Geometry Questions

CameraModel.pdf

- 1. What are the variables in the camera model? What do the variables in the geometric distortion equations correspond to and how do you apply them?
- 2. What are the source of blurredness in images? How can they be fixed?
- 3. Explain why moving and zooming do not lead to the same image.
- 4. How does autofocus actually works for film cameras
- 5. What is the difference between the field of view and the focal length?
- 6. Explain the interest if weak perspective vs normal perspective. Explain the degenerate cases of the perspective projection.
- 7. Why do we add one coordinate to have (x y z 1) in homogenuous coordinates?
- 8. Explain why the cross-product of the homogeneous coordinates of two points gives the homogeneous representation of the line they define. What is the "cross-product of two lines"?

Stereo.pdf

- 1. How to choose the size of the window for correlation-based window matching? Why do we want window small enough to have pixels with the same disparity?
- 2. Why do we want to solve the correspondance problem? How do you choose the corresponding points?
- 3. What is the epipolar constraint used for ? How to find an epipolar line? Can assuptions we make on epipolar problems induce false results?
- 4. What is SSD? And what is it useful for? Why are the advandages/disadvantages of using SSD over normalized correlation for window matching over the epipolar line?
- 5. How do you transform a disparity image into a depth image?
- 6. How to proceed to compute disparity when epipolar lines are not horizontal and at the same y location in both images?
- 7. What is the difference between 3D TV (no glasses) and 3D cinema (glasses)?