

14-1

$(x_1 - x_0)$
 $y_1 - y_0$
 $-f$

x_1, y_1
 x_2, y_2
 conjugate points

x_1, y_1, z_1
 x_2, y_2, z_2

$0, 0, 0$
 b_x, b_y
 b_z
 $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_x \\ b_y \\ b_z \end{bmatrix}$

Relative Orientation: 5 parameter

$\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{q}_1 \times \vec{q}_2) = 0$
 any order

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$$\vec{a}_1 = M_1^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - x_0 \\ y_1 - y_0 \\ -f \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{a}_2 = M_2^T \begin{pmatrix} x_2 - x_0 \\ y_2 - y_0 \\ -f \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{cp} = \begin{vmatrix} b_x & b_y & b_z \\ a_{1x} & a_{1y} & a_{1z} \\ a_{2x} & a_{2y} & a_{2z} \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad b_y, b_z, \omega_2, \phi_2, k_2$$

determinant $D = \begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ R_1 \\ R_1 \end{vmatrix}$ $R_1 = 1^{st} \text{ row}$

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial p} = \begin{vmatrix} \partial R_1 / \partial p \\ R_2 \\ R_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ \partial R_2 / \partial p \\ R_3 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} R_1 \\ R_2 \\ \partial R_3 / \partial p \end{vmatrix}$$

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$$P = [x_0; y_0; f; b_x; b_y; b_z; w_2; \phi_2; k_2, \quad |4-3 \\ x_1; y_1; x_2; y_2]$$

function $F_{cp} = \text{coplan}(p)$

unpack p

$$M_1 = \pm: \text{eye}(3)$$

$$M_2 = M_2(k_2) \cdot M_y(\phi_2) \cdot M_x(w_2)$$

$$\boxed{b_x = 100}$$

$$a_1 = M_1^T \cdot [x_1 - x_0; y_1 - y_0; -f]$$

$$a_2 = M_2^T \cdot [x_2 - x_0; y_2 - y_0; -f]$$

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$$F_{cp} = \det \left(\begin{bmatrix} b_x & b_y & b_z; \\ a_1(1) & a_1(2) & a_1(3); \\ a_2(1) & a_2(2) & a_2(3) \end{bmatrix} \right); \quad |4-4$$

~~~~~ end of function ~~~~~

$$\frac{\partial F_{cp}}{\partial w_2} \approx \frac{F_{cp}(w + \Delta w, \dots) - F_{cp}(w, \dots)}{\Delta w}$$

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parameter selection

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dependent: unknowns  $b_y, b_z, w_2, \phi_2, k_2$   
R/O

independent: unknowns  $k_1, k_2, \phi_1, \phi_2, w_1$   
R/O

$b_x$ : fixed any value  
 $b_y = b_z = 0$  (independent)

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R/O: have 4 obs. per equation  
does not work with indirect obs.  
( $V + B = f$ )

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⇒ General LS (mixed model)

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} F_1(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots, p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5) = 0 \\ F_2(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots, p_1, \dots, p_5) = 0 \\ \vdots \\ F_5(x_1, y_1, x_2, y_2, \dots, p_1, \dots, p_5) = 0 \\ F_6 \\ \vdots \end{array} \right\} \text{Taylor Series}$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial p} \\ A \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \\ B \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -F^0 \\ f \end{bmatrix}$$

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W: weight matrix for observations  
 ↳ initial approximation for unknowns

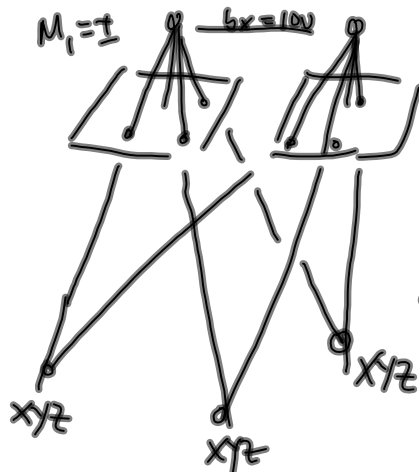
LS solution:  $k = W_e(f - B\Delta)$

$Q = W^{-1}$   $v = \underline{QA^T k}$

$Q_e = AQA^T$  residuals

$\Delta = (B^T W_e B)^{-1} B^T W_e f$  iterate to conv.

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obtain points in object space:  
 intersection problem = model coordinates

Scale, position, orientation: arbitrary  
 ↳ fixing these = Absolute Orientation

↓  
 A/O  
 ↓  
 ground coordinates

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### Absolute Orientation

$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$  model coordinates  
 result of R/O + intersection

$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix}$  ground coordinates  
 well defined reference coord. system

$$\begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \lambda M \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} T_x \\ T_y \\ T_z \end{pmatrix}$$

$\lambda$  parameter transf.  
 3D conformal coord. transf.  
 Rigid Body transformation

A/O R/O

7 5

BDA 12

$\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$   
 $T_x, T_y, T_z$

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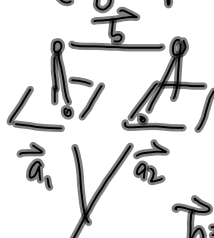
include 2 & 3 along with 1 & 2 :  
 Scale restraint equations all subsequent photos, after 1<sup>st</sup> two : solve for 6 par's rather than 5

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Relative Orientation as C.V.  
(right point algorithm)

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$$\vec{b} \cdot (\vec{a}_1 \times \vec{a}_2) = 0$$

any order  
cross product:

$$\vec{b} \times \vec{a} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -b_2 & b_1 \\ b_2 & 0 & -b_x \\ -b_y & b_x & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_x \\ a_y \\ a_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$k_b \vec{a} = \vec{b} \times \vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a}_1 \cdot (\vec{b} \times \vec{a}_2) = \boxed{\vec{a}_1^T k_b \vec{a}_2 = 0}$$

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express image coordinates in  
homogeneous coordinate form

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$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-x_0 \\ y-y_0 \\ -f \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -x_0 \\ 0 & 1 & -y_0 \\ 0 & 0 & -f \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a}_1 = M_1^T \begin{pmatrix} x_1-x_0 \\ x_1-y_0 \\ -f \end{pmatrix} = M_1^T C \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{a}_2 = M_2^T \begin{pmatrix} x_2-x_0 \\ x_2-y_0 \\ -f \end{pmatrix} = M_2^T C \begin{pmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\vec{a}_1^T k_b \vec{a}_2 = 0$

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$$a_i = M_i^T \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad a_i^T = [x_i \ y_i \ 1] e^T M_i \quad 14-13$$

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