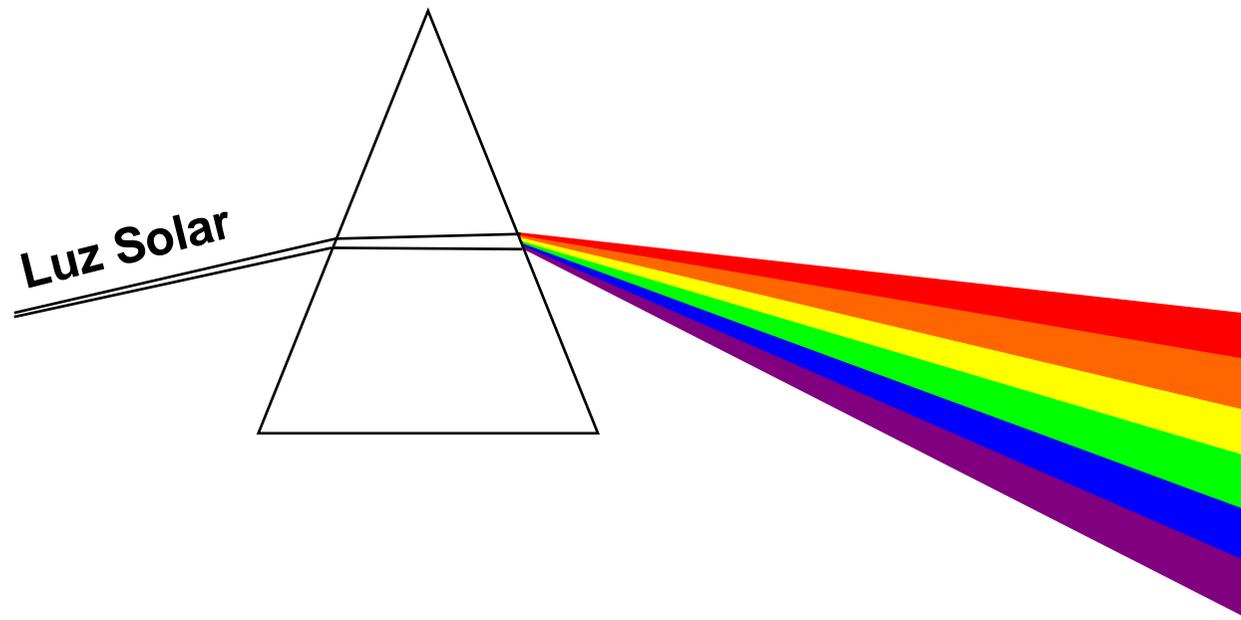
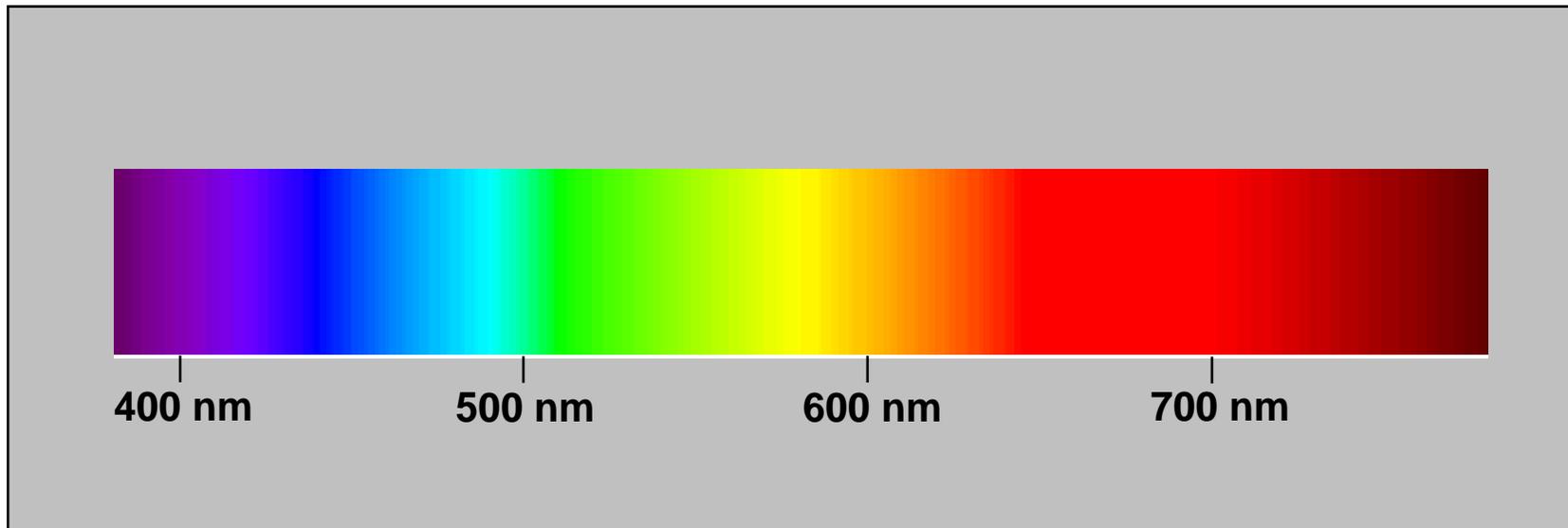


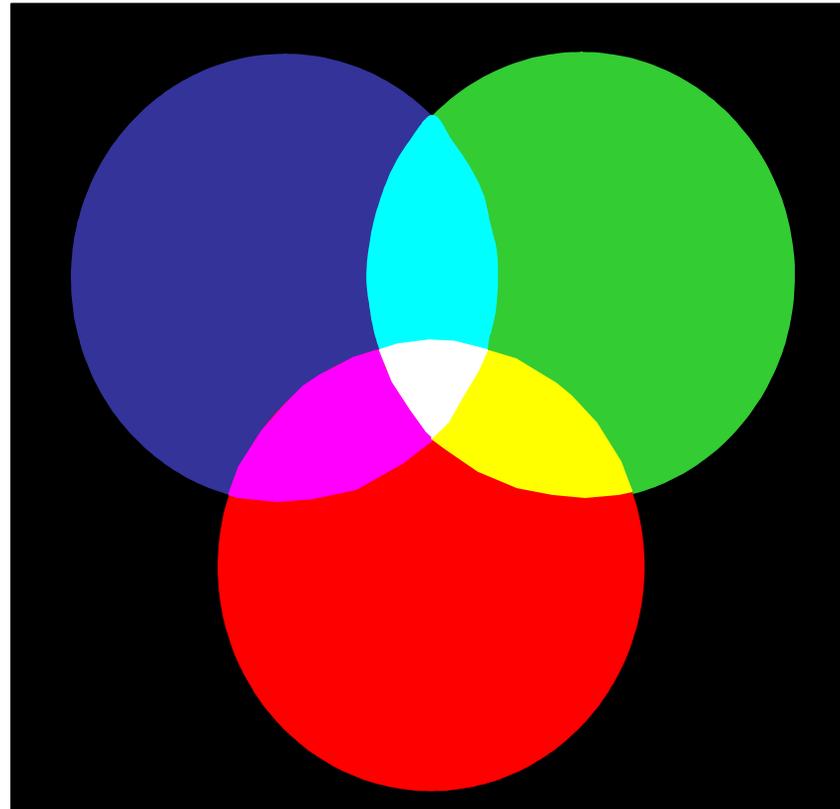
LONGITUD DE ONDA ESPECTRO ELECTROMAGNETICO



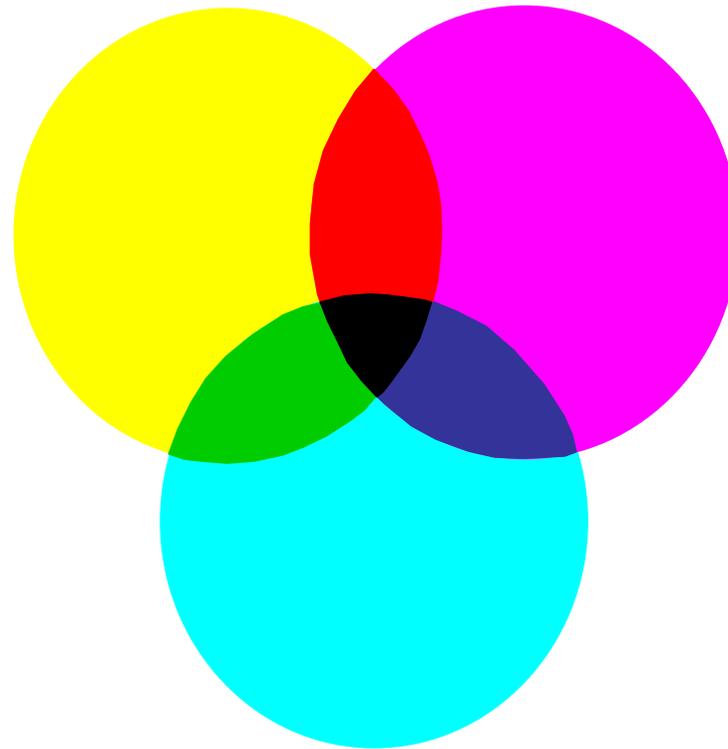
Dispersión por prisma de la luz solar



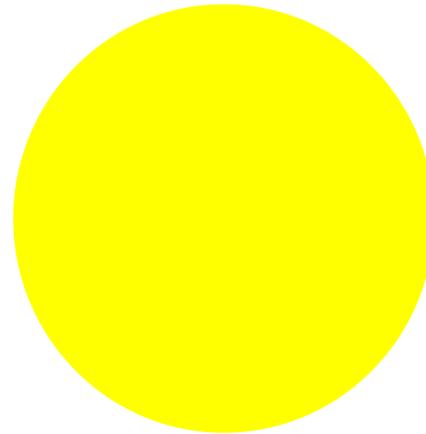
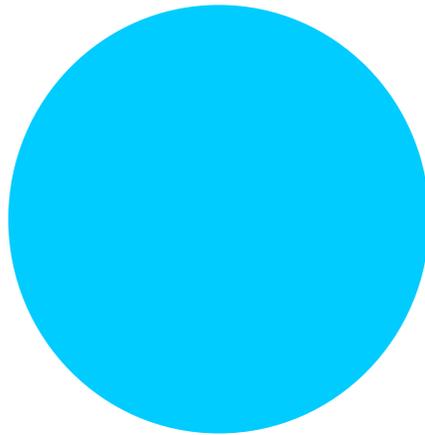
Espectro de la luz visible



