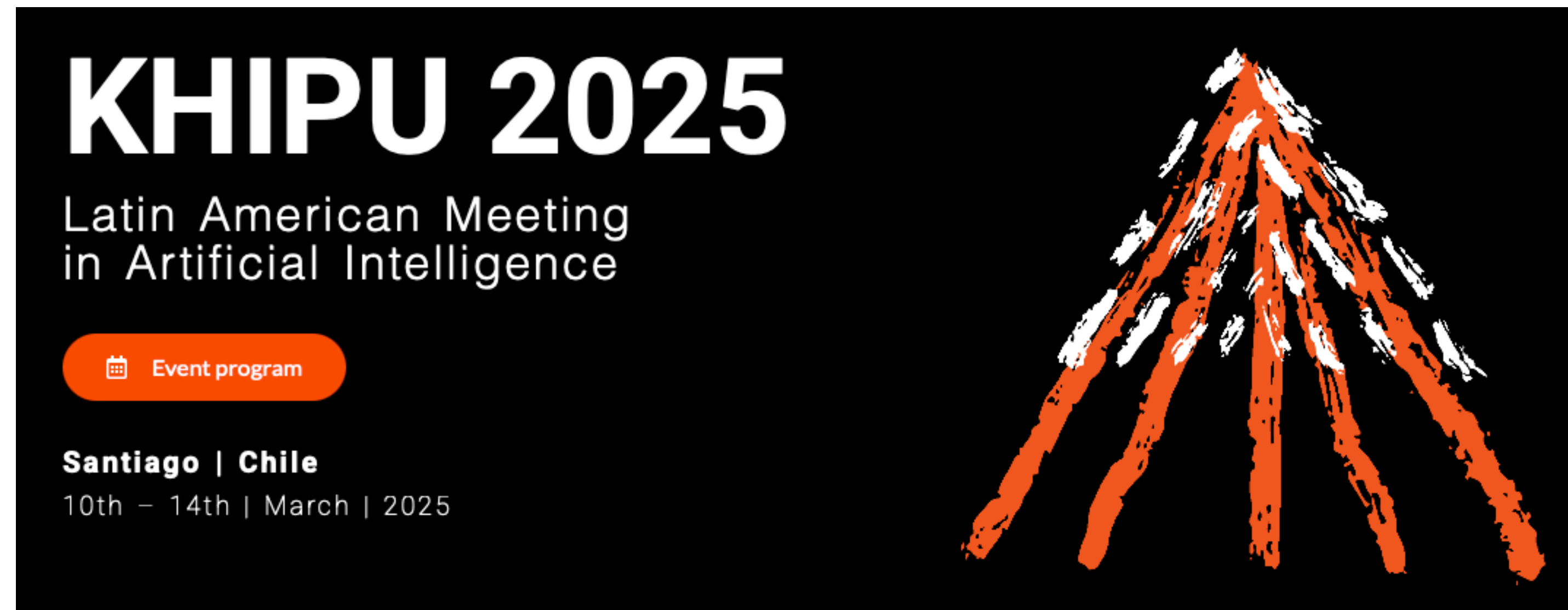
Leo Sampaio Ferraz Ribeiro

sex 08:10 09:50

Leo Sampaio Ferraz Ribeiro

NºUSP	Ingr.	Curso	Nome	dia _/_/___	dia _/_/___	dia _/_/___
14712657	28/02/2024	55041	Allan Vitor de Souza Silva	_____	_____	_____
13687196	11/02/2022	55071	Amabile Pietrobon Ferreira	_____	_____	_____
13687108	23/02/2022	55090	Arthur Hiratsuka Rezende	_____	_____	_____
12691964	13/03/2023	55041	Arthur Pin	_____	_____	_____
13671532	11/02/2022	55041	Arthur Queiroz Moura	_____	_____	_____
12745212	03/05/2021	97001	Asafe Henrique de Oliveira Franca	_____	_____	_____
12542481	16/04/2021	55041	Bernardo Maia Coelho	_____	_____	_____
12733212	29/04/2021	55041	Bernardo Rodrigues Tameirao Santos	_____	_____	_____
14745682	13/03/2023	55071	Bruno Batista Pereira da Silva	_____	_____	_____
13672220	25/03/2022	55041	Camila Donda Ronchi	_____	_____	_____
12542630	18/03/2021	55041	Carlos Filipe de Castro Lemos	_____	_____	_____
14746015	24/02/2025	55090	Diego Gladcheff Munhoz	_____	_____	_____
12556973	25/02/2022	55041	Eduarda Fritzen Neumann	_____	_____	_____
14568142	27/01/2023	55090	Enzo Castelo Branco Biondi	_____	_____	_____
13781841	07/03/2022	55041	Enzo Yasuo Hirano Harada	_____	_____	_____
12547423	13/03/2023	55041	Fabricao Sampaio	_____	_____	_____

Slide para mencionar porque não tivemos últimas aulas



Slide para perguntar se temos dúvidas do trabalho

SCC0251 — Profa. Leo Sampaio Ferraz Ribeiro

Trabalho 01 : amostragem e quantização

Desenvolva o trabalho sem olhar o de colegas. Plágio não é tolerado.
Se precisar de ajuda, estamos aqui para isso.

1 Gerador de Imagens

1.1 Objetivo

Familiarizar discentes com as ferramentas que terão que usar durante o resto do curso;
Reforçar os conceitos de sampling/amostragem de imagens.

1.2 Tarefa

Nesse trabalho vocês devem implementar um **Gerador de Imagens** usando funções matemáticas, um **Amostrador de Imagens** [simulado]. Leia as instruções para cada passo. Use python com as bibliotecas numpy e imageio.

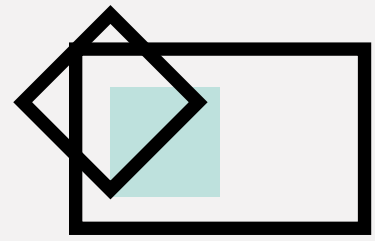
Seu programa vai gerar uma imagem sintética e depois simular o processo de amostragem sobre a mesma:

1. **Gere a Imagem Sintética**, f , de acordo com a função selecionada F e os parâmetros C e Q ,
2. **Faça uma Amostragem e Quantização de f** para criar g , com os parâmetros de amostragem e quantização N e B ,
3. **Compare g** com a imagem de referência r , usando a raiz do erro quadrático (Root Squared Error, RSE),
4. **Imprima na tela** o RSE computado entre g and r .

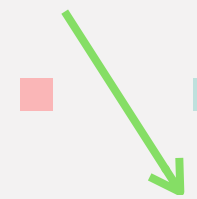
Slide para falar sobre exercícios no e-disciplinas

19/03, qua.	Aula	Fundamentos do Processamento de Imagens	Relação entre pixels e operações básicas.	3		
21/03, sex.	Aula	Melhorias em Imagens	Transformações de intensidade e correção de contraste.	4		
26/03, qua.	Aula	Melhorias em Imagens	Técnicas de equalização de histograma.	5	Entrega T1 e Abertura T2	Entrega E1
28/03, sex.	Aula	Filtragem	Filtros espaciais para suavização.	6		
02/04, qua.	Aula	Filtragem	Filtros espaciais para realce de bordas e detalhes.	7		
04/04, sex.	Aula	Transformada de Fourier	Introdução à Transformada de Fourier	8		
09/04, qua.	Aula	Transformada de Fourier	Introdução à Transformada de Fourier em duas dimensões.	9		
11/04, sex.	Aula	Transformada de Fourier	Conceitos de filtragem no domínio da frequência.	10		
16/04, qua.	Feriado	Semana Santa			Entrega T2 e Abertura T3	Entrega E2

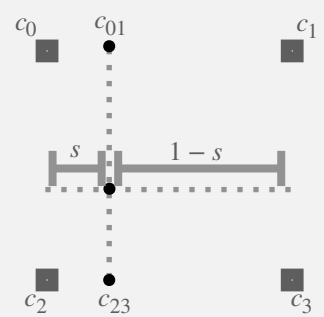
Agenda



Transformações Geométricas



Computação de Endereços



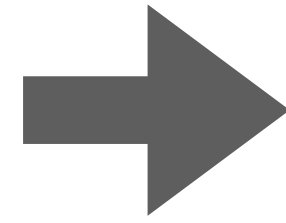
Interpolação

Por que Transformações Geométricas?



Como posso salvar essa foto?

Por que Transformações Geométricas?

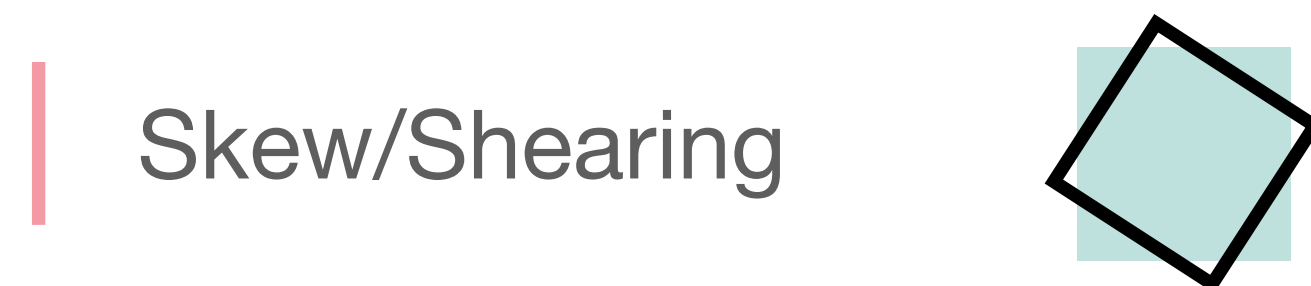


Como posso salvar essa foto?

Transformações Afim



Transformações Afim



Transformações Afim



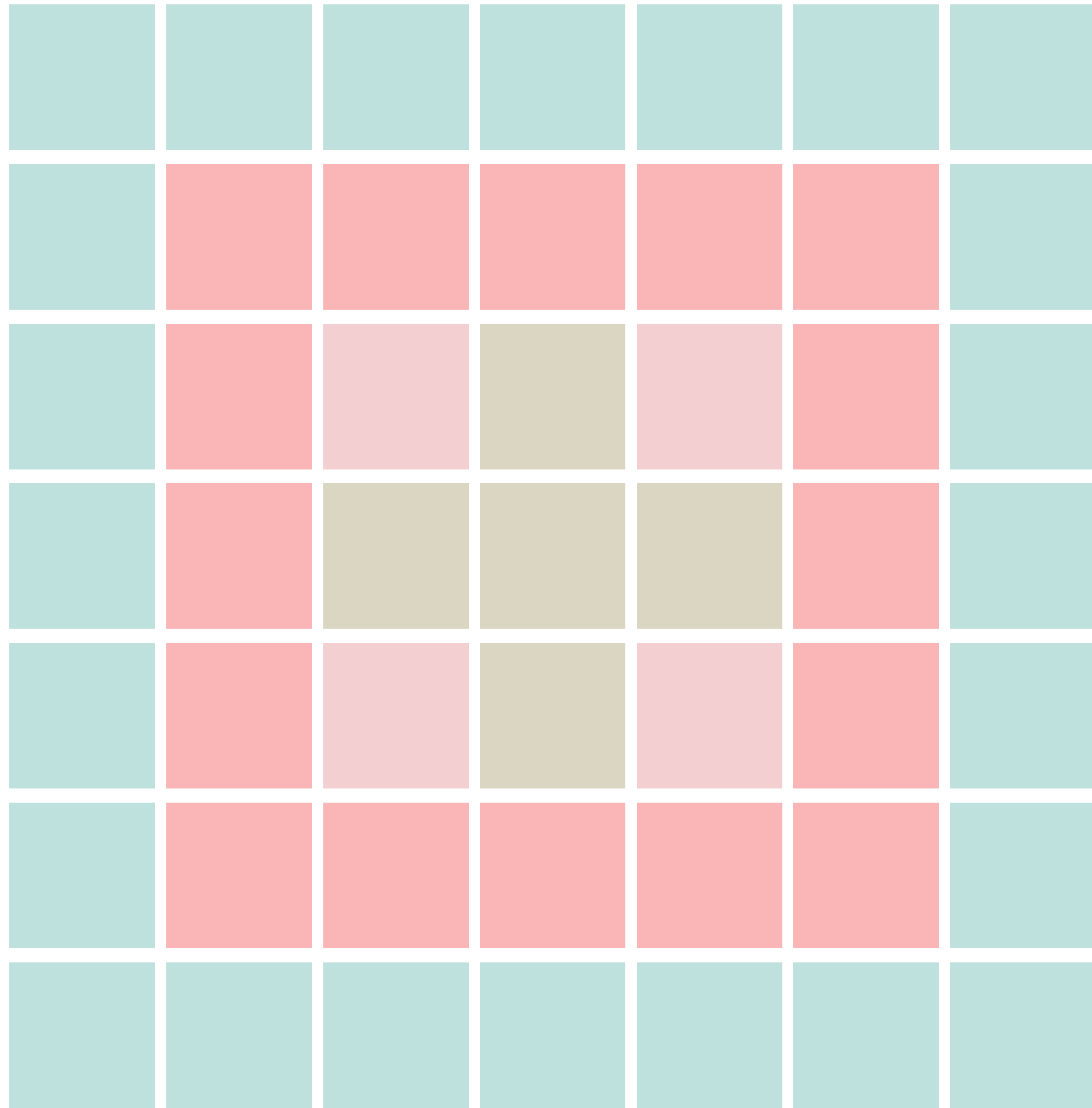
Transformações Afim



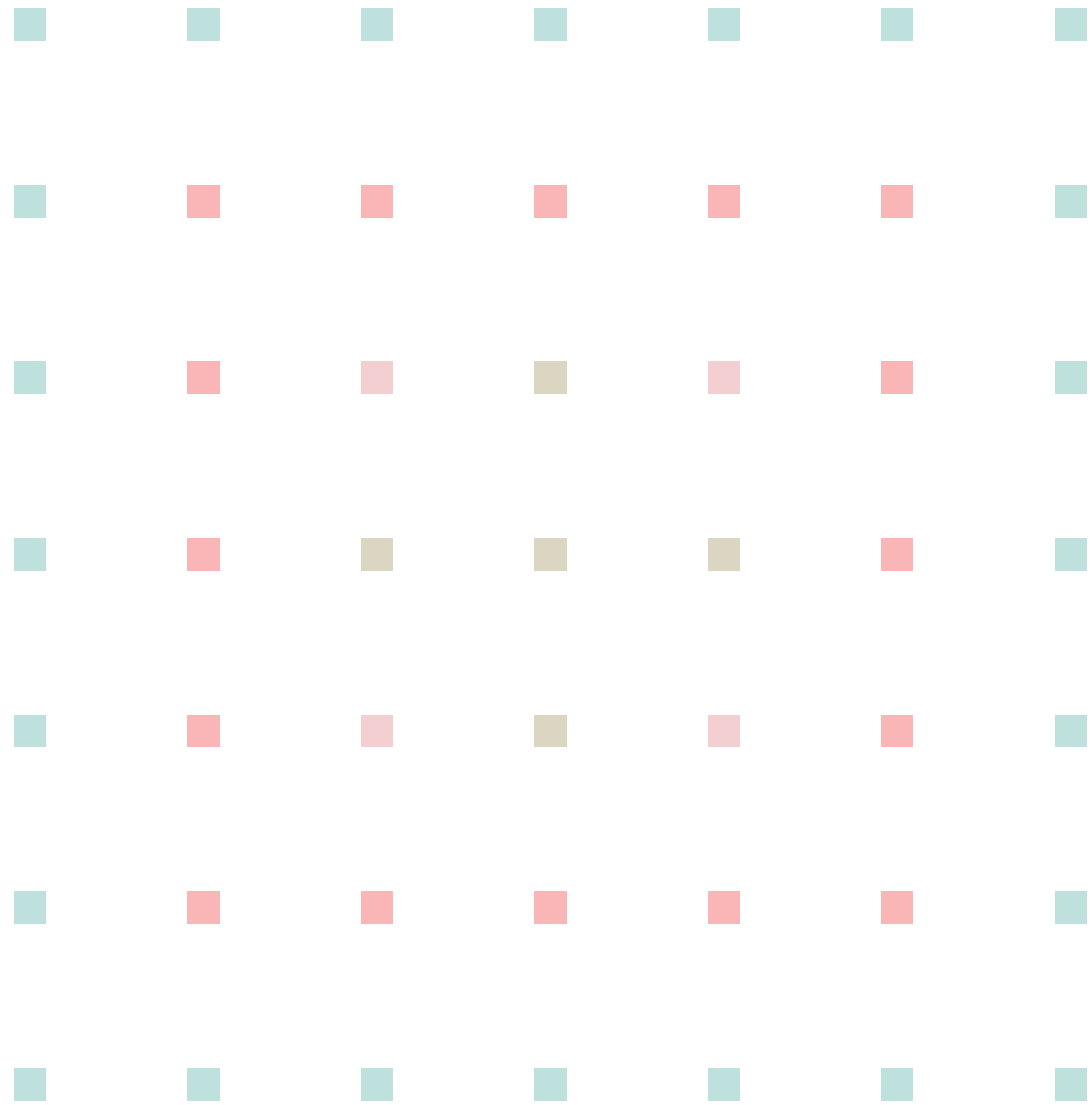
Transformações Afim



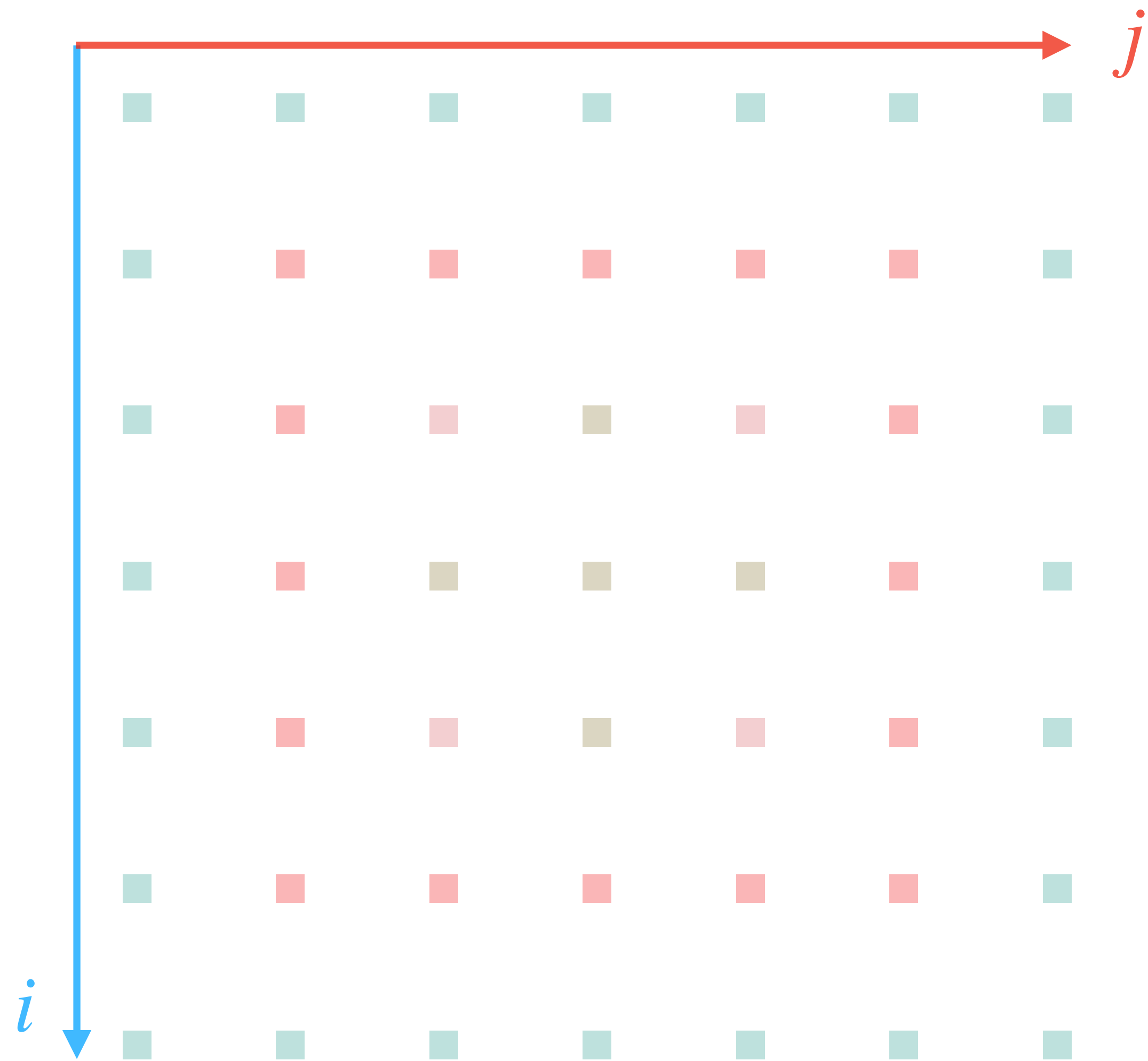
Transformações Afim



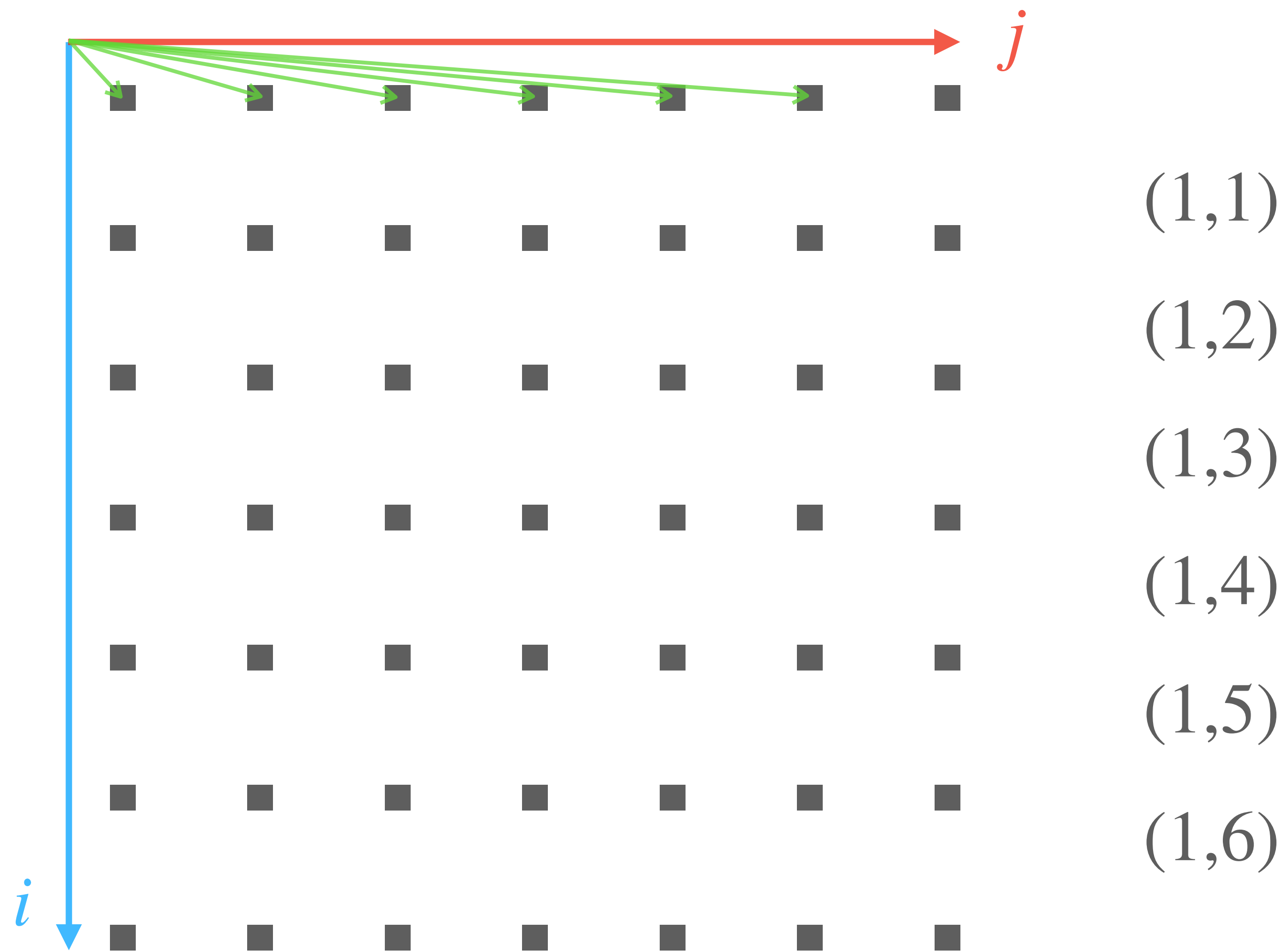
Transformações Afim



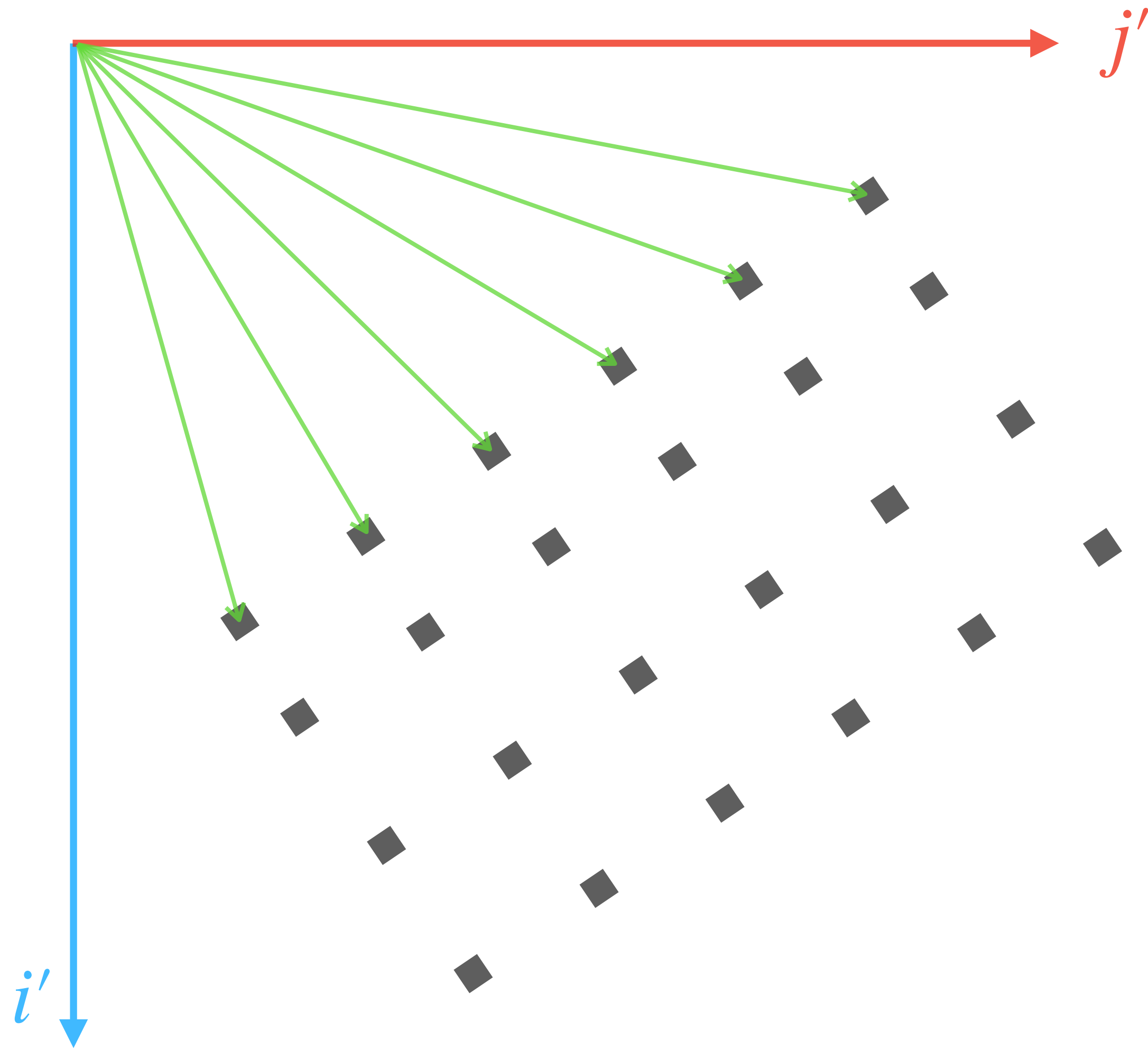
Transformações Afim



Transformações Afim



Transformações Afim



$(1,1) \longrightarrow (?, ?)$

$(1,2) \longrightarrow (?, ?)$

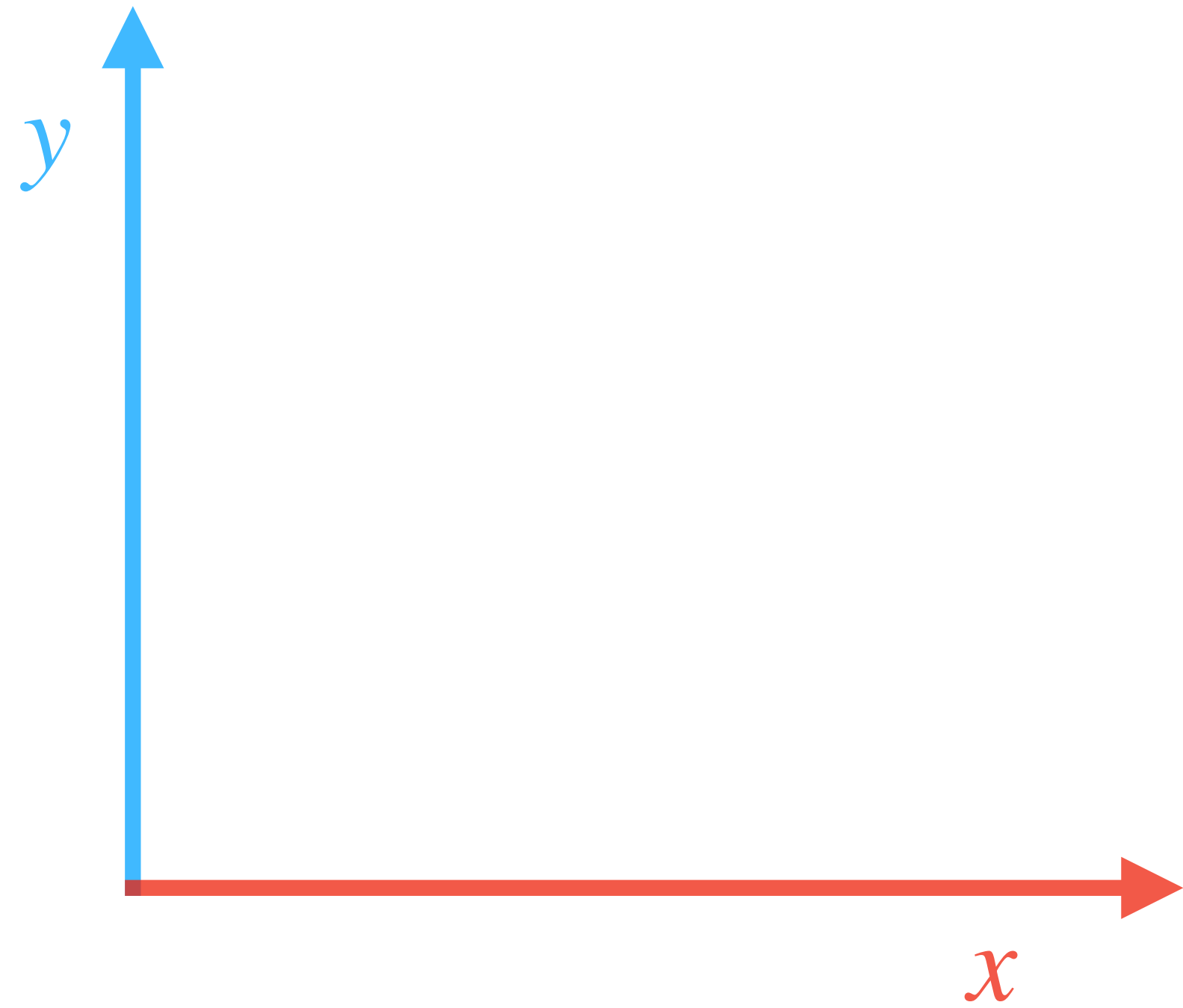
$(1,3) \longrightarrow (?, ?)$

$(1,4) \longrightarrow (?, ?)$

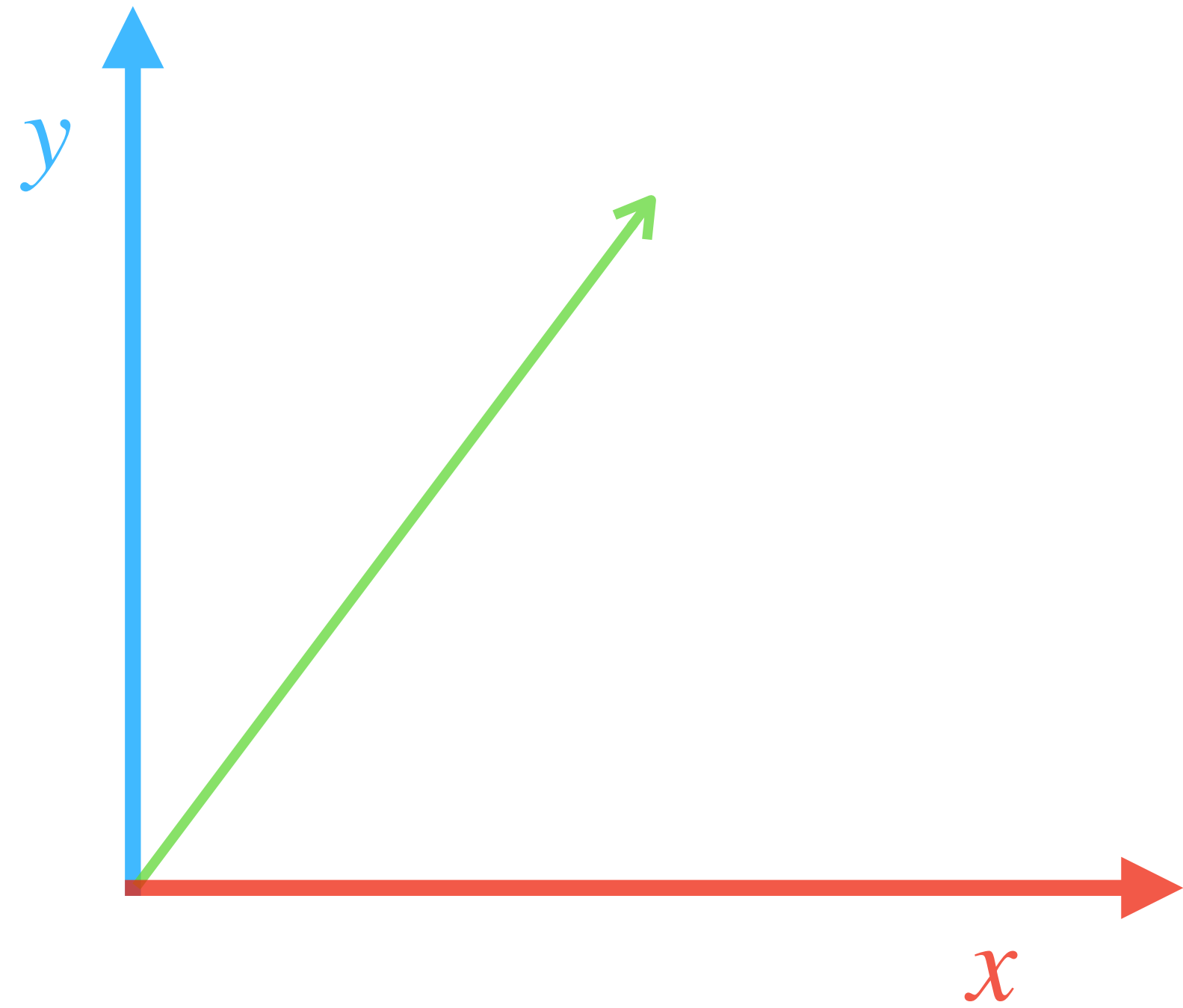
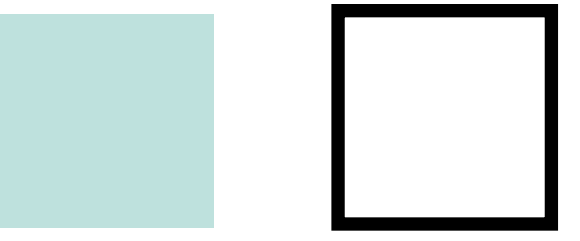
$(1,5) \longrightarrow (?, ?)$

$(1,6) \longrightarrow (?, ?)$

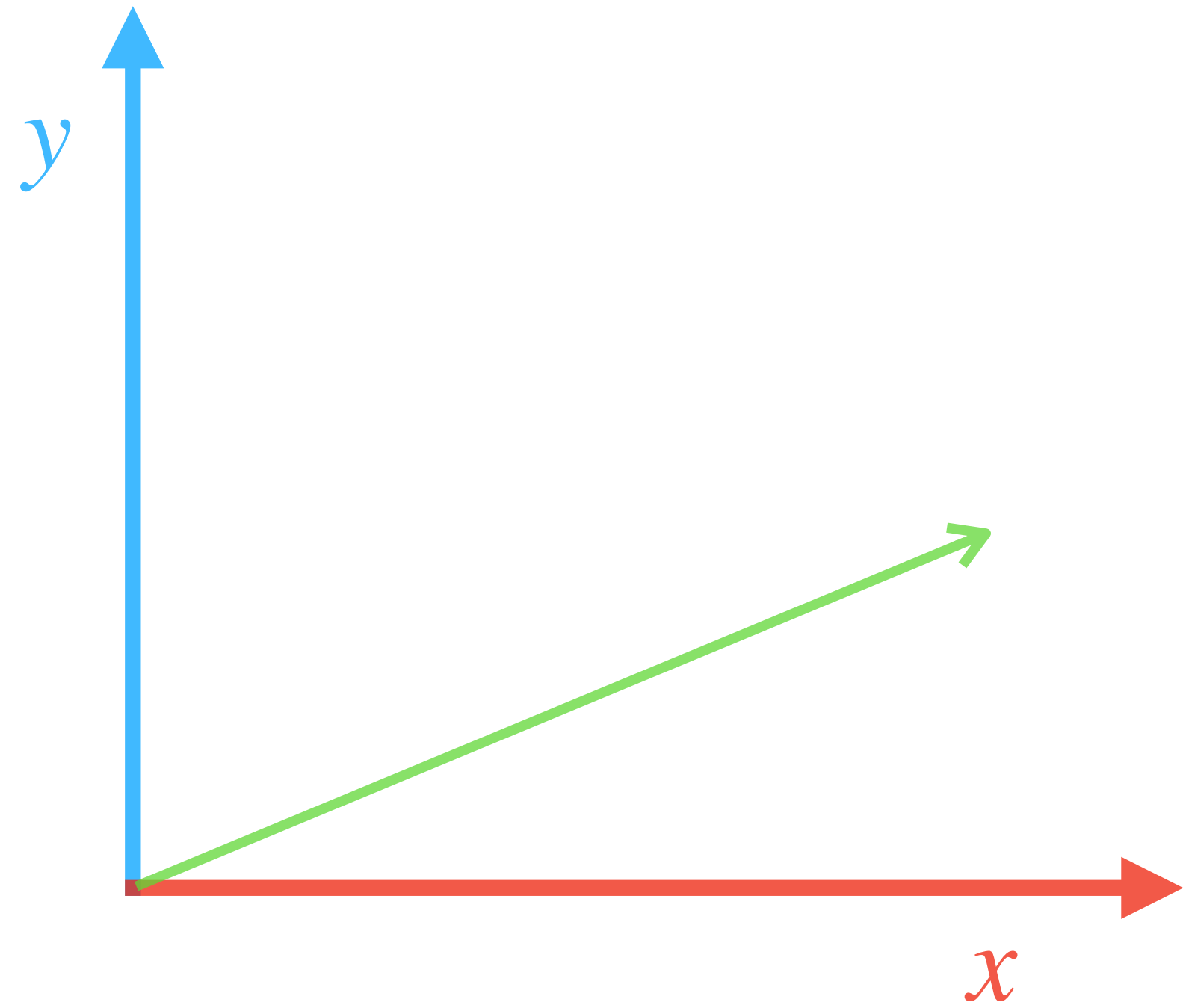
Transformações Afim



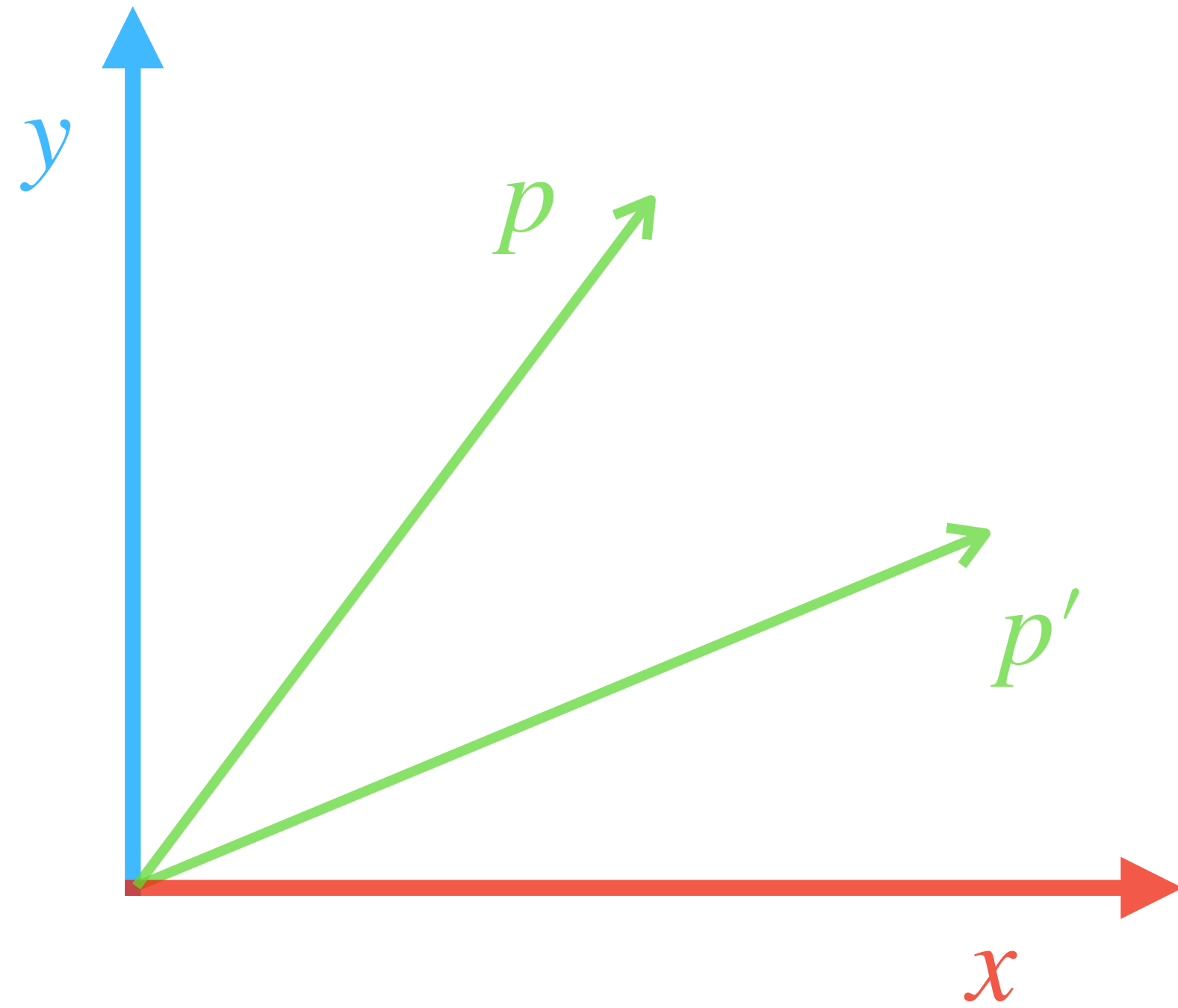
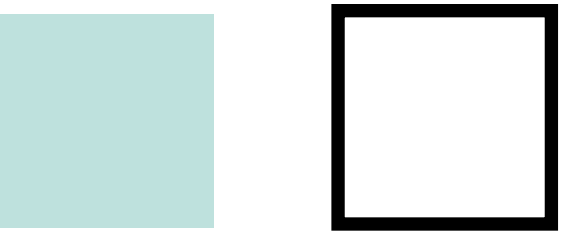
Translação



