Assignment 7

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https://github.com/USI-Projects-Collection/Computer_Vision.git

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1 Problem 1 [10 points]

1.1 Image Point Selection and Coordinates

We manually selected the ten image coordinates (u_i, v_i) corresponding to the cardinal points of the house in house1.png and house2.png. Table 1 lists the points for house1.png, and the points for house2.png.

| i | $ u_i $ | v_i | | i | u_i | v_i |
|----|---------|-------|---|----|-------|-------|
| 1 | 285.0 | 408.0 | _ | 1 | 286.0 | 444.0 |
| 2 | 414.0 | 267.0 | | 2 | 343.0 | 287.0 |
| 3 | 483.0 | 274.0 | | 3 | 377.0 | 292.0 |
| 4 | 609.0 | 61.0 | | 4 | 689.0 | 73.0 |
| 5 | 750.0 | 215.0 | | 5 | 807.0 | 249.0 |
| 6 | 575.0 | 482.0 | | 6 | 384.0 | 536.0 |
| 7 | 411.0 | 58.0 | | 7 | 340.0 | 57.0 |
| 8 | 680.0 | 337.0 | | 8 | 662.0 | 392.0 |
| 9 | 277.0 | 245.0 | | 9 | 283.0 | 269.0 |
| 10 | 734.0 | 393.0 | | 10 | 793.0 | 480.0 |

Table 1: Image coordinates for house1.png and house2.png

1.2 Projection Matrix Estimation via DLT

Following the Direct Linear Transform (DLT) algorithm, we assembled the homogeneous system $A\mathbf{p} = 0$ from the world coordinates \mathbf{X}_i (given in coords.tex) and the image points. Solving by SVD gave the projection matrices:

Note that although the coefficient matrix A can be of full rank (rank 12), per the assignment instructions we still take the last column of V (corresponding to the smallest singular value) as the solution vector \mathbf{p} , ensuring we correctly extract the nullspace direction.

$$P_1 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.137859 & -0.203597 & 0.013123 & -0.742593 \\ 0.006457 & -0.010256 & 0.235090 & -0.576638 \\ 0.000099 & -0.000136 & 0.00002853 & -0.001440 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$P_2 = \begin{pmatrix} -0.022210 & -0.265996 & 0.003833 & -0.696883 \\ 0.033914 & -0.015285 & 0.251539 & -0.615171 \\ 0.000169 & -0.000077 & 0.00000740 & -0.001334 \end{pmatrix}.$$

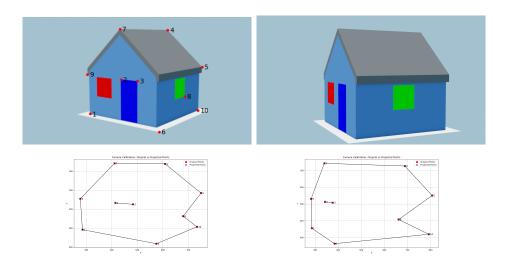


Figure 1: Reprojection of the points using the estimated projection matrices for house1 and house2.

1.3 Intrinsic and Extrinsic Parameter Recovery

Decomposing each P_j by RQ decomposition of its left 3×3 submatrix yields the intrinsic matrix K_j , rotation matrix R_j , and camera center \tilde{C}_j . The results are:

$$K_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1356.21 & 0.561 & 492.43 \\ 0 & 1346.33 & 300.18 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_{1} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.8069 & -0.5906 & 0.0036 \\ -0.1016 & 0.1328 & -0.9859 \\ 0.5818 & -0.7959 & -0.1672 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{C}_{1} = (4.7285, -6.7183, 2.0299)^{T}.$$

$$K_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 1351.75 & -0.4345 & 485.33 \\ 0 & 1344.28 & 253.88 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad R_{2} = \begin{pmatrix} -0.4148 & -0.9099 & -0.0006 \\ -0.0360 & 0.0171 & -0.9992 \\ 0.9092 & -0.4145 & -0.0398 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\tilde{C}_{2} = (6.4066, -3.1348, 1.3914)^{T}.$$

The average reprojection errors are 0.79 px for image 1 and 0.93 px for image 2, indicating subpixel accuracy.