

Summary

The homework is to map two different single images to reconstruct stereo.

1. `pts1, pts2 = find_match(img1, img2)`

The `find_match` function matches the SIFT points from the left image to the right image, and returns these good SIFT points. The result is visualized in FIG.1.

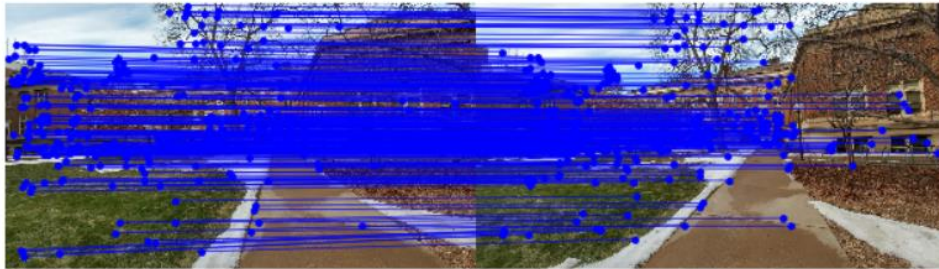


FIG.1 SIFT find match

2. `F = compute_F(pts1, pts2)`

In this function, the RANSAC iteration time is 10000 and the RANSAC threshold is 0.01, SVD is used to transform F into rank 2, the visualization for the epipolar lines are shown in FIG.2.

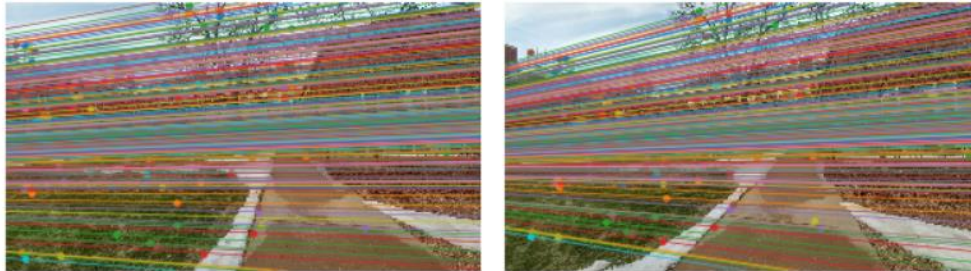


FIG.2 Epipolar lines

3. `pts3D = triangulation(P1, P2, pts1, pts2)`

The triangulation function is to reconstruct 3D points with 2D points on the images.

4. `R, C, pts3D = disambiguate_pose(Rs, Cs, pts3Ds)`

With the formula $r(X-C)$, the $R, C, pts3D$ with the most correct 3D points are selected from the input, as is shown in FIG.3, the 4th will be selected by this function.

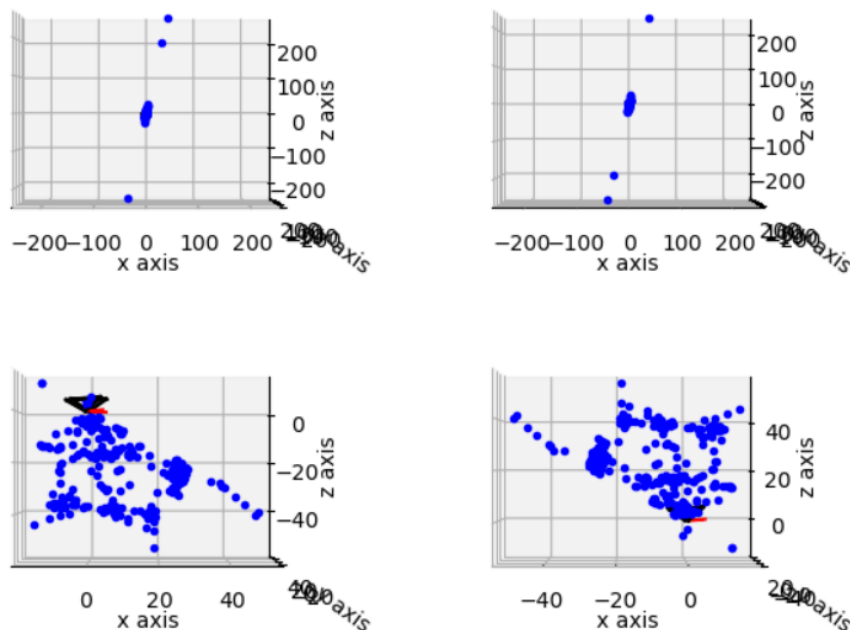


FIG.3 All camera poses

5. $H_1, H_2 = \text{compute_rectification}(K, R, C)$
 H_1, H_2 can be found directly by the formula:

$$H_{\text{bob}} = KR_{\text{rect}}K^{-1}$$

$$H_{\text{mike}} = KR_{\text{rect}}R^TK^{-1}$$

The visualization is like in FIG.4.



FIG.4 Rectification

6. $\text{disparity} = \text{dense_match}(\text{img_left_w}, \text{img_right_w})$
 In the function, for all pixels in two pictures, dense sift is calculated by using function `cv2.compute`, the size of blocks for dense sift calculation is 5, the disparity map is shown below.

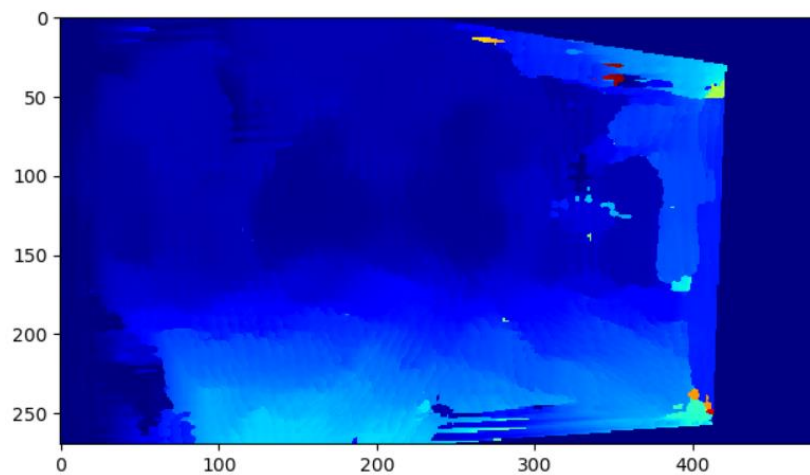


FIG.5 Disparity