SINTESIS ADITIVA



SINTESIS SUSTRATIVA



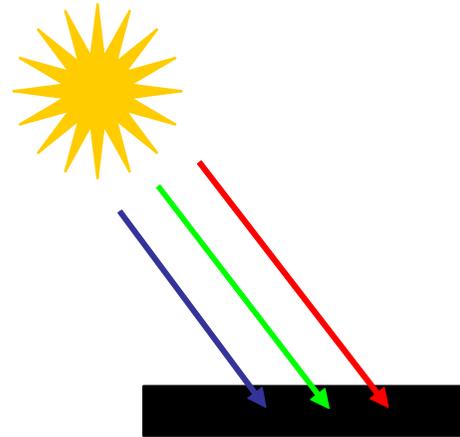
COLORES COMPLEMENTARIOS

COLORES COMPLEMENTARIOS

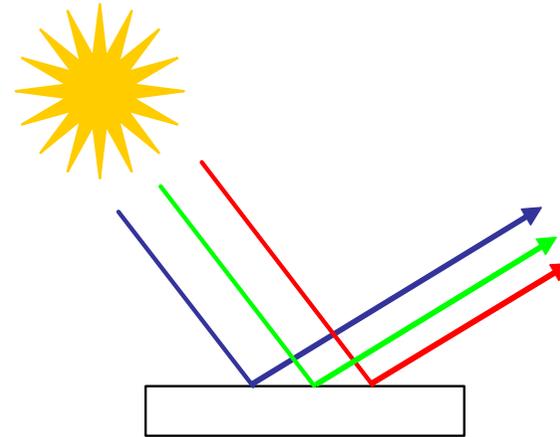


COLORES COMPLEMENTARIOS

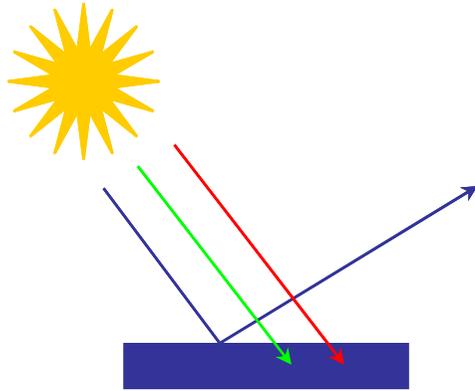
COLORES COMPLEMENTARIOS



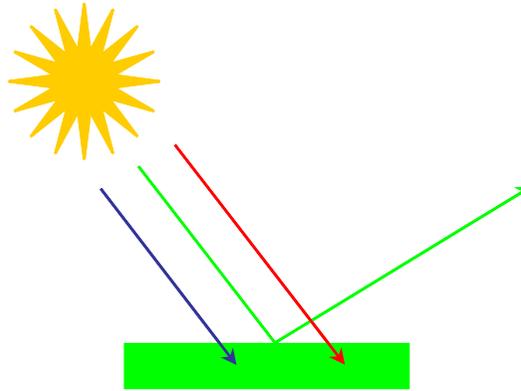
NEGRO



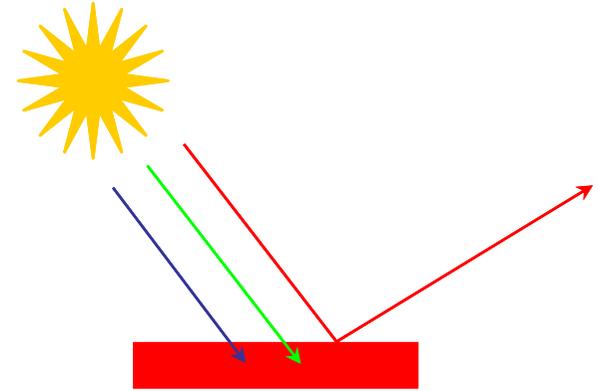
BLANCO



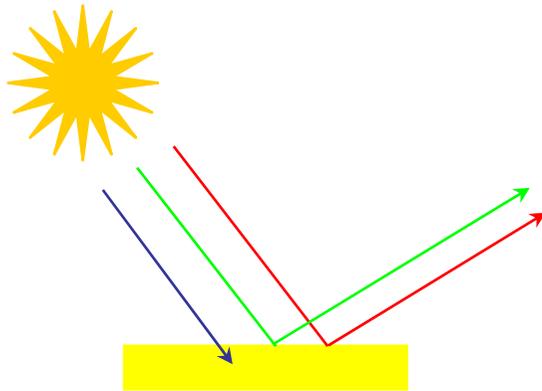
AZUL



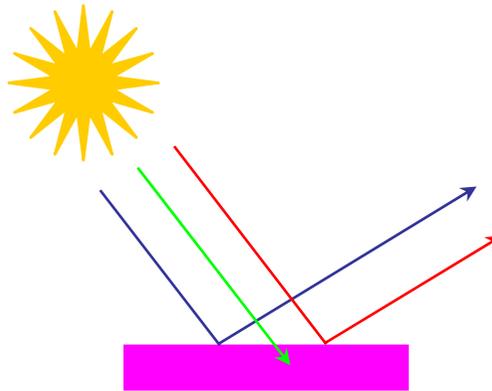