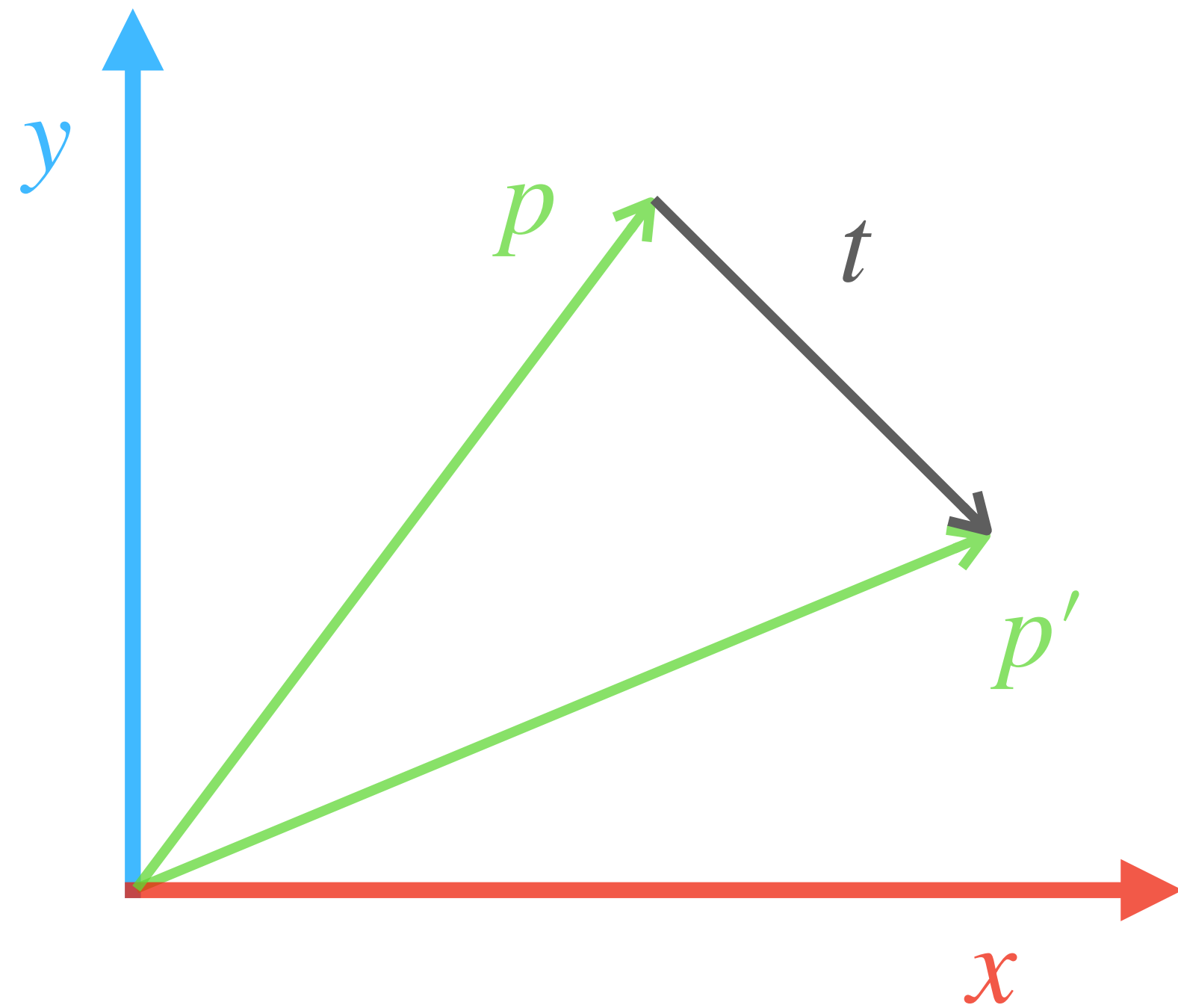
Translação



Translação



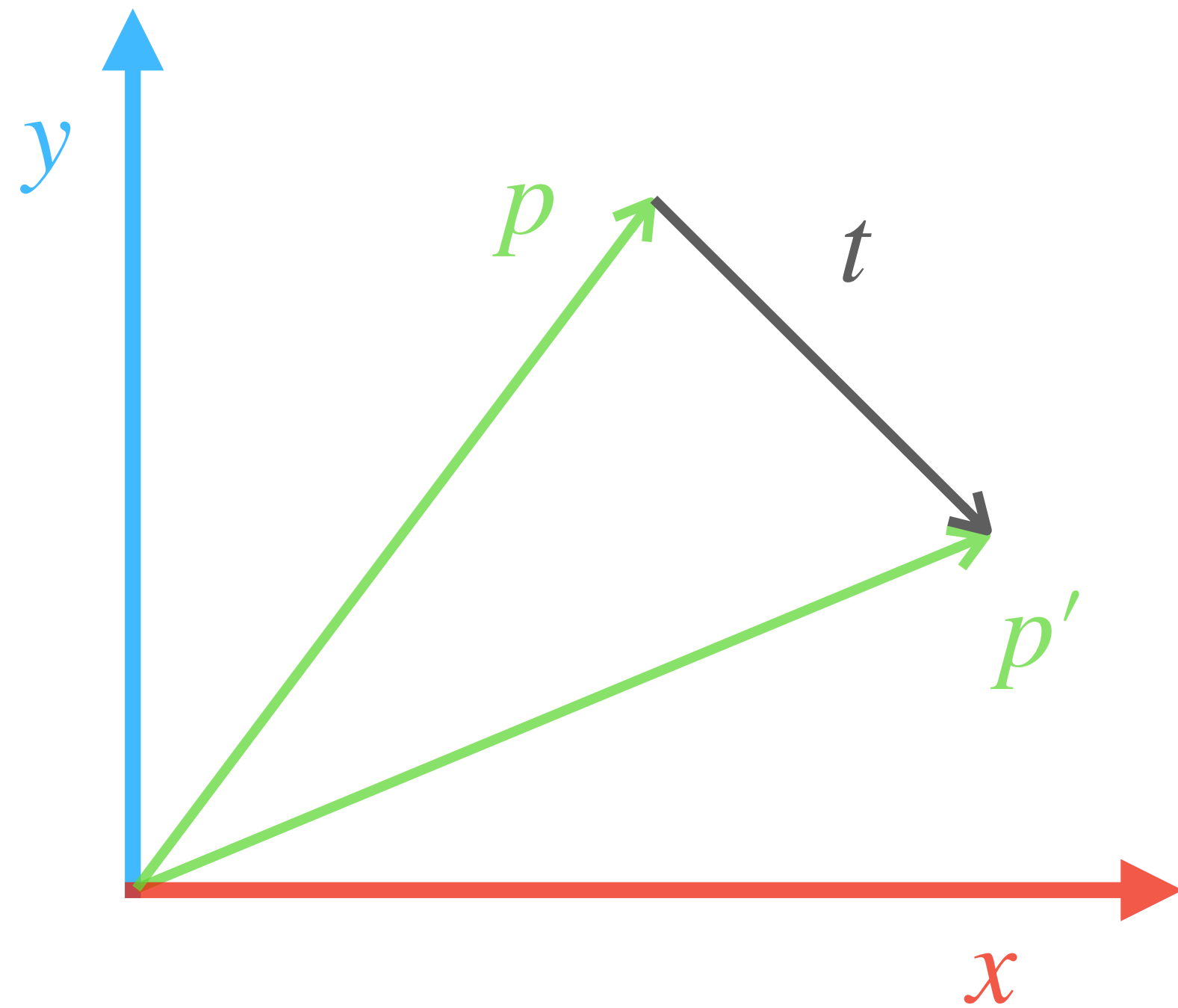
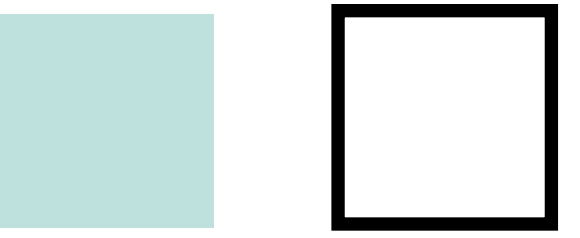
Translação



$$p' = p + t$$

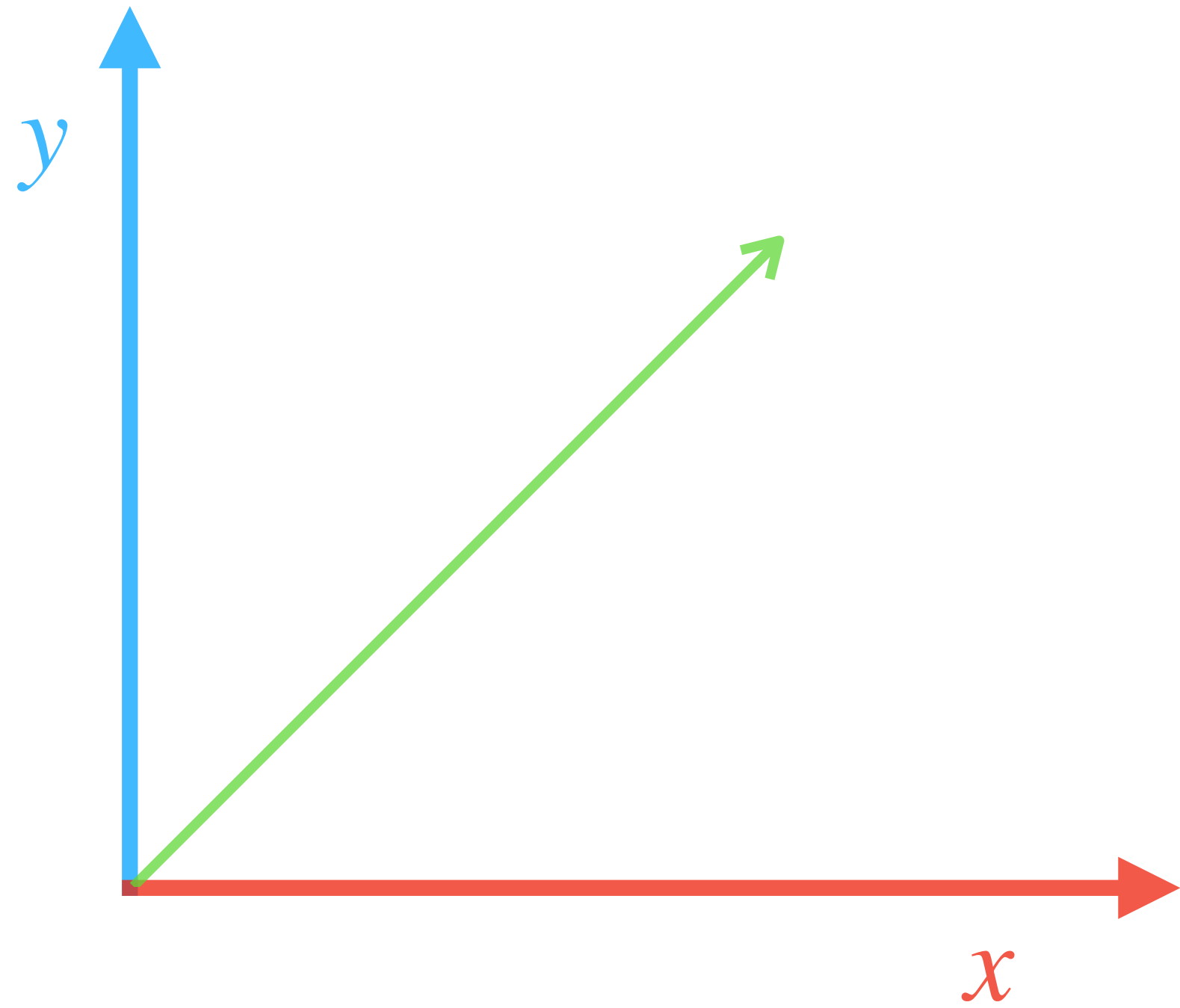
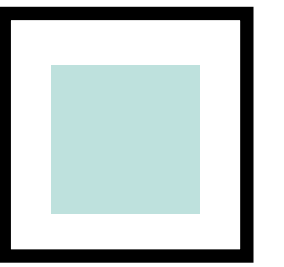
$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + t_x \\ p_y + t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

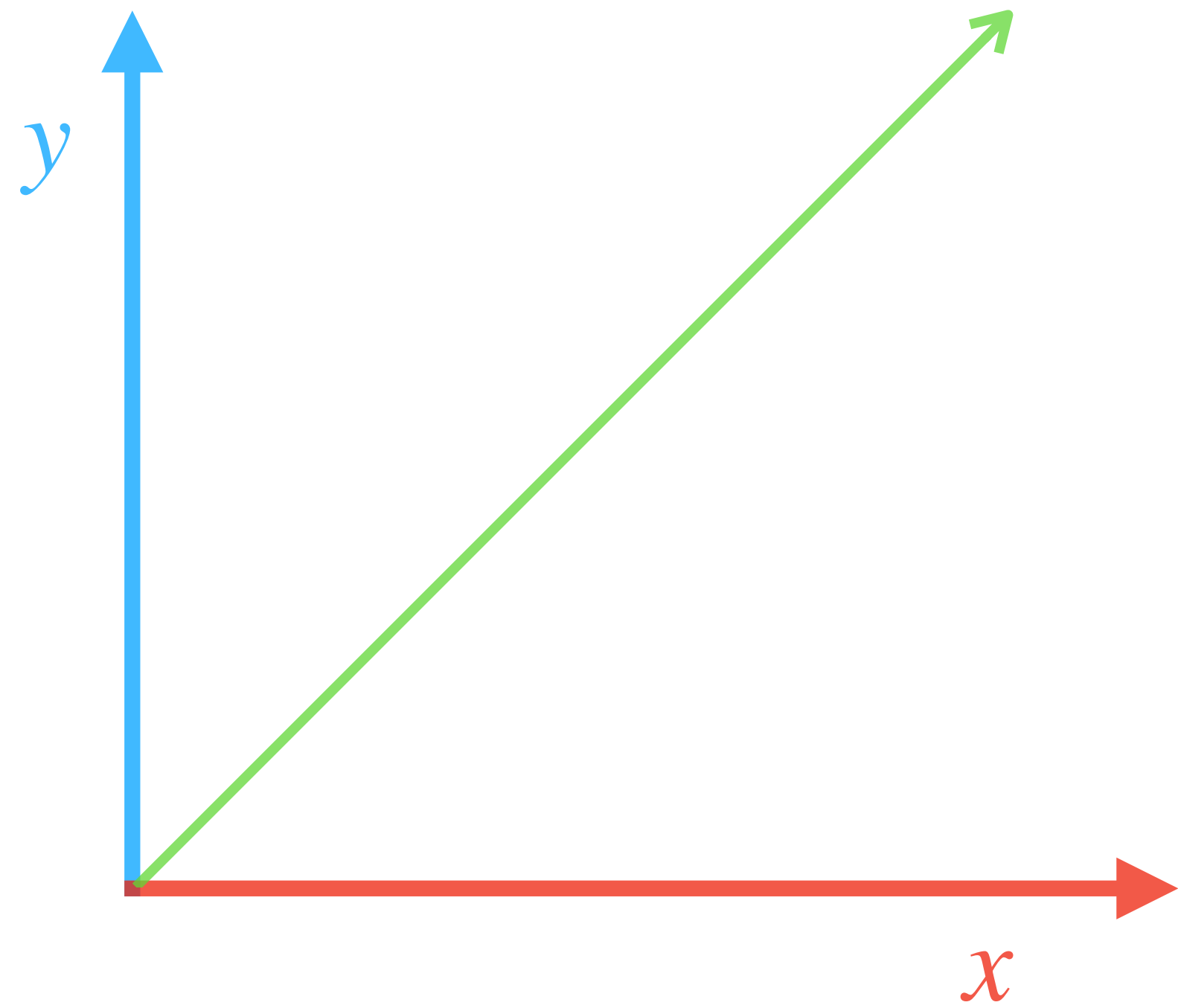
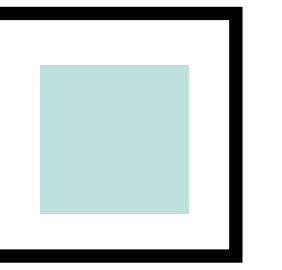
Translação

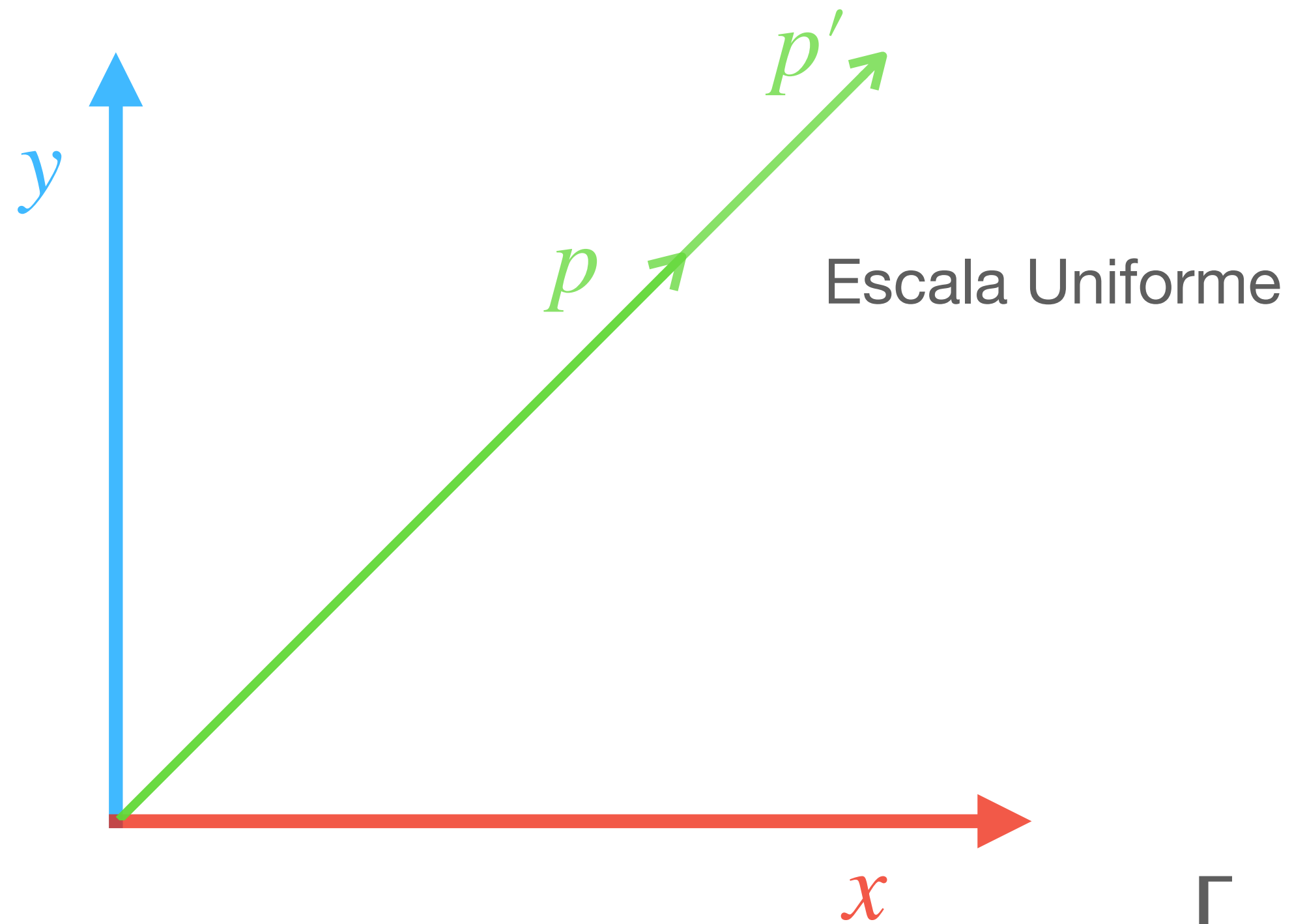
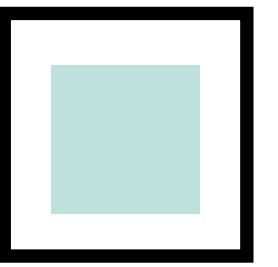


$$p' = p + t$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + t_x \\ p_y + t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

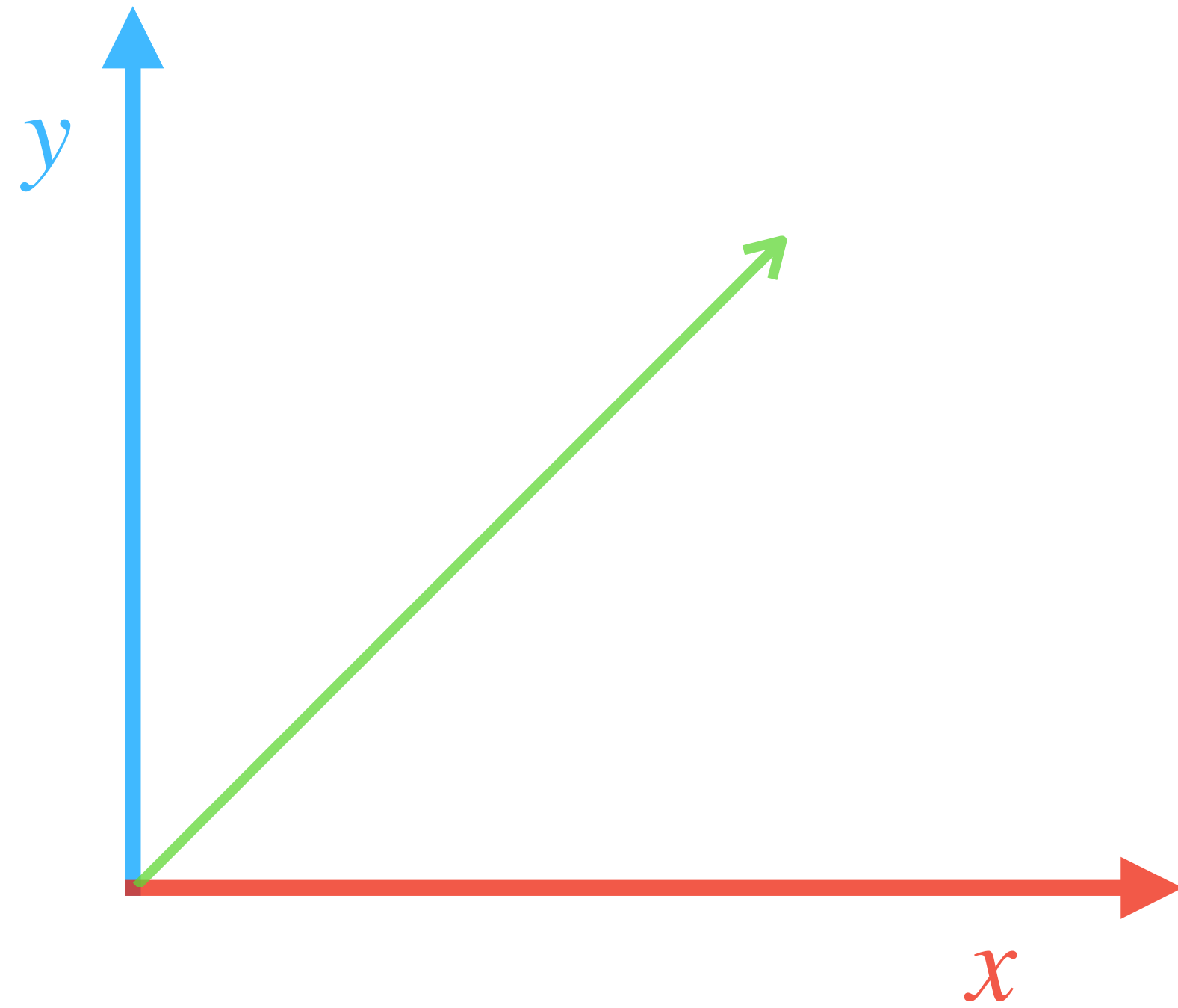


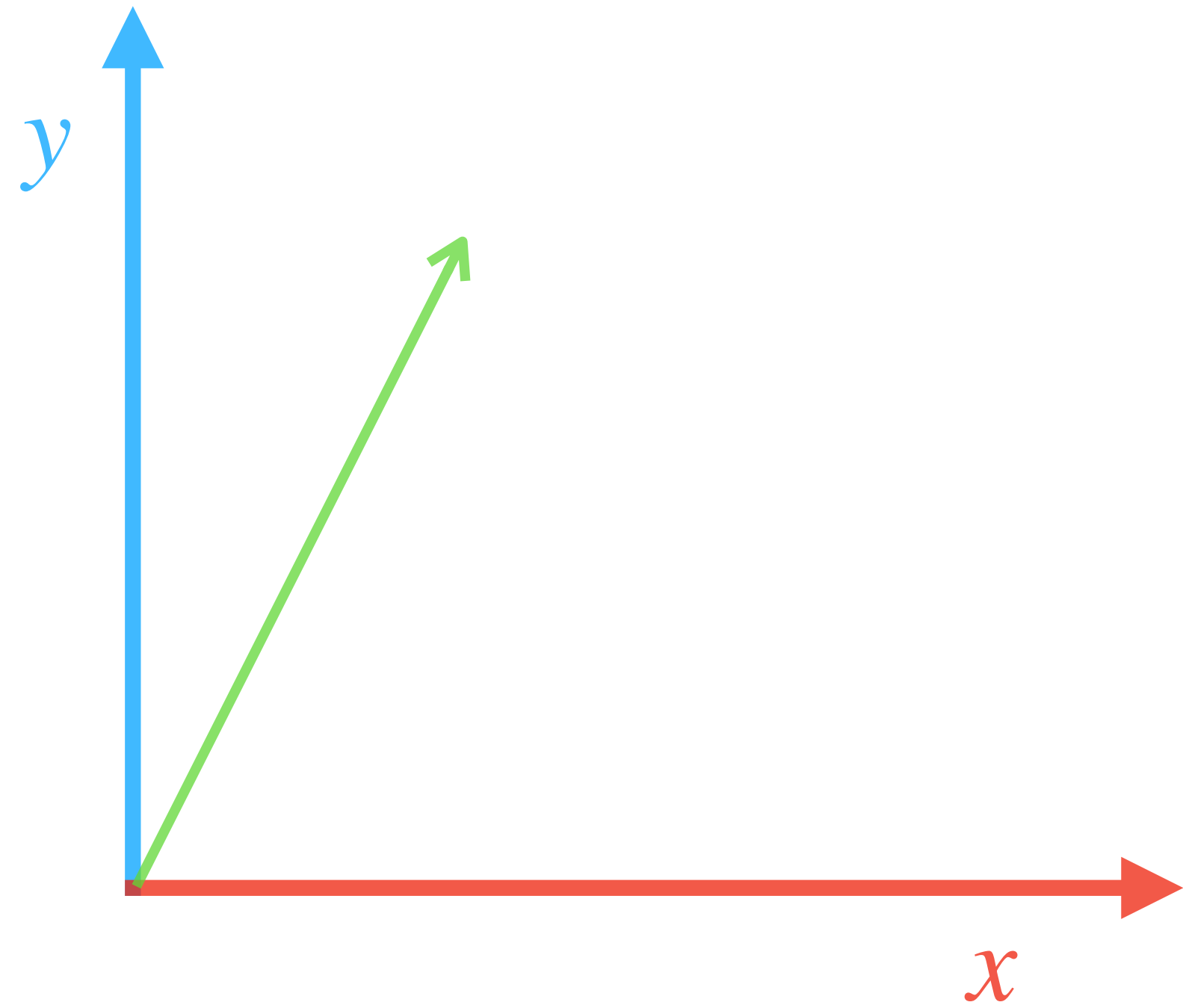


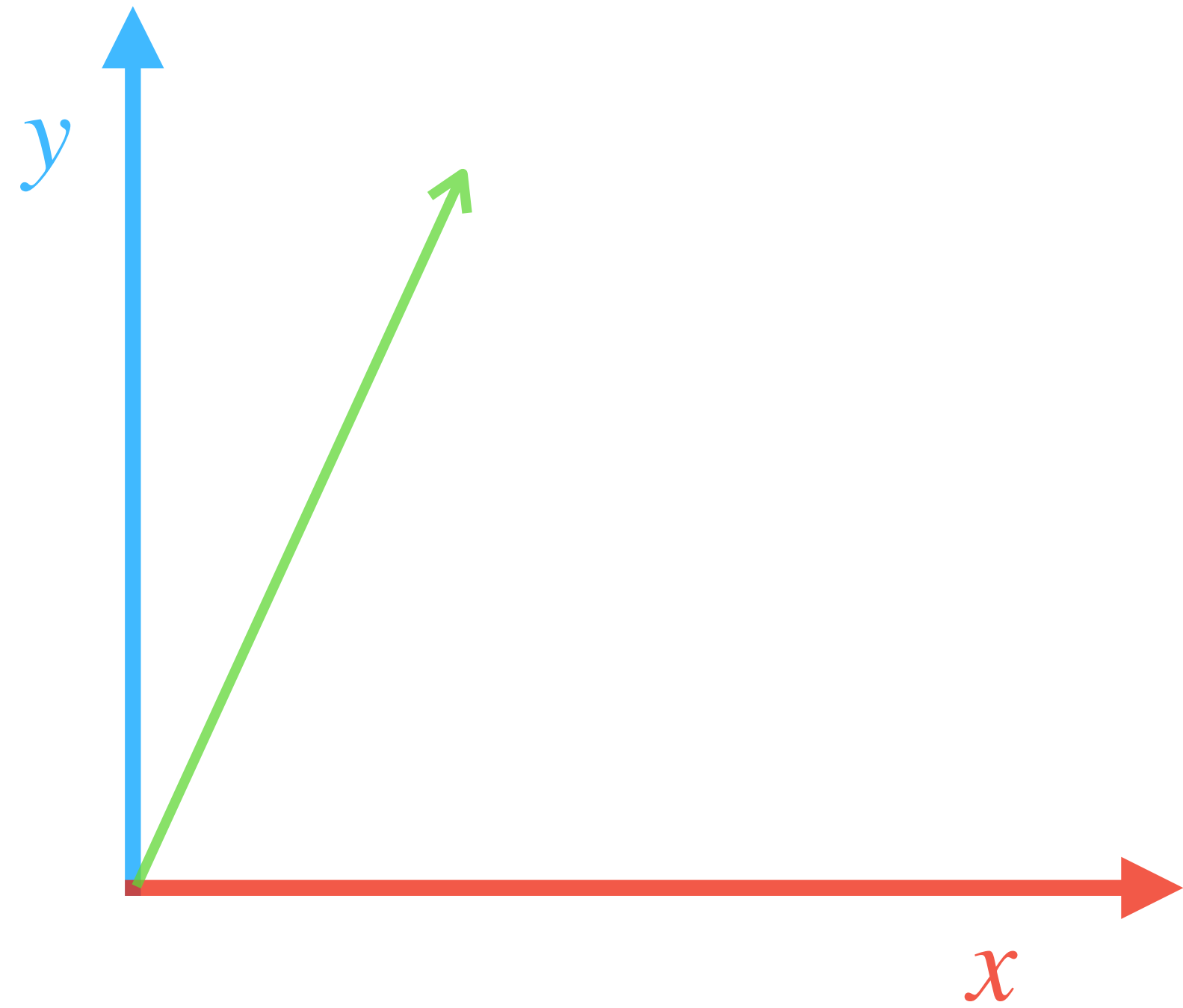


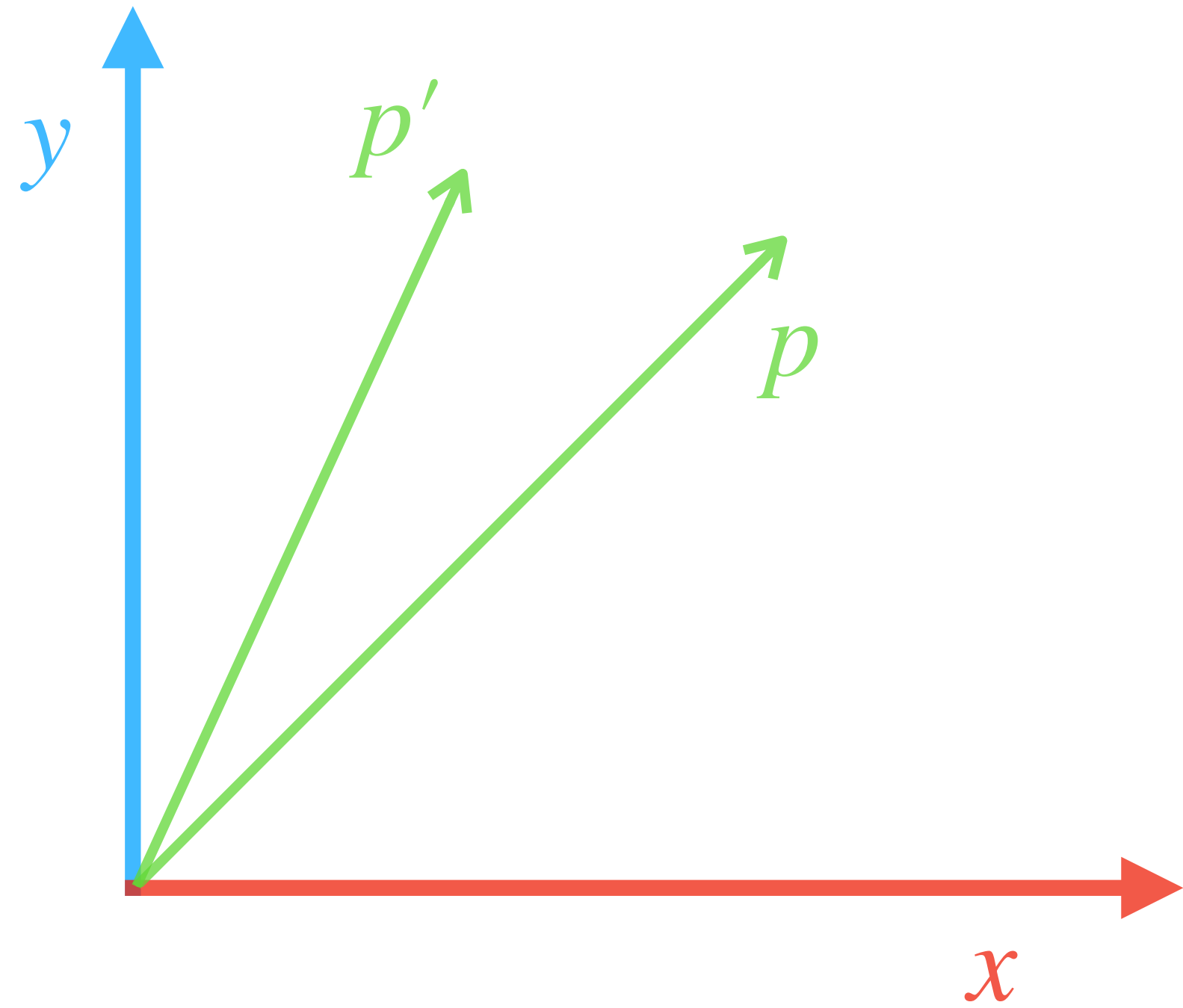
$$p' = sp$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} sp_x \\ sp_y \end{bmatrix}$$

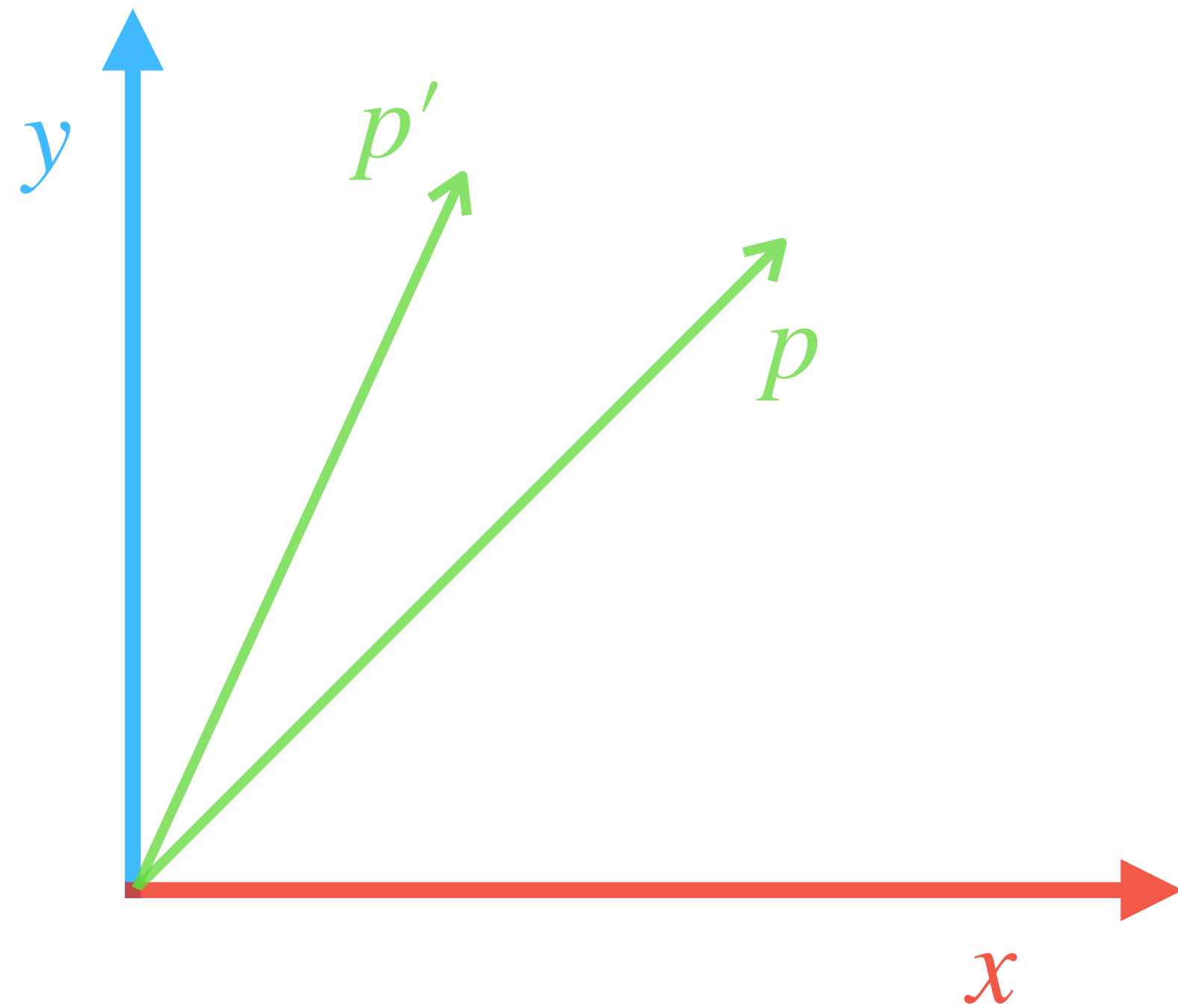








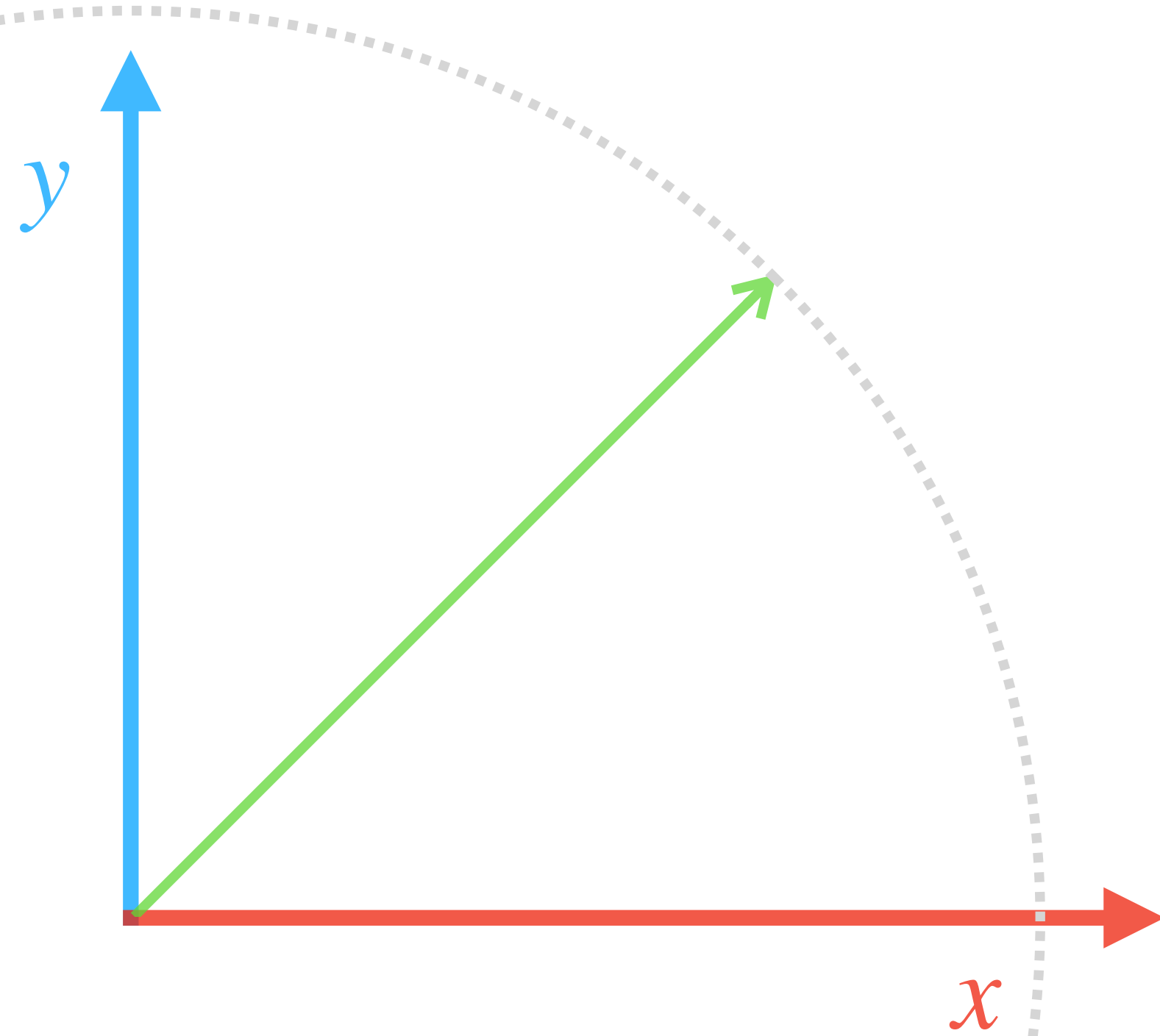
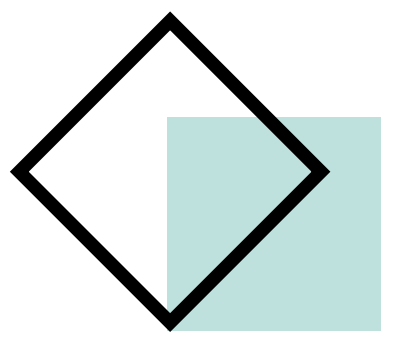
$$p' = sp$$



