



Multiple View Geometry: Solution Sheet 2

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Part I: Theory

1. Groups and inclusions:

Groups

- (a) $SO(n)$: special orthogonal group
- (b) $O(n)$: orthogonal group
- (c) $GL(n)$: general linear group
- (d) $SL(n)$: special linear group
- (e) $SE(n)$: special euclidean group (In particular, $SE(3)$ represents the rigid-body motions in \mathbb{R}^3)
- (f) $E(n)$: euclidean group
- (g) $A(n)$: affine group

Inclusions

- (a) $SO(n) \subset O(n) \subset GL(n)$
- (b) $SE(n) \subset E(n) \subset A(n) \subset GL(n+1)$

$$2. \lambda_a = \frac{(\lambda_a v_a)^\top v_b}{\langle v_a, v_b \rangle} = \frac{v_a^\top A^\top v_b}{\langle v_a, v_b \rangle} = \frac{v_a^\top A v_b}{\langle v_a, v_b \rangle} = \frac{v_a^\top (\lambda_b v_b)}{\langle v_a, v_b \rangle} = \lambda_b$$

3. Let V be the orthonormal matrix (i.e. $V^\top = V^{-1}$) given by the eigenvectors, and Σ the diagonal matrix containing the eigenvalues:

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} | & & | \\ v_1 & \cdots & v_n \\ | & & | \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \Sigma = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 & \ddots \\ 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ \ddots & 0 & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

As V is a basis, we can express x as a linear combination of the eigenvectors $x = V\alpha$, for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^n$. For $\|x\| = 1$ we have $\sum_i \alpha_i^2 = \alpha^\top \alpha = x^\top V V^\top x = x^\top x = 1$. This gives

$$\begin{aligned} x^\top A x &= x^\top V \Sigma V^{-1} x \\ &= \alpha^\top V^\top V \Sigma V^\top V \alpha \\ &= \alpha^\top \Sigma \alpha = \sum_i \alpha_i^2 \lambda_i \end{aligned}$$

Considering $\sum_i \alpha_i^2 = 1$, we can conclude that this expression is minimized iff only the α_i corresponding to the smallest eigenvalue(s) are non-zero. If $\lambda_{n-1} \geq \lambda_n$, there exist only two solutions ($\alpha_n = \pm 1$), otherwise infinitely many.

For maximisation, only the α_i corresponding to the largest eigenvalue(s) can be non-zero.

4. We show that: $x \in \text{kernel}(A) \Leftrightarrow x \in \text{kernel}(A^\top A)$.

" \Rightarrow ": Let $x \in \text{kernel}(A)$

$$A^\top \underbrace{Ax}_{=0} = A^\top 0 = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \text{kernel}(A^\top A)$$

" \Leftarrow ": Let $x \in \text{kernel}(A^\top A)$

$$0 = x^\top \underbrace{A^\top A x}_{=0} = \langle Ax, Ax \rangle = \|Ax\|^2 \Rightarrow Ax = 0 \Rightarrow x \in \text{kernel}(A)$$

5. Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)

Note: There exist multiple slightly different definitions of the SVD. Depending on the convention used, we might have $S \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$, $S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$, or $S \in \mathbb{R}^{p \times p}$ where $p = \text{rank}(A)$. In the lecture the third option was presented, for which S is invertible (no zeros on the diagonal). In the following, we present the results for the first option, since that is the one that Matlab's `svd` function returns by default.

(a) $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, U \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times m}, S \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}, V \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$

(b) Similarities and differences between SVD and EVD:

i. Both are matrix diagonalization techniques.

ii. The SVD can be applied to matrices $A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ with $m \neq n$, whereas the EVD is only applicable to quadratic matrices ($A \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$ with $m = n$).

(c) Relationship between U, S, V and the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $A^\top A$ and AA^\top :

i. $A^\top A$: The columns of V are eigenvectors; the squares of the diagonal elements of S are eigenvalues.

ii. AA^\top : The columns of U are eigenvectors; the squares of the diagonal elements of S are eigenvalues (possibly filled up with zeros).

(d) Entries in S :

i. S is a diagonal matrix. The elements along the diagonal are the *singular values* of A .

ii. The number of non-zero singular values gives us the *rank* of the matrix A .