VERDE



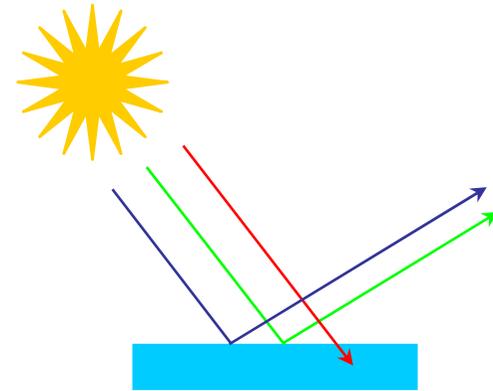
ROJO



AMARILLO

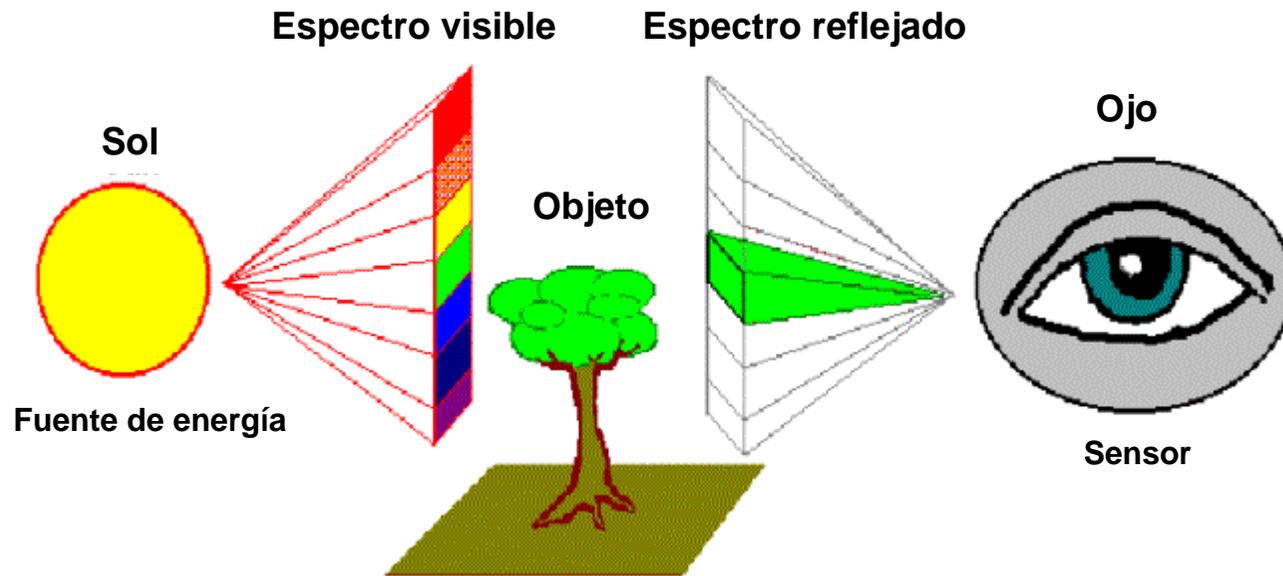


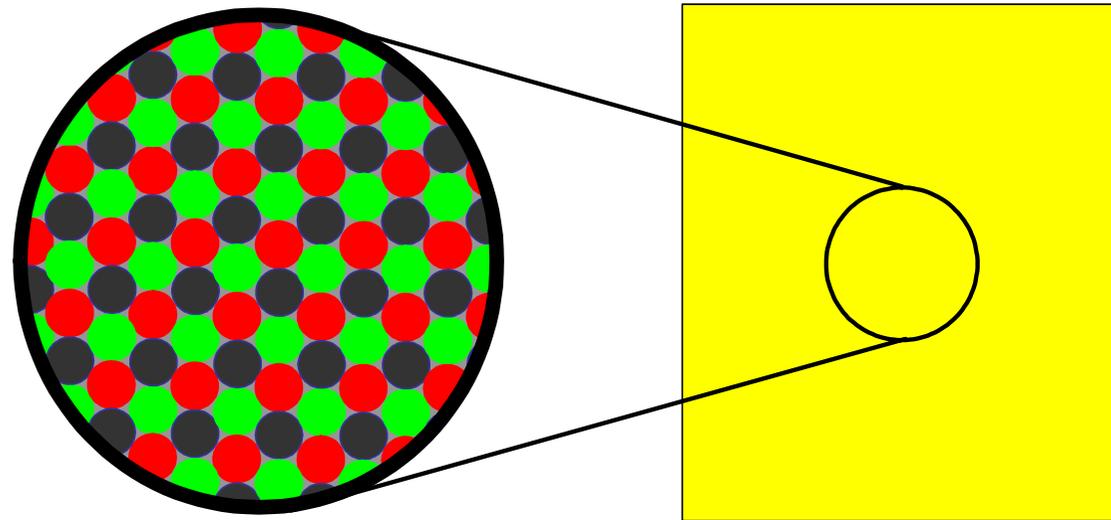
MAGENTA



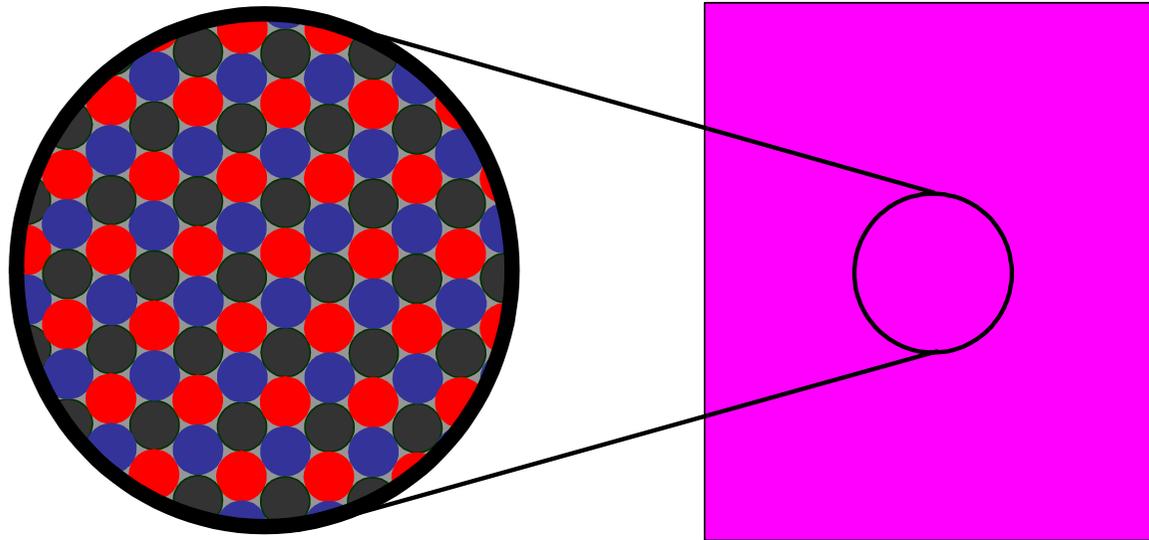
CIAN

Reflexión de los colores

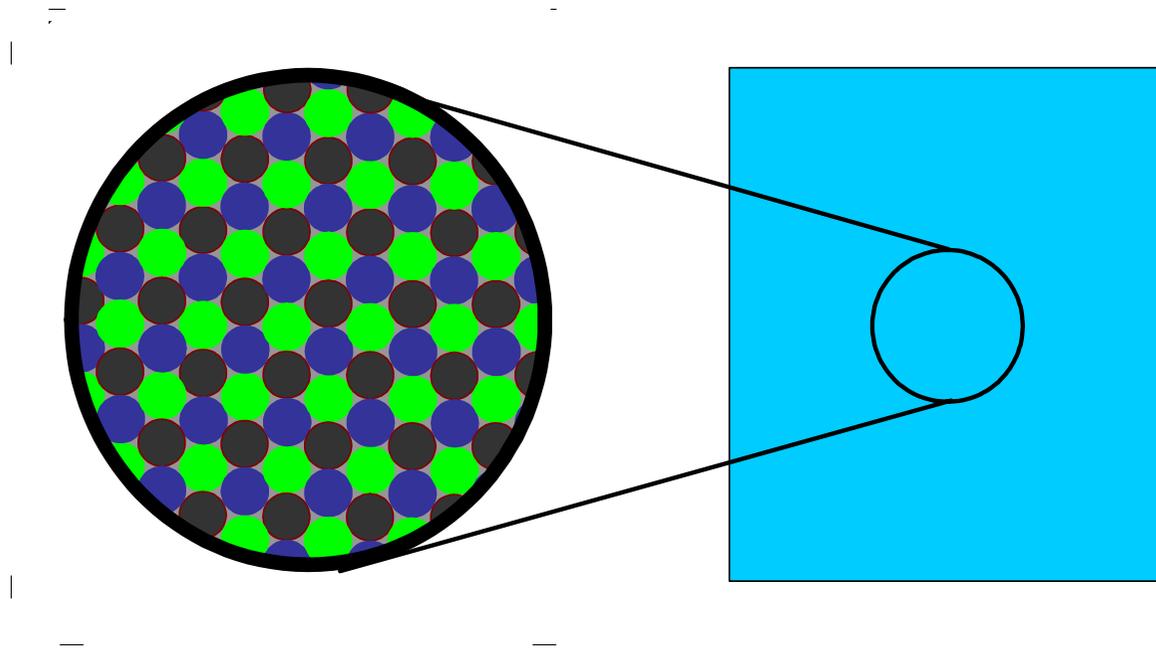




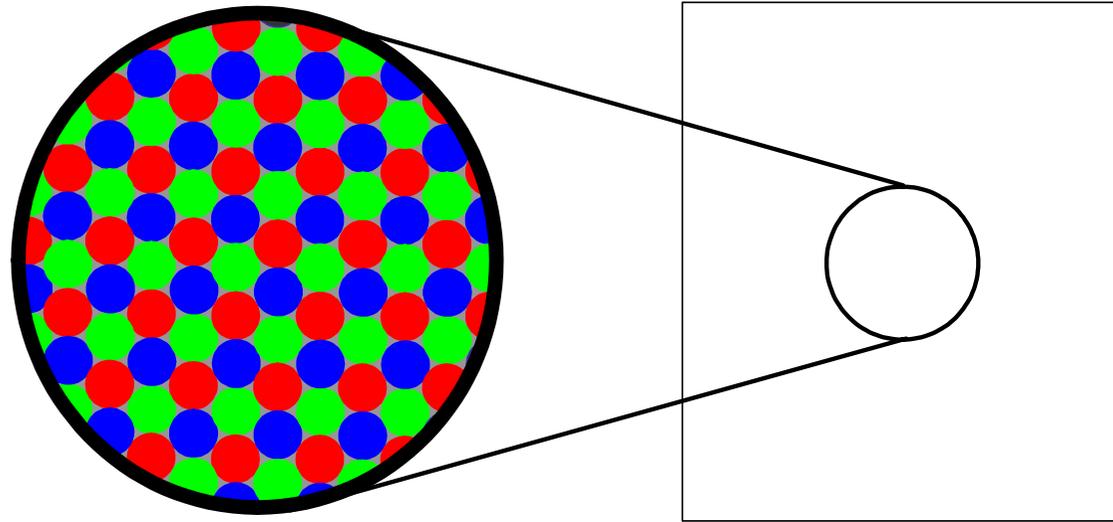
Formación del amarillo en el monitor



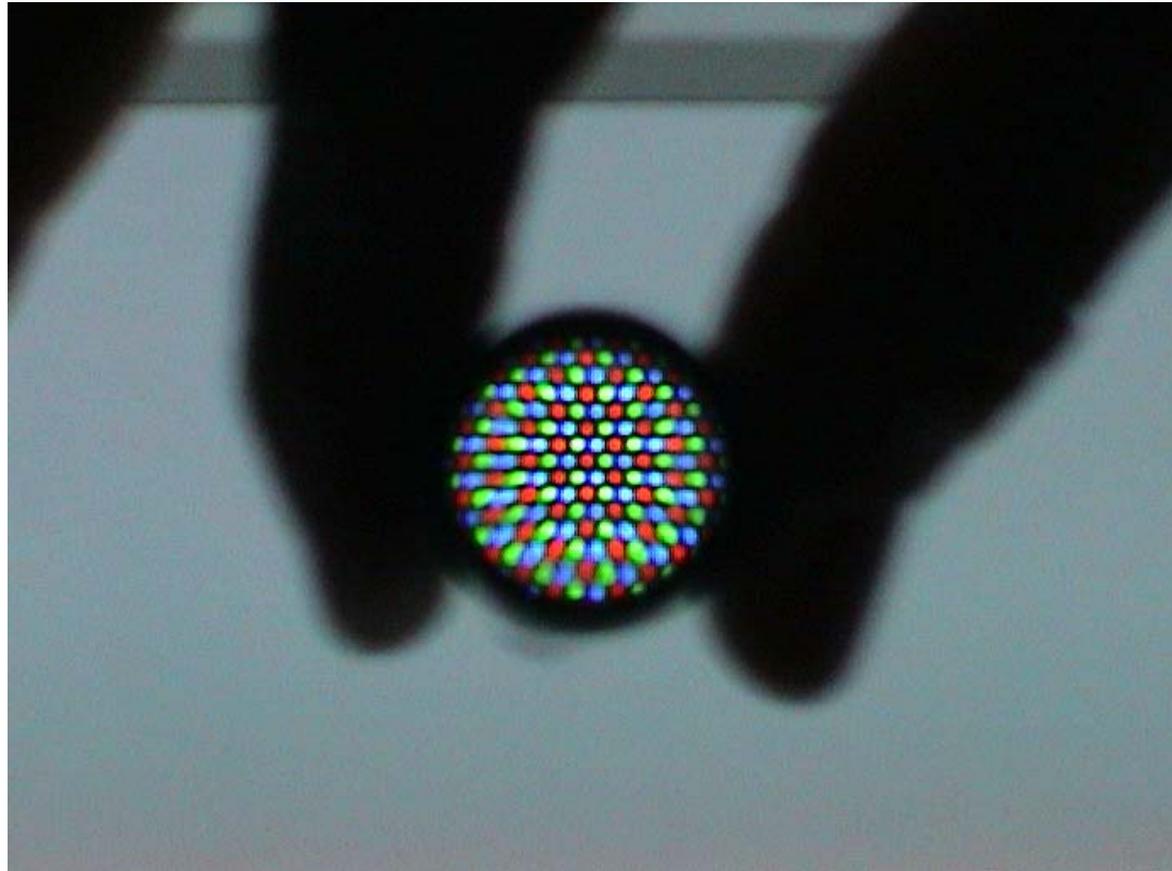
Formación del magenta en el monitor