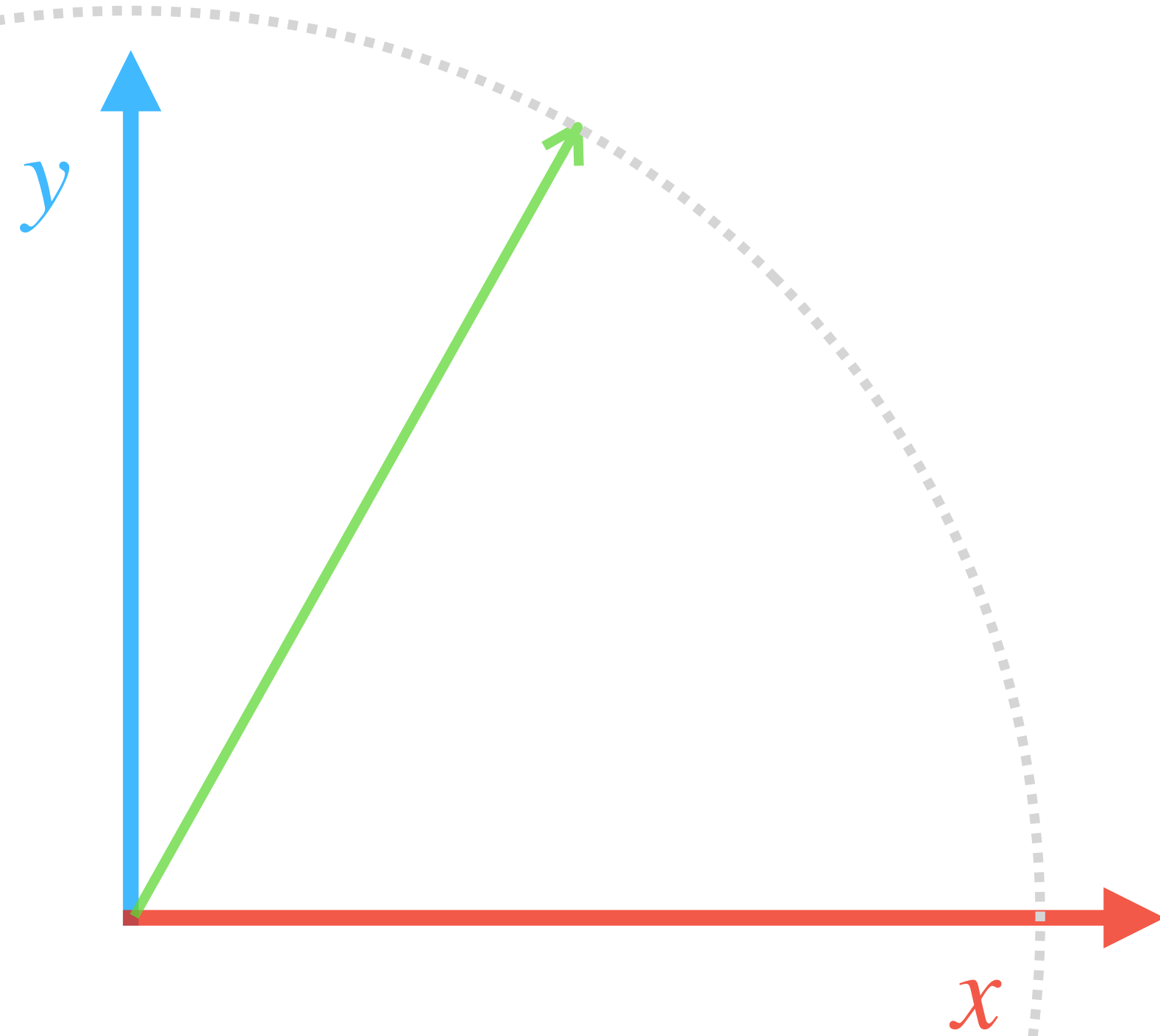
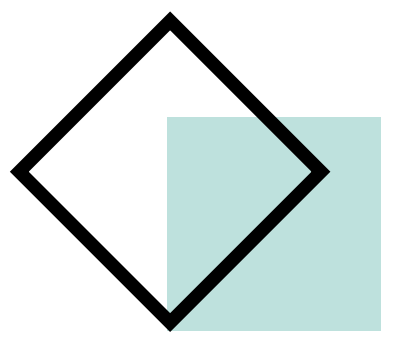
~~$p \rightarrow sp$~~

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x p_x \\ s_y p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

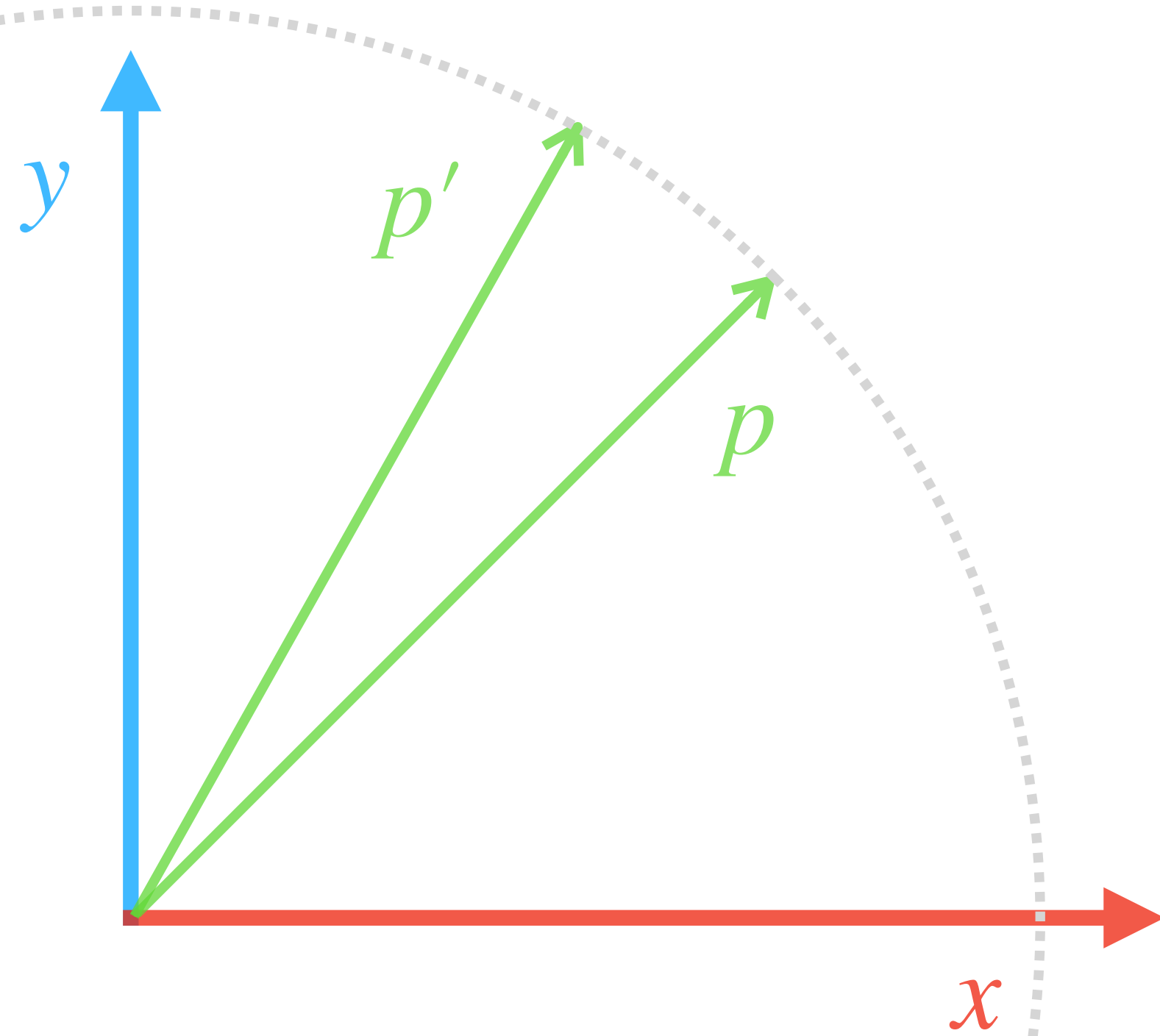
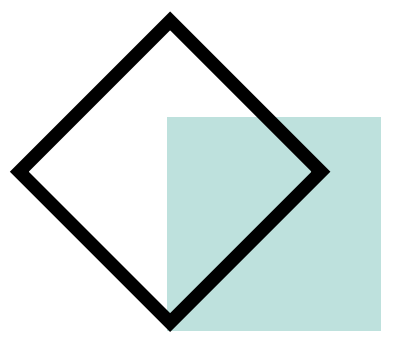
Rotação



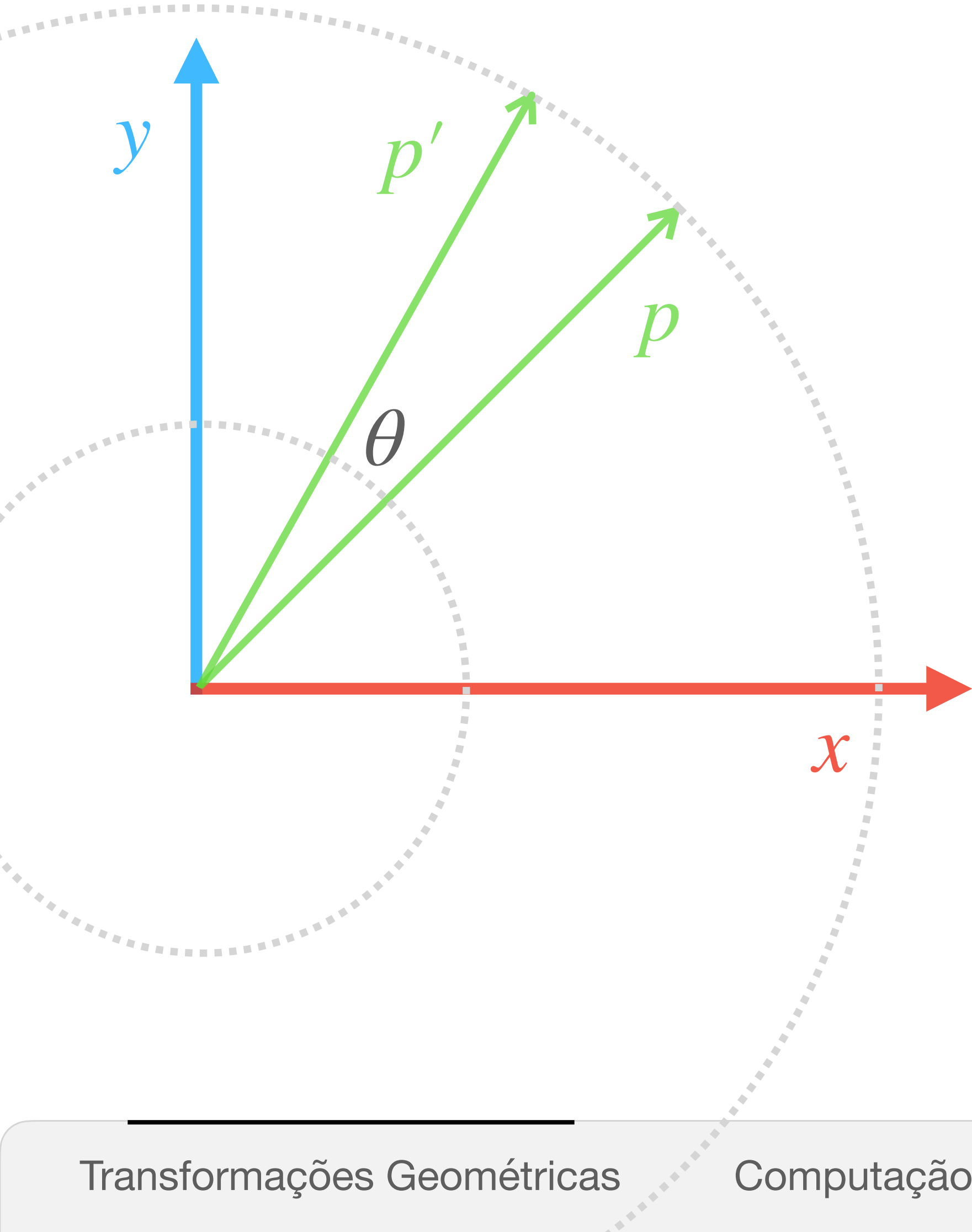
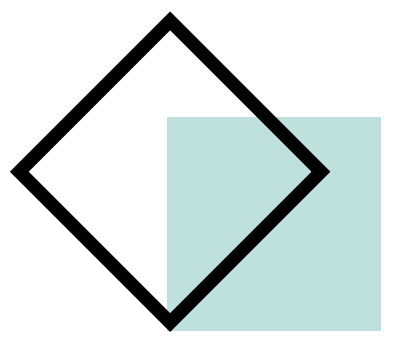
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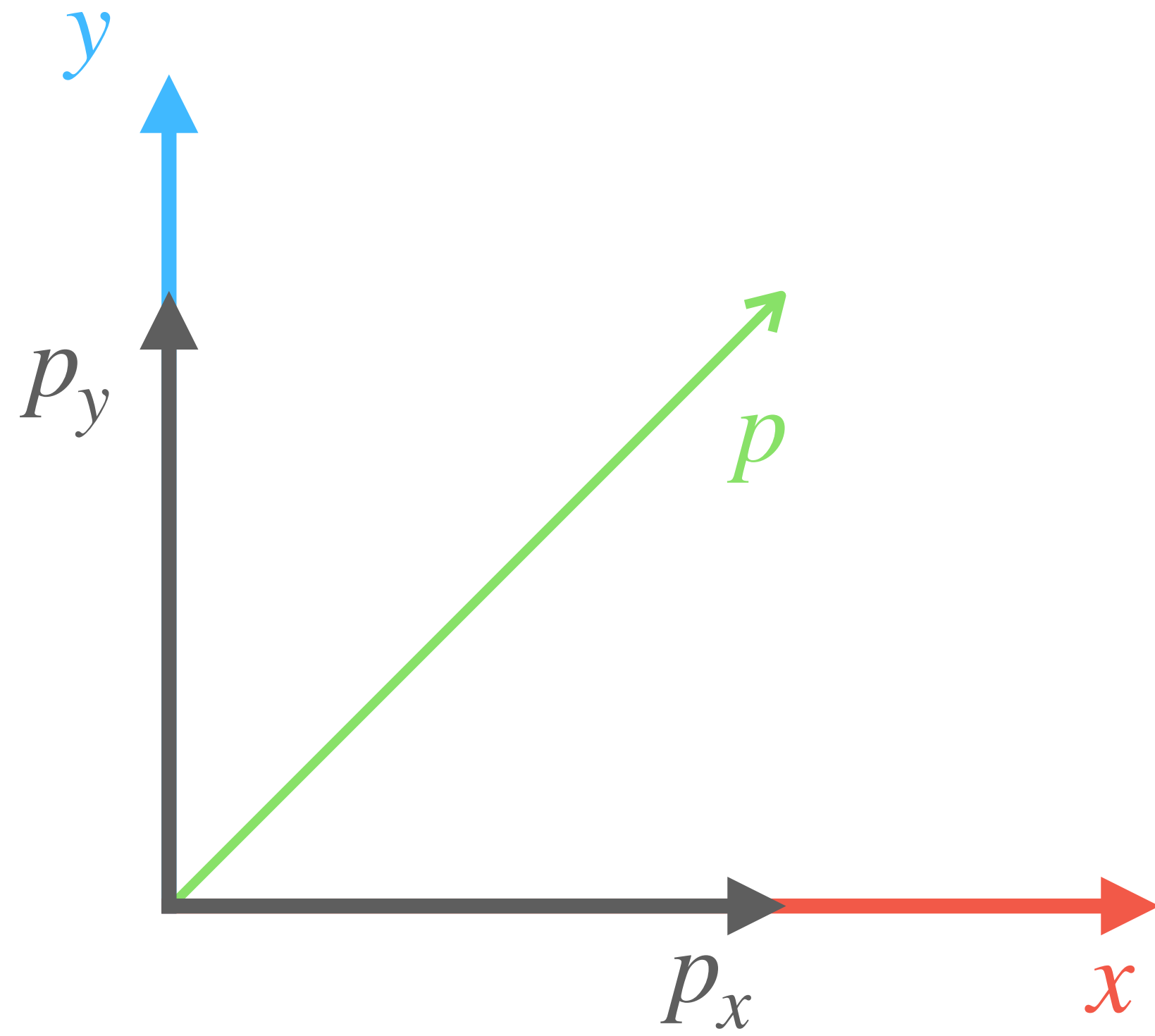
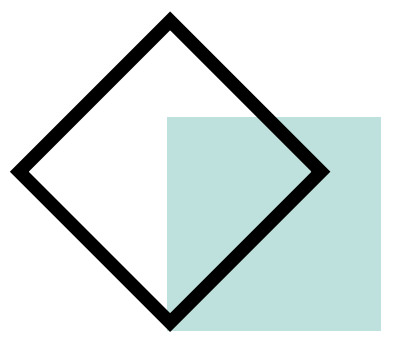
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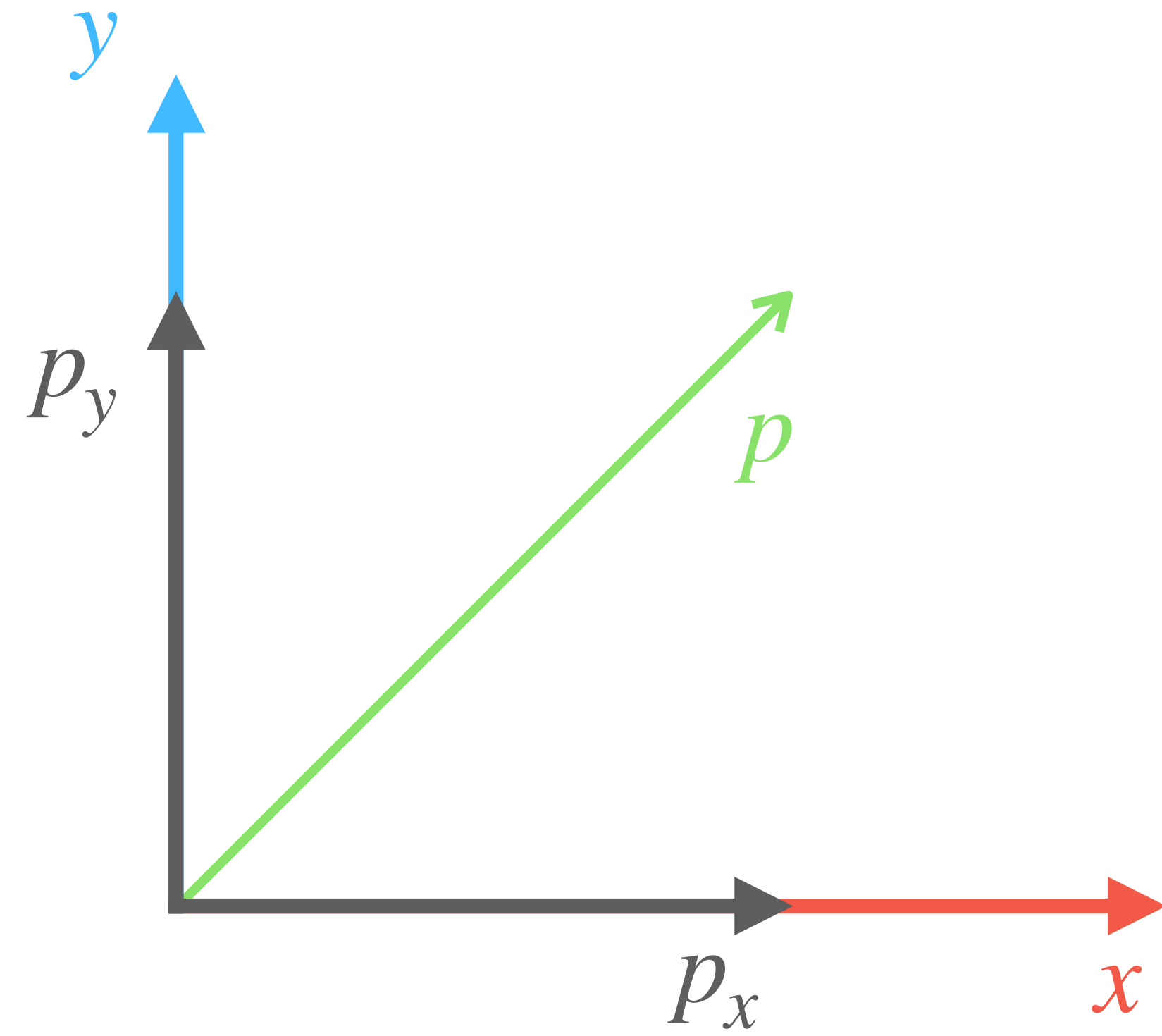
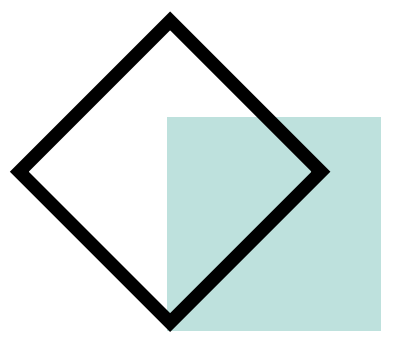


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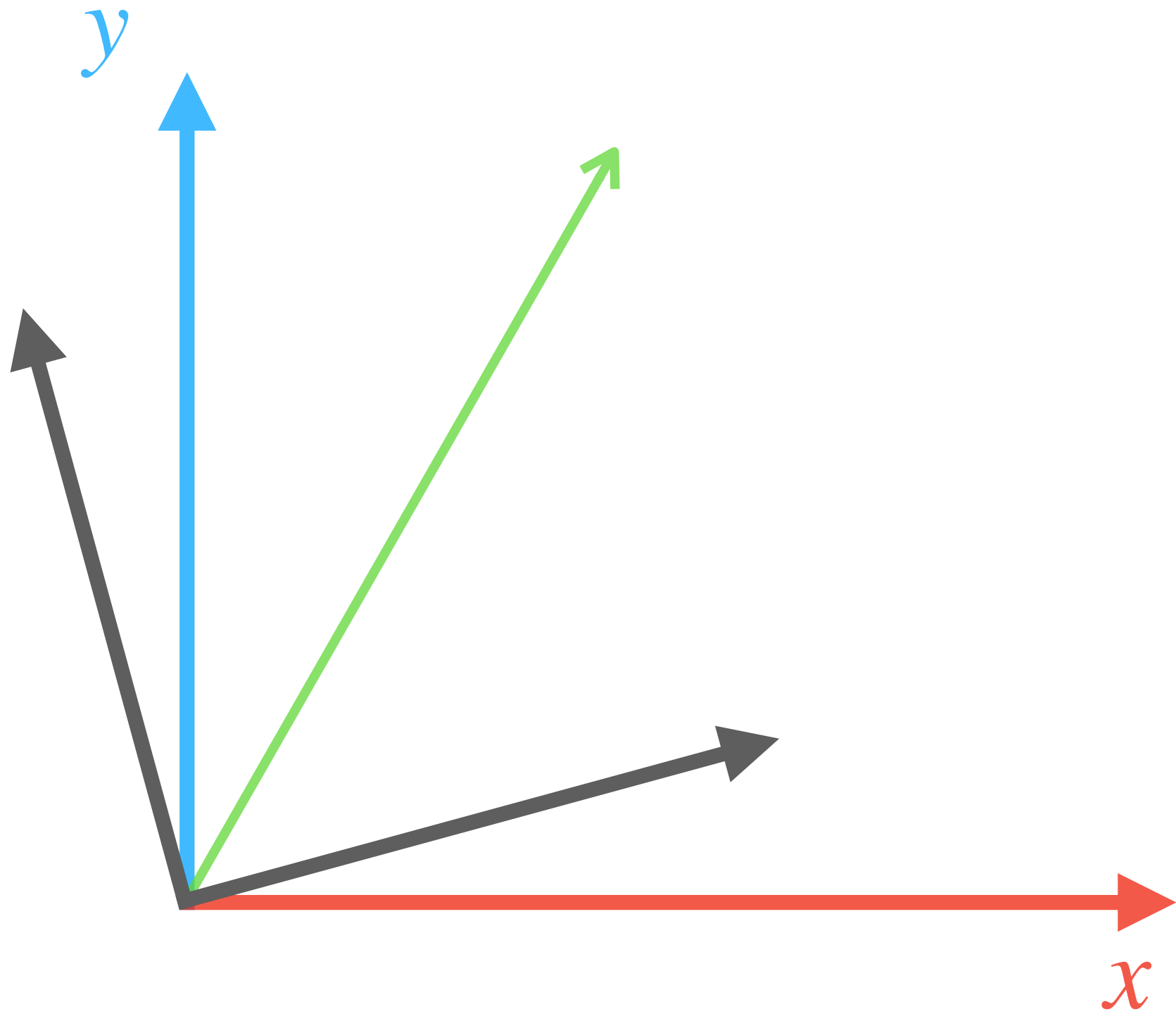
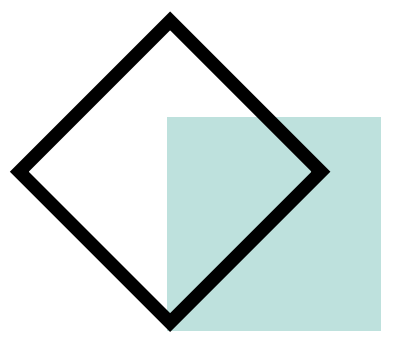


$$p = p_x x + p_y y$$

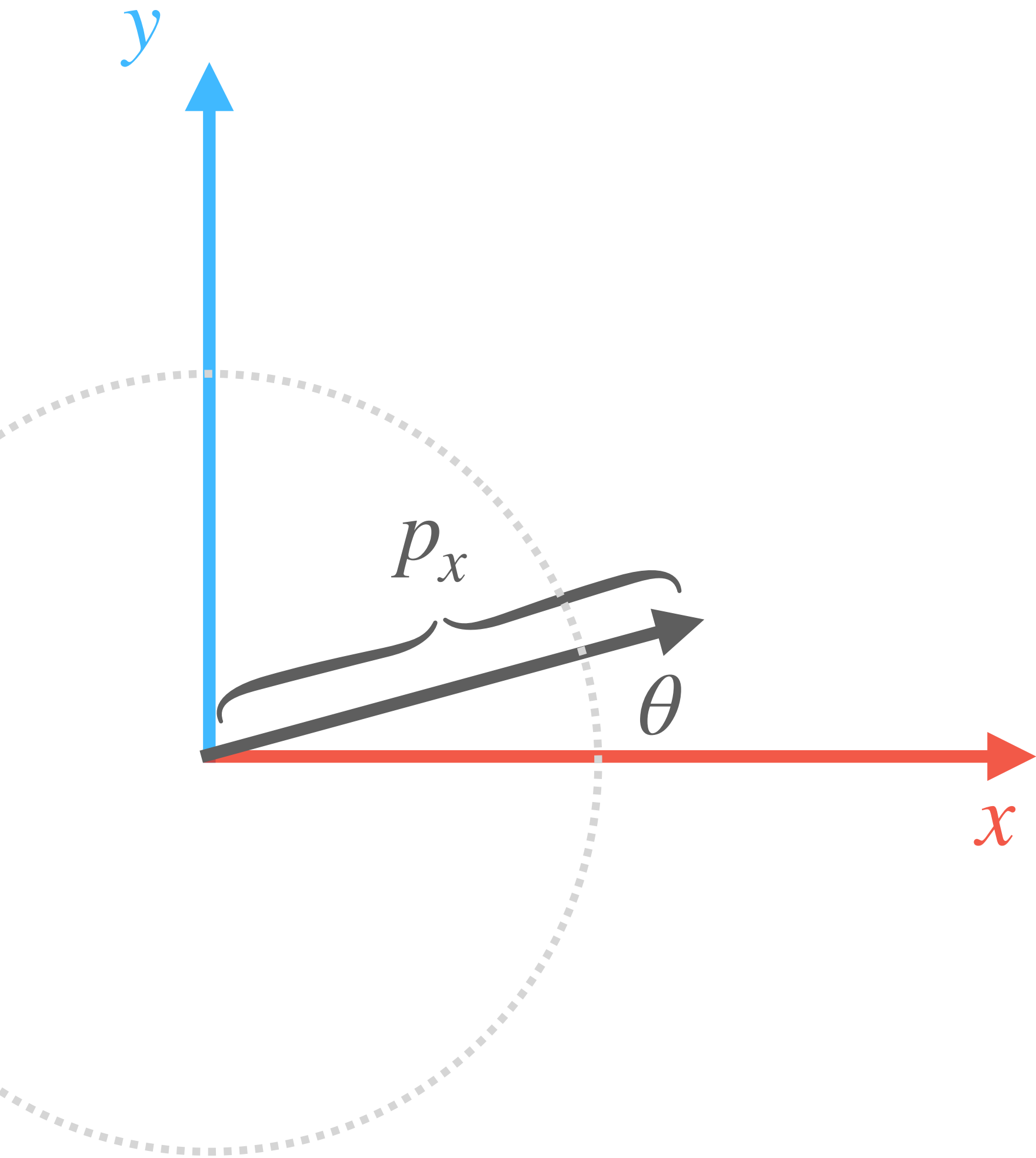
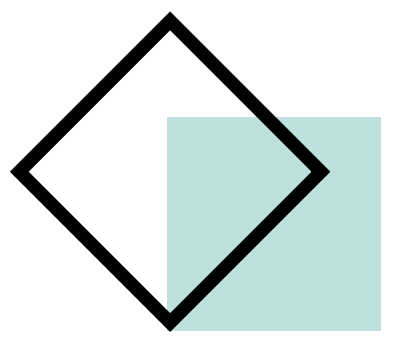
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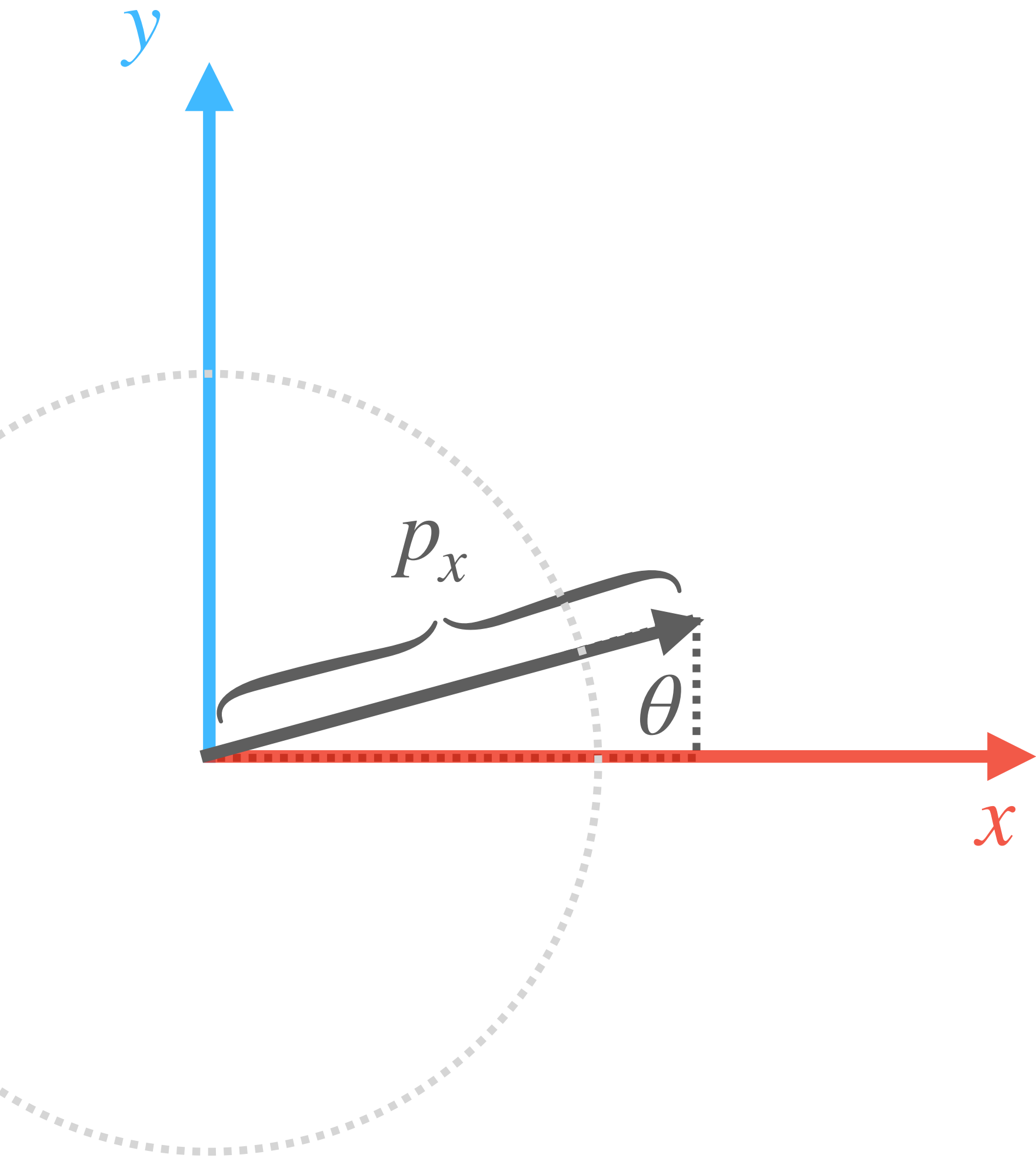
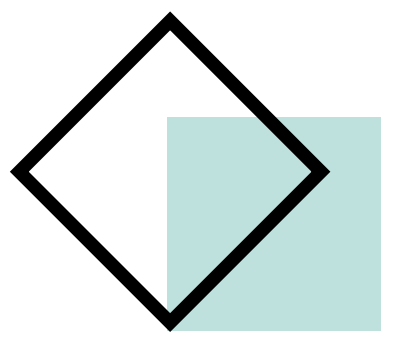
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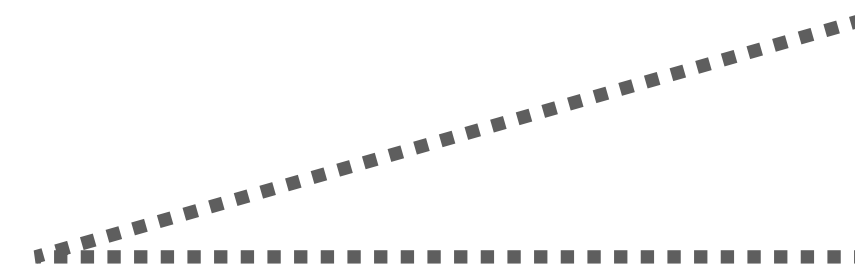
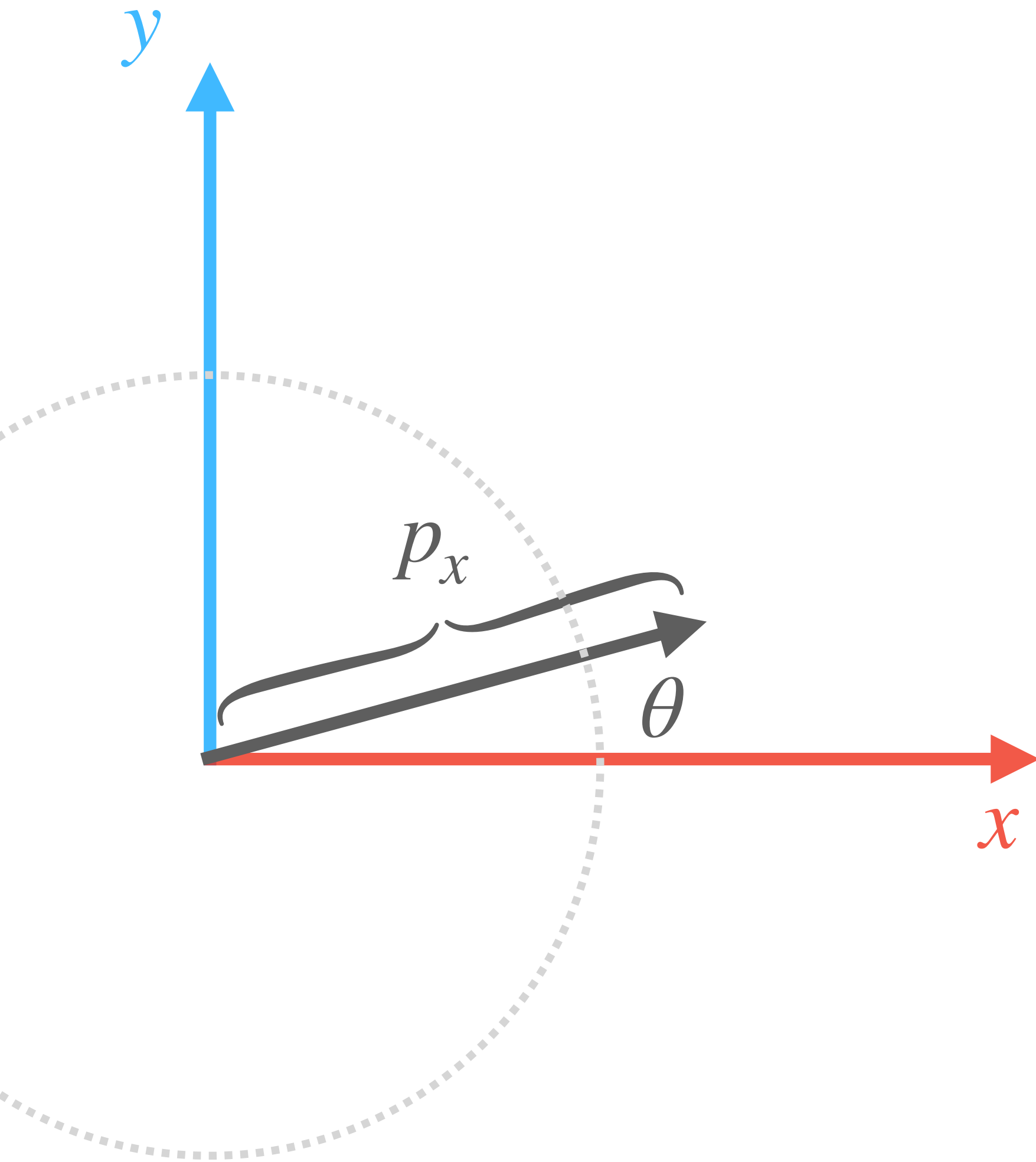
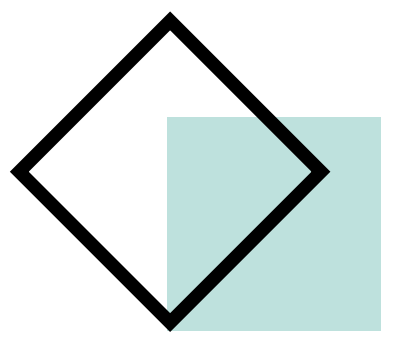
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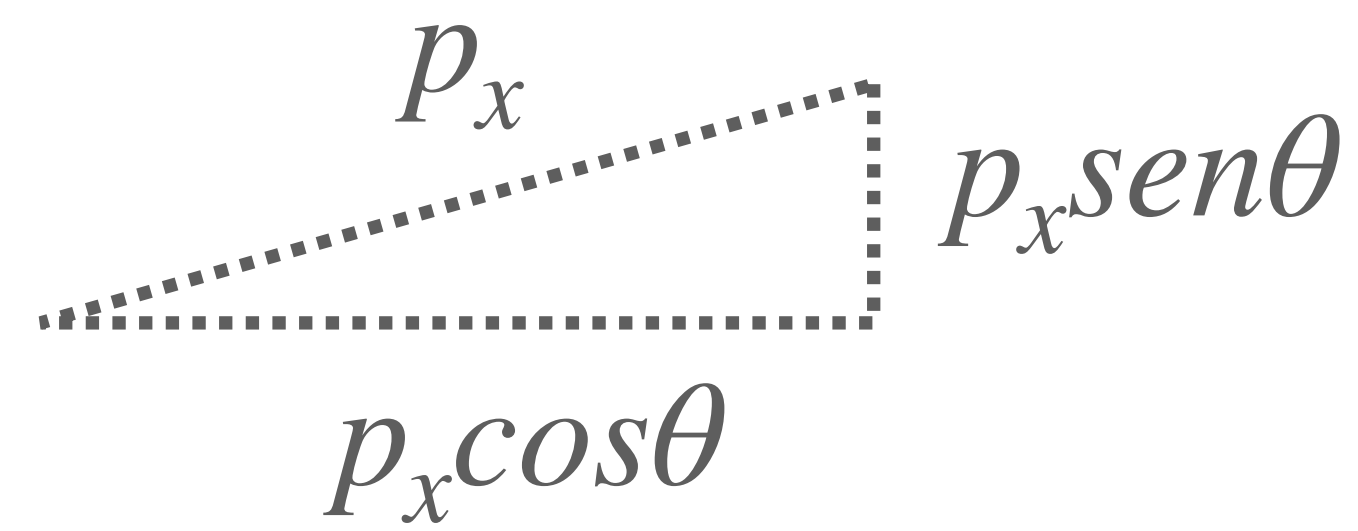
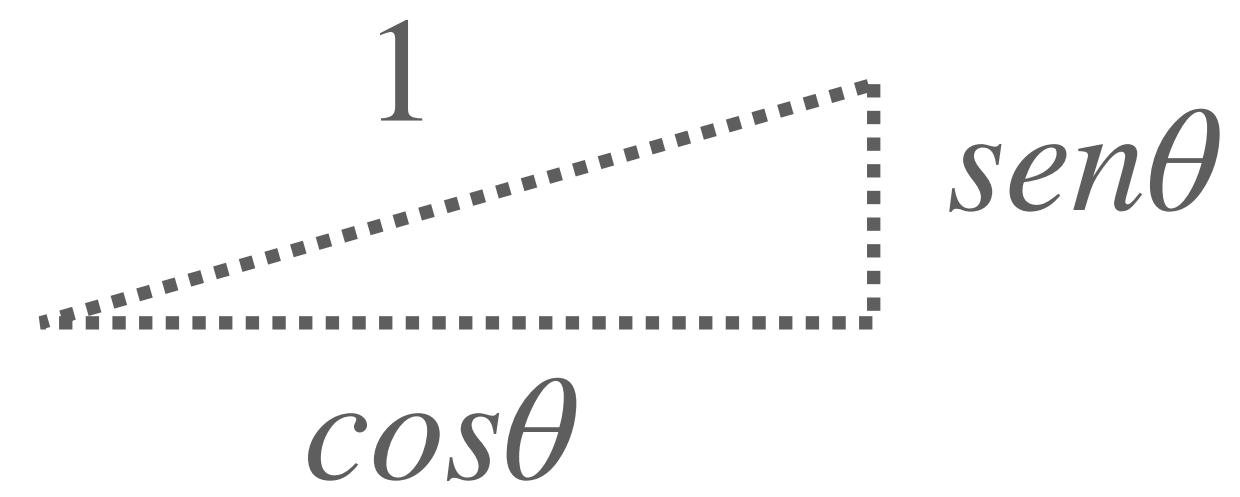
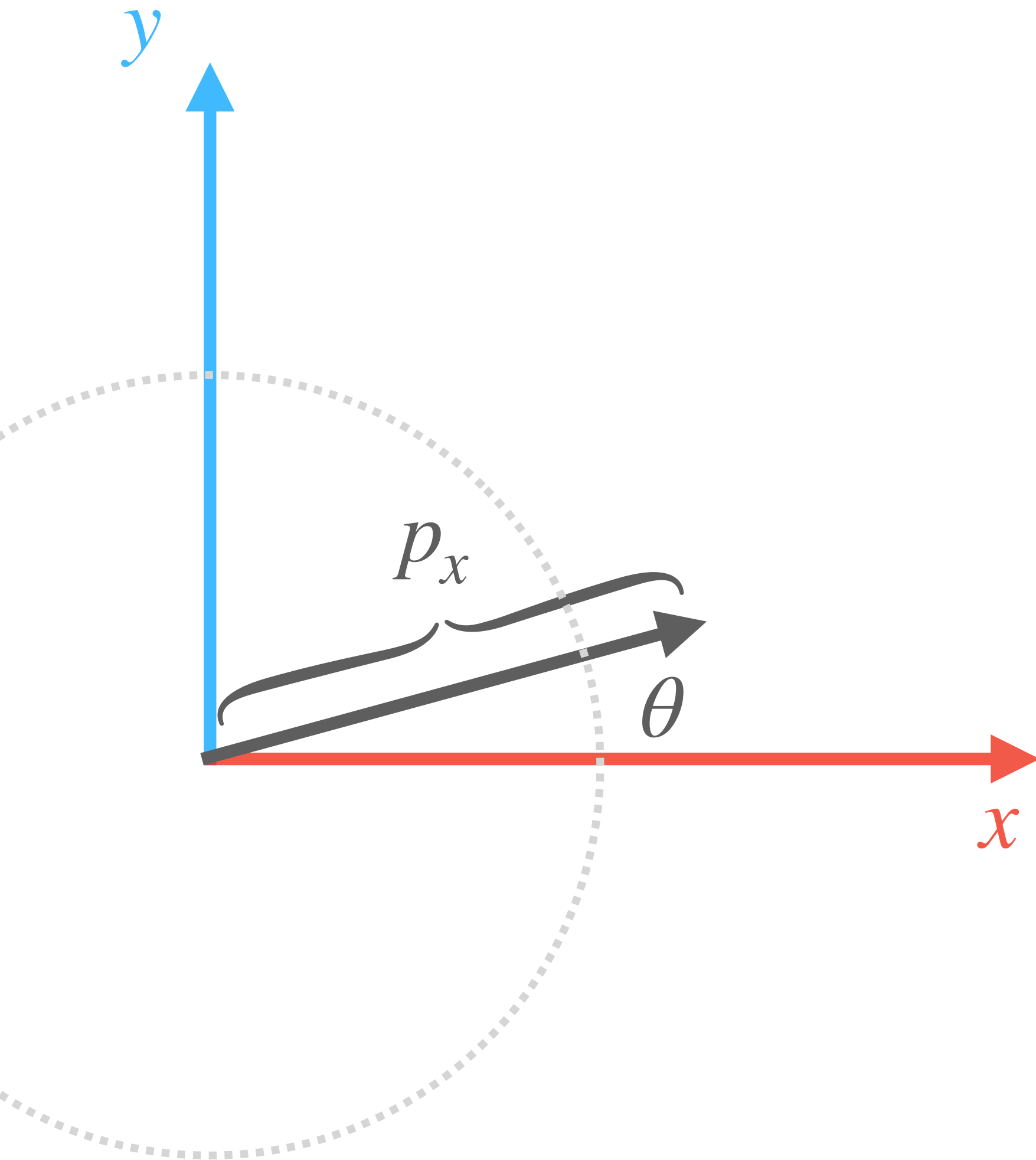
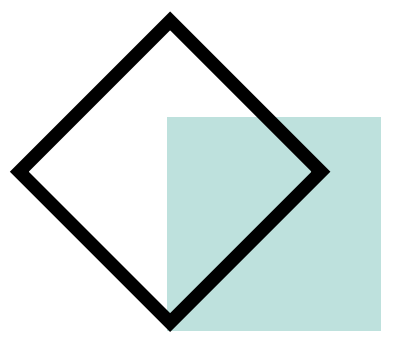
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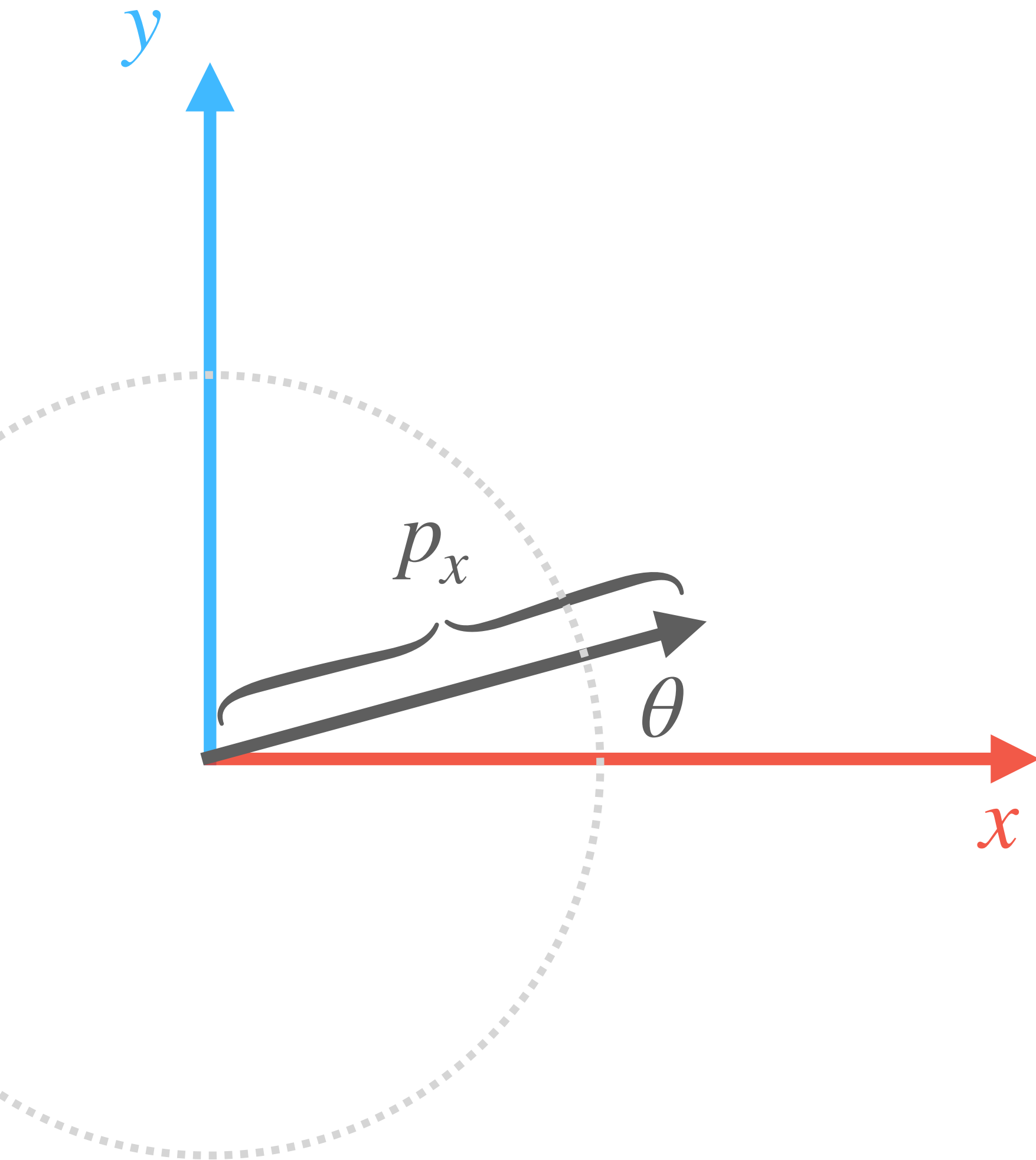
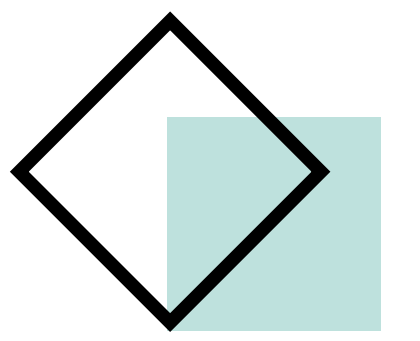
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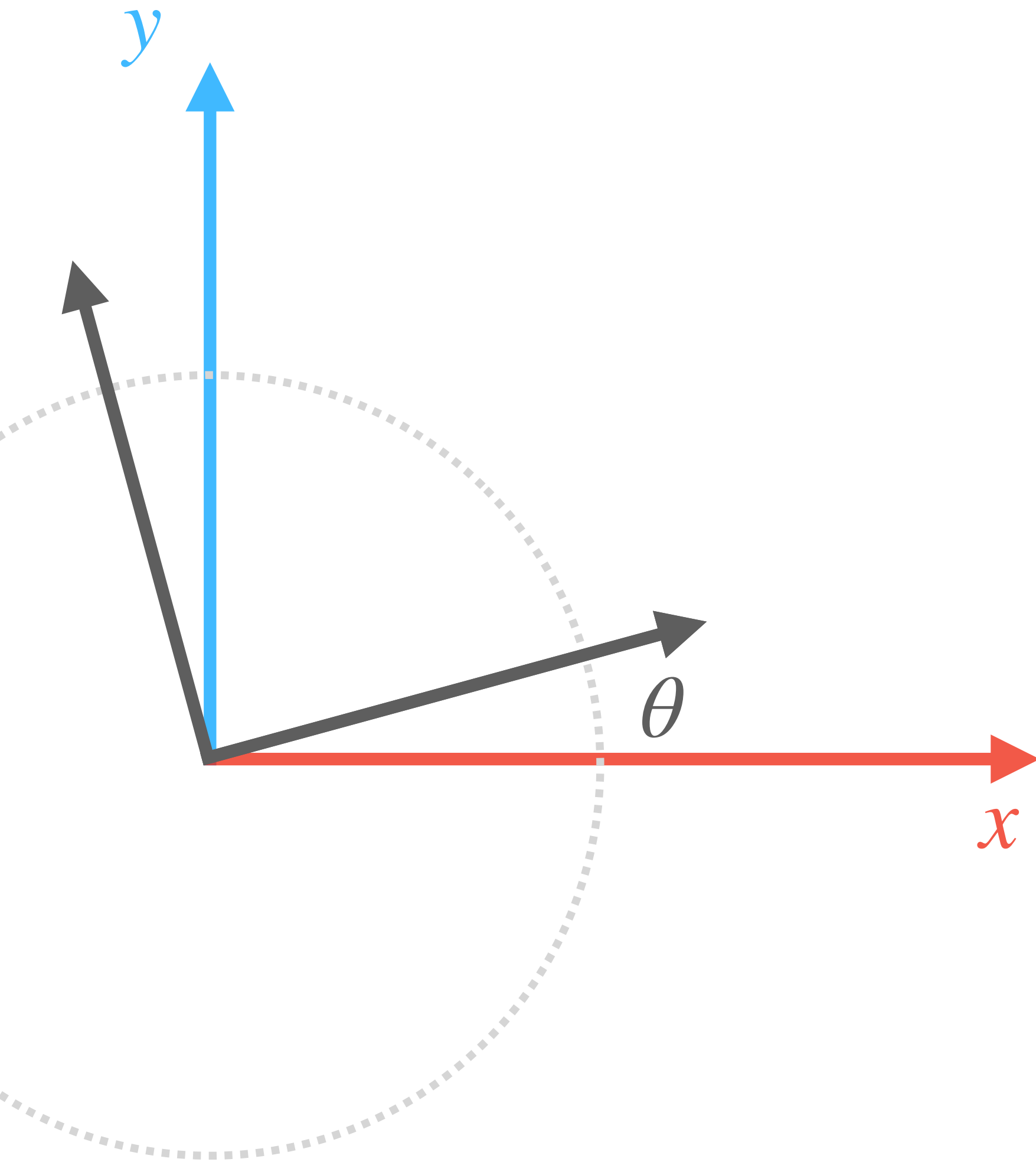
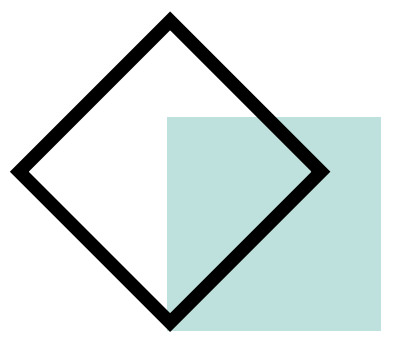


