

( $T_{LR}$ )  $O_L O_R$  is known

$R_{LR}$  is known:  $X_L, X_R$  : bearing vectors obtained by unprojecting  
detected 2D image points

$\therefore$  According to rigid body transform

$$X_L = R_{LR} X_R + T_{LR}$$

$\downarrow$  cross product  $T_{LR}$

$$T_{LR} \times X_L = T_{LR} \times (R_{LR} X_R)$$

$\downarrow$  dot Product  $X_L$

$$0 = \underline{X_L^T (T_{LR} \times X_L)} = X_L^T \hat{T}_{LR} R_{LR} X_R$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} X_L^T \hat{T}_{LR} R_{LR} X_R = 0 \\ X_L^T E X_R = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \hat{T}_{LR} R_{LR} = \hat{O_L O_R} R_{LR}$$

stereo symmetric

( $T_{LR}$ )  $O_L O_R$  is known

$R_{LR}$  is known:  $X_L, X_R$  : bearing vectors obtained by unprojecting  
detected 2D image points

$\therefore$  According to rigid body transform

$$X_L = R_{LR} X_R + T_{LR}$$

$\downarrow$  cross product  $T_{LR}$

$$T_{LR} \times X_L = T_{LR} \times (R_{LR} X_R)$$

$\downarrow$  dot Product  $X_L$

$$0 = \underline{X_L^T (T_{LR} \times X_L)} = X_L^T \hat{T}_{LR} R_{LR} X_R$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} X_L^T \hat{T}_{LR} R_{LR} X_R = 0 \\ X_L^T E X_R = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \hat{T}_{LR} R_{LR} = \hat{O}_L O_R R_{LR}$$

stereo symmetric

## Part 4:

1<sup>o</sup> main difference between match-all, match-bow:

match-all use brute force to find all matches, e.g. {frame2, frame1}, {frame3, frame2}, {frame3, frame1} ...

However, match-bow will first read the bow vocabulary, then for each frame to find its bow-vector, then query that in bow-db to find the matches.

2<sup>o</sup> num-bow-candidates: restrict how many matches <sup>at most</sup> it will add  
in code  $k = \min(\text{result-row.size}(), \text{num-bow-candidates})$

3<sup>o</sup> After implementing. in our case we have  $2 \times 82$  images.

then for  $2 \times 1000$  images: set  $N$  = average corner of one image

$2 \times 82$  images:

$$\therefore 2 \times 1000 \times N \times 25$$