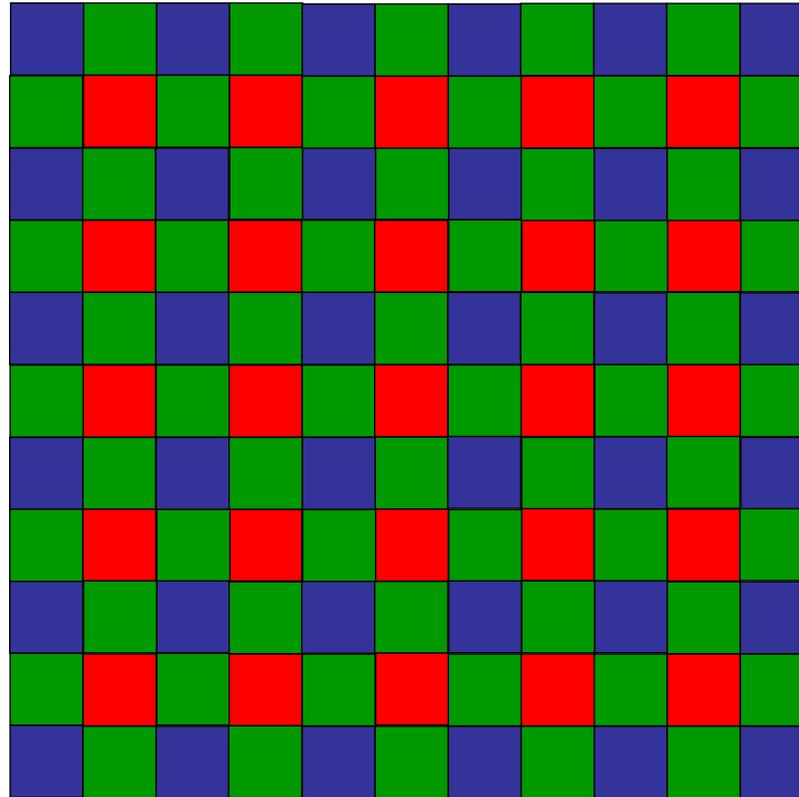
Formación del cian en el monitor



Formación del blanco en el monitor



Detalle de la formación del blanco en el monitor



Filtro Bayer para captar el color en los sensores CCD y CMOS



Imagen original

Banda del rojo

Banda del verde

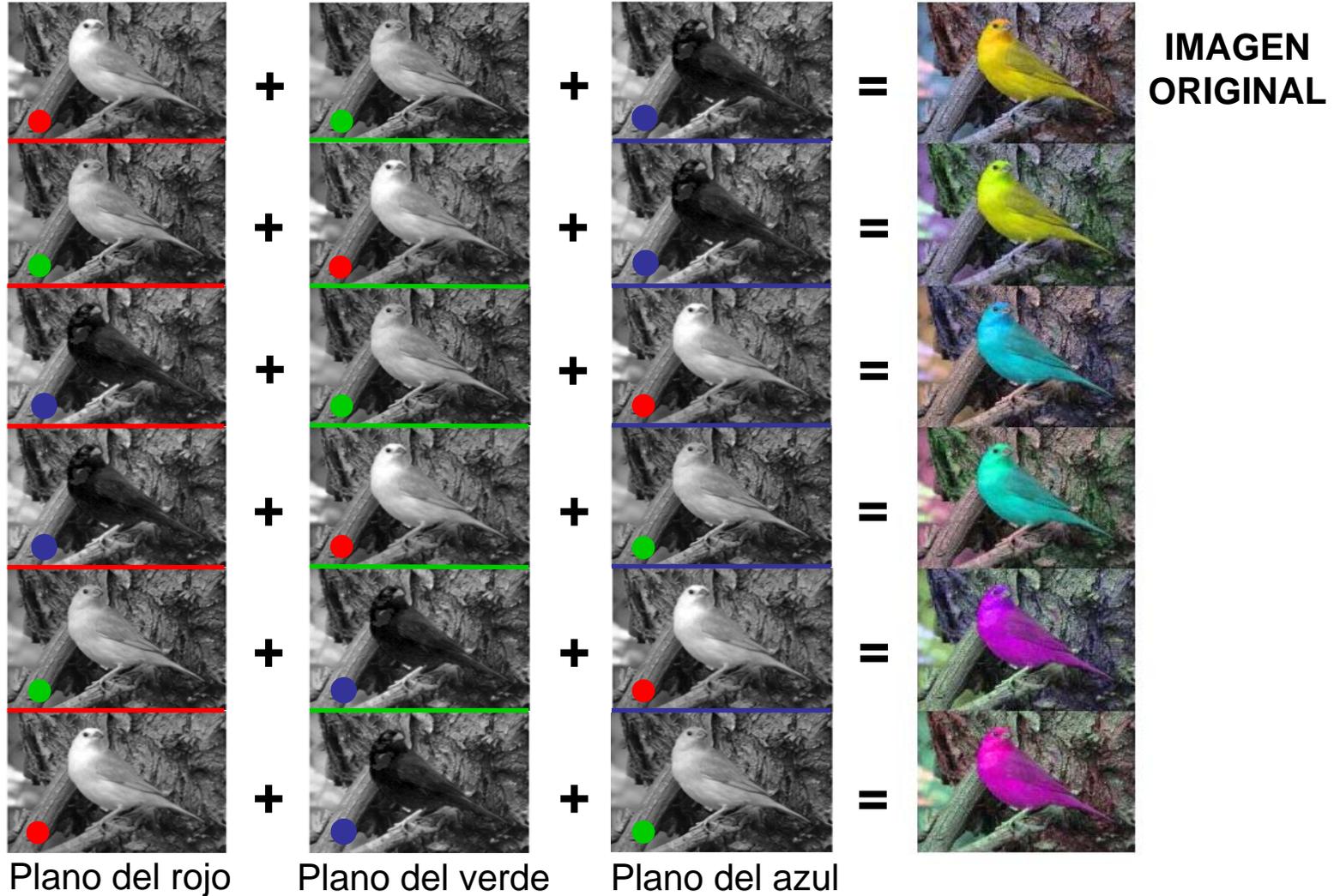
Banda del azul



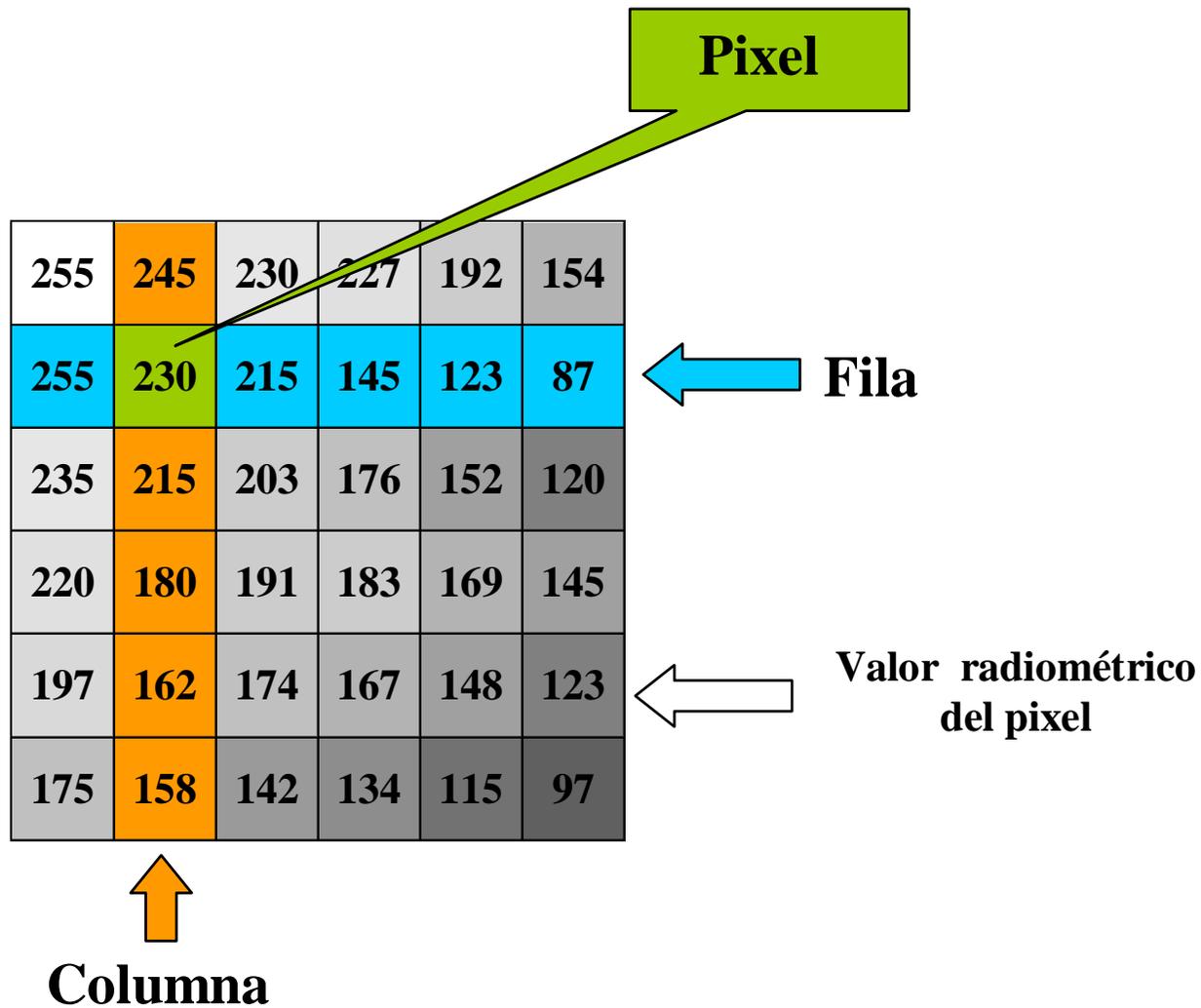
Tonos

EFFECTO DE LA COMBINACIÓN DE BANDAS EN LA VISUALIZACIÓN

