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(*Reconstruct Scene with Sampson
Approximation_____*)
StructureComputation[F_, P3_, PC1_, PC2_, K1_, K2_, RForOk2_, tForOk2_] :=
Module[{T, TPrime, StructureF, R, RPrime, RotatedF, f, fPrime, a, b,
  Modul

  c, d, rootMin, l, lPrime, K2Ex, K1Ex, P, PPrime, CoefficientMtx = {},
  ee, ii, SpacePoints = {}, SpacePointsMMNotScaled = {}},

For[vv = 1, vv ≤ Length[PC1mm], vv++,
  For-Schleife      Länge

  K2Ex = P3;

  (*Translate Points to origin*)
  verschiebe

  T = {{1, 0, -PC1[[vv, 1]]}, {0, 1, -PC1[[vv, 2]]}, {0, 0, 1}};
  TPrime = {{1, 0, -PC2[[vv, 1]]}, {0, 1, -PC2[[vv, 2]]}, {0, 0, 1}};

  StructureF = Transpose[Inverse[TPrime]].F.Inverse[T];
                transponiere inverse Matrix      inverse Matrix

  (*Normalize epipoles*)
  normalisiere

  epipole = Flatten[NullSpace[StructureF]];
                ebne ein Nullraum

  epipolePrime = Flatten[NullSpace[Transpose[StructureF]]];
                ebne ein Nullraum transponiere

  Teste = epipole[[1]]^2 + epipole[[2]]^2;
  TestePrime = epipolePrime[[1]]^2 + epipolePrime[[2]]^2;

  ScaleE = 1/Teste;
  ScaleEPrime = 1/TestePrime;

  epipole =
    {epipole[[1]]^2 * ScaleE, epipole[[2]]^2 * ScaleE, epipole[[3]]^2 * ScaleE};
  epipole = {Sqrt[epipole[[1]]], Sqrt[epipole[[2]]], Sqrt[epipole[[3]]]};
                Quadratwurzel      Quadratwurzel      Quadratwurzel

  epipolePrime = {epipolePrime[[1]]^2 * ScaleEPrime,
    epipolePrime[[2]]^2 * ScaleEPrime, epipolePrime[[3]]^2 * ScaleEPrime};
  epipolePrime = {Sqrt[epipolePrime[[1]]], Sqrt[epipolePrime[[2]]],
                Quadratwurzel      Quadratwurzel
    Sqrt[epipolePrime[[3]]]};
                Quadratwurzel

  Teste = epipole[[1]]^2 + epipole[[2]]^2;
  TestePrime = epipolePrime[[1]]^2 + epipolePrime[[2]]^2;

  (*Rotate Epipoles to (1,0,0^T)*)
  drehe

  R =
    {{epipole[[1]], epipole[[2]], 0}, {-epipole[[2]], epipole[[1]], 0}, {0, 0, 1}};
  RPrime = {{epipolePrime[[1]], epipolePrime[[2]], 0},
    {-epipolePrime[[2]], epipolePrime[[1]], 0}, {0, 0, 1}};

  RTest = Transpose[R].R;
                transponiere

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Transpose
RPrimeTest = Transpose[RPrime].RPrime;
transponiere
Rep = R.epipole;
RePrime = RPrime.epipolePrime;

(*Replace F with RPrime.StructureF.R^T*)
ersetze

RotatedF = RPrime.StructureF.Transpose[R];
transponiere

(*Set variables f, fPrime, a, b, c, d for further computations*)
weise zu

f = epipole[[3]];
fPrime = epipolePrime[[3]];
a = RotatedF[[2, 2]];
b = RotatedF[[2, 3]];
c = RotatedF[[3, 2]];
d = RotatedF[[3, 3]];

(*Form the polynomial g(t)*)

roots = Solve[root ((a * root + b)^2 + fPrime^2 (c * root + d)^2 -
löse
(a * d - b * c) * (1 + f^2 * root^2)^2 * (a * root + b) * (c * root + d) == 0, root];

rootsReals =
Solve[root ((a * root + b)^2 + fPrime^2 (c * root + d)^2 - (a * d - b * c) *
löse
(1 + f^2 * root^2)^2 * (a * root + b) * (c * root + d) == 0, root, Reals];
Menge reeller Zahlen

tInfinity = 1 / f^2 + c^2 / (a^2 + fPrime^2 * c^2);

(*evaluate min cost function of real root values in s(t)*)
st = {};

For[oo = 1, oo ≤ Length[rootsReals], oo++,
For-Schleife
Länge
AppendTo[st, (root^2 / (1 + f^2 * root^2)) + (c * root + d)^2 /
hänge an bei
((a * root + b)^2 + fPrime^2 * (c * root + d)^2) /. rootsReals[[oo]]];

