- (a) advantage: 1. more robust to lighting, wether, dynamic objects, blur, occlusion and texture-less scene 2. Map scale not dependent on number of training images 3. Much taster (GPV) and requires smaller images than traditional method disadvantage:
 - 1. coarse accuracy
 - 2. difficult to learn both position and orientation

(b) B不好調,若position準, orientation就不準, 反之亦然,很難便兩者皆很準

指 [35] 及成

 $L = e^{-\hat{s}_{x}} \|x - \hat{x}\|_{2} + e^{-\hat{s}_{q}} \|q - \hat{q}\|_{3} + \hat{s}_{x} + \hat{s}_{q}$ $\hat{s} \downarrow \Rightarrow e^{-\hat{s}_{q}}$

Sx, Sq 為可train 的 parameter, 將 loss 改成上 方形式並學習Sx, Sq 来 minimize loss

2	•
	Midel representation
	已结定3D point cloud, compute each points 的
	descriptors,但一個point cloud 可能在多提view看到
	以集這些 descriptors 並 做 mean-shift dustering 來 (Ompres
2	
	建立 virtual view,建立 descriptors 非影像,希望销
	descriptors 技好在 virtual vien上
	建立"synthetic" view 在额外位置,每個额外位置
	使用12個 Synthetic view, correspond to 30° votation
	between camera
	但這些syntetic view 需满足从下criteria
	- the projected feature must be in front of camera, and
	Tre within the field of view
	- the 3D scales 21 pixel, in terms of the respective
	Pola scale space extremu to ensure defectability

- the original image view of the associated

descriptors is similar to the viewing direction

3. Vocabulary tree

区 scene 印 descriptors 数量多,用 tree 来

t常力o效率, tree 的 leaves 為 hierarchical

K-means clustering 得到 印 quantized feature descriptions

(visual words)

形 成的 hierarchical K-means thee El vocabulary thee

3.

$$\begin{bmatrix} t \end{bmatrix}_{x} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -t_{3} & t_{1} \\ t_{3} & 0 & -t_{1} \\ -t_{2} & t_{1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$det([t]_x) = 0 + t_1t_2t_3 - t_1t_2t_3 - 0 - 0 - 0 = 0$$

$$det(E) = det([t]_x) det(R) = 0$$

 $\begin{array}{c} (\Lambda) \\ \text{Intrinsic} : \begin{bmatrix} f_{x} & s & O_{x} \\ 0 & f_{y} & O_{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} f_{x} & f_{y} & O_{x} \\ 0 & f_{y} & O_{y} \end{bmatrix}$

intrinsic matrix 由 f, Sx, Sy, So, Ox, Oy 這些參數 組后得到

f: CCS中原點到 Image plane 距离, Ryl effective fical length Sx. Sy: CCS中一單位和 pixel一單位實際並不相等, 兩者問 的 Scale, 用 Sx. Sy 轉換, Sx. Sy 分的為 X. y 軸的 Scale So: skew factor, 若 pixel 非 長方形, 而是平行四邊形, 用 So 似修正

Ox, Oy: image plane 上 [y]=[] 的黑b轉至Pixel cooridinate
[U]=[] 之間的研究 開係 Ox, Oy为的為X,Y
至 U,V的可好

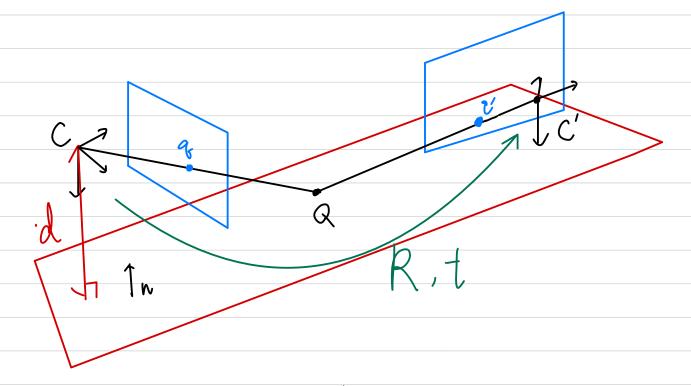
(b) 選(c) Exposure, 曝光改變和內多影響不大

(A)直接影響于

(B) 改變 Q, Cy

(D) Zoon in 改藝 effective focal length,同(A)

5.