(● = banda del rojo; ● = banda del verde; ● = banda del azul.)



TOMA DE FOTOGRAFIA



Adaptado de: **ESA** ESRIN

Resolución Geométrica

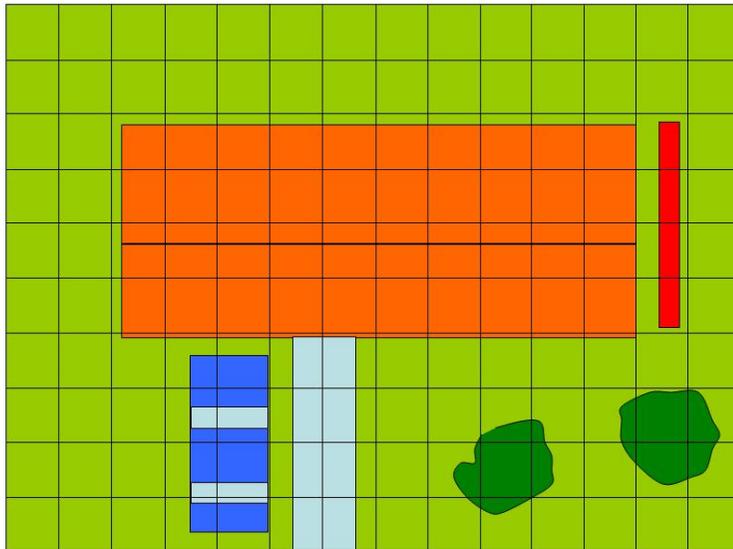


Imagen original

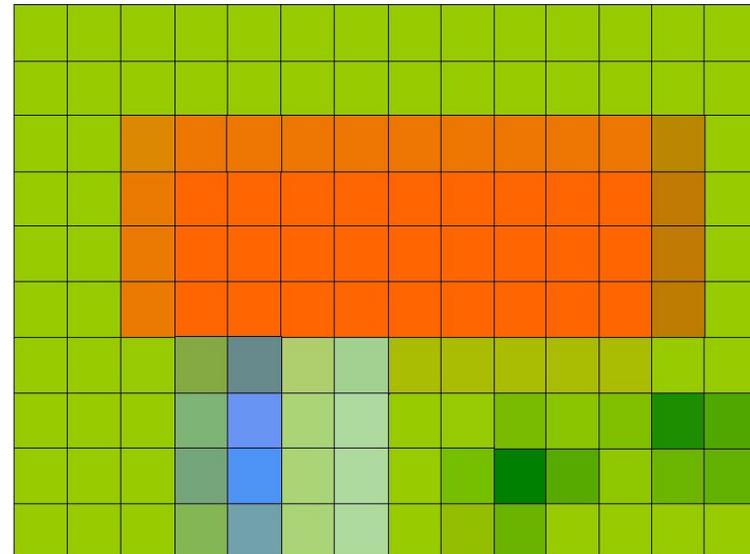
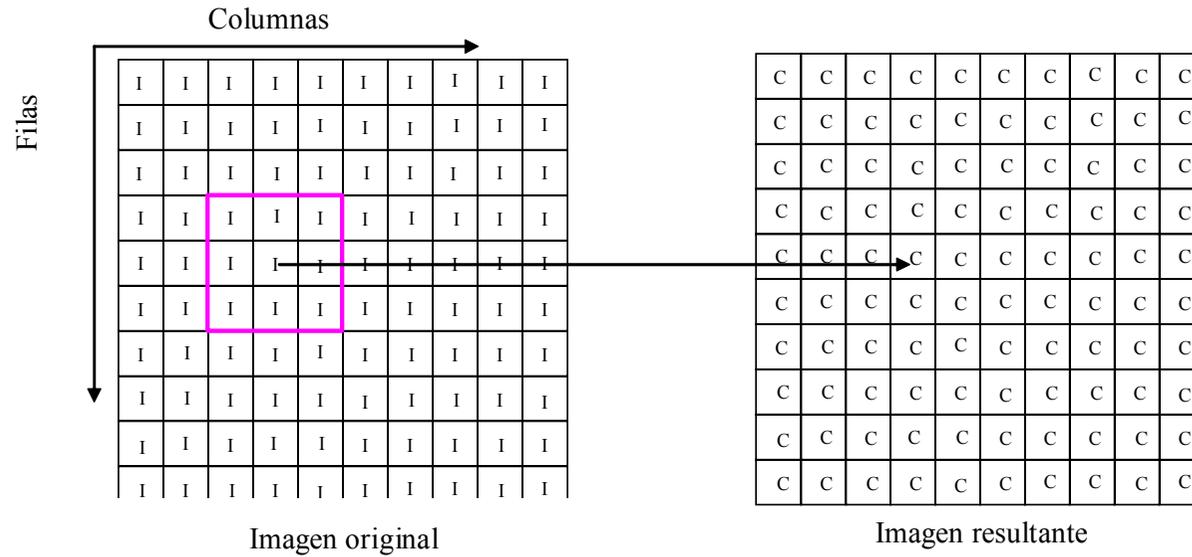


Imagen captada



Pixels de imagen digital

FILTROS



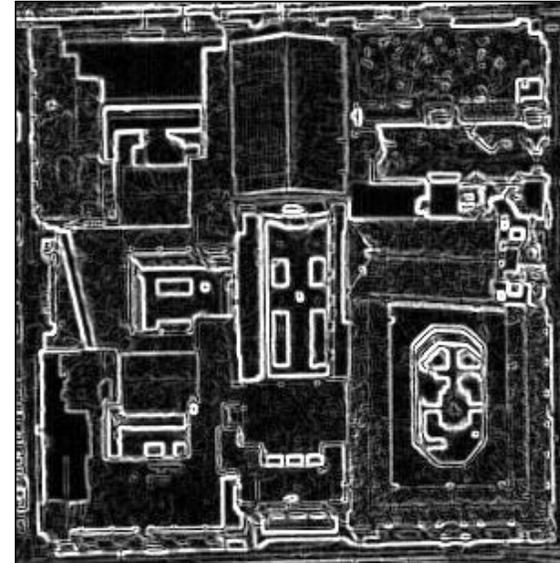
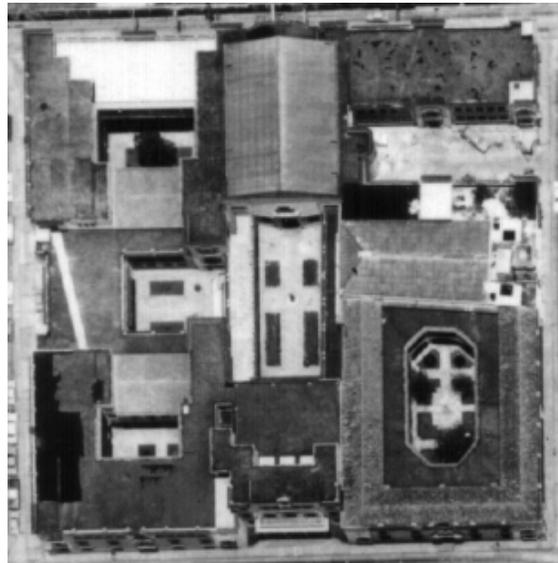
K1	K2	K3
K4	K5	K6
K7	K8	K9