$$p_x \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \text{sen}\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p'_x = p_x \cos\theta + \dots$$

$$p'_y = p_x \text{sen}\theta + \dots$$

Rotação

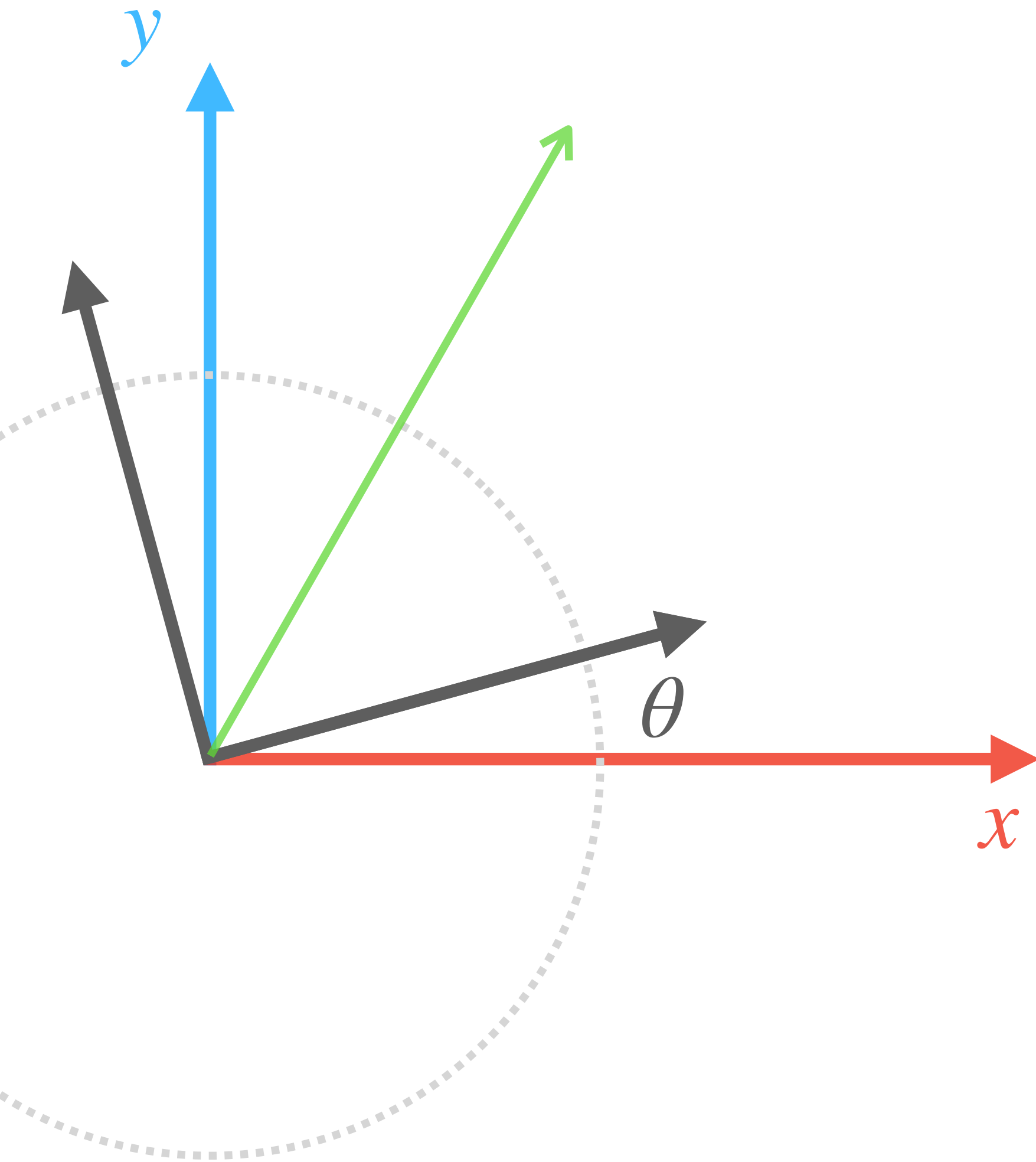
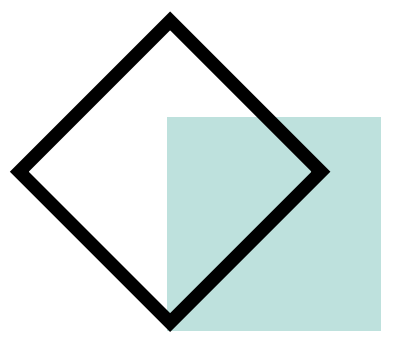


$$p_x \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \text{sen}\theta \end{bmatrix} \quad p_y \begin{bmatrix} -\text{sen}\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p'_x = p_x \cos\theta + \dots$$

$$p'_y = p_x \text{sen}\theta + \dots$$

Rotação

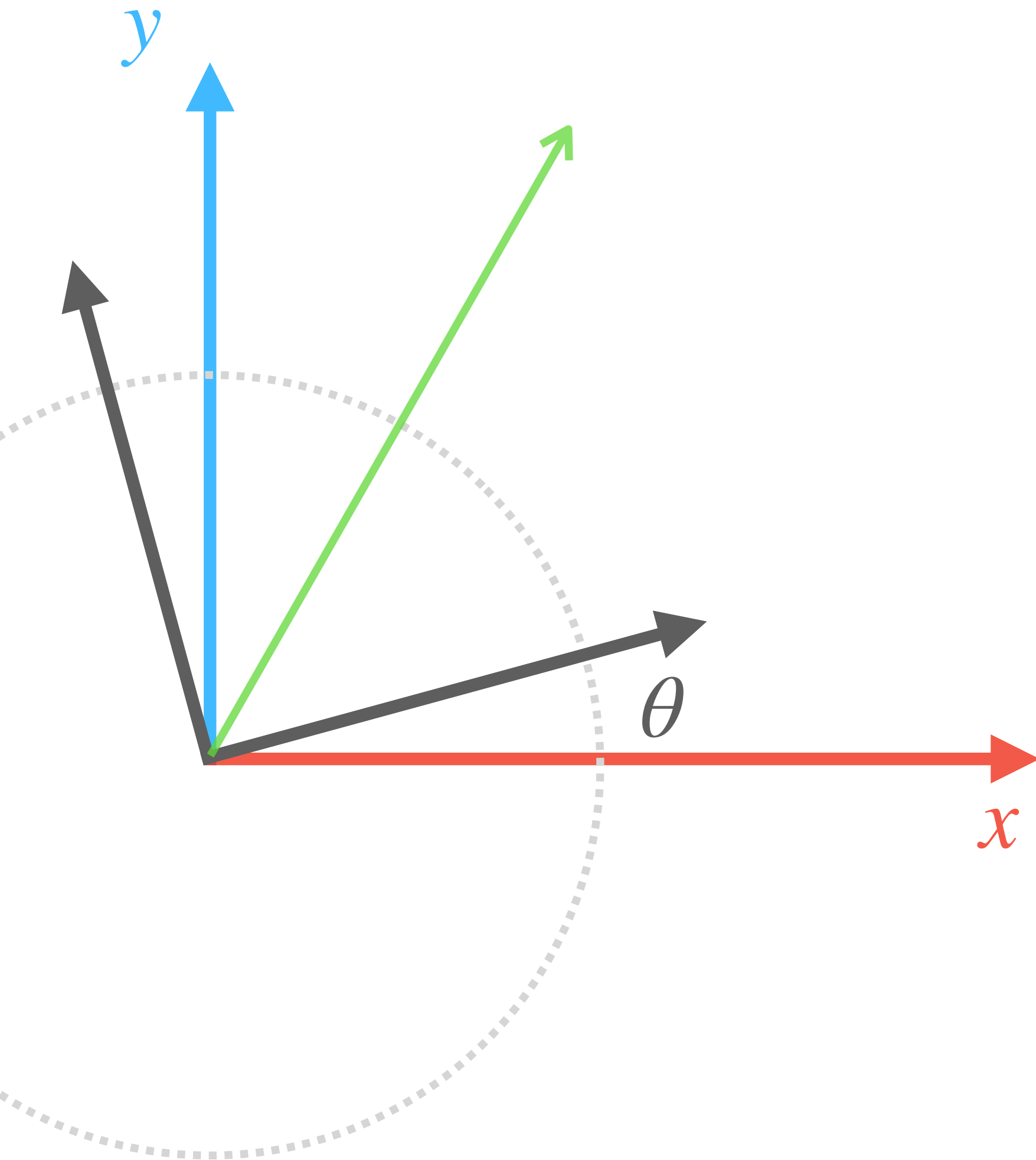
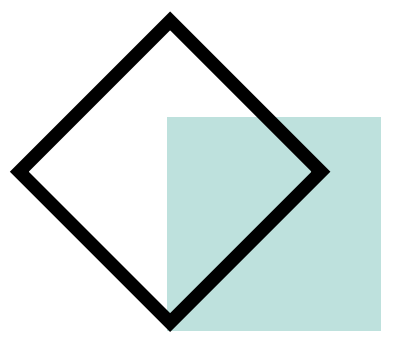


$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = p_x \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \text{sen}\theta \end{bmatrix} + p_y \begin{bmatrix} -\text{sen}\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p'_x = p_x \cos\theta - p_y \text{sen}\theta$$

$$p'_y = p_x \text{sen}\theta + p_y \cos\theta$$

Rotação



Exemplo $p_x, p_y = 3, 4$ $\theta = \pi/2$

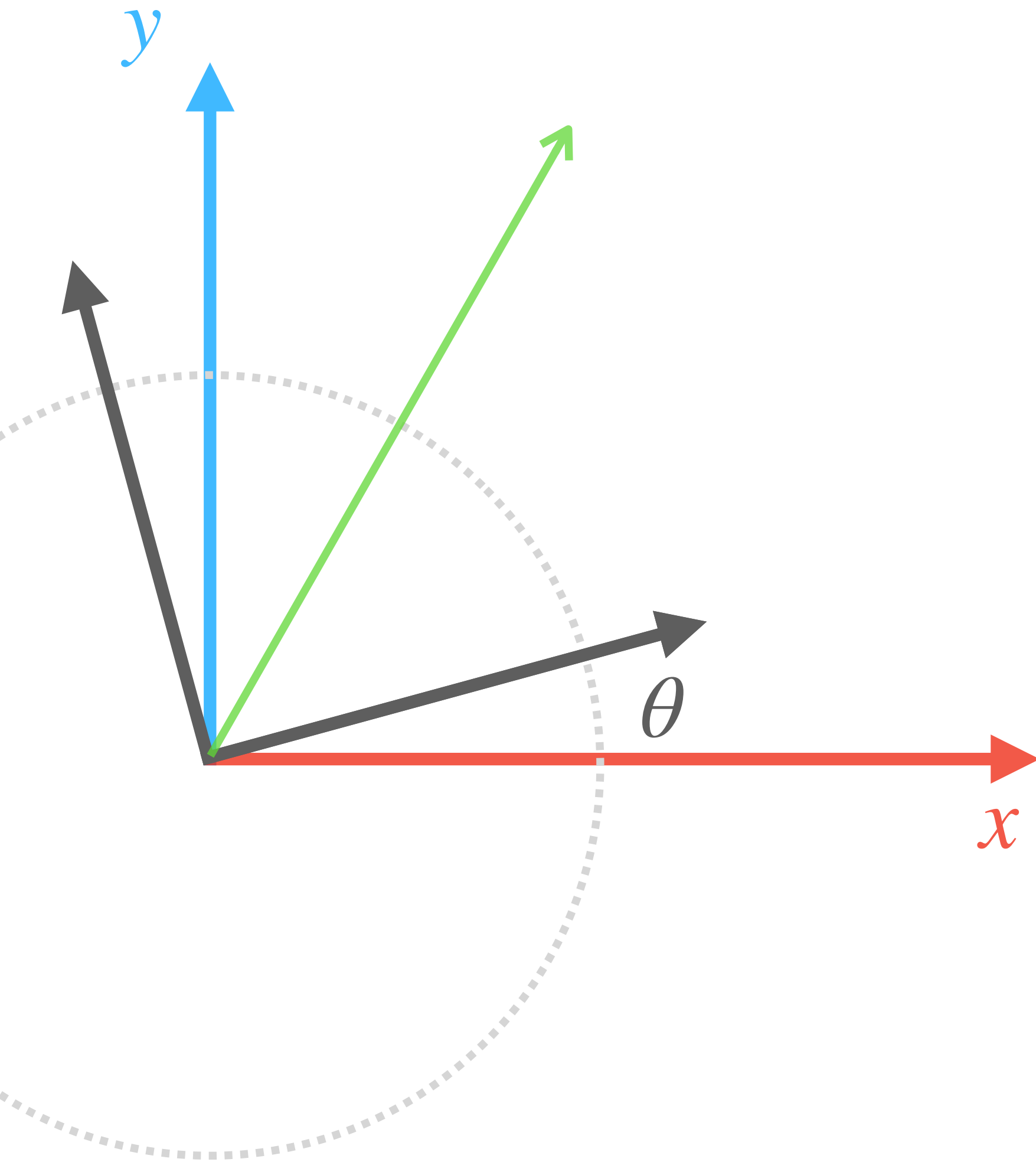
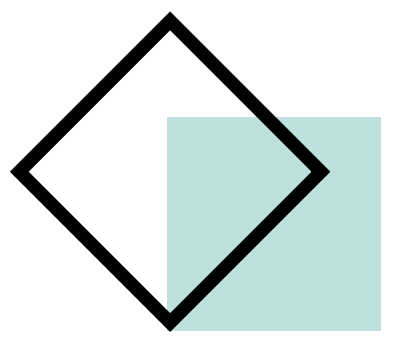
$$p'_x = p_x \cos(\pi/2) - p_y \sin(\pi/2)$$

$$p'_y = p_x \sin(\pi/2) + p_y \cos(\pi/2)$$

$$p'_x = 3 \times 0 - 4 \times 1 = -4$$

$$p'_y = 3 \times 1 + 4 \times 0 = 3$$

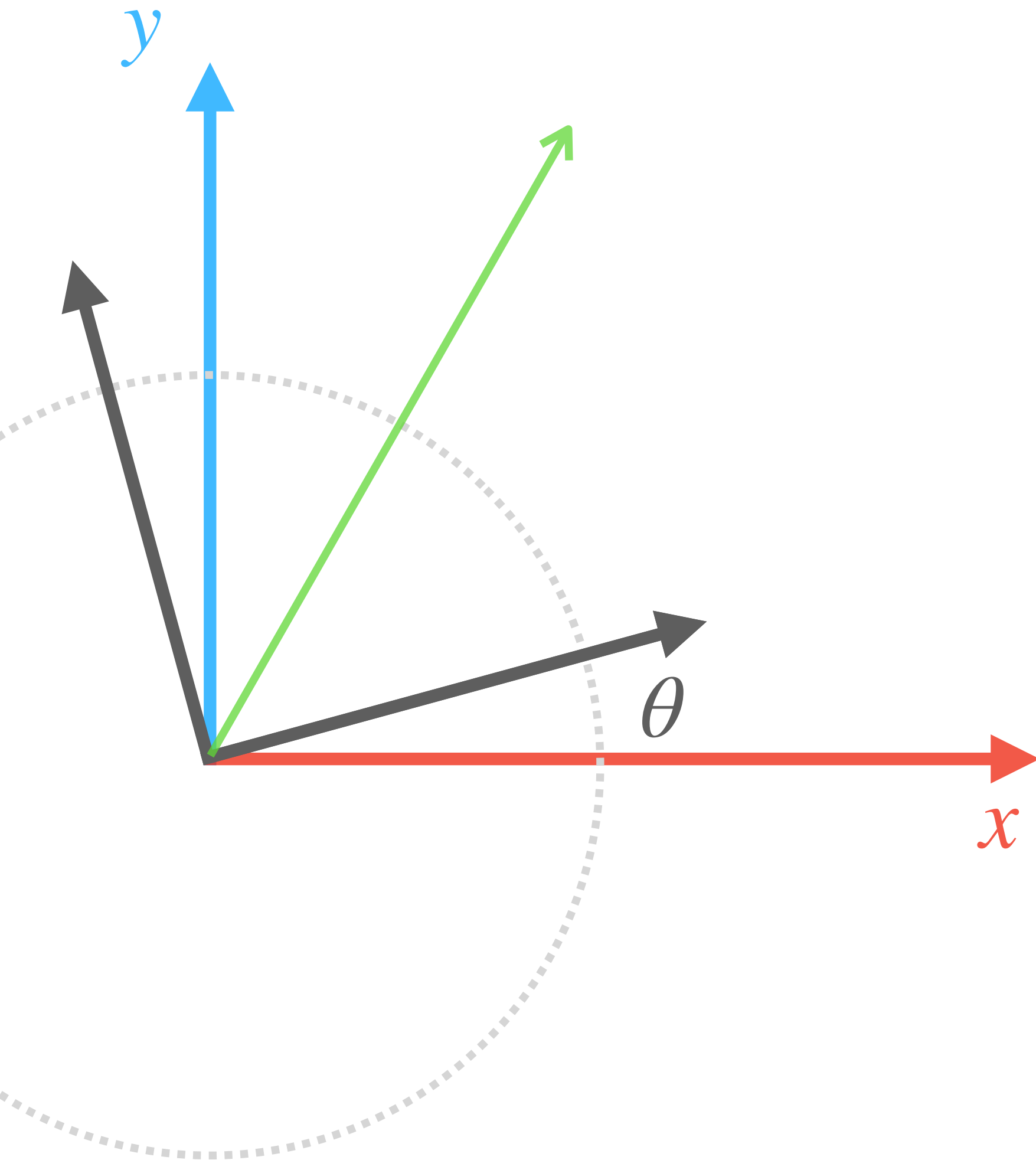
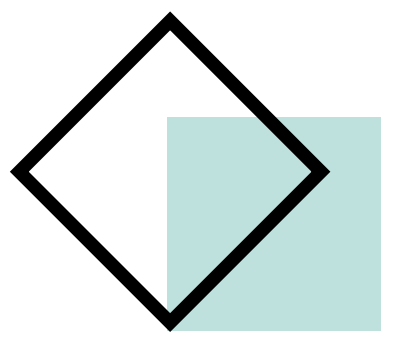
Rotação



$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = p_x \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix} + p_y \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotação



$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = p_x \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix} + p_y \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

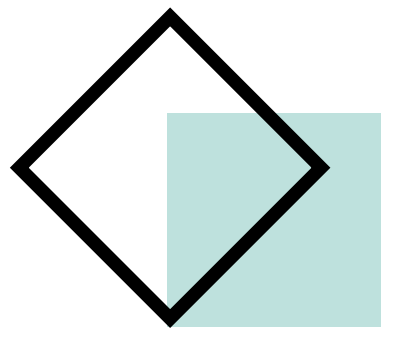
Rotação Sentido Anti-horário

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & -\sin\theta \\ \sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotação Sentido Horário

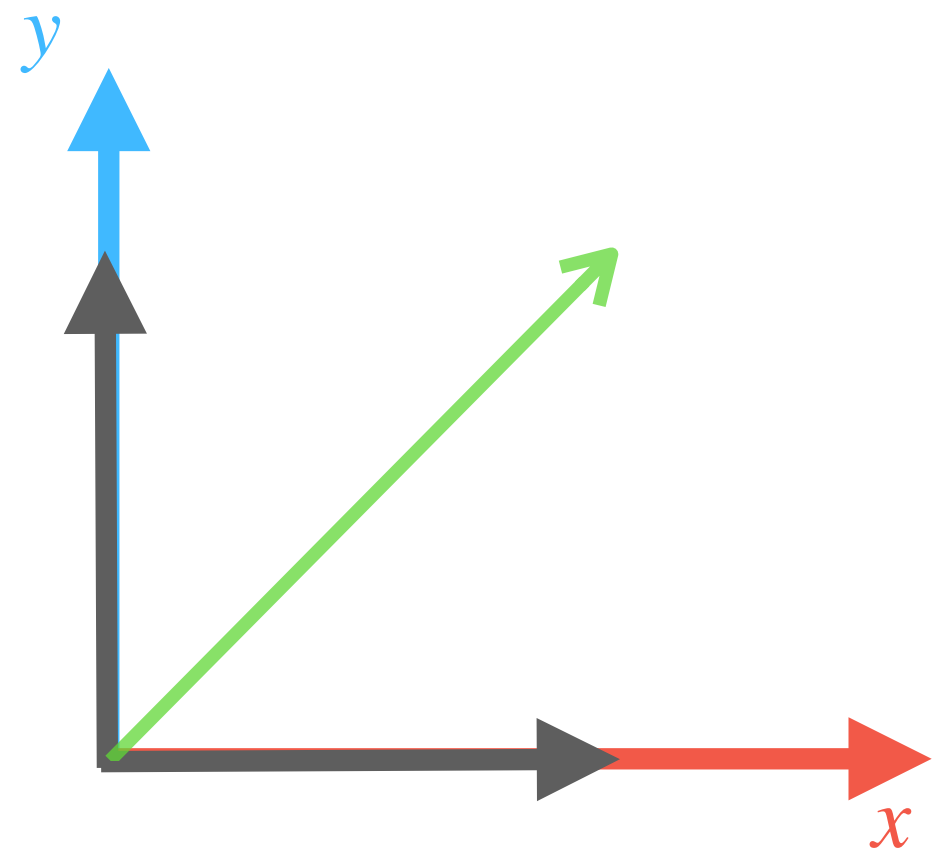
$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotação



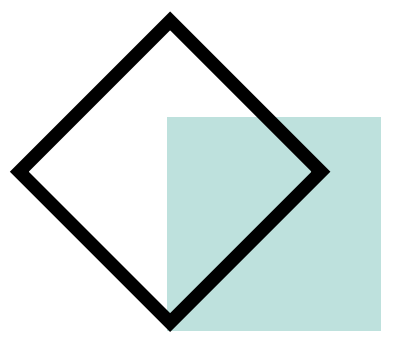
Matrizes de rotação são *ortogonais*

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$



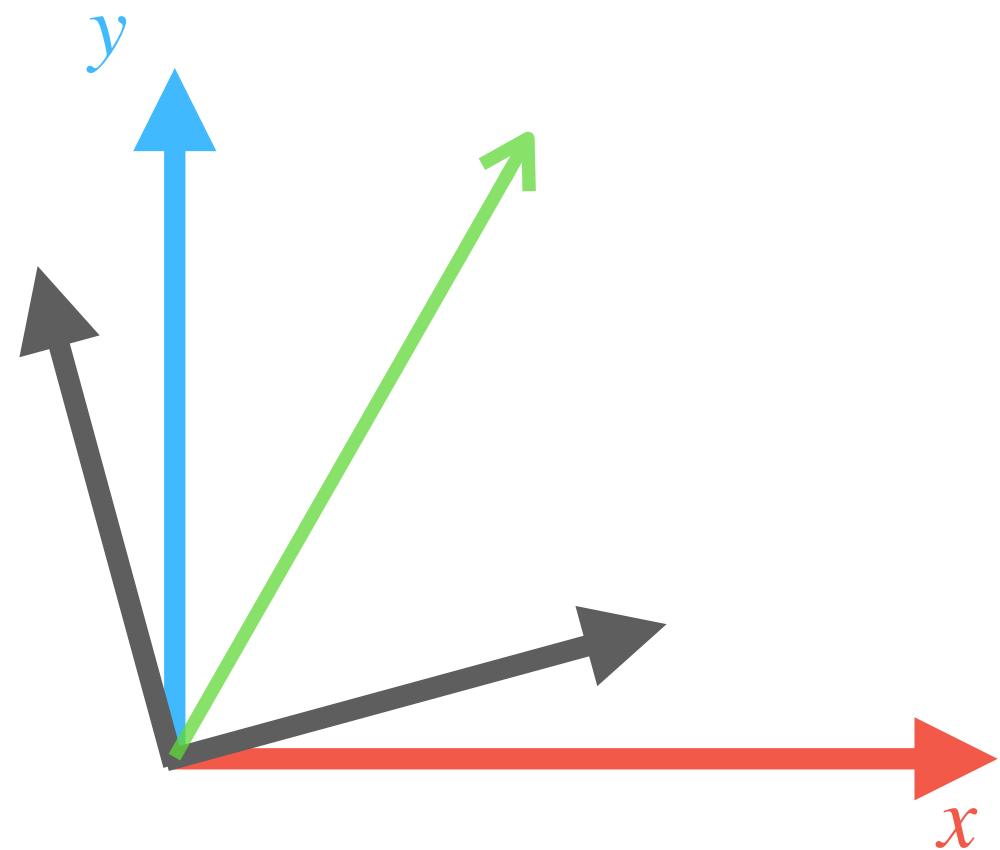
$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = p_x \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix} + p_y \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotação



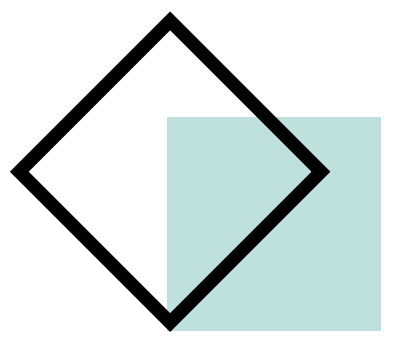
Matrizes de rotação são *ortogonais*

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = p_x \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta \\ \sin\theta \end{bmatrix} + p_y \begin{bmatrix} -\sin\theta \\ \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotação



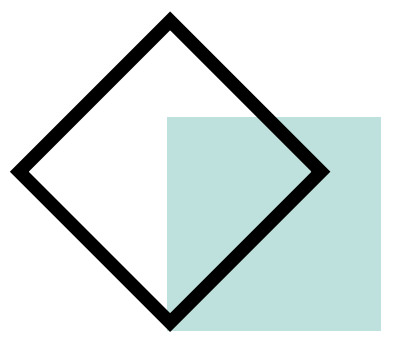
Matrizes de rotação são *ortogonais*

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$RR^T = R^T R = I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Rotação



Matrizes de rotação são *ortogonais*

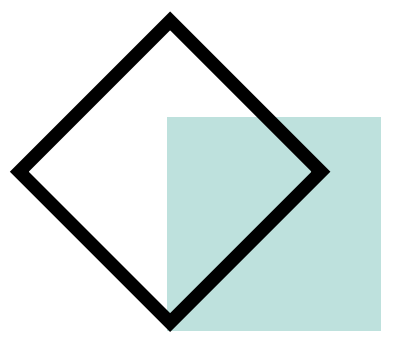
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$RR^T = R^T R = I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Toda matriz ortogonal é uma matriz de rotação?