];

rootMin = Min[st];
kleinstes Element
l = {rootMin * f, 1, -rootMin};

lPrime = {-fPrime * (c * rootMin + d), a * rootMin + b, c * rootMin + d};

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closestPointX = {-1[[1]] * 1[[3]], -1[[2]] * 1[[3]], 1[[1]]^2 + 1[[2]]^2};
closestPointX = Inverse[T].Transpose[R].closestPointX;
               [inverse Matrix] [transponiere]
closestPointX = closestPointX / closestPointX[[3]];

closestPointXPrime = {-1Prime[[1]] * 1Prime[[3]],
                      -1Prime[[2]] * 1Prime[[3]], 1Prime[[1]]^2 + 1Prime[[2]]^2};
closestPointXPrime = Inverse[TPrime].Transpose[RPrime].closestPointXPrime;
                     [inverse Matrix] [transponiere]
closestPointXPrime = closestPointXPrime / closestPointXPrime[[3]];

Print["closestPointX = ", closestPointX];
[gib aus]
Print["closestPointXPrime= ", closestPointXPrime];
[gib aus]

K1Ex = {{1, 0, 0, 0}, {0, 1, 0, 0}, {0, 0, 1, 0}};

P = K1.K1Ex;
PPrime = K2.K2Ex;

(* Reconstruct Points with linear Triangulation Method*)
[Methode]

A = {closestPointX[[1]] * P[[3, All]] - P[[1, All]],
     closestPointX[[2]] * P[[3, All]] - P[[2, All]],
     closestPointXPrime[[1]] * PPrime[[3, All]] - PPrime[[1, All]],
     closestPointXPrime[[2]] * PPrime[[3, All]] - PPrime[[2, All]]};
     [alle] [alle] [alle] [alle]

SVDTest = SingularValueDecomposition[A];
          [Singularwertzerlegung]

SpacePointPx =
  {SVDTest[[3, 1, 4]], SVDTest[[3, 2, 4]], SVDTest[[3, 3, 4]], SVDTest[[3, 4, 4]]};

SpacePointPx = SpacePointPx / SpacePointPx[[4]];

AppendTo[SpacePointsMMNotScaled, SpacePointPx];
[hänge an bei]
SpacePointsMMNotScaled = Map[# / #[[4]] &, SpacePointsMMNotScaled];
[wende an]

Clear[st];
[lösche]
];
GraficPoints = Map[{#[[1]], #[[2]], #[[3]]} &, SpacePointsMMNotScaled];
[wende an]
GraficPoints2 = Map[{#[[1]], #[[2]], #[[3]]} &, SpacePointsMMNotScaled];
[wende an]
plrange = {-1, 1};

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Print[ListPointPlot3D[GraficPoints, AxesLabel → {x, y, z}, BoxRatios → 1,
  gib aus listenbezogenes 3D-Streudiagramm Achsenbeschriftung Seitenverhältnis der Box
  PlotRange → (*{plrange,plrange,plrange}*) All, PlotStyle → PointSize[0.023]]];
  Koordinatenbereich der Graphik alle Darstellungsstil Punktgröße

Print["RForOk2 = ", RForOk2];
  gib aus
Print["tForOk2 = ", tForOk2];
  gib aus
t = RForOk2.tForOk2;
t = {t[[1]], t[[2]], t[[3]]};
Print["t = ", t];
  gib aus

Print["Reconstructed Points 3D = ", GraficPoints];
  gib aus leite ab
G1 = Graphics3D[{Red, PointSize[0.02], Point[{0, 0, 0}]}];
  3D-Graphik rot Punktgröße Punkt
G2 = Graphics3D[{Blue, PointSize[0.01], Point[GraficPoints]}];
  3D-Graphik blau Punktgröße Punkt
G3 = Graphics3D[{Green, PointSize[0.02], Point[t]}];
  3D-Graphik grün Punktgröße Punkt
Print[Show[G1, G3, G2, Axes → True,
  zeige an Axen wahr
  PlotRange → All, AxesLabel → {x, y, z} (*,BoxRatios→1*)]];
  alle Achsenbeschriftung Seitenverhältnis der Box

TwoDGraphicPoints = SpacePointsMMNotScaled;

TwoDGraphicPoints = Map[{#[[1]]/#[[3]], #[[2]]/#[[3]]} &, TwoDGraphicPoints];
  wende an
TwoDGraphicPoints = Map[{#[[1]], #[[2]]} &, TwoDGraphicPoints];
  wende an
Print[ListPlot[TwoDGraphicPoints,
  listenbezogene Graphik
  AxesLabel → {x, y}, PlotRange → All, PlotStyle → PointSize[0.01]]];
  Koordinatenb... alle Darstellungsstil Punktgröße

];

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