Q在C的pixel coordinate 下的投影點 Q在C的pixel coordinate 下的投影點 Q在C的pixel coordinate 下的投影點 Q為平面下的點,其座標為在C得之3D點 R. t為C至C的pose 全Q為C觀測了3D座標,n為平面运向量 對C的

From geometry $d = n^{T}Q \Rightarrow d n^{T}Q = 1 \quad -0$ 由 C轉至 C'

中国得:

$$Q' = RQ + t \frac{1}{d} n^T Q = (R + \frac{1}{d} t n^T) Q - 3$$

30 to pixel:

$$\lambda_1 q = KQ , \lambda_2 q' = KQ'$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda_1 K' q = Q , \lambda_2 K' q' = Q' - \Theta$$

3)4)得;

$$\lambda_2 K^{-1} q = \lambda_1 (R + \frac{1}{d} t n^T) K^{-1} q$$

$$H = K(R + \frac{1}{d}tn^7)K^{-1}$$

現知人很大

6,

(a) projection matrix P 為 3×4 matrix, 12個 entwies, 但有 -1 $\leq S(a|e|factor)$, 故 P $\Rightarrow P$ $\Rightarrow P$

囯 U., U. 最後entry為o, (U., Us)和 (U., Us) 這兩組為LI 又因 U., U. 首尾entries相同,中間不同, [U., Us] 為 LI {U, , Us, Us}為LI

 $\text{Givam-Schwidt process 5] is orthogonal basis [V₁, V₂, V₃]$ $V_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 4/21 \\ -4/21 \end{bmatrix}, V_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 3/25 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, V_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ -0.8 \\ 8 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ 8 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ 8 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ 8 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.2 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{1} = \left[\begin{array}{c} 20.6 \\ -0.1 \\ -0.2 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.2 \end{array} \right], \quad 2 = \left[\begin{array}{c} 0.1 \\ -0.2$$

```
(a) 符与距离的遗或鹊翠物厚度相對
                   距離小,選(c)
(b)
                    Affine model:

\hat{A} 
                                     Q有多組解,所以 more than one solution
          Orthographic: M = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1^T & t_1 \\ Y_2^T & t_2 \end{pmatrix}
where Y_1^T Y_1 = Y_2^T Y_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}
                                                                想找 affine transform Q,使角箩orthographic
                                                                                                                          Ai QQT Ai - I i=1.2 ... m
                                                        each j=1..., M let
\hat{A}_{i} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_{i}, \\ \alpha_{i}^{T} \end{pmatrix}
```

$$\widehat{A_{i}} \quad \widehat{Q} \quad \widehat{A_{i}}^{T} = \widehat{I} \quad \widehat{A} \quad \text{constraints}$$

$$\widehat{A_{ij}} \quad \widehat{Q} \quad \widehat{A_{i2}} = 0$$

$$\widehat{A_{ij}} \quad \widehat{Q} \quad \widehat{A_{i1}} = 1$$

$$\widehat{A_{i2}} \quad \widehat{Q} \quad \widehat{A_{i2}} = 1$$

有唯一解可墨原eudidean reconstructio

另個觀點:

or thographic camera model

P= [0 , 0 s] [R t]

D= [0 , 0 s] [N t]

其dx,dy=1,S=0,经過轉换應和 平行線會保留,效可還原euclidean reconstruction 8. Xi 和 Xi' 為 camera C和C'上的 correspondence Xi 和 Xi'是 CCS 中座標, Ui, Ui'是 pixel座標

C和X;連續, C和X;連線, 兩線若不 相交,取此兩條線之公垂線中點當作 找到的3D座標本, 並minimize 3D error Ei = d(Ui, PXi)2 + d(Ui, PXi)2

每個 Camera P 會產生兩條式子,故P, P'共可生 4條式子來解器;3個自由度的問題 $\mathcal{U}_{\bar{i}} = PX_{\bar{i}} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} V_{\bar{i}} p^{3\bar{7}} - p^{2\bar{7}} \\ \mathcal{U}_{\bar{i}} p^{3\bar{7}} - p^{1\bar{7}} \end{bmatrix} X_{\bar{i}} = 0$ $U_{i} = P' I_{i} = P' I_{i} = P' I_{i} = P' I_{i} = 0$ $U_{i}' P'^{37} - P'^{17} I_{i} = 0$ $U_{i}' P'^{37} - P'^{17} I_{i} = 0$

$$A = \begin{cases} V_{1} p^{31} - p^{17} \\ V_{1} p^{37} - p^{17} \\ V_{1} p^{37} - p^{17} \\ U_{1} p^{37} - p^{17} \end{cases}$$

 $A = \begin{array}{c} V_{i} p^{37} - p^{17} \\ V_{i} p^{37} - p^{17} \\ V_{i} p^{37} - p^{27} \\ V_{i} p^{37} - p^{27} \\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} Z_{j} = 0 \text{ } \Omega \\ \end{array}$