Rotação



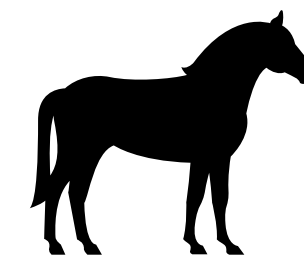
Matrizes de rotação são *ortogonais*

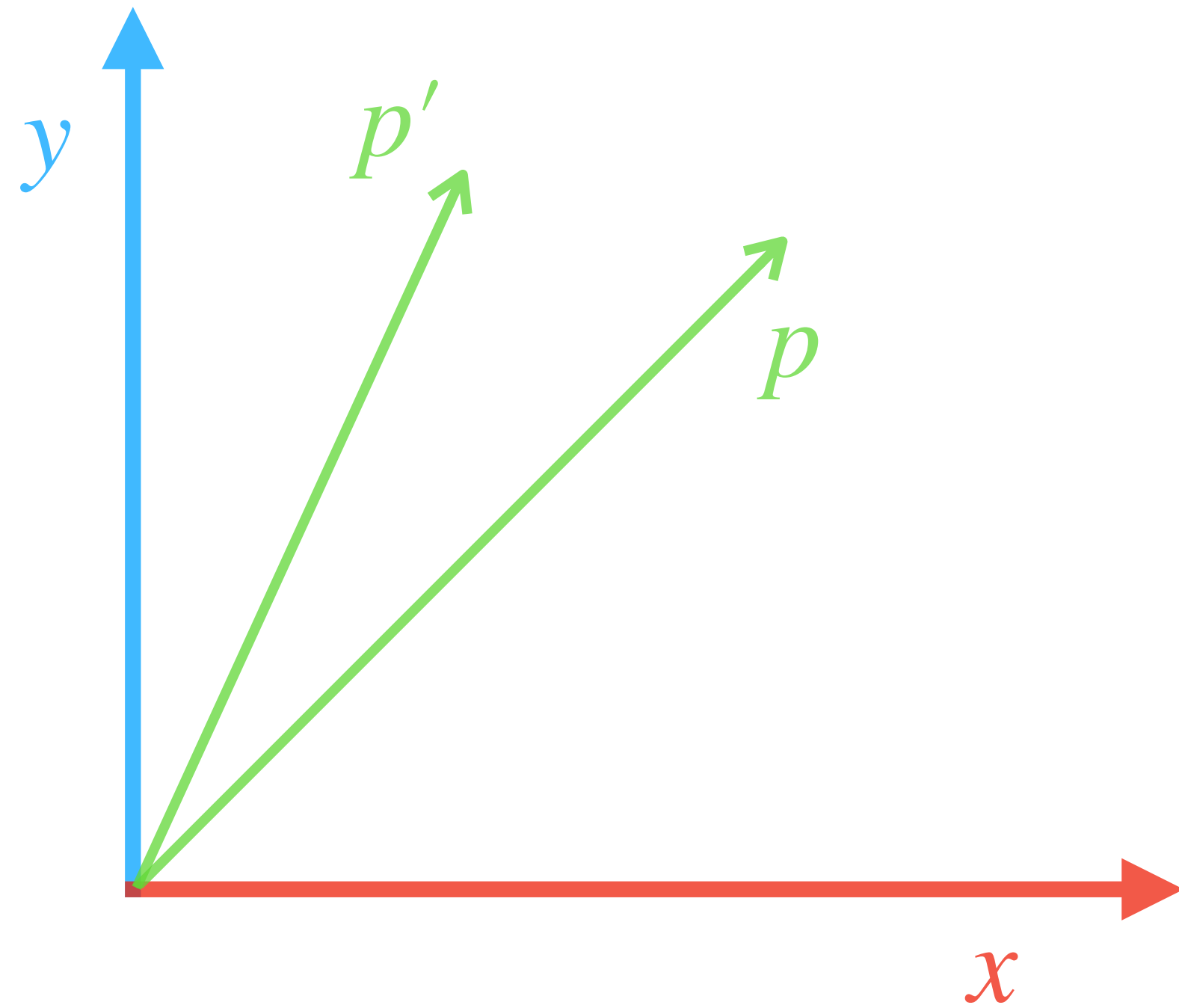
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \sin\theta \\ -\sin\theta & \cos\theta \end{bmatrix}$$

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

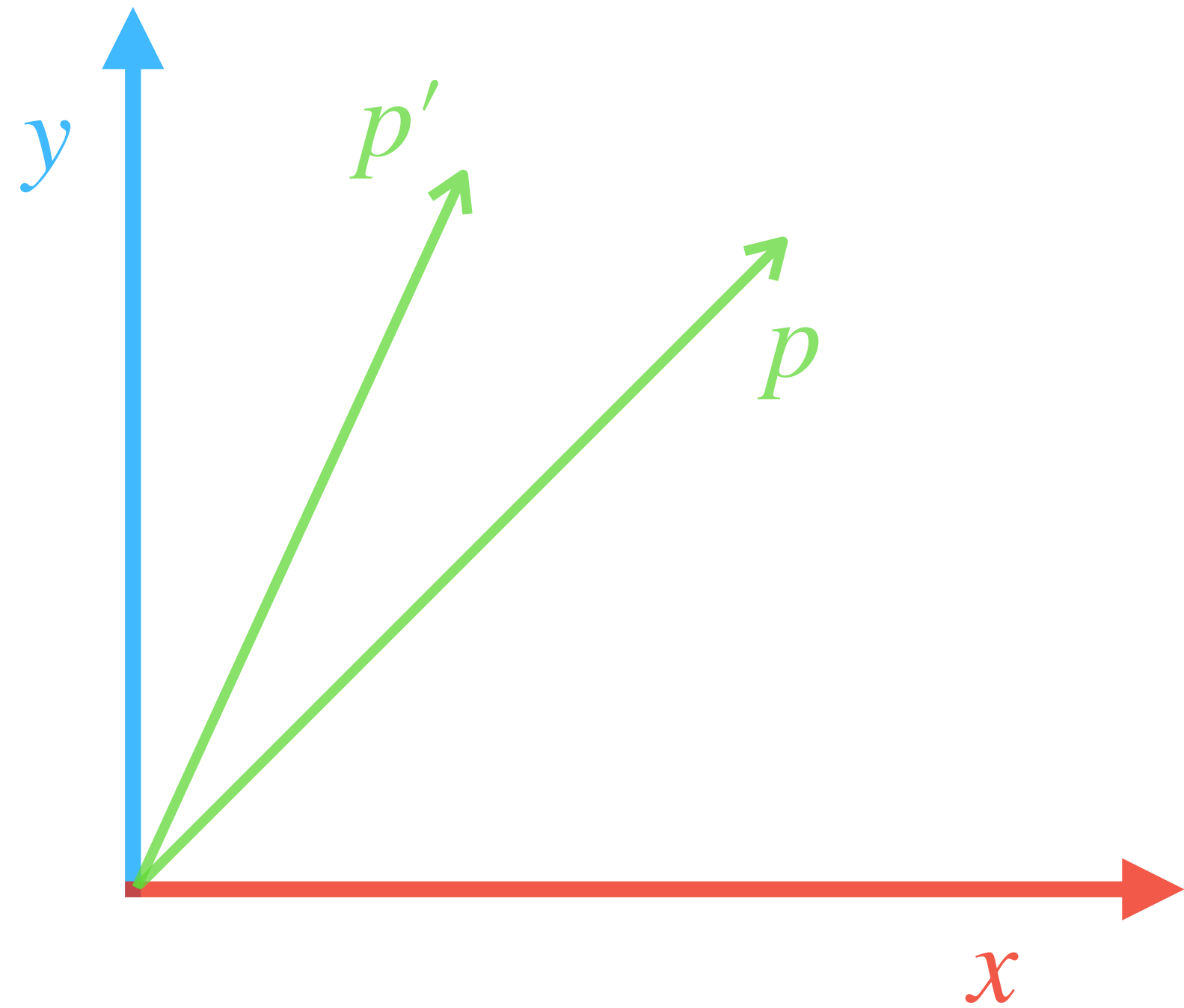
$$RR^T = R^T R = I = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Toda matriz ortogonal é uma matriz de rotação? Quase!





$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x p_x \\ s_y p_y \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x p_x \\ s_y p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix}$$



Matrizes de escala são *diagonais*

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix}$$

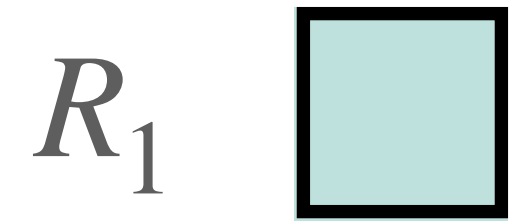
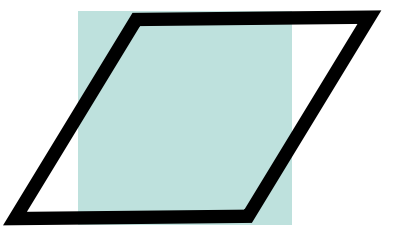


Matrizes de escala são *diagonais*

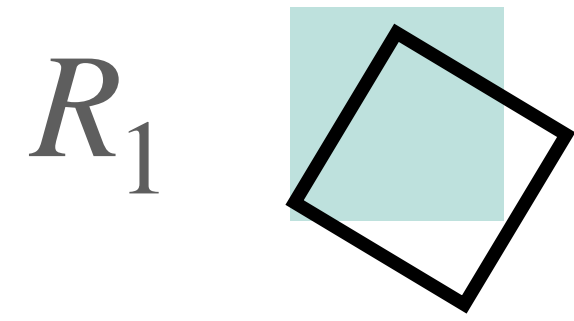
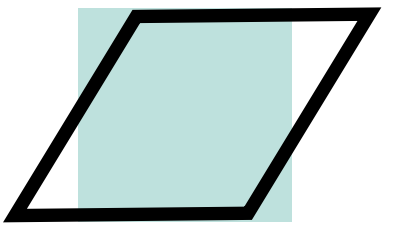
$$S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 \\ 0 & s_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Por que essa representação é interessante?

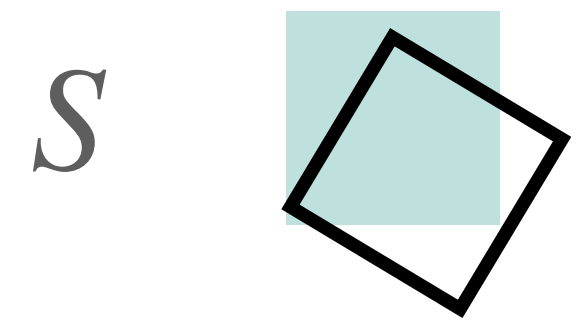
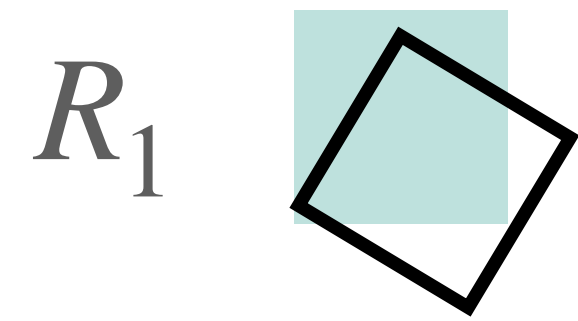
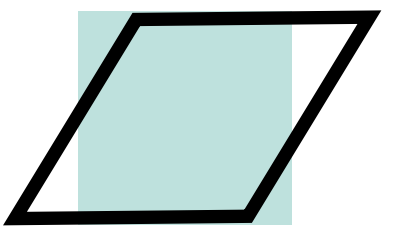
Skew



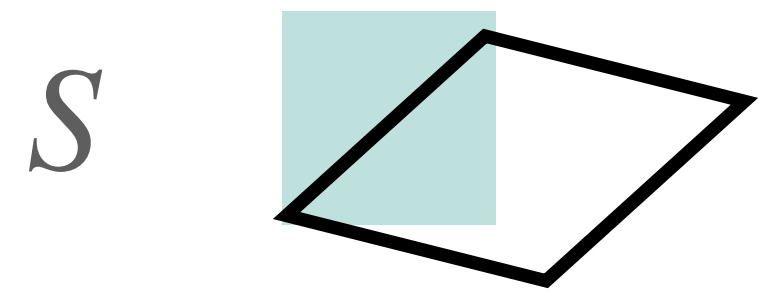
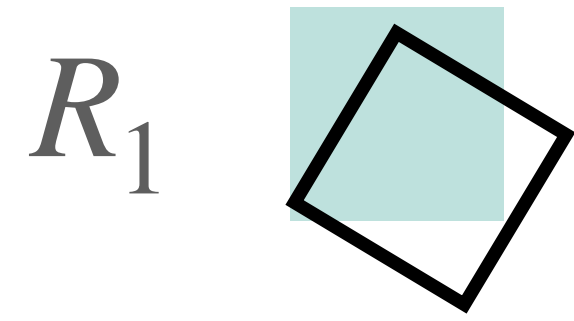
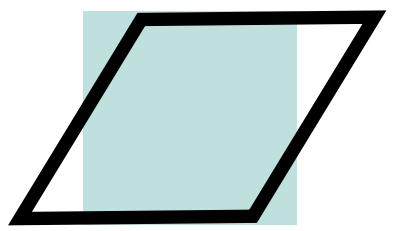
Skew



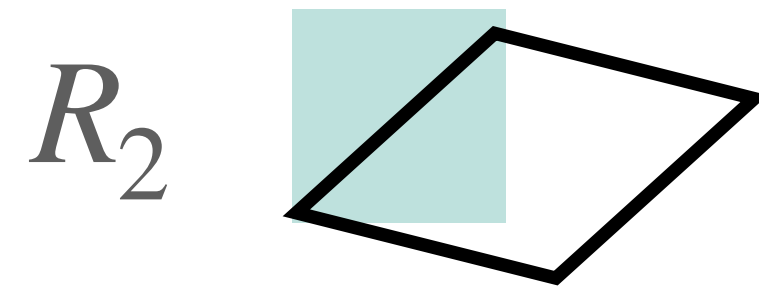
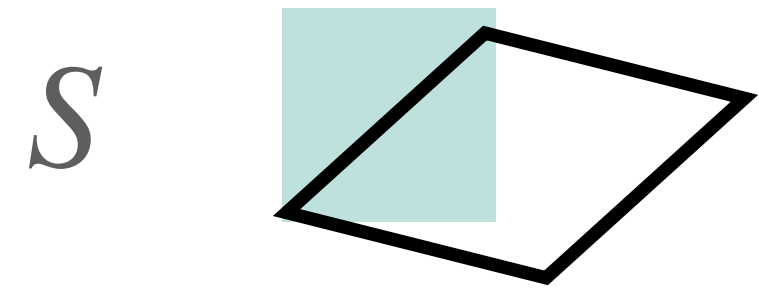
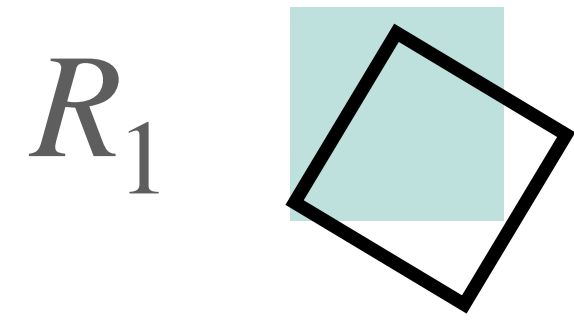
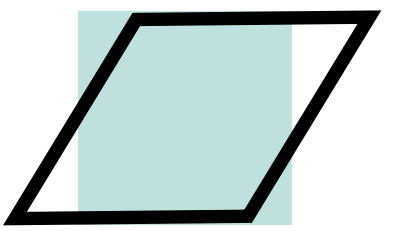
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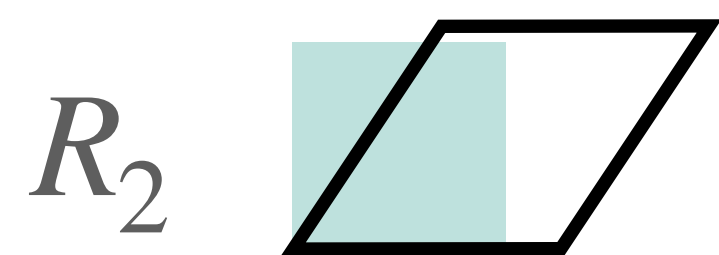
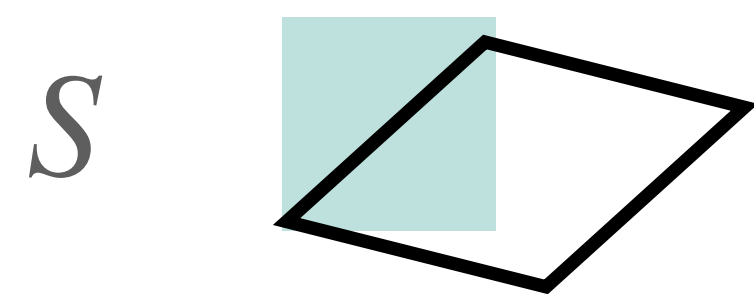
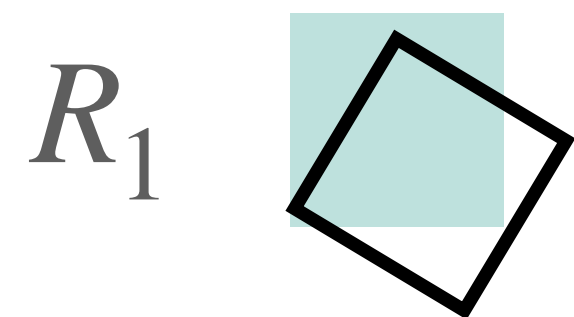
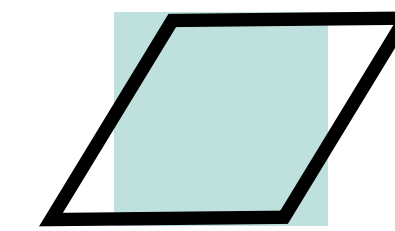
Skew



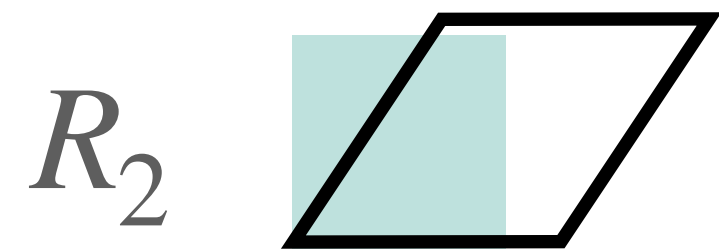
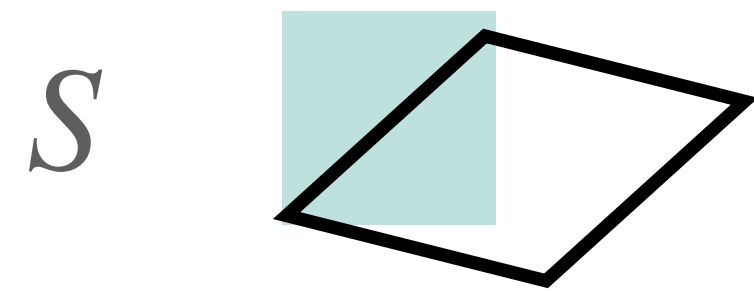
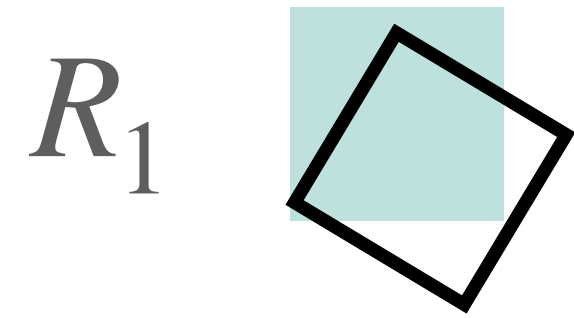
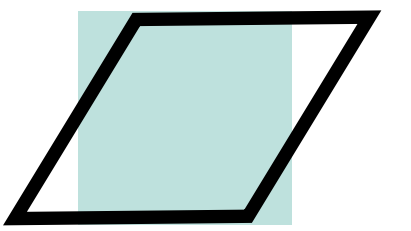
Skew



Skew

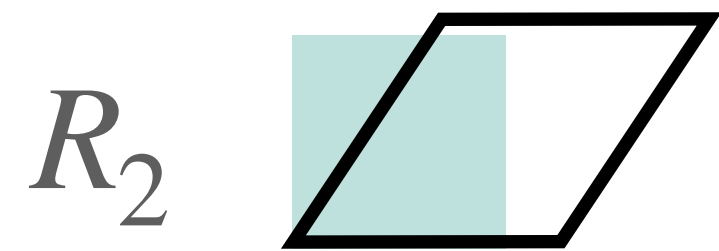
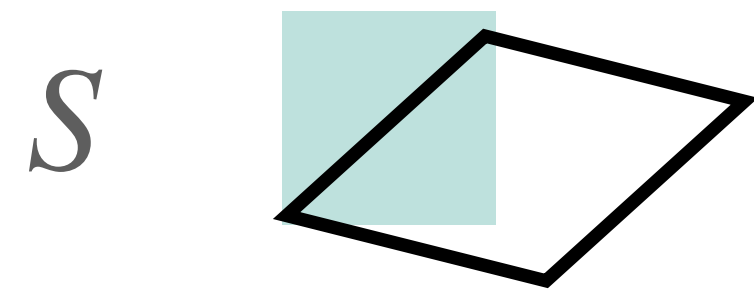
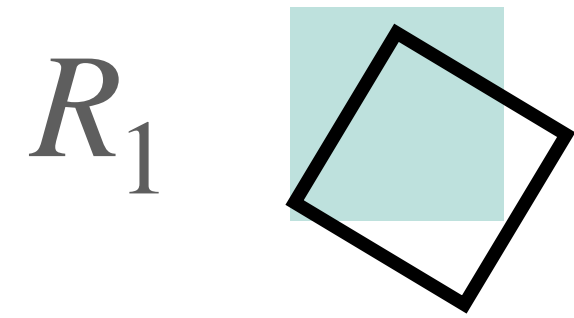
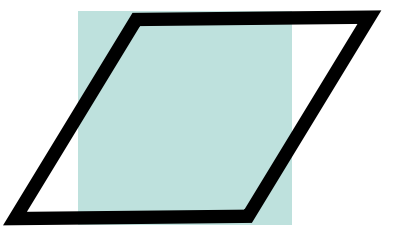


Skew



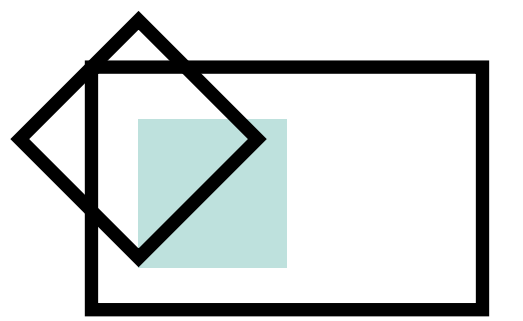
$$p' = R_2SR_1p$$

Skew



$$p' = \underbrace{R_2 S R_1}_M p$$

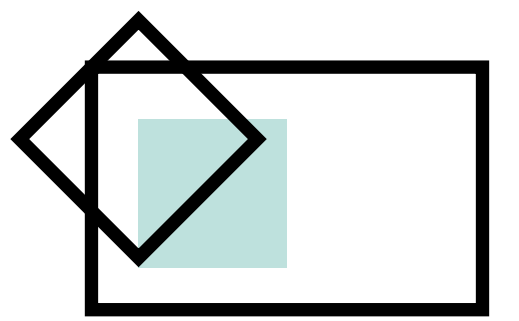
Séries de Rotação e Escala



$$p' = \underbrace{RSRSRSRSRSp}$$

$$p' = Mp$$

Qualquer Matriz 2x2



Decomposição em valores singulares (SVD)

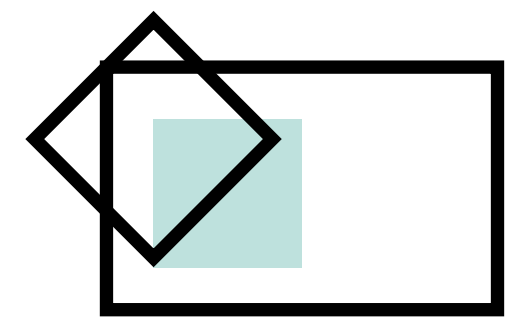
$$M = U S V^T$$

Orthogonal (Rotação)

Diagonal (Escala)

Orthogonal (Rotação)

Séries de Rotação e Escala



$$p' = \underbrace{RSRSRSRSRS}_{\text{RSRSRSRSRS}} p$$

$$p' = Mp$$

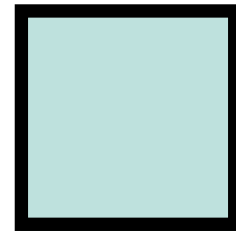
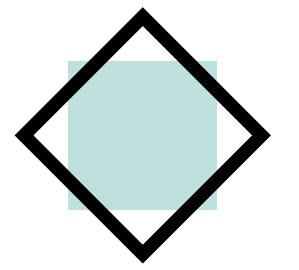
Translação?

$$p' = Mp + t$$

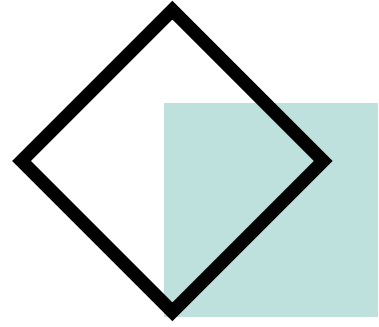
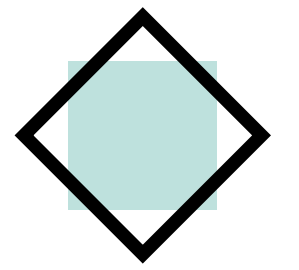
$$p' = M_2(M_1p + t_1) + t_2$$

Por que alguém gostaria de fazer diversas rotações e translações seguidas uma da outra?

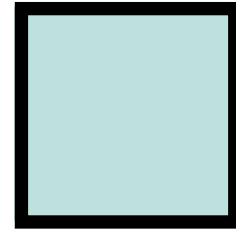
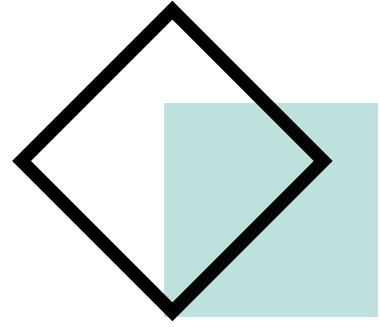
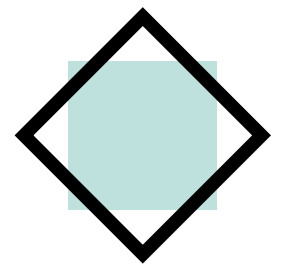
Rotação e Translação



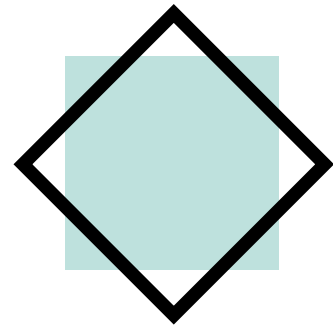
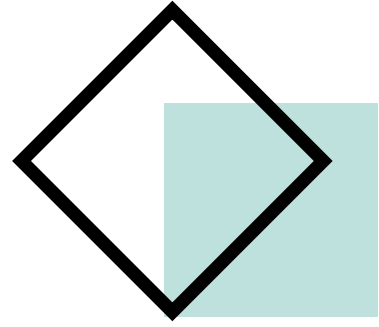
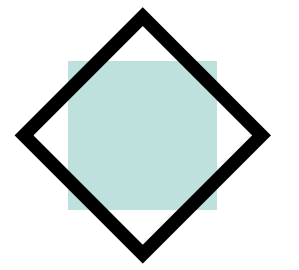
Rotação e Translação



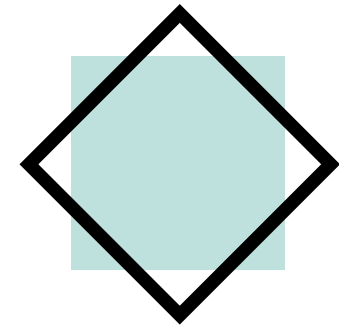
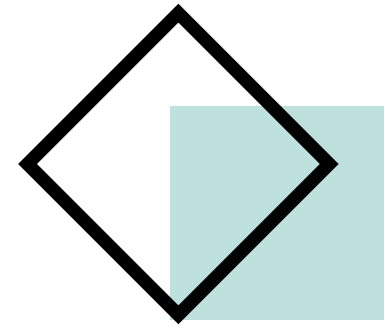
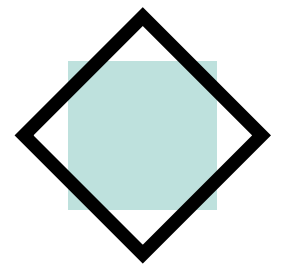
Rotação e Translação



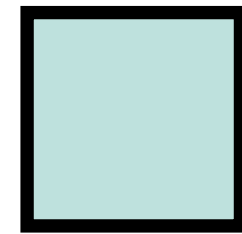
Rotação e Translação



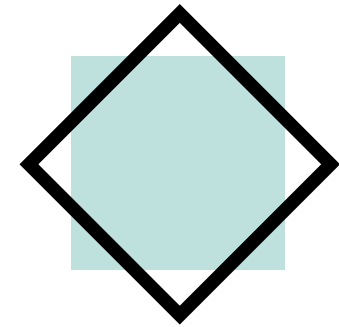
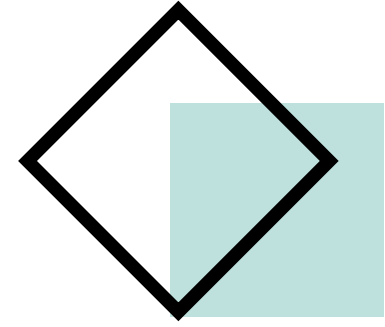
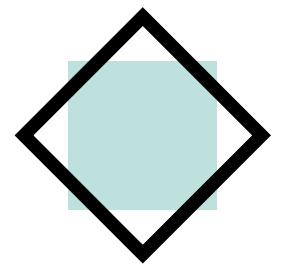
Rotação e Translação



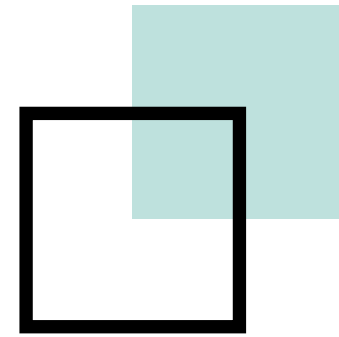
T_1



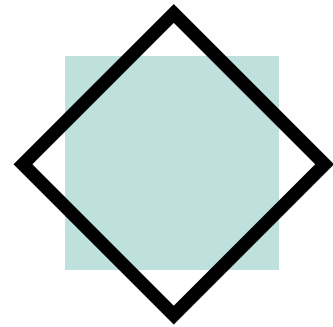
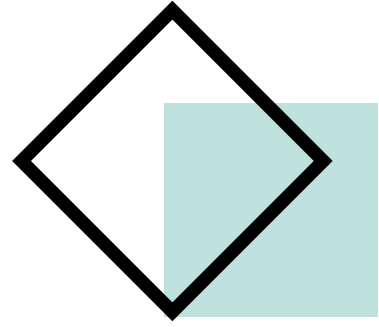
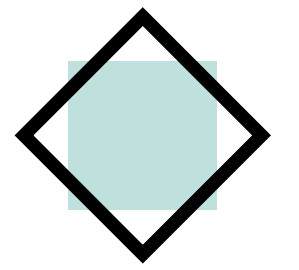
Rotação e Translação



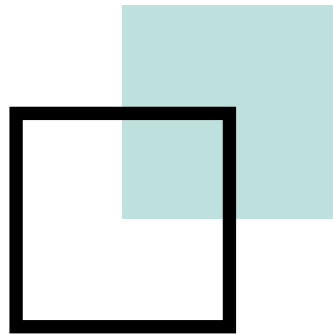
T_1



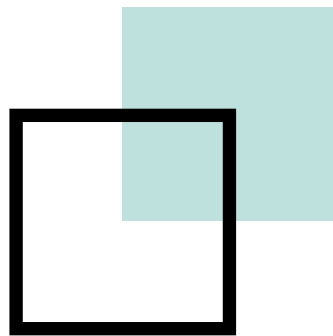
Rotação e Translação



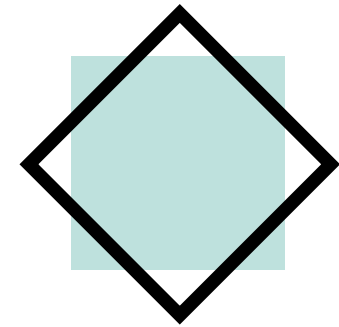
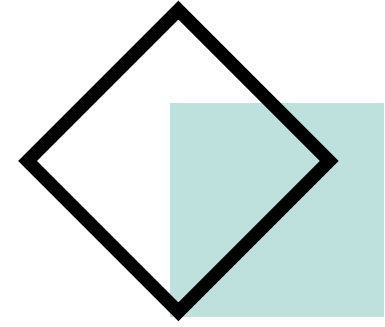
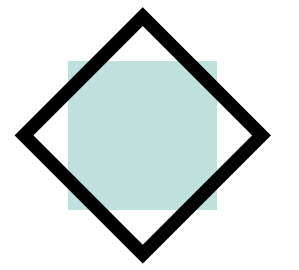
T_1



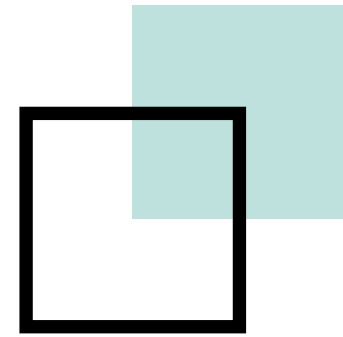
R



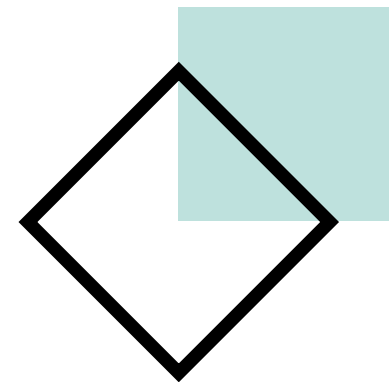
Rotação e Translação



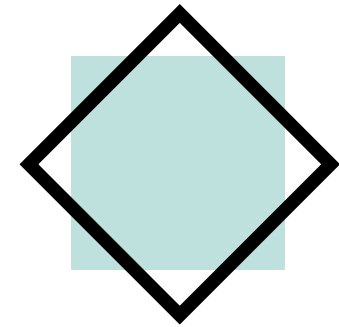
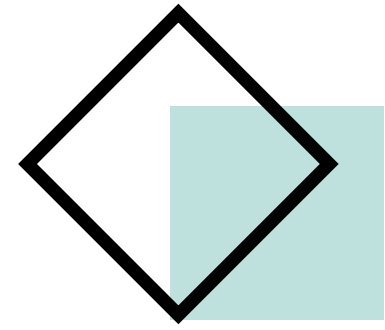
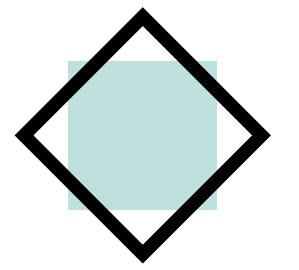
T_1



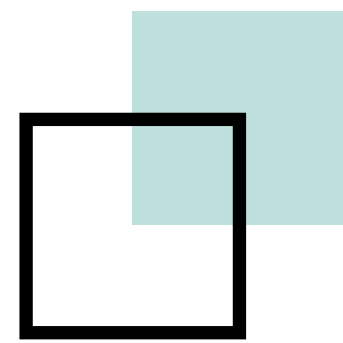
R



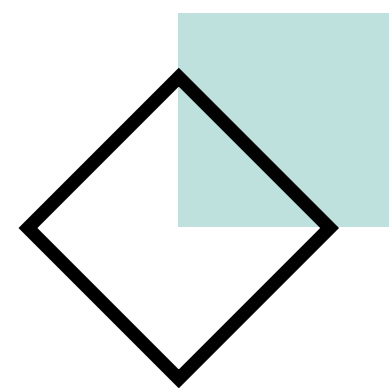
Rotação e Translação



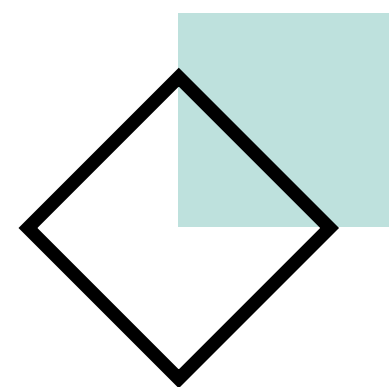
T_1



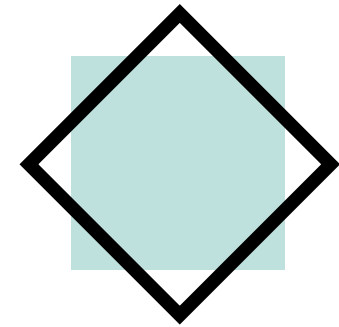
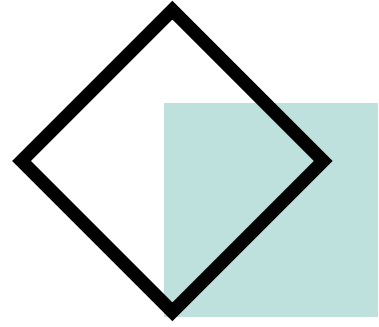
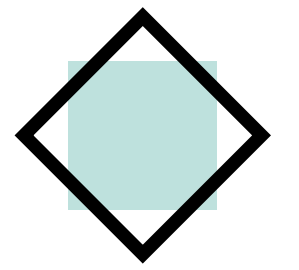
R



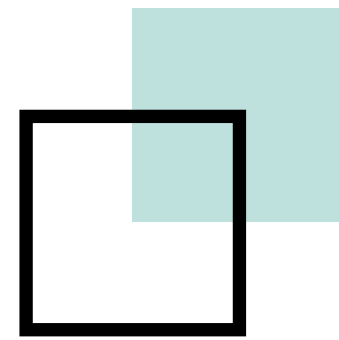
T_2



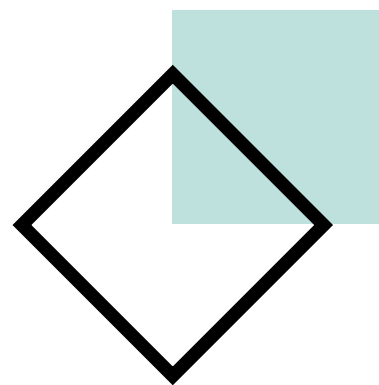
Rotação e Translação



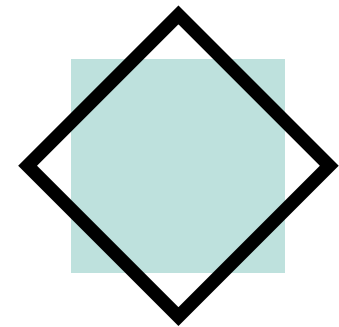
T_1



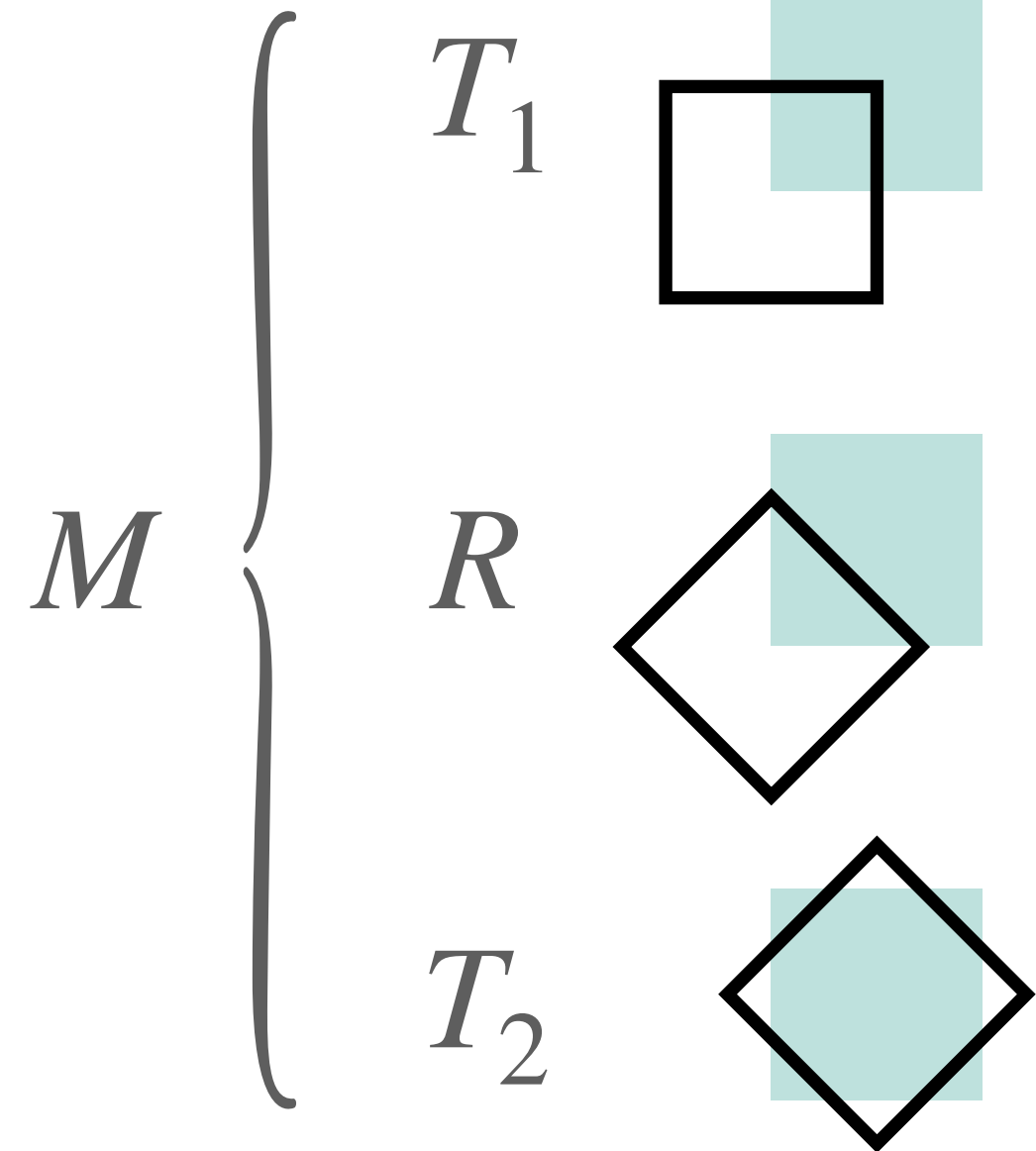
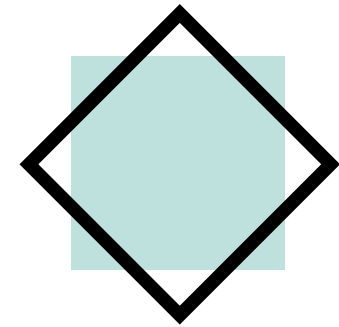
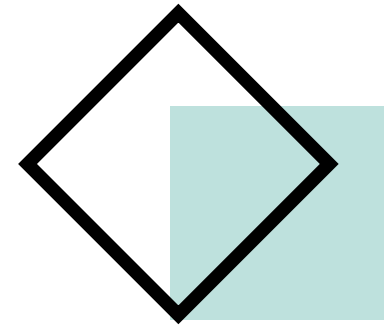
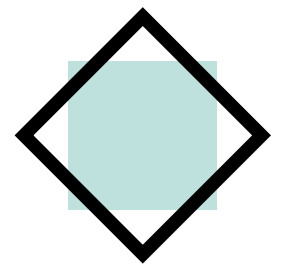
R



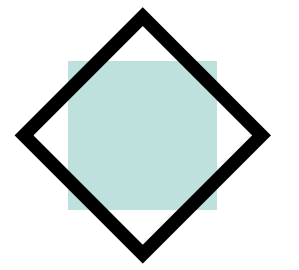
T_2



Rotação e Translação



Coordenadas Homogêneas



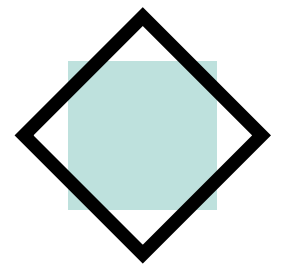
$$p' = p + t$$

$$p' = Tp$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + t_x \\ p_y + t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \end{bmatrix}$$

Coordenadas Homogêneas



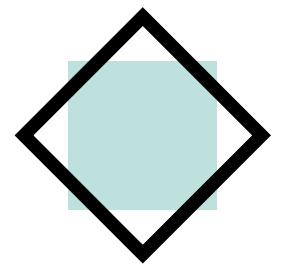
$$p' = p + t$$

$$p' = Tp$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + t_x \\ p_y + t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Coordenadas Homogêneas



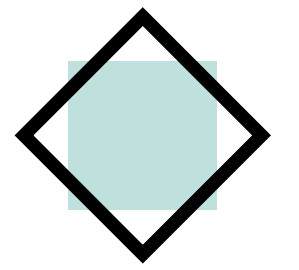
$$p' = p + t$$

$$p' = Tp$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + t_x \\ p_y + t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Coordenadas Homogêneas



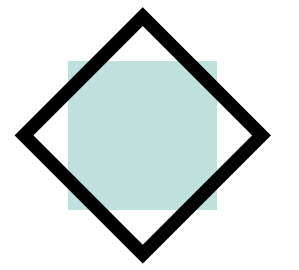
$$p' = p + t$$

$$p' = Tp$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_x + t_x \\ p_y + t_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Coordenadas Homogêneas



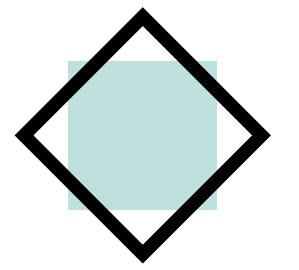
$$p' = \underbrace{TSRTRTRSRS}_M p$$

$$p' = Mp$$

$$R = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\theta & \text{sen}\theta & 0 \\ -\text{sen}\theta & \cos\theta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S = \begin{bmatrix} s_x & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & s_y & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & t_x \\ 0 & 1 & t_y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Coordenadas Homogêneas

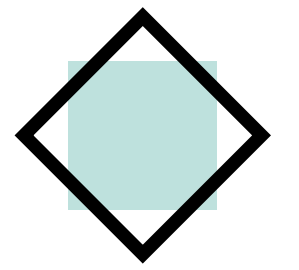


$$p' = \underbrace{TSRTRTRSRS}_{M} p$$

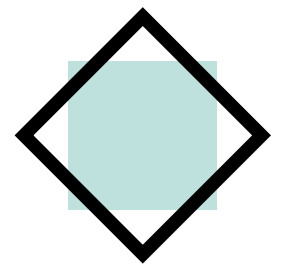
$$p' = Mp$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?

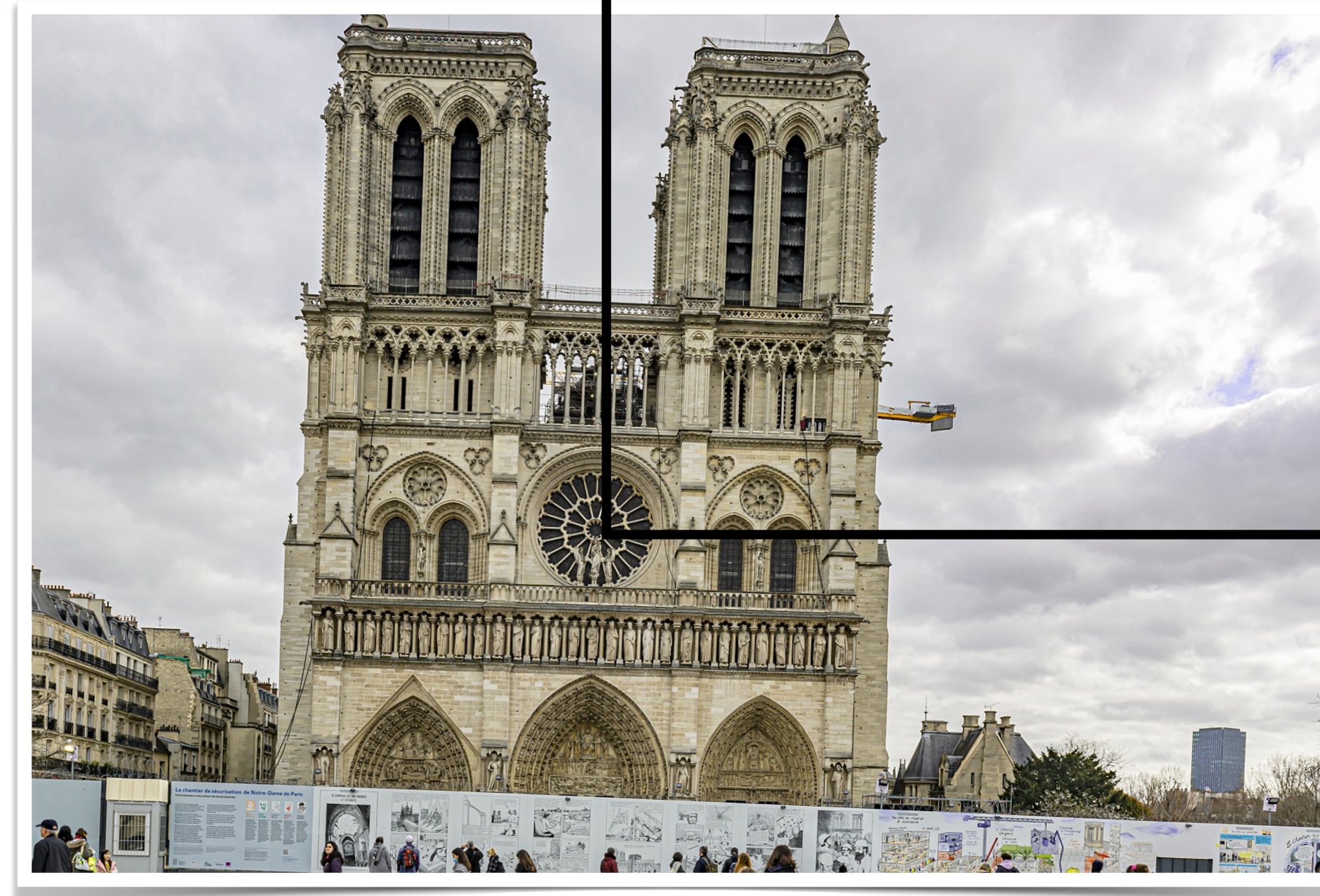
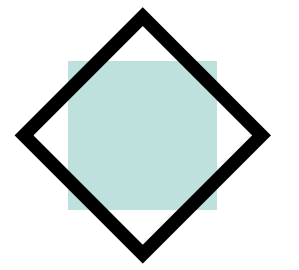


Como consertamos nossa foto?



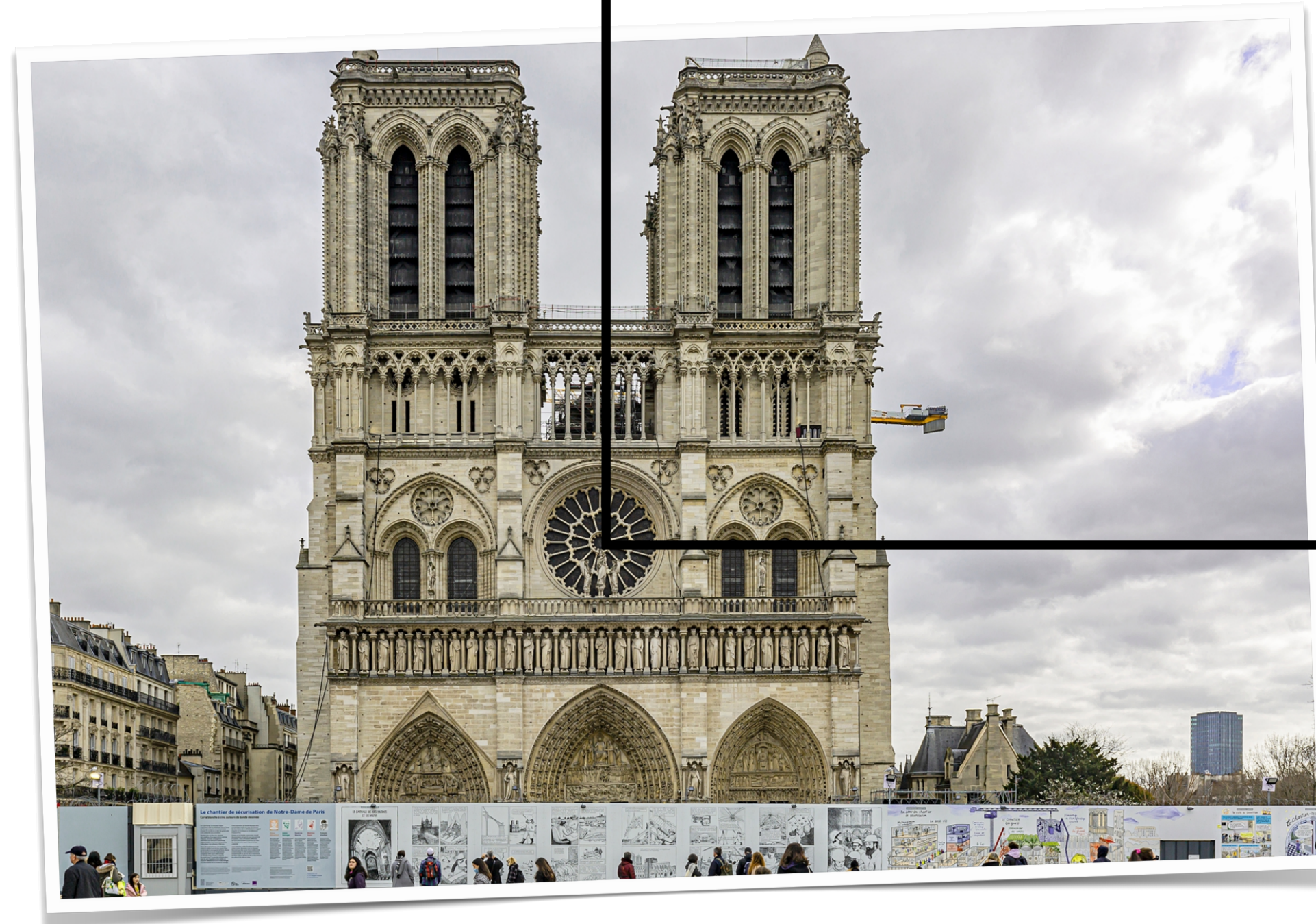
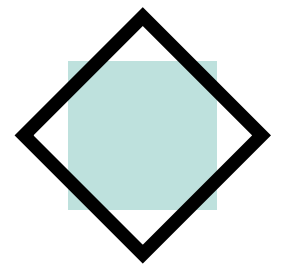
$$p' = p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



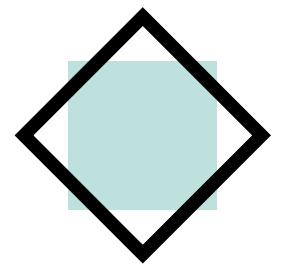
$$p' = T_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



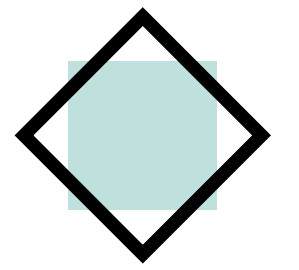
$$p' = R_1 T_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



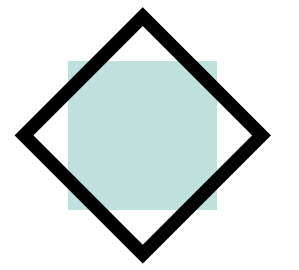
$$p' = T_2 R_1 T_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



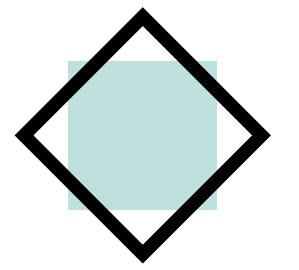
$$p' = T_3 T_2 R_1 T_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



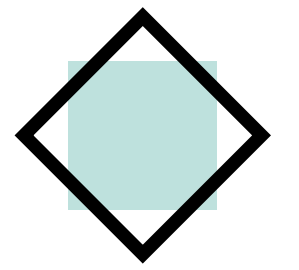
$$p' = T_3 T_2 R_1 T_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



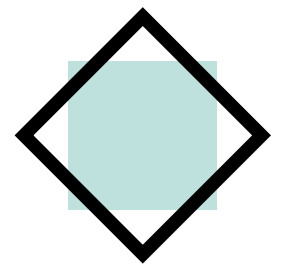
$$p' = p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



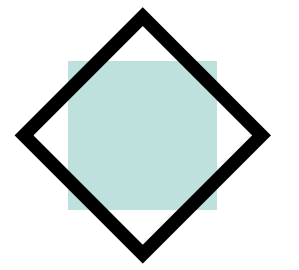
$$p' = S_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



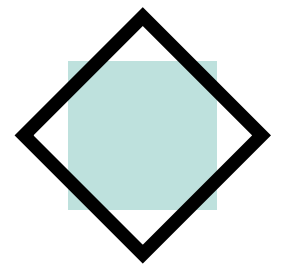
$$p' = T_1 S_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



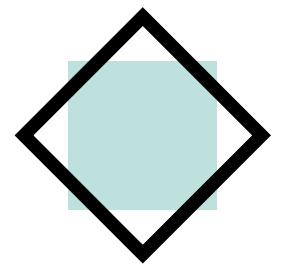
$$p' = R_1 T_1 S_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



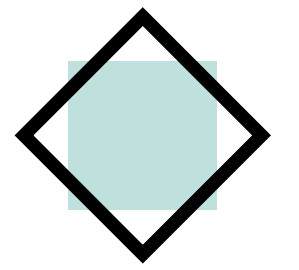
$$p' = T_2 R_1 T_1 S_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?



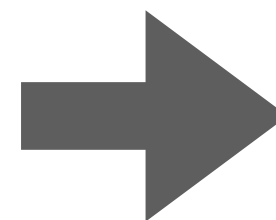
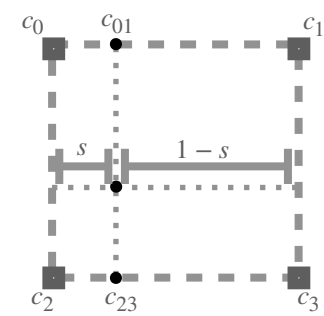
$$p' = T_3 T_2 R_1 T_1 S_1 p$$

Como consertamos nossa foto?

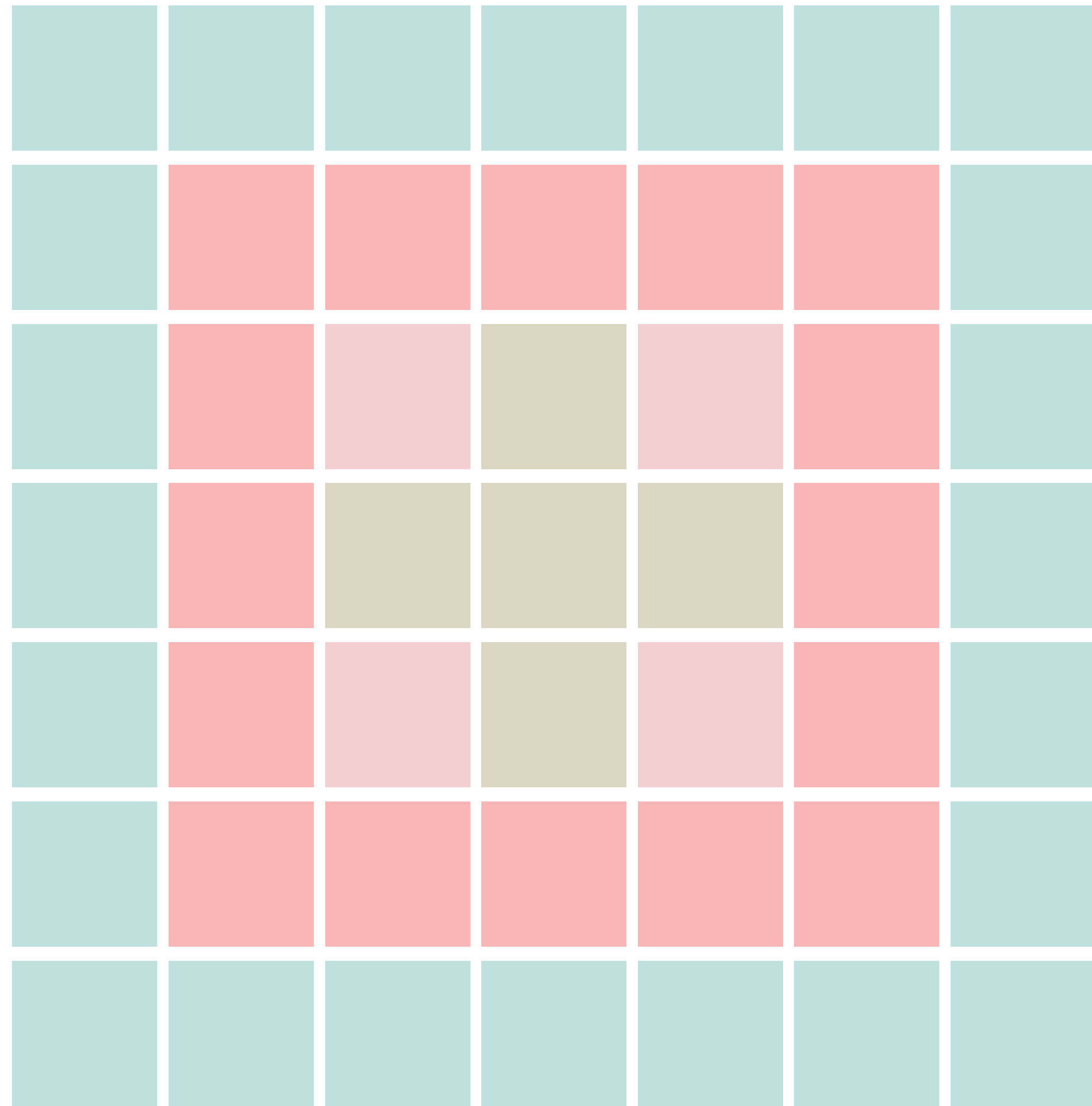
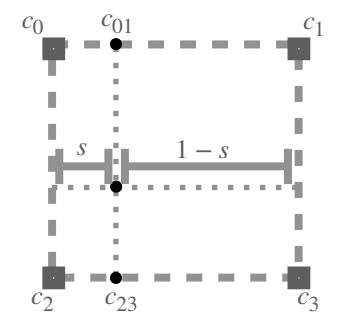


$$p' = T_3 T_2 R_1 T_1 S_1 p$$

O que aconteceu aqui?



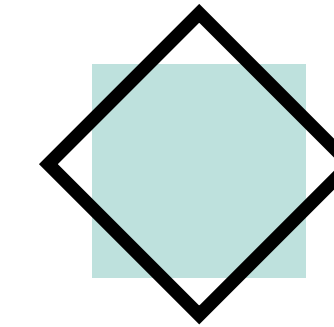
O que aconteceu aqui?



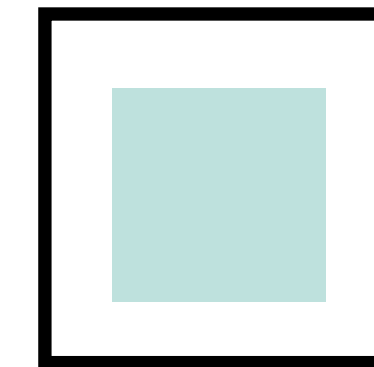
Translação



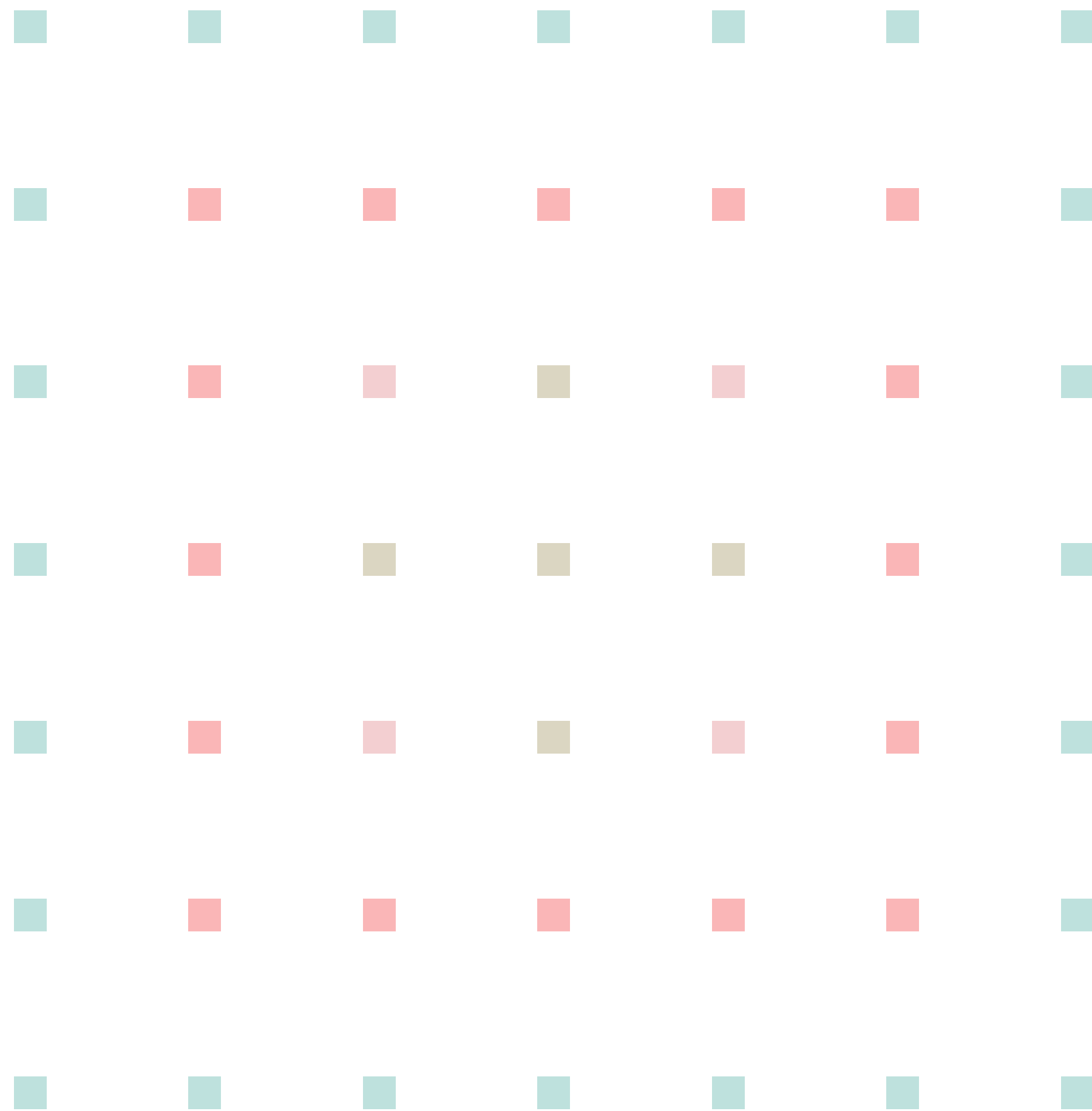
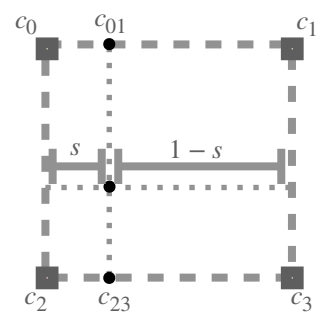
Rotação



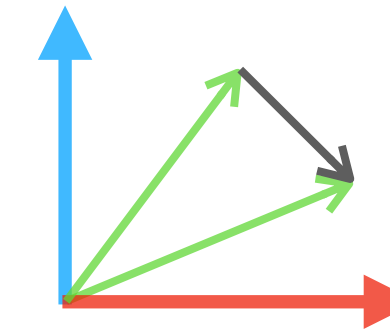
Escala



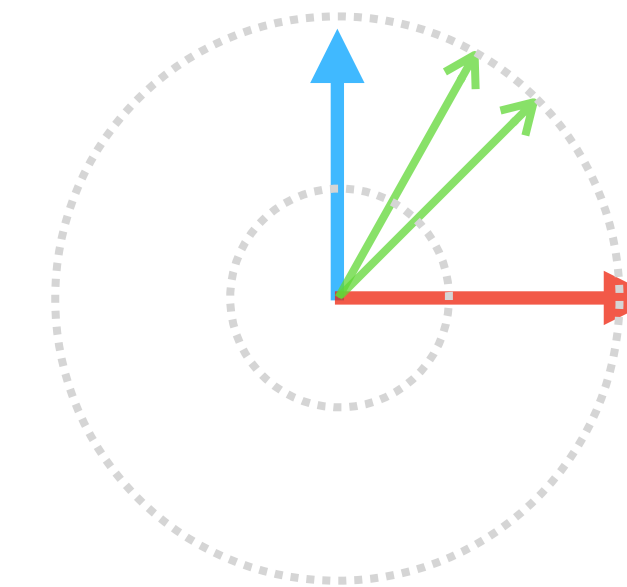
O que aconteceu aqui?



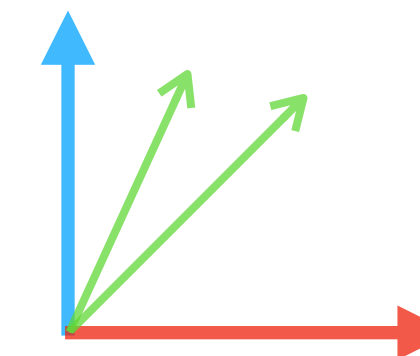
Translação



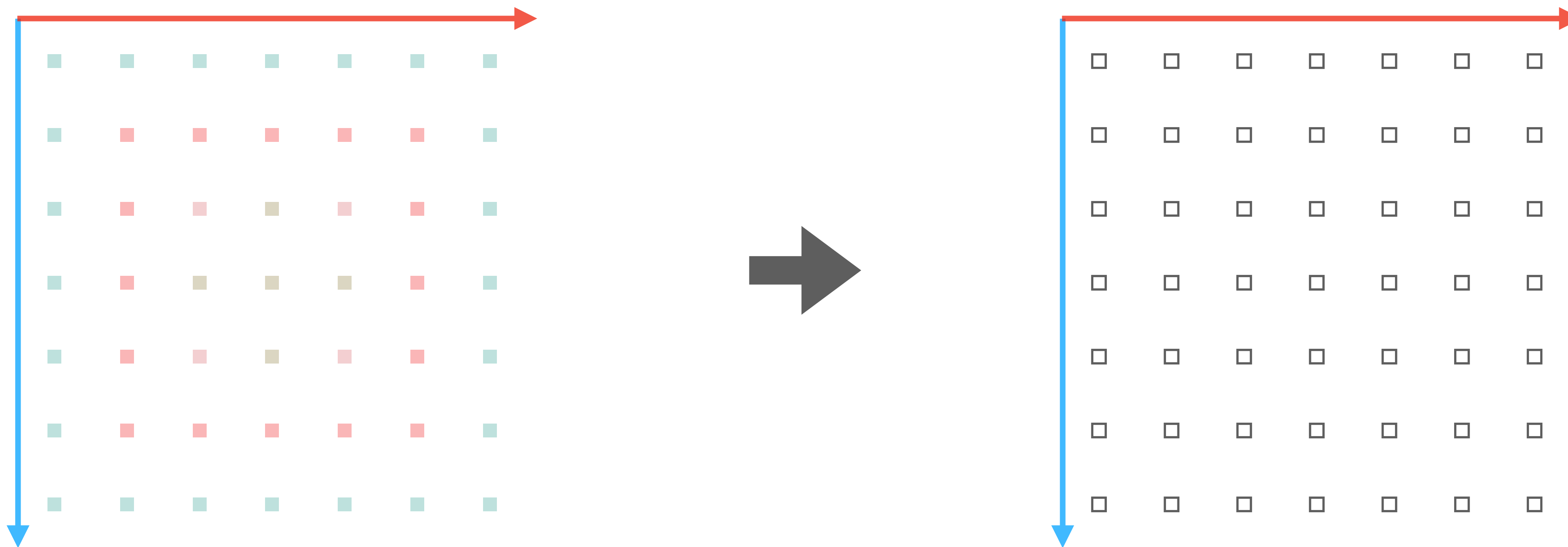
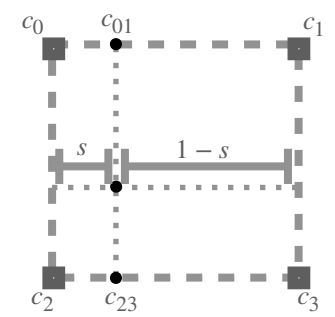
Rotação



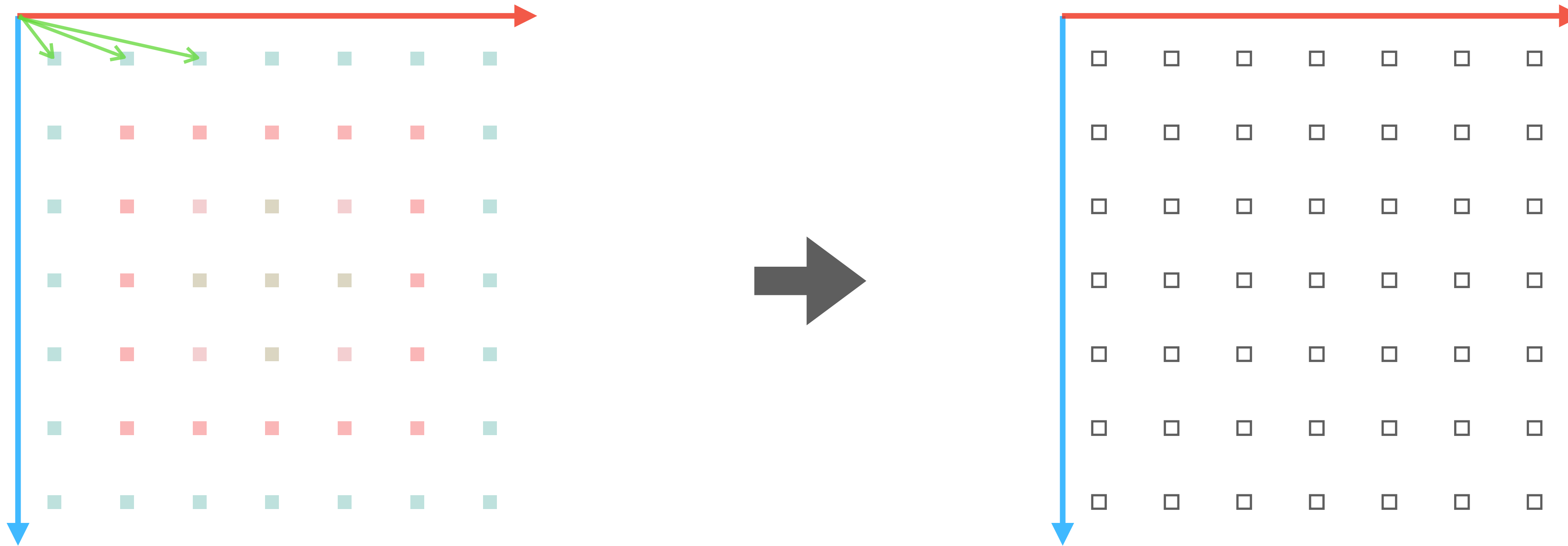
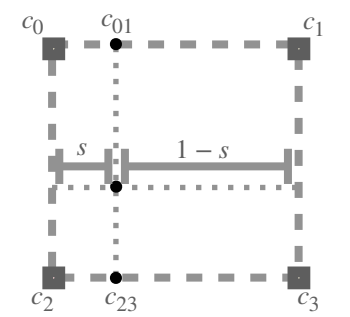
Escala



O que aconteceu aqui?

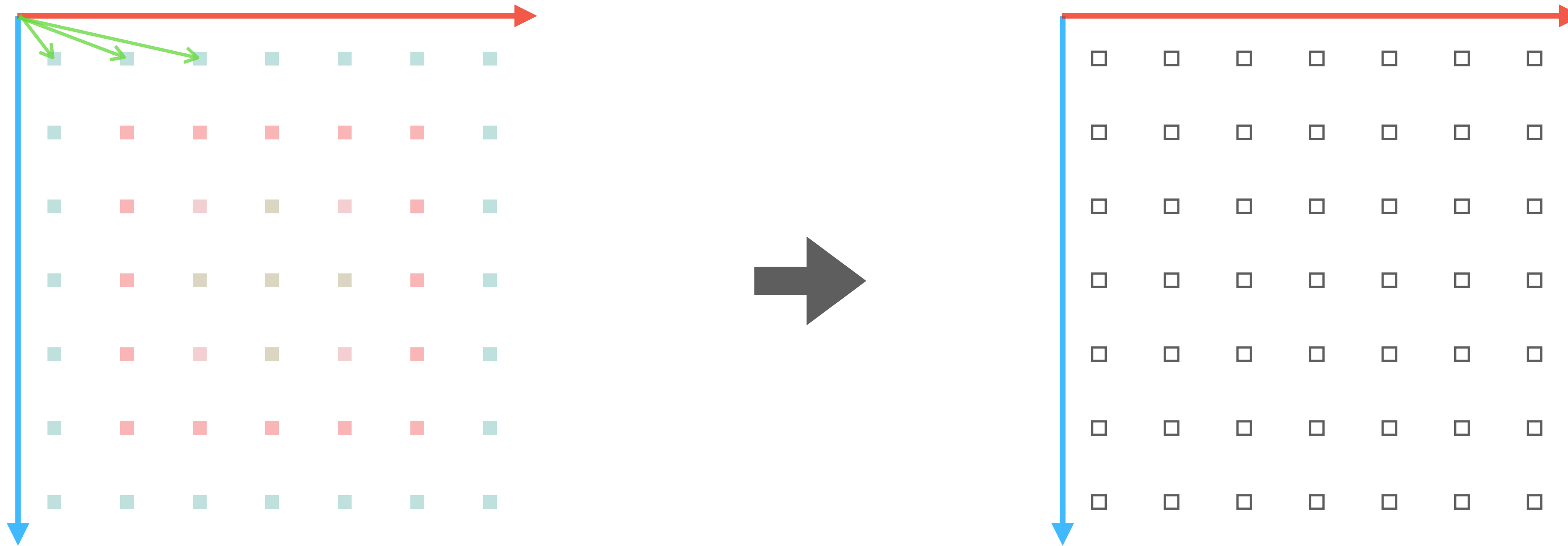
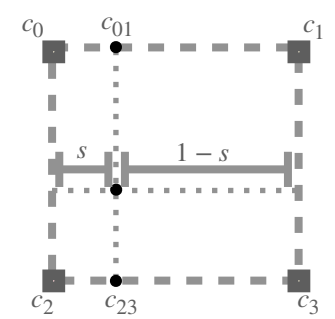


O que aconteceu aqui?



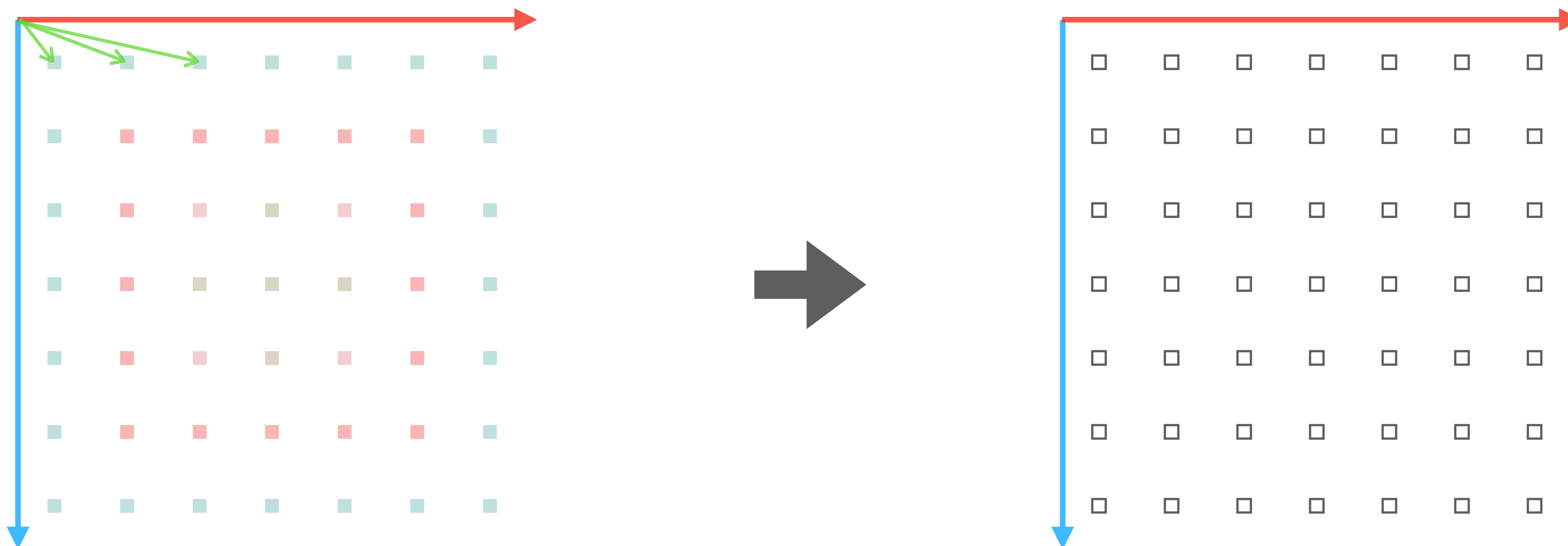
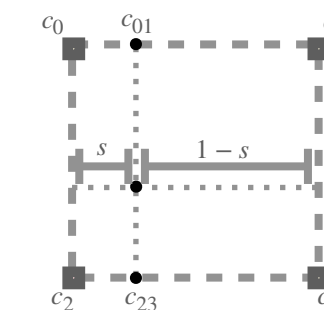
$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Computação de Endereço Forward



$$\begin{matrix} \square & \square \\ \square & \square \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \square \\ \square \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

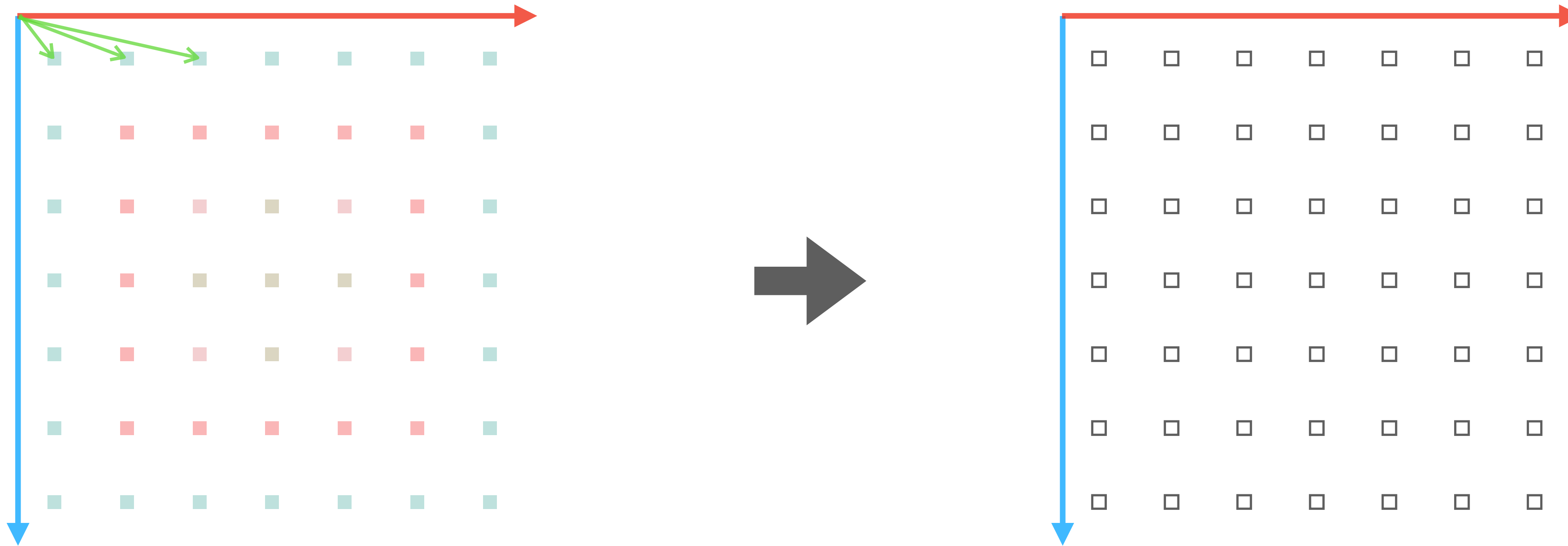
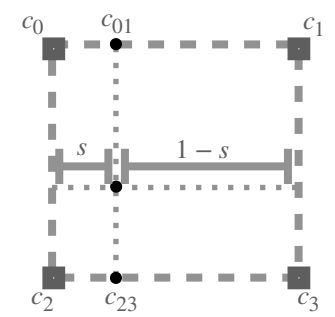
Computação de Endereço Forward



$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Para cada pixel da imagem original, sabemos onde ele deve aparecer na nova imagem

Computação de Endereço Forward

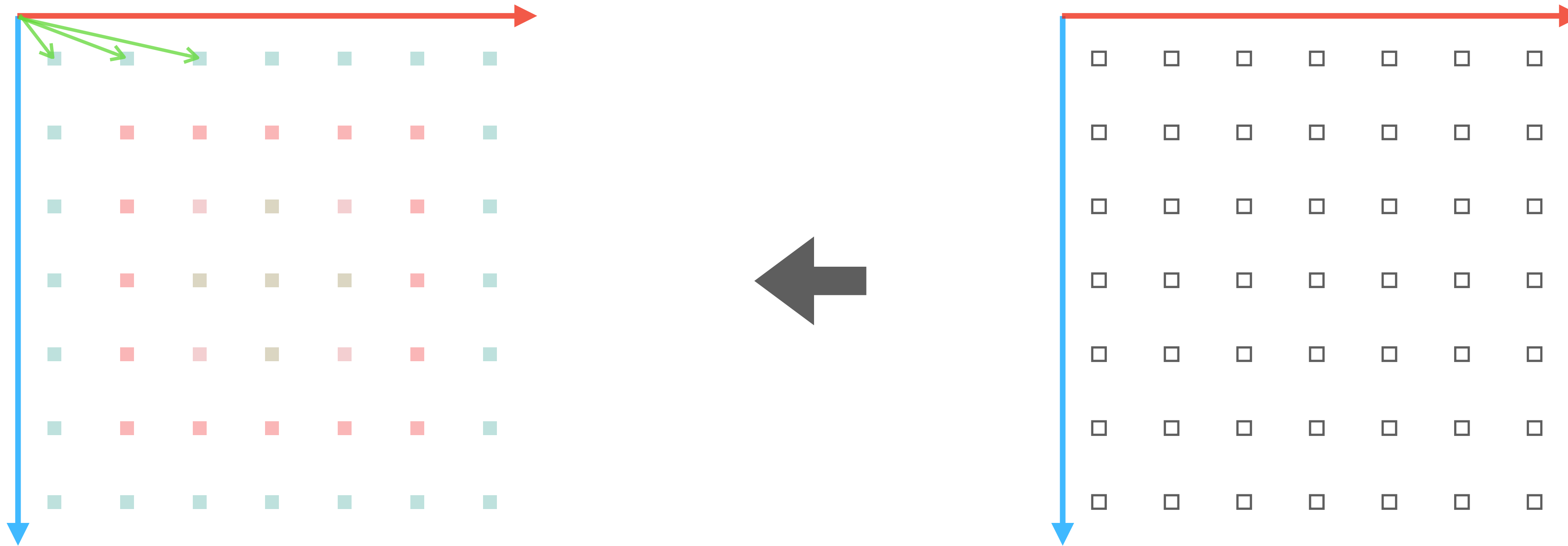
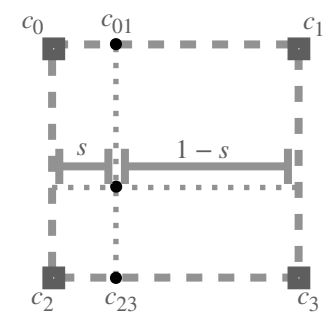


$$\begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

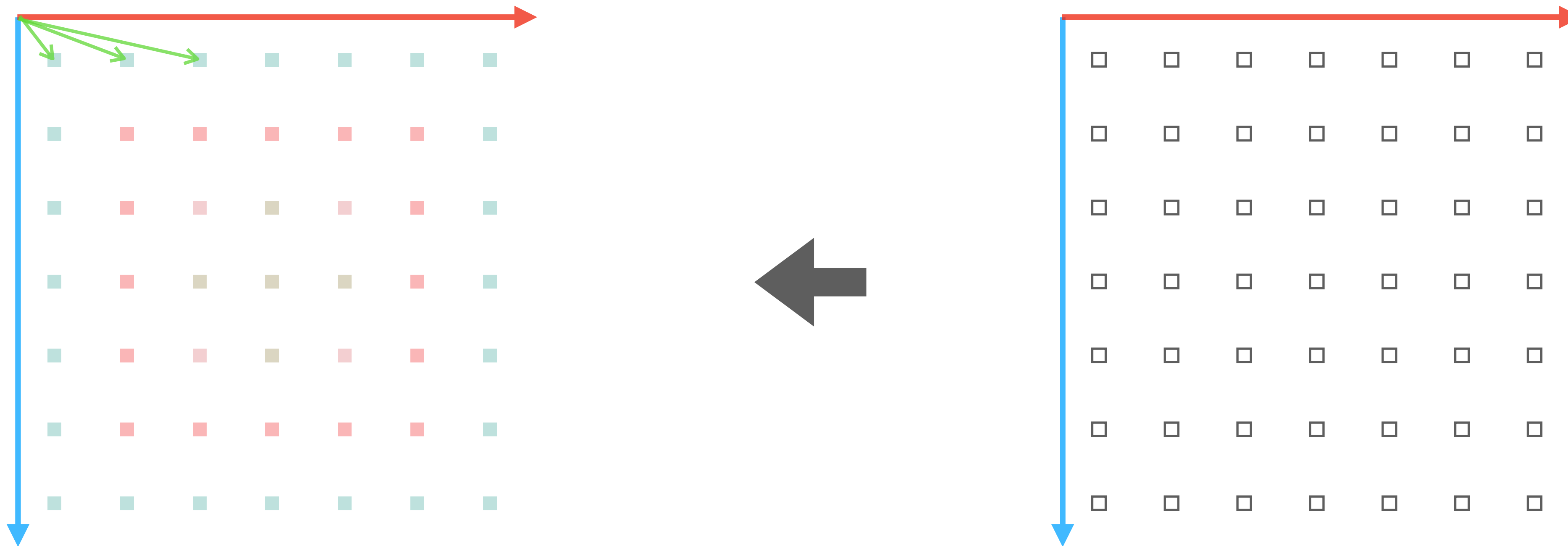
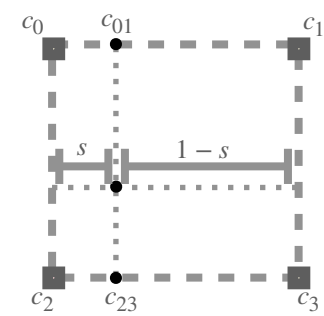
Para cada pixel da imagem original, sabemos onde ele deve aparecer na nova imagem

Mas e se a nova coordenada não for inteira?