Filtro kernel

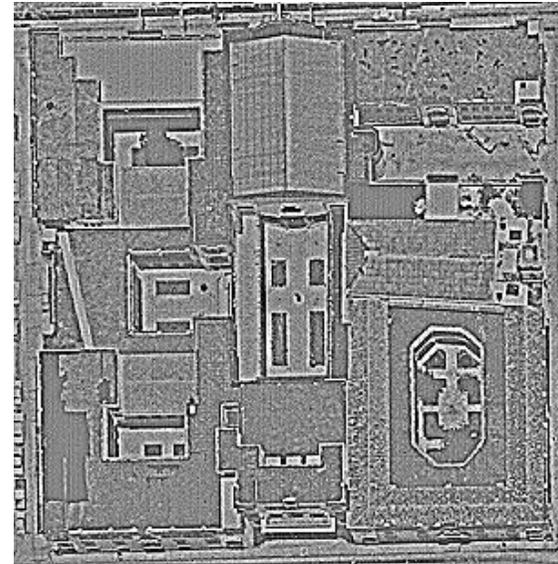
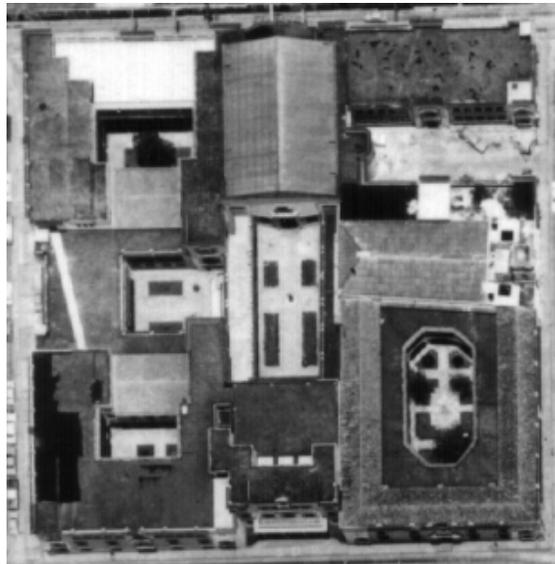
Esquema de la aplicación de un filtro

$$\begin{aligned} C(m,n) = & K1 \times I(m-1, n-1) + K2 \times I(m-1, n) + K3 \times I(m-1, n+1) \\ & + K4 \times I(m,n-1) + K5 \times I(m,n) + K6 \times I(m, n+1) \\ & + K7 \times I(m+1, n-1) + K8 \times I(m+1, n) + K9 \times I(m+1, n+1) \end{aligned}$$

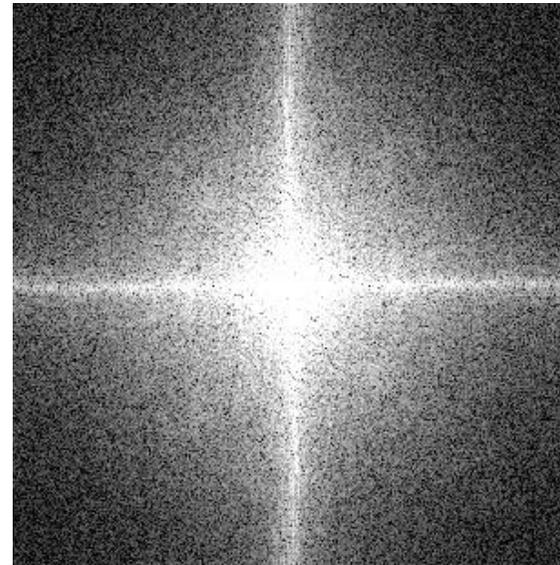
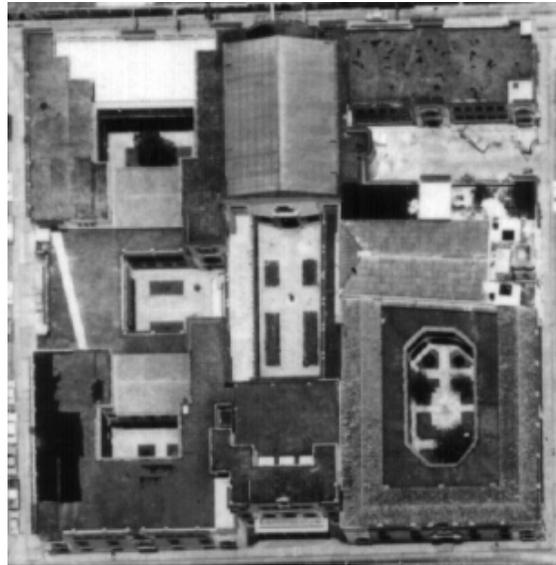
Ecuación de la aplicación de un filtro



Filtro de Sobel



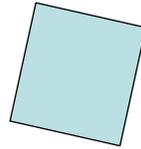
Filtro de Laplace



Transformación de Fourier



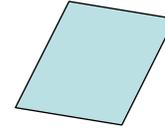
ORIGINAL



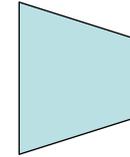
Euclidea



Conforme



Afín

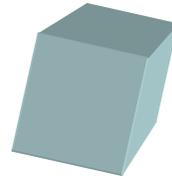


Perspectiva

Transformación 2D



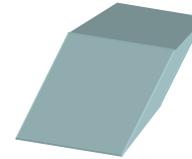
ORIGINAL



Euclidea



Conforme



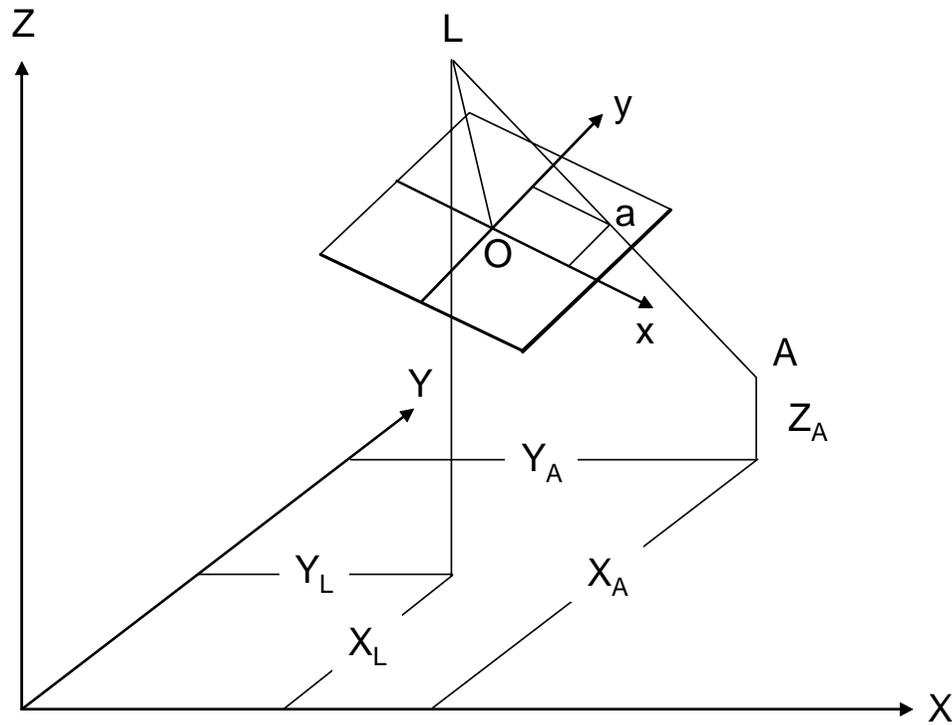
Afín



Perspectiva

Transformación 3D

Transformación de Coordenadas



Principio de colinealidad

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = M \begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{bmatrix} \qquad \begin{bmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ -f \end{bmatrix} = kM \begin{bmatrix} X - X_0 \\ Y - Y_0 \\ Z - Z_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

La matriz M puede ser expresada en términos de sus elementos:

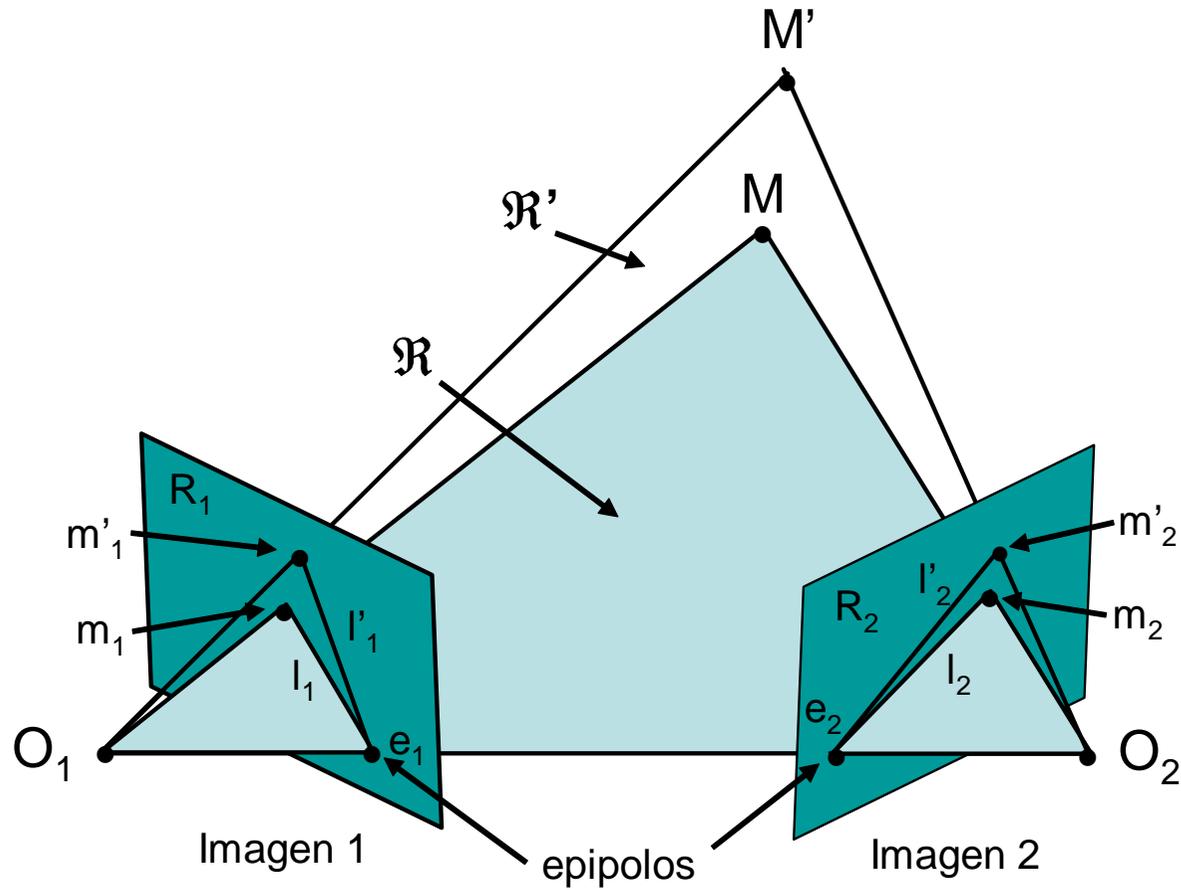
$$\begin{bmatrix} x - x_0 \\ y - y_0 \\ -f \end{bmatrix} = k \begin{bmatrix} m_{11} & m_{12} & m_{13} \\ m_{21} & m_{22} & m_{23} \\ m_{31} & m_{32} & m_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X - X_0 \\ Y - Y_0 \\ Z - Z_0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Al eliminar el factor de escala mediante división de las dos primeras ecuaciones por la tercera obtenemos la expresión clásica de la colinealidad:

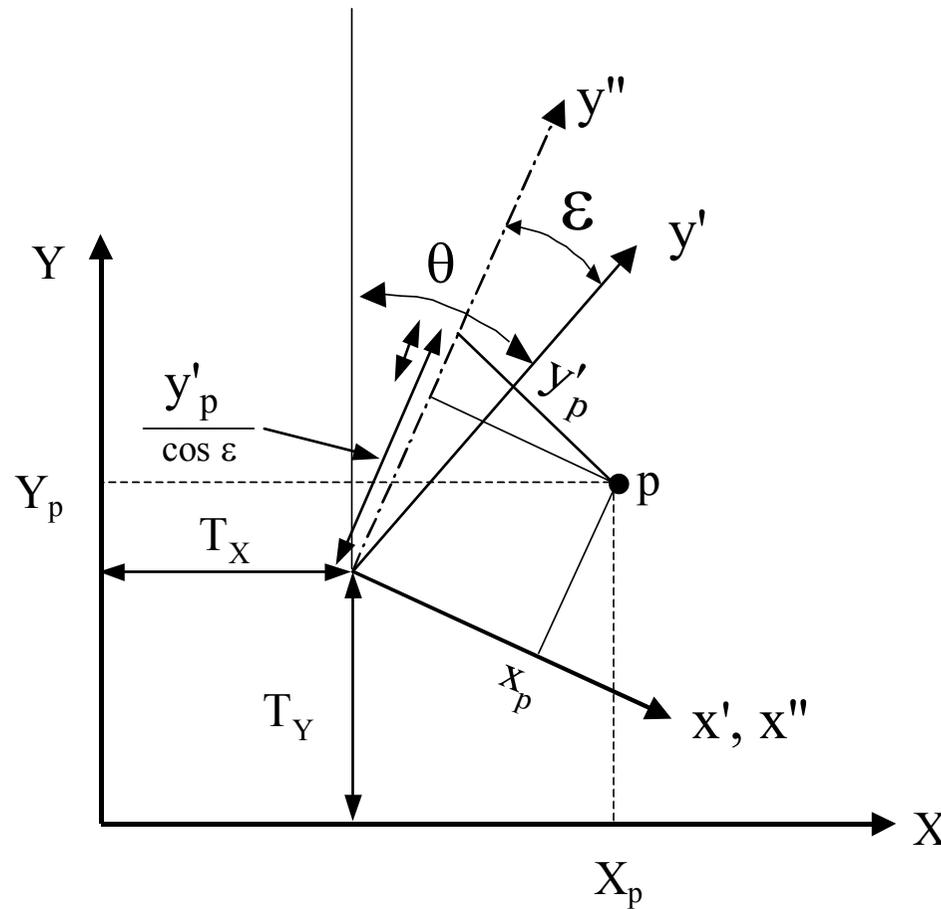
$$x - x_0 = -f \frac{m_{11}(X - X_0) + m_{12}(Y - Y_0) + m_{13}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)}$$

$$y - y_0 = -f \frac{m_{21}(X - X_0) + m_{22}(Y - Y_0) + m_{23}(Z - Z_0)}{m_{31}(X - X_0) + m_{32}(Y - Y_0) + m_{33}(Z - Z_0)}$$

Principio de colinealidad



Teoría Epipolar



Transformación Afín

$$x'' = x'$$

$$y'' = \frac{y'}{\cos(\varepsilon)} - x' \tan(\varepsilon)$$

Rotación

En este caso se realiza la rotación en la misma forma que en la transformación lineal conforme.

$$X' = x'' \cos(\theta) - y'' \sin(\theta)$$

$$Y' = x'' \sin(\theta) + y'' \cos(\theta)$$

Traslación

En este caso se realiza la traslación en la misma forma que en la transformación lineal conforme.

$$X = X' + T_X$$

$$Y = Y' + T_Y$$

Transformación Afín

$$X = s_x x \cos(\theta) - \left(\frac{s_y y}{\cos(\varepsilon)} - s_x x \tan(\varepsilon) \right) \sin(\theta) + T_x$$

$$Y = s_x x \sin(\theta) - \left(\frac{s_y y}{\cos(\varepsilon)} - s_x x \tan(\varepsilon) \right) \cos(\theta) + T_y$$

$$X = T_x + s_x x \frac{\cos(\varepsilon - \theta)}{\cos(\varepsilon)} - s_y y \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\varepsilon)}$$

$$Y = T_y + s_x x \frac{\sin(\varepsilon - \theta)}{\cos(\varepsilon)} - s_y y \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\cos(\varepsilon)}$$

Transformación Afín

$$a_0 = T_x$$

$$b_0 = T_y$$

$$a_1 = s_x \frac{\cos(\varepsilon - \theta)}{\cos(\varepsilon)}$$

$$b_1 = -s_x \frac{\sin(\varepsilon - \theta)}{\cos(\varepsilon)}$$

$$a_2 = -s_y \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\varepsilon)}$$

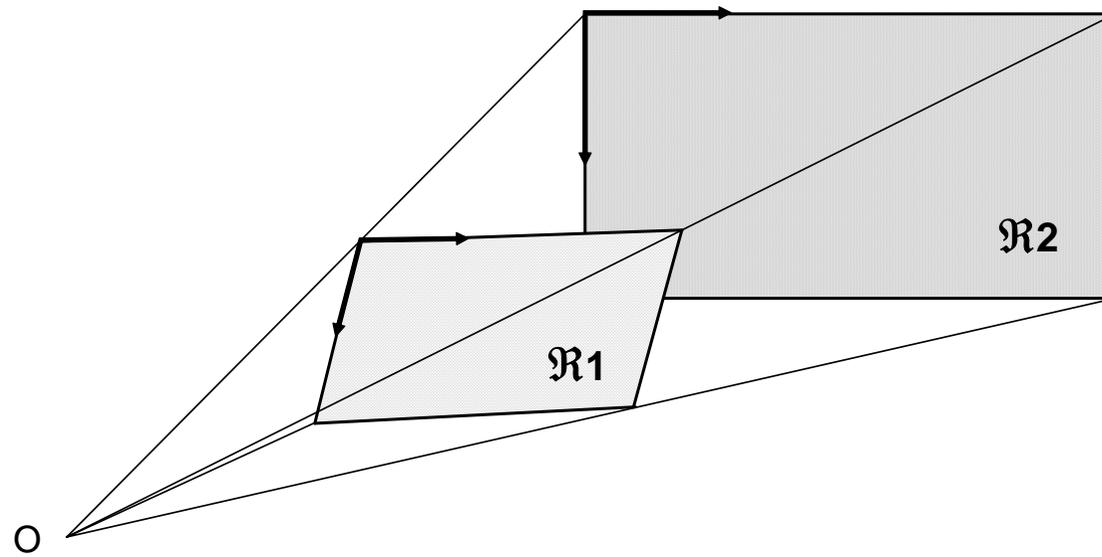
$$b_2 = s_y \frac{\cos(\theta)}{\cos(\varepsilon)}$$

Quedando finalmente de la forma:

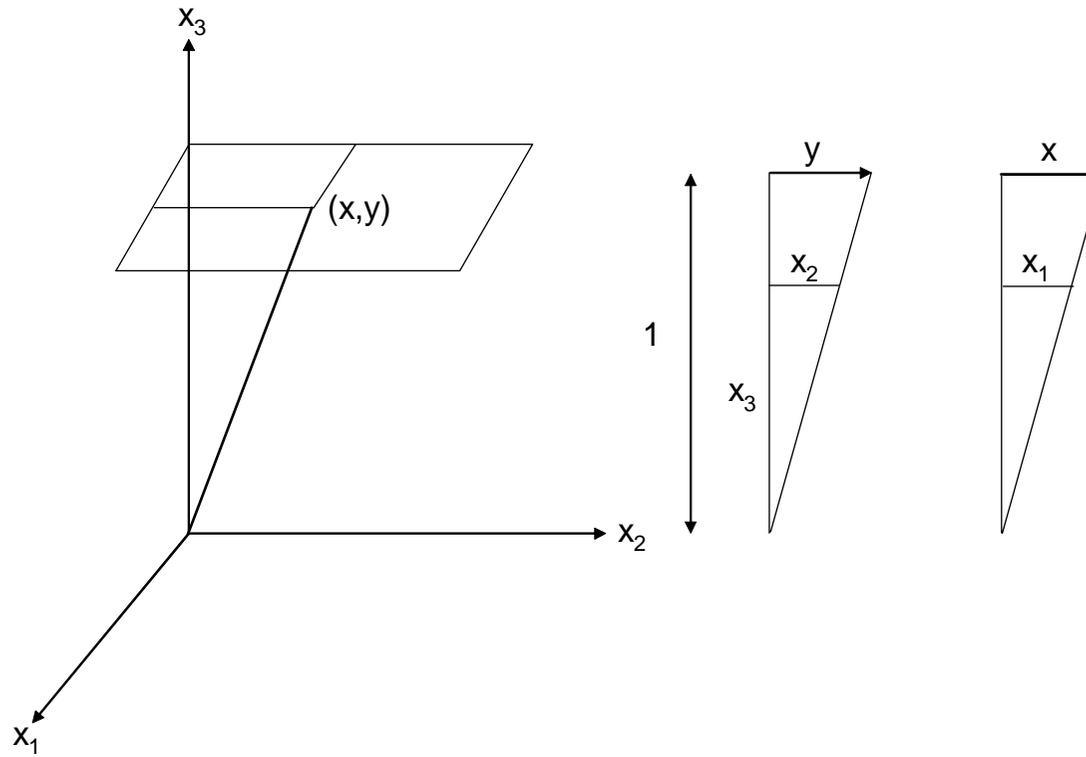
$$X = a_0 + a_1x + a_2y$$

$$Y = b_0 + b_1x + b_2y$$

Transformación Afín



Transformación Proyectiva



$$\frac{x}{x_1} : \frac{y}{x_2} : \frac{1}{x_3}$$

Luego, $x = \frac{x_1}{x_3}$

$$y = \frac{x_2}{x_3}$$

Transformación Proyectiva

$$x = \frac{x'_1}{x'_3} = \frac{h_{11}X + h_{12}Y + h_{13}}{h_{31}X + h_{32}Y + h_{33}}$$

$$y = \frac{x'_2}{x'_3} = \frac{h_{21}X + h_{22}Y + h_{23}}{h_{31}X + h_{32}Y + h_{33}}$$

$$x(h_{31}X + h_{32}Y + h_{33}) = h_{11}X + h_{12}Y + h_{13} \quad xh_{33} = h_{11}X + h_{12}Y + h_{13} - xh_{31}X - xh_{32}Y$$

$$y(h_{31}X + h_{32}Y + h_{33}) = h_{21}X + h_{22}Y + h_{23} \quad yh_{33} = h_{21}X + h_{22}Y + h_{23} - yh_{31}X - yh_{32}Y$$

Dividiendo todo por h_{33} :

$$x = g_{11}X + g_{12}Y + g_{13} - xg_{31}X - xg_{32}Y$$

$$y = g_{21}X + g_{22}Y + g_{23} - yg_{31}X - yg_{32}Y$$

Transformación Proyectiva

$$\begin{bmatrix} X \\ Y \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x & y & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -Xx & -Xy \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & x & y & 1 & -Yx & -Yy \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} \\ G_{12} \\ G_{13} \\ G_{21} \\ G_{22} \\ G_{23} \\ G_{31} \\ G_{32} \end{bmatrix}$$

Transformación Proyectiva

RECTIFICACIÓN DE IMAGEN MEDIANTE TRANSFORMACIÓN PROYECTIVA



Imagen original

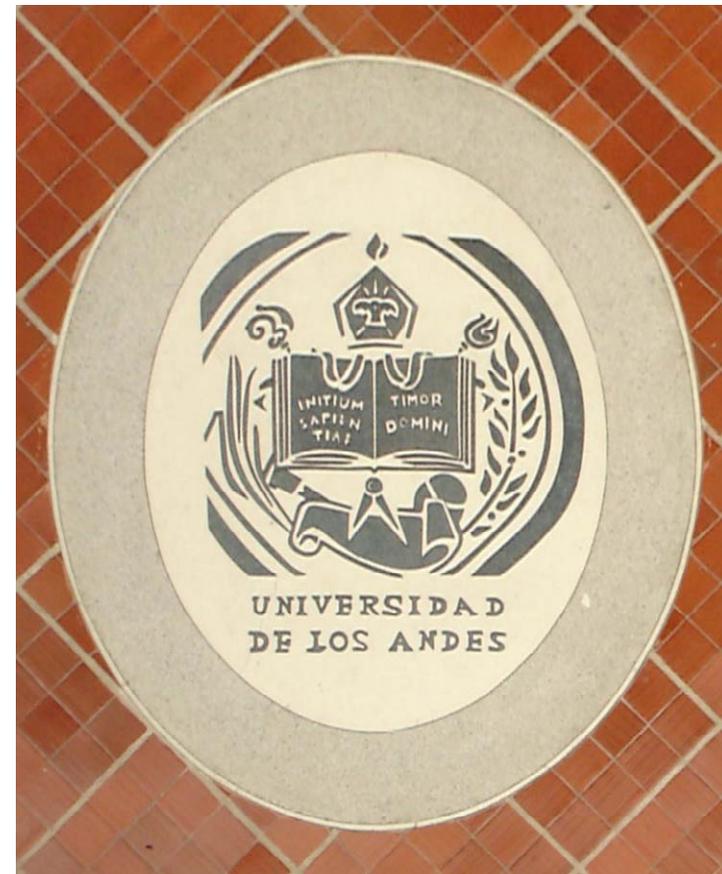
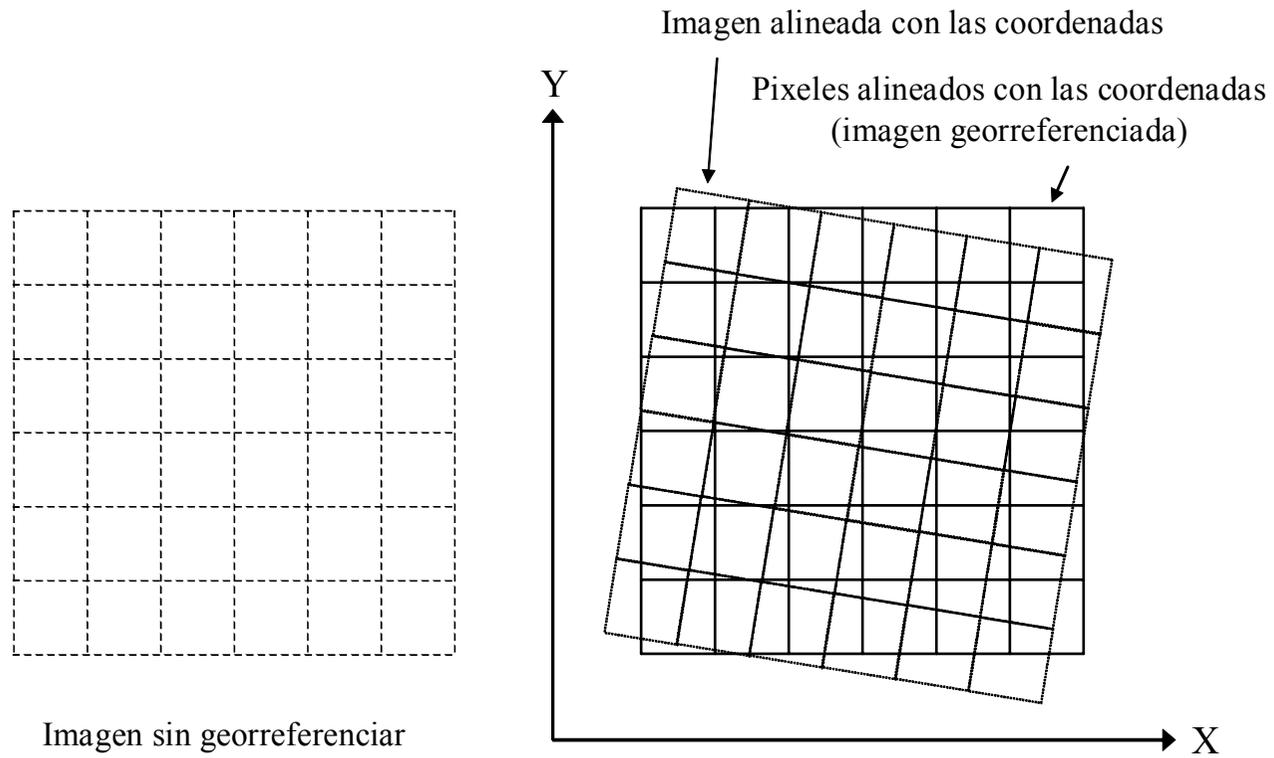


Imagen rectificada



Transformación Proyectiva

$$\begin{aligned}ND_{C,j} &= (C - x_{i,j})(ND_{i+1,j} - ND_{i,j}) + ND_{i,j} \\ND_{C,j+1} &= (C - x_{i,j+1})(ND_{i+1,j+1} - ND_{i,j+1}) + ND_{i,j+1}\end{aligned}$$

$$ND_{C,L} = (L - y_{i,j})(ND_{C,j+1} - ND_{C,j}) + ND_{C,j}$$

Transformación Proyectiva

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(x) &= (a + 2)x^3 - (a + 3)x^2 + 1 && \text{para } 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ f_2(x) &= ax^3 - 5ax^2 + 8ax - 4a && \text{para } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ f_3(x) &= 0 && \text{para } x \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

Donde $a = -0,5$, parámetro igual a la pendiente de los pesos a $x = 1$.
 $x =$ diferencia absoluta de filas y columnas.

Transformación Proyectiva

$$\text{FDC} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{F1} & \text{F2} & \text{F3} & \text{F4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & d_{13} & d_{14} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & d_{23} & d_{24} \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} & d_{34} \\ d_{41} & d_{42} & d_{43} & d_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \text{C1} \\ \text{C2} \\ \text{C3} \\ \text{C4} \end{bmatrix}$$

Transformación Proyectiva