Computação de Endereço Backward

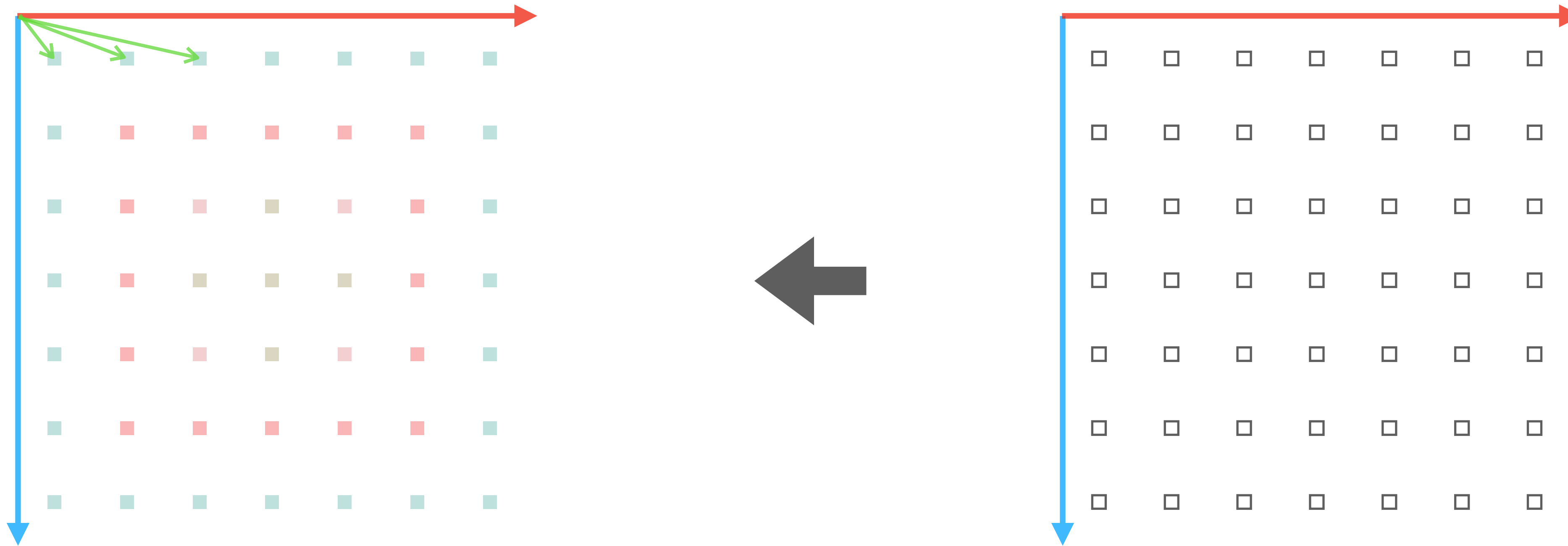
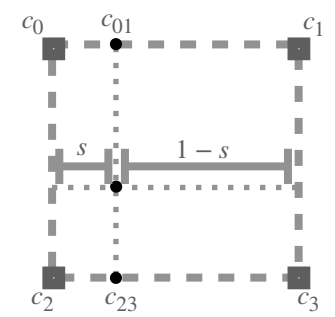


Computação de Endereço Backward



$$\begin{matrix} \text{red square} \\ \text{green square} \\ \text{red square} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \nearrow \\ \searrow \\ \nearrow \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{matrix} \text{green square} \\ \text{red square} \\ \text{red square} \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} \searrow \\ \nearrow \\ \searrow \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

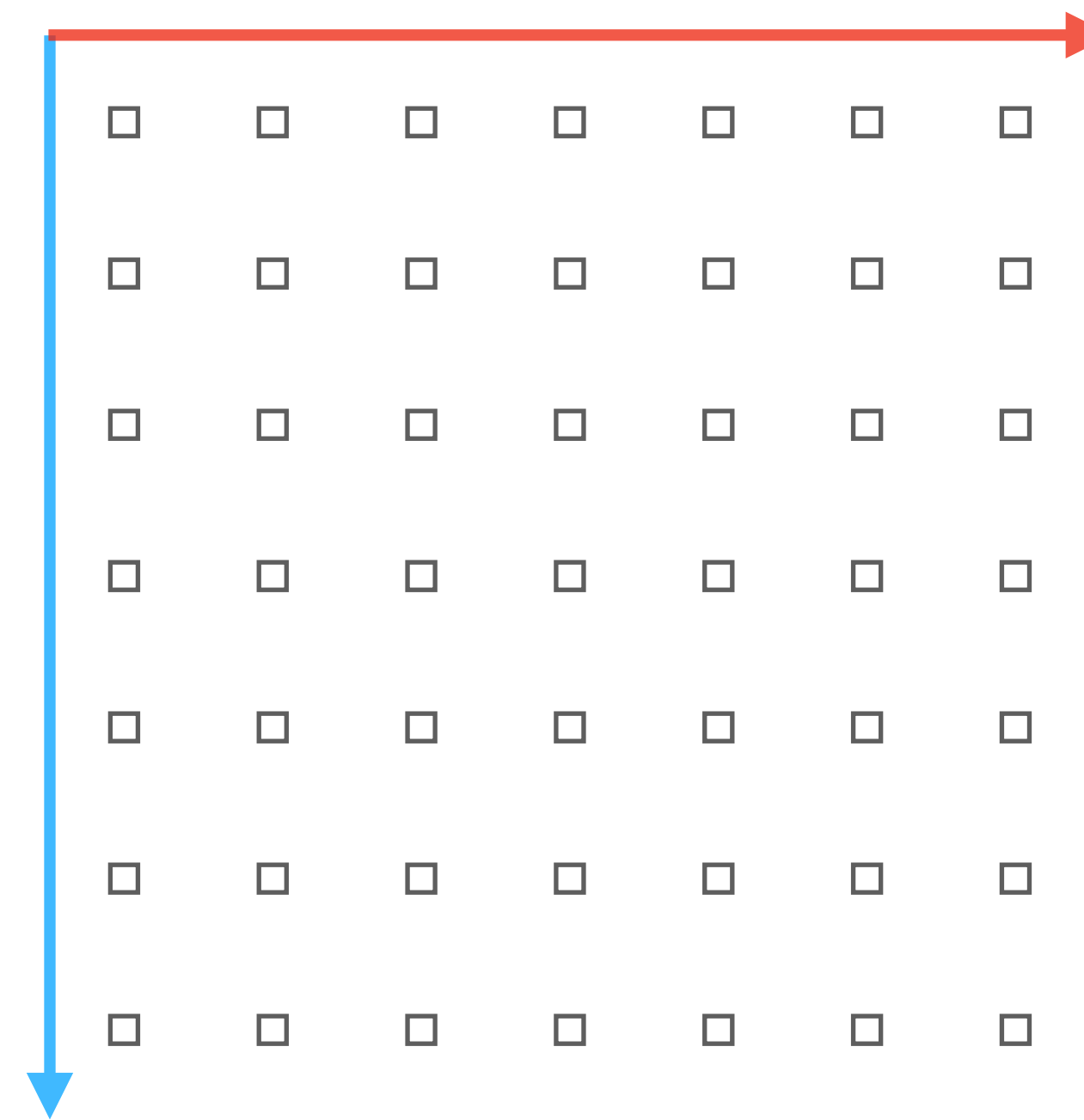
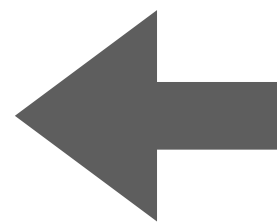
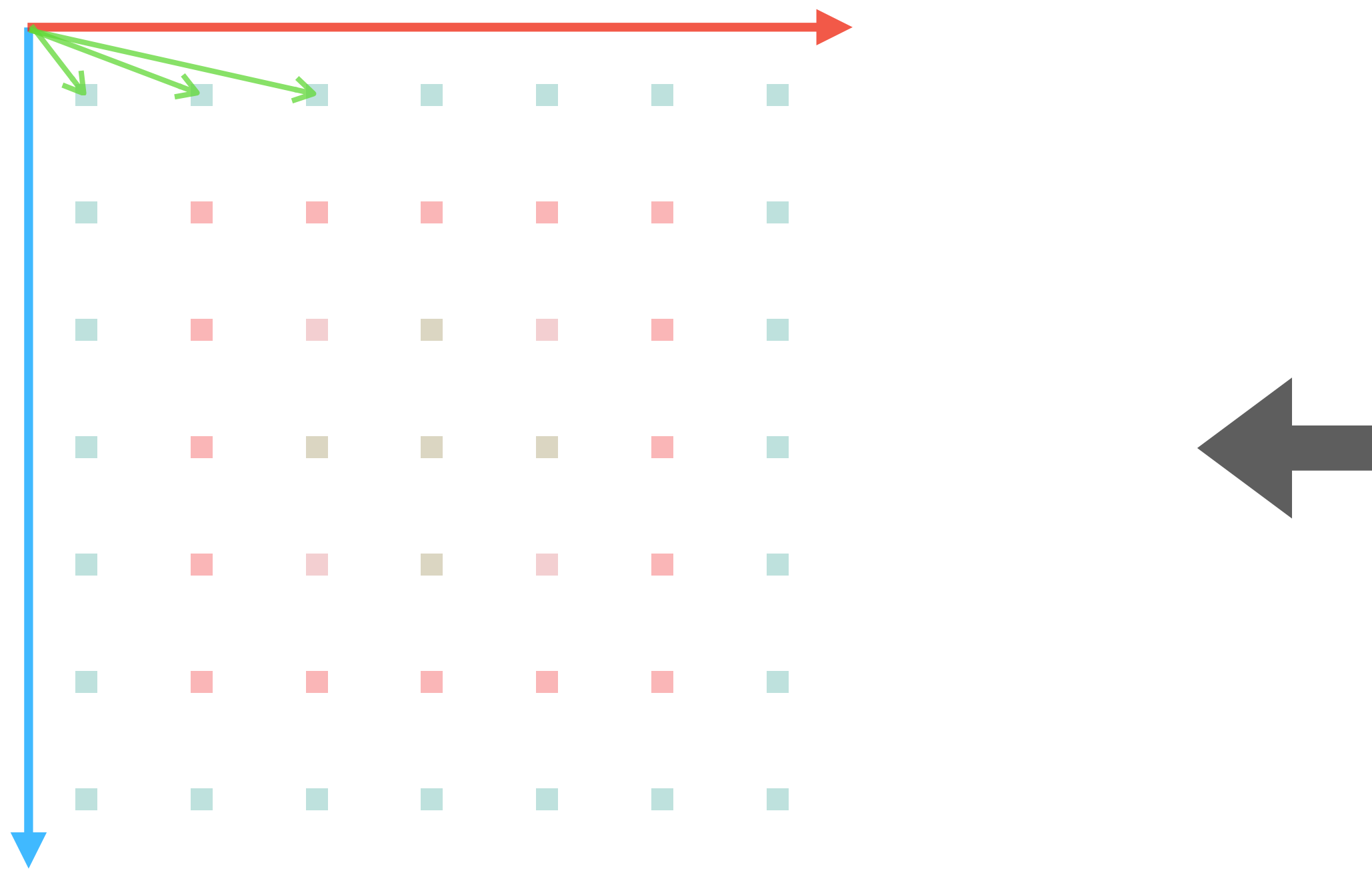
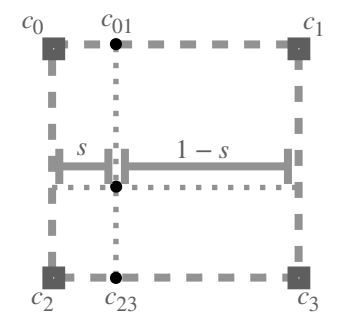
Computação de Endereço Backward



$$\begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Para cada pixel da nova imagem, sabemos de onde ele vem na imagem original

Computação de Endereço Backward

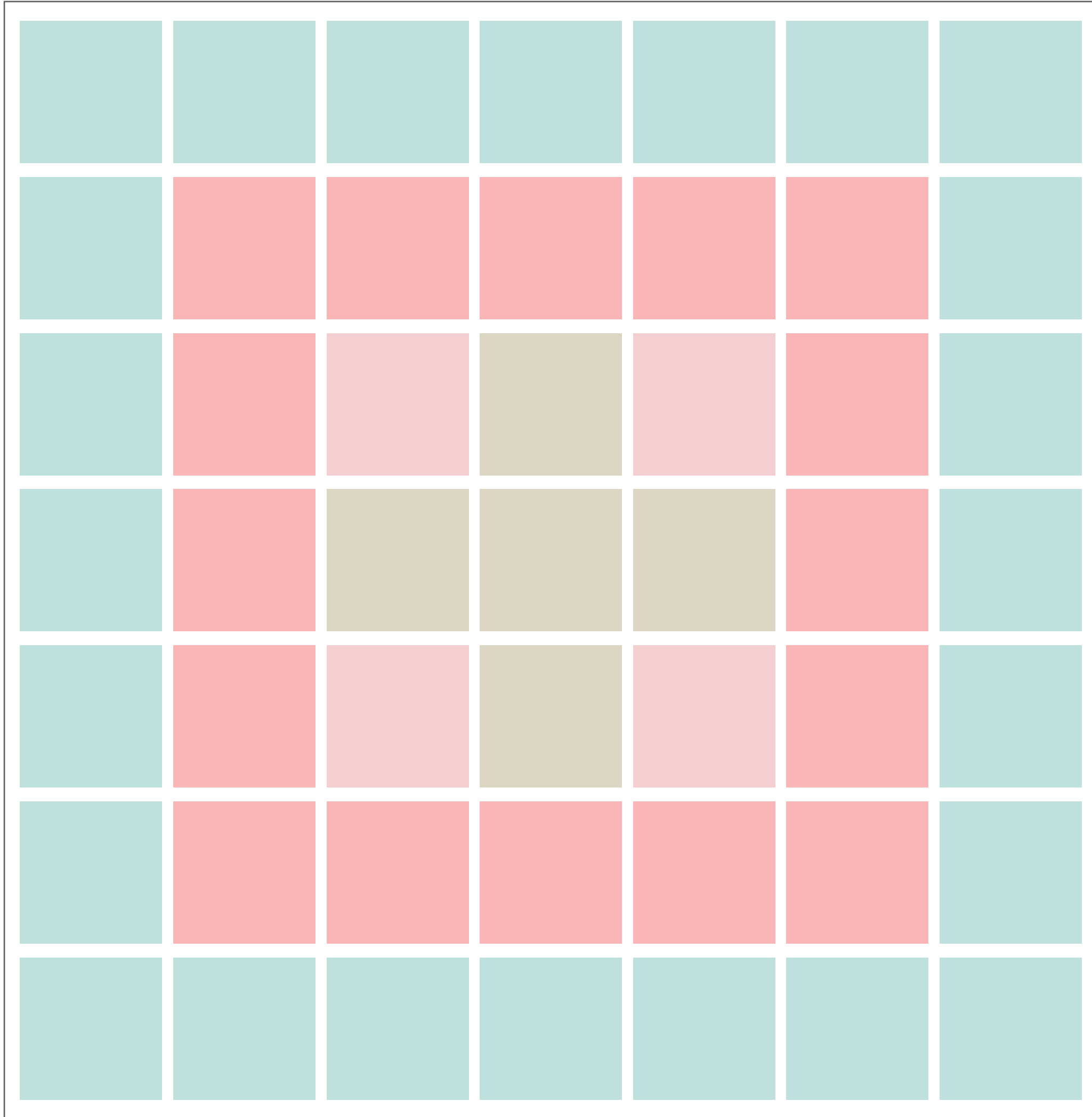


$$\begin{bmatrix} p_x \\ p_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} a & c & e \\ b & d & f \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} p'_x \\ p'_y \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

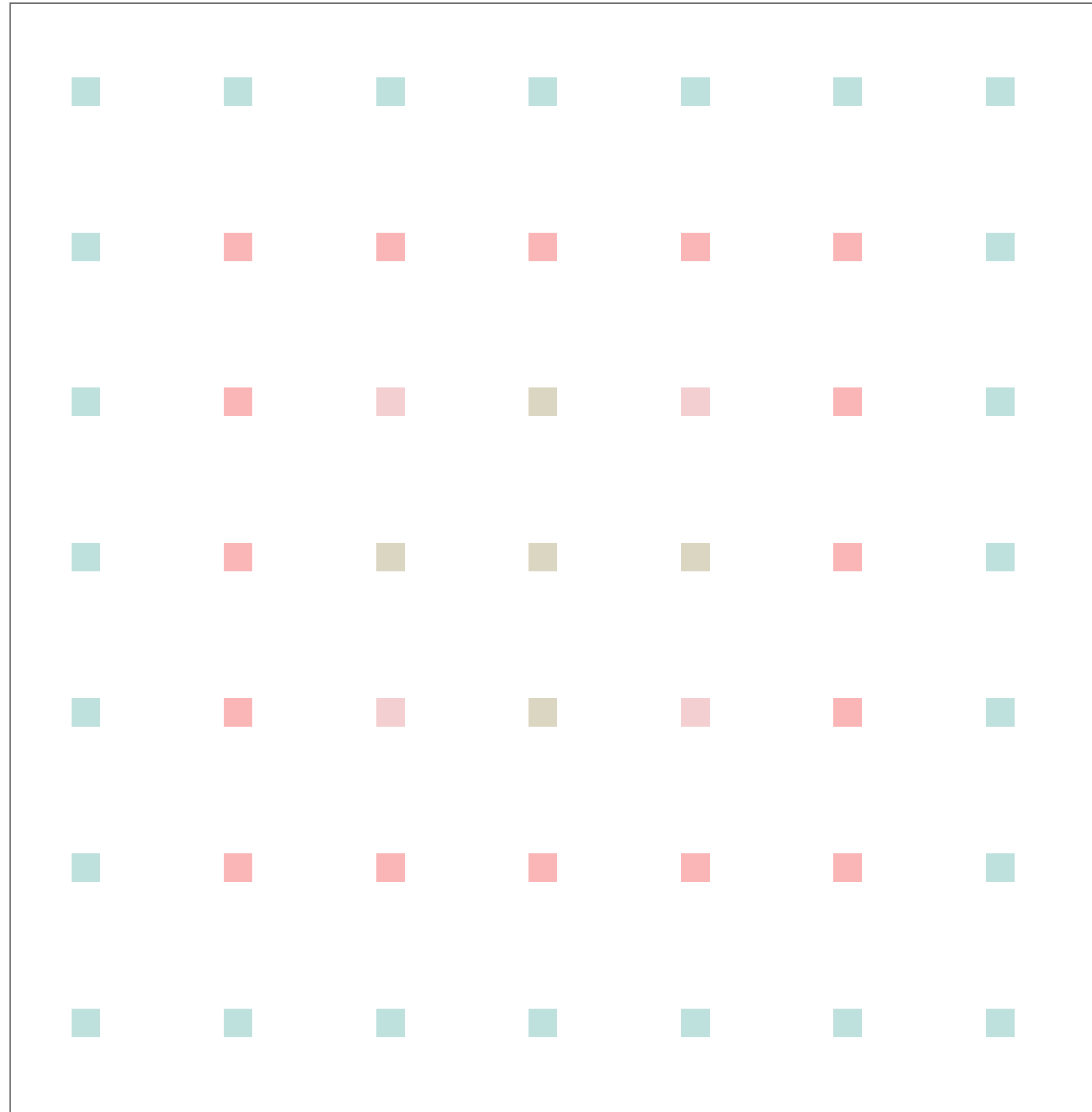
Para cada pixel da nova imagem, sabemos de onde ele vem na imagem original

Com isso garantimos o preenchimento da nova imagem toda e temos mais informações sobre as cores

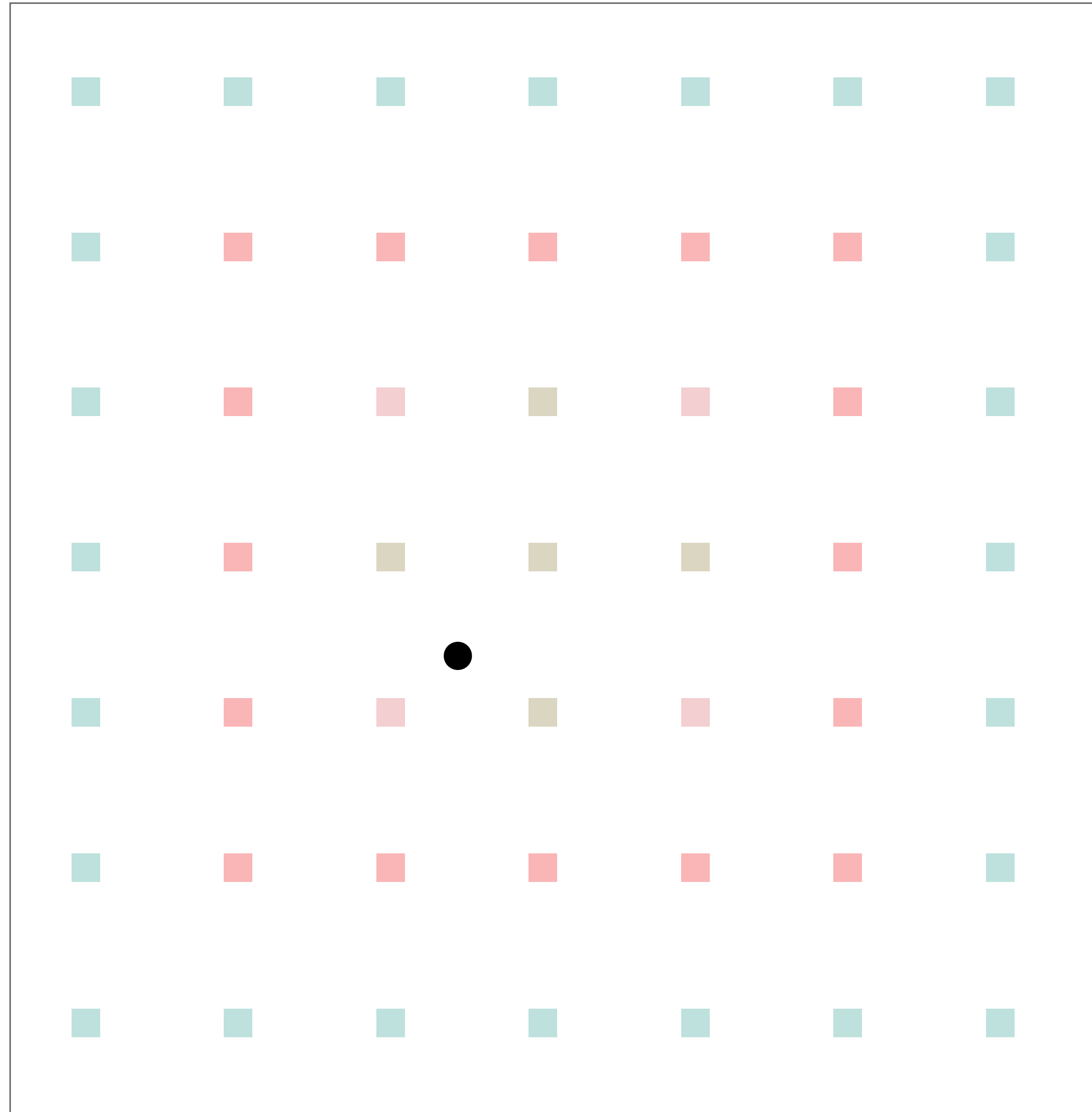
Interpolação



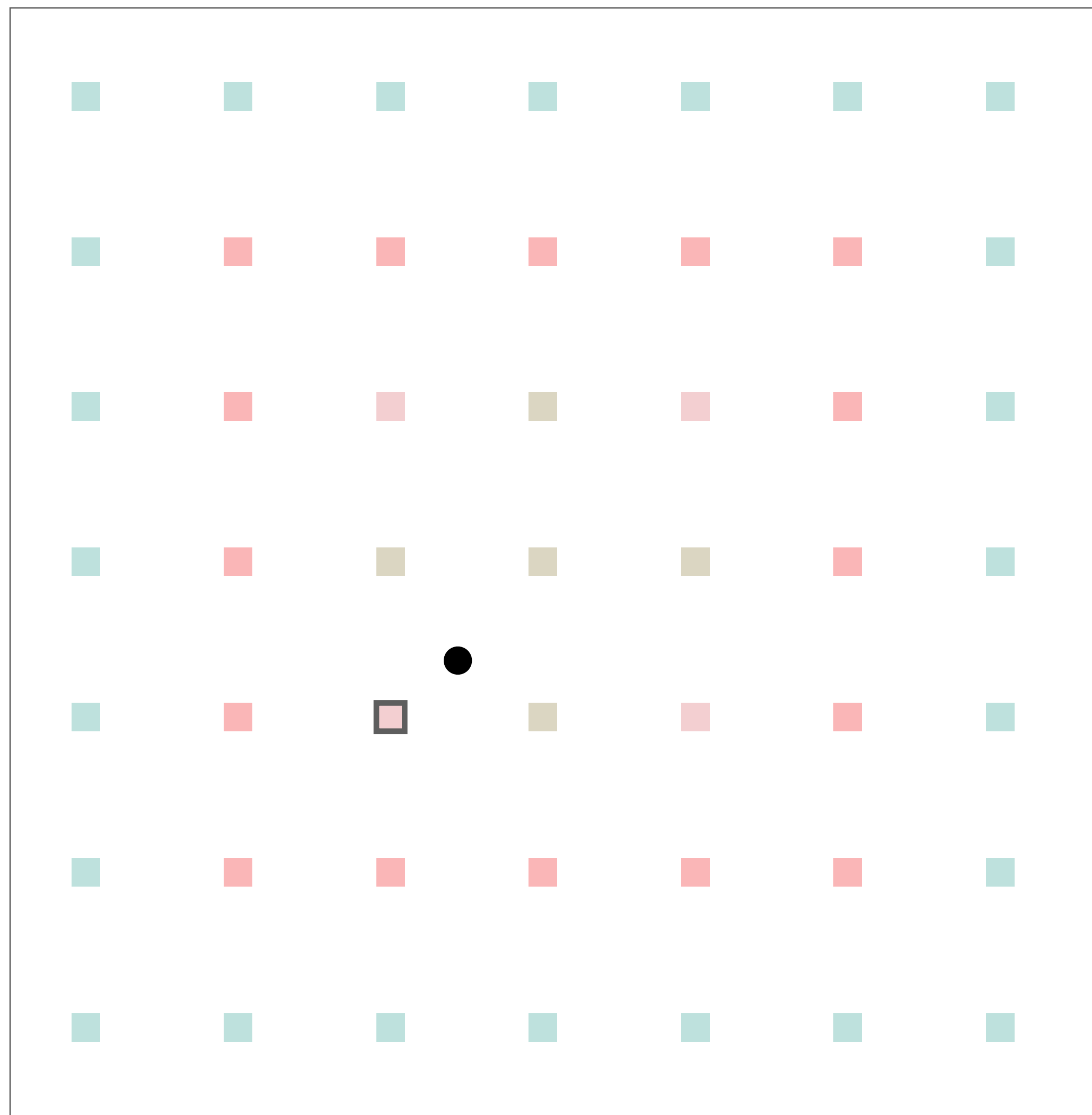
Interpolação



Interpolação



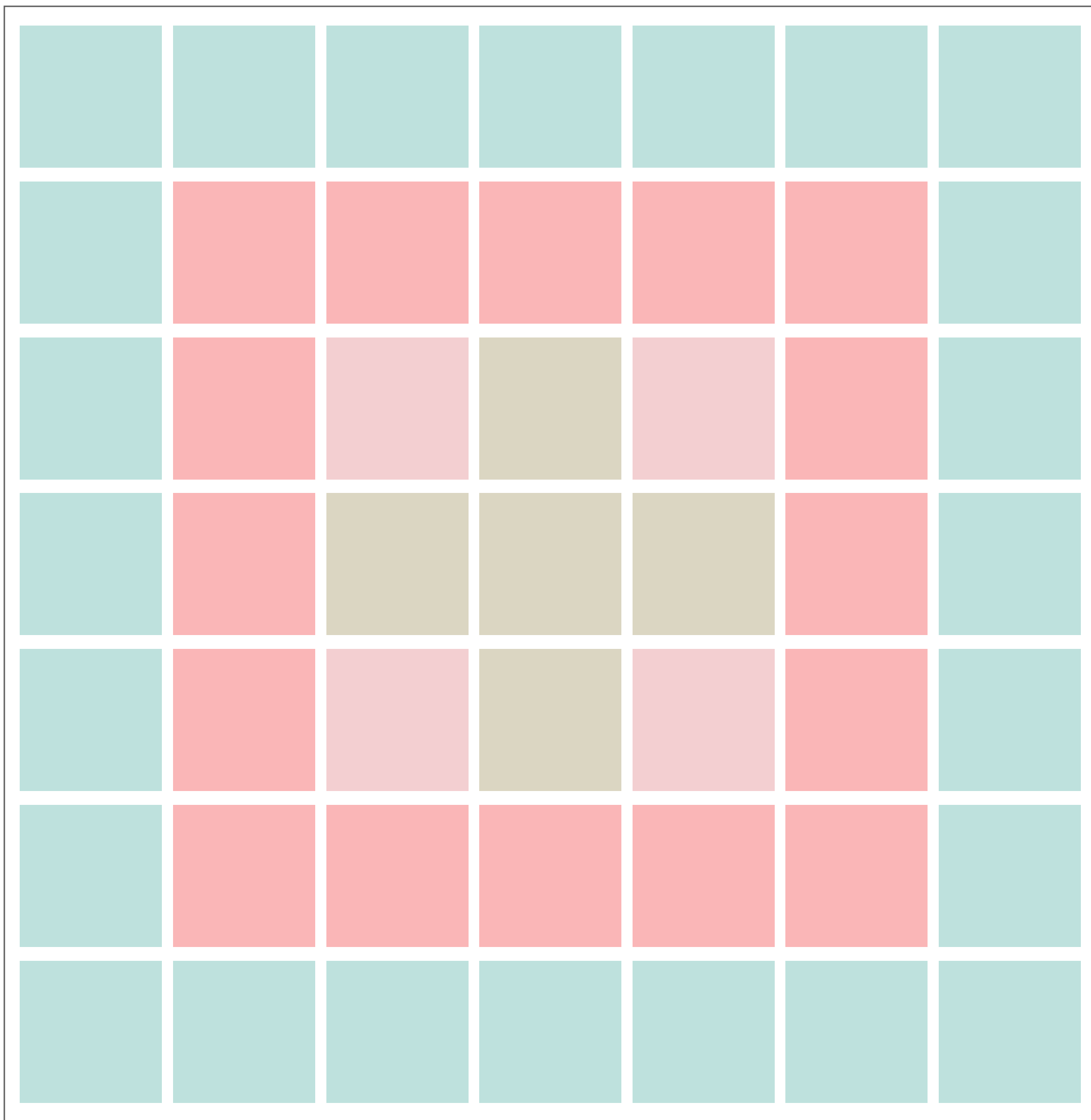
Ponto mais Próximo (Nearest)



Escolhemos o ponto mais próximo

Se assemelha a... tratar os pixels como quadrados

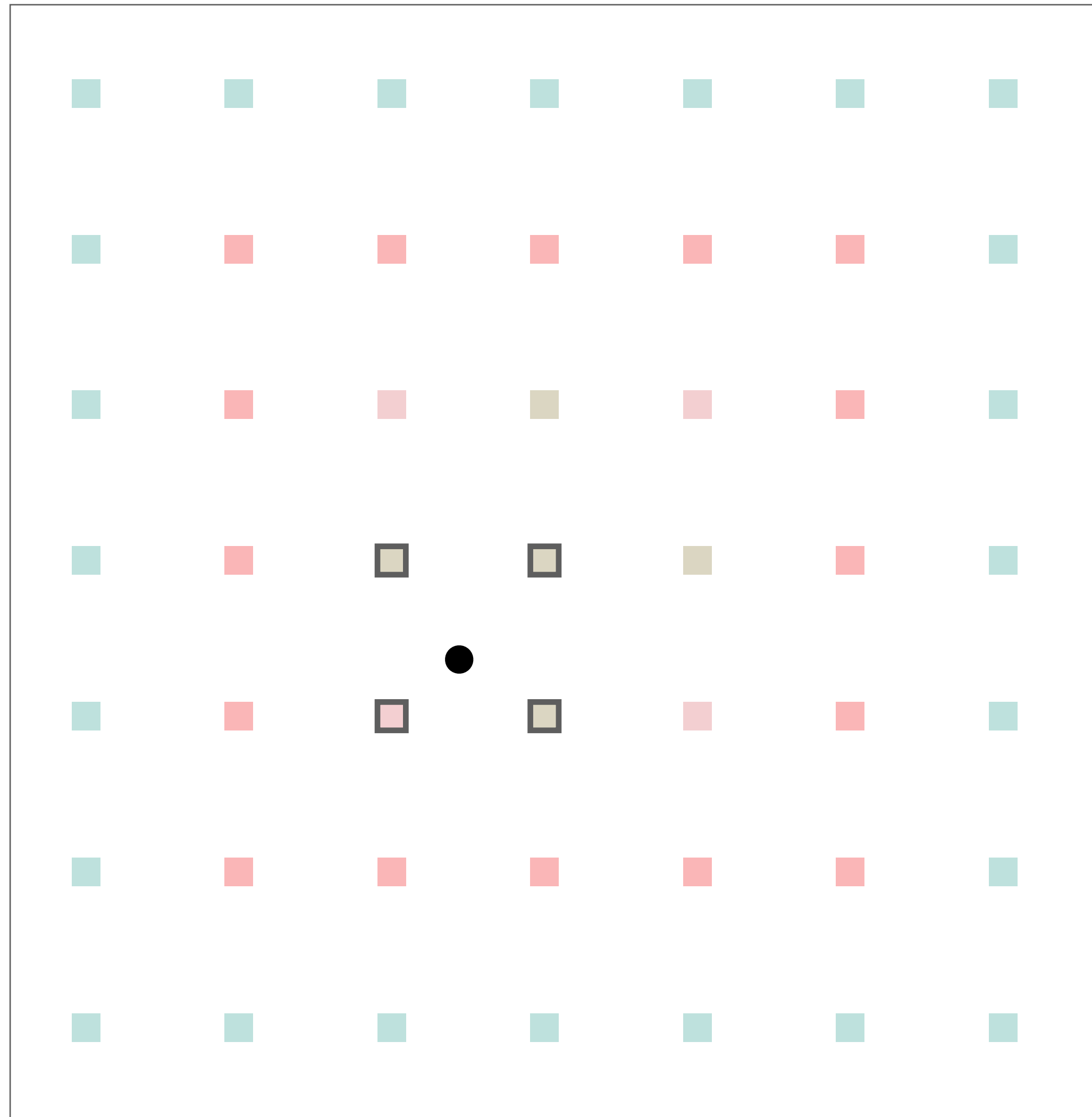
Ponto mais Próximo (Nearest)



Escolhemos o ponto mais próximo

Se assemelha a... tratar os pixels como quadrados

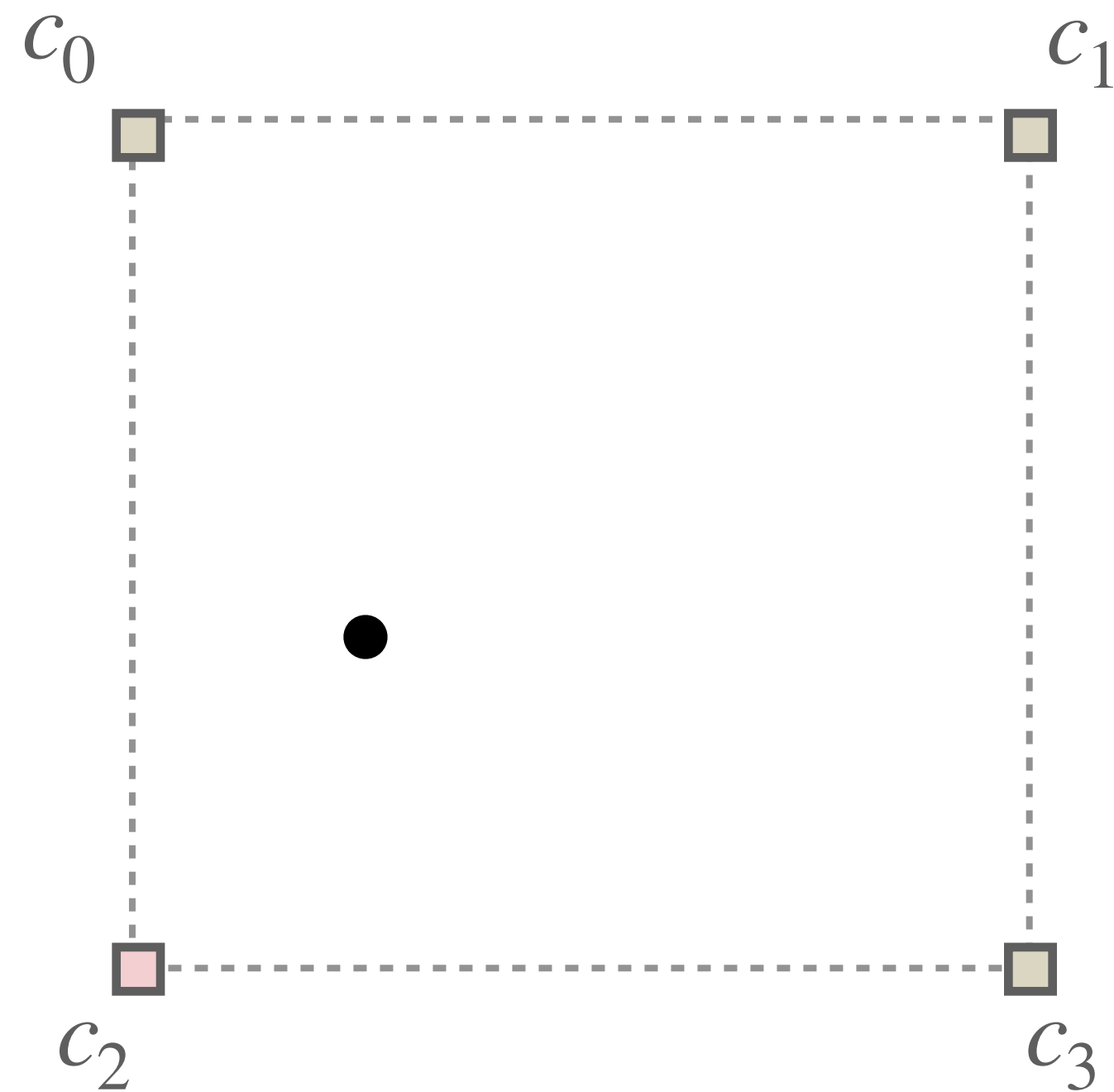
Interpolação Bilinear



Escolhemos os 4 pontos mais próximos!

Não é tão simples quando pegar o mais próximo mas também não é muito mais complexo

Interpolação Bilinear



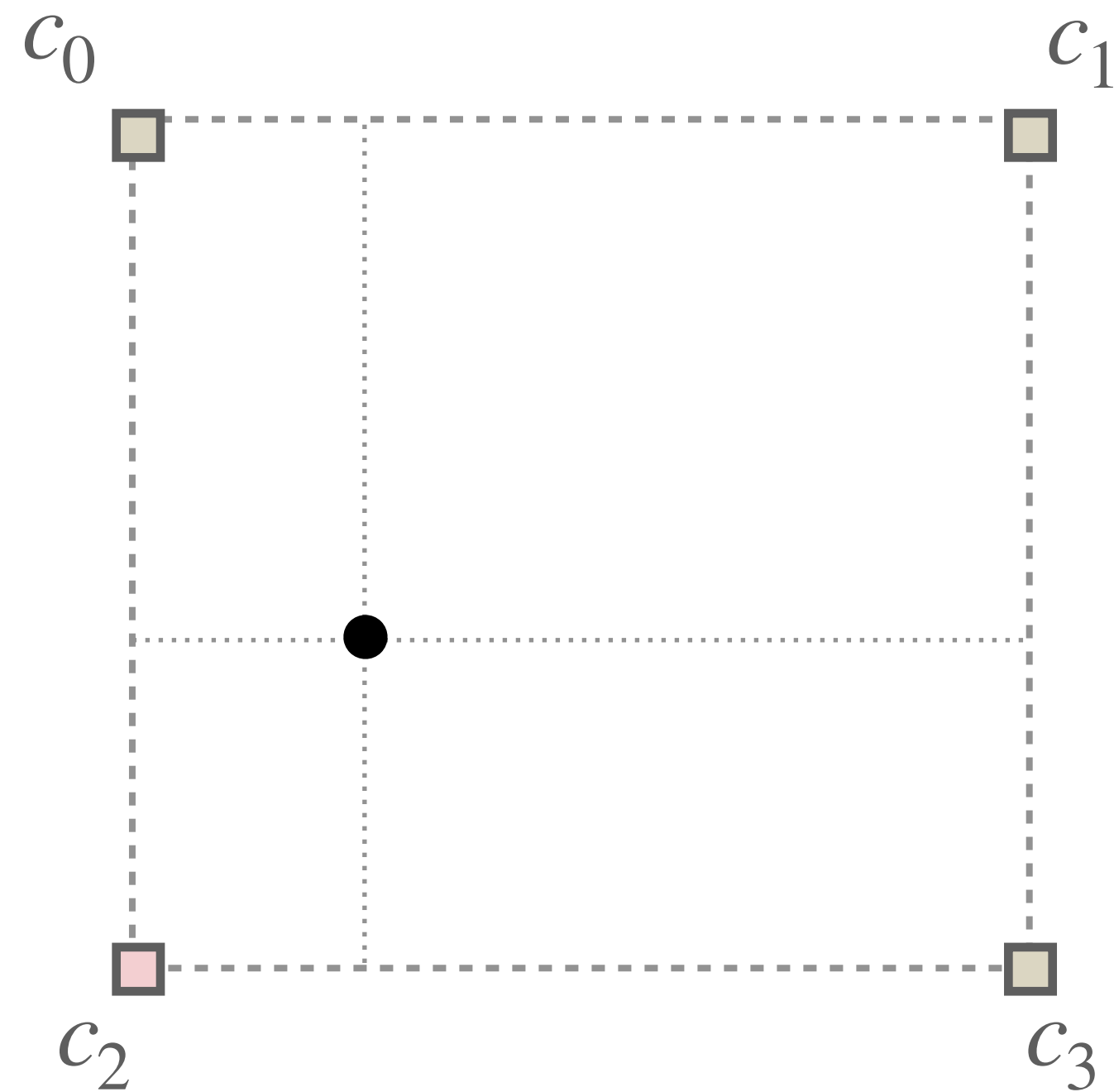
Escolhemos os 4 pontos mais próximos!

Não é tão simples quando pegar o mais próximo mas também não é muito mais complexo

Olhamos para a região formada pelos 4 pixels

Interpolação em duas dimensões

Interpolação Bilinear



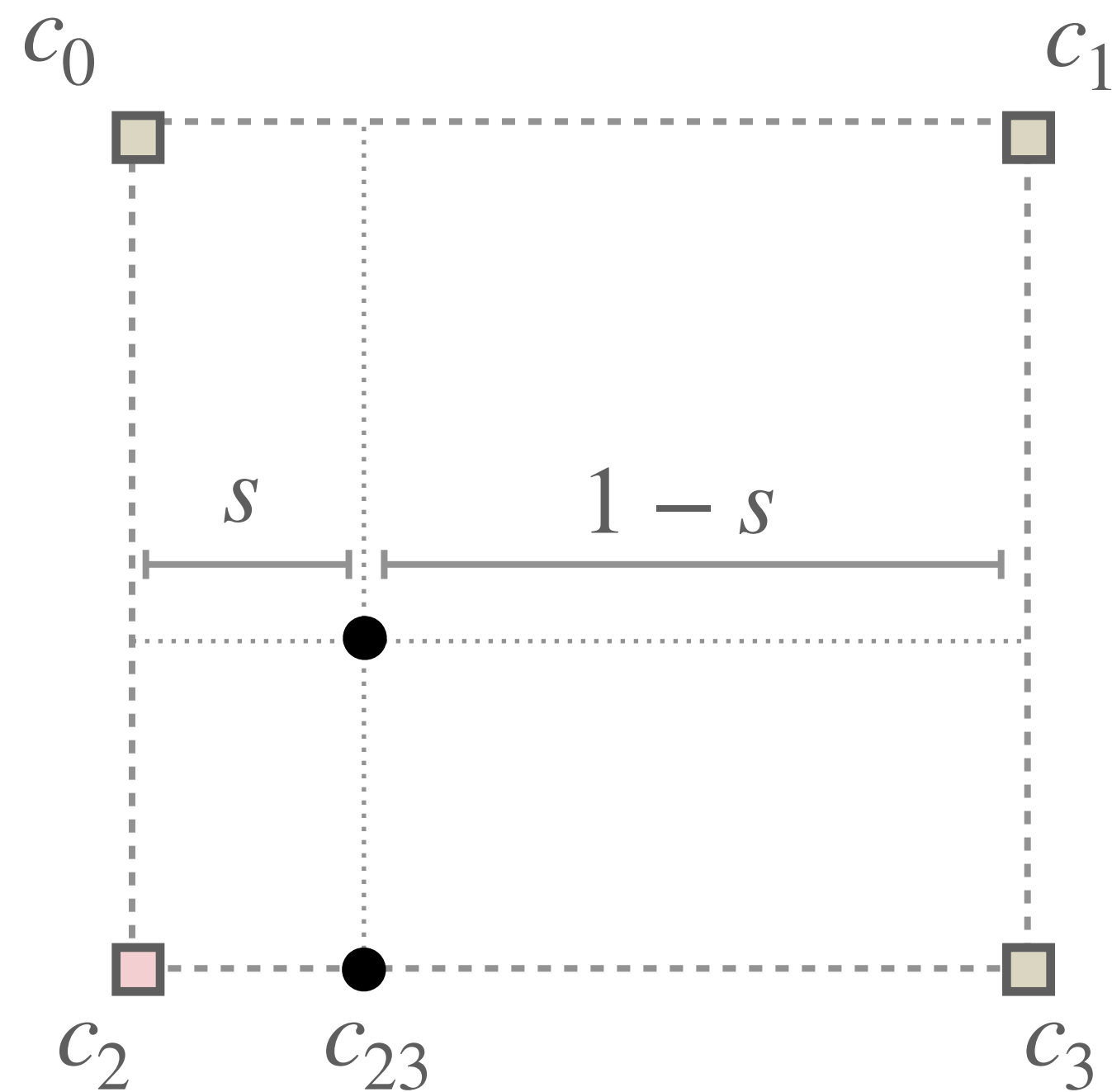
Escolhemos os 4 pontos mais próximos!

Não é tão simples quando pegar o mais próximo mas também não é muito mais complexo

Olhamos para a região formada pelos 4 pixels

Interpolação em duas dimensões

Interpolação Bilinear



$$c_{23} = (1 - s)c_2 + (s)c_3$$

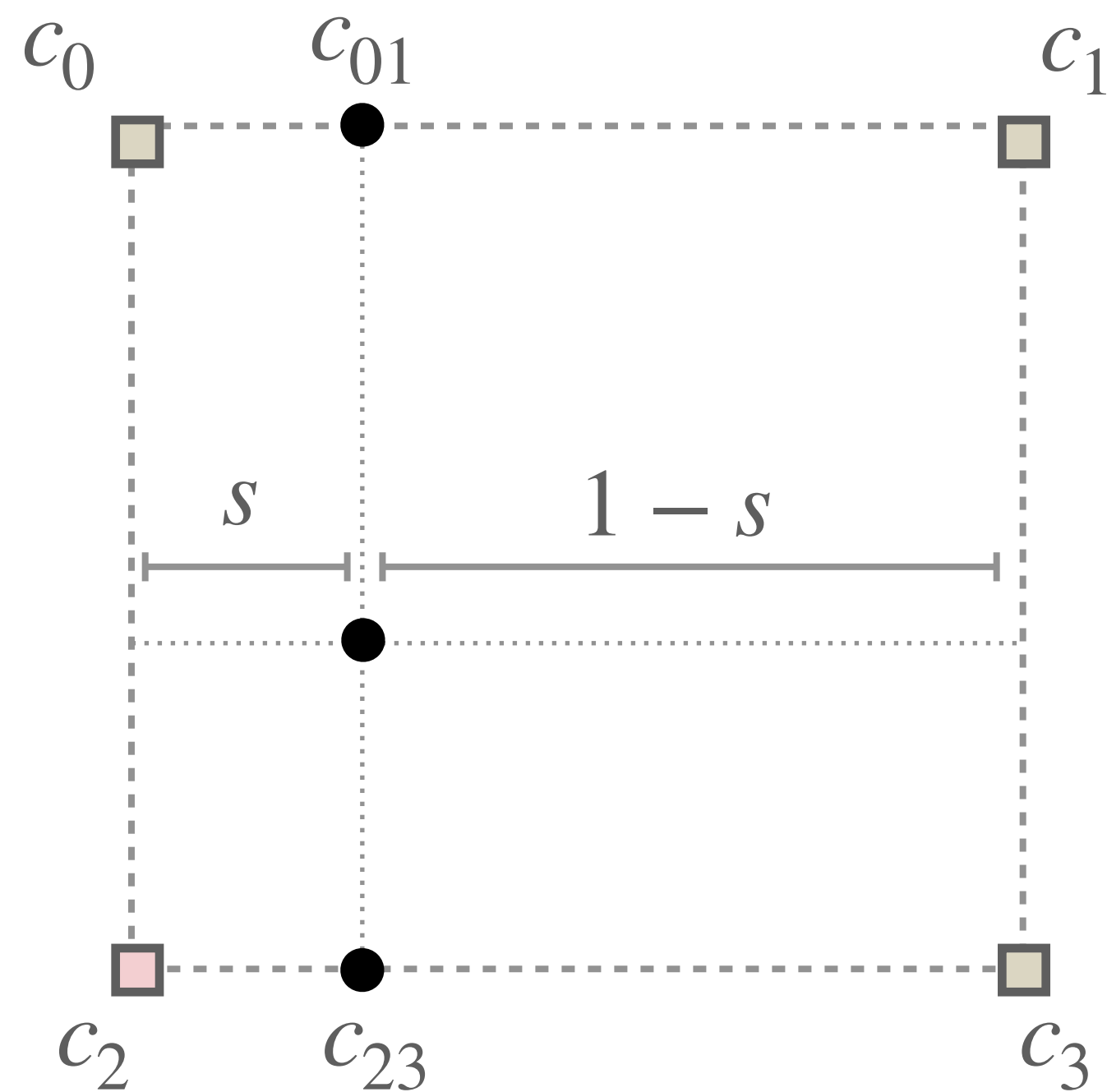
Escolhemos os 4 pontos mais próximos!

Não é tão simples quando pegar o mais próximo mas também não é muito mais complexo

Olhamos para a região formada pelos 4 pixels

Interpolação em duas dimensões

Interpolação Bilinear



$$c_{23} = (1 - s)c_2 + (s)c_3$$

$$c_{01} = (1 - s)c_0 + (s)c_1$$

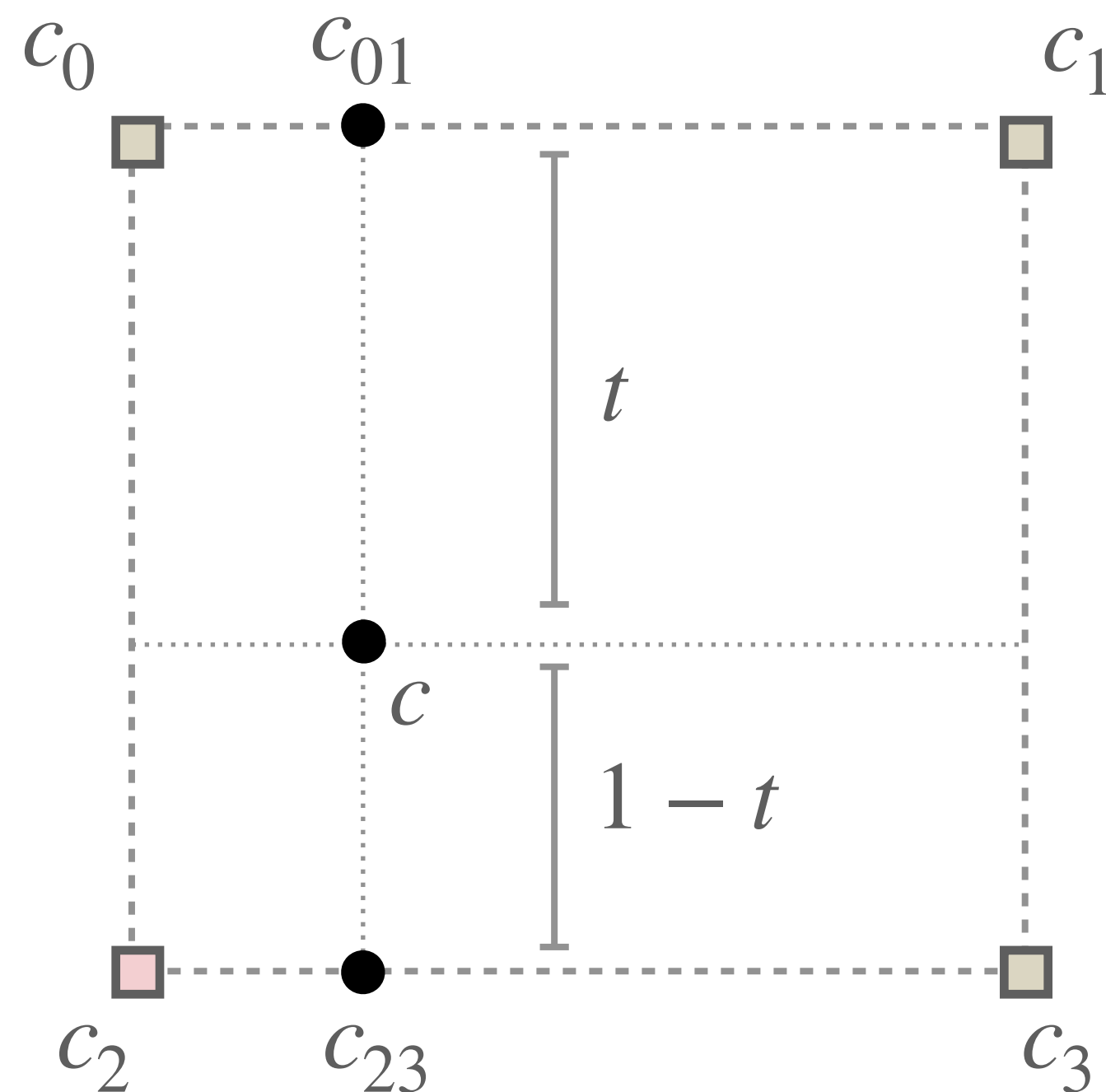
Escolhemos os 4 pontos mais próximos!

Não é tão simples quando pegar o mais próximo mas também não é muito mais complexo

Olhamos para a região formada pelos 4 pixels

Interpolação em duas dimensões

Interpolação Bilinear



$$c_{23} = (1 - s)c_2 + (s)c_3$$

$$c_{01} = (1 - s)c_0 + (s)c_1$$

$$c = (1 - t)c_{01} + (t)c_{23}$$

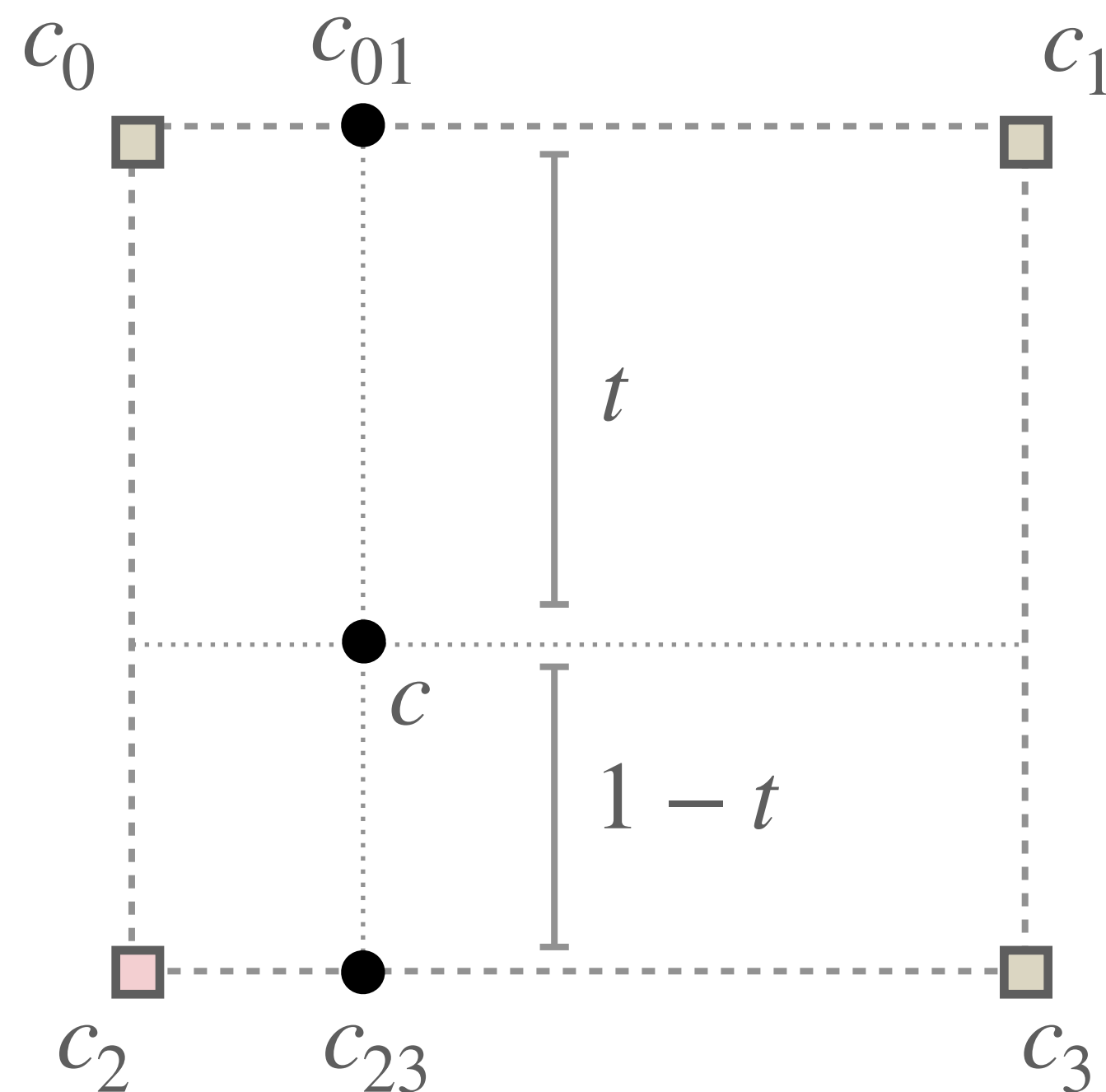
Escolhemos os 4 pontos mais próximos!

Não é tão simples quando pegar o mais próximo mas também não é muito mais complexo

Olhamos para a região formada pelos 4 texels

Interpolação em duas dimensões

Interpolação Bilinear



Escolhemos os 4 pontos mais próximos!

Não é tão simples quando pegar o mais próximo mas também não é muito mais complexo

Olhamos para a região formada pelos 4 pixels

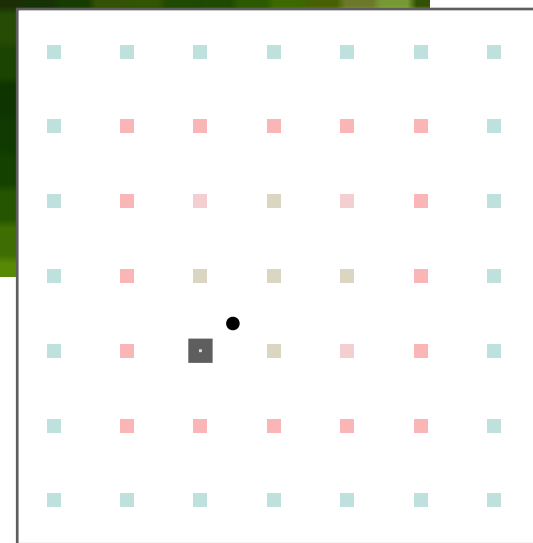
Interpolação em duas dimensões

Pode ser escrita em uma única equação

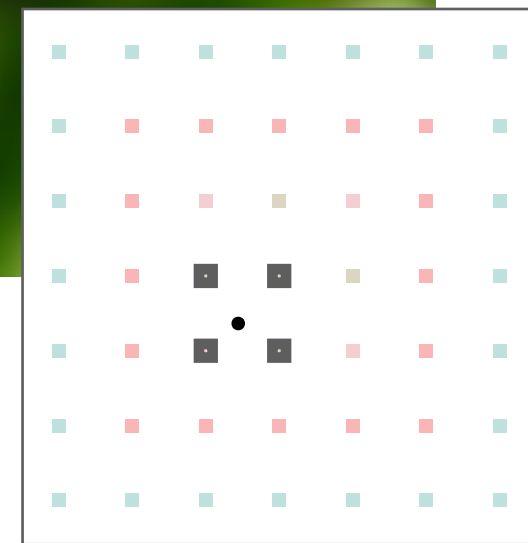
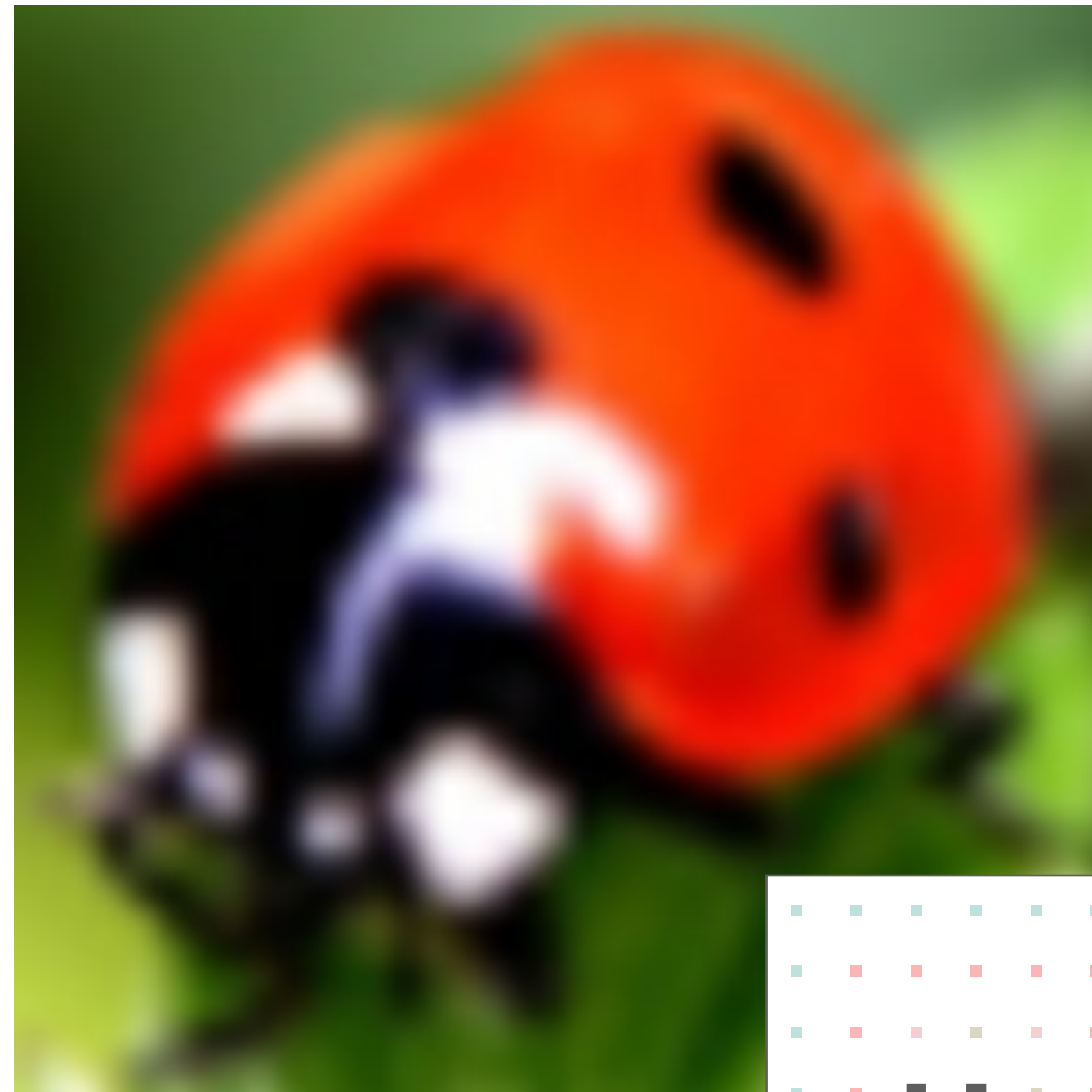
$$c = (1 - t)(1 - s)c_0 + (1 - t)(s)c_1 + (t)(1 - s)c_2 + (t)(s)c_3$$

Mais Próximo vs Bilinear

Mais Próximo



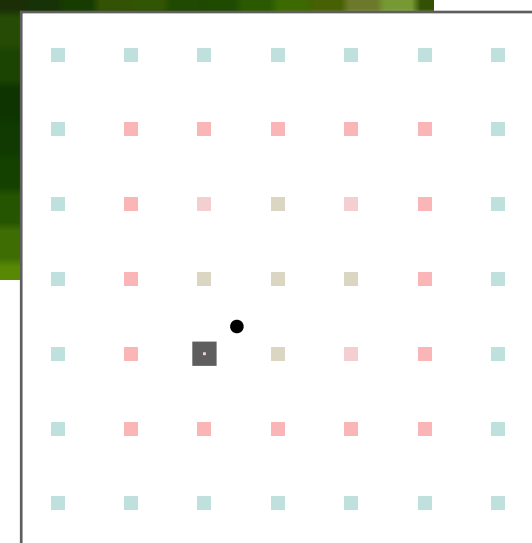
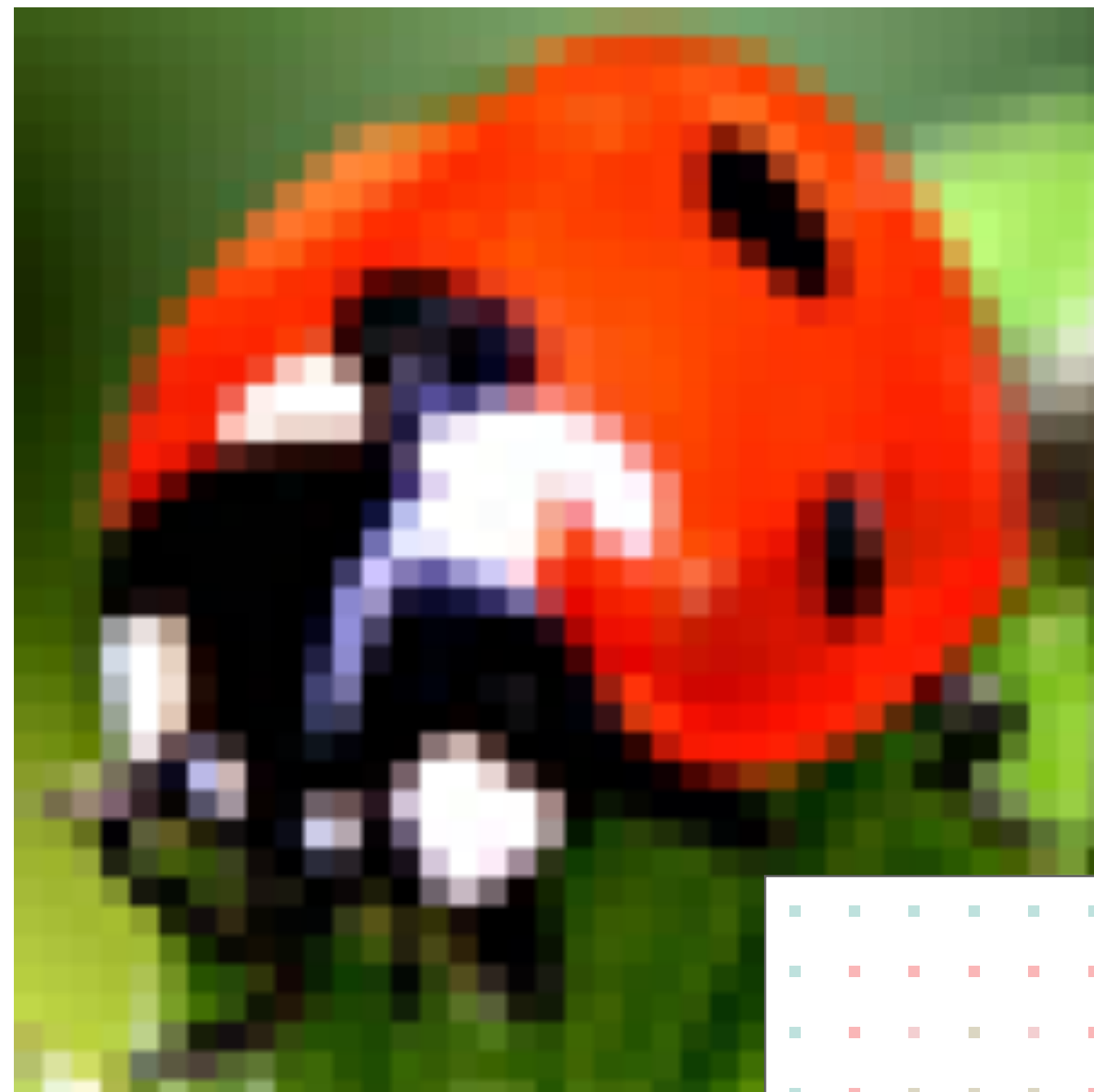
Bilinear



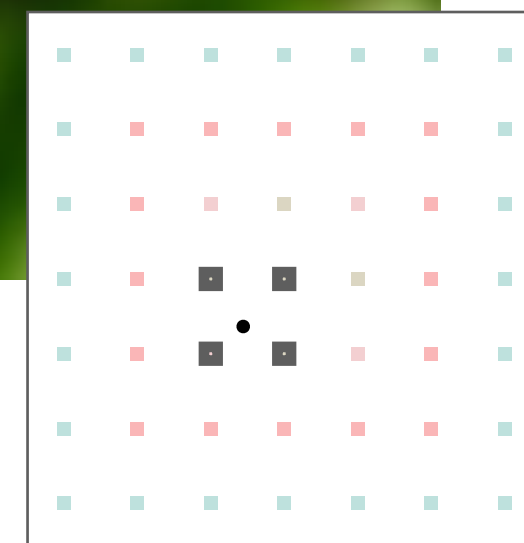
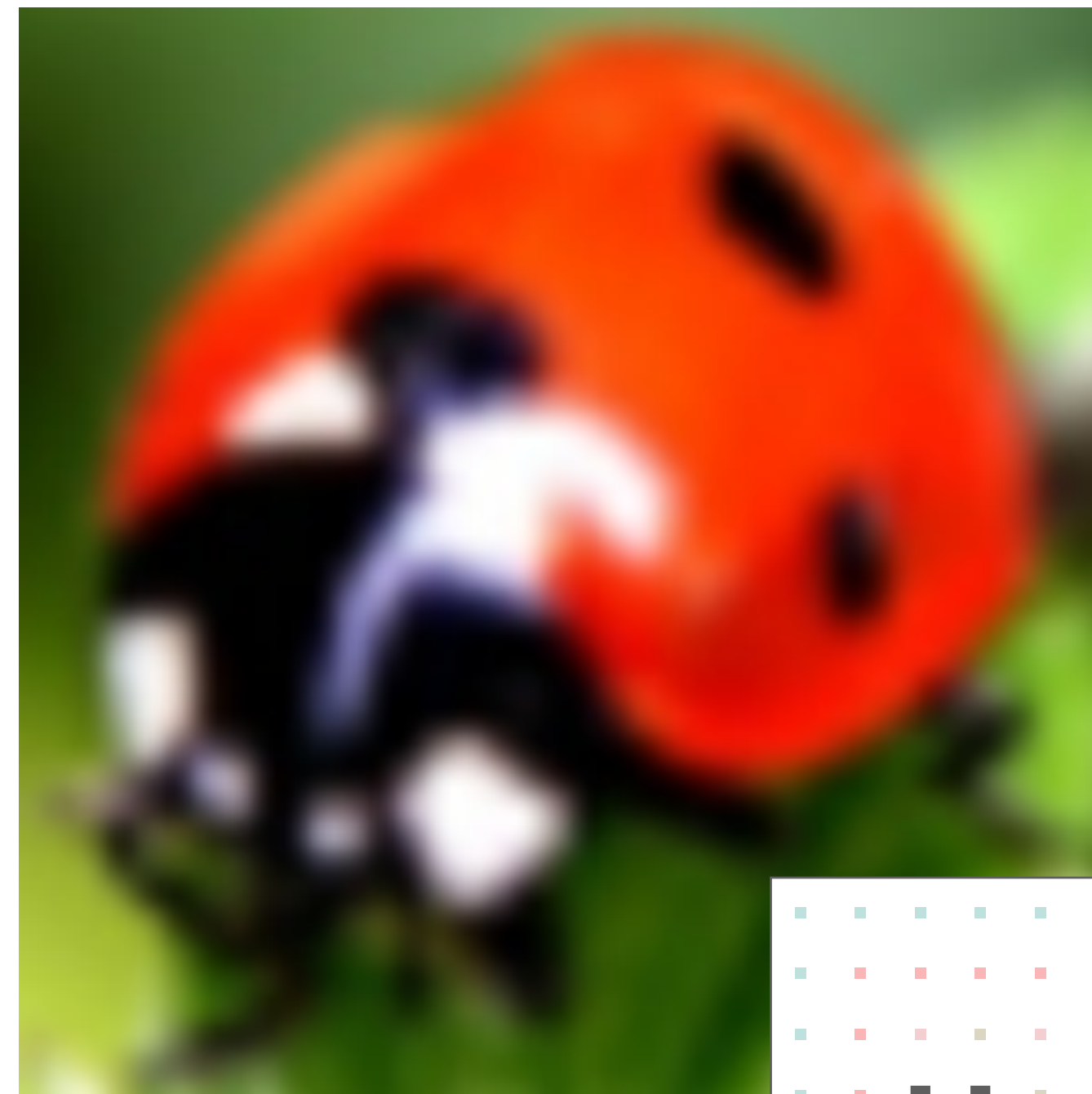
<https://popartstudio.nl/Item.aspx?help=1&effect=Resize&lang=0>

Mais Próximo vs Bilinear vs Bicúbico

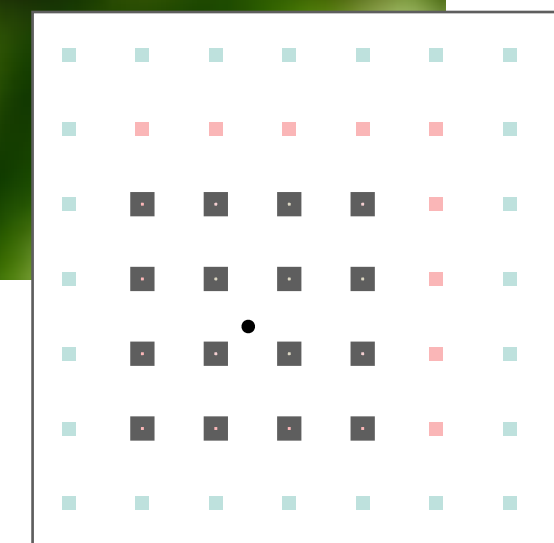
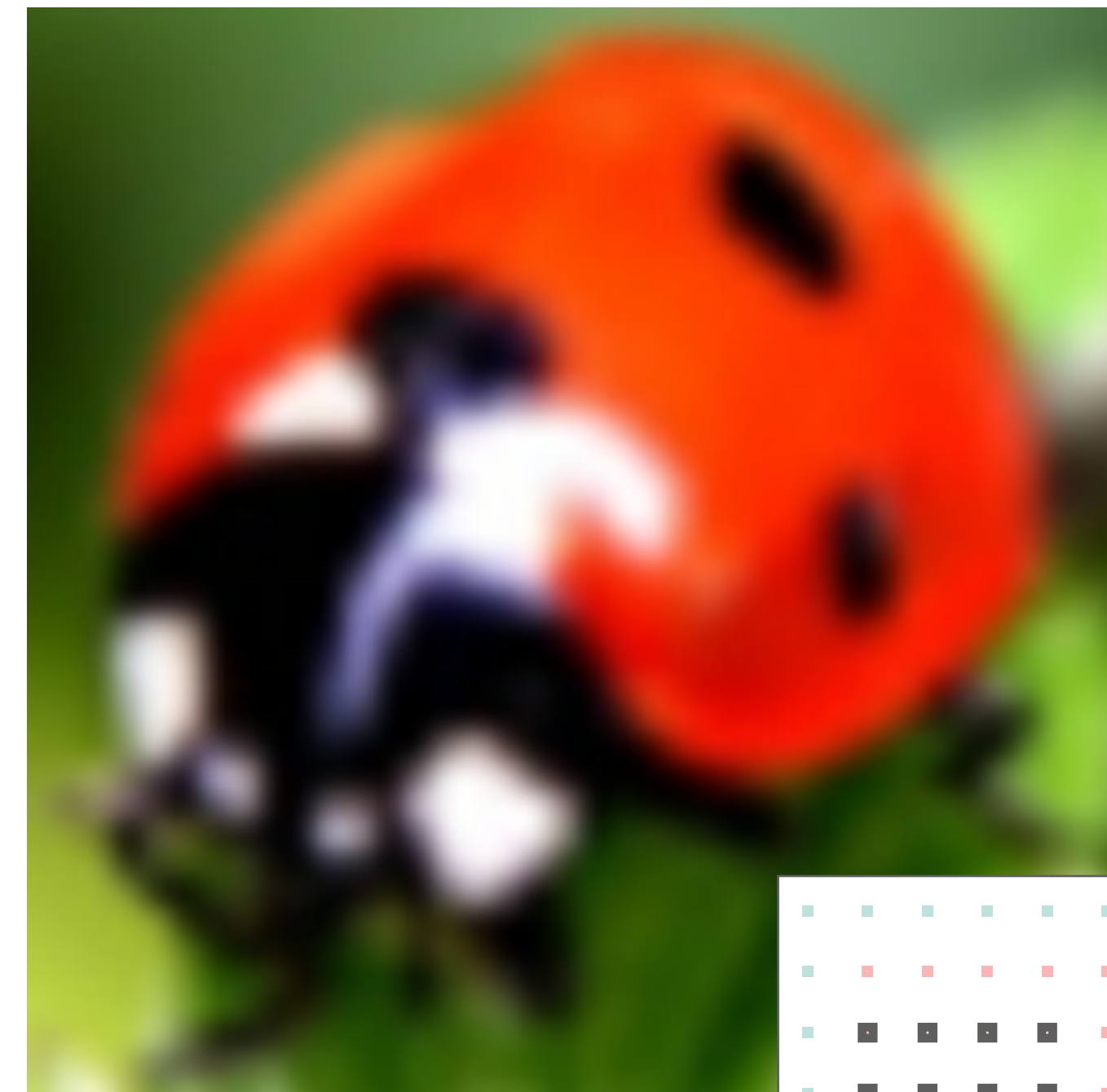
Mais Próximo



Bilinear

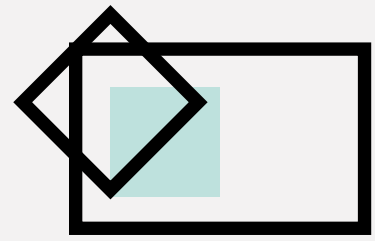


Bicúbico

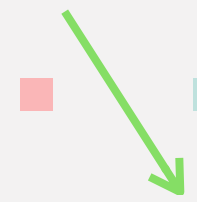


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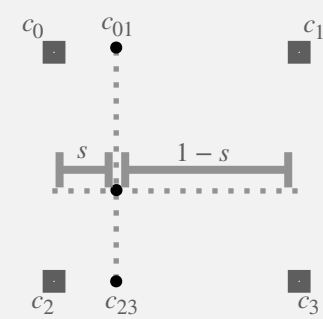
Agenda



Transformações Geométricas



Computação de Endereços



Interpolação

